BRABANK ASA

Company presentation

Issuance of Tier 1 and
Tier 2 capital

23rd August 2021

BRABANK

Disclaimer (1/2)

BRABANK

IMPORTANT INFORMATION
THIS PRESENTATION AND ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION OR RELEASE, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, IN OR INTO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (INCLUDING ITS TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS, ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA) (THE "UNITED STATES"), AUSTRALIA, CANADA, THE HONG KONG SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA OR JAPAN, OR ANY OTHER JURISDICTION IN WHICH THE DISTRIBUTION OR RELEASE WOULD BE UNLAWFUL. THIS PRESENTATION IS NOT AN OFFER OR INVITATION TO BUY OR SELL SECURITIES IN ANY JURISDICTION.

About this Presentation: By reading this presentation and its appendices (collectively, the "Presentation"), or attending any meeting or oral presentation held in relation thereto, you (the "Recipient") agree to be bound by the following terms, conditions and limitations.
This Presentation has been produced by BRAbank ASA (the "Company", together with its subsidiaries the "Group") with assistance from SpareBank 1 Markets AS (the "Manager"), solely for information purposes in connection with a contemplated offering of subordinated bonds by the Company (the "Bonds").

The Presentation is intended for information purposes only, and does not itself constitute, and should not be construed as, an offer, invitation or recommendation to purchase, sell or subscribe for any securities in any jurisdiction and neither the issue of the information nor anything contained herein shall form the basis of or be relied upon in connection with, or act as an inducement to enter into, any investment activity. Prospective investors in the Bonds are required to read the offering material, including the term sheet and application form, and other relevant documentation which is released in relation thereto for a description of the terms and conditions of the Bonds.

Only the Company and the Manager are entitled to provide information in respect of matters described in this Presentation. Information obtained from other sources is not relevant to the content of this Presentation and should not be relied upon.

Confidentiality: This Presentation and its contents are strictly confidential. Distribution of this Presentation to any person other than the Recipient and any person retained to advice the Recipient with respect to the transactions contemplated hereby is unauthorized, and any disclosure of any of the contents of this Presentation, without the prior written consent of the Company or the Manager, is prohibited.

No due diligence investigations: The Manager has not carried out any due diligence review and no technical verifications, tax or other financial due diligence or third-party verifications of the Company's legal position, financial position, prospects, forecasts and budgets have been carried out by or on behalf of the Manager.

The Recipient acknowledges and accepts the risks associated with the fact that no investigations have been carried out. The Recipient will be required to conduct its own analysis and acknowledges and accepts that it will be solely responsible for its own assessment of the Company, the transactions contemplated hereby, the market, the market position of the Company, the Company's funding position, and the potential future performance of the Company's business and securities.

No representation or warranty / disclaimer of liability: None of the Company or the Manager, or any of their respective parent or subsidiary undertakings or affiliates, or any directors, officers, employees, advisors or representatives of any of the aforementioned (collectively "Representatives") make any representation or warranty (express or implied) whatsoever as to the accuracy, completeness or sufficiency of any information contained herein, and nothing contained in this Presentation is or can be relied upon as a promise or representation by the Company or the Manager, or any of their respective Representatives. The Presentation contains certain financial key figures for the Company. These figures are based on audited financial statements or other financial reports. The financial statements as of 31 December 2020 have been subject to auditor review. 30 June 2021 have not been subject to auditor review of interim financial statements. To obtain complete information of the Company's financial position, operational results and cash flow, the financial information in this Presentation must be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements and other financial information made public by the Company.

None of the Company or the Manager, or any of their respective Representatives shall have any liability whatsoever (in negligence or otherwise) arising directly or indirectly from the use of this Presentation or its contents or otherwise arising in connection with the transactions contemplated hereby, including but not limited to any liability for errors, inaccuracies, omissions or misleading statements in this Presentation.

Neither the Company nor the Manager have authorized any other person to provide investors with any other information related to the transactions contemplated hereby or the Company, and neither the Company nor the Manager will assume any responsibility for any information other persons may provide.

Risk factors: An investment in the Company involves significant risk, and several factors could adversely affect the business, legal or financial position of the Company or the value of its securities. The Recipient should carefully review the chapter "Risk Factors" in the Presentation for a description of certain of the risk factors that will apply to an investment in the Company's securities, as well as risk factors described in the financial reports of the Company. Should one or more of the risks and uncertainties materialize, actual results may vary significantly from those described in this Presentation. An investment in the Company is suitable only for investors who understand the risk factors associated with this type of investment and who can afford a loss of all or part of their investment.

Disclaimer (2/2)

BRABANK

No updates: This Presentation speaks as at the date set out on herein. Neither the delivery of this Presentation nor any further discussions of the Company or the Manager with the Recipient shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Company since such date. Neither the Company nor the Manager assume any obligation to update or revise the Presentation or disclose any changes or revisions to the information contained in the Presentation (including in relation to forward-looking statements).

No investment advice: The contents of this Presentation shall not be construed as financial, legal, business, investment, tax or other professional advice. The Recipient should consult with its own professional advisers for any such matter and advice.

Forward-looking statements: This Presentation contains certain forward-looking statements relating to, inter alia, the business, financial performance and results of the Company and the industry in which it operates. Forward-looking statements concern future circumstances and results and other statements that are not historical facts, sometimes identified by the words “believes”, “expects”, “predicts”, “intends”, “projects”, “plans”, “estimates”, “aims”, “foresees”, “anticipates”, “targets”, and similar expressions.

Any forward-looking statements contained in this Presentation, including assumptions, opinions and views of the Company or cited from third party sources, are solely opinions and forecasts and are subject to risks (including those described in the chapter “Risk Factors” in the Presentation), uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results and events to be materially different from those expected or implied by the forward-looking statements. None of the Company or the Manager, or any of their respective Representatives provides any assurance that the assumptions underlying such forward-looking statements are free from errors nor do any of them accept any responsibility for the future accuracy of opinions expressed in this Presentation or the actual occurrence of forecasted developments.

Conflict of interest: The Manager is acting as financial advisor to the Company in connection with the transactions contemplated hereby and for no one else and will not be responsible to anyone other than the Company for providing the protections afforded to its clients or for providing advice in relation hereto, the contents of this Presentation or any matters referred to herein. The Manager and/or its affiliates or employees may hold shares, bonds, options or other securities of the Company and may, as principal or agent, buy or sell such securities. The Manager may have other financial interests in transactions involving such securities.

Distribution and selling restrictions: None of the Company or the Manager, or any of their respective Representatives, has taken any actions to allow the distribution of this Presentation in any jurisdiction where action would be required for such purposes. The Presentation has not been registered with, or approved by, any public authority, stock exchange or regulated market. The distribution of this Presentation, as well as any subscription, purchase, sale or transfer of securities of the Company may be restricted by law in certain jurisdictions, and the Recipient should inform itself about, and observe, any such restriction. Any failure to comply with such restrictions may constitute a violation of the laws of any such jurisdiction. None of the Company or the Manager, or any of their respective Representatives, shall have any responsibility or liability whatsoever (in negligence or otherwise) arising directly or indirectly from any violations of such restrictions.

Neither the Company nor the Manager have authorized any offer of securities to the public, or has undertaken or plans to undertake any action to make an offer of securities to the public requiring the publication of an offering prospectus in any member state of the European Economic Area which has implemented the EU Prospectus Regulation 2017/1129 (the “Prospectus Regulation”). This Presentation does not constitute as a prospectus under the Prospectus Regulation.

In the event that this Presentation is distributed in the United Kingdom, it shall be directed only at persons who are either “investment professionals” for the purposes of Article 19(5) of the UK Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (the “Order”) or high net worth companies and other persons to whom it may lawfully be communicated in accordance with Article 49(2)(a) to (d) of the Order (all such persons together being referred to as “Relevant Persons”). Any person who is not a Relevant Person must not act or rely on this Presentation or any of its contents. Any investment or investment activity to which this Presentation relates will be available only to Relevant Persons and will be engaged in only with Relevant Persons. This Presentation is not a prospectus for the purposes of Section 85(1) of the UK Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended (“FSMA”). Accordingly, this Presentation has not been approved as a prospectus by the UK Financial Services Authority (“FSA”) under Section 87A of FSMA and has not been filed with the FSA pursuant to the UK Prospectus Rules nor has it been approved by a person authorized under FSMA.

This Presentation does not constitute an offer of securities for sale into the United States. The securities described herein have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), or with any securities regulatory authority of any state or other jurisdiction in the United States, and may not be offered or sold within the United States, absent registration or under an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act. In the United States, the securities described herein will be offered only to qualified institutional buyers (“QIBs”) within the meaning of, and as defined in, Rule 144A under the Securities Act or another transaction exempt from or not subject to the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Outside the United States, the securities described herein will be offered in accordance with Regulation S under the Securities Act to non-U.S. persons (as defined in Regulation S). The Recipient warrants and represents that (i) if it is located within the United States and/or is a U.S. person or in the United States, it is a QIB, (ii) if it is a resident in the United Kingdom, it is a Relevant Person.

Governing law and jurisdiction: This Presentation is subject to Norwegian law, and any dispute arising in respect of this Presentation is subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of Norwegian courts with Oslo District Court (Nw: Oslo tingrett) as exclusive venue.

Risk factors (1/6)

Risk relating to the business of the bank and the industry which the bank operates

RISK FACTORS

Investing in the Bonds and other securities issued by the Bank involves inherent risks. Prospective investors should consider, among other things, this Risk Factors section of this Presentation, consult his or her own expert advisors as to the suitability of an investment, and make a careful assessment of the Bank and the Bonds before making an investment decision. An investment in the Bonds is only suitable for investors who understand the risks associated with this type of investment and who can afford a loss of all or part of their investment. In particular, each potential investor should: (i) have sufficient knowledge and experience to make a meaningful evaluation of the Bonds, (ii) have access to and knowledge of the appropriate analytical tools to evaluate an investment in the Bonds, (iii) have sufficient financial resources and liquidity to bear the risks associated with investment in the Bonds, (iv) understand the terms of the Bonds and the behavior of the relevant financial markets, and (v) be able to evaluate possible scenarios for economic interest rate and other factors that may affect its investment.

The risk factors included in this section are presented in a limited number of categories, where each risk factor is sought placed in the most appropriate category based on the nature of the risk it represents. The order of appearance is not intended to indicate importance of likelihood of occurrence. The absence of negative past experience associated with a given risk factor does not mean that the risks and uncertainties in that risk factor are not genuine and potential threats, and they should therefore be considered prior to making an investment decision.

Should any of the risks presented below materialize, individually or together with other circumstances, the business, financial position and operating results of the Bank could be materially and adversely affected and the price of the Bonds may decline, causing investors to lose all or part of their investment.

1. RISK RELATING TO THE BUSINESS OF THE BANK AND THE INDUSTRY WHICH THE BANK OPERATES

The outbreak of COVID-19 has had an adverse impact on the Bank and may further adversely impact the Bank

The outbreak of a novel strain of coronavirus, COVID-19, has already had a significant impact on global macroeconomic conditions and financial markets and the economic environments in which the Bank operates, including in Norway. The number of reported cases of COVID-19 worldwide, as well as the number of reported deaths as a consequence of COVID-19 worldwide, significantly exceed those observed during the SARS epidemic that occurred from November 2002 to July 2003. In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 to be a pandemic. Given the ongoing and dynamic nature of the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and the government measures implemented to counter or limit the adverse impact of the outbreak, it is not possible at this time accurately to assess the ultimate impact of the outbreak for the world economy, the Norwegian economy and/or the Bank. The impact to date has included significant volatility in financial and commodities markets and it is likely that global GDP will contract for 2020 in response to the economic slowdown caused by the spread of COVID-19. At present, it is difficult to ascertain how long the outbreak of COVID-19 may last or how severe it may become and, consequently, the full impact that COVID-19 will have on the global economy, the Norwegian economy and/or the Bank's operations or its prospects. If the outbreak of COVID-19 and the measures intended to contain the outbreak continues for a prolonged period, global macroeconomic conditions would worsen even further and the global economy may experience a significant slowdown in its growth rate or even a decline. Volatility in global financial and commodities markets may also remain elevated. This volatility, if it continues, could have a material adverse effect on the Bank's customers and on the Bank's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The outbreak and the measures implemented by governmental authorities to contain the outbreak of COVID-19 have and will continue to impact the Bank's operations in a number of ways, such as: (i) volatility in the financial markets in which it operates, (ii) affecting the Bank's customer, who may as a result default on their obligations due to the Bank (such as repayments) and (iii) affect the Bank's ability to conduct its business. As a result of the foregoing factors, the outbreak of COVID-19 or any other contagious diseases may have a material adverse effect on the Bank's business, loan portfolio, financial condition (including capital and liquidity) and results of operations.

Fluctuations and/or adverse development in economic conditions and markets may adversely affect the Bank's business and results of operations

The Bank's business and financial performance have been and will continue to be affected by general economic conditions, particularly in its main market Norway but also in other markets where the Bank operates or will operate and elsewhere, and any adverse developments in economic conditions in Norway or other markets where the Bank operates or will operate or elsewhere included global economic and financial markets could affect the Bank negatively. As the Bank's revenue is derived from customers based in Norway, Sweden and Finland, the Bank is directly and indirectly subject to the inherent risks arising from general economic conditions in the Nordic region, in particular Norway, other economies which impact the Nordic economy and the state of the Nordic and global financial markets both generally and as they specifically affect financial enterprises.

Moreover, the Bank's profits are highly sensitive to the macroeconomic development such as GDP development, interest rate levels, and currency rate development. A decline in the economy may result in weaker growth, higher losses and weaker earnings, and it may make it difficult to raise capital at the same time. By way of examples, an increase in interest rate levels may reduce margins, increase the risk of credit losses and/or result in reduced willingness to take up new loans, increased unemployment is likely to increase overall loan losses, while lower economic activity dampens growth.

Competition

BRAbank faces competition from both domestic, Nordic and international banks and other suppliers of credit. If the Bank is unable or is perceived to be unable to compete efficiently, its competitive position may be adversely affected, which as a result, may have a material adverse effect on the Bank's business, results of operations, financial condition and/or prospects. Increased competition may also lead to lower net margins than projected.

Service providers

BRAbank may outsource certain key functions to external partners, including IT activities. In the event that the current outsourcing becomes unsatisfactory, or BRAbank's third party suppliers are unable to fulfil their obligations, there is a risk that the Bank may be unable to locate new outsourcing partners on economically attractive terms and/or experiences unsatisfactory service levels or even disruptions in its business critical services and operations, hereunder distributions and servicing of the Bank's products, customers' accounts and/or puts the Bank in a situation where it is unable to fulfil its regulatory obligations towards customers and/or authorities.

Distributors

BRAbank relies on distributors to market and sell many of the Bank's products. Termination of or any change to these relationships may have a material adverse effect on the Bank's business, results of operations and overall financial condition.

Failure or inadequacy in IT systems, processes or interfaces may adversely affect the Bank's financial condition, results of operations and/or prospects.

The Bank relies heavily on IT systems and is exposed to the risk of failure or inadequacy in these systems, related processes and/or interfaces. BRAbank's business concept is critically dependent upon an efficient and well-functioning technological platform and related processes, in particular to offer customers digital solutions with 24 hours availability. This is a complex task driven by the Bank's product mix and the need for efficient customer interaction, and interaction and integration with third party solutions, hereunder infrastructure for financial services. The technological platform comprises both internally developed systems as well as third party solutions and the Bank therefore relies heavily on both internal processes and systems as well as processes and systems delivered or hosted by third parties and on well-functioning interfaces between the different systems and processes. Thus, the Bank is exposed to operational risks such as failure or inadequacies in these processes, systems and interfaces.

Further, changes in regulatory or operational requirements may imply material changes to the Bank's current IT systems and processes and could further lead to a change in the systems and solutions provided to the Bank by its third-party providers. Such changes may be costly and/or may interfere negatively with other systems and/or processes and may adversely affect the Bank's ability to deliver needed functionality and/or services.

The Bank's ability to conduct business may be adversely impacted by a disruption in the infrastructure that supports the business of the Bank. Any failure, inadequacy, interruption or security failure of those systems, or the failure to seamlessly maintain, upgrade or introduce new systems, could harm the Bank's ability to effectively operate its business and increase its expenses and harm its reputation. There is a risk that customers, as a result of interruptions in the services, terminate their relationship with the Bank. These risks may in turn have a material adverse effect on the Bank's financial condition, results of operations and/or prospects.

Risk factors (2/6)

Risk relating to the business of the bank and the industry which the bank operates

Cyber-crime may have a material adverse effect on the Bank's business, results of operations, financial position and/or prospects.
Due to its reliance on digital solutions and interfaces, the Bank is exposed to risk of cyber-crime in the form of, for example, Trojan attacks, phishing and denial of service attacks. The nature of cybercrime is continually evolving. The protection of its customer and company data, and its customers' trust in the Bank's ability to protect such information, is of key importance to BRAbank. The Bank relies in part on commercially available systems, software, tools and monitoring to provide security for processing, transmission and storage of confidential customer information, such as personal identifiable information, personal financial information, payment card data, account transcripts and loan and security data. It further relies on third parties for hosting and servicing. Despite the security measures in place, the Bank's facilities and systems, and those of its third-party service providers, may be vulnerable to cyber-attacks, security breaches, acts of vandalism, computer viruses, misplaced or lost data, programming or human errors which exposes the Bank for cyber-crime and/or other similar events.

If one or more of such events occur, any one of them could potentially jeopardise confidential and other information related to the Bank, its customers and its counterparties. Any security breach involving the misappropriation, loss or other unauthorized disclosure of confidential information, whether by the Bank or its vendors, could damage the Bank's reputation, expose it to risk of litigation, increased capital requirements or sanctions from the Norwegian Financial Supervisory Authority (the "NFSA"), disrupt its operations or affect the Bank negatively in other ways, hereunder that the Bank may also be required to spend significant additional resources to modify its protective measures or to investigate and remediate vulnerabilities or other exposures. This could in turn have a material adverse effect on the Bank's business, results of operations, financial position and/or prospects.

Continued or increased negative attention on the consumer lending segment may affect the Bank's financial position, operations or it strategies.

The growth of the Norwegian retail banking market and the corresponding growth in consumer loans to Norwegian households have led and may continue to lead to increased attention on retail banking from both public authorities as well as the general media. Such attention has for a large degree focused on borrowers who due to negative development of personal finances, lack of structure on repayment plan or for other reasons have experienced that the loan and related costs has become unnecessary burdenful. Further, pending cases relating to identity fraud, whereby the current legislation entails that the person under certain circumstances has to repay the loans taken up in his/her name have also gotten negative attention from the public. Thus, the Bank is subject of the risk of continued negative attention of the retail banking market in general as well as potential focus on the Bank's operations in particular. Negative attention on retail banking from the media and public authorities may lead to a negative development of or trigger changes in the Bank's business operations. Such negative attention may influence consumer demand for the Bank's products, the Bank's ability to attract and retain qualified personnel as well as the general business environment the Bank operates in. Further, negative attention may also further affect the decision making of public authorities or trigger changes to the regulatory environment of which the Bank operates and/or the content of industry norms relating to retail banking which may in turn affect the Bank's operations and strategies.

Litigation, claims and compliance risks
The Bank may in the future become involved in various disputes and legal, administrative and governmental proceedings in Norway, Finland and/or Sweden, and other jurisdictions that potentially could expose the Bank to losses and liabilities.

Operational risks related to systems and processes and inadequacy in internal control procedures
The Bank’s business is exposed to operational risks related to systems and processes, whether people related or external events, including the risk of fraud and other criminal acts carried out against the Bank. Its business is dependent upon accurate and efficient processing and reporting of a high volume of complex transactions across numerous and diverse products and services. Any weakness in these systems or processes could have an adverse effect on the Bank's results and on its ability to deliver appropriate customer service levels during the affected period. In addition, any breach in security systems, for example from increasingly sophisticated attacks by cybercrime groups could disrupt its business, result in the disclosure of confidential information and create significant financial and/or legal exposure and the possibility of damage to the Bank’s reputation and/or brand.

There can be no assurance that the risk controls, loss mitigation and other internal controls or actions that are applied by the Bank could help prevent the occurrence of a serious disaster resulting in interruptions, delays, the loss or corruption of data or the cessation of the availability of systems. Further, some of the measures used by the Bank to mitigate risk are based on historical information, and there is a risk that such measures are inadequate in predicting future risk exposure. Furthermore, risk management methods may rely on estimates, assumptions and information that may be incorrect or outdated. If the risk management is insufficient or inadequate, this could have a material adverse effect on the Bank.

Inability to maintain sufficient insurance to cover all risks related to its operations
The Bank's business is subject to a number of risks, including, but not limited to fraud, disruption in the infrastructure, human errors, litigation and changes in the regulatory environment. Such occurrences could result in financial losses and possible legal liability. Although the Bank seeks to maintain insurance or contractual coverage to protect against certain risks in such amounts as it considers reasonable, its insurance may not cover all the potential risks associated with the Bank's operations, which could have a material and adverse effect on the Bank's business, financial condition, results of operations and/or prospects.

Risks relating to automated procedures and external providers
As a purely digital bank, BRAbank offers its loan products only through its digital platform. The customer provides the information that is used in the automated assessment, and certain input factors are verified by external sources, either by documents forwarded to the Bank for manual review or information automatically retrieved from external information providers. For the most part, the loan applications are determined automatically based on the input from the customer and such third-party verifications, and in accordance with predetermined financial models. There are inherent risks associated with online processing of loan applications and reliance on criteria where the information is provided by the customers, without personal contact. Consequently, the Bank is exposed to risks relating to the accuracy and completeness of its financial models on which the automated credit decision is based, as well as risks relating to the reliability of the input provided by the customer.

Risk factors (3/6)

Financial risk

2. FINANCIAL RISK

The Bank's business is significantly affected by credit risk and concentration risk
The Bank is subject to credit risk (the risk that the Bank's borrowers and other counterparties are unable to fulfil their payment obligations). Adverse changes in the credit quality or behaviour of the Bank's customers, a general deterioration in Norwegian, Finnish, Swedish or global economic conditions or adverse changes arising from systemic risk in the global financial system could affect the recoverability and value of the Bank's assets and require an increase in the Bank's impairments. Further, a range of macroeconomic events and other factors, including but not limited to increased unemployment, reduced asset values, lower consumer spending, increased customer indebtedness, increased interest rates and/or higher default rates, may also affect the overall credit quality profile of the Bank's customers. Any significant increase in the Bank's credit risk may have a material adverse effect on its results of operations, financial condition or prospects.

In addition, the Bank is exposed to concentration risk of negative development of an entire sector or correlation of loans. Adverse changes in the credit quality or behavior of the Bank’s borrowers could reduce the value of the Bank’s assets and increase the Bank’s write-downs and allowances for impairment losses. The overall credit quality profile of the Bank’s borrowers may also be affected by a range of macroeconomic events and other factors, including increased unemployment, reduced asset values, lower consumer spending, increased customer indebtedness, increased interest rates and/or higher default rates. Furthermore, prevailing terms for sale of defaulted loans to third parties may deteriorate and adversely effect the Bank’s profitability.

The Bank's business is exposed to liquidity risk
The Bank is exposed to liquidity risk, which is the risk of losses due to a maturity mismatch between outstanding loans and deposits and other funding. It is vital for BRAbank to be able to fund its financing needs through customer deposits and funding from the capital market, at any given point of time. The Bank may experience difficulties in attracting sufficient customer deposits and funding from the market to match its liquidity needs. In such cases, the Bank may have to reduce its loan growth or increase its cost of funding, hereunder interest rates for deposits, and this may result in slower business growth and/or weaker earnings than forecasted. If the Bank has difficulty in securing adequate sources of short- and long-term funding, this could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and/or results of operations. In the case of turbulence in capital markets and/or if the Bank develops weaker than expected, the liquidity risk can be significant. Deposits from the public can be withdrawn quickly in a stressed situation. To counteract negative consequences of fluctuations in deposit volume, the Bank maintains a liquidity buffer to absorb expected fluctuations.

The Bank is exposed to funding risk
The Bank is dependent on access to sufficient funding on acceptable terms to be able to meet its obligations as they fall due. This risk is inherent in banking operations and can be heightened by a number of enterprise-specific factors, including over-reliance on a particular source of funding (including, for example, short-term and overnight funding), changes in credit ratings or market-wide phenomena such as market dislocation and major disasters. Furthermore, the Bank is dependent on sufficient funding in order to carry out its lending business.
The Norwegian savings market is the Bank's principal source of funding and the Bank is therefore dependent upon the development in the Norwegian savings market. In the event of a temporary or permanent decline in the Norwegian savings ratio (being the amount Norwegian households save as a proportion of disposable income) or a material change in instruments that Norwegian households allocate their savings to or any other material change in savings behaviour, the Bank's deposits from customers may decline. This may in turn have a material adverse effect on the ability of BRAbank to fund its business, lending activity and affect the Bank's ability to deliver its strategic income targets, which may in turn have a material adverse effect on the Bank's business, financial condition, results of operations and/or prospects.

The Bank is exposed to market risk
Market risk is the potential loss caused by changes in market prices such as changes in prices of securities, widening credit spreads, changes in interest rates, and fluctuations in currency exchange rates. The Bank's exposure to market risk is related to the Bank’s holding of financial assets apart from its lending to the public and currency risk exposure in relation to cross border activities. Fluctuations in market prices may lead to significant losses for the Bank. The Bank is exposed to the risk of material deterioration in the quality of its loan portfolio and resulting impairments. BRAbank records impairments of its loans in accordance with IFRS. However, the impairments made are based on available information, estimates and assumptions, are subject to uncertainty and there can be no assurance that they will be sufficient to cover the amount of actual losses as they occur. Adverse changes in the credit quality of Bank's borrowers and counterparties or a decline in collateral values would likely require an increase in individual impairments and/or in collective impairments, which, in turn, would adversely affect the Bank's financial performance. Further, specific challenges may also materialize due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
Any significant increase in the size of the Bank's impairments, or write-offs of loans not covered by impairments, could have a material adverse effect on the Bank's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risk factors (4/6)

Risk relating to laws and regulations

3. RISK RELATING TO LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The Bank is subject to extensive regulation that is subject to change

The Bank's business is subject to ongoing regulatory and associated risks. The Bank is subject to financial services laws and regulation (including, but not limited to, those relating to capital adequacy, conduct of business, anti-money laundering, payments, consumer credits, reporting and corporate governance), as well as administrative actions and policies in Norway and in each other jurisdiction in which the Bank carries on business. The NFSA is the Bank's primary regulator, although the Bank is also subject to the supervision of regulators in each country where it carries out activities on a cross-border basis.

The Bank is required to maintain certain capital adequacy ratios, which are calculated in accordance with Basel III requirements, as implemented in Norwegian law and regulations. Any increase in the Bank's risk-weighted assets due to, among other things, market volatility, widening credit spreads, changes in foreign exchange rates or further deterioration in the economic environment could potentially reduce the Bank's capital adequacy ratios. If the Bank were to experience a reduction in its capital adequacy ratios for any reason (including due to a change in the regulatory capital framework) and/or due to changes in the additional Pillar 2 planning buffer, it may have to reduce its lending or investments in other operations or, in more severe circumstances, raise further capital.
Changes in the supervision and regulation of financial institutions, particularly in Norway, could materially affect the Bank's business, the products and services offered or the value of its assets. Areas where changes or developments in regulation and/or oversight could have an adverse impact include, but are not limited to (i) general changes in government and regulatory policies or regimes which may significantly influence investor decisions or may increase the costs of doing business in the Nordic markets and other European markets, (ii) changes in the capital adequacy framework and imposition of onerous compliance obligations, (iii) changes in consumer protection legislation affecting the Bank's services and products (iv) differentiation among financial institutions by governments with respect to the extension of guarantees of customer deposits and the terms attaching to such guarantees.

The Norwegian government and regulatory authorities may also impose measures on economic actors and financial institutions in Norway intended to address the consequences of the COVID-19 outbreak, which may limit the Bank's operations or impose obligations that could have an impact on its business and results of operations. Further government and regulatory responses to the COVID-19 outbreak may have a material impact on the banking sector in Norway.

Regulatory developments such as these or any other requirements, restrictions, limitations on the operations of financial institutions and costs involved, unexpected requirements under, or uncertainty with respect to, the regulatory framework to be applied to the Bank, could have a material adverse effect on the Bank's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Changes in the supervision and regulation of consumer legislation may have a negative impact on the Bank's business, results of operations and overall financial condition.

The Bank is subject to laws and regulations concerning the Bank's activities directed towards consumers. BRAbank's target customers are consumers and the Bank is therefore in particular exposed to the effects of newly adopted regulations and guidelines targeted at consumer financing in specific, as well as any changes to these and to the NFSA's or other government agencies' interpretation or operation of these or changes to such.
In recent years, several legislative measures have been introduced for consumer lending, such as a regulation on bank's consumer lending practices and a regulation on specific marketing requirements for consumer lending. Further, the new Financial Contract's Act of 18 December 2020 no 146 is expected to enter into force in early 2022. The act includes provisions that strengthen consumer protection upon the conclusion of credit agreements, including a duty to reject credit applications due to poor creditworthiness of the applicant and a stricter liability for damages. Moreover, the Ministry of Finance has in a report to the Norwegian Parliament also stated that the Government will examine the need for stricter rules on the marketing of credit. Introduction of new requirements applicable for consumer financing and any changes in laws and regulations concerning consumer financing and or marketing activities towards consumers could have a negative effect on the Bank's business, results of operations and overall financial condition.

The Bank may incur additional cost in monitoring and complying with new capital adequacy and recovery and resolution framework requirements

At the international level, a number of regulatory and supervisory initiatives have been implemented in recent years in order to increase the quantity and quality of capital and raise liquidity levels in the banking sector. Among such initiatives are a number of specific measures proposed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (the "Basel Committee") and implemented by the EU through EU directive 2013/36/EU (CRD IV) and Regulation (EU) No. 575/20013 (CRR).

On 29 March 2019, the CRD IV and the CRR were incorporated into the Agreement on the European Economic Area (the "EEA Agreement"). Legislation implementing the CRD IV and the CRR for Norwegian institutions entered into force on 31 December 2019, implementing CRR as is and reflecting the provisions of CRD IV not already implemented in Norwegian legislation.

CRD IV sets higher capital and liquidity requirements on banks that are required, among other things, to hold more common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital.

The heightened capital requirements, the continuing regulatory developments and higher demands on liquidity have resulted, and are likely to continue to result, in the Bank, similar to other financial institutions, incurring substantial costs in monitoring and complying with these new requirements, which may also adversely affect the business environment in the financial sector. There can be no assurance that the capital requirements will not be amended in the future to include new and more onerous capital requirements, which could result in the Bank being required to incur the cost of raising more capital, and which could have a material adverse effect on the Bank's financial condition.

Risk factors (5/6)

Risk relating to laws and regulations

The implementation of various EU Directives and Regulations in Norway and its impact on BRAbank is uncertain.
On 23 November 2016, the European Commission published a package of legislative proposals providing for reform of the prudential and resolution frameworks for EU banks and credit institutions. These proposals covered amendments to the CRR, the CRD IV, the BRRD and Regulation (EU) No. 806/2014 establishing a Single Resolution Mechanism for the Banking Union. Following negotiations between the European Commission, the European Parliament and the European Council, the final legislation implementing these proposals was published in the EU Official Journal on 7 June 2019. The legislation consists of Regulation (EU) No. 2019/876, Directive (EU) No. 2019/878, Directive (EU) No. 2019/879 and Regulation (EU) No. 2019/877 and came into force on 27 June 2019 (the "EU Banking Reform Legislation"), with certain provisions applying from 27 June 2019 and other provisions gradually being phased in and/or being subject to national implementation.

EU Banking Reform Legislation is deemed EEA relevant, apart from Directive (EU) 2019/877 as regards loss-absorbing and Recapitalisation Capacity for credit institutions and investment firms. The EU Banking Reform Legislation covers multiple areas, including the Pillar 2 framework, the leverage ratio, mandatory restrictions on distributions, permission for reducing own funds and eligible liabilities, macroprudential tools, the MREL framework and the integration of the Financial Stability Board's proposed minimum total loss-absorbing capacity into EU legislation.

On 15 October 2020, the Norwegian Ministry of Finance circulated an expert group report on implementation of the EU Banking Reform Legislation into Norwegian law. The consultation period expired 6 January 2021 but the Ministry of Finance's proposal has not yet been presented.

It is therefore unclear how and when the EU Banking Reform Legislation will be implemented in Norway. Regulatory developments such as these or any other requirements, restrictions, limitations on the operations of financial institutions and costs involved, or unexpected requirements under, or uncertainty with respect to, the regulatory framework to be applied to the Bank, could have a material adverse effect on the Bank's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Violations of anti-money laundering and countering financing of terrorism legislation may result in administrative fines and/or criminal prosecution which in turn could have an adversely impact on the Bank's financial condition or operations.
BRAbank is subject to rules and regulations regarding anti-bribery, anti-money laundering, anti-terrorist financing and economic sanctions. In general, the risk that banks will be subjected to or used for bribery or money laundering has increased worldwide. Monitoring compliance with antimoney laundering and anti-terrorism financing rules can put a significant financial burden on banks and other financial institutions and pose significant technical problems. While efforts to combat money laundering in recent years have been prioritized, the anti-money laundering efforts are a work in progress and the authorities' requirements and expectations have become more stringent.

While the Bank continues to improve methods and systems to prevent anti-money laundering, it cannot guarantee that its anti-money laundering and anti-terrorism financing policies and procedures prevent instances of money laundering or terrorism financing, or that there will not be instances of employee non-compliance with such policies. Any violation of anti-money laundering or anti-terrorism financing rules, or even the suggestion of violations, may have severe legal and reputational consequences for the Bank and could, as a result, have a material adverse effect on the Bank's financial condition and results of operations.

Changes to debt collection legislation may impede with the Bank's ability to recover overdue claims and/or the Bank's financial condition.
The Bank offers unsecured credit to consumers at high interest margins, and such credits involve a high risk of defaults. Thus, the Bank is highly dependent on the possibility to initiate effective measures to recover debt from such customers, including transfer of claims to other financial enterprises.

Recovery of debt from Norwegian debtors is subject to the procedures set forth in the Act on Debt Collection and Other Recovery of Overdue Pecuniary Claims of 13 May 1988 no. 26 ("**Debt Collection Act**"). operations and/or overall financial conditions. On 27 January 2020, an expert group proposed a new act on debt collection and an appurtenant regulation, which inter alia includes proposals which will entail significant reductions in applicable late fees and debt collection fees. The proposal is subject to a public consultation whereby the consultation period ended on 9 June 2020. Due to the recent COVID-19 breakout, maximum costs relating to debt recovery that the bank can charge the debtor has recently also been significantly reduced. Any future changes in the act on debt collection, its adherent regulations or changes in other laws and regulations which impede the Bank's ability to recover debt may have an adverse effect on the Bank's operations and/or overall financial condition, including its ability to sell portfolios of non-performing loans, and/or the price purchasers are willing to pay for such portfolios.

Moreover, the Bank also operates in other jurisdictions and there is a risk that regulations and procedures in such countries concerning debt recovery impede the Bank's ability to recover debt from its customers. In addition, the Bank will be exposed to changes or amendments to such jurisdictions which may impede the Bank's ability to recover debt in these jurisdictions.

Changes to the Norwegian deposit guarantee scheme may have a material adverse effect on the Bank's funding
Under Directive 2014/749/EC, a harmonized level of deposit guarantee of EUR 100 000 was introduced which applies in the EU. For the time being, the Norwegian guarantee scheme have been kept at a higher level i.e. a deposit guarantee of NOK 2 million per deposit per customer. A change in the Norwegian deposit guarantee scheme may have a material adverse effect on the Bank's funding.

Risks related to regulation of loan agents
Loan agents are an important distribution channel for BRAbank. New rules restricting the operations of loan agents may have a negative impact on BRAbank's ability to use agents as a distribution channel for its credit products. The NFSA has proposed new rules which, if adopted, will entail a stricter regulation of loan agents in Norway.

Regulatory requirements applicable to the Bank's operations in Finland and Sweden

The Bank operates banking business in Finland and Sweden on a cross-border basis. Such operations are subject to certain Finnish and Swedish regulatory requirements, in particular related to its conduct of business. The legal risks set out for the Bank will apply correspondingly to its operations in Finland and Sweden. Although the Bank continues to monitor applicable legal framework, future changes in the Finnish or Swedish Financial Regulatory Authority or other government agencies' interpretation or operation of existing legislation or regulation can be unpredictable and are beyond the control of the Bank. Furthermore, Finnish and Swedish authorities have taken several initiatives that may cause demand for consumer credit to be reduced.

Risk factors (6/6)

Risk related to The Bonds

BRABANK

4. RISK RELATED TO THE BONDS

A trading market for the Bonds may not develop and the market price of the Bonds may be volatile

The Bonds will be new securities for which currently there is no trading market. There can be no assurance as to: (i) the liquidity of any such market that may develop, (ii) bondholders' ability to sell the Bonds, or (iii) the price at which bondholders would be able to sell the Bonds.

If such a market were to exist, the Bonds could trade at prices that may be lower than the principal amount or purchase price, depending on many factors, including prevailing interest rates, the market for similar bonds and the Bank's financial performance and outlook. Although the Bank intends to list the Bonds on Nordic ABM, an active market for the Bonds may not develop or be maintained, following which the price and liquidity of the Bonds may be adversely affected. The market price of the Bonds may fluctuate significantly and rapidly as a result of, inter alia, the factors mentioned below:

- Differences between the actual financial and operating results and those expected by investors and analysts;
- Perceived prospects for the business and operations and the banking industry;
- Announcements by the Bank or competitors of significant contracts, acquisitions, strategic alliances, joint ventures or capital commitments;
- Changes in operating results;
- Changes in securities analysts' estimates of financial performance and recommendations;
- Changes in market valuation of similar companies;
- Involvement in litigation;
- Additions or departures of key personnel; and
- Changes in general economic conditions.

Negative publicity or announcements, including those relating to any of the Bank's substantial shareholders or key personnel may adversely affect the trading prices of Bonds, whether or not this is justifiable.

The Bank's indebtedness under the Bonds

If the Bank is unable to generate sufficient cash flow from operations in the future to service its debt, the Bank may be required to refinance all or a portion of its existing debt, including the Bonds, or to obtain additional financing.

There can be no assurance that any such refinancing would be possible or that any additional financing could be obtained. Inability to obtain such refinancing or financing may have a material adverse effect on the Bank's business, results of operations, financial position and/or cash flow.

Furthermore, the Bonds are unsecured subordinated obligations of the Bank and, pursuant to the terms of the Bonds and the regulatory capital requirements for such financing, the Bonds are not subject to any enforceable events of default or forced repayment outside bankruptcy. The Bonds are perpetual without any scheduled maturity date and are not redeemable at the option of the bondholders. The Bonds will become immediately due and payable only in the event of liquidation or bankruptcy of the Bank, otherwise repayment is discretionary of the Bank. The bondholders will therefore be unable to accelerate the maturity date of the Bonds or take other actions against the Bank to preserve their investments, even if the financial condition of the Bank materially deteriorates.

Limitations to payment of interest

Interest payments on the Bonds may be cancelled, at any time, in whole or in part, at the sole discretion of the Bank or the NFSA. Any such limitations on payments may limit the market value of the Bonds and/or affect the bondholders' investment in the Bonds.

Optional redemption by the Bank

The Bonds are subject to optional redemption by the Bank (subject, inter alia, to consent from the NFSA). This is likely to limit the market value of the Bonds. It may not be possible for bondholders to reinvest proceeds at an effective interest rate as high as the interest rate on the Bonds.

Regulatory action in the event of a failure of the Bank could materially adversely affect the value of the Bonds including in a manner which may result in the bondholders losing all or a part of the value of their investment in the Bonds or receiving a different security than the Bonds.

The Banking Recovery and Resolution Directive 2014/59/EU (“BRRD”) is designed to provide authorities with a credible set of tools to intervene sufficiently early and quickly in an unsound or failing relevant entity so as to ensure the continuity of the relevant entity's critical financial and economic functions, while minimizing the impact of a relevant entity's failure on the economy and financial system. Following entry into force of the BRRD in Norway on 1 January 2019, the Bank, is now subject to its resolution tools and powers. The BRRD contains four resolution tools and powers which may be used alone or in combination where the relevant resolution authority considers that (a) a relevant entity is failing or likely to fail, (b) there is no reasonable prospect that any alternative private sector measures would prevent the failure of such relevant entity within a reasonable time frame and (c) a resolution action is in the public interest.

One of the resolution tools granted to the resolution authority, is the power to write down certain claims of unsecured creditors of a failing relevant entity (which write-down may result in the reduction of such claims to zero) and/or to convert certain unsecured debt claims, which would include securities such as the Bonds, to equity or other instruments of ownership (the "general bail-in tool"), with such equity or other instruments also being subject to any future cancellation, transfer or dilution.

The Bonds may be subject to write-down or conversion into equity on any application of the general bail-in tool, which may result in the bondholders losing some or all of their investment in the Bonds or their rights in respect of the Bonds and/or the value of their investment may otherwise be materially adversely affected. Such application could also involve modifications, including alteration of the principal amount or any interest payable on the Bonds, the maturity date or any other dates on which payments may be due, as well as the suspension of payments for a certain period, to or the disapplication of provisions in, the bonds terms for the Bonds. As a result, the exercise of any power under the BRRD under implementing measures in Norway or any suggestion of such exercise could materially adversely affect the rights of the bondholders.

In addition, the market price of the Bonds could be adversely affected by the implementation of the BRRD in Norway and/or by any actual or anticipated use of the powers thereunder in respect of the Bank and/or the Bonds. Any action taken under such legislation in respect of the Bank could also affect the ability of the Bank to satisfy its obligations under the Bonds.

Change of control

The individual bondholder will not have a right to have its Bonds redeemed in case of any change of control or change of ownership in the Bank.

Modification of the Bonds

The bond terms governing the Bonds will contain provisions for calling meetings of bondholders. These provisions permit defined majorities to make decisions affecting and binding all bondholders. The trustee may, without the consent of the bondholders, agree to certain modifications of the bond agreement and other finance documents which, in the opinion of the trustee, are proper to make. Certain changes to the bond terms may also require and be subject to consent from the NFSA.

Table of contents

Transaction rationale

BRABANK

Background

Mitigate refinancing risk

- Old BRAbank and Easybank had concentrated call structures on existing bonds, creating a need to disperse the call profile in the combined entity
- As a result, the transaction will reduce the refinancing risk in BRAbank by spreading the call profile

Reduced downside risk in the bank

- Several initiatives have been completed to mitigate risk factors in the bank, overall reducing the downside risk in the bank
- This includes sale of non-performing loans in Norway and Finland, significantly de-risking the loan portfolio

Key investment highlights (1/3)

BRABANK

Strong track record & balance sheet

1. Long and proven track record for profit generation. Break-even three quarters after inception in 2016 and has generated profit every quarter since
2. Well capitalized balance sheet – strong buffer to regulatory requirements and diversified funding sources both in NOK and EUR
3. Experienced management team with solid industry insight

Prudent credit risk management

4. Diligent credit practices resulting in sound portfolio risk/reward – long track record of improving credit risk models
5. Well functioning NPL (non-performing loan) management –portfolio sales in Q1 and Q2 2021 significantly de-risking the balance sheet and confirming sufficient provision levels
6. Forward flow agreement in place with Kredinor–significantly increasing visibility going forward and reduce risks related to doubtful loans

Fully digital banking setup & distribution

7. Geographical distribution platform and product offering across the Nordics leveraged by scalable setup
8. Scalable and fully digital banking setup enabling operational efficiency and expansion options

Key investment highlights (2/3)

Financial overview

Financials, Q2 2021 YTD

- Profit before tax 82.4 MNOK (profit after tax 62.4 MNOK)
- Total income 244.1 MNOK
- CET1 Capital ratio of 22.3% (23.6% incl. YTD profit)

Credit quality

- Sale of non-performing loans in Norway and Finland reduces downside risk
- Improvement in credit quality in Norway
- Still uncertain long-term impact of Covid-19

Merger update

- Merger completed at lower cost and time than estimated
- No merger related one-off costs in H1 2021
- Continuous streamlining and realization of cost synergies are on track

Key financial figures, MNOK

	Q2-21	2021- YTD	2020- adj.[1]
Interest income	131.1	270.9	381.0
PBT	45.6	82.4	72.0
ROE, annualized	11.4%	10.4%	7.8%
EPS, annualized	1.46	1.32	0.71
C / I	33.2%	33.6%	29.6%
Gross loans	5,370	5,370	6,248

Equity[2]	Tier 1 capital	Total equity
1,230	75	1,305

Note on key figures: PBT: Profit before tax, ROE: Annualized Return On Equity (excluding tier-1 capital), EPS: Annualized Earnings per share, C/I: Cost to income

Figures prior to merger October 1st 2020 are Easybank ASA

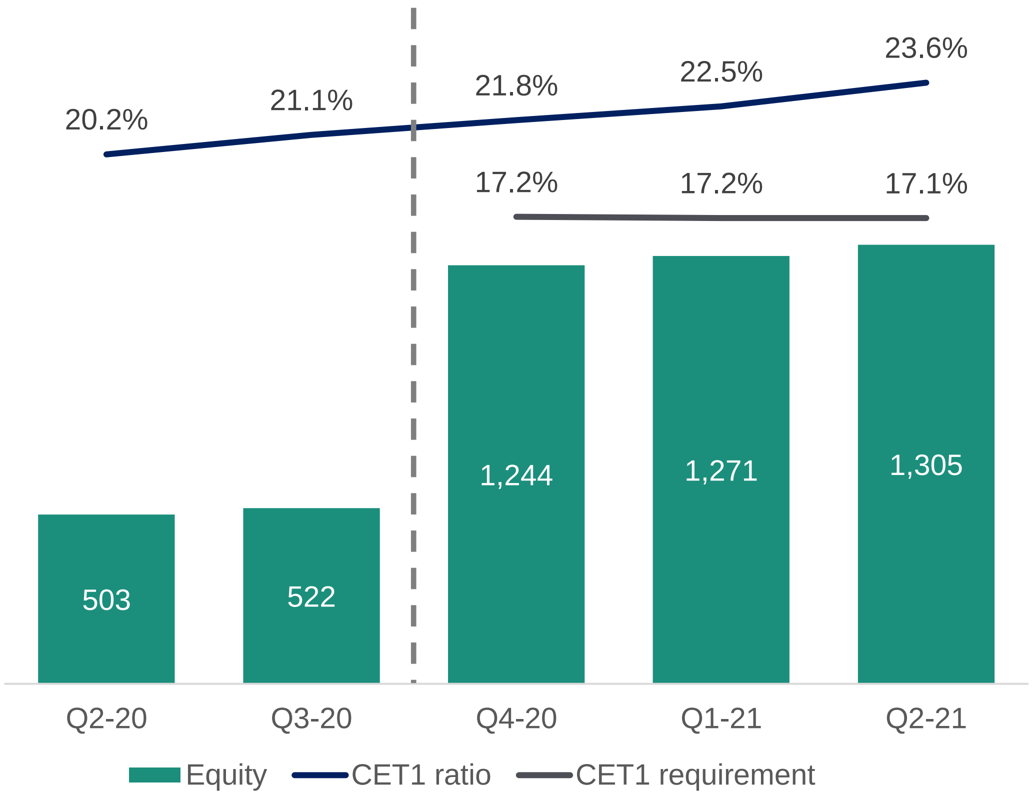
1) Adjusted: Badwill, write-down intangible assets, restructuring costs and other one-off costs and additional Covid-19 loan loss provision

2) Equity per 30 June 2021 excluding tier 1 capital

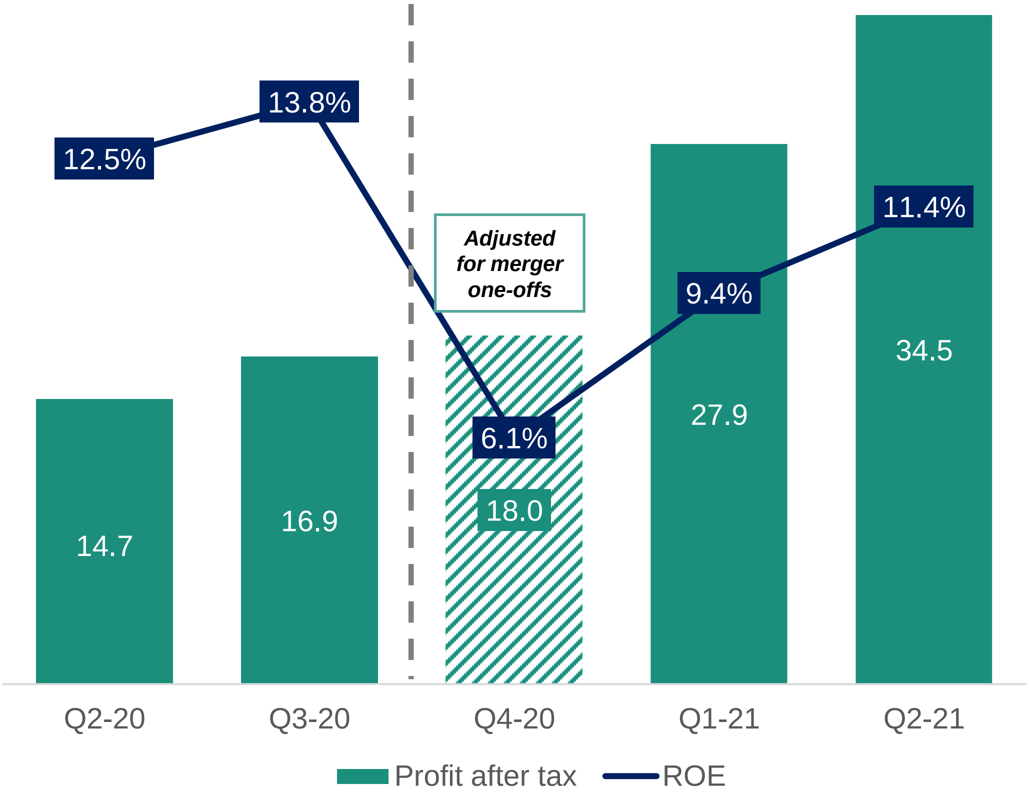
Key investment highlights (3/3)

Solid capital buffer and increased profitability

Equity and CET1 ratio[1], MNOK



Profit after tax and Return on Equity[2], MNOK



Note: All figures left of the dotted line are standalone Easybank throughout the presentation, if not stated otherwise

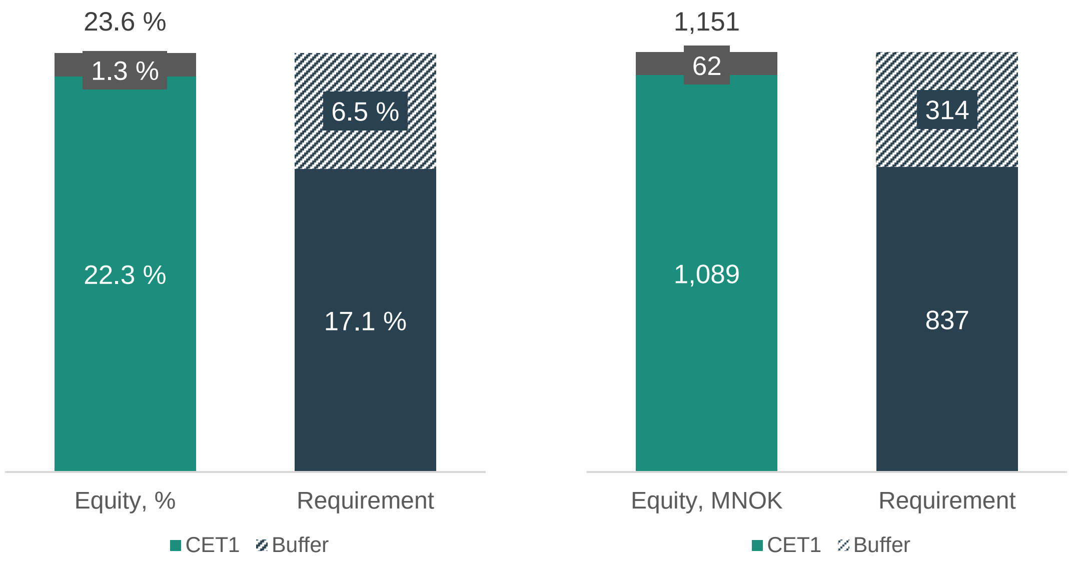
1) CET1 ratio includes YTD unaudited profit

2) Equity used in the ROE calculation for Q4 2020 is the average of the opening balance as of 1 October and 31 December

Capital adequacy

Solid buffers to regulatory requirements

Capital ratio



- The bank has adopted to the transitional rules regarding the implementation of IFRS9. As a result, the increased provisions resulting from the implementation effect of IFRS9, 199 MNOK, will be reducing the CET1 capital over a 5 years period ending 31.12.2022
- The Norwegian systemic risk buffer requirement will increase from 3.0% to 4.5% from 31.12.2022
- Counter cyclic buffer requirements have been reduced as a result of Covid-19 measures. There is uncertainty to when buffer requirements will revert to pre-Covid levels

Key equity figures as of Q2 2021

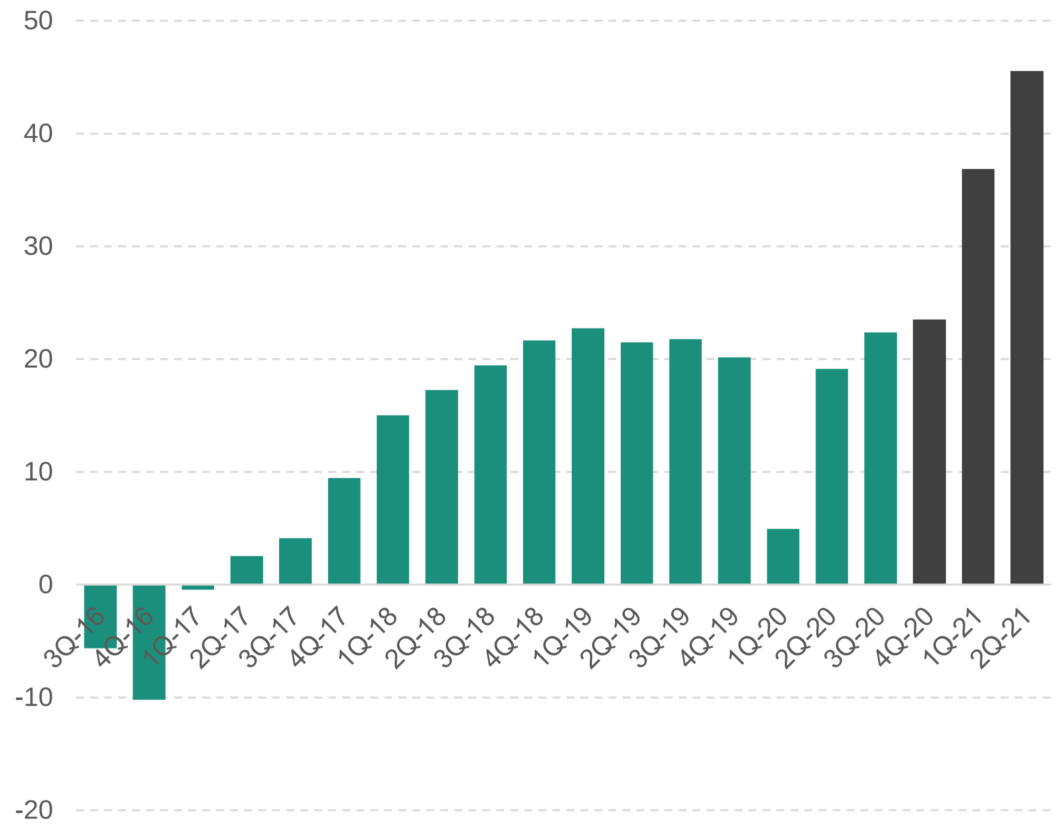
Amounts in thousands NOK	Q2 2021
Paid-in equity	189,589
Share premium reserve	659,989
Other equity	317,944
IFRS9 effect	82,883
Deferred tax assets and other intangibles	-159,221
Deduction, conservative valuation	-1,861
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1)	1,089,323
Tier 1 capital	74,795
Core capital	1,164,118
Tier 2 capital	104,570
Total capital	1,268,689
Risk weighted assets	
Credit risk	4,347,497
Operation risk	531,496
CVA risk	519
Total risk weighted assets	4,879,511
Excluding profit after tax	
CET 1 (%)	22.32 %
Core capital (%)	23.86 %
Total capital (%)	26.00 %
Including profit after tax	
CET 1 (%)	23.60 %
Core capital (%)	25.14 %
Total capital (%)	27.28 %

Strong financial development since inception in 2016

Break-even after three quarters followed by unbroken track record of profit

Total income, MNOK

Profit before tax, MNOK



Note: Pre-merger figures are Easybank standalone

Credit risk management

BRABANK

Risk process and organisation

- Credit risk management has been central part of the bank's strategy since inception, continuously improving risk models and building in-house competence
- Operations in the Nordics with strong creditor protection and effective debt collection processes
- Debt registry implemented in Norway July 2019, significantly improving the credit process. Debt registry already present in Finland and Sweden
- Prudent provision levels as an outcome of the bank's IFRS 9 models

Key initiatives

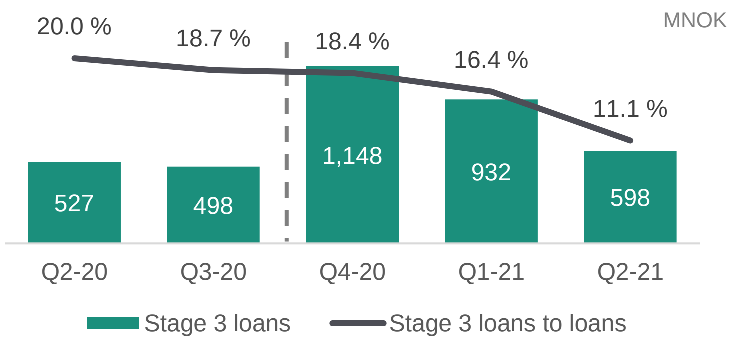
- Management has made several improvements in methodology for loan loss provisions and collection processes following the merger
- One-off stage 3 portfolio sales after the BRAbank / Easybank merger, significantly reducing stage 3 allocation
- Forward flow agreement with Kredinor reducing credit risk on stage 3 on the Norwegian portfolio
- The bank has no forward flow agreement in Finland at the moment. This will be considered depending on commercial terms

Improved quality resulting from proven credit management

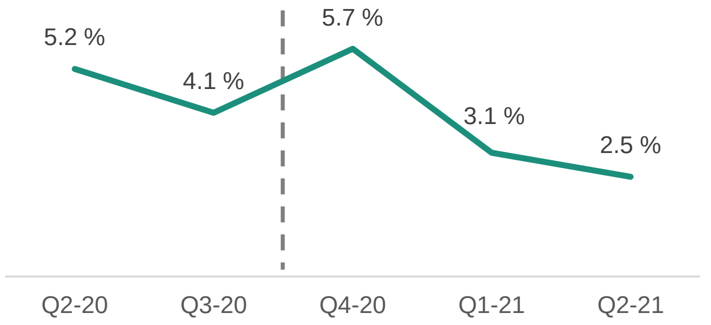
BRABANK

Sale of defaulted loans and forward flow agreement reduce downside risk

Significant improvement in stage 3 ratio



Positive development in loan loss ratio



Comments on credit quality development

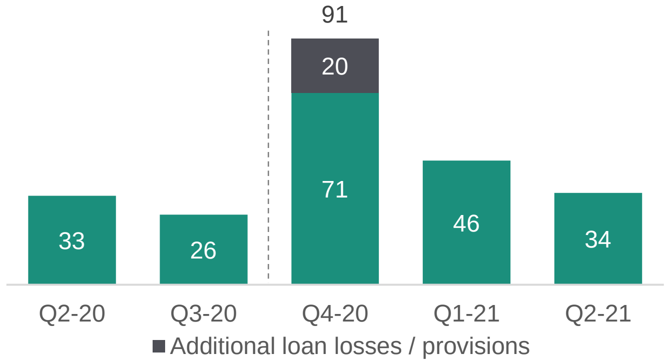
- Improvement in stage 3 driven by sale of defaulted loans in Finland with outstanding claims totaling 332 MNOK. These loans originated from old BRAbank/Monobank acquired prior to the merger, and the sale yield a slightly positive earnings impact in Q2 2021
- The forward flow agreement with Kredinor is still valid until year-end 2023 for all new cases sent to debt collection in Norway
- Sold defaulted loans with outstanding claims of 681 MNOK in 2021, from two one-offs and the ongoing forward flow agreement with immaterial positive impact
- The portfolio sales confirm provision levels and contributes to de-risk the portfolio considerably. As a result of this reduction in NPL, provisions related to uncertainty around Covid-19 has been reduced from 40 to 35 MNOK

Credit quality overview

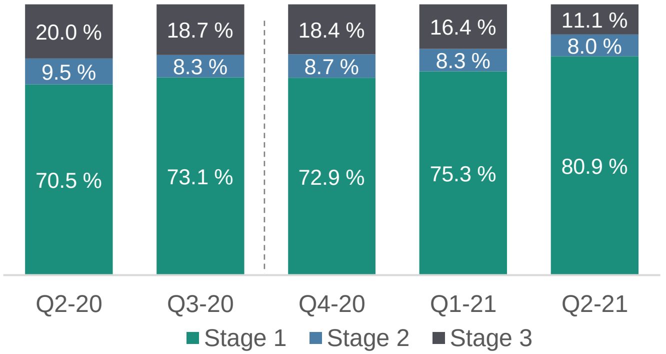
BRABANK

De-risked loan balance following the sale of old BRAbank/Monobank portfolio

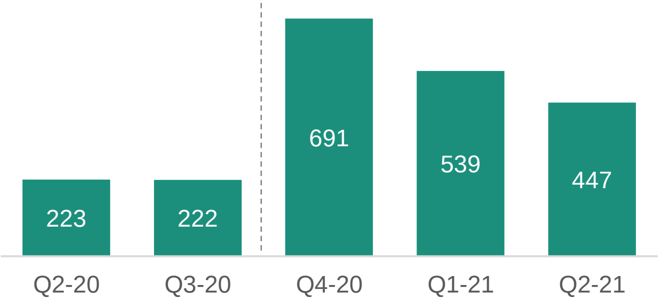
Loan losses, MNOK



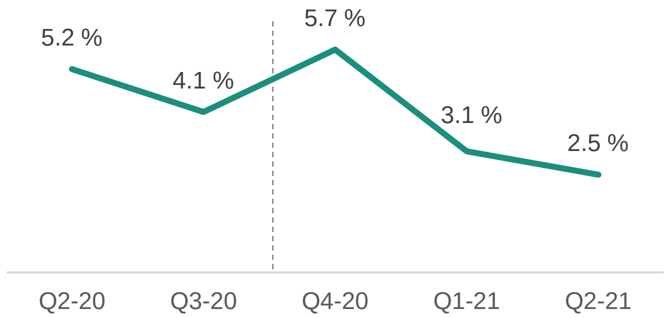
Stage allocation



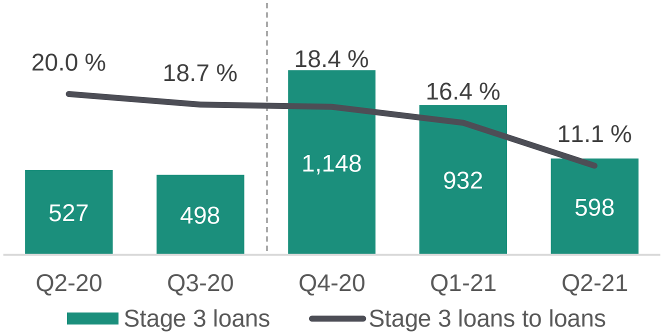
Provisions, MNOK



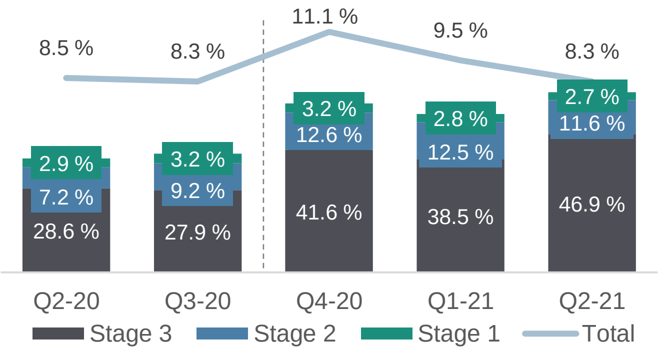
Loan loss ratio[1]



Non-performing loans[2], MNOK



Total provision ratio[3]



1) Loan loss ratio = monthly loan losses p.a / monthly avg. gross loans
2) Non-performing loan ratio = stage 3 ratio
3) Total = Total provision / Gross loans

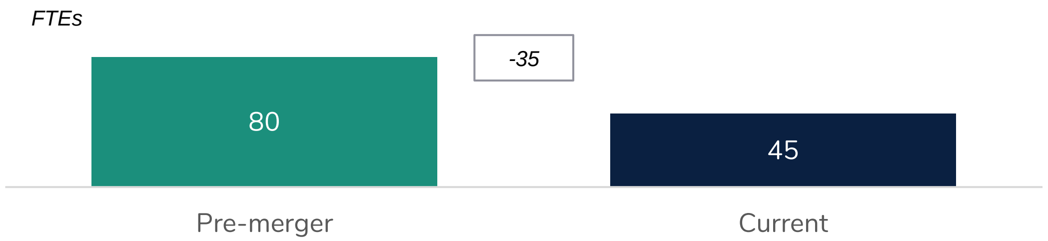
Easybank and BRAbank merged October 1st 2020

BRABANK

Merger completed at lower cost than expected and synergy realization is on track

Completed merger-related initiatives as of Q2 2021

Organizational right-sizing



Operations and IT

- Moved operations for Norway to a single location in Oslo
- Harmonized processes and routines across countries
- Unified insurance and credit information vendor agreements
- Transition to a common front-end solution for all countries
- Terminated ~25 various vendor agreements

- Migrated IT systems to reduce costs and complexity
- Re-negotiated supplier agreements
- Terminated Knowit Deploy (Easybank front-end solution) and certain SDC functionality (from old BRAbank)
- Sent notice of termination of SDC core banking solution

✓ ***No significant merger costs in Q2 2021***

Key initiatives to establish target cost base

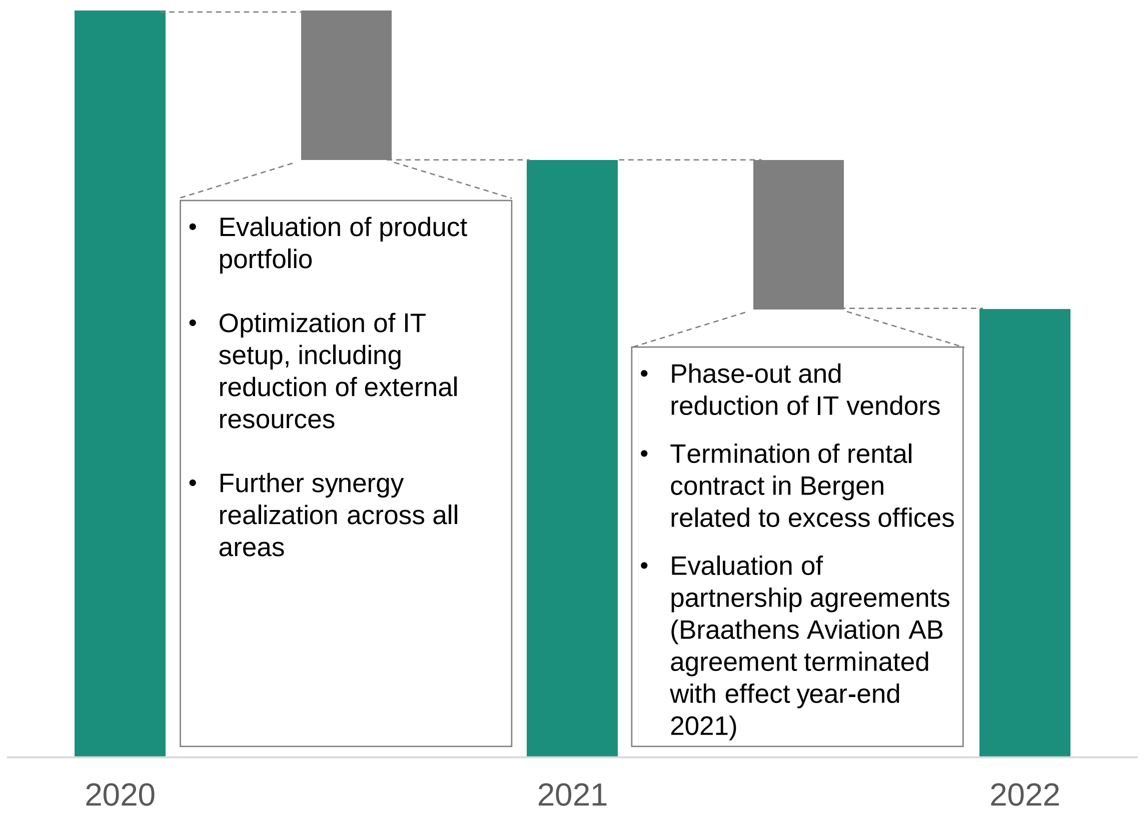
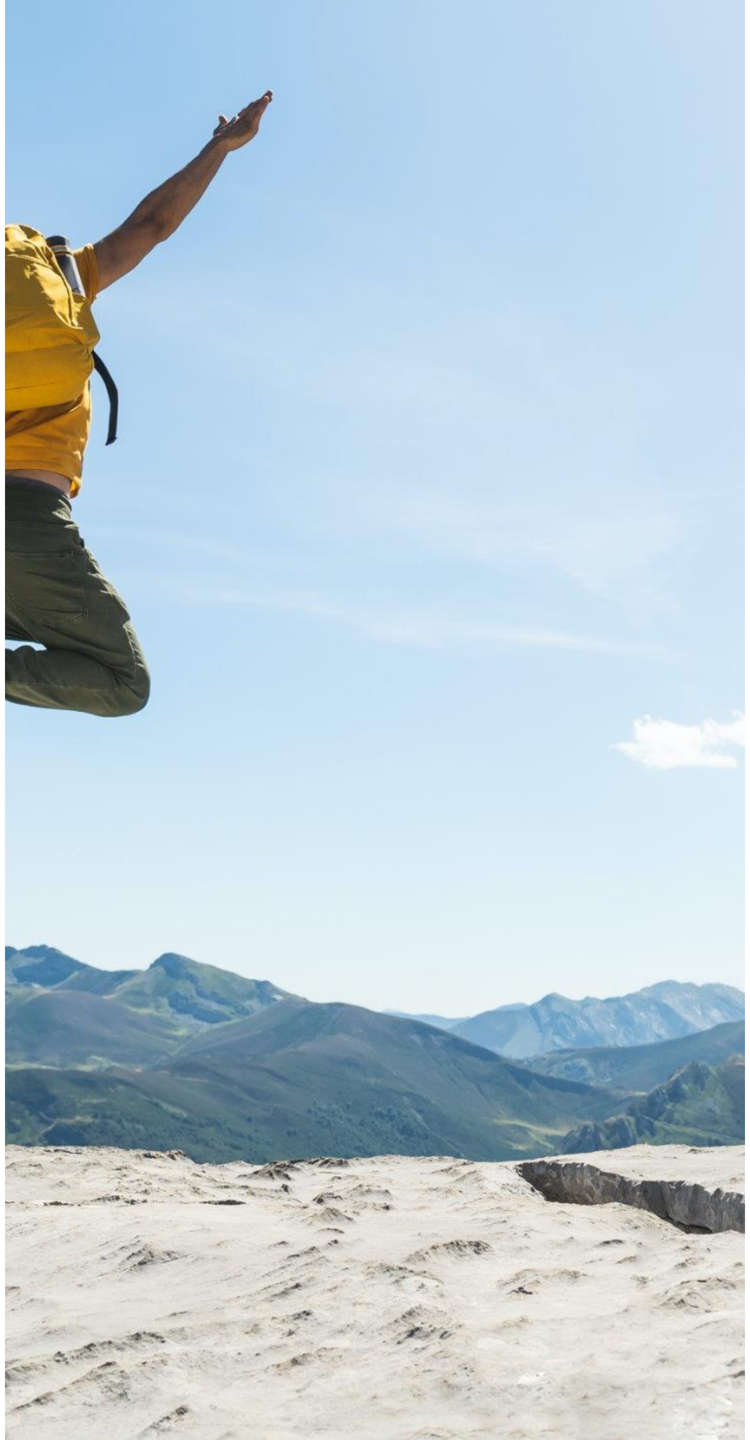


Table of contents



BRAbank ASA at a glance

Digital niche bank with a Nordic footprint

BRABANK

Consumer finance with a strong presence in the Nordic market…

- Fully digital bank offering consumer loans, savings accounts, automated invoice purchase and SME financing
- Proven value chain with inhouse credit analysis and operations, broad distribution network and forward flow agreement with Kredinor
- Roots back to 2003. Rebranded to Easybank and strategically turned around in 2016, resulting in one of the most profitable start-up niche banks
- HQ in Oslo and regional office in Bergen

…leveraged by a digital platform and strategic partnerships

- Easybank and BRAbank joined forces in October 2020 with Easybank as surviving entity - enabling a more competitive bank with substantial synergy upside, scaling opportunities and increased self-funding capabilities
- Strategic partnerships with Convene, Conta, husleie.no, debet.no and more
- Listed on Euronext Growth at Oslo Børs, ~1 600 shareholders. Braganza AB largest shareholder. Other large shareholders include Hjellegjerde Invest, 4finance Group, Skagerrak Sparebank, Alfred Berg Norge/Aktiv, Fondsavanse

Product portfolio

B2C

- Consumer loans
- Savings accounts
- Credit Cards
- Automated invoice purchase
- Rental deposit accounts
- Euro funding

B2B

- Savings accounts
- Automated invoice purchase
- Factoring

Gross loans 5,370 MNOK – geographical mix Q2 2021

Timeline of the “new” BRAbank

BRABANK

easybank

Est. 2016

- Rebranded to Easybank in 2016
- Strategic turnaround focusing on consumer finance

- Listed on NOTC in 2016
- New equity raised in 2016 and 2018

- Acquisition of B2B Fintech Bank Fundu in May 2019

2015 — 2020

MONOBANK

Est. 2015

- Entered Finland market in 2017, and Sweden in 2019

- Listed on Merkur Market in 2018

- Monobank and BRAbank merger in 2019

BRABANK

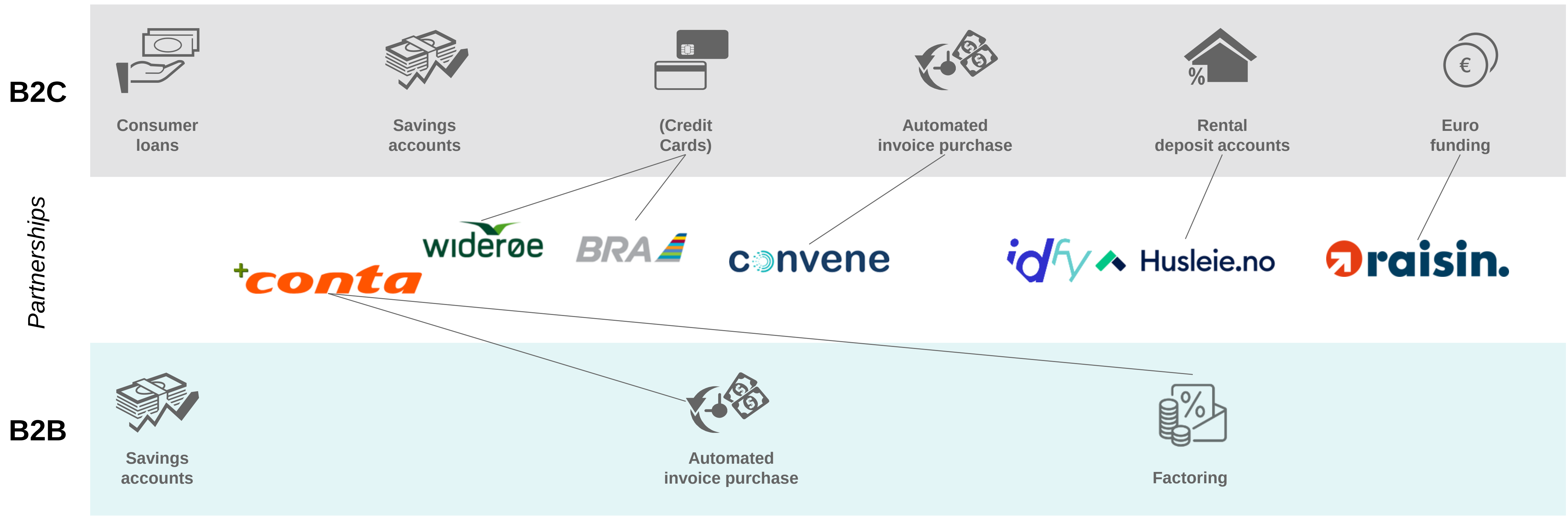
Oct. 2020

Easybank and BRAbank join forces, Easybank as the surviving entity

B2C and B2B product portfolio and partnerships

BRABANK

Expanding into SME segment with a digital product portfolio



BRAbank's fully digital value chain enables growth across B2C and B2B with partners

Proven digital business model with leading IT stack

Leveraging our IT infrastructure to enable scale and profitability

Digital products and flexible IT platform are the core of the bank

B2B business

Consumer business (B2C)

B2B PARTNER DISTRIBUTION
B2B DIRECT DISTRIBUTION

CONSUMER DIRECT DISTRIBUTION
CONSUMER PARTNER DISTRIBUTION

ERP integration

OPEN API SET

SIGNATURE PORTAL

Application management

Application management

Core systems

stacc

Consumer Loans
B2B Loans
Invoice Purchase-B2B/B2C
Deposits

Deposits
Current Accounts
Payments

SDC

In-depth industry knowledge (1/2)

Management with extensive experience from consumer finance

Oddbjørn Berentsen - CEO

- Mr. Berentsen has more than 15 years of leadership experience from various positions within consumer finance, digital banking, IT and telecom
- Selected previous positions include CEO Easybank ASA, Nordic Customer Deposits Director in Santander, Director Consumer Market in Microsoft, Sales and Marketing Director in yA Bank and Director & Head of Nordic Distribution in Telenor

Christian W. Svendsen – Chief Operation and Credit Officer

- Mr. Svendsen has vast experience from the consumer finance industry, and has worked with both large international companies as well as Norwegian start-ups
- Selected positions include Nordic Business Development Director in Santander Consumer Bank, Credit Risk Director in Santander Consumer Bank, Head of Credit Risk Acquisition in EnterCard, Head of Credit and Analytics in yA Bank, Head of Marketing in yA Bank and Head of Consumer Finance in Komplett.no

Gard Haugen - CFO

- Mr. Haugen extensive experience from finance functions whereof last 7 years as CFO within consumer finance banks. He also has international experience from large companies like EY
- Selected positions include founder and CFO in Instabank, CFO in yA Bank, Partner in ABG Sundal Collier, Finance Director Central Europe South in EY

Roger Jørgensen - CTO

- Mr. Jørgensen’s areas of expertise are software development, business- and market analysis, operational management, business- and product development, quality assurance and profit optimization
- Selected positions include CEO of Knowit Reaktor Solutions and CEO & founder of Reaktor, which was sold to Knowit AB

Geir Jørgensen – Chief Risk and Compliance Officer

- Mr. Jørgensen has extensive experience from car leasing and car financing with focus on start-ups, finance, credit risk, operations, business planning and management
- Selected position include Founder & CEO of First Privatlease, CFO of Motorpool Handel, Consultant in Reaktor AS, Head of Credit and Customer service in BMW Financial Services and consultant in Volvo Finans Norge

Kristin Vanni – Director B2C

- Mrs. Vanni has vast experience from consumer finance and Santander Consumer Bank AS - Head of Operation for Consumer Loan and Auto P2P
- Experience from several projects within Santander Consumer Loans. Selected projects include starting up Consumer Loans in Denmark and Sweden, Process Optimization and Profit Optimization

Eskil Myrmo – Director B2B

- Eskil has vast experience from DNB. He has held management positions through the whole value chain, both within private and corporate market
- Selected positions includes; Head of Factoring, Regional Manager, Head of Customer Solutions, Head of Operations, Chief Consultant and Sales Manager

Santander | DNB | ABG Sundal Collier | Komplett | barclaycard | EnterCard | Volvo Financial Services | BMW Financial Services | yA Bank | knowit

In-depth industry knowledge (2/2)

Board members with solid industry experience

Rune Fjeldstad – Chairman of the Board

- Mr. Fjeldstad has been CEO of SpareBank 1 BV since 2015, and was recently selected as new Group CFO in Bane NOR from September 1 2021
- Extensive management experience from Sparebanken NOR, Postbanken, Director of several divisions in DNB, Group CEO in Nets and Partner in Bene Agere
- Board experience from over 20 Norwegian and international companies, including Vipps AS and BN Bank ASA

Irene Terkelsen – Board member

- Irene Terkelsen has been a board member since April 2016. Mrs. Terkelsen is State Authorized Public Accountant with 18 years of auditing experience
- She is currently running her own Audit company Revisjons-Partner AS in Bergen. She also does audits and controls of other auditors on behalf of The Norwegian Institute of Public Accountants

Kristin Krohn Devold – Board member

- Kristin Krohn Devold has been a board member in Old BRAbank since June 2019. Mrs. Krohn Devold currently works as CEO in the Norwegian Hospitality Association (NHO Reiseliv)
- She has previous executive experience as Secretary General at the Norwegian Trecking Association. She has also extensive political experience as Minister of Defence in the Norwegian Government (2001 – 2005), Member of Parliament and Leader of the Parliament Justice Committee representing the Norwegian Conservative Party

Viggo Leisner – Board member

- Viggo Leisner has been chairman in Old BRAbank since December 2019
- He is currently a member of the nomination committee of Nordic Semiconductor ASA
- During his 15 years as investment manager at Arne Blystad AS, he has been involved in strategic processes, financing and other support for several companies from many different businesses, as well as serving as board member of different public and private companies. He has previously held board positions in Spectrum ASA and Tomsk Refining AB

Siv Blanca Børge-Ask – Board member

- Siv Børge-Ask has been a board member since June 2019. Mrs. Børge-Ask is currently working as a Legal Director for UNION Gruppen AS
- She has experience from Compliance and Risk management in the banking and insurance industry. She has held several board positions within the banking sector

Jan Kleppe – Board member

- Jan Kleppe has been a board member since April 2017. Mr. Kleppe is currently CEO of Skagerrak Sparebank, and has had leading positions in the bank industry for the last 15 years
- He has held several board positions within the banking sector

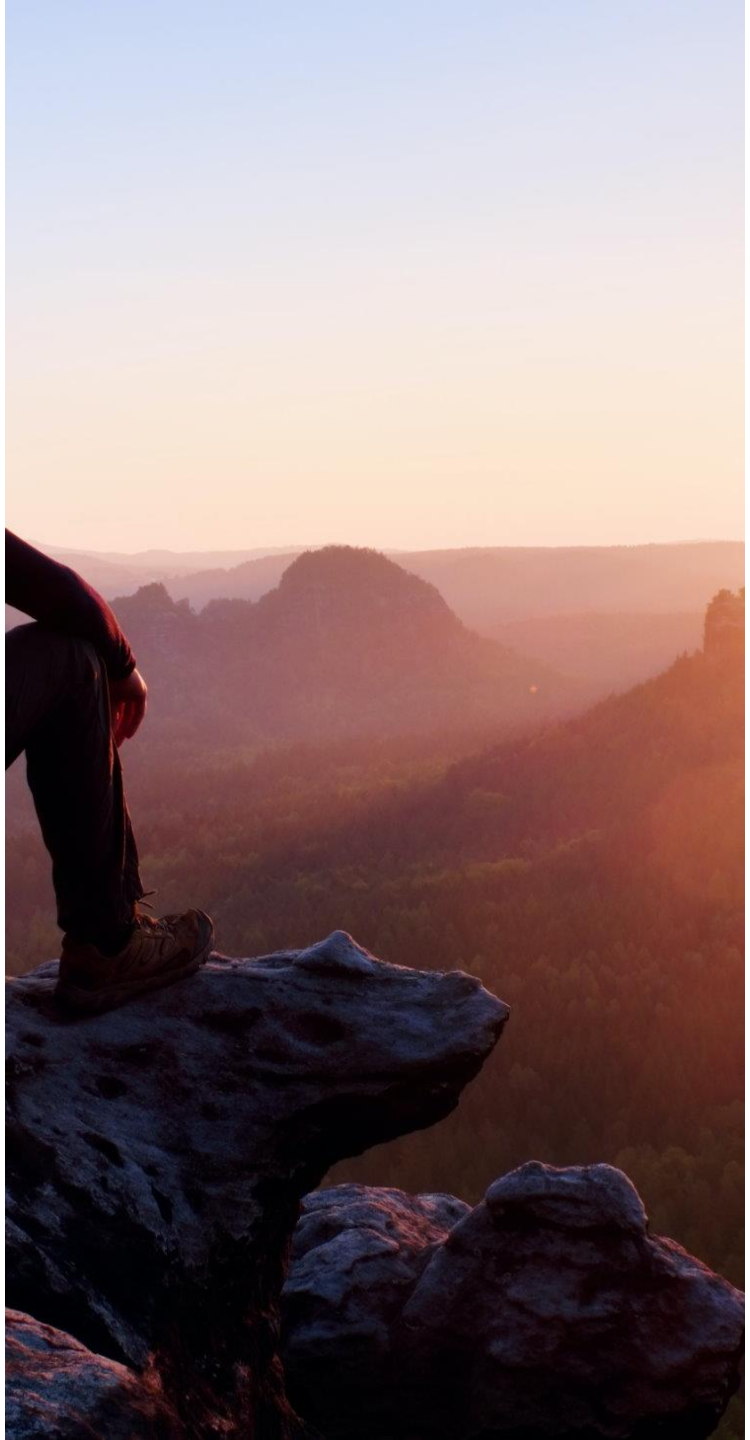
Thomas Bekkevold Nilsen – Employee representative

- Thomas Bekkevold Nilsen has been Credit Manager Finland & Sweden in BRAbank ASA since 2017
- Vast experience from the banks and finance, including Sales Manager in SpareBank 1 SR-Finans, Sales Manager in DNB and Credit Analyst & Team Manager in SkandiaBanken

Strategic priorities

1	**Adapt to new capital requirements**	• Optimize capital allocation across Nordics enabled by the efficient distribution model • Evaluation of new markets outside the Nordics
2	**Streamline New BRAbank**	• Affect cost savings and utilize scale to create leading cost/income ratio • Improve profitability
3	**Develop new sources of income**	• Capitalize on fully digital solution within spot- and full factoring • Ambition to sign new B2B partnerships to strengthen distribution network
4	**Capital planning**	• Solid buffer to capital requirements • Evaluation of mix between growth initiatives and potential dividend going forward

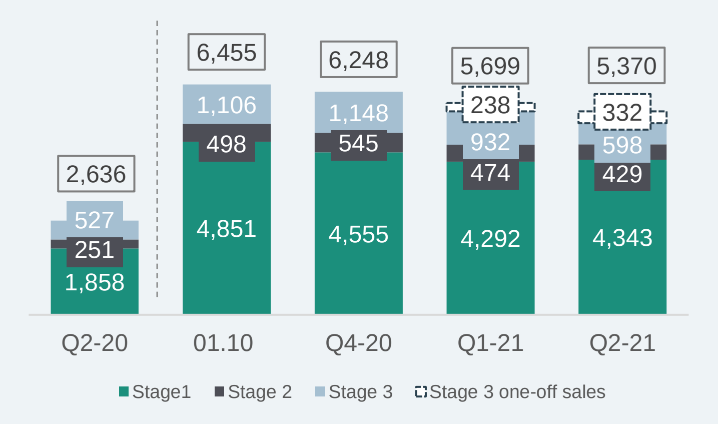
Table of contents



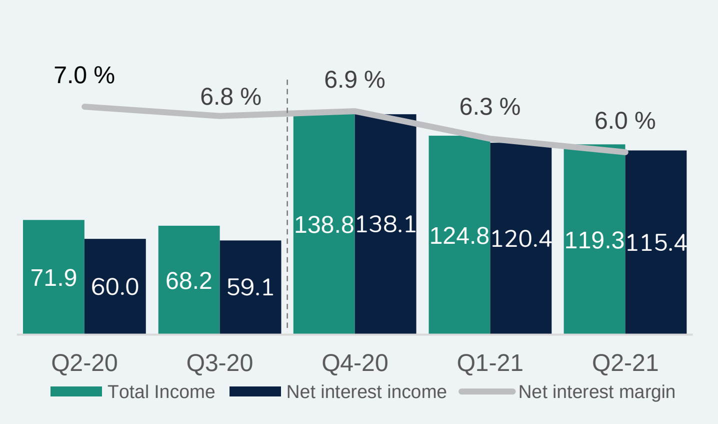
Financial overview

Figures in MNOK

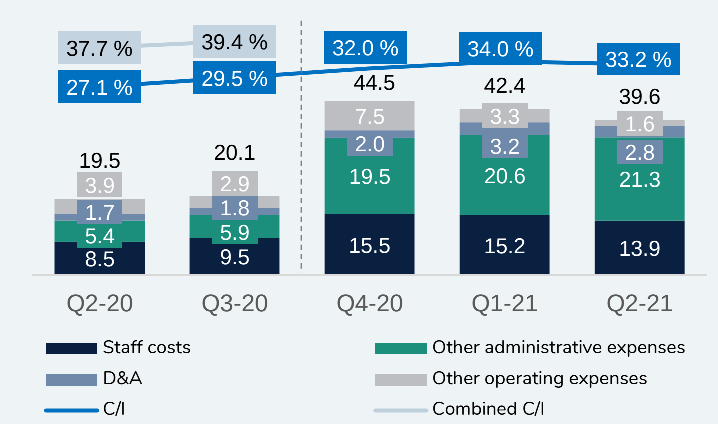
Gross lending



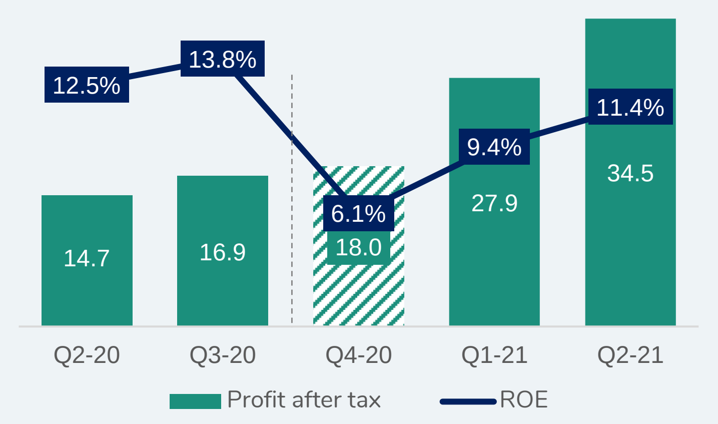
Net income and margin of total margin



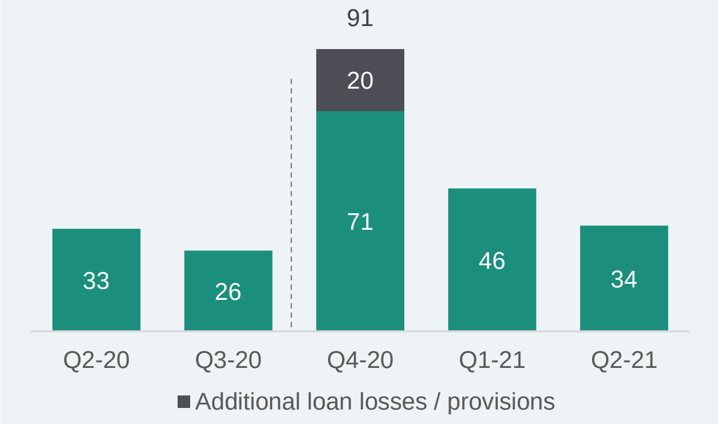
Opex and Cost / Income[1]



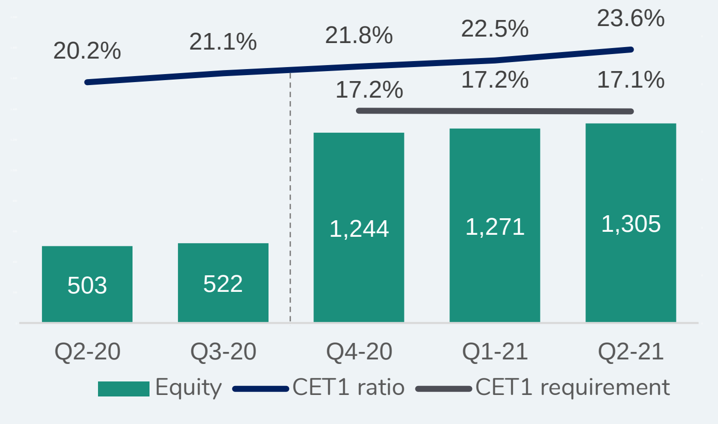
Profit after tax[2] and ROE



Loan losses



Equity and CET1 ratio[3]



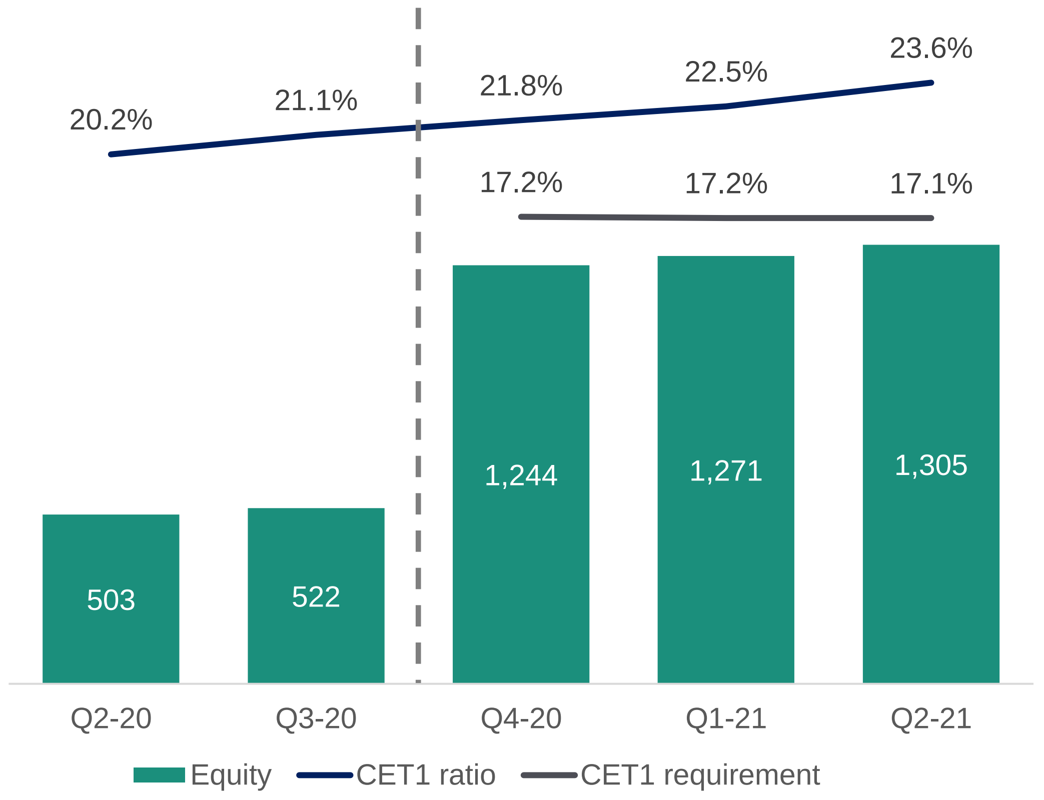
1) Q4-20 opex adjusted for merger related one-offs
2) Q4 profit after tax is adjusted for one-offs
3) CET1 ratio includes YTD unaudited profit

Increased profitability

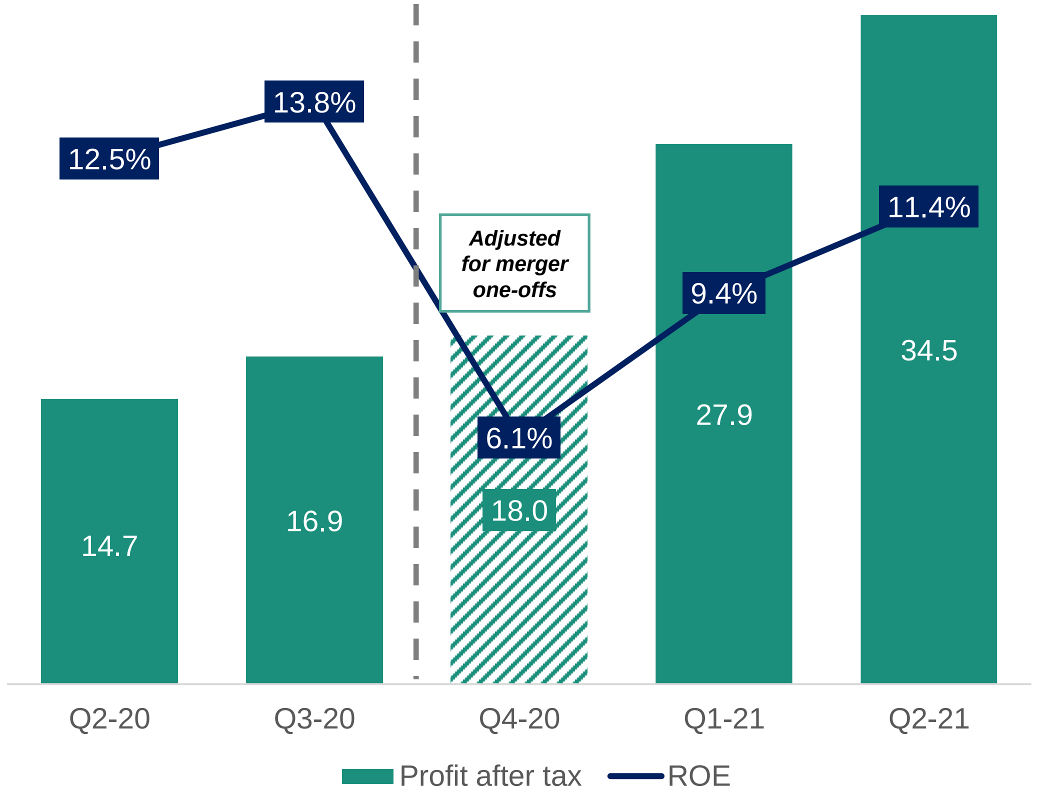
BRABANK

Solid capital buffer provides operational and financial flexibility

Equity and CET1 ratio[1], MNOK



Profit after tax and Return on Equity[2], MNOK



Note: All figures left of the dotted line are standalone Easybank throughout the presentation, if not stated otherwise

1) CET1 ratio includes YTD unaudited profit

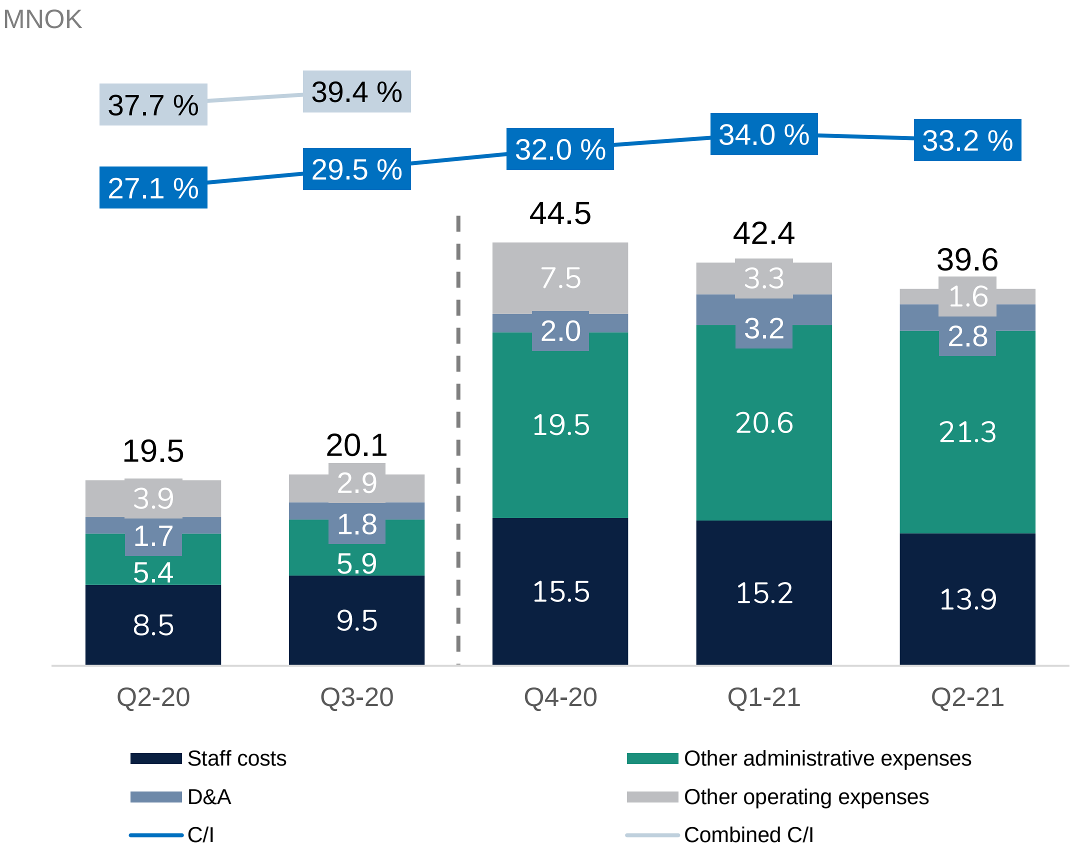
2) Equity used in the ROE calculation for Q4 2020 is the average of the opening balance as of 1 October and 31 December

Competitive cost to income

Continuous focus on further cost improvements

- Competitive C/I ratio at 33.2 %
- Ambition to further reduce other administrative expenses, primarily related to IT
  - Phase-out and reduction of IT vendors
  - Several contract terminations will expire end 2021, further reducing Opex in 2022
- Management executing on a cost synergy plan to secure a leading C/I ratio going forward

Operational C/I-ratio[1]



1) Q4-20 adjusted for merger related one-offs. Combined C/I calculated as sum of pre-merger BRAbank and Easybank

Income statement

BRABANK

NGAAP				
Income Statement (Amounts in thousands)	**Q2-2021**	**Q1-2021**	**2021 YTD**	**2020**
Interest income	131,084	139,810	270,894	381,009
Interest expense	-15,664	-19,445	-35,109	-61,512
Net interest income	**115,420**	**120,365**	**235,785**	**319,498**
Commission and fee income	7,864	6,606	14,471	22,392
Commission and fee expenses	-2,684	-1,147	-3,830	-5,620
Net change in value on securities and currency	-1,327	-1,104	-2,431	8,040
Other income	0	83	83	348
Net other income	**3,854**	**4,439**	**8,293**	**25,160**
Total income	**119,274**	**124,803**	**244,077**	**344,658**
Salary and other personnel expenses	-13,866	-15,246	-29,112	-48,729
Other administrative expenses	-21,305	-20,552	-41,857	-41,275
- of which marketing expenses	*-381*	*-570*	*-950*	*-2,427*
Depreciation	-2,768	-3,234	-6,002	-17,411
Gain from bargain purchase	0	0	0	346,804
Other expenses	-1,630	-3,343	-4,973	-21,915
Total operating expenses	**-39,569**	**-42,375**	**-81,945**	**217,474**
Profit before loan losses	**79,705**	**82,428**	**162,133**	**562,132**
Loan losses	-34,147	-45,592	-79,739	-190,605
Profit before tax	**45,558**	**36,836**	**82,394**	**371,527**
Tax	-11,035	-8,966	-20,001	7,321
Profit after tax	**34,523**	**27,870**	**62,393**	**378,847**

- Profit before tax for Q2 of 45.6 MNOK
- 2021 YTD profit before tax of 82.4 MNOK
- Cost / income ratio of 33.2 % for Q2
- Income statement includes former Easybank’s results from 01.01.2020 to 30.09.2020 and results from the merged bank from 01.10.2020 to 31.12.2020

Balance sheet

BRABANK

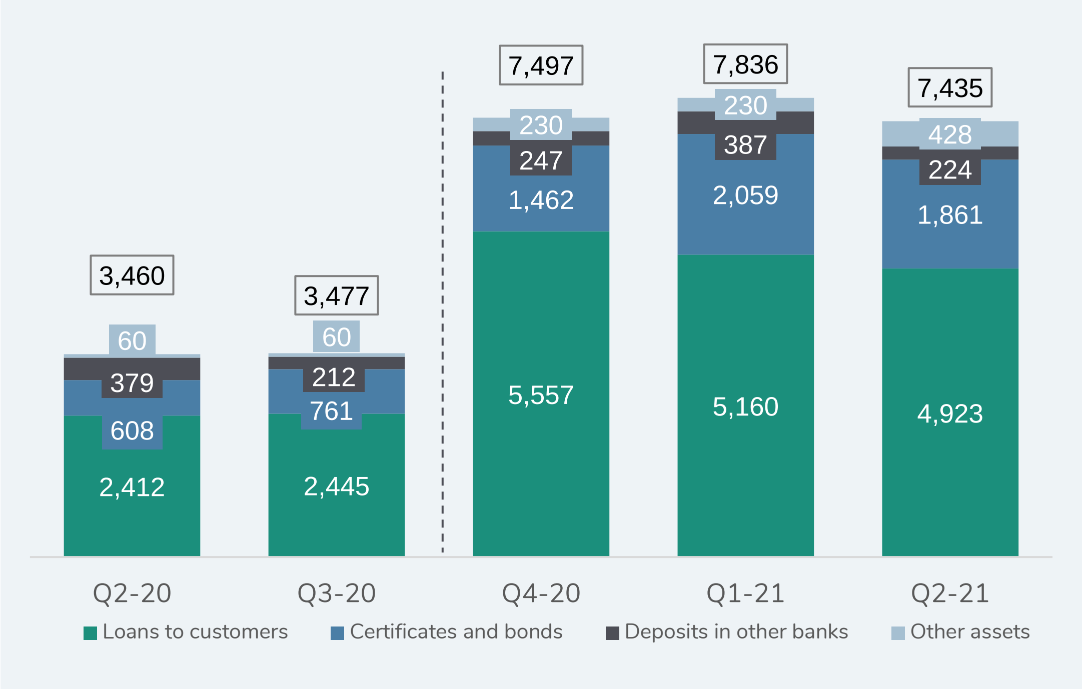
NGAAP			
Balance sheet (Amounts in thousands)	**30.06.2021**	**31.03.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Assets			
Cash and deposits with the central bank	50,043	50,097	50,145
Loans and deposits with credit institutions	173,640	337,161	197,198
Gross loans to customers	5,369,711	5,698,991	6,247,811
Loan loss provisions	-446,598	-539,415	-690,530
Certificates, bonds and other securities	1,860,595	2,058,665	1,462,138
Deferred tax asset	159,567	170,602	179,568
Other intangible assets	15,204	14,030	13,502
Fixed assets	14,425	16,177	1,303
Other assets	238,687	29,456	35,888
Total assets	**7,435,275**	**7,835,764**	**7,497,024**
Equity and liabilities			
Loan from central bank	0	0	0
Deposits from customers	5,925,974	6,359,583	6,061,318
Other liabilities	100,020	100,304	86,778
Tier 2 capital	104,570	104,513	104,456
Total liabilities	**6,130,565**	**6,564,400**	**6,252,553**
Share capital	189,589	189,589	189,589
Share premium reserve	659,989	659,989	659,989
Tier 1 capital	74,795	74,752	74,710
Other paid-in equity	8,299	8,048	7,669
Other equity	372,038	338,986	312,513
Total equity	**1,304,710**	**1,271,364**	**1,244,470**
Total equity and liabilities	**7,435,275**	**7,835,764**	**7,497,024**

- Gross loans of 5 370 MNOK at 30.06.2021 compared to 5,699 MNOK at 31.03.2021 driven by portfolio sales
- Loan losses provisions of 8.3 % at 30.06.2021
- Strong liquidity balance of 2,085 MNOK at 30.06.2021
- Deferred tax assets of 160 MNOK driven by tax losses carried forward prior to the merger
- Solid capital base - CET1 of 22.3 % (23.6% incl. YTD profits)
- Total equity of 1,305 MNOK

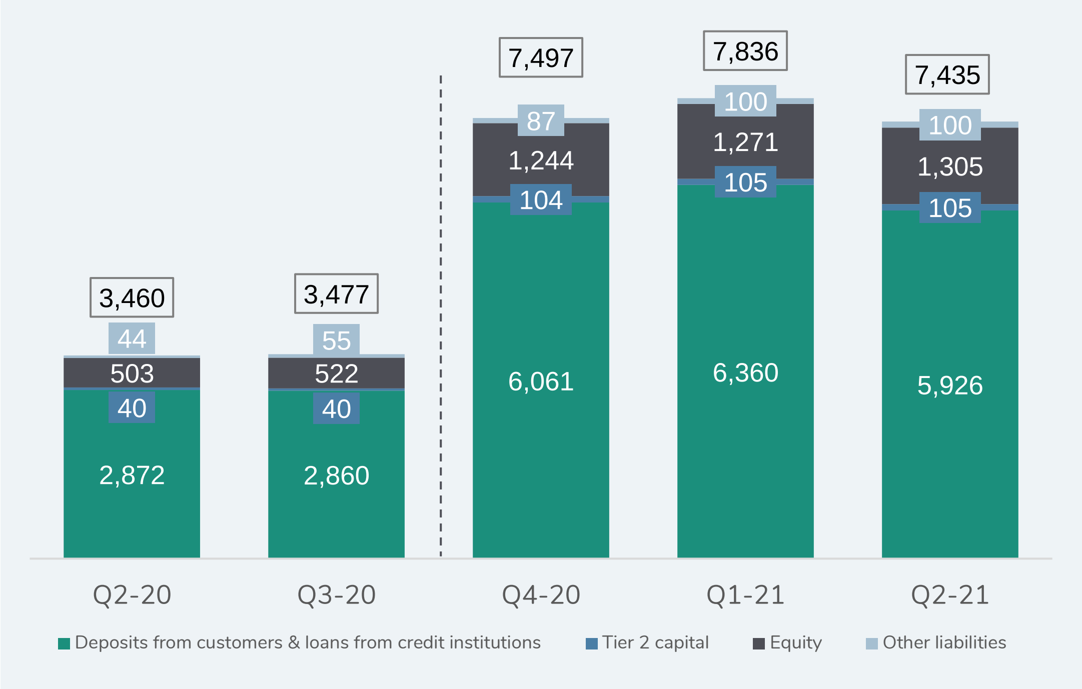
Balance sheet structure

Strong funding and liquidity position

Total assets, MNOK



Equity and liabilities, MNOK



- Deposit ratio: 120%
- Liquidity coverage ratio: 890% total (184% EUR)
- Net stable funding ratio: 173% total (168% EUR)

BRAbank ASA shareholders

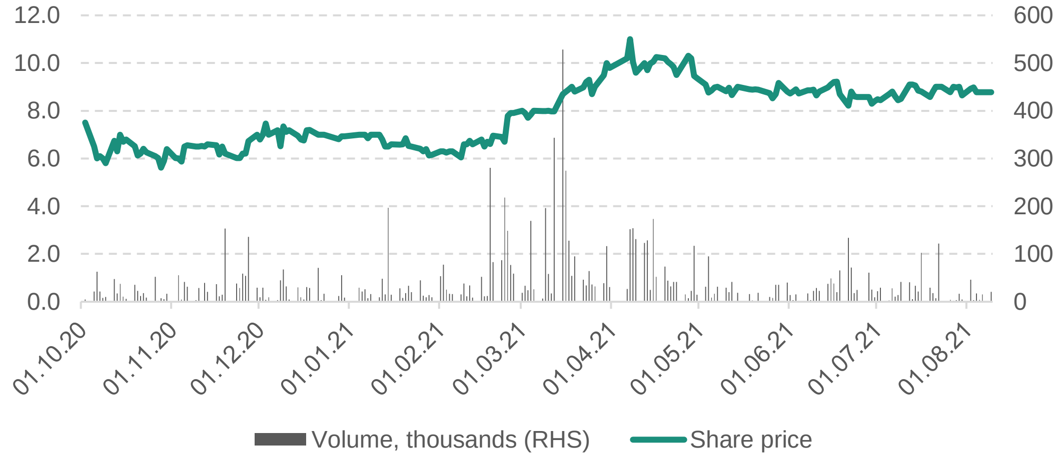
BRABANK

Top 20 shareholder list as of 20 August 2021

	Investor	Shares	Ownership
1	Braganza AB	10,383,899	11.0 %
2	HJELLEGJERDE INVEST AS	5,815,834	6.1 %
3	SKAGERRAK SPAREBANK	4,409,380	4.7 %
4	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg	3,483,313	3.7 %
5	FONDSAVANSE AS	3,072,986	3.2 %
6	LADEGAARD AS	2,581,654	2.7 %
7	FARVATN PRIVATE EQUITY AS	2,540,163	2.7 %
8	UMICO - GRUPPEN AS	2,468,779	2.6 %
9	VERDIPAPIRFONDET ALFRED BERG NORGE	2,374,760	2.5 %
10	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB	2,115,950	2.2 %
11	SHELTER AS	1,945,486	2.1 %
12	RAIFFEISEN BANK INTERNATIONAL AG	1,879,972	2.0 %
13	LINDBANK AS	1,838,007	1.9 %
14	MP PENSJON PK	1,637,767	1.7 %
15	VERDIPAPIRFONDET ALFRED BERG AKTIV	1,469,589	1.6 %
16	HSBC Bank Plc	1,367,606	1.4 %
17	JENSSEN & CO AS	1,287,879	1.4 %
18	KROGSRUD INVEST AS	1,250,000	1.3 %
19	DnB NOR Bank ASA (broker account)	1,172,146	1.2 %
20	JOLLY ROGER AS	1,149,074	1.2 %
	Top 20 shareholders	**54,244,244**	**57.2 %**
	Other shareholders	40,550,136	42.8 %
	Total number of shares	**94,794,380**	**100.0 %**

Comments

- 1 612 shareholders as of 20 August 2021
- The BRAbank share (ticker BRA) was registered on Euronext Growth (former Merkur Market) on 2 October 2020
- Management holds a total of 2,926,578 shares, corresponding to 3.1% of shares outstanding
- Members of the board represents a total of 394,521 shares, corresponding to 0.4%
- Current market capitalization of 843 MNOK



BRAbank ASA

BRAbank ASA

Holbergs gate 21

0166 Oslo

Norway

+47 22 99 14 00

post@brabank.no

ir@brabank.no