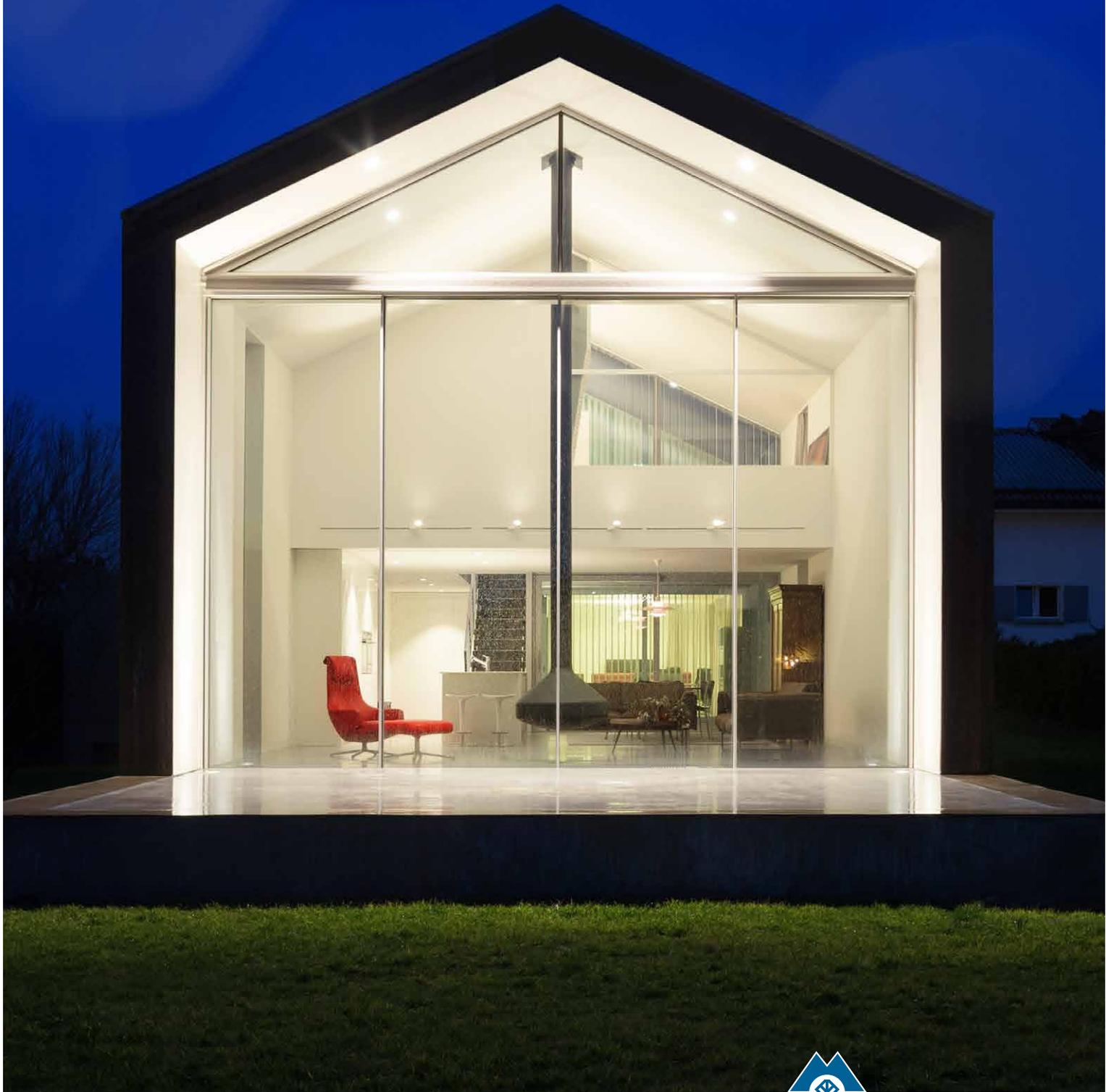


ANNUAL REPORT 16



MØRE BOLIGKREDITT

Report from the Board of Directors

OPERATIONS IN 2016

Møre Boligkreditt AS is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sparebanken Møre. The company is licensed to operate as a mortgage company and to issue covered bonds. The company is located at Sparebanken Møre's headquarter in Keiser Wilhelmgate 29 – 33, in the city of Ålesund. Møre Boligkreditt AS is Sparebanken Møre's most important source of long term market funding and an important part of the parent bank's funding strategy.

During 2016, Møre Boligkreditt AS' net growth in acquired loans from Sparebanken Møre was NOK 2 903 million, and the company's lending portfolio amounted to NOK 19 810 million at year-end 2016. Mortgages in the company's cover pool are secured by residential properties, all at the time of acquisition within 75 per cent of the property's estimated value.

In 2016 Møre Boligkreditt AS issued one new floating rate bond loan of NOK 2 500 million, and also drew a total of NOK 1 000 million on 2 existing NOK denominated floating rate bond loans. Furthermore one NOK denominated bond loan with a total of NOK 828 million matured in 2016 and was fully paid in. The company's net growth in outstanding bond loan in 2016 is NOK 2 554 million, and total outstanding covered bond loan volume issued by Møre Boligkreditt AS amounts to NOK 18 265 million.

RATING OF THE COMPANY'S ISSUES OF COVERED BONDS

The rating agency Moody's has given all covered bonds issued by Møre Boligkreditt AS an Aaa- rating.

THE MORTGAGE COMPANY'S ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of Møre Boligkreditt AS show a profit before tax of NOK 208 million in 2016, compared with NOK 241 million in 2015. Interest income amounted to NOK 502 million, compared with NOK 551 million in 2015, while interest expenses totaled NOK 260 million, compared with NOK 278 million in 2015. Total operating costs amounted to NOK 33 million, compared with NOK 31 million in 2015.

Møre Boligkreditt AS had no final losses and allocated no provisions for individual impairment in 2016. The company increased its provisions for collective impairment in 2016 with NOK 1 million. The amount allocated for collective impairment was NOK 5 million by year end 2016. Profit after tax amounted to NOK 156 million, compared with NOK 176 million in 2015. Taxes amounted to NOK 52 million, compared with NOK 65 million in 2015. Total assets at the end of 2016 amounted to NOK 20 972 million compared with NOK 18 080 million at the end of 2015. Loans and receivables from customers amounted to NOK 19 810 million, compared with NOK 16 907 million by the end of 2015.

By the end of 2016, the company's liquid assets amounted to NOK 793 million, including receivables from credit institutions of NOK 271 million, compared with NOK 688 million by end the of 2015.

Paid-in equity and other equity amounted to NOK 1 509 million. Net equity and subordinated loan capital amounted to NOK 1 313 million by the end fourth quarter 2016, compared to NOK 1 121 million by end of fourth quarter 2015. This corresponds to a capital adequacy/core capital ratio of 15.1 per cent. Risk-weighted assets amounted to NOK 8 722 million by the end of 2016, compared to NOK 7 608 by the end of 2015. Møre Boligkreditt AS use internal rating based (IRB) models to calculate capital requirements for credit risk.

It is the opinion of the Board of Directors that the presented financial statements provide correct and adequate information about the company's operations and status as at 31 December 2016.

RISKS

Møre Boligkreditt AS is subject to a number of acts, regulations, recommendations and regulatory provisions. These regulations largely stipulate restrictions concerning the scope of the company's various risk exposures.

The Board and the Managing Director of Møre Boligkreditt AS are responsible for ensuring that proper risk management is established, and that such risk management is adequate and complies with current laws and regulations. Operational risk management in Møre Boligkreditt AS is maintained by Sparebanken Møre according to a service agreement concluded between Møre Boligkreditt AS and Sparebanken Møre.

Risk management emphasizes identifying, measuring and managing the company's risk elements in a manner that ensures that Møre Boligkreditt AS complies with the professional credit regulations and keeps the various risks at a low level.

CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is defined as the risk of losses associated with customers or other counterparties being unable to fulfill their obligations at the agreed time and pursuant to written agreements, and that the received collateral is not covering outstanding claims.

The credit risk strategy adopted by the company defines which loans can be acquired by the company. The strategy stipulates criteria for both borrowers and the collateral for the loans that can be acquired. At year-end 2016, the mortgages in the cover pool had an average loan-to-value ratio of 55 per cent, calculated as mortgage amount relative to the value of the property used as collateral. The Board regards the quality of the loan portfolio as very good and the credit risk as low.

MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk that will arise due to the mortgage company holding or assuming positions in lending and financial instruments in which the values over time will be affected by changes in market prices. Møre Boligkreditt AS must, pursuant to laws and regulations, have very low market risk and Board approved restrictions concerning its maximum exposure to market risk. The company utilizes financial derivatives to keep this type of risk at a low level. A specific market strategy has been adopted for Møre Boligkreditt AS which establishes the limits for this type of risk. The company's positions in fixed interest and foreign currencies are hedged with financial derivatives. The Board considers the overall market risk as low.

LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that Møre Boligkreditt AS will be unable to fulfill its obligations without substantial extra costs being incurred in the form of decline in asset values, forced sales or more expensive funding. The company has adopted a liquidity risk strategy and established limits for long-term funding and short-term liquidity risk limits. Bonds issued by Møre Boligkreditt AS have a soft bullet structure in which the company has the opportunity to extend the term of its borrowing by up to 12 months. Møre Boligkreditt AS reports LCR of 119 per cent by fourth quarter end 2016. The Board regards the company's liquidity risk as low.

OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk is the risk of losses due to inadequate or failing internal processes, human error, system failures or external events. Møre Boligkreditt AS has entered into a management agreement with Sparebanken Møre. The services covered by this agreement include administration, production, IT operations, and financial and risk management. Although the operational risk of Møre Boligkreditt AS is dependent of Sparebanken Møre's ability to manage this type of risk, Møre Boligkreditt AS independently bear risk associated with errors in the deliveries and services provided by Sparebanken Møre.

The evaluation of the management and control of operational risk is also afforded considerable space in the Group's annual ICAAP. The operational and established yearly internal control report, both within Sparebanken Møre and by the Managing Director of Møre Boligkreditt AS, is an important tool for reducing operational risk. The internal control reports will help identifying any operational risk, and enable action to be taken. The Board regards the company's operational risk as low.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Møre Boligkreditt AS complies with the latest Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance. Møre Boligkreditt AS was established as part of Sparebanken Møre's long-term funding strategy with the purpose of funding the bank through issuing covered bonds. Møre Boligkreditt AS helps ensure that the Sparebanken Møre Group properly manages its assets, as well as providing additional assurance that goals and strategies are achieved and realized.

The Board ensures that risk management and internal control are adequate and systematic, and that they have been established in compliance with the law and regulations, articles of association, ethical guidelines, instructions, and external and internal guidelines. The Board shall lay down principles and guidelines for risk management and internal control for the various levels of activity pursuant to the company's risk bearing capacity, and assure themselves that the strategies and guidelines are being followed. The Board shall systematically and regularly assess the strategies and guidelines for risk management.

In order to ensure that Møre Boligkreditt AS' risk management and internal control are carried out satisfactorily, the Board continuously receives various types of reports throughout the year from Sparebanken Møre's control bodies, as well as from internal and external auditors. The Board actively participates in the annual implementation of the long-term strategic plan. The Board revises and approves all the company's general risk management documents at least once a year. Every year in the 4th quarter, the Managing Director of Møre Boligkreditt AS reports on the structure and efficiency of the company's internal control.

The overall responsibility for ensuring that principles of accounting and financial control are identified, monitored and evaluated

is outsourced to the Finance, Risk and HR Division in Sparebanken Møre. The responsibility for the preparation of financial statements, and the reporting of these to the Managing Director in Møre Boligkreditt AS, is also assigned to this division in the parent bank.

The Board of Directors (the Board) and the Chairman of the Board is elected by the General Meeting, and shall consist of four to six members elected for a period of two years. After one year, at least half of the elected members shall step down, based on the drawing of lots, while the remainder shall step down after one more year. Board members can be re-elected.

The Chairman of the Board in Møre Boligkreditt AS shall, by the end of October and in consultation with the Managing Director, set out a proposed annual plan for the Board's work for the coming year and the main items on the agendas of board meetings for the next calendar. Each year, the Board evaluates its own methods and professional competence to see if improvements can be made.

The Chairman of the Board shall ensure that the Board of Directors convenes at least once every quarter and otherwise as often as is called for by the nature of the company's activities, or when requested by a board member. A valid Board resolution is passed by at least three board members voting in favor of the resolution. The annual General Meeting shall be held each year before the end of June.

The company's share capital of NOK 1 350 000 000 consist of 940 000 shares of NOK 1 250 fully paid in, together with a share premium of NOK 175 000 000. With the consent of the Financial Supervisory Authority of Norway, the General Meeting may raise additional share capital, subordinated loan capital and guarantee capital.

INTERNAL CONTROL

The Managing Director of Møre Boligkreditt AS is responsible for establishing proper risk management and internal control based on the guidelines decided by the Board, making sure that these are adhered to, and providing the Board with information about developments within the various areas. The Managing Director reports on structure and efficiency of the company's internal control in the fourth quarter every year.

Møre Boligkreditt AS bases its internal control on an overall risk management process. This is set out in various documents included in the company's Risk Policy. The Board has decided upon guidelines for establishing proper risk management and internal control, and ensures that risk management and internal control in Møre Boligkreditt AS are adequate and systematic, and that the processes have been established in compliance with the law and regulations, articles of association, instructions, and external and internal guidelines. The Board systematically and regularly assesses the strategies and guidelines for risk management.

In the financial reports, written procedures relating to critical areas within the company, as well as the level of achievement of both the company's financial goals, and the qualitative goals relating to risk managing are presented. This ensures a close and accurate monitoring of the financial reporting and increases the possibility of early riskdetection. The Managing Director of Møre Boligkreditt AS has the primary responsibility for managing risk associated with the company's operational and financial reporting, which is the foundation for satisfactory quality in the financial reporting.

The internal control and risk assessment of the financial reporting is one of the areas of focus in the Managing Director's annual confirmation on the quality of, and the compliance with internal controls. The Internal Auditor has an important role in the monitoring of internal controls related to financial reporting. The financial statements provide additional information about the risk management and internal control of Møre Boligkreditt AS.

PROFIT DISTRIBUTION POLICY

Møre Boligkreditt AS' profit distribution policy states the following: "The company shall make a maximum payment from the profit generated in the fiscal year, either in the form of a dividend or as a group contribution. Such payments, however, shall not conflict with the requirement for liquidity and financial strength of the company, and shall in any case abide by what is considered good and prudent business and accounting practice."

GENERAL MEETING AND COMPANY BOARD

The General Meeting is the supreme body of Møre Boligkreditt AS. The General Meeting of Møre Boligkreditt AS consists of the Board of Directors of Sparebanken Møre, Sparebanken Møre being the sole owner of the company. All board members of Sparebanken Møre are independent of the bank's day-to-day management and important business connections.

The Board shall consist of four to six members elected for a period of two years.

In electing the members of the Board, the goal is to meet the need for continuity and independence, as well as ensuring a balanced composition of the Board.

The Board's responsibilities and tasks are set forth in a separate document which is discussed and revised by the Board regularly. The document contains the dividing of responsibilities and tasks between the Board and the Managing Director of the company. Each year, the Board evaluates its own methods and professional competence.

GOING CONCERN ASSUMPTION

The Board is of the opinion that the prerequisites for the going concern assumption exist, and the Board confirms that the 2016 annual financial statements were prepared on the basis of the going concern assumption.

EMPLOYEES

Møre Boligkreditt AS had no employees at year-end 2016. One man-year from Sparebanken Møre is dedicated full time to the mortgage company. Furthermore, a number of services are outsourced to Sparebanken Møre, regulated by a specific agreement between the mortgage company and the bank.

No special work environment measures have been implemented in Møre Boligkreditt AS.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

The Sparebanken Møre Group strives for gender-neutral employment – and wage policy. The Board and management in Sparebanken Møre systematically and actively work to promote equality. The Board of Møre Boligkreditt AS consists of three men and two women.

POLLUTION OF THE EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT

The activities of Møre Boligkreditt AS do not pollute the external environment.

OTHER FACTORS

As far as the Board is aware, no events have occurred after the end of the financial year 2016 of material importance to the position and result of Møre Boligkreditt AS.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Møre Boligkreditt AS has no research and development activities.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

For information on corporate social responsibility, Møre Boligkreditt AS being a wholly owned subsidiary of Sparebanken Møre, we refer to Sparebanken Møre Group's Annual Report.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

New national accounts figures show slightly higher growth in the Norwegian economy in third quarter 2016 than expected. The year-to-year growth in core inflation was on target, 2.5 per cent, in December 2016, down 0.1 per cent from the year-to-year growth in November 2016. Norges Bank, at its December meeting, decided to keep the key policy rate unchanged at 0.50 per cent. The unemployment rate in Norway is falling, and the number of unemployed is probably close to its peak.

Growth in house prices has accelerated and is higher than projected, particularly in Oslo and surrounding areas. The twelve-month household debt growth was 6.1 per cent at November-end 2016, down from 6.3 per cent the month before. Continued high growth in house prices may lead to even higher debt accumulation and increased household vulnerabilities. A still strong household sector, due to record low interest rates, relative low unemployment levels, together with a solid public sector will keep the production levels high in several sectors. Despite of the recent strengthening of the NOK, the still relative weak NOK against EUR and USD is positive for the competitiveness of the export industry and also tourism.

The development of house prices, together with growth in debt, is the most important risk factors to Norwegian households. Important risk factors going forward are also the oil price development, macroeconomic growth in export markets and the NOK exchange rate.

The combined activity of businesses, especially export oriented and tourist related, located in Møre og Romsdal County remains high despite the decline in the petroleum related industries. The registered unemployment rate in Norway was down 0.2 per cent last 12 months to 2.8 per cent in December 2016, in the county of Møre og Romsdal the similar figure was up 0.2 per cent to 3.1 per cent. We expect the unemployment rate in the county just above national average levels in the coming quarters.

The retail lending growth in Sparebanken Møre Group was 6.6 per cent the last twelve months. The Board believes that the low interest rates and high disposable household income, will contribute to further mortgage loan growth in Sparebanken Møre and position Møre Boligkreditt AS to acquire mortgage loan portfolios from the parent bank.

DISTRIBUTIONS

Profit after tax amounted to NOK 156 million in 2016. In line with Møre Boligkreditt AS' distribution policy, the Board of Directors proposes to the annual General Meeting to pay out the entire profit after tax as dividend.

Ålesund, 31 December 2016

6 February 2017

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF MØRE BOLIGKREDITT AS

KJETIL HAUGE, Chairman

BRITT IREN TØSSE AANDAL

TROND NYDAL

GEIR TORE HJELLE

SANDRA MYHRE HELSETH

OLE KJERSTAD, Managing Director

Statement of income

STATEMENT OF INCOME

Amounts in NOK million	Notes	2016	2015
Interest income from:			
Loans to and receivables from credit institutions	11	2	6
Loans to and receivables from customers		494	541
Certificates, bonds and other interest-bearing securities		6	4
Interest income	2	502	551
Interest expenses in respect of:			
Loans from credit institutions	11	18	20
Debt securities	9 10 11	242	258
Interest expenses	9	260	278
Net interest income	4	242	273
Commission income		0	0
Net change in value of securities and related derivatives	9	0	1
Wages, salaries and general administration costs		2	2
Other operating costs	11	31	29
Total operating costs	12	33	31
Profit before impairment on loans and taxes		209	243
Impairment on loans	3 5	1	2
Pre tax profit		208	241
Taxes	13	52	65
Profit after tax		156	176
Proposed distribution:			
Proposed dividends		156	176
Total		156	176

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Amounts in NOK million	2016	2015
Profit after tax	156	176
Other comprehensive income	0	0
Total comprehensive income after tax	156	176

Statement of financial position

Assets

Amounts in NOK million	Notes	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Loans to and receivables from credit institutions	4 6 8 10 11	271	285
Loans to and receivables from customers	2 3 4 5 6 8 10	19 810	16 907
Certificates and bonds	4 6 8 10	522	403
Financial derivatives	4 7 8 9	368	485
Total assets		20 972	18 080

Liabilities and equity

Amounts in NOK million	Notes	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Loans from credit institutions	4 6 8 11	1 141	970
Debt securities issued	4 6 8 10 11	18 265	15 711
Financial derivatives	4 7 8 9	4	6
Tax payable		54	63
Deferred tax liability	13	0	1
Total liabilities		19 463	16 751
Share capital	15	1 175	975
Share premium		175	175
Paid-in equity		1 350	1 150
Other equity		159	179
Retained earnings		159	179
Total equity	14	1 509	1 329
Total liabilities and equity		20 972	18 080

Ålesund, 31 December 2016

6 February 2017

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF MØRE BOLIGKREDITT AS

KJETIL HAUGE, Chairman

BRITT IREN TØSSE AANDAL

TROND NYDAL

GEIR TORE HJELLE

SANDRA MY HRE HELSETH

OLE KJERSTAD, Managing Director

Statement of changes in equity

31.12.2016

Amounts in NOK million	Notes	Total equity	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings
Equity as at 31 December 2015		1 329	975	175	179
Total comprehensive income for the period		156			156
Issue of share capital		200	200		
Dividends		-176			-176
Equity as at 31 December 2016	14 15	1 509	1 175	175	159

The share capital consists of 940 000 shares at NOK 1 250, a total of NOK 1 175 million. All shares are owned by Sparebanken Møre. The issue of share capital of NOK 200 million was fully paid in 8 March 2016, approved by the Norwegian FSA 7 April 2016, and registered in The Brønnøysund Register Centre 12 April 2016.

Proposed dividend as of 31 December amounts to NOK 156 million.

31.12.2015

Amounts in NOK million	Notes	Total equity	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings
Equity as at 31 December 2014		1 244	875	175	194
Total comprehensive income for the period		176			176
Issue of share capital		100	100		
Dividends		-191			-191
Equity as at 31 December 2015	14 15	1 329	975	175	179

The share capital consisted of 780 000 shares at NOK 1 250, a total of NOK 975 million. All shares were owned by Sparebanken Møre. Dividend as of 31 December 2015 amounted to NOK 176 million.

Statement of cash flow

Amounts in NOK million	Notes	2016	2015
Cash flow from operating activities			
Interest, commission and fees received		496	547
Interest, commission and fees paid		-19	-22
Operating expenses paid		-33	-31
Income taxes paid		-63	-70
Payment for acquiring loans from the Parent Bank		-7 838	-6 964
Payment related to instalment loans and credit lines to customers		4 934	5 598
Net cash flow from operating activities	4 12	-2 523	-942
Cash flow from investing activities			
Received interest, commission and fees related to certificates, bonds and other securities		6	5
Proceeds from the sale and settlement of certificates, bonds and other securities		114	65
Purchases of certificates, bonds and other securities		-231	-264
Changes in other assets		-3	5
Net cash flow from investing activities	4 8 10	-114	-189
Cash flow from financing activities			
Paid interest, commission and fees related to issued bonds		-242	-258
Net change in loans from credit institutions		171	55
Proceeds from covered bond issuance		3 494	3 965
Redemption of issued covered bonds		-828	-2 343
Dividend paid		-176	-191
Changes in other debt		4	-16
Issue of share capital and premium		200	100
Net cash flow from financing activities	10 15	2 623	1 312
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		-14	181
Cash balance at 01.01		285	104
Cash balance at 31.12	6	271	285

The cash flow statement shows cash payments received and made, and cash equivalents throughout the year. The statement has been prepared according to the direct method. The cash flows are classified as operating activities, investing activities or financing activities. Financial position line items have been adjusted for the impact of foreign exchange rate changes. Cash and cash equivalents are defined as loans to and receivables from credit institutions with no agreed period of notice. Loans and receivables from credit institutions are entirely to Sparebanken Møre.

Note 1

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1 Main policies

Møre Boligkreditt AS (the company) is part of the Sparebanken Møre Group. The company's Head Office is located at Keiser Wilhelmsgt. 29/33, P.O.Box 121 Sentrum, 6001 Ålesund, Norway.

The company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), which have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and approved by the EU as at 31 December 2016.

Changes in accounting policies and presentation

There were no changes to the accounting policies in 2016.

New or revised standards applicable for 2016

The mortgage company has not implemented any new or revised standards/interpretations in 2016.

Approved IFRSs and IFRICs with future effective dates

Standards and interpretations that are issued up to the date of issuance of the financial statements, but not yet effective are disclosed below. The company's intention is to adopt the relevant new and amended standards and interpretations when they become effective, subject to EU approval before the financial statements are issued.

• IFRS 9 Financial Instruments:

IFRS 9 will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The Standard is endorsed by the EU and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

The Sparebanken Møre group has set up an IFRS implementation project that will assess the effects and ensure implementation of the new standard throughout the group, including the subsidiary Møre Boligkreditt AS. The project is in the process of finishing the analysis and design phase and has assessed the corresponding disclosure requirements.

Classification and measurement

From a classification and measurement perspective, the new standard will require all financial assets, except equity instruments and derivatives, to be assessed based on a combination of the entity's business model for managing the assets and the instruments' contractual cash flow characteristics. The IAS 39 measurement categories will be replaced by: fair Value through profit or loss (FVPL), fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), and amortised cost.

The accounting for financial liabilities will largely be the same as the requirements of IAS 39, except for the treatment of gains or losses arising from an entity's own credit risk relating to liabilities designated at FVPL. Such movements will be presented in OCI with no subsequent reclassification to the income statement, unless an accounting mismatch in profit or loss would arise.

Having completed its initial assessment, Møre Boligkreditt AS has concluded that the vast majority of financial instruments on the statement of financial position, will continue to be measured at amortised cost also under IFRS 9.

Hedge accounting

IFRS 9 allows for hedge accounting which is well adapted to the entity's risk management objectives. Financial hedge relationships currently subject to hedge accounting under IAS 39 is expected to be maintained at large also under the new standard and with limited accounting impact apart from basiswap spreads inherent in some hedging instruments which are

expected to be charged to OCI as cost of hedging under the new standard.

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 will fundamentally change the loan loss impairment methodology. The standard will replace IAS 39's incurred loss approach with a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach. Møre Boligkreditt AS will be required to record an allowance for expected losses for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at FVPL, together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The allowance is based on the expected credit losses associated with the probability of default (PD) in the next twelve months (stage 1) unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the probability of default over the life of the asset.

In comparison to IAS 39, the impairment charge under IFRS 9 is expected to be more volatile than under IAS 39 and to result in an increase in the total level of current impairment allowances. For Møre Boligkreditt AS almost the entire portfolio of loans to customers is expected to be assigned to stage 1 in the expected credit loss model assessment as a consequence of low levels of PDs. Even though impairment charges will increase, the overall impairment figure is still expected to be at a low level due to well collateralised mortgages in the portfolio, resulting in a very low expected loss given default (LGD).

The following approved IFRSs with future effective dates are expected not to be relevant for the company, thus have no impact on the financial statements of the company:

- IFRS 15 Revenues from Contracts with Customers
- IFRS 16 Leases

1.2 Revenue recognition

Interest income is recognised as income using the effective interest rate method, including loan related fees and charges.

1.3 Currency

All amounts in the financial statements and notes are stated in NOK million, unless otherwise specified. The company's functional currency and presentation currency is Norwegian kroner (NOK). Cash items in foreign currencies are converted into NOK at the exchange rates at the reporting date. Changes in value for such items due to exchange rates differences between the transaction date and the reporting date are recognised in the income statement. Income statement items are converted using the exchange rate at the time of the transaction.

1.4 Recognition and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the statement of financial position when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. All financial instruments are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at fair value through profit or loss. Fair value at initial recognition is normally equal to the transaction price.

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or the company transfers the financial asset in such a way that substantially all of the potential for risk and rewards of ownership of the asset is transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when the financial liability is discharged, cancelled or expired.

1.5 Financial instruments

1.5.1 Classification

The company's financial instruments are classified at initial recognition based on type of instrument and their purpose. Møre Boligkreditt AS has the following categories of financial instruments:

- Financial assets held for trading. This category includes derivatives, including derivatives designated as hedging instruments.
- Financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss. This category includes the company's holding of covered bonds.
- Loans and receivables (at amortised cost). The category includes loans and receivables from customers and receivables from the parent bank.

- Other financial liabilities. This category includes securities-related debt recorded in the statement of financial position at amortised cost.

1.5.2 Measurement

Measurement at amortised cost

Financial instruments at amortised cost include loans to and receivables from credit institutions, loans to and receivables from customers, loans from credit institutions and debt securities issued. These are recognised at fair value at initial recognition, with the addition of establishment fees and other commissions. Loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost by applying the effective interest rate method. The effective rate of interest is the rate which exactly discounts estimated, future cash flows over the loan's expected life to the carrying amount of the financial instrument as shown in the statement of financial position. In this process all cash flows are estimated, and all contract-related terms and conditions relating to the loan are taken into consideration. Fees and commissions are amortised over the life of the loans as an integral part of the instruments effective interest rate.

Measurement at fair value

Møre Boligkreditt AS has covered bonds and financial derivatives (interest rate swaps and currency swaps) measured at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Furthermore, the fair value measurements are categorized into the following three levels based on the inputs used to measure fair value:

- Financial instruments traded in an active market

For financial instruments traded in an active market, quoted price obtained from either an exchange, a broker or a pricing agency is used to measure fair value. None of the financial instruments of the company are quoted in an active market

- Financial instruments not traded in an active market

For financial instruments that are not traded in active markets various valuation techniques are used to measure fair value. These measurements are divided into two types based on the inputs used in the measurement:

1) Measurement based on observable market data:

- Recently observed transactions in the same instrument between informed, willing and unrelated parties
- Instruments traded in an active market, which are substantially similar to the instruments that are valued

2) Measurement based on other than observable market data:

- Estimated cash flows
- Other valuation techniques where material parameters are not based on observable market data

Impairment

Møre Boligkreditt AS assesses whether there is objective evidence that the financial assets have been exposed to loss events that have negative effects on future cash flows. A financial asset or group of financial assets are impaired if there is objective evidence that one or more loss events have occurred after initial recognition of the asset or assets. See note 3 for further description. Impairment of loans is recognised in the income statement.

Individual assessment

An impairment loss is recognised for a loan on an individual basis if there is objective evidence that impairment exists when they are assessed individually. Examples of objective evidence of impairment that may be observed for assets on individual basis are:

- a) Significant financial problems in the case of the borrower in question

b) Default of payment or other significant breaches of contract. A loan or other asset is considered to be in default if the borrower fails to pay when due, or overdrawn amounts are not repaid, within a maximum of 90 days past due limit

c) Amendments to terms or conditions as a result of the borrower's financial difficulties, such as deferment of payment or new credit to make the borrower able to pay an instalment, or amendments to interest rate terms

d) It becomes probable that the debtor will enter into debt negotiations or other financial restructuring, or that the debtor's assets are subject to bankruptcy proceedings

Collective assessment

Assets for which no objective evidence of impairment is observed on an individual instrument basis are grouped based on similar credit risk characteristics and assessed on a collective basis. Collective impairments are recognised for sub-groups of loans when there is observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of loans since the initial recognition, while the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the group.

The collective assessment is based on risk classification and loss experience for the group in question.

Objective evidence of loss events for groups of loans include:

a) Negative changes in the payment status for the borrowers in the group

b) Negative changes in national or regional economic conditions that have occurred at the reporting date that have not been fully taken into account in the group's risk classification system

An impairment loss is reversed if the loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised. If objective evidence of impairment is identified, impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the assets' carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted using the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate used to calculate the impairment loss is the effective interest rate applicable to the loan before objective evidence of impairment was identified. The effective interest rate is accordingly not adjusted to reflect changes in the loan's credit risk or other amendments to terms. Impairment reduces the assets' carrying amount and are recognised in the income statement as "Impairment on loans". Interest income calculated using the effective interest method based on carrying amounts net of impairment loss, is included in "Net interest income".

1.5.3 Hedge accounting

The company applies fair value hedge accounting and hedges interest rate risk and foreign exchange rate risk on debt securities issued with fixed interest rate or foreign currency denomination. Hedge accounting requires a clear, direct and proven correlation between changes in fair value or of the hedged item arising from the hedged risk and changes in fair value of the financial derivative (hedging instrument).

At the origination of the hedge, the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedge item is documented. In addition the objectives and the strategy for the hedging transaction are documented. Changes in fair value related to the hedged risk of the hedged item and the hedging instrument are evaluated periodically to ensure sufficient hedge effectiveness. Hedging instruments are carried at fair value and are recorded under "Net change in value of debt securities and related derivatives".

For the hedged item, changes in fair value due to the hedged risk are recognised as an adjustment to the carrying value of the debt securities, and are recorded under "Net change in value of debt securities and related derivatives".

1.6 Presentation in the statement of financial position and income statement

Lending

Lending is presented in the statement of financial position, depending on the counterparty, either as "Loans to and receivables from credit institutions" or "Loans to and receivables from customers". Interest income is recognised in the lines "Interest income from: Loans to and receivables from credit institutions and Loans to and receivables from customers" using the effective interest rate method. Impairments are recognised in "Impairment on loans".

Certificates and bonds

The holding of covered bonds measured at fair value is presented in the balance sheet as "Certificates and bonds". The interest income is included in "Certificates, bonds and other interest bearing securities" and fair value changes in "Net change in value of securities and related derivatives".

Liabilities to financial institutions

Liabilities to financial institutions are recognised in the statement of financial position as "Loans from credit institutions". Interest expenses on liabilities are included in "Interest expenses in respect of loans from credit institutions" based on the effective interest rate method.

Debt securities issued

Debt securities issued include issued bonds. Interest expenses on the financial instruments are included in "Interest expenses in respect of debt securities" based on the effective interest rate method.

1.7 Tax

Tax cost consists of payable tax for the income year, any tax payable for previous years, and any changes in deferred tax. Deferred tax is calculated on the temporary differences in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes. A temporary difference is the difference between the carrying amount of an asset or liability and the taxable value of that asset or liability. Tax increasing and tax reducing temporary differences that are reversed or could be reversed in the same period are offset and the net amount recognised. Deferred tax assets are recognised in the statement of financial position to the extent that it is likely they will be able to be utilised against future taxable income. Deferred tax (tax assets) is recognised at its nominal value and reported on a separate line on the statement of financial position.

1.8 Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

A provision is only recognised when an obligation exists (legal or constructive) as a result of a previous event, and it is likely that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to fulfil the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions are recognised at the amount that expresses the best estimate of the expenditure required to fulfil the existing obligation. If material the time value of money is taken into account when calculating the size of the provision. Contingent assets or contingent liabilities are not recognised.

1.9 Events occurring after the reporting period

New information about conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period is taken into account in the annual financial statements. Events after the reporting date that do not affect the mortgage company's position at that date, but will affect the mortgage company's financial position in the future, are disclosed if they are material.

1.10 Statement of cash flow

The cash flow analysis is prepared on the basis of the direct method with cash flows attributable to operating, investment and financing activities. Cash flows from operating activities are net receipts and payments from lending activities, and payments generated from costs associated with operational activities. Cash flows from investing activities are purchases or sales of bonds and other securities. Cash flows from other securities transactions, issuing and repaying securities issued, and equity are defined as financing activities.

1.11 Equity

The equity consists of paid-in share capital, share premium and retained earnings. Møre Boligkreditt AS recognises proposed dividends and group contributions as retained earnings until approved by the company's General Meeting. Transaction costs associated with an equity transaction are recognized directly against equity.

1.12 Use of estimates in the preparation of the annual financial statements

In the preparation of the financial statements, management makes estimates and assumptions that affect the financial statements and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and costs. The assessments are based on historical experience and assumptions deemed to be reasonable and sensible by the management. There is a risk that the actual outcomes will deviate from the estimated outcomes.

The financial assets and liabilities of the company are allocated to different categories according to IAS 39 by the management. Normally this process requires limited judgment.

In the opinion of the management, the most important areas which involve critical estimates and assumptions are as follows:

Impairment on loans

The company examines the lending portfolio at least every quarter. Loans are reviewed individually and deemed to be impaired when there is objective evidence of impairment, at the latest when the commitment have been in default for more than 90 days. Similarly, groups of loans are assessed collectively for impairment on a quarterly basis. When examining the lending portfolio to assess whether loans or groups of loans are impaired, management relies on approximation and prior experience.

Fair value assessments

For financial instruments which are not traded in active markets, various methods are applied in order to ascertain fair value. Further information and a description of the techniques used, is stated above. Financial instruments not traded in an active market are measured based on in-house judgments and assumptions with regards to current market conditions, or valuations from other market participants.

Note 2

OPERATING SEGMENTS

Møre Boligkreditt AS has only one segment in its business and here the customers derive mainly from the retail banking market. The following tables contain details of loans to customers by sector, business activity and geographical area.

(MNOK)	Loans	
	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Broken down according to sectors		
Agriculture and forestry	1	1
Fisheries	2	0
Manufacturing industries	11	9
Building and construction	25	26
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels	8	6
Property management	246	250
Transport and private/public services	73	59
Public entities	0	0
Activities abroad	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	0
Total corporate/public entities	366	351
Retail customers	19 426	16 544
Accrued interest income	23	16
Loans, nominal amount	19 815	16 911
Collective impairment	-5	-4
Loans to and receivables from customers	19 810	16 907

Geographical specification

	Møre og Romsdal		Remaining parts of Norway		Foreign countries		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Loans, nominal amount	15 476	13 413	4 316	3 473	23	25	19 815	16 911
In percentage	78,1	79,3	21,8	20,5	0,1	0,2	100,0	100,0
Interest income	381	431	120	119	1	1	502	551
In percentage	77,3	78,2	22,5	21,6	0,2	0,2	100,0	100,0

Note 3

IMPAIRMENT, LOSSES AND NON-PERFORMANCE

Møre Boligkreditt AS reviews its loan portfolio continuously. If there is objective evidence that a loan is impaired, the impairment loss is calculated as the difference between the carrying value of the loan and the estimated present value of future cash flows. Loans and loan commitments are assessed to see whether or not objective evidence exists that a loss event has occurred at the reporting date that have a negative impact on future cash flows. Examples of such objective evidence are significant financial problems at the borrower, payment defaults, significant breaches of contract, amendments to terms as a result of the borrower's financial difficulties, bankruptcy, etc.

If objective evidence of impairment exists, the impairment is estimated as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of future cash flows. Estimates of future cash flows also take into account takeovers and sales of associated collateral, including expenses associated with such takeovers and sales.

When all collateral has been realised and there is no doubt that the mortgage company will not receive further payments relating to the loan, the impairment will be reversed and the actual loss will be booked. Nonetheless, the claim against the customer will remain and be followed up, unless a debt forgiveness agreement is reached with the customer.

Assets for which no objective evidence of impairment is observed on an individual instrument basis are grouped based on similar credit risk characteristics and assessed on a collective basis. Collective impairments are recognised for sub-groups of loans or loan commitments when there is observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of loans or loan commitments since the initial recognition, while the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the group.

The Sparebanken Møre Group has developed its own collective impairment model and calculations are conducted each month based on input from the risk classification system, data warehouse, and assessments of macroeconomic factors. Changes to risk classification, negative developments in collateral values, and registered macroeconomic events that affect future estimated cash flows are taken into account in the model. The Group's model for collective impairment is tailored to Møre Boligkreditt AS' assumptions and operations.

No objective evidence of loss events requiring impairment on an individual loan or loan commitment basis was observed at the reporting date. The lending statistics on this date show some changes in the risk classification of the mortgage company's portfolio. The collective impairment model on this date indicates an increase in collective impairments for the mortgage company's portfolio of NOK 1 million. Total impairment amounts to NOK 5 million as at 31 December 2016.

Note 4

RISK MANAGEMENT

Strategy

The Sparebanken Møre Group`s, and thereby Møre Boligkreditt AS, long-term strategic development and goal achievement are supported by high quality risk- and capital management. The overall purpose of risk management and -control is to ensure that goals are achieved, to ensure internal and external reporting of high quality, and to make sure that the Group operates in accordance with relevant laws, rules, regulations and internal guidelines.

Risk-taking is a fundamental aspect of banking operations, which is why risk management is a central area in the day-to-day operations as well as in the Board of Directors' ongoing focus. Sparebanken Møre's Board of Directors has agreed overall guidelines for management and control throughout the Group. The Board of Directors of Møre Boligkreditt AS has agreed a separate risk policy for the company.

Møre Boligkreditt AS shall have a low risk profile and revenue generation shall be a product of customer related activities related to the company`s operations and purpose, not a product of financial risk-taking. In addition, the company has introduced separate policies for each significant risk area: credit risk, market risk, funding risk and counterparty risk. The risk strategies are adopted by the Board of Directors and revised at least once a year or when special circumstances should warrant it. The approved risk policies operationalize the business strategy set forth in the company's overall strategic plan. The company has established a follow-up and control structure which shall ensure that the overall framework of the strategic plan is adhered to at all times.

Reporting

Møre Boligkreditt AS focuses on correct, complete and timely reporting of the risk and capital situation. Based on this, a number of different types of periodic reporting have been established that are intended for the Group's Board. The most important reports during the year are as follows:

ICAAP (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process) is carried out and reported at least once a year. Møre Boligkreditt AS is included in the assessments of overall ICAAP for the Sparebanken Møre Group, and the Managing Director of Møre Boligkreditt AS is involved in the process. The process is led by the department for Risk Management in Sparebanken Møre. Specific guidelines have been prepared for ICAAP in Sparebanken Møre. ICAAP is reviewed by the bank's management team and the Board of Directors.

Møre Boligkreditt AS' internal liquidity adequacy assessment process (ILAAP) is included in the company's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP).

A performance management report is prepared every month. The report presents the status and performance of the most important aspects of goal achievement at Møre Boligkreditt AS. The report is an integral part of the reporting to the Board of Directors.

A risk report is prepared every quarter. This is a key element of Møre Boligkreditt AS' continuous monitoring of its risk position. The risk report is reviewed by the Board of Directors in quarterly board meetings.

Each quarter, a liquidity forecast with a 5-year horizon is prepared, contributing to a continuous control of the liquidity situation and the refinancing needs of the mortgage company.

Internal control reports are produced every year. In the report an assessment is made of whether or not the internal control is adequate in relation to the risk tolerance. This includes an assessment and comments on internal control work performed, a review of all important risk areas, an assessment of compliance with external and internal regulations, and suggestions for and planned improvement measures. The internal control report is discussed by the Board of Directors. Møre Boligkreditt AS' internal control report is consolidated in the Group`s total internal control reporting.

Reports from external and internal auditors are reviewed by the Board of Directors, as well as the Audit Committee of Sparebanken Møre.

A reporting portal has been established in the Sparebanken Møre Group, and customer relationship employees have access to reports which show the position and development in the credit risk in his or her portfolio. The portal has a hierarchical structure, allowing managers in Sparebanken Møre and Møre Boligkreditt AS to monitor performance within their area of responsibility. The reports are also used to analyse customers, portfolios and different industrial, commercial and other sectors.

Finance and accounting reports are prepared monthly (and include calculations of collective impairment, as well as loss reviews of portfolios with a focus on the need for individual impairment). The reports are reviewed by the Board of Directors.

Capital management

Møre Boligkreditt AS acquires mortgages from Sparebanken Møre of which minimum 80 per cent are funded through the issue of covered bonds. The funding of the mortgage company in excess of issues of covered bonds is done by equity and established credit facility in the Parent Bank.

Capital adequacy rules and regulations

The EU's capital adequacy directive's purpose is to strengthen the stability in the financial system through more risk-sensitive capital requirements, better risk management and control, more stringent supervision and more information provided for the market. The capital adequacy directive is based on three pillars:

- Pillar I – Minimum requirement for equity and related capital
- Pillar II – Assessment of aggregate capital requirements and regulatory follow-up (ICAAP)
- Pillar III – Publication of information

Møre Boligkreditt AS applies the IRB Approach when calculating capital adequacy for credit risk, the Standard Approach for market risk, and the base method for operational risk. Møre Boligkreditt AS' Board of Directors ensures that plans for the capitalization of the Company are in place, both during economic downturns and periods of strong economic expansion. Capital assessments (ICAAP) are done every year, and the company's capital strategy is based on the risk in the company's operations, having taken into consideration different stress scenarios.

Risk exposure and strategic risk management

Møre Boligkreditt AS is exposed to several different types of risk. The most important risk groups are:

- Credit risk: This is the company's most significant risk area. Credit risk is defined as the risk of loss due to customers or other counterparts being unable to meet their obligations at the agreed time in accordance with the written agreements, or that collateral held is not covering the outstanding claims. Included in the credit risk is also concentration risk, defined as the risk of loss resulting from the concentration of large individual clients, specific industries, geographical areas, collateral with the same risk characteristics, counterparties in interbank operations or trading in financial derivatives.

Møre Boligkreditt AS' main credit risk is related to loans to customers with collateral in residential property and housing associations. Møre Boligkreditt AS acquires the loans from Sparebanken Møre, originally granted to customers by Sparebanken Møre, based on group policies and limits. At the time of the transfer of loan portfolios, only loans that qualifies as collateral for the issue of covered bonds, are accepted by Møre Boligkreditt AS. For all these mortgage loans, the value of the loan balance should not exceed 75 per cent of the total value of the property. The collateral value is monitored on an ongoing basis.

Møre Boligkreditt AS has adopted the credit risk policies as set by the Sparebanken Møre Group. The group manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk, and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits. Collateral is taken to manage credit risk in the loan portfolios. According to the agreement relating to the transfer of loans between Sparebanken Møre and Møre Boligkreditt AS, the day-to-day monitoring of the loans are managed by Sparebanken Møre on behalf of Møre Boligkreditt AS. Sparebanken Møre's risk classification system is based on the probability of default (PD), which estimates the likelihood of a customer defaulting on its contractual obligations.

See also the Group's Pillar III document published on www.sbm.no.

- Market risk: The risk of loss due to changes in fair value of financial instruments as a result of fluctuations in market prices such as share prices, foreign exchange rates and interest rates.

Møre Boligkreditt AS minimizes currency risk through swap agreements with eligible counterparties.

The Board of Directors sets risk limits, positions are monitored on a daily basis, and quarterly exposure reports are prepared for the management and for The Board of Directors.

Fixed interest on the company's funding is managed through interest rate swaps with eligible counterparties.

- Liquidity risk: The risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Board of Directors sets annual limits for the company's liquidity risk, which means preparing liquidity risk limits, contingency plans, forecasts, stress tests, routines for monitoring limit utilisation and compliance with guidelines, management reporting and monitoring of management and control systems.

In a stress scenario where the mortgage company faces difficulties in refinancing its covered bonds through normal funding sources, Møre Boligkreditt AS can rely on a revolving credit facility in Sparebanken Møre covering the mortgage company's payment obligations for the next 12 months, and a 12 month soft-call (12 month extendable maturity) on covered bonds issued.

Møre Boligkreditt AS' liquidity situation at year-end is considered to be sound.

- Operational risk: The risk of losses due to inadequate or failing internal processes, human error, system failures, or external events. Møre Boligkreditt AS has a management agreement with Sparebanken Møre. The services covered by this include administration, production, IT operations, and financial and risk management. Although the operational risk of Møre Boligkreditt AS is dependent of Sparebanken Møre's ability to manage this type of risk, Møre Boligkreditt AS independently bear risk associated with errors in the deliveries and services provided by Sparebanken Møre.

The evaluation of the management and control of operational risk is also afforded substantial space in the group's annual ICAAP. The operational and established internal control system in the mortgage company is also an important tool for reducing operational risk with respect to both uncovering it and following it up.

The internal control system should be designed to ensure reasonable certainty with respect to attaining goals within the areas of strategic development, efficient operations, reliable reporting, and compliance with acts and regulations, including compliance with intragroup and company-specific guidelines and policies. A well-functioning internal control system should also ensure the mortgage company's risk exposure being within the adopted risk profile. Reports are submitted to the company's Board concerning operations and the risk situation throughout the year. The Managing Director submits an annual report to the Board containing an overall assessment of the risk situation and an assessment of whether the internal controls are functioning satisfactorily.

Møre Boligkreditt AS tries to take account of the interaction between the various risk areas by setting desired levels of exposure. Overall, it is the internal conditions, general conditions, customer base etc. in the Group that form the basis for setting the desired overall risk exposure.

Based on an evaluation of the risk profile, management and control, Møre Boligkreditt AS has set the following overall levels of risk exposure for the various risk areas:

- Credit risk: A low level of risk is accepted
- Market risk: A low level of risk is accepted
- Liquidity risk: A low level of risk is accepted
- Operational risk: The acceptable risk level is low to moderate

Note 5

CREDIT RISK

Credit risk represents the most significant area of risk and is defined as the risk of losses associated with customers being unable to fulfil their obligations at the agreed time and pursuant to written agreements, and the received collateral not covering outstanding claims. The company's credit risk strategy is revised and approved annually by the Board and sets forth the company's risk profile in the area of credit. Monthly portfolio management reports have been established that ensure that any deviations from the strategic goals set forth in the credit risk strategy are uncovered. The risk classification systems are used as decision support, monitoring and reporting. The risk parameters used in the classification systems are an integrated part of the credit process and ongoing risk monitoring, including the follow-up of credit strategies. Probability of default, PD, is used to measure quality.

The risk classification system is divided into ten risk classes where 1 represents the lowest and 10 the highest risk. The classification system is based on the probability of default which is an estimate of the likelihood of a counterparty defaulting on its contractual obligations within the next 12 months. In the table below, all loans to customers and undrawn commitments are presented according to risk level. The amounts are based on the nominal amounts before adjustments for impairment and accrued interest.

Loans for which payments are overdue with more than 90 days are considered non-performing and transferred to "Commitments in default".

Risk groups based on probability of default - 2016	Loans	Credit facilities	Total
Low risk (0 % - < 1 %)	19 146	1 137	20 283
Medium risk (1 % - < 4 %)	537	8	545
High risk (4 % - <100 %)	109	0	109
Commitments in default	0	0	0
Total loans before individual and collective impairment	19 792	1 145	20 937
Accrued interest income	23	0	23
- Impairment (individual and collective impairment)	-5	0	-5
Loans to and receivables from customers 31.12.2016	19 810	1 145	20 955

Risk groups based on probability of default - 2015	Loans	Credit facilities	Total
Low risk (0 % - < 1 %)	16 374	1 243	17 617
Medium risk (1 % - < 4 %)	434	4	438
High risk (4 % - <100 %)	87	0	87
Commitments in default	0	0	0
Total loans before individual and collective impairment	16 895	1 247	18 142
Accrued interest income	16	0	16
- Impairment (individual and collective impairment)	-4	0	-4
Loans to and receivables from customers 31.12.2015	16 907	1 247	18 154

Collateral

The company requires residential property as collateral to reduce the risk associated with customers' willingness and ability to serve their obligation. By the granting of loans there is an objective valuation of residential properties. Factors are also taken into account that may affect the security's value, such as licensing conditions or easements.

Møre Boligkreditt AS is the legal and beneficial owner of each loan in the portfolio and is secured rights to the collateral that is associated with each loan. Proper transfers of loans are handled through a separate agreement between the company and the Parent Bank. For cases where the collateral secures loans for both the company and the Parent Bank, it is agreed that Møre Boligkreditt AS be ranked first under the current security.

All loans in the cover pool had mortgages within 75 per cent of property value at the time of acquisition. The mortgage company had mortgages with loan balance exceeding 75 per cent of property value of a total of NOK 380 million as at 31 December 2016, see note 10.

Note 6

LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that Møre Boligkreditt AS will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or other financial assets.

The Board of Møre Boligkreditt AS annually sets limits for management of liquidity risk in the company.

Pursuant to the Financial Institutions Act, a mortgage company which issues covered bonds must ensure that the cash flow from the cover pool enables the company to meet its payment obligations to holders of covered bonds and counterparties to derivative agreements at all times.

The loans acquired by Møre Boligkreditt AS are primarily financed through the issuing of covered bonds. The company's plan is to ensure that this type of funding shall over time account for a minimum of 80 per cent of the entity's financing of acquired loans.

Loans that are acquired and not included in a portfolio financed by covered bonds, and loans that serve as over-collateralisation, are financed through a facility the company holds in the parent bank, Sparebanken Møre, or equity. The long-term overdraft facility in Sparebanken Møre has a total limit of NOK 2.25 billion. Undrawn facility amounts to NOK 1.11 billion as of 31.12.

Receivables from credit institutions and investments in covered bonds, not used for LCR purposes, are used as part of the cover pool.

The requirement for liquidity coverage ratio for Norwegian covered bond companies was implemented 30.06.16 with 70 %. As of 31.12.16 the requirement is 80 %. Møre Boligkreditt AS reports 119 % as at 31.12.16.

Remaining maturity as per 31.12.16	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Assets						
Loans to and receivables from credit institutions	271	0	0	0	0	271
Loans to and receivables from customers	97	193	731	4 482	20 505	26 008
Certificates and bonds	31	151	45	310	0	537
Total assets	399	344	776	4 792	20 505	26 816
Liabilities						
Loans from credit institutions	1 141	0	0	0	0	1 141
Debt securities issued	10	65	3 137	13 505	2 535	19 252
Total liabilities	1 151	65	3 137	13 505	2 535	20 393
Financial derivatives						
Cash flow in	0	15	57	285	259	616
Cash flow out	1	12	36	161	101	311
Total financial derivatives	-1	3	21	124	158	305

Cash flows from nominal interest payments are included for "Loans to and receivables from customers", for "Certificates and bonds" and for "Debt securities issued".

Remaining maturity as per 31.12.15	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Assets						
Loans to and receivables from credit institutions	285	0	0	0	0	285
Loans to and receivables from customers	83	168	756	3 858	17 502	22 367
Certificates and bonds	1	1	5	393	30	430
Total assets	369	169	761	4 251	17 532	23 082
Liabilities						
Loans and from credit institutions	970	0	0	0	0	970
Debt securities issued	12	53	1 028	12 980	2 623	16 696
Total liabilities	982	53	1 028	12 980	2 623	17 666
Financial derivatives						
Cash flow in	0	15	59	291	333	698
Cash flow out	1	12	39	176	141	369
Total financial derivatives	-1	3	20	115	192	329

Cash flows from nominal interest payments are included for "Loans to and receivables from customers", for "Certificates and bonds" and for "Debt securities issued".

Note 7

MARKET RISK

Market risk arises as a consequence of open positions in foreign exchange and interest rate.

Møre Boligkreditt AS has funding in foreign currency. Currency risk associated with this funding is hedged and minimized by use of currency swaps.

Through its regular operations, the company is exposed to interest rate risk. Interest risk occurs in the company's portfolio in connection with its activities relating to loans and bond debt in which different interest terms apply to the company's receivables and liabilities. Depending on the relationship between the interest terms for receivables and liabilities, changes to interest rates could result in increased income or expenses. Møre Boligkreditt AS uses interest rate swaps as part of its risk management to manage interest rate risk. The company's borrowings with fixed interest rates are swapped to floating interest rates. Potential effect of a 1-year period of a positive interest rate change of 1 percentage point, is an increase in interest income of NOK 14 million. Relative to the company's total equity of NOK 1 509 million, the company's interest rate risk is considered to be insignificant.

The tables show the potential effect of the change in market value of financial assets and liabilities of the company due to a one percentage point increase in interest rates. The calculation is based on current positions and market rates as of 31 December.

Amounts in NOK million	Up to 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
2016	1	1	-3	-1	-2
2015	-1	2	5	1	7

The table below show nominal values on financial derivatives according to type of derivative as well as positive and negative market values. Positive market values are recognised as assets in the balance sheet, whereas negative market values are recognised as liabilities.

Financial derivatives	2016			2015		
	Nominal value	Asset	Liability	Nominal value	Asset	Liability
Interest rate swaps	2 050	217	4	2 050	238	6
Cross currency interest rate swaps	1 119	151		1 262	247	0
Total financial derivatives	3 169	368	4	3 312	485	6
- hereof applied in hedge accounting	2 264	296	2	2 290	287	3

The table below provides detail on the contractual maturity of financial derivatives based on nominal values.

Maturity	2016		2015	
	Interest rate swaps	Cross currency swaps	Interest rate swaps	Cross currency swaps
2017		647		733
2018				
2019				
2020		258		289
2021				
2022	1 000		1 000	
2023				
2024				
2025	1 050		1 050	
2026				
2027				
2028		214		240
	2 050	1 119	2 050	1 262

Note 8

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

All lending and receivables are recorded at amortised cost. Amortised cost is also used for fixed and floating rate securities issued.

The company's debt securities issued with fixed interest rates are accounted for using fair value hedging. Losses and gains, resulting from changes in value due to changes in market interest, of debt securities with fixed interest are recognised in the income statement in the period they arise.

For floating rate loans to customers, the interest rates and margins are changed when the market rates change. The customers have to be notified of all changes in advance of the changes being put into effect, so there is a short period of time where the terms of the loans diverge from market rates. However this delay in timing is considered to have an immaterial effect to the total value of the loans hence the carrying value of these loans are considered to be a relevant measure for fair value.

There are no major differences between the book value and the fair value of loans to credit institutions and customers, and liabilities to credit institutions agreed at variable rates and recognised at amortised cost. Fair value of debt securities is calculated allowing for change in the market interest rates and change in the credit margin.

Financial derivatives related to the company's debt securities issued are carried at fair value through profit or loss, and recognised gross per contract, as either asset or debt.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost	
	31.12.2016	31.12.2015	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Loans to and receivables from credit institutions	-	-	271	285
Loans to and receivables from customers	-	-	19 810	16 907
Certificates and bonds	522	403	-	-
Financial derivatives	368	485	-	-
Total assets	890	888	20 081	17 192
Loans from credit institutions	-	-	1 141	970
Debt securities issued	-	-	18 265	15 711
Financial derivatives	4	6	-	-
Total liabilities	4	6	19 406	16 681

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT AMORTISED COST	31.12.2016		31.12.2015	
	Fair value	Book value	Fair value	Book value
Loans to and receivables from credit institutions	271	271	285	285
Loans to and receivables from customers	19 810	19 810	16 907	16 907
Total assets	20 081	20 081	17 192	17 192
Loans from credit institutions	1 141	1 141	970	970
Debt securities issued	18 257	18 265	15 595	15 711
Total liabilities	19 398	19 406	16 565	16 681

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT AMORTISED COST - 31.12.2016	Based on prices in an active market	Observable market information	Other than observable market information	Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Loans to and receivables from credit institutions	-	271	-	271
Loans to and receivables from customers	-	-	19 810	19 810
Total assets	-	271	19 810	20 081
Loans from credit institutions	-	1 141	-	1 141
Debt securities issued	-	18 257	-	18 257
Total liabilities	-	19 398	-	19 398

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT AMORTISED COST - 31.12.2015	Based on prices in an active market	Observable market information	Other than observable market information	Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Loans to and receivables from credit institutions	-	285	-	285
Loans to and receivables from customers	-	-	16 907	16 907
Total assets	-	285	16 907	17 192
Loans from credit institutions	-	970	-	970
Debt securities issued	-	15 595	-	15 595
Total liabilities	-	16 565	-	16 565

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE - 31.12.2016	Based on prices in an active market	Observable market information	Other than observable market information	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Certificates and bonds	-	522	-	522
Financial derivatives	-	368	-	368
Total assets	-	890	-	890
Financial derivatives	-	4	-	4
Total liabilities	-	4	-	4

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE - 31.12.2015	Based on prices in an active market	Observable market information	Other than observable market information	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Certificates and bonds	-	403	-	403
Financial derivatives	-	485	-	485
Total assets	-	888	-	888
Financial derivatives	-	6	-	6
Total liabilities	-	6	-	6

MATURITY OF DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED, NOMINAL VALUE	2016	2015
2016	-	828
2017	2 878	2 878
2018	2 500	2 500
2019	2 500	2 000
2020	5 244	4 744
2021	2 500	-
2022	1 000	1 000
2025	1 050	1 050
2028	201	201
Total	17 873	15 201

Note 9

HEDGING OF INTEREST RATE AND CURRENCY EXPOSURE

HEDGE ACCOUNTING FOR FINANCIAL LIABILITIES WITH FIXED INTEREST RATE	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Changes in fair value of derivatives established to hedge changes in market interest rates	-21	0
Changes in fair value due to changes in market interest rates on hedged financial liabilities with fixed interest rate	21	3

HEDGE ACCOUNTING FOR FINANCIAL LIABILITIES IN FOREIGN CURRENCY	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Changes in fair value of derivatives established to hedge currency exposure on financial liabilities	-7	36
Changes in fair value due to changes in the exchange rate on hedged financial liabilities	7	-36

Note 10

ISSUED COVERED BONDS

Securities issued at floating interest rates are measured at amortised cost. Securities issued at fixed interest rates are measured at amortised cost as well, and fair value hedge accounting with changes in fair value (due to the hedged risk) recognised in profit and loss is used for the company's securities issued at fixed rate terms.

COVERED BONDS (MNOK)							
ISIN code	Currency	Nominal value 31.12.2016	Interest	Issue	Maturity	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
NO0010499841	NOK	-	3M Nibor + 0.50 %	2009	2016	-	827
NO0010575079	NOK	1 500	3M Nibor + 0.55 %	2010	2017	1 498	1 497
NO0010588072	NOK	1 050	fixed NOK 4.75 %	2010	2025	1 251	1 272
NO0010657232	NOK	2 500	3M Nibor + 0.65 %	2012	2018	2 508	2 512
XS0828616457	SEK	700	3M Stibor + 0.70 %	2012	2017	666	736
NO0010676018	NOK	2 500	3M Nibor + 0.47 %	2013	2019	2 503	2 006
XS0968459361	EUR	25	fixed EUR 2.81 %	2013	2028	282	289
XS0984191873	EUR	30	6M Euribor + 0.20 %	2013	2020	272	288
NO0010696990	NOK	2 500	3M Nibor + 0.45 %	2013	2020	2 496	1 999
NO0010699028	NOK	750	3M Nibor + 0.37 %	2013	2017	750	750
NO0010720204	NOK	2 500	3M Nibor + 0.24 %	2014	2020	2 498	2 497
NO0010730187	NOK	1 000	fixed NOK 1.50 %	2015	2022	987	989
NO0010777584	NOK	2 500	3M Nibor + 0.58 %	2016	2021	2 498	-
Total securities issued						18 209	15 662
Accrued interest						56	49
Financial derivatives to hedge securities (liabilities)						4	6
Financial derivatives to hedge securities (assets)						-368	-485
Total borrowings raised through the issue of securities						17 901	15 232

COVER POOL (MNOK)	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Pool of eligible loans 1)	19 430	16 648
Supplementary assets	743	688
Total collateralised assets	20 173	17 336
Collateralisation in %	112,7	113,8

1) NOK 380 million of total gross loans are not eligible for the cover pool as at 31.12.16.

Note 11

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

In order to conduct normal business, Møre Boligkreditt AS purchases services from Sparebanken Møre. There will also be transactions between the parties related to the acquisition of loan portfolio, and the fact that Sparebanken Møre provides loans and credits to the mortgage company.

Loans from Sparebanken Møre are transferred at market value. If the purchased mortgage loans have fixed interest rates the price is adjusted for the value above / below par. Sparebanken Møre is responsible for ensuring that the loans to be transferred to Møre Boligkreditt AS are properly established and in accordance with the requirements specified in the agreement between the mortgage company and the Parent Bank. In case of a violation of these requirements, the Parent Bank will be liable for any losses that the mortgage company would experience as a result of the error. Sparebanken Møre and Møre Boligkreditt AS have formalised the settlement of interest for transaction days from date of transfer of loan portfolio to date of settlement of the consideration.

If Møre Boligkreditt AS should have difficulty in obtaining financing, there is established a revolving guarantee from Sparebanken Møre where the purpose is to ensure timely payments to owners of bonds and derivative counterparties.

The pricing of the services provided to Møre Boligkreditt AS by Sparebanken Møre distinguishes between fixed and variable costs for the mortgage company. Fixed costs are defined as costs the mortgage company must bear regardless of the activity related to the issuance of covered bonds, the acquisition of portfolio, etc. Variable costs are defined as costs related to the size of the portfolio acquired from Sparebanken Møre and the work that must be exercised by the Bank's employees to deliver satisfactory services given the number of customers in the portfolio.

Møre Boligkreditt AS is billed for costs related to the lease of premises at Sparebanken Møre. It is assumed that regardless of operations, a certain area of the bank attributable to the mortgage company is utilised during the year. Regardless of the extent of the activity and the loan portfolio acquired by Møre Boligkreditt AS, charges related to accounting, financial reporting, risk management, cash management, financing, governance and general legal services will incur.

Sparebanken Møre bills the mortgage company based on actual salary costs, including social security contribution, pension costs and other social costs. Parts of the mortgage company's expenses related to services provided by Sparebanken Møre relates to the size of the portfolio acquired from Sparebanken Møre. Management fee is calculated and billed monthly, in which the month's average portfolio size form the basis of billing.

The interest rate of the mortgage company's deposit and credit limit in Sparebanken Møre is based on 3 months NIBOR + a premium.

The most important transactions are as follows:

(MNOK)	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Statement of income		
Interest and credit commission income from Sparebanken Møre related to deposits	2	6
Interest and credit commission income paid to Sparebanken Møre related to loan/credit facility	18	20
Interest paid to Sparebanken Møre related to bonded debt	8	2
Management fee paid to Sparebanken Møre	26	24
Statement of financial position		
Deposits in Sparebanken Møre	271	285
Covered bonds held by Sparebanken Møre as assets	2 186	0
Loan/credit facility in Sparebanken Møre	1 141	970
Accumulated transferred loan portfolio from Sparebanken Møre	19 815	16 911

Note 12

WAGES, COMPENSATIONS AND FEES

Amounts in NOK thousand	2016	2015
Total wages and other cash payments	2 246	2 231
- hereof salary to the Managing Director	923	895
- hereof other remuneration to the Managing Director	54	74
- hereof refunded premium regarding the pension plan for the Managing Director	63	95
- hereof remuneration to the Board of Directors 1)	100	101
The Board of Directors		
Kjetil Hauge, Chairman	0	0
Sandra Myhre Helseth	0	0
Trond Lars Nydal	0	0
Geir Tore Hjelle	50	43
Britt Iren Tøsse Aandal	50	43
Total fees paid to external auditor (all fees are stated including VAT of 25 %)	775	736
- hereof statutory audit services	269	250
- hereof tax-related services	35	34
- hereof other attestation services	410	373
- hereof other non-audit services	61	79

1) In 2015, remuneration to the Control Committee is included.

Møre Boligkreditt AS has no employees at the end of 2016. Møre Boligkreditt AS remunerated Sparebanken Møre for the use of two man-years, but only the Managing Director of Møre Boligkreditt AS is dedicated full time to the company. A number of services are also outsourced for performance by Sparebanken Møre, and these are regulated by a specific agreement between the mortgage company and the bank. The above-mentioned pay and other cash benefits, as well as employer's national insurance contributions, are cost refunds to Sparebanken Møre. The employees are members of Sparebanken Møre's pension scheme. The scheme satisfies the current requirements for mandatory occupational pensions. The company had as per 31 December 2016 no obligation to pay the Managing Director, chairman of the Board of Directors or other employees special remuneration upon them leaving the company or in the event of a change in their employment relationship or duties. Nor do any obligations concerning bonuses, options, or similar exist for any of the aforementioned people.

Loans and guarantees

Amounts in NOK thousand	2016		2015	
	Loans	Guarantees	Loans	Guarantees
Board of Directors				
Kjetil Hauge, Chairman	3 330	0	3 534	0
Sandra Myhre Helseth	2 835	0	2 429	0
Trond Lars Nydal	925	0	971	0
Geir Tore Hjellev	0	0	0	0
Britt Iren Tøsse Aandal	0	0	0	0
Managing Director				
Ole Kjerstad	3 761		3 926	

Ordinary customer terms and conditions have been applied to loans provided for members of the Board of Directors.

Loans to the Managing Director and the Board members of Møre Boligkreditt AS, who also are employees in Sparebanken Møre, are given according to staff conditions.

Note 13

TAX

Temporary negative and positive differences which are reversed or which may be reversed during the same period, have been offset and included in the accounts on a net basis. Deferred tax is calculated on the basis of the differences which exist between the accounting-related and tax-related values at the end of the accounting year. The entire taxation cost is related to Norway.

Specification of total tax cost

	2016	2015
Result before tax	208	241
Permanent differences	0	0
Changes in temporary differences	8	-8
Income subject to tax	216	233
Tax payable at 25 per cent (27 per cent in 2015)	54	63
Change in deferred tax	-2	2
Total tax cost	52	65

Specification of temporary differences and computation of deferred tax

	2016	2015
Financial liabilities	-235	-439
Financial instruments	233	444
Net negative (-)/positive differences	-2	5
Deferred tax asset (-) or liability (25 per cent) as at 31 December	0	-1

Some financial instruments are measured in the financial statements at fair value, while financial instruments are taxed as they are realised.

Realisation of deferred tax benefit is based on future results liable to tax, based on empirical experience and prognoses, exceeding the tax benefit in question in the case of reversal of any existing, temporary differences. No temporary differences exist in relation to items recognised against comprehensive income or directly against equity. All deferred tax relates to items recognised in the result for the accounting year.

Reconciliation between tax cost and pre-tax profit

	2016	2015
25 per cent of pre-tax profit (27 per cent in 2015)	52	65
Other permanent differences 25 per cent (27 per cent)	0	0
Total tax cost	52	65

Note 14

EQUITY AND RELATED CAPITAL

Møre Boligkreditt AS follows the EU's new capital adequacy regulations, CRR and CRDIV. The regulations are based on the Basel Committee's recommendations on new and stricter capital and liquidity standards, Basel III. The Sparebanken Møre Group has been granted permission to use the Internal Ratings Based ("IRB") approach for credit risk to calculate the total risk-weighted assets.

However, as long as Norwegian transitional rules relating to full implementation of the IRB approach remain in force, the total risk-weighted assets cannot be reduced below 80 per cent of the Basel I requirements.

The legislation requires a minimum common equity Tier-1 of 11.5 per cent, including a conservation-buffer of 2.5 per cent, a systemic-risk buffer of 3.0 per cent and a counter-cyclical buffer of 1.5 per cent. Minimum capital adequacy ratio is 15 per cent. The current defined long-term target for Møre Boligkreditt AS is to meet minimum capital requirements. Møre Boligkreditt AS has as of 31.12.2016 capital adequacy/core capital ratio of 15.1 per cent.

Core capital and supplementary capital	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Share capital and share premium	1 350	1 150
Retained earnings	159	179
Total equity	1 509	1 329
Dividends	-156	-176
Expected losses exceeding actual losses, IRB portfolios	-39	-32
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	1 313	1 121
Supplementary capital	0	0
Net equity and subordinated loan capital	1 313	1 121
Risk-weighted assets (calculation basis for capital adequacy ratio)		
Credit risk loans and receivables (Standardised Approach)	250	301
Credit risk loans and receivables (Internal ratings based Approach)	4 083	3 345
Operational Risk (Basic indicator Approach)	501	411
Total risk exposure amount for credit valuation adjustment (CVA) (SA)	300	444
Risk-weighted assets less transitional rules	5 134	4 500
Additional RWA from transitional rules 1)	3 587	3 108
Total risk-weighted assets	8 722	7 608
Minimum requirement common equity Tier 1 capital (4,5%)	392	342

1) Transitional rules require that RWA can not be less than 80 per cent of the corresponding Basel I requirement

Buffer Requirement

Countercyclical buffer (1.0%)	87	76
Capital conservation buffer (2.5%)	218	190
Systemic risk buffer (3.0%)	262	228
Total buffer requirements	567	495
Available common equity Tier 1 capital after buffer requirements	354	285

Capital adequacy as a percentage of the weighted asset calculation basis

Capital adequacy ratio	15,1 %	14,7 %
Core capital ratio	15,1 %	14,7 %
Core tier 1 capital ratio	15,1 %	14,7 %

Leverage ratio

Leverage ratio	6,1 %	5,8 %
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Liquidity Coverage Ratio

Liquidity Coverage Ratio	119%	0%
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Møre Boligkreditt AS' capital requirements at 31st December 2016 are based on IRB-Foundation.

Note 15

SHARE CAPITAL

The share capital consists of 940 000 shares each with a nominal value of NOK 1 250. All shares are owned by Sparebanken Møre. Møre Boligkreditt AS is included in the consolidated financial statements of Sparebanken Møre and information about the consolidated financial statements can be obtained by contacting one of the bank's offices or via the bank's website: www.sbm.no.

	2016	2015
Total number of shares 1 January	780 000	700 000
Issues of new shares	160 000	80 000
Total number of shares 31 December	940 000	780 000
Profit after tax as a percentage of average assets	0,85	1,06

The Board of Directors has proposed a dividend of NOK 156 million per 31.12.16.

Note 16

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

No events of material significance for the financial statements for 2016 have occurred after the reporting date. The company is not involved in any legal proceedings.

Statement

Statement pursuant to section 5-5 of the Securities Trading Act

We hereby confirm that the company's annual financial statements for the period 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016, have been, to the best of our knowledge, prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and that the information in the financial statements provides a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities, financial position, and results as a whole.

We also hereby declare that the annual report provides a true and fair view of the financial performance and position of the company, as well as a description of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the company.

Ålesund, 31 December 2016

6 February 2017

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF MØRE BOLIGKREDITT AS

KJETIL HAUGE, Chairman

BRITT IREN TØSSE AANDAL

TROND NYDAL

GEIR TORE HJELLE

SANDRA MYHRE HELSETH

OLE KJERSTAD, Managing Director

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Annual Shareholders' Meeting of Møre Boligkreditt AS

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Møre Boligkreditt AS, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016, the statements of income, comprehensive Income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements of Møre Boligkreditt AS have been prepared in accordance with laws and regulations and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2016 and its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, including International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's *responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Norway, and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities as required by law and regulations. We have also complied with our other ethical obligations in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other information

Other information consists of the information included in the Company's annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Board of Directors and Managing Director (management) is responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU, and for such internal control as management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless

management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with law, regulations and generally accepted auditing principles in Norway, including ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern;
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinion on the Board of Directors' report

Based on our audit of the financial statements as described above, it is our opinion that the information presented in the Board of Directors' report concerning the financial statements, the going concern assumption and proposal for the allocation of the result is consistent with the financial statements and complies with the law and regulations.

Opinion on registration and documentation

Based on our audit of the financial statements as described above, and control procedures we have considered necessary in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, *Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information*, it is our opinion that management have fulfilled their duty to ensure that the Company's accounting information is properly recorded and documented as required by law and bookkeeping standards and practices accepted in Norway.

Oslo, 6 February 2017
Ernst & Young AS

Einar Hersvik

State Authorised Public Accountant (Norway)