

Disclaimer

This presentation contains forward-looking statements that reflect management's current views with respect to certain future events and potential financial performance. Although SpareBank 1 SR-Bank believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, no assurance can be given that such expectations will prove to have been correct. Accordingly, results could differ materially from those set out in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors.

Important factors that may cause such a difference for SpareBank 1 SR-Bank include, but are not limited to: (i) the macroeconomic development, (ii) change in the competitive climate, (iii) change in the regulatory environment and other government actions and (iv) change in interest rate and foreign exchange rate levels.

This presentation does not imply that SpareBank 1 SR-Bank has undertaken to revise these forward-looking statements, beyond what is required by applicable law or applicable stock exchange regulations if and when circumstances arise that will lead to changes compared to the date when these statements were provided.

Agenda

Introduction to SpareBank 1 SR-Bank ASA

Financials

Solvency and liquidity position

Appendix

A unique situation with a continuing budget surplus...

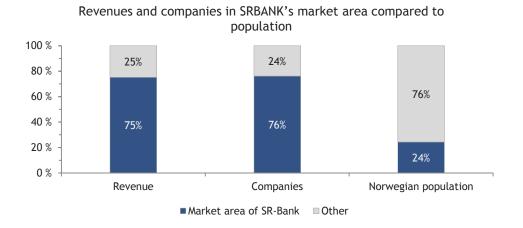


Economic Indicators (%)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014P	2015P
GDP growth - mainland	1.7	2.6	3.4	2.0	1.9	2.4
Household consumption growth	3.8	2.6	3.0	2.1	2.1	3.4
Investment growth - mainland*	-4.5	6.3	4.5	4.7	0.9	2.5
Investment growth oil & gas	-9.5	11.3	14.6	18.0	2.5	-0.7
Inflation rate, CPI	2.5	1.2	0.8	2.1	2.3	1.6
3 month NIBOR rate / avg. mortgage rate	2.5/3.4	2.9/3.6	2.2/3.9	1.8/4.0	1.7/4.1	1.7/4.0
Household savings ratio	5.8	7.8	8.6	9	9.6	9.7
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.9
HH sector disp. real inc. growth	2.7	4.6	3.2	3.2	2.6	3.5
Current Account Surplus / GDP	11.9	13.5	14.3	10.6	10.9	9.2
Gov Budget Surplus / GDP	7	10	10	8	6	n.a.
Sovereign Wealth Fund / GDP	121	120	131	157	166	172

Stavanger is the oil capital in Norway

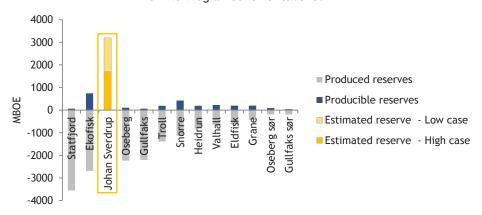
Major oil companies are located in Stavanger... **Employees in Norway** Reserves pr 2014 (MBOE) 20,000 8,649 Statoil ExonMobil 400 866 TOTAL 400 2,084 ConocoPhillips 2100 1,016 600 1,148 Eni Norge 380 715 🄲 bp 900 366

Oil field service companies in SRBANK's market area account for a significant amount of the revenues in the Norwegian oil field service industry...

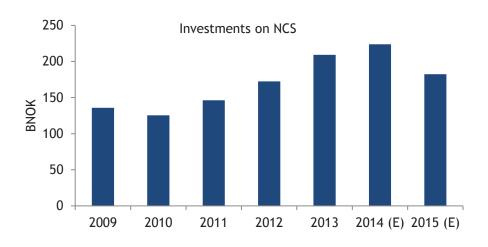


...and the third largest discovery ever on the NCS was made 140 km from our headquarter in 2011

The new discovery Johan Svedrup compared to existing oil fields on Norwegian continental shelf



...and activity is expected to increase significantly



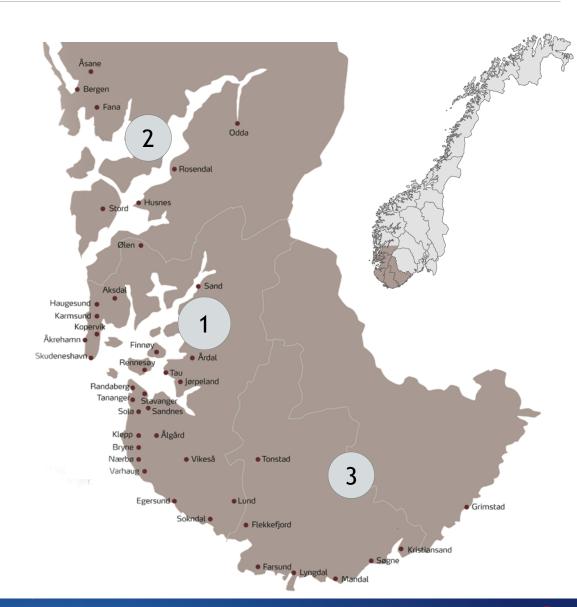
48 branch offices in one of Norway's most prosperous regions

1 Rogaland	*
Denulation	4E2 000
Population	452,000
Market share	35%
Year of establishment	1839
Market strategy	Market leader
Important business segments	Oil & Gas, Oil service, Supply
Unemployment rate	2.0%

Population		498,000
Market share		4%
Year of establishment		2006
Market strategy		Entry/growth
Important business segme	ents	Shipping, Oil & Gas, Tourism
Unemployment rate		2.4%

Hordaland

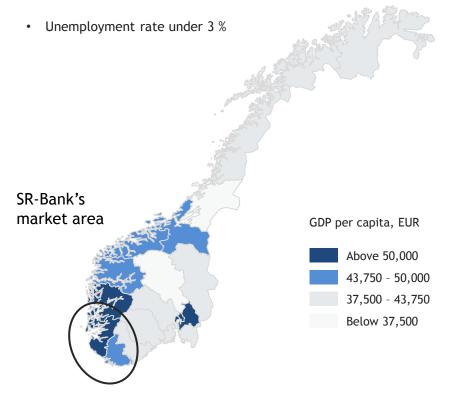
(3)	Agder	
Population		289,000
Market share		8%
Year of establishment		2002
Market strategy		Growth
5,		Camana ditiaa Oil
Important business segmen	nts	Commodities, Oil
important basiness segmen	1103	Service, Industry
Unemployment rate		3.05%
onemployment rate		3.03/0



One of Norway's most prosperous regions

Strong growth prospects in the region

- Norway's most rapidly growing population currently 24 % of the country's total population
- The region accounts for circa 25 % of Norwegian GDP
- Norway's largest export region



Planned infrastructure project total 100-150BNOK

- New infrastructure projects creating business opportunities in Rogaland, Hordaland and Agder
- Among others are the E39 Rogfast tunnel project, a fast connection replacing a ferry crossing between Stavanger and Haugesund, and the decision to invest in public transport in the Stavanger area over the next years
- Planned investments will imply:
 - Better infrastructure in the cities Stavanger and Bergen
 - Better connections between cities and sparsely populated areas
 - Better connections between regions in Rogaland, Hordaland and Agder
- · Large investments in infrastructure will further develop the region



The SpareBank 1 Alliance - 2nd largest mortgage lender in Norway

Founded in 1996 based on efficiency and local market focus

Purpose

Ensure the independence and regional foothold of the individual member banks by maximizing their:

- Competitiveness
- Profitability
- Capital strength

Cornerstones

Efficiency

Increase efficiency compared to competitors by:

- **-** Economies of scale
- Mutually increasing critical core competencies
- Sharing development investments

Local Market Focus

Each bank continues to maintain its link with its local community by:

- Keeping its own name and legal identity
- Taking advantage of its proximity to the local market

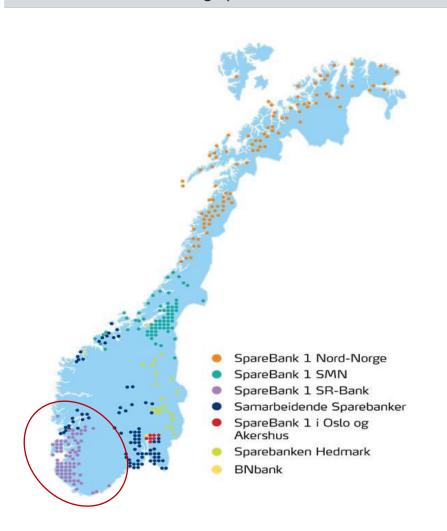


ALLIANCE PROGRAMME



SEPARATE LEGAL IDENTITIES
COMMON SUPERBRAND

Geographic overview

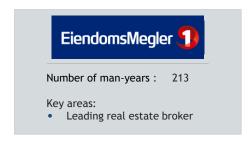


SRBANK's activities

Divisions of SpareBank 1 SR-Bank ASA



Fully owned companies







Partly owned companies

SpareBank 1 Gruppen AS (19.5 %)

 Holding company for the SpareBank 1 -Alliance BN Bank ASA (23.5 %)

 Commercial bank located in Oslo and Trondheim SpareBank 1 Boligkreditt AS (20.4 %)

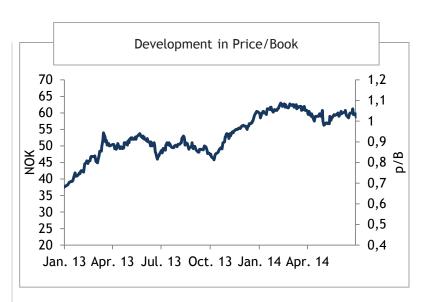
Covered bond company (mortages)

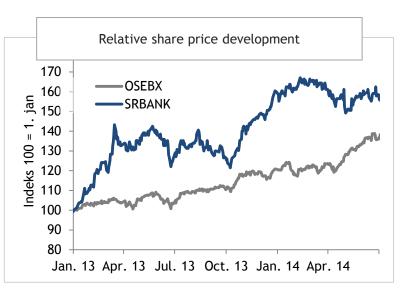
SpareBank 1 Næringskreditt AS (27.0 %)

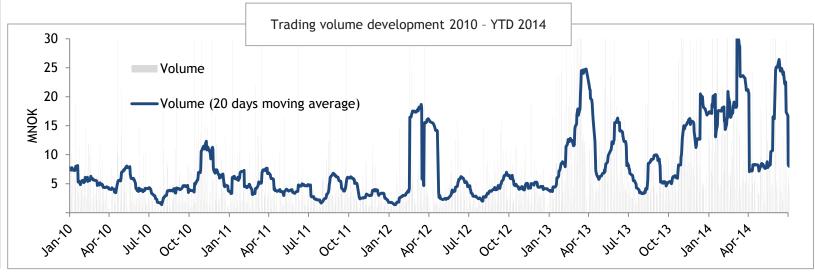
Covered bond company (commercial real estate)

Increased international interest in SRBANK

- Converted from equity certificates to shares in 2012.
- «Top-20» company based on market cap of domestic listed companies.
- Total market value at the end of 2nd quarter 2014 is NOK 15,3 million.
- International ownership increased from 14.1% at the end of 2013 to 21.7% at the end of 2nd quarter 2014.







20 largest shareholders as at June 2014

• International ownership increased from 14.1% at the end of 2013 to 21.7% at the end of 2nd quarter 2014

Investor		Number	Stake
Sparebankstiftelsen SR-Bank		72.419.305	28,3%
Gjensidige Forsikring ASA		26.483.470	10,4%
Folketrygdfondet		9.895.706	3,9%
Morgan Stanley & Co, U.S.A.	Nominee	9.562.005	3,7%
State Street Bank and Trust, U.S.A.	Nominee	8.692.751	3,4%
SpareBank 1-stiftinga Kvinnherad		6.226.583	2,4%
Wimoh Invest AS		4.320.710	1,7%
Odin Norge		3.953.812	1,5%
Skagen Global		3.820.039	1,5%
The Bank of New York Mellon, U.S.A.	Nominee	2.618.796	1,0%
State Street Bank and Trust, U.S.A.	Nominee	2.598.882	1,0%
J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, U.K.	Nominee	2.340.941	0,9%
Clipper AS		2.100.000	0,8%
J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, U.K.	Nominee	2.083.137	0,8%
J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, Sverige	Nominee	2.014.054	0,8%
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, Sverige	Nominee	1.706.892	0,7%
FLPS, U.S.A.		1.350.000	0,5%
Westco AS		1.321.817	0,5%
State Street Bank and Trust, U.S.A.	Nominee	1.223.779	0,5%
Skagen Global II		1.196.751	0,5%
Top 5		127.053.237	49,7%
Top 10		147.993.177	57,9%
Top 20		165.929.430	64,9%

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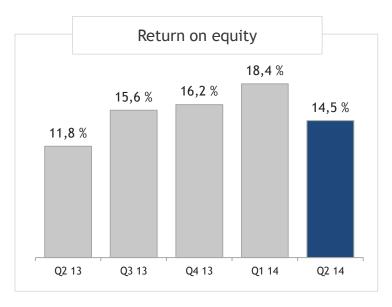


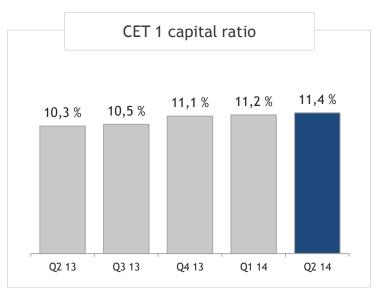
Greater efficiency, low losses and moderate growth produce a good result

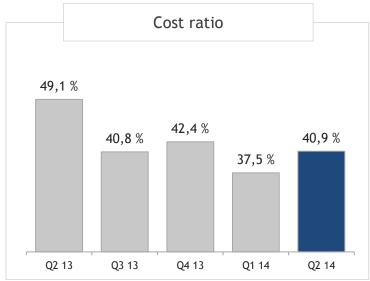
- Pre-tax profit for 2Q increased to NOK 684 million from NOK 511 million last year
 - Return on equity after tax 14.5% (11.8%)
- Pre-tax profit year-to-date increased to NOK 1.471 million from NOK 1.012 million last year
 - Return on equity after tax 16.5% (12.1%)
- 12 months lending growth of 3.6%
- 12 months deposits growth of 11.5%
 - In addition growth of 22% in other capital under management in the last 12 months
- The net interest margin increased by 5 basis points to 1.40% in the last 12 months
- Stronger underlying operations and improved efficiency in the last 12 months
 - Net interest income, commissions and profit contributions from the covered bond companies increased by 6%
 - Costs reduced by 0.1% cost/income ratio of 39.1 %
- Still moderate impairment losses on loans
 - 0.15% of gross lending recognised on the balance sheet as at 30 June 2014
- Strong capital generation risk-weighted assets decreased by 0.4% last year
 - Common equity tier 1 capital ratio¹ increased to 11.4% from 10.3% last year

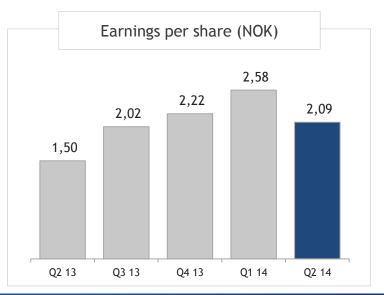


Key figures - quarterly development









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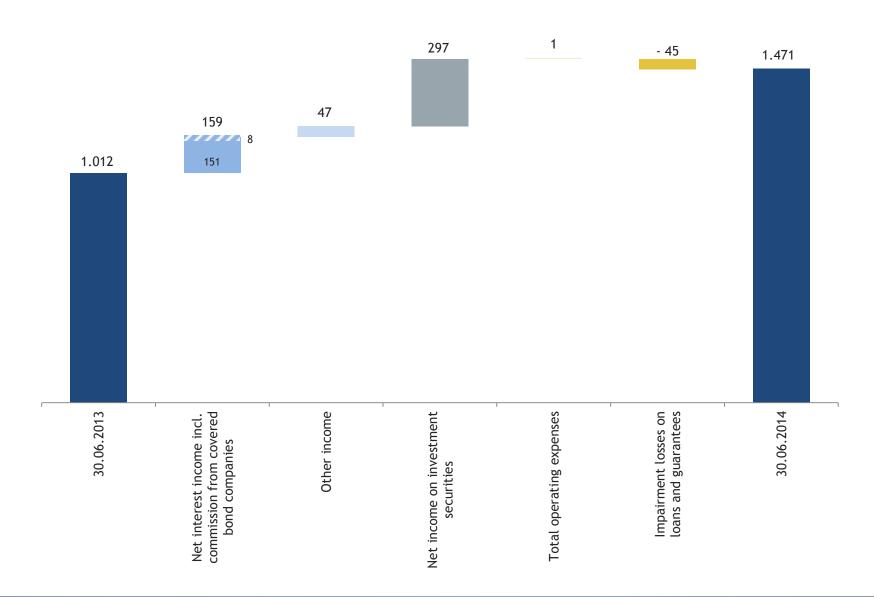
Key figures

	30.06	30.06					
	14	13	Q2 14	Q1 14	Q4 13	Q3 13	Q2 13
Return on equity after tax (%)	16,5	12,1	14,5	18,4	16,2	15,6	11,8
Net interest margin (%)	1,40	1,35	1,41	1,40	1,46	1,49	1,43
Impairment losses on loans and guarantees in $\%$ of gross loans	0,15	0,09	0,13	0,18	0,17	0,11	0,09
- incl. covered bond companies	0,11	0,06	0,10	0,13	0,12	0,08	0,06
Non-performing and other problem commitments in $\%$ of gross loans	0,81	0,87	0,81	0,90	1,06	1,09	0,87
- incl. covered bond companies	0,65	0,62	0,65	0,66	0,76	0,77	0,62
Cost to income ratio	39,1	48,7	40,9	37,5	42,4	40,8	49,1
Annual growth in loans to customers, gross incl. covered bond companies	3,6	6,1	3,6	3,8	5,3	5,5	6,1
Annual growth in deposits from customers (%)	11,5	2,8	11,5	8,5	6,0	2,2	2,8
Total assets (BNOK)	167,3	151,1	167,3	157,8	157,0	153,6	151,1
Portfolio of loans in covered bond companies (BNOK)	33,3	47,5	33,3	44,9	46,4	47,8	47,5
Risk weighted assets (BNOK)	113,7	114,2	113,7	113,4	113,1	115,0	114,2
Earnings per share (NOK)	4,67	3,04	2,09	2,58	2,22	2,02	1,50
Book value per share (NOK)	57,63	50,89	57,63	57,45	55,00	52,87	50,89
Number of shares issued (million)	255,8	255,8	255,8	255,8	255,8	255,8	255,8

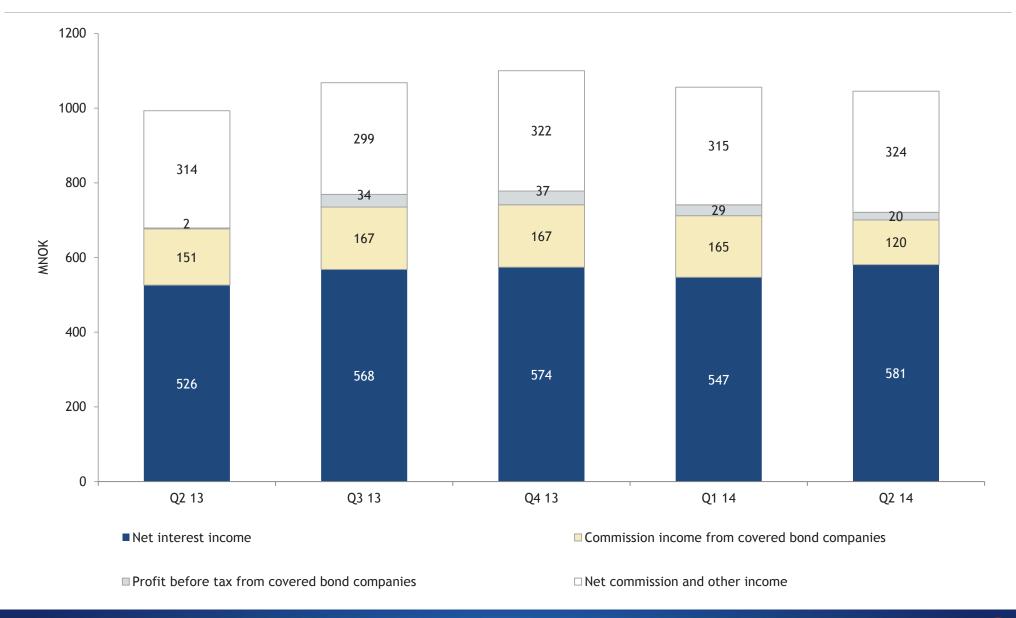
Income statement

	30.06	30.06					
Group Income Statement (MNOK)	14	13	Q2 14	Q1 14	Q4 13	Q3 13	Q2 13
Net interest income	1.128	977	581	547	574	568	526
Net commission and other income	924	869	444	480	489	466	465
Net income on investment securities	520	223	201	319	195	137	62
Total income	2.572	2.069	1.226	1.346	1.258	1.171	1.053
Total operating expenses	1.006	1.007	501	505	534	478	517
Operating profit before losses	1.566	1.062	725	841	724	693	536
Impairment losses on loans and guarantees	95	50	41	54	50	32	25
Operating profit before tax	1.471	1.012	684	787	674	661	511
Tax expense	278	235	150	128	107	145	128
Net profit	1.193	777	534	659	567	516	383

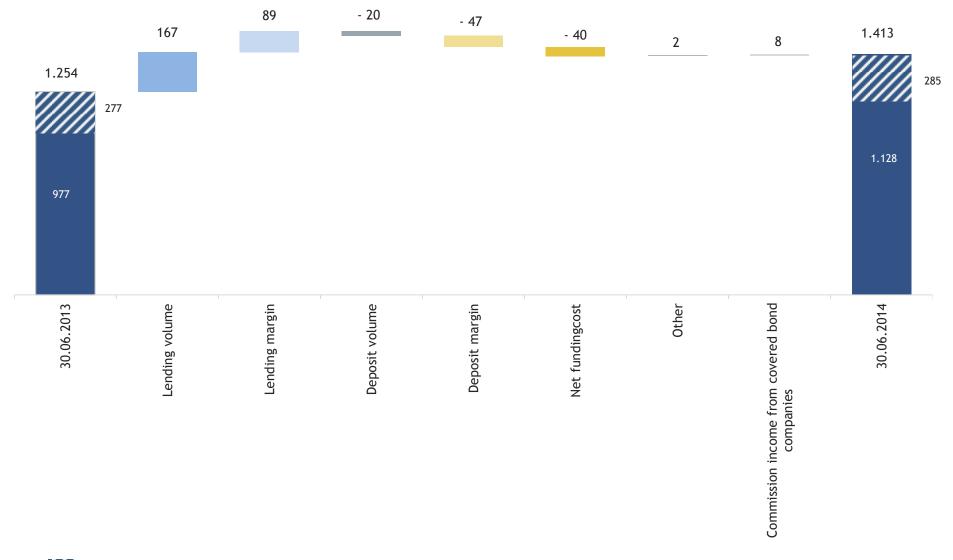
Change in profit 30.06.2013 - 30.06.2014



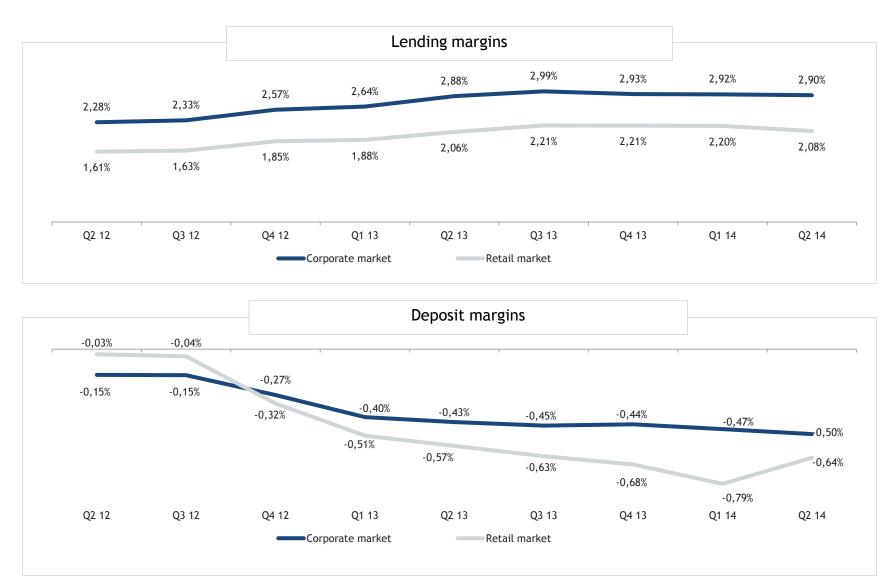
Consolidated income profile

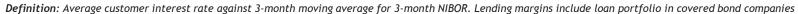


Change in net interest income and commission income from covered bond companies; 30.06.2013 - 30.06.2014



Lending and deposit margins





Lending volume and 12 months growth





^{*} Incl. loan portfolio in covered bond companies

Loan portfolio as at 30.06.2014

- Gross loans as at 30 June 2014 amount to NOK 168.6 billion compared with NOK 162.7 billion at the same time last year.
- 12-month growth in loans of 3.6%.
- Loans to retail customers (incl. covered bond company) account for 63.9% of total loans.
- Loans to the commercial property sector account for 15.8% of total loans, an increase of 0,2 %-points compared at the same time last year.

Industry, Power/water supply and construction 1,9% Retail trade, hotels and restaurants 1.7% 1,2% Shipping 1.3% 4,8% Offshore/Oil and gas 15,6% Real estate 15,8% 4,6% Service industry 4.1% 1,2% Pub. mgm., financial services and others 1.3% 0,4% Other 0,4% 34.3% Retail customers 44,5% 28,8% SB1 Boligkreditt 0,4% SB1 Næringskreditt 0,4% 30.06.2013 **30.06.2014**

Agriculture / forestry / fishing

Loans before individual write-downs, nominal amounts.

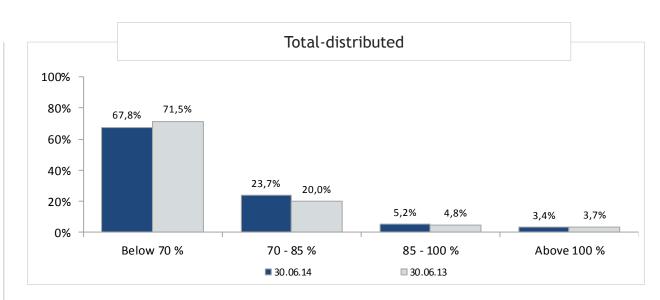
Sector allocation in accordance with the standard categories from Statistics Norway.

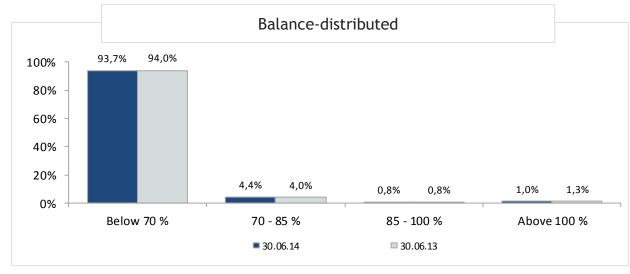
Loan to value ratio on home mortgage loans

- The proportion of loans with a loan-to-value ratio of less than 85% is very high and stable at 91.5%.
- 98.1% of gross exposure is within 85% of the assessed value of collateral. This means that only 1.9% of gross exposure exceeds 85% of the assessed value of collateral.

The calculation of the LTV is based on the collateral's market value. In a balance-distributed loan to value ratio, for loans that exceed 70% of the collateral's market value, the excess amount is distributed among the other intervals. In a total-distributed loan to value ratio, the entire loan is allocated to one and the same interval.

The figures include the loan portfolio in the covered bond company.

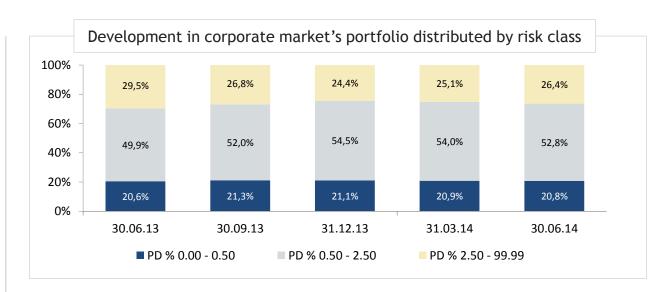


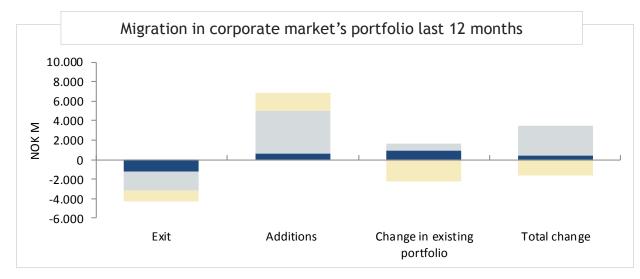




Lending to the corporate market - risk profile

- The quality of the corporate market portfolio is good.
- PD has improved since Q2 2013. This trend is particularly driven by an strengthened risk profile of existing customers.
- Loans with a PD above 2.5% represent 26.4% of the corporate loan portfolio.





Deposits volume and 12 month growth

- Last 12 months the volume of deposits increased by NOK 8.4 billion to 81.7 billion.
 - Corresponds to an increase in the period of 11.5%.
- The volume of deposits from the corporate market includes institutional deposits from money market funds, etc.







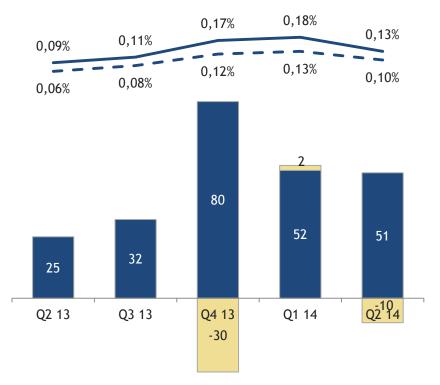
^{*} Includes also the Capital Market Division.

Operating expenses

	30.06	30.06					
MNOK	14	13	Q2 14	Q1 14	Q4 13	Q3 13	Q2 13
Personnel expenses	580	579	293	287	297	283	294
Restructuring costs	0	10	0	0	26	1	3
Non-recurring effect, pension-related items	7	0	0	7	0	0	0
Total personnel expenses	587	589	293	294	323	284	297
IT expenses	133	122	67	66	65	63	63
Marketing	46	48	29	17	21	17	29
Other administrative expenses	47	49	24	23	23	24	26
Total administrative expenses	226	219	120	106	109	104	118
Depreciation	34	36	17	17	21	17	18
Operating expenses from real estate	20	25	7	13	5	10	13
Other operating expenses	139	138	64	75	76	63	71
Total other operating expenses	193	199	88	105	102	90	102
Total operating expenses	1.006	1.007	501	505	534	478	517

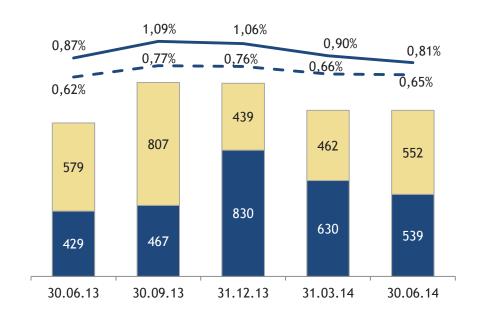
Impairment losses on loans/Non-performing and doubtful commitments

Impairment losses on loans



- Collective impairment losses on loans, MNOK
- Individual impairment losses on loans, MNOK
- Loss ratio in % of average gross loans
- Loss ratio in % of average gross loans incl. from covered bond companies

Non-performing and doubtful commitments



- Doubtful commitments, MNOK
- Non-performing loans, MNOK
- Non-performing and doubtful commitments in % of gross loans
- Non-performing and doubtful commitments in % of gross loans incl. from covered bond companies



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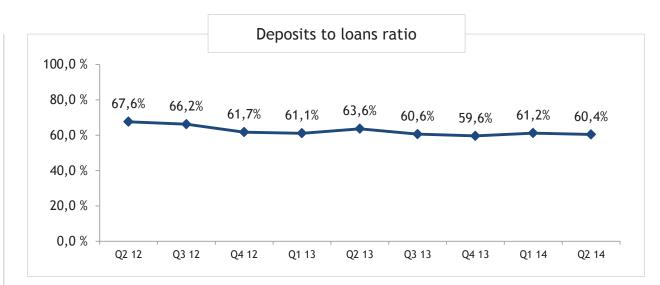
Solvency and liquidity position

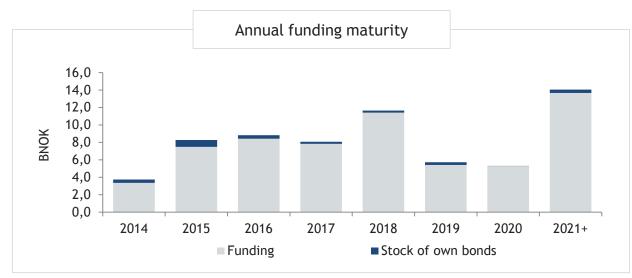
Appendix



Deposits to loans ratio and market funding

- Development in deposits to loans ratio reflects our funding strategy with a greater share of senior funding and the reduced use of covered bond funding.
- Good liquidity and good access to market funding
 - Net refinancing need over the next 12 months is NOK 9.7 billion
- Liquidity buffer for normal operation in 27 months with closed markets.
 - In addition to the liquidity buffer, NOK 24.0 billion of home mortgages are prepared for sale to the covered bond company.



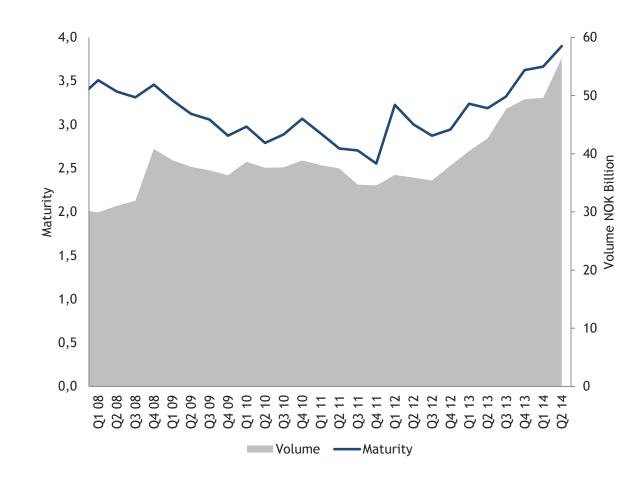




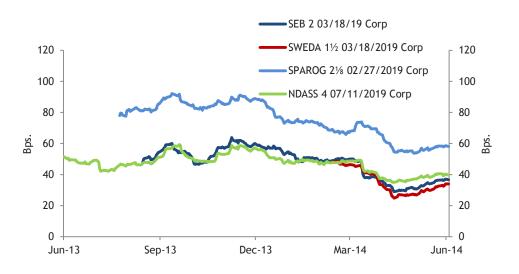
Significantly improved funding structure since 2008

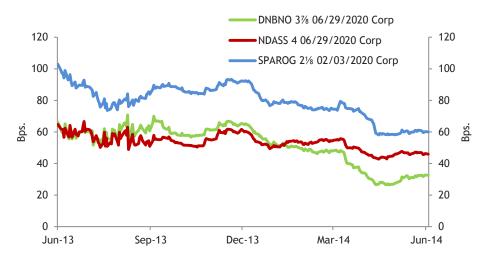
- Funding indicator 1 (ratio of illiquid assets financed by issued securities with a duration of more than 1 year) is 109,4% for the parent bank and 107,9% on consolidated basis.
 - Seven outstanding euro-benchmarks (EUR 500 million) with due dates in each of the years 2015- 2021.
 - Issued EUR 750 million with a term to maturity of 7 years in April.
- "Modified LCR" of 145%.

Average life of long term funding (excl. covered bonds)



An established borrower in the Euromarket

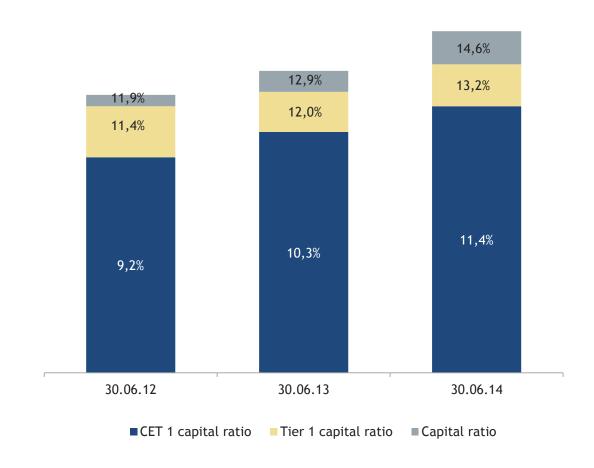




Issuer / Ticker	Coupon	Amount	Maturity	ISIN
SR-Bank / SPAROG	3,625%	EUR500mn	24-March-2015	XS0497119486
SR-Bank / SPAROG	3,500%	EUR500mn	21-April-2016	XS0551556409
SR-Bank / SPAROG	3,500%	EUR500mn	27-March-2017	XS0762421195
SR-Bank / SPAROG	2,000%	EUR500mn	14-May-2018	XS0853250271
SR-Bank / SPAROG	2,125%	EUR500mn	27-February-2019	XS0965489239
SR-Bank / SPAROG	2,125%	EUR500mn	03-February-2020	XS0876758664
SR-Bank / SPAROG	2,125%	EUR750mn	14-April-2021	XS1055536251

Stronger capital ratio - Basel I floor taken into account

- SpareBank 1 SR-Bank meets all capital requirement with good margin per 30.06.2014.
- The use of different risk weights in the Nordic countries makes comparisons of actual financial strength difficult.
 - The Basel I floor is also practised differently.
- FSA informed 1st July 2014 a further tightening of risk weights for mortgages. This in combination with the so-called LGD floor from 1st January 2014 will mean that the average risk weight for existing mortgages will increase to the range 22 24%.





Common equity tier 1 being strengthened in line with stricter regulatory requirements

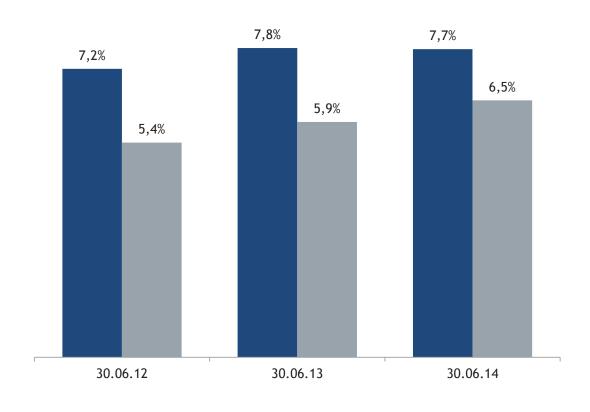
- New capital requirements entail a need to continue increasing common equity tier 1 capital going forward.
- SpareBank 1 SR-Bank is not defined as systemically important financial institution (SIFI) according to the Regulations of 12 May 2014 but is close at SIFI-requirement for market share.
- Common equity tier 1 capital will be strengthened further through good profitability and retained earnings, combined with limited growth in risk weighted assets.
- The target CET 1 level will, over time, be 0.5-1.0% above the regulatory requirement.



■ CET 1 capital ratio

Core equity tier 1 capital ratio calculated on basis of total assets

- Core equity tier 1 capital ratio calculated on basis of total assets as at 30 June 2014 was 7.7%.
- Measured according to this expression of financial strength, SpareBank SR-Bank is very well capitalised and substantially exceeds the levels being discussed internationally.



■ CET 1 capital / Total assets

■ CET 1 capital / Total assets (including gross loans in covered bond companies)

Outlook

- Norwegian economic growth has slowed somewhat in the last year and a half, but is expected to still be moderate going forward.
- Expect some reduction in oil investments in 2015, but still a very high level involves strong activity in the petroleum sector. Major infrastructure projects and increasing house building are helping to ensure good conditions for the region's business and population growth, with lasting low unemployment.
- Tougher general conditions combined with slightly greater uncertainty about economic developments may help to dampen demand for loans. However, the competition for new home mortgage customers is strong. We expect stable house prices going forward.
- Non-performance and loan impairment losses are expected to remain relatively low in the coming quarters.
- Solid earnings from a robust business model, as well as good access to new long-term funding at competitive prices, indicates we are well positioned to build up the necessary capital going forward, while ensuring continued competitiveness.

Agenda

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Our vision: Recommended by customers

Primary objective

- SpareBank 1 SR-Bank ASA is committed to value creation in the bank's core market area
- Sustainable contribution to the value creation process in the region through;
 - Sustainable an profitable business model
 - Owner friendly and stable dividend policy

Strategic goals

- Most attractive and preferred partner for financial services in South-Western Norway, based on;
 - Good customer experience
 - Strong team spirit and professionalism
 - Local anchoring and local decisions
 - Solvency, profitability and trust by the market

Financial targets

- ROE above 13% at a normalised level of interest rates
- Top 50% ROE and cost/income in a Nordic benchmark
- CET1 capital ratio at 0.5-1.0% above the regulatory requirement

Strategic focus

- Targeted customer growth and increased product mix
- Innovative and continuing focus on efficiency
- Expertise adapted to future customer needs
- Diversified funding platform



SpareBank 1 Alliance

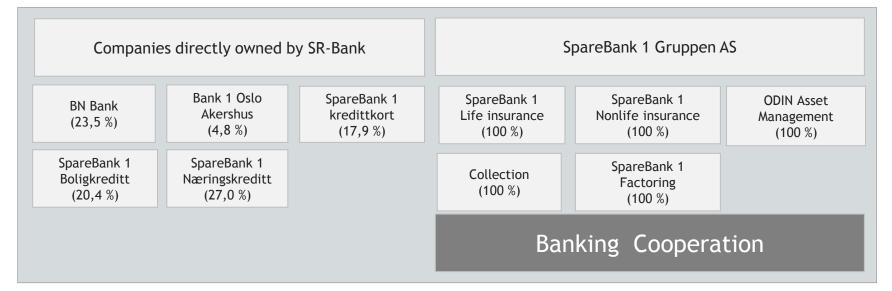
Owners of the alliance

- All credit decisions are made at the local banks
- Economies of scale related to expenses, IT solutions, marketing and branding



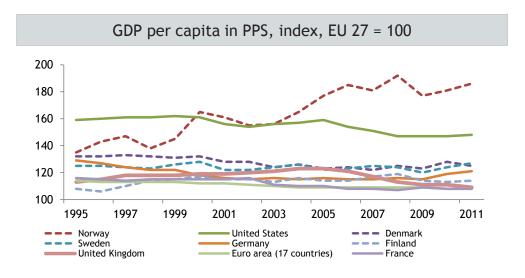
Products, commissions, dividends

Sales, loan portfolios, capital

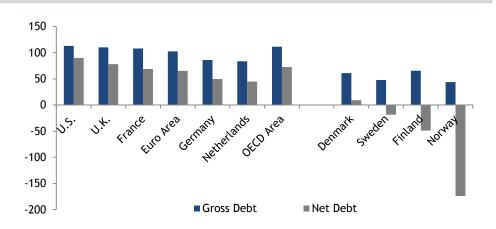


Norwegian Economy

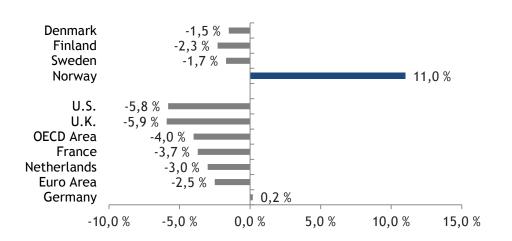
- A unique situation with a continuing budget surplus...



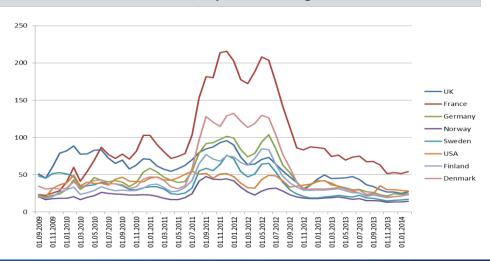
2013 governments financial liabilities (in per cent of GDP)



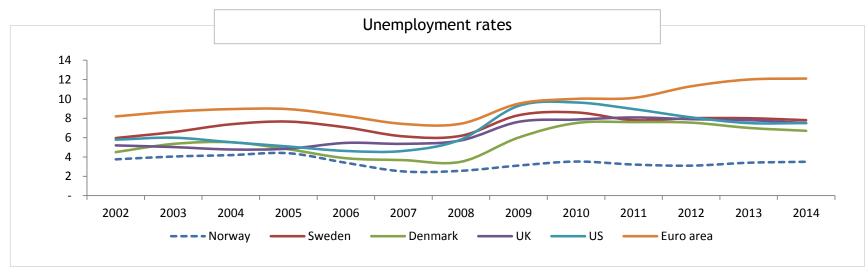
2014 expected government deficit/surplus (in per cent of GDP)

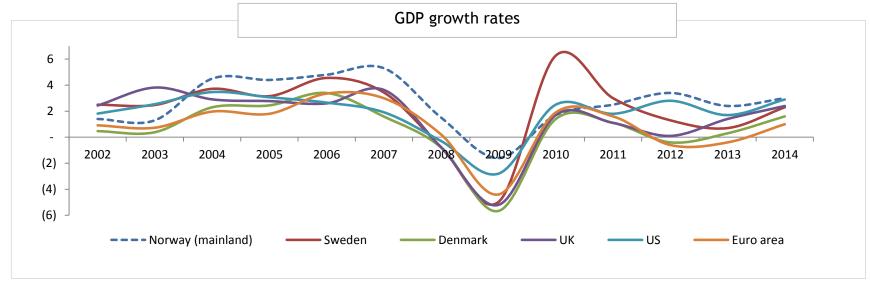


The market view; 5 year Sovereign CDS levels



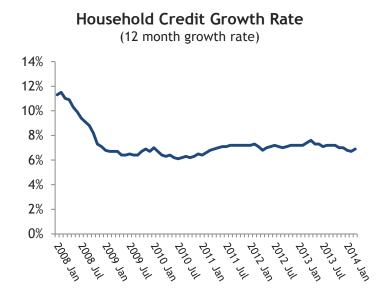
Norwegian Economy - international context



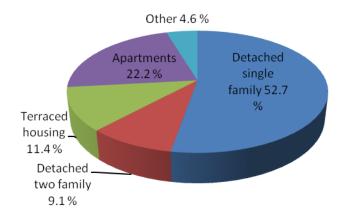


Norwegian Housing and Mortgage Market Key Characteristics

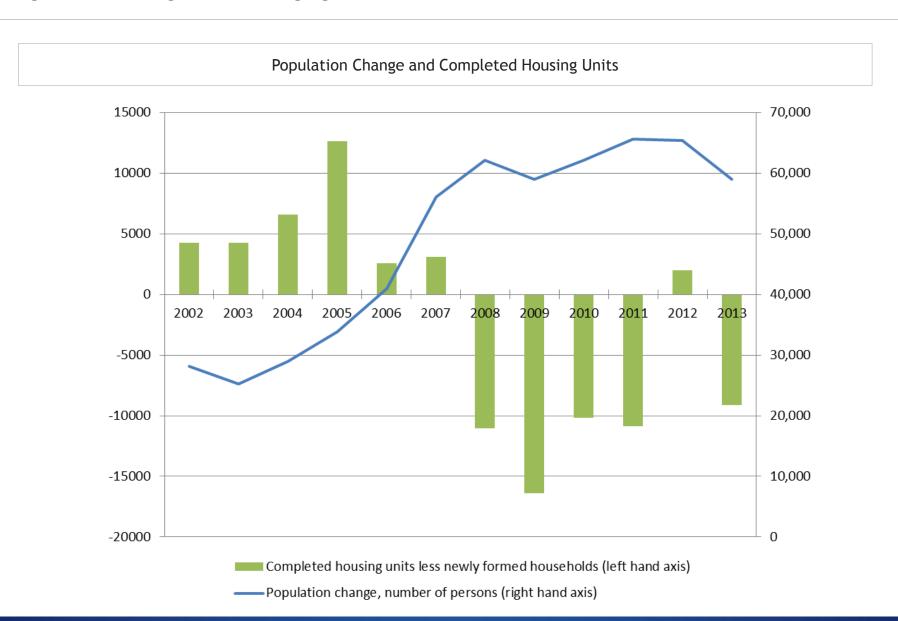
Market	 Total mortgage market approx NOK 2,300 billion (approx USD 380bn, €280bn) Banks and credit institutions are the dominant supplier of mortgages with over 90% market share Typical maturity 25-30 years and repayment mortgages No subprime market
Home Ownership	80% of households owner occupied (little buy to let) Amongst the highest home ownership in the world
Social Security	Generous unemployment benefits Unemployment benefit represents ca 60% of final salary for 104 weeks
Personal Liability	 Borrowers are personally liable for their debt, also for outstanding debt post foreclosure and forced sale Swift foreclosure regime upon non-payment Individual borrowers have tight relationship with their lenders Transparent information about borrowers
Regulation	 Max Loan to value: 85% (75% legal limit for cover pool) Interest only mortgages: max70% LTV 5% mortgage interest rate increase as stress test New Proposed risk weighting for mortgages 35%
Interest Payments	90-95% of mortgages are variable rate Interest rates can be reset at the lender's discretion, by giving the debtor 6 weeks notice
Tax Incentives	 28% of interest paid is tax deductible (equal to the basic rate of tax) Low effective real estate tax (lower net worth tax on real estate than financial assets)



Norwegian Mortgages (by dwelling type)

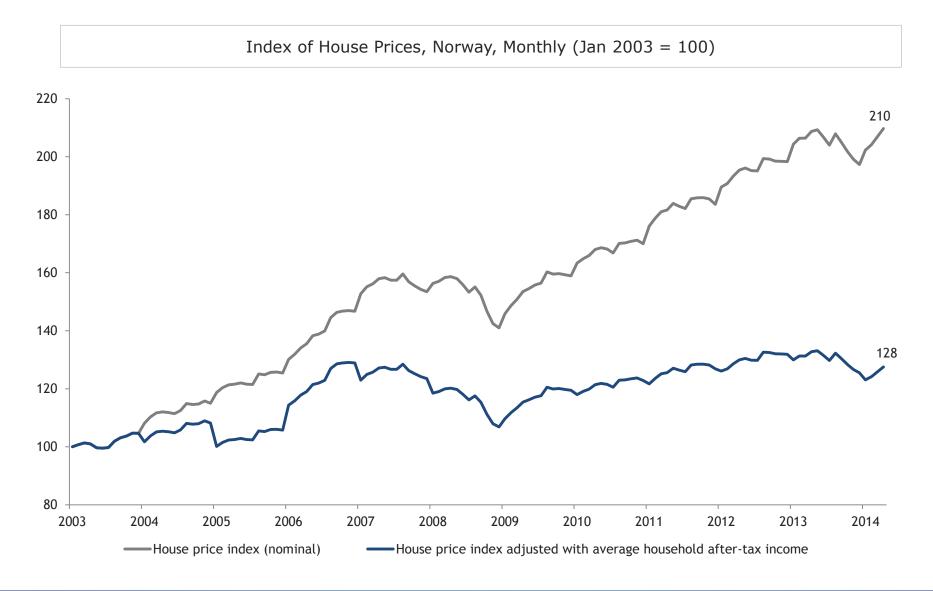


Norwegian Housing and Mortgage Market



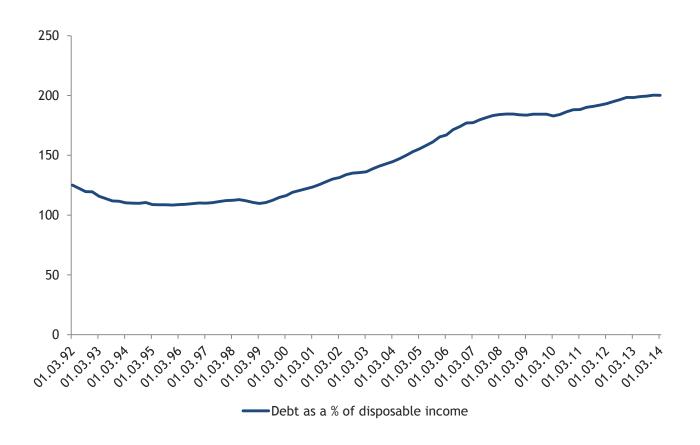
Norwegian Housing and Mortgage Market

- Nominal and real house price development



Aggregate Household Debt Burden

Total Debt burden in per cent of household income (after tax)



Norway:

- All HH debts included in the statistic, question of int'l comparability
- High home ownership (mortgage debt rather than rent commitments)
- Generous benefits (pensions, healthcare, education, childcare, maternity, unemployment)
- Income growth over the last decades has far outpaced the cost of necessities in the time period shown
- •HH savings rate is high (9.0% in 2013): debt reduction possible
- FSA advises limit on mortgage debt underwriting in private banks: 85% LTV; 3x HH income; stress-test of ability to repay; effective from 2H 2011

Balance sheet

Balance sheet (MNOK)	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
Cash and balances with central banks	1.985	1.762
Balances with credit institutions	2.333	2.612
Net loans to customers	134.680	114.493
Certificates, bonds and other fixed-income securities	16.610	19.852
Financial derivatives	4.653	4.936
Shares, ownership stakes and other securities	1.176	879
Business available for sale	84	85
Investment in associates	4.422	4.682
Other	1.330	1.809
Total assets	167.273	151.110
Balances with credit institutions	4.207	4.681
Public deposits related to covered bond swap scheme	0	6.429
Deposits from customers	81.728	73.281
Listed debt securities	58.105	45.006
Financial derivatives	2.191	2.486
Other liabilities	2.222	2.264
Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital instruments	4.094	3.958
Total liabilities	152.547	138.105
Total equity	14.726	13.005
Total liabilites and equity	167.273	151.110

Net commission and other income

	30.06	30.06					
MNOK	14	13	Q2 14	Q1 14	Q4 13	Q3 13	Q2 13
Payment facilities	113	108	56	57	59	66	56
Savings/placements	85	72	40	45	39	40	37
Insurance products	86	82	44	42	41	41	42
Commission income from real estate broking	228	224	128	100	108	101	127
Guarantee commission	53	52	26	27	23	29	26
Arrangement- and customer fees	55	31	24	31	45	15	14
Other	19	23	6	13	7	7	12
Net commission and other income excl. covered bond companies	639	592	324	315	322	299	314
Commission income SB1 Boligkreditt and SB1 Næringskreditt	285	277	120	165	167	167	151
Net commission and other income incl. covered bond companies	924	869	444	480	489	466	465

Net income on investment securities

	30.06	30.06					
MNOK	14	13	Q2 14	Q1 14	Q4 13	Q3 13	Q2 13
Dividends	25	32	7	18	-2	3	32
Investment income, associates	218	130	137	81	95	130	31
Securities gains/losses	229	-56	24	205	13	-38	-55
- of which capital change in shares and certificates*	230	-7	10	220	42	11	-28
- of which capital change in certificates and bonds	-1	-49	14	-15	-29	-49	-27
Currency/interest gains/loans	48	117	33	15	89	42	54
 of which currency customer- and own-account trading 	61	65	37	24	46	24	35
of which IFRS-effects	-13	52	-4	-9	43	18	19
Net income on investment securities	520	223	201	319	195	137	62

Subsidiaries

MNOK	30.06.14	30.06.13
EiendomsMegler 1 SR-Eiendom AS		
Number of sales	3.976	3.863
Operating profit before tax	36,1	30,9
SpareBank 1 SR-Finans AS		
Total assets (BNOK)	6,4	6,2
Operating profit before tax	74,0	81,7
SR-Forvaltning AS		
Portfolio (BNOK)	7,1	6,8
Operating profit before tax	14,1	10,7
SR-Investering AS		
Operating profit before tax	11,5	8,2
Other		
Operating profit before tax	-1,3	-1,6
Total subsidiaries		
Profit before tax	134,4	129,9

Ownership interests

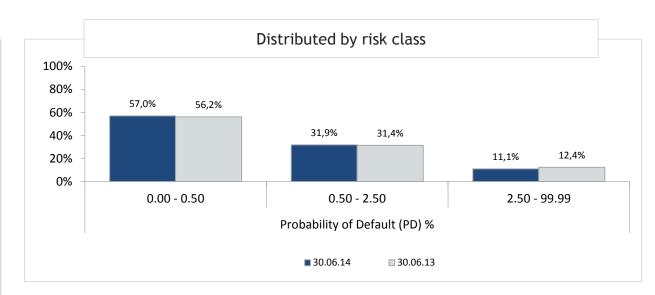
MNOK	30.06.14	30.06.13
SpareBank 1 Gruppen AS (19,5 % interest ownership)		
Profit after tax	153,0	78,4
Adjusted profit previous years	-4,2	-1,6
SpareBank 1 Boligkreditt AS (20,4 % interest ownership)		
Profit after tax	18,0	20,7
Adjusted profit previous years	1,9	0,0
SpareBank 1 Næringskreditt AS (27,0 % interest ownership)		
Profit after tax	15,3	2,3
Adjusted profit previous years	0,7	0,0
BN Bank ASA (23,5 % interest ownership)		
Profit after tax	39,2	26,2
Amortised	0,0	4,5
Other		
Profit after tax	-5,9	-0,8
Total ownership interests		
Profit after tax	218,0	129,6

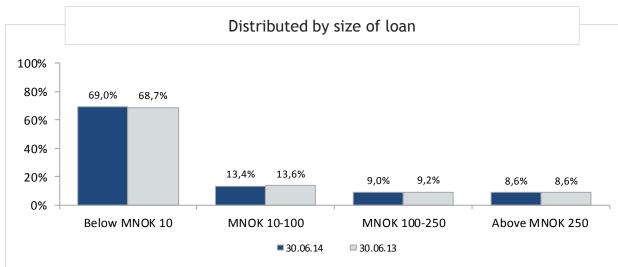
Impairment losses on loans and guarantees

	30.06	30.06					
Losses on loans in income statement (MNOK)	14	13	Q2 14	Q1 14	Q4 13	Q3 13	Q2 13
Corporate customers	101	49	48	53	87	9	22
Retail customers	2	1	3	-1	-7	23	3
Change in collective impairment losses on loans	-8	0	-10	2	-30	0	0
Net impairment losses on loans	95	50	41	54	50	32	25
	20.01						
	30.06	30.06	30.06	31.03	31.12	30.09	30.06
Impairment losses on loans (MNOK)	30.06 14	30.06 13	30.06 14	31.03 14	31.12	30.09 13	30.06 13
Impairment losses on loans (MNOK) Corporate customers							
	14	13	14	14	13	13	13
Corporate customers	14 307	13 311	14 307	14 329	13 382	13 293	13 311

Risk profile of the loan portfolio

- 57% of the loan portfolio has a probability of default (PD)* below 0.5%, which is an increase from last year.
- The proportion of loans with a PD above 2.5% has been reduced to 11.1% of the total portfolio.
- 69.0% is loans constituting gross exposures less than NOK 10 million.
- 17.6% is to customers who have an exposure in excess of NOK 100 million. The credit quality in this portion of the portfolio is better than in the rest of the corporate market portfolio.







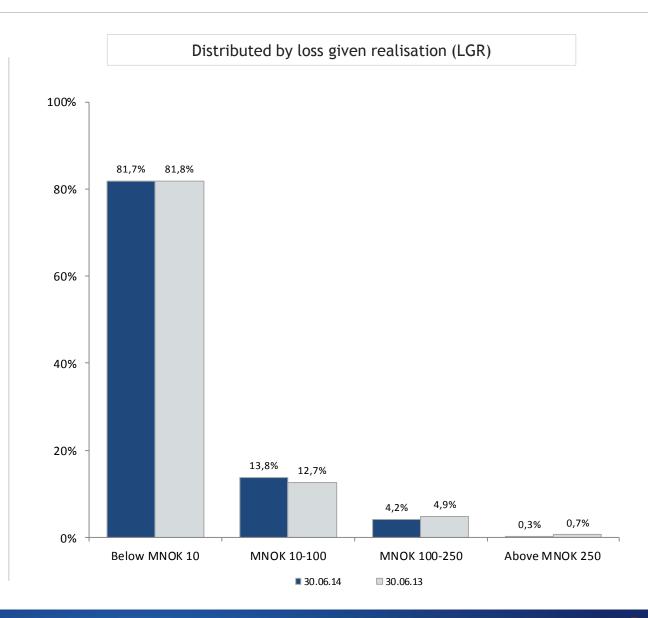
^{*} Probability of default through a business cycle

Low concentration of individual LGRs in the lending portfolio

- At the end of Q2, SpareBank 1 SR-Bank had a total of 24 commitments with a loss potential exceeding NOK 100 million.
- These commitments represent 4.5% of the loan exposure.
- This is a reduction from Q2 2013 when 30 such commitments made up 5.6% of the portfolio.
- There is a clearly defined strategy behind this composition. The growth and risk profile are managed, for example, through special credit strategy limits for concentration risk.

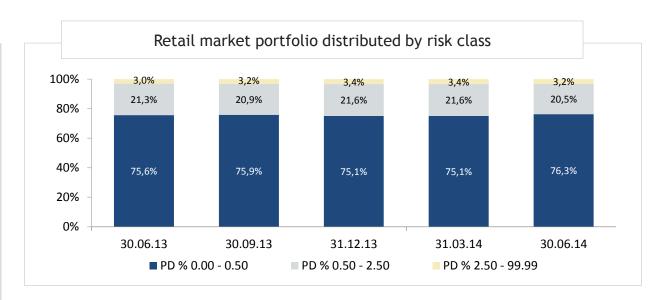
LGR (Loss given realisation). Estimated loss on realising a single loan. Corresponds to LGD without statistical correction for certain non-performing loans being reclassified as recoverable prior to collection. The calculation is based on the realisation value of assets pledged as security in an economic downturn.

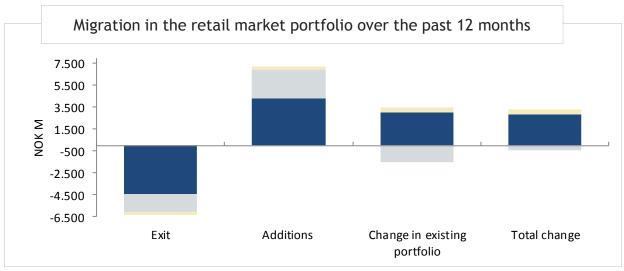
The figures include lending portfolios from covered bond companies.



Lending to the retail market - risk profile

- The quality of the retail market portfolio is considered very good and with low potential losses.
- The proportion of loans with a PD below 0.5% has increased to 76.3% of the total retail portfolio.
- The low risk profile of the portfolio is achieved through prudent customer selection and requirements for moderate LTV.
- Most of the portfolio is secured against a mortgage on real estate, and lending is overall moderate compared to asset value.





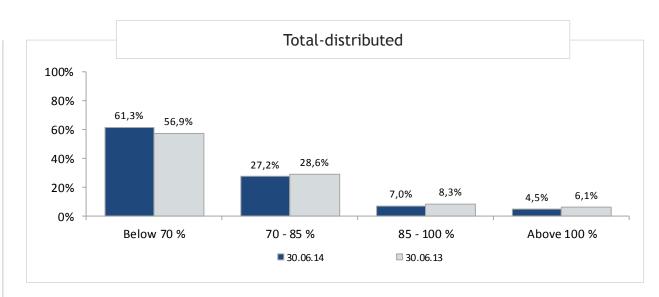
Figures include the portfolio sold to the covered bond company.

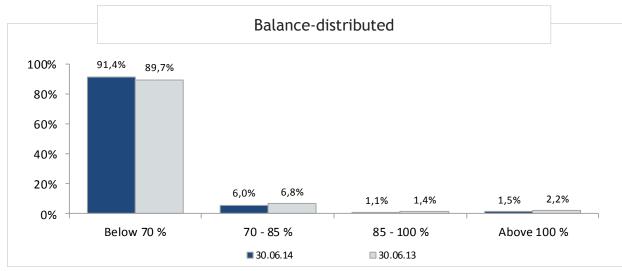


Loan to value ratio on home mortgage loans (excl loans in cover pool)

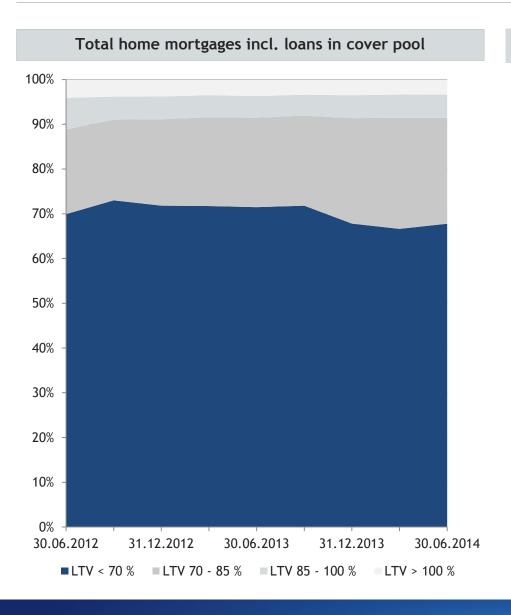
- SpareBank 1 SR-Bank has in the last year introduced restrictions to reduce the risk associated with new mortgages. These include stricter equity requirements and liquidity assessments when buying property, as well as more thorough risk assessments.
- There is an increasing proportion of loans within 70% LTV as well within 85% LTV.
- 97.4% of the exposure is within 85% of the collateral's value, and 2.6% of the exposure exceeds 85% of the collateral's value.

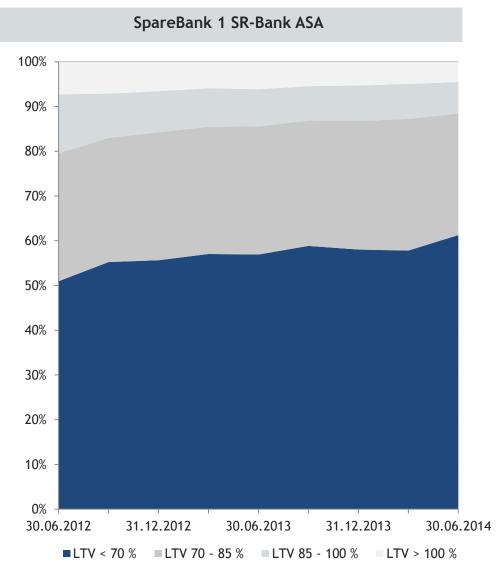
The calculation of the LTV is based on the collateral's market value. In a balance-distributed loan to value ratio, for loans that exceed 70% of the collateral's market value, the excess amount is distributed among the other intervals. In a total-distributed loan to value ratio, the entire loan is allocated to one and the same interval.





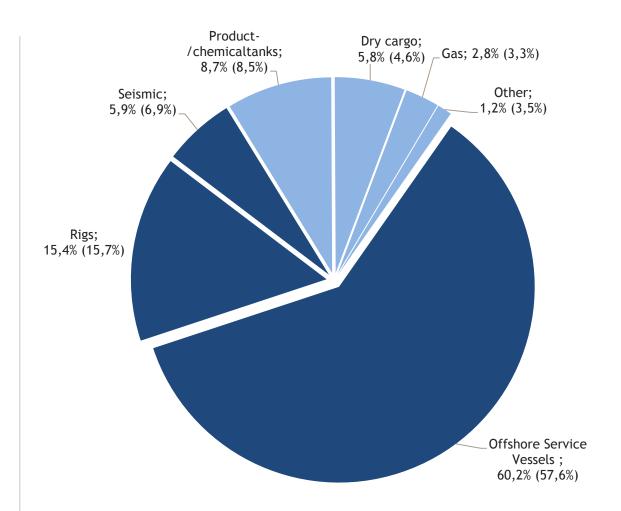
Historical LTV development for home mortgage loans





Low exposure to the shipping segment

- Lending to conventional shipping is low and represents 1.2% of total loans
- Lending to the offshore sector represents 5.4% of total loans
- Lending, undrawn credit limits and guarantees to these sectors total NOK 11.1 billion.
 - 18.5% of the exposure is to conventional shipping
 - 81.5% of the exposure is to the offshore sector

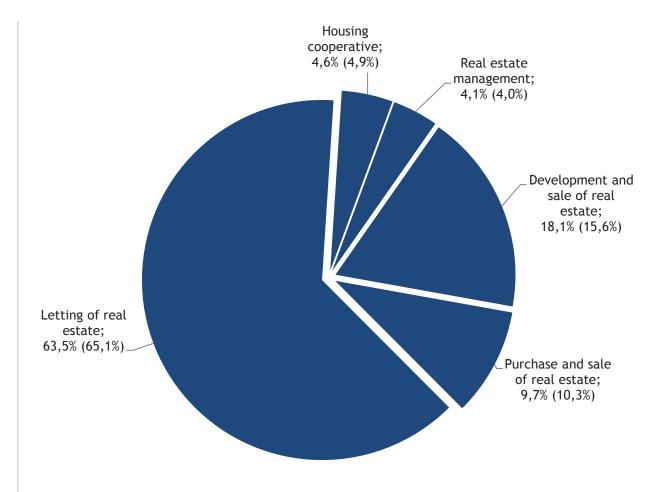


Sector allocation in accordance with the standard categories from Statistics Norway. Figures as at 30.06.2013 in brackets.



Lending to commercial property

- Lending to commercial property constitutes 15.8% of total loans, which is an increase of 0.2% compared with the same time last year.
- The portfolio is characterised by lending to commercial properties for leasing with long-term contracts and financially solid tenants. The vacancy rate is limited. Interest rates for a significant portion of this portfolio have been hedged.

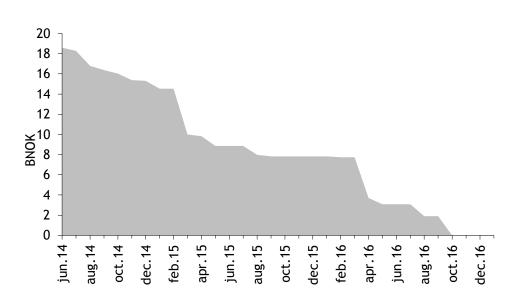


Sector allocation in accordance with the standard categories from Statistics Norway. Figures as at 30.06.2013 in brackets.

Liquidity portfolio

Liquidity buffer - survival period

Liquidity portfolio



Category	Market value, MNOK	Share %	Of which, securities classified to amortised cost, MNOK
Norwegian government/municipal	275	2 %	0
SSA/Foreign guaranteed	3.362	21 %	0
Covered bonds (Norwegian/foreign)	11.788	73 %	0
Norwegian bank/finance	591	4 %	0
Foreign bank/finance	0	0 %	0
Industry/Other	80	0 %	0
Total liquidity portfolio	16.097	100 %	0

- Liquidity buffer at the end of the quarter: NOK 18.6 billion
- Other liquid assets:
 - Home mortgages prepared for transfer to mortgage company: NOK 24.0 billion
 - Commercial paper and bonds in the trading portfolio: NOK 0.4 billion

Liquidity buffer: cash, short-term investments, highly liquid bonds (including drawing rights in Norges Bank).

Providing deposits and lending remain unchanged, with no new borrowing during the period.

Investments in bonds and certificates

- Most of the bond portfolio is managed as part of the liquidity management activities. Bonds held for liquidity purposes are generally very low risk.
- No direct exposure to debt in EU peripheral countries.

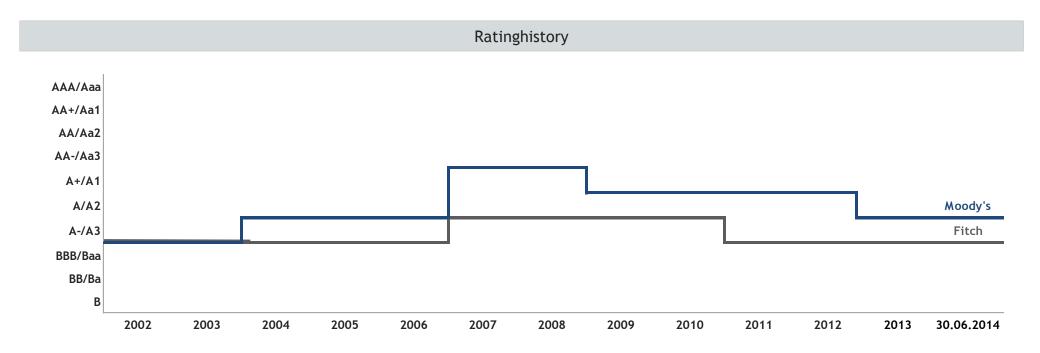
Risk category	Rating	Market value	Share
Very low risk	AAA, AA+, AA og AA-	15.051	91,3 %
Low risk	A+, A og A-	518	3,1 %
Moderate risk	BBB+, BBB og BBB-	577	3,5 %
High risk	BB+, BB og BB-	60	0,4 %
Very high risk	B+ and lower	277	1,7 %
Total portfolio		16.483	100,0 %
Of which liquidity purposes:			
Risk category	Rating		
Very low risk	AAA, AA+, AA og AA-	15.051	93,5 %
Low risk	A+, A og A-	515	3,2 %
Moderate risk	BBB+, BBB og BBB-	531	3,3 %
High risk	BB+, BB og BB-	0	0,0 %
Very high risk	B+ and lower	0	0,0 %
Total liquidity purposes		16.097	100,0 %
Of which trading purposes:			
Risk category	Rating		
Very low risk	AAA, AA+, AA og AA-	0	0,0 %
Low risk	A+, A og A-	3	0,6 %
Moderate risk	BBB+, BBB og BBB-	47	12,1 %
High risk	BB+, BB og BB-	60	15,4 %
Very high risk	B+ and lower	277	71,8 %
Total trading portfolio		386	100,0 %

All amounts in MNOK.



Rating

Moody's			Fitch		
Long-term debt	A2	Long-term IDR	Α-		
Outlook	Negative	Outlook	Stable		
Updated	30 May 2014	Updated	9 April 2014		



SRBANK as at 30 June 2014

• Ownership interests:

-From Rogaland, Agder-counties and Hordaland: 49.0%

-International: 21.7%-10 largest: 57.9%-20 largest: 64.9%

• Number of shareholders: 10 695 (11 527)

• Employees owning 1.8%

• Trading volume in Q2 2014: 5.5% (5.0%)

	30.06.2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Share price	59,75	60,25	37,20	40,70	57,00
Stock value (MNOK)	15.281	15.409	9.514	5.182	7.257
Book value per share, NOK (group)	57,63	55,00	49,48	48,75	47,45
Earnings per share	4,67	7,28	5,32	5,42	6,84
Dividend per share	n.a.	1,60	1,50	1,50	2,75
P/E	6,40	8,28	6,99	7,51	8,33
P/BV (group)	1,04	1,10	0,75	0,83	1,20

Dividend policy

"The financial objective of SpareBank 1 SR-Bank ASA is to achieve earnings that yield adequate, stable returns on the bank's equity, thereby creating value for owners through competitive returns in the form of dividends and share appreciation.

In determining the level of the annual dividend, considerations will be made towards SpareBank 1 SR-Bank ASA's future need for capital, including capital adequacy requirements, and strategic plans and targets. Unless capital requirements otherwise dictate, the Board of Directors' aim is that approximately half of the EPS is paid out."

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