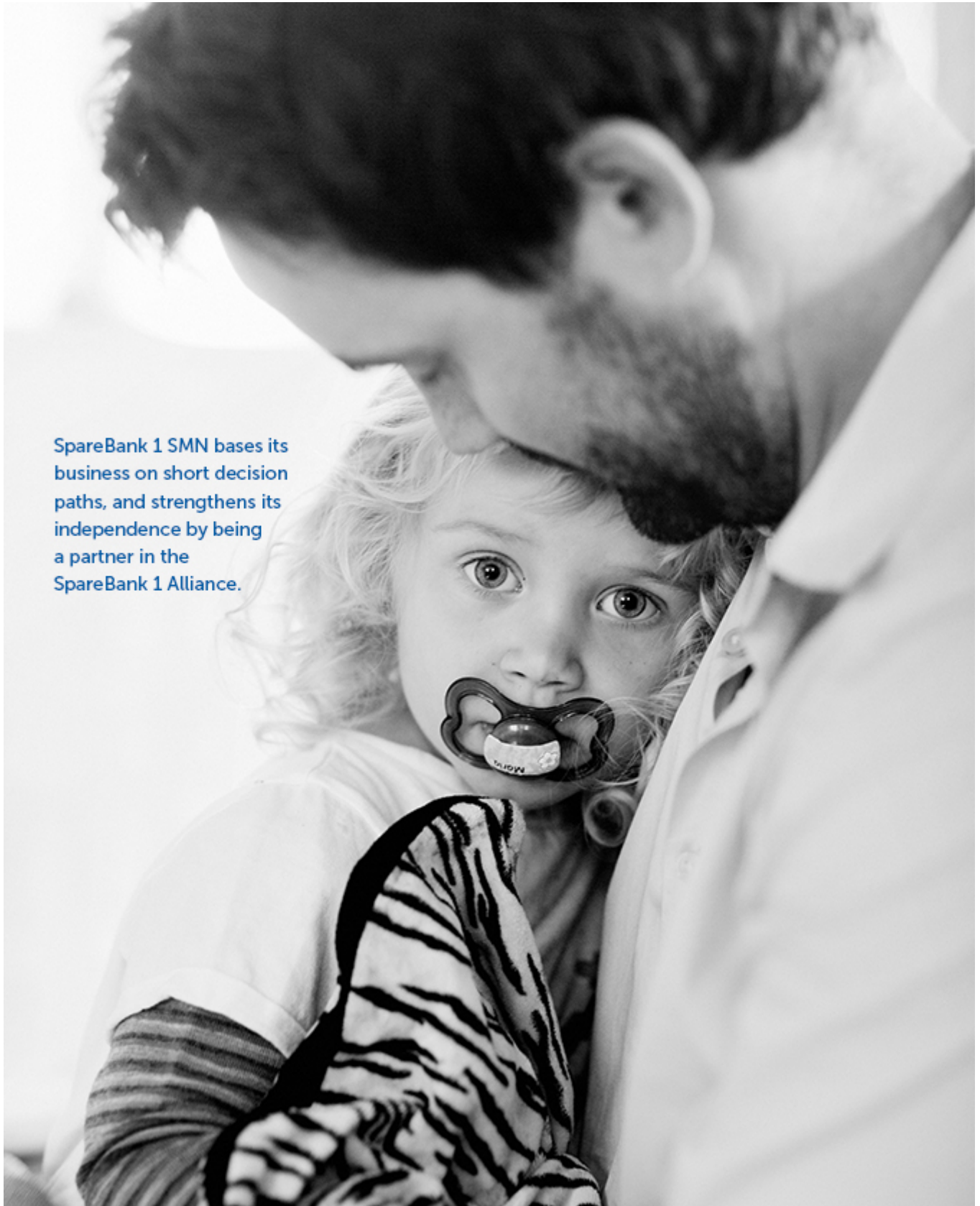


Governance

SpareBank 1 SMN bases its business on short decision paths, and strengthens its independence by being a partner in the SpareBank 1 Alliance.



Group management



Finn Haugan (1953)

Group CEO

Business economist from the Norwegian School of Management (1977).

Joined SpareBank 1 SMN as CEO in 1991. Group CEO from 2010. Experience from managerial positions at Fokus Bank, his final two years as Deputy CEO.

Chairman of BN Bank, Deputy Chairman of Finance Norway (FNO) and Board member of Norwegian Savings Banks Association. Board member of SpareBank 1 Gruppen, NETS and Bank 1 Oslo Akershus. Chairman of EiendomsMegler 1 Midt-Norge, SpareBank 1 Markets, Fotograf Schrøders Stiftelse and chairman of the Supervisory Board of Selskabet for Trondhjems Bys Vel.



Vegard Helland (1975)

Executive director – SMN Corporate

Business economist from the Bodø Graduate School of Business (1999), authorised financial analyst (AFA) from the Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration (2007).

Joined SpareBank 1 SMN in 2003. Primarily responsible for major clients. Head of the SpareBank 1 SMN's Corporate market Division since August 2010. Head of the SpareBank 1 SMN's group credit committee since 2007. Previously with KPMG and the Centre for Aquaculture and Fishery.

Chairman of SpareBank 1 Finans Midt-Norge and board member of SpareBank 1 Gruppen Finans, Conecto and Mavi XV. Alternate board member of SpareBank 1 SMN Card Solutions.



Kjell Fordal (1957)

Executive Director – Finance and Strategy

Business economist from the Norwegian School of Management (1981) and Master of Management from the same institution (2004).

Joined SpareBank 1 SMN in 1982.

Chairman of SpareBank 1 Regnskapshuset SMN, SpareBank 1 SMN Pensjonskasse, SpareBank 1 Næringskreditt, SpareBank 1 Boligkreditt, SpareBank 1 SMN Invest, GMA Invest and Prøven Eiendom. Board member of SpareBank 1 Markets, SpareBank 1 Boligkreditt, SpareBank 1 Næringskreditt and SpareBank 1 Kredittkort.



Nelly S. Maske (1975)

Executive director – Organisation and Development

Joined SpareBank 1 SMN in 2013.

Master of Science from South Bank University in London 2000, Bachelor's degree in business and administration from Sør-Trøndelag University College (previously TØH) 1998.

Broad experience from the professional services firm Ernst & Young, latterly as director at Ernst & Young Advisory from 2010 to 2013.



Wenche Margaretha Seljeseth (1964)

Executive Director – Product, Processes and Production

Law graduate, University of Oslo (1996). Bachelor of Business Administration, Norwegian School of Management (BI) (2002).

Joined SpareBank 1 SMN in 2008. Executive Director in 2011. Various senior positions with Vital Forsikring and Gjensidige.

Board member of SpareBank 1 Forsikring, SpareBank 1 Skadeforsikring, SpareBank 1 Bilplan, Allegro Kapitalforvaltning and Brannstasjonen SMN.



Svein Tore Samdal (1971)

Executive Director – SMN Retail

Master's degree in Political Science, Norwegian University of Science and Technology (1999).

Joined SpareBank 1 SMN in 2013. Has held senior positions at Eiendomsmegler 1 Midt-Norge since that firm in 2006. Previously Sports Director of the women's national cross-country ski team at the Norwegian Ski Federation, 2001-2006.

Board positions with Aktimed Nord-Trøndelag, Retro, Lounge and KG Treningssenter.

Board of Directors



Kjell Bjordal (1953) Board Chairman

Business economist from the Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration NHH (1976), law studies and Advanced Management Program at Wharton Business School (1989).

Board member since 2007 and board chair since 2013. Member of the remuneration committee since 2012 and chair since 2013.

Self-employed.

Experience as CEO of EWOS Group and head of Cermaq's fish food division. Finance director and CEO of the Glamox Group, CEO of NorAqua and director of Trøndelag Theatre. Chairman of Axess, Brødrene Dyrøy, Norsk Landbrukskjemi. Board member of Entra Eiendom, Pharmaq and Florvaag Bruk Holding.

Attended 19 of 19 meetings of the Board of Directors in 2014.



Bård Benum (1962) Vice-chairman

Graduate of the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU) (1987).

Board member since March 2009 and vice-chairman since 2013. Member of the Audit committee (of the Board) since 2009 and member of the Risk committee (of the board 2013).

Group CEO at Powel. Senior positions at Norsk Hydro, Statoil, Reitan Group. CEO at Cresco (1998-2000) and Vital Forsikring (2001-2007).

Attended 17 of 19 meetings of the Board of Directors in 2014.



Paul E. Hjeltn-Hansen (1962)

MBA from the University of Denver, USA (1988), Certified European Financial Analyst (AFA) from the Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration (1996) and Authorised Portfolio Manager (Norwegian Society of Financial Analysts/Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration) (2001).

Board member and chairman of the Audit Committee (of the Board) since 2008. Head of the Risk Committee (of the Board) since 2013.

Private investor and self-employed financial adviser. Has held positions as financial analyst, as portfolio manager at Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse and Fokus Bank and as head of finance and finance director at, respectively, Bachke & Co and Det norske oljeselskap.

Chairman of Arild og Emilie Bachkes Fond, Trondhjems Kunstforenings legatstyre and Generalkonsul Adolf Øiens Donationsfond. Board member of Bachke & Co.

Attended 19 of 19 meetings of the Board of Directors in 2014.

**Arnhild Holstad (1963)**

Cand.mag degree and journalist.

Board member since 2010.

Communication manager at Statskog since 2007. Political adviser at the Ministry of Labour and Social Inclusion (2005-2007). Project manager at Olav Duun Innovasjon (2003-2005). Journalist with the Namdalsavisa newspaper (1991-2003). Refugee advisor, Aukra municipality (1988-1989). Teacher at Oppgård upper secondary school (1987-1988).

Board member of NTE Holding.

Attended 17 of 19 meetings of the Board of Directors in 2014.

**Aud Skrudland (1959)**

Veterinary doctor, Norwegian School of Veterinary Science (1984). Specialist in fish diseases. Additional training in marketing and public law.

Board member since 2010. Member of the remuneration committee since 2012.

Special inspector with the Norwegian Food Safety Authority, Steinkjer. Experience from the fish farming industry in the fields of fish health and product development, marketing and sale of medicinal products for fish.

Member of the programme committee on aquaculture at the Research Council of Norway. Former member of the Averøy municipal council and municipal executive board, the Board of Directors of Romsdals Fellesbank, the Control Committee and the Supervisory Board of SpareBank 1 SMN.

Attended 17 of 19 meetings of the Board of Directors in 2014.

**Morten Loktu (1960)**

Master of Science, Norwegian University of Science and Technology (1984).

Board member since 2013. Member of the remuneration committee since 2013.

Area director, Statoil's production and development activity off Mid-Norway. Joined Statoil in 1985 and has held various posts including in research and development. In charge of Statoil's technology organisation 2000-2002. Senior Vice President, research and development at Statoil, 2005-2010.

Group CEO, SINTEF Group, 2002-2004. Previously board member at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology, board member at Rosenborg Ballklub, RBK.

Attended 16 of 19 meetings of the Board of Directors in 2014.

**Venche Johnsen (1952)**

Varied education at Bankakademiet and at university college level.

Board member since 2004.

Group employee representative at the Finance Sector Union's branch at SpareBank 1 SMN. 36 years' experience in various positions with SpareBank 1 SMN.

Attended 18 of 19 meetings of the Board of Directors in 2014.



Janne Thyø Thomsen (1957)

Education in economics and law.

Board member since 2014. Member of the Audit Committee (of the Board) and Risk Committee (of the Board) since 2014.

Consultant and adviser at JT Targeting in Denmark. Previously senior vice president at Moody's rating agency from 1997-2012. Prior to that with Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited from 1987-1995, with the Ministry of Finance, Government Debt Office from 1984-1987 and with the Export Credit Council, Ministry of Industry from 1981-1984.

Attended 14 of 14 meetings of the Board of Directors in 2014.



Erik Gunnes (1966)

Three-year business school. Bank-related training at Bankakademiet and BI Norwegian Business School.

Alternate Board member since 2014. Regularly attending alternate for the employees.

Nineteen years' experience in various positions with SpareBank 1 SMN.

Board member of the Finance Sector Union in Trøndelag 2010-2010.

Attended 13 of 14 meetings of the Board of Directors in 2014.

Elected officers

Supervisory Board

Members elected by the equity certificate holders

	Residence	Number of equity certificates held*
Asbjørn Tronsgård	Sunnalsøra	37,222
Anne-Brit Skjetne	Levanger	3,972,032
Berit Tiller	Trondheim	1,039
Jorunn Skjermo	Trondheim	0
Lars Bjarne Tvete (deputy chair)	Trondheim	1,600
Marit Collin	Trondheim	3,555
Odd Reitan	Trondheim	0
Stig Jakobsen	Angvik	21,991
Thor Arne Falkanger	Trondheim	209,255
Thor Christian Haugland	Stavanger	153,970
Torgeir Svae	Oslo	2,736,435
Widar Slemdal Andersen	Rælingen	13,886
Kjell Hagan	Trondheim	150
Ragnhild Tokstad Bergsmyr	Trondheim	200
Therese Bjørstad Karlsen	Trondheim	170
Knut Vardal	Ålesund	62,400
Egil Stenshagen	Oslo	721,384

Members elected by the depositors

	Residence	Number of equity certificates held*
Anne Lise Aunaas	Trondheim	0
Jan-Yngvar Kiel	Trondheim	0
Leif Helge Kongshaug	Averøy	0
Marit Dille	Kolvereid	700
Randi Bakken	Trondheim	0
Randi Borghild Dyrnes (leder)	Molde	0
Aage Rostad	Verdal	2,494
Ingunn Kjeldstad	Levanger	7,713

Members elected by the county councils

	Residence	Number of equity certificates held*
Anne Sophie Hundstad	Trondheim	0
Elin Agdestein	Steinkjer	0
Gunn Iversen Stokke	Buvik	0
Hans Martin Storø	Nærøy	9,728
Jonny Meland	Sunnalsøra	0
Torgeir Dahl	Molde	0
Torhild Aarbergsbotten	Brekstad	0
Trine Hallem	Verdal	0

Members elected by the employees

	Residence	Number of equity certificates held*
Alvhild Skogmo Jensen	Namsos	2,000
Ann Kristin Leirvik Sletnes	Torvikbukt	3
Ellinor Finserås	Trondheim	601
Linda Leer	Trondheim	2,357
Rolf Bratlie	Trondheim	1,963
Oddbjørn Kulseth	Stjørdal	7,293
Hege Karina Bøe	Molde	1,560
Randi Selnes Herskedal	Fræna	8,343
Anders Skrove	Steinkjer	458
Bjørn Larsen	Trondheim	2,426

Board of Directors

	Residence	Number of equity certificates held*
Kjell Bjordal, chair	Molde	100,000
Bård Benum, deputy chair	Trondheim	0
Arnhild Holstad	Namsos	0
Aud Skrudland	Averøy	2765
Morten Loktu	Trondheim	5,000
Paul E. Hjelm-Hansen	Trondheim	49,219
Venche Johnsen	Trondheim	24,716
Janne Thyø Thomsen	Danmark	0
Bente Karin Trana (alternate)	Steinkjer	0
Erik Gunnes (alternate)	Trondheim	230
Pål Hofstad (alternate)	Verdal	0

Control Committee

	Residence	Number of equity certificates held*
Terje Lium	Trondheim	0
Anders Lian	Trondheim	0
Terje Ruud	Trondheim	0

Election Committee

	Residence	Number of equity certificates held*
Lars Bjarne Tvete	Trondheim	1,600
Jonny Meland	Sunndalsøra	0
Marit Dille	Kolvereid	700
Alvhild Skogmo Jensen	Namsos	2,000

* Number of equity certificates held as of 31 December 2014 includes equity certificates held by the EC holder's related parties, by companies under the EC holder's control and by companies on whose behalf the EC holder is elected.

Corporate governance

Corporate governance at SpareBank 1 SMN encompasses the values, goals and overarching principles by which the Group is governed and controlled, and forms the foundation of long-term value creation in the best interests of EC holders, employees and the community and society as a whole.

Each year SpareBank 1 SMN reviews its corporate governance policies and how they function across the Group. SpareBank 1 SMN presents – in accordance with the Accounting Act (Regnskapsloven) section 3-3b and the Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance – a report on its policies and practice for corporate governance.

Accounting Act, section 3-3b, second subsection

The following explains how the Accounting Act section 3-3b, second subsection, is complied with at SpareBank 1 SMN. The numbering shows the numbering in the subsection concerned.

The report on corporate governance policies and practice pursuant to the first paragraph must at least contain the following information:

1. “a statement of recommendations and rules for corporate governance which apply to the company or which it chooses to abide by”: policies and practice for corporate governance at SpareBank 1 SMN are based on Norwegian law and the Group complies with the Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance to the extent appropriate to savings banks with equity certificates. Reference is made to point 1 of this report, Report on Corporate Governance, for further details.
2. “information on where recommendations and rules as mentioned in no. 1 are publicly available”: the Code of Practice for Corporate Governance is available at nues.no.
3. “a justification must be given for any deviation from recommendations and rules as mentioned in no. 1”: any deviations from the recommendation receive comment under the report on compliance with the Code of Practice below.
4. “a description of the main elements in the company's and – for entities legally bound to maintain accounting records that prepare consolidated accounts – in the event also the Group's systems for internal control and risk management associated with the financial reporting process”: reference is made to point 10 of the Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance below for a description of internal control and risk management associated with the financial reporting process.
5. “provisions of articles of association which in whole or in part expand or diverge from provisions of the Public Limited Companies Act chapter 5”: reference is made to point 6 under the Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance below for a description of SpareBank 1 SMN's compliance.
6. “the composition of the Board of Directors, corporate assembly, Supervisory Board and control committee; any working committees for these bodies, and a description of the main elements of applicable instructions and guidelines for the work of these bodies and any committees”: see points 6, 7, 8 and 9 under the Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance below.

7. “provisions of articles of association which regulate the appointment and replacement of board members”: see the report regarding point 8 of the recommendation below.

8. “provisions of articles of association and authorisations which empower the Board of Directors to decide that the company shall repurchase or issue treasury shares or equity certificates”: see point 3 under the Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance below.

Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance

The following explains how the 15 points set out in the Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance of 30 October 2014 are complied with at SpareBank 1 SMN.

Report on corporate governance

(point 1 of the Code of Practice)

There are no significant deviations between the Code of Practice and compliance with the Code of Practice at SpareBank 1 SMN.

The Code of Practice applies to the extent appropriate to savings banks with equity certificates. Any deviations are explained below.

SpareBank 1 SMN has adopted a corporate governance policy, and will further develop this policy within the framework of applicable laws and in keeping with recommendations emanating from influential sources.

Through its corporate governance policy the Bank aims to assure sound management of its assets and give added assurance that its stated goals and strategies will be attained and realised. Good corporate governance at SpareBank 1 Midt-Norge encompasses the values, goals and overarching policies by which the Bank is governed and controlled with a view to securing the interests of EC holders, depositors and other stakeholder groups in the Bank. The Bank adheres to the “Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance” to the extent appropriate to savings banks with equity certificates. The Code of Practice is available at nues.no.

The Bank gives special emphasis to:

- a structure assuring targeted and independent management and control
- systems assuring monitoring and accountability
- effective risk management
- full information and effective communication
- non-discrimination of EC holders and a balanced relationship with other stakeholders
- compliance with laws, rules and ethical standards

Staff at SpareBank 1 SMN must be recognised for their high ethical standards. To this end they must display a conduct that is perceived to be confidence inspiring, honest and trustworthy and in compliance with the norms, rules and statutes by which the society is governed in contexts where the staff are identified with the Group. SpareBank 1 SMN's ethical rules deal inter alia with legal (in)capacity; relationships to customers, suppliers and competitors; securities trading; insider rules and relevant finances of the individual. This body of rules applies to all employees and elected officers in governing bodies.

All staff and elected officers at SpareBank 1 SMN are obliged by external requirements and internal guidelines to regard as confidential any information about the Group's or a customer's circumstances which comes to their knowledge in the course of their work. This duty of confidentiality applies not only in respect of third parties but also towards colleagues who have no need for the information in question in their work. Further, no SMN staff members may, via computer systems or by any other means, actively seek information about other colleagues or customers that is not necessary for their work. SpareBank 1 SMN's ethical rules stipulate that a staff member must immediately inform his/her superior or other contact persons defined in a special whistleblowing procedure if he/she learns of circumstances that breach applicable external statutes and rules or constitute significant violations of internal provisions. Staff members who report misconduct in accordance with internal procedures will not be subjected to any retaliatory action as a result of the disclosure.

SpareBank 1 SMN wishes to contribute to sustainable social development through responsible business activities which includes safeguarding ethical, environmental and social considerations. To that end SpareBank 1 SMN has drawn up a separate strategy for administering the Bank's corporate social responsibility.

Corporate social responsibility is an integral aspect of the Bank's operations and is expressed through the strategies, measures and activities the Bank plans and executes. Corporate social responsibility is expressed through the way we manage the resources we dispose over and through our dialogue with employees, owners, customers, local communities and other stakeholders. Further, a procurement strategy has been established setting out the ethical framework, requirements on suppliers and the criteria applied by the Bank when making purchases.

Reference is also made to a separate chapter on corporate social responsibility in this annual report.

Deviations from point 1 of the Code of Practice: None

Operations

(point 2 of the Code of Practice)

SpareBank 1 SMN is an independent financial services group in the SpareBank 1 Alliance. The Bank's vision is to be the recommended bank. According to its articles of association, SpareBank 1 SMN's object is to promote saving by accepting deposits from depositors and to manage the funds at its disposal in a secure manner in accordance with the statutory rules applying at any and all times to savings banks. The Bank can transact all ordinary banking business and banking services in accordance with the legislation at any time in force. The articles of association can be found in extenso on the Bank's website.

The Bank's business mission is to provide financial advisory services to private individuals, enterprises and the public sector primarily in Nord- og Sør-Trøndelag, Møre og Romsdal, and Sogn og Fjordane, to enable them to realise their goals through the facilities it provides for investment, saving, payments and protection of lives and assets. The Group also provides real estate agency, asset management, leasing and accountancy services in the same geographical areas and to the same customer groups.

It is important that our customers should view us as close at hand and capable. That means being close to our customers through personal contact and taking the initiative to meet the customer with the best advice

and products as well as being a pro-active mainstay in the region. Capableness entails offering a broad range of products that is right for the times, and having a professionally competent staff with high quality skills. We strive for high ethical standards in everything we do and want our customers to feel that their need for financial advice and services is met in a professional and expert manner.

Deviations from point 2 of the Code of Practice: None

EC capital and dividends

(point 3 of the Code of Practice)

The Board of Directors continuously assesses the capital situation in light of the company's goals, strategy and desired risk profile. As at 31 December 2014 SpareBank 1 SMN's equity capital totalled NOK 12.5bn. As of the same date the Tier 1 ratio was 13.0 per cent and the common equity tier 1 (CET1) ratio was 11.2 per cent.

For detailed information on capital adequacy, see the relevant note in the annual report, and for a further account of the rules governing capital adequacy and the principles on which SpareBank 1 SMN bases its assessment of capital need, see the Group's Pillar 3 report published at smn.no, and the chapter dealing with risk and capital allocation in this annual report.

Dividends

SpareBank 1 SMN aims to manage the Group's resources in such a way as to provide EC holders with a good, stable and competitive return in the form of dividend and a rising value of the Bank's EC.

The net profit for the year will be distributed between the owner capital (the EC holders) and the ownerless capital in accordance with their respective shares of the Bank's total equity capital.

SpareBank 1 SMN's intention is that up to one half of the owner capital's share of the net profit for the year should be disbursed in dividends and, similarly, that up to one half of the ownerless capital's share of the net profit for the year should be disbursed as gifts or transferred to the foundation Sparebankstiftelsen SMN. This is on the assumption that capital adequacy is at a satisfactory level. When determining dividend payout, account will be taken of the profit trend expected in a normalised market situation, of external framework conditions and of the need for tier 1 capital. The Bank's Supervisory Board sets the annual dividend payout based on the Board of Directors' recommendation. The dividend policy is available at the Bank's website.

Deficits

Any deficit is to be covered by pro rata transfer from the ownerless capital, including the gift fund and any owner capital in excess of that stipulated in the articles of association, including the dividend equalisation fund. Any deficit not so covered will be covered by pro rata transfer from the EC premium account and the compensation fund, thereafter by reduction of the EC capital stipulated in the articles of association.

Acquisition of treasury equity certificates

SpareBank 1 SMN's Board of Directors are authorised to buy treasury ECs for up to 10 per cent of the Bank's owner capital, and such purchases must be made by trading on the securities market via the Oslo Stock Exchange. The total volume of ECs held by the Bank and/or in which it has a consensual security interest may not exceed 10 per cent of the Bank's owner capital. Each EC may be bought at prices between

NOK 1 and NOK 200. The authorisation is valid for 13 months as from the adoption of the resolution at the Supervisory Board's meeting on 26 March 2014.

Increase of capital

Authorisations to the Board of Directors to increase the Bank's EC capital are given for specific and defined purposes. As at 31 December 2014 no authorisation is available to the Board of Directors to increase the capital of SpareBank 1 SMN.

Deviations from point 3 of the Code of Practice: None

Non-discrimination of shareholders and transactions with related parties

(point 4 of the Code of Practice)

SpareBank 1 SMN has one class of ECs. Through the articles of association, and in the work of the Board of Directors and management team, emphasis is given to equal treatment of all EC holders and equal opportunity for them to exercise influence. All ECs confer an identical voting right. The Bank abides by the Financial Institutions Act's provisions regulating holdings and voting rights insofar as these provisions apply to savings banks with equity certificates.

In the event of an increase of capital, existing EC holders have pre-emptive rights unless special circumstances indicate that this rule should be deviated from. Any such deviation will be explained. SpareBank 1 SMN has at irregular intervals launched private placings with the employees, and such increases of capital have been designed to strengthen employees' ownership of the Bank and interest in the Bank's capital instrument. Any exercise of the Board of Directors' authorisation to acquire treasury certificates must be made by trading on the securities market via the Oslo Stock Exchange.

Transactions with related parties

Under instructions in force for the Board of Directors, a director is barred from participating in the consideration of, or decision in, any matter whose significance to himself or to any related party is such that the director is to be regarded as having, directly or indirectly, a particular personal or financial interest in that matter. The same follows from the SpareBank 1 SMN's ethical guidelines. Each director is obliged to personally verify that he or she is not disqualified from participating in the treatment of a matter.

Any agreement between the Bank and a director or the Group CEO must be approved by the Board, as must any agreement between the Bank and a third party in which a director or the Group CEO has a particular interest. Directors are required to disclose on their own initiative any interest the individual or related party concerned may have in the decision taken in a matter. Unless the director him/herself opts to step back from the consideration or decision of a matter, the Board shall decide whether or not the director shall step back. In the assessment due importance must be given to all forms of personal, financial or other interests on the part of the director and to the Bank's need for public confidence in its business activity. The Board's assessments of legal (in)capacity must be duly recorded.

Deviations from point 4 of the Code of Practice: None

Free transferability

(point 5 of the Code of Practice)

The Bank's equity certificate is quoted on the Oslo Stock Exchange under the MING ticker symbol and is freely transferable. The articles of association contain no restrictions on transferability.

Deviations from point 5 of the Code of Practice: None

General meeting

(point 6 of the Code of Practice)

General meeting (Supervisory Board)

A savings bank is basically a 'self-owned' institution, and its governance structure and the composition of its governing bodies differ from those of limited liability companies; see Section 7 of the Savings Banks Act which sets out the bodies which a savings bank must have – a Supervisory Board (also termed 'committee of representatives' or 'board of trustees'), a control committee and a Board of Directors. The Bank's highest body is the Supervisory Board comprising EC holders, depositors, employees and representatives of the public authorities.

The Supervisory Board sees to it that the Bank operates in line with its mission and in conformity with law, its articles of association and decisions of the Supervisory Board.

The Supervisory Board has 43 members and 32 alternates with the following representation:

- EC holders: 17 members and 10 alternates
- county councils of Sør-Trøndelag, Nord-Trøndelag
- and Møre og Romsdal: 8 members with 8 alternates
- depositors: 8 members with 8 alternates
- employees: 10 members with 6 alternates

According to the legislation, elected members must in aggregate reflect the savings bank's customer structure and other stakeholder groups and its role in society. At savings banks that have issued transferable ECs, at least one-fifth and not more than two-fifths of the members of the Supervisory Board must be elected by the EC holders. The Supervisory Board approves the Group's accounts, authorises the Board of Directors to raise subordinated capital and to undertake any increase of capital, and appoints the members of the Bank's Board of Directors, control committee and election committee. The Supervisory Board also fixes the remuneration for the above bodies. The members of the Board of Directors, the Group CEO, the control committee and the auditor are summoned to meetings of the Bank's Supervisory Board. They may participate in the proceedings but are not entitled to vote. The Supervisory Board chair presides over the meeting or, in the latter's absence, the deputy chair.

Notice of meetings of the Supervisory Board is sent to its members and is available on the Bank's website at least 21 days ahead of the meeting. The intention is that proposals for resolutions and case documents that are dispatched should be sufficiently detailed and comprehensive to enable the members of the Supervisory

Board to take a position on the matters to be considered. Minutes of the meetings of the Supervisory Board are also available on the Bank's website.

Each year one election meeting is held for the EC holders where representatives are elected to the Supervisory Board and information is given about the Group's financial situation. In addition, members of the election committee for EC holders' election of Supervisory Board members are elected.

Each equity certificate confers one voting right. All EC holders may attend the meeting, and proxy voting is permitted.

A list of Supervisory Board members can be found at smn.no.



Governing and control bodies at SpareBank 1 SMN

Control committee

The formal basis for the work of the control committee is section 13 of the Savings Banks Act and standard instructions issued by Finanstilsynet (Norway's financial supervisory authority).

The control committee's mission is to oversee that the Bank conducts its business in an appropriate and satisfactory manner in accordance with laws and regulations, articles of association and orders and recommendations issued by Finanstilsynet. Its remit covers the entire business, including subsidiaries. The control committee is an elected committee in its own right in the subsidiary SpareBank 1 Finans Midt-Norge.

In order to discharge its tasks the committee:

- Reviews selected decisions and working documents of the Board of Directors and sees to it that the Board acts on its decisions
- Monitors developments in central key figures and ratios

- Obtains documentation of the bank's control procedures and ensures that they function as intended
- Reviews internal audit reports and the appointed auditor's written approaches to the Bank and ensures that any remarks are properly responded to
- Collaborates with the chair of the Board of Directors and the company's auditor on working plans and important observations; see section 5 of the instructions

Each year the control committee reports on its work to Finanstilsynet. The committee submits a report on its work to the Supervisory Board, and issues a statement to the Supervisory Board on the annual accounts and the directors' report.

A record of the control committee's meetings is sent to the Bank's Board of Directors, the Supervisory Board chair, the internal auditor and the risk manager. The control committee's minutes are also presented at the meetings of the Supervisory Board.

The control committee normally meets eight times each year. The Group CEO attends these meetings. The committee also meets the chair of the Board of Directors, the chair of the Audit and Risk committees and the chair of the Supervisory Board on an annual basis. The control committee is appointed by the Supervisory Board and has three members and two alternates who are elected for a two-year term.

Deviations from point 6 of the Code of Practice: Where the composition of the Bank's bodies is concerned, SpareBank 1 SMN abides by the provisions of the Savings Banks Act.

Election committees

(point 7 of the Code of Practice)

Three election committees have been established in accordance with SpareBank 1 SMN's articles of association. An election committee has also been established for employees' election of Supervisory Board members.

Election committee for the Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board appoints an election committee from among the members of the Supervisory Board. The election committee comprises four members and four alternates. The committee comprises one representative from each of the following: the EC holders, the depositors, public appointees and the employees in addition to one alternate from each group. The EC holders' representative on the election committee must be a member of the election committee for EC holders' election of Supervisory Board members.

In connection with the elections the committee gives due attention to a composition based on competence and gender. The committee's task is to prepare the election of the chair and deputy chair of the Supervisory Board, the chair, deputy chair and other members and alternates of the Bank's Board of Directors and control committee, and members and alternates of the election committee for the Supervisory Board. The election committee is also charged with reviewing and recommending any changes to the fee structure for the Bank's elected officers.

Election committee for depositors' election of supervisory board members

The depositor-elected members of the Supervisory Board appoint a separate election committee comprising three members and three alternates, with one member and one alternate from each of the three election districts. This election committee prepares the depositors' election of members and alternates to the Bank's supervisory board, and members and alternates to the election committee for depositors' election of Supervisory Board members.

Election Committee for EC holders' election of supervisory board members

The EC holders appoint an election committee at an EC holders' meeting. The election committee has three members and two alternates. At least one of the members and one of the alternates must be members of the supervisory board. The election committee prepares the EC holders' election of supervisory board members and alternates and the election of members and alternates to the election committee for EC holders' election of supervisory board members.

Election Committee for employees' election of supervisory board members

According to the Savings Banks Act this election shall be organised by an election board with representatives appointed by the Board of Directors. The election board comprises at least three members and both the management and the employees shall be represented.

Deviations from point 7 of the Code of Practice: All members of the election committee for the Supervisory Board are appointed from among the Groups represented on the Supervisory Board, in accordance with Regulations on election committees at savings banks. Thus far consideration has not been given to enlarging the committee with a member who is not a member of the Supervisory Board. As of 31 December 2014 the supervisory board has not established further guidelines for the election committee beyond what is set forth in law, regulations and articles of association.

Supervisory Board and Board of Directors, composition and independence

(point 8 of the Code of Practice)

See point 6 for information about the general meeting/supervisory board. The Board of Directors has eight regularly attending members of whom seven are appointed by the supervisory board and one by the employees. Four board members are women of whom three are elected by the supervisory board and one is an employee representative. Meetings of the Board of Directors are also attended by one regularly attending alternate for the employees. Members of the Board of Directors are appointed for two years at a time and can hold office for a maximum of 20 years, but not more than 12 years continuously in the same position. The Group CEO is not a member of the Board of Directors. None of the members of the Board of Directors appointed by the Supervisory Board are in any employment relationship or independent contractor relationship with the Group beyond their posts as elected officers. The Board members' independence has been assessed by the election committee and the board members are deemed to be independent, with the exception of the Board members elected by the employees. The chair and deputy chair are elected by the Supervisory Board at separate elections for one year at a time.

The Board of Directors is composed based on criteria of competence, capacity and diversity and in accordance with the Bank's articles of association. The individual director's background is described in the annual report and at smn.no. The election committee has drawn up specification requirements for the

composition of the Board of Directors. The Board meets at least 11 times each year, and the members' attendance at meetings of the Board of Directors is described in the annual report. The directors are encouraged to own the Bank's equity certificates, and their respective holdings of ECs in SpareBank 1 SMN are shown under the presentation of the Board of Directors in the annual report and on the Bank's website.

Deviations from point 8 of the Code of Practice: None

Work of the Board of Directors

(point 9 of the Code of Practice)

The Supervisory Board has adopted instructions for the Board of Directors that set forth rules for the Board's work and procedures. The Board of Directors manages the Bank's operations in compliance with laws, articles of association and resolutions of the Supervisory Board. The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that the assets at the Bank's disposal are managed in a safe and appropriate manner. The Board of Directors is also required to ensure that accounting and asset management are subject to satisfactory control. The Board of Directors also adopts the Bank's strategy, budget and market and organisational objectives. The Board of Directors appoints and dismisses the Group CEO.

The Board of Directors receives periodical reports on profit performance, market developments, developments on the management, staff and organisational fronts, and developments in the Group's risk picture and risk exposure. The Board of Directors conducts an annual self-evaluation of its activity with regard to working method, case handling, meeting structure and prioritising of tasks, and this provides a basis for changes and measures needed. An evaluation is also made of the competence possessed by the Board.

Audit committee and Risk committee

The Board of Directors has appointed an audit committee and a risk committee comprising three members of the Bank's Board of Directors, and the members are appointed for a two-year period. The Audit committee and Risk committee are preparatory and advisory working committees to the Board of Directors. Their mission is to conduct assessments of designated areas and thereby prepare matters for consideration by the Board. The Board of Directors establishes instructions for the Audit committee and the Risk committee.

Pursuant to the Savings Banks Act section 17(d), the Audit committee's tasks are to:

- prepare the Board of Directors' follow-up of the financial reporting process
- monitor the internal control and risk management systems and, where such function is established, the Bank's internal audit
- have ongoing contact with the Bank's appointed auditor regarding the audit of the annual accounts
- assess and monitor the auditor's independence, ref. auditors act chapter 4, including in particular the extent to which non-audit services delivered by the auditor pose a threat to the auditor's independence

The Audit committee meets at least five times yearly ahead of the Board of Directors' consideration of quarterly and annual reports.

The Risk committee's tasks are regulated in the Financial Institutions Act section 2-9(b) and the Capital Requirements Regulations section 47-4. The risk committee's task is to ensure that risk management and

capital allocation within the group support the Group's strategic development and goal attainment, and at the same time ensure financial stability and sound asset management. The Risk committee shall ensure that the Group's management and control arrangements are appropriate to the risk level and volume of the business.

The Risk committee meets at least five times yearly.

Compensation committee

The Board of Directors has appointed a compensation committee comprising at least three directors. The Board chair is a permanent member of the committee and also chairs the committee. The committee members are appointed by the Board of Directors for a two-year term.

The committee is a preparatory body to the Board of Directors in matters relating to the design and practice of guidelines and framework for the group's compensation policy. The Group's compensation policy is intended to promote sound management and control of the Group's risk, discourage excessive risk taking, encourage a long-term perspective, contribute to avoidance of conflicts of interest and to be in compliance with applicable law and regulations.

The committee's tasks and responsibilities are to:

- formulate a compensation policy in keeping with the legislation in force at any time. It also ensures follow up, updating and maintenance of the Group's various compensation arrangements
- in formulating and maintaining the compensation policy the committee is to identify those employees and elected officers whose tasks are of major significance for the Bank's risk exposure
- in determining the compensation, the relationship between fixed compensation and any variable compensation is to be determined in such a way as to be balanced

The compensation committee makes a recommendation to the Board of Directors regarding compensation policy and regarding conditions applying to the Group CEO. The committee also establishes limits with regard to variable compensation, and approves compensation arrangements for all business areas and subsidiaries that have compensation schemes. The committee can also be used as an advisory body to the Group CEO in the determination of conditions for the group management.

The committee meets when convened by the chair, but at least once yearly and otherwise as and when required. At least two members are required to attend.

The Board of Directors has established the compensation committee's mandate.

Deviations from point 9 of the Code of Practice: None

Risk management and internal control

(point 10 of the Code of Practice)

Sound risk and capital management are central to SpareBank 1 SMN long-term value creation. Internal control shall help to ensure efficient operation and proper management of risks of significance for attaining the Group's business goals.

The Group's report on capital requirements and risk management, the Pillar 3 Report, contains a description of risk management, capital allocation and capital calculation. This report is available at smn.no.

SpareBank 1 SMN aims to maintain a moderate risk profile and to apply risk monitoring of such high quality that no single event will seriously impair the bank's financial position. The Bank's risk profile is quantified through targets for rating, risk-adjusted return, expected loss, necessary economic capital and regulatory capital adequacy.

The Board of Directors reviews the Group's development in the main risk areas on a quarterly basis and reviews the internal control system on an annual basis. The Board of Directors of SpareBank 1 SMN has the main responsibility for setting limits to and monitoring the Group's risk exposure. The Bank's risks are measured and reported in accordance with the principles and policy adopted by the Board of Directors. Risk management at SpareBank 1 SMN underpins the Group's strategic development and goal achievement. Risk management is designed to assure financial stability and sound asset management.

Management at the various companies in the Group is responsible for risk management and internal control in the respective companies, and this is intended to ensure:

- targeted, safe, high-quality and cost-effective operations
- reliable and timely reporting
- observance of applicable laws and regulations as well as internal procedures and policies

Risk management is an integral part of the management's decision processes, and a central element in regard to organisation, procedures and systems. A separate risk management function has been established at SpareBank 1 SMN.

The risk management division is organised independently of the business units and reports directly to the group CEO. The division is responsible for the Group's risk models and for further developing effective risk management systems. The division is responsible for independent risk assessment, risk reporting and overall risk monitoring in the Group and reports periodically to the Group CEO and the Board of Directors on developments in the risk picture.

The Bank's most important profit objective is to achieve a competitive return on equity. This is done through increased focus on risk-adjusted return, and risk pricing is therefore key to achieving the bank's goal of a satisfactory return on equity. The Group's principles and framework for internal control and risk management are enshrined in a risk management policy. This policy is the Group's internal framework for sound management and control, and sets out guidelines for the Group's overall approach to risk management and is designed to ensure that the Group has an effective and appropriate process to that end.

Internal control and risk management constitute a process initiated and implemented by the Bank's Board of Directors, management team and staff that is designed to identify, handle and follow up on risks to ensure that overall risk exposure is in accordance with the Bank's adopted risk profile. The Board of Directors receives annually an independent assessment from the internal auditor and the statutory auditor of the Group's risk and whether the internal control functions appropriately and satisfactorily.

The Board of Directors monitors compliance with adopted frameworks, principles, and quality and risk objectives through:

- quarterly reports from the Group CEO and the risk management division
- quarterly reports/annual report from the internal auditor

SpareBank 1 SMN uses the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission's (COSO) Framework and the Control Objectives for Information and Related Technology (CobiT) framework as a basis for its policies for internal control and risk management.

Internal control in relation to financial reporting

The Board of Directors of SpareBank 1 SMN has issued guidelines for the Group's financial reporting. They apply within the current requirements imposed by the authorities and are designed to ensure relevant, reliable, up to date and simultaneous information to the Bank's EC holders and the securities market in general. The guidelines also include the group's contact with investors other than those on the Supervisory Board. The Economics, finance and strategy unit is headed by the finance director and is organised independently of the business areas. The unit attends to financial reporting at both Parent Bank and group level, and establishes guidelines for monthly, quarterly and annual reporting from the various business areas and subsidiaries in line with internal and external requirements. The finance director assesses the business areas' financial results and goal achievement on a continuous basis, and sees to it that all units perform in keeping with the Group's overall financial objectives. The finance director reports directly to the Group CEO.

The Bank's Accounts department and Finance department are organised under Economics, finance and strategy and prepare financial reports for the SpareBank 1 SMN Group. The departments see to it that reports are made in conformity with applicable legislation, accounting standards, the Group's accounting policies and the Board of Directors' guidelines.

Economics, finance and strategy has established processes to ensure that financial reporting is quality assured and that any errors and deficiencies are followed up and rectified as and when they occur. A number of control measures have been established to ensure that all financial reporting is correct, complete and in conformity with law and regulations. These measures include reasonableness and probability checks at each individual locale within the various business areas, as well as on a more aggregated level. In addition, detailed reconciliation checks are carried out on a daily and monthly basis. The Group has established sound measuring systems for use in all business areas in the Group where the most central target figures within each area are followed up. Each business area has responsibility for such monthly financial reporting and follow-up, and works closely with Economics, finance and strategy to develop and improve the measuring systems. Established control activities are evaluated regularly in terms of their design and effectiveness.

Each quarter the external auditor conducts a limited audit of the Group's interim financial statements. A full audit is conducted of the Group's annual financial statements.

Internal audit

The internal audit function is a tool used by the Board of Directors and the administration to oversee that the risk management process is targeted, effective and functions as intended. Internal audit services are delivered to the Group by KPMG and these services cover the Parent Bank, subsidiaries subject to the risk management and internal control regulations, and other significant subsidiaries. The internal audit function's main task is to confirm that the established internal control system functions as intended, and to ensure that established risk management arrangements are adequate in relation to the Bank's risk profile. The internal audit function reports quarterly to the Board of Directors which adopts annual plans and budgets for the

internal audit. The internal audit function's reports and recommendations for improvements in the Bank's risk management regime are reviewed and implemented on a continuous basis.

The internal audit function carries out an operational audit of units and business areas in the SpareBank 1 SMN Group. The internal auditor does not conduct a financial audit of the Group. An audit plan is prepared which is discussed with the Group management, considered by the Risk committee and approved by the Board of Directors. The audit function's risk assessments determine which areas are to be reviewed. Separate audit reports are prepared containing results and proposed measures which are presented to the responsible manager and the Group's management team. A summary of the reports is sent quarterly to the Risk committee and the Board of Directors. The internal auditor presents each year to the Board of Directors a plan for implementation of the audit work. Any consultancy services are provided within the standards and recommendations applying to internal auditors (Institute of Internal Auditors Norway).

Ethics and whistleblowing

Ethical guidelines have been drawn up for the Group and its employees, and ethics is a standard topic at seminars for all new staff members. This helps to ensure that the Group's values and ethical guidelines are properly communicated and made known throughout the organisation. Clear-cut guidelines have been established for internal communication should any member of staff learn of circumstances that breach external or internal provisions or of other circumstances which are likely to harm the Group's reputation or financial situation. Rules have been made requiring employees to give the alert should they learn of circumstances that are counter to external or in-house provisions, or which harm the Group's reputation.

For more information about risk management and internal control, see note 6 on in the annual report concerning financial risk management and a special chapter on risk management and capital allocation.

Deviations from point 10 of the Code of Practice: None

Remuneration to the Board of Directors

(point 11 of the Code of Practice)

The Board members' fees that are recommended by the election committee for the Supervisory Board and adopted by the Supervisory Board are not performance-related and no options are issued to the directors. The Board of Directors' chair and deputy chair are remunerated separately, and directors participating in board committees receive additional remuneration for doing so. None of the directors appointed by the Supervisory Board perform tasks for the Group beyond being on the Board of Directors. Further information on compensation to the Board of Directors, the Audit committee (of the Board) and the compensation committee is disclosed in note 23 in this annual report.

Deviations from point 11 of the Code of Practice: None

Remuneration to senior employees

(point 12 of the Code of Practice)

The Group has established a remuneration policy that is in accordance with the Group's overarching objectives, risk tolerance and long-term interests and promotes and incentivises good management and

control of the Group's risk, counters excessive or undesired risk-taking, helps to avoid conflicts of interest and is in accordance with applicable law and regulations. The Group's remuneration policy has special rules for senior employees, for other employees and elected officers with control tasks; see the requirements of Regulations of 1 December 201 on remuneration schemes at financial institutions, investment firms and fund management companies.

The Board of Directors has appointed a compensation committee which acts as a preparatory body for the Board in cases relating to the assessment of, and compensation to, the Group CEO. The committee also recommends to the Board of Directors guidelines for remuneration to senior employees (the Group management). The Board of Directors establishes the compensation committee's mandate. See also an account of the Board of Directors' compensation committee under point 9.

A description of remuneration to the Group CEO and senior employees is given in note 23 to this annual report. In addition, information is published on SpareBank 1 SMN's remuneration arrangement, including information on the main principles for determining remuneration, criteria for determining variable remuneration, and quantitative information on the remuneration of senior employees, employees with work tasks of material significance for the institution's risk exposure, other employees and elected officers with corresponding remuneration, and employees with control tasks at smn.no.

Deviations from point 12 of the Code of Practice: None

Information and communication

(point 13 of the Code of Practice)

The Bank's information policy is based on full and effective communication in underpinning the relationship of trust between the Bank's EC holders, Board of Directors and management, and in ensuring that the Bank's stakeholders are at all times able to assess and relate to the bank. The Bank's information policy is based on active dialogue with respective stakeholder groups in which openness, predictability and transparency are at centre stage.

The open information practice is in conformity with the bank's ethical guidelines and section 21 of the Savings Banks Act, with such limitations as follow from the duty of confidentiality and stock exchange rules in effect at all times.

Correct, relevant and timely information on the Bank's progress and performance aims to instil investor market confidence. Information is communicated to the market via quarterly investor presentations, an investor relations area on the Bank's website and stock exchange notices. The Group's financial calendar is published on the Bank's website.

Presentations for international partners, lenders and investors are also arranged on a regular basis. The Board of Directors has adopted a communications strategy indicating who can make statements on behalf of SpareBank 1 SMN and on what subjects.

Deviations from point 13 of the Code of Practice: None

Takeover

(point 14 of the Code of Practice)

SpareBank 1 SMN is a self-owning institution which cannot be taken over by others through acquisition. A savings bank's ownership structure is regulated by law and no-one may own more 10 per cent of a savings bank's owner capital. Finanstilsynet's approval is required for any larger acquisition. A list of the SpareBank 1 SMN's 20 largest EC holders is available on the Bank's website at smn.no.

Deviations from point 14 of the Code of Practice: Statutory limits on equity holdings

External auditor

(point 15 of the Code of Practice)

An external auditor is appointed by the Supervisory Board upon the recommendation of the Audit committee. The Bank utilises the same auditor in the parent company and in all subsidiaries. The external auditor performs the statutory confirmation of the financial information provided by the companies in their public financial statements. The external auditor presents each year to the Audit committee a plan for the audit work. The external auditor attends meetings of the Board of Directors at which the annual accounts are reviewed and also meetings of the audit committee where the financial statements are reviewed.

The Board of Directors holds at least one meeting each year with the external auditor without the Group CEO or others from the management team being present. No guidelines have been established for the management team's right to utilise the external auditor for non-audit services, but the external auditor has not provided the Group with advisory services of significance in 2014. Any such services from the external auditor must comply with the Auditors Act section 4–5. The Board of Directors informs the Supervisory Board of the external auditor's remuneration for the audit and any other services.

The external auditor provides the Audit committee with a description of the main elements of the audit of the preceding accounting year, including whether any significant weaknesses have been identified in the Bank's internal control related to financial reporting processes including any recommended improvements. In addition the auditor confirms his independence and discloses whether any services other than statutory audit have been delivered to the group in the course of the accounting year.

Deviations from point 15 of the Code of Practice: No guidelines have been established for the management team's right to utilise the external auditor for non-audit services, but the auditor reports on a yearly basis what services have been delivered to the Group in addition to ordinary audit and such services shall at all times be within the scope of section 4-5 of the Auditors Act.

Risk management and capital allocation

SpareBank 1 SMN aims to maintain a moderate risk profile and to employ risk monitoring of such high quality that no single event will seriously impair the Bank's financial position. The Bank's risk profile is quantified through targets for rating, concentration, risk-adjusted return, probability of default, loss ratios, expected loss, necessary economic capital, regulatory capital adequacy and expected liquidity-related regulatory requirements.

The principles underlying SpareBank 1 SMN's risk management are laid down in the Bank's risk management policy. The Bank gives much emphasis to identifying, measuring, managing and following up central risks to ensure that the Group progresses in line with its adopted risk profile and strategies.

Risk management within the Group is designed to support the Group's strategic development and target attainment. The risk management regime also aims to ensure financial stability and prudent asset management. This will be achieved through:

- a strong organisation culture featuring a high level of risk-management awareness
- a sound understanding of the risks that drive earnings and risk costs, thereby creating an improved basis for decision-making
- striving for an optimal use of capital within the adopted business strategy
- avoiding unexpected negative events which could be detrimental to the Group's operations and reputation in the market

The Group's risk is quantified by calculating expected loss and the risk-adjusted capital (economic capital) needed to meet unexpected losses. Expected loss is the amount which statistically can be expected to be lost in a 12-month period. Risk-adjusted capital is the volume of capital the Group considers it needs to cover the actual risk incurred by the Group. The Board has resolved that the risk-adjusted capital should cover 99.9% of all possible unexpected losses.

Statistical methods are employed to compute expected loss and risk-adjusted capital, but calculation none the less requires expert assessments in some cases. In the case of risk types where no recognised methods of calculating capital needs are available, the Bank defines risk management limits to ensure that the likelihood of an event occurring is extremely low. For further details, see the Bank's Pillar III reporting which is available on the Bank's home page.

Return on risk-adjusted capital is a key strategic profit measure in the internal management of SpareBank 1 SMN. It involves allocation of capital to business areas based on the estimated risk attending the business concerned, and continuous monitoring of return on capital. Calculation of risk-adjusted capital enables comparison of risk across risk groups and business areas. To this end the Bank has implemented EVA calculations (Economic Value Added) in order to monitor risk-adjusted profitability in the respective areas. Risk is also gauged and monitored by measuring positions relative to quantitative risk limits and key portfolio risk measures.

The Group's overall risk exposure and risk trend are monitored through periodic risk reports to the Administration and the Board of Directors. Overall risk monitoring and reporting are carried out by the Risk Management Division which is independent of the Group's business areas.

Responsibility for risk management and control

Risk management and control are part of SpareBank 1 SMN's corporate governance as described in the chapter on Corporate Governance. The Group's control and management model aims for independence in risk reporting, with due emphasis given to responsibilities and roles in the day-to-day risk management. SpareBank 1 SMN has for several years devoted substantial resources to developing effective risk management processes in order to identify, measure and manage risk.

In the risk and capital management process, organisation culture is the foundation on which the other elements are built. SpareBank 1 SMN's organisation culture comprises management philosophy, managerial style and the people making up the organisation with their individual qualities such as integrity, values, and ethical stance. A deficient organisation culture cannot be compensated for by imposing other oversight and control measures.

The Group attaches importance to a control and management structure that promotes targeted and independent management and control. The risk management process is three-tiered:

The **Board of Directors** of SpareBank 1 SMN is responsible for overseeing that the Group's own funds are satisfactory based on the adopted risk profile and requirements set by the authorities.

The Group Board establishes the overarching objectives such as risk profile, return targets and how capital is to be distributed on the respective risk areas. The Board also establishes overall limits, authorisations and guidelines for risk management within the Group, as well as all significant aspects of risk management models and decision-making processes.

The **Group CEO** is responsible for risk management. Hence he is responsible for seeing to the implementation of effective risk management systems in the Group and to the monitoring of risk exposure. The Group CEO is also responsible for delegating authorisations and for reporting to the Board.

The **business areas** are responsible for the day-to-day risk management within their respective areas, and they must at all times see to it that risk management and risk exposure comply with the limits and overarching management principles established by the Board or the Group CEO.

The **Risk Management Department** is organised independently of the business units and reports directly to the Group CEO. This department is responsible for the Group's risk models and for the further development of effective risk management systems. It is also responsible for independent risk assessment, risk reporting and for overall risk monitoring within the Group.

Credit Committees. The Group has a central-level group credit committee and a credit committee for SMB customers. The credit committees deliver an independent recommendation to the authorisation holder concerned. The recommendation:

- assesses loan and credit applications in accordance with the existing credit strategy, credit policy, lending regulations and credit processing procedures
- gives particular emphasis to identifying risk related to the individual application and to providing an independent credit risk assessment
- clarifies the consequences for the Group of the various risks involved

Special exposures. The Bank has a separate department for special exposures which takes over dealings with customers who are clearly unable, or are highly likely to become unable, to service their debts unless action is taken beyond ordinary follow-up.

Credit Watch Committee. This committee's main focus is on exposures at risk. The committee deals with exposures defined on a centralised watch list, mainly in excess of NOK 50m.

Validation Committee. This committee reviews, at minimum annually, the validation of the Bank's IRB models. The committee also considers proposals for implementation of newly and further developed versions of the Bank's IRB models. The committee submits recommendations to the Bank's Board of Directors, which makes the final decision.

The **Balance Sheet Committee** is responsible for dealing with matters related to capital structure and liquidity risk, market risk, internal pricing of capital and compliance with limits established by the Board.

The **Internal Audit** is a tool at the disposal of the Board of Directors and the Administration which oversees that the risk management process is targeted, effective and functions as intended. The Group's internal audit is carried out by an external provider, thereby assuring the required independence, competence and capacity. The Internal Audit function reports to the Board of Directors.

The Internal Audit function's reports and recommendations for improvements in Group risk management are continuously reviewed within the Group. The Internal Audit function reviews, regularly and at least annually, the IRB system, including the models underlying the calculation of risk parameters and the application of and compliance with the Capital Requirements Regulations.

Capital management

SpareBank 1 SMN applies a focused capital management process designed to assure:

- effective capital procurement and capital application in relation to the Group's strategic objectives and adopted business strategy
- satisfactory capital adequacy in relation to the chosen risk profile
- competitive returns
- competitive terms and good long-term access to capital market funding
- utilisation of growth potentials in the Group's defined market area
- that no individual events can seriously impair the Group's financial position

A long-term objective of the adopted business strategy is to ensure that the risk-adjusted capital is as far as possible allocated to those areas that yield the highest risk-adjusted return.

The capital management process must:

- be risk-driven and include all significant types of risk within the Group
- be an integral part of the business strategy, management process and decision-making structure
- be forward-looking and include stress testing
- be based on recognised and appropriate risk measurement methods and procedures
- be regularly reviewed, at least annually, by the Board

Financial projections

A four-year projection of financial developments is prepared with a basis in the strategic objectives and the business plan. A projection is also prepared of a serious economic downturn scenario. The projections are designed to gauge how financial developments in business activities and the macroeconomy will impact on the Group's financial development, including return on equity, funding structure and capital adequacy.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss resulting from the inability or unwillingness of customers or counterparties to honour their commitments to the Group. The Group is exposed to credit risk through all its claims on customers and counterparties. While the Group is mainly exposed through ordinary lending operations and leasing activities, the Group's credit risk is also related to the liquidity reserve portfolio and through counterparty risk arising through interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

The Bank's organisation of and framework for management of credit risk is adapted to the Basel Committee's Sound Practices for the Management of Credit Risk and to Finanstilsynet's module for management and control of credit risk.

Credit risk arising from the Group's lending activity is the largest area of risk facing the Group. Through its annual review of the Bank's credit strategy, the Board of Directors concretises the Bank's risk appetite by establishing objectives and limits for the Bank's credit portfolio.

The Bank's credit strategy and credit policy are derived from the Bank's main strategy, and contain guidelines for the risk profile, including maximum expected loss (EL) for Retail Banking and Corporate Banking respectively, maximum portfolio default probability (PD) and maximum economic and regulatory capital (UL) allocated to the credit business.

Concentration risk is managed by:

- limits on the size of loans and loss given default on individual exposures,
- limits on maximum exposure and application of economic capital within lines of business
- limits on regulatory risk weighted assets for Retail Banking and Corporate Banking

Compliance with credit strategy and limits adopted by the Board of Directors is monitored on a continual basis by the Risk Management Division and reported quarterly to the Board of Directors.

Credit risk is managed through:

- a) Organisation of management and control of credit risk, established annually by the Board of Directors

The document establishes the overarching principles for lending. This includes the structuring of the Bank's management documents, the organisation (distribution of responsibilities and roles) of the credit function and the overarching principles for lending.

- b) The credit strategy, adopted annually by the Board of Directors

The credit strategy establishes priority areas, credit strategy limits and targets and how credit risk is to be priced at SpareBank 1 SMN

Credit risk management at SpareBank 1 SMN is based on principles recommended by the Basel Committee's paper entitled 'Principles for the Management of Credit Risk', capital adequacy rules (Basel II) and relevant statutes and regulations.

c) Guidelines for portfolio management

The guidelines describe the framework and guidelines applying to the management of SpareBank 1 SMN's credit portfolio. This applies to the distribution of responsibilities and roles in connection with the measurement and reporting of portfolio risk and profitability as well as measures suited to managing the portfolio within the framework defined in the credit strategy and credit policy.

The composition of the portfolio is managed through the establishment of principles and framework for the granting of new credits, or through changes in existing exposures.

d) Credit policy for Retail Banking and Corporate Banking

These documents describe how the Bank's credit strategy is to be implemented through the establishment of detailed lending criteria for, respectively, Retail Banking and Corporate Banking. The responsibility for drawing up and maintenance of credit policy rests with the Group CEO.

e) Lending regulations – exercise of lending authorisations

All authorisations within Retail Banking and Corporate Banking are personal. In Corporate Banking, credit committees have in addition been set up at local and central level to advise the decision taker in major credit cases. Granting of credit must be in line with the Bank's credit strategy, credit policy, credit processing procedures and guidelines and must be characterised by completeness, high quality and professionalism. This is documented by way of the Bank's ordinary loan-officer system.

The Bank's risk classification system is designed to enable the Bank's loan portfolio to be managed in conformity with the Bank's credit strategy and to secure the risk-adjusted return. The Board of Directors delegates overall lending authorisation to the Group CEO and the divisional directors. The Group CEO can further delegate authorisations to lower levels.

Lending authorisations are graded by size of commitment and risk profile.

f) Credit models

The Bank's credit models build on three central components: probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD) and loss given default (LGD).

Probability of default (PD)

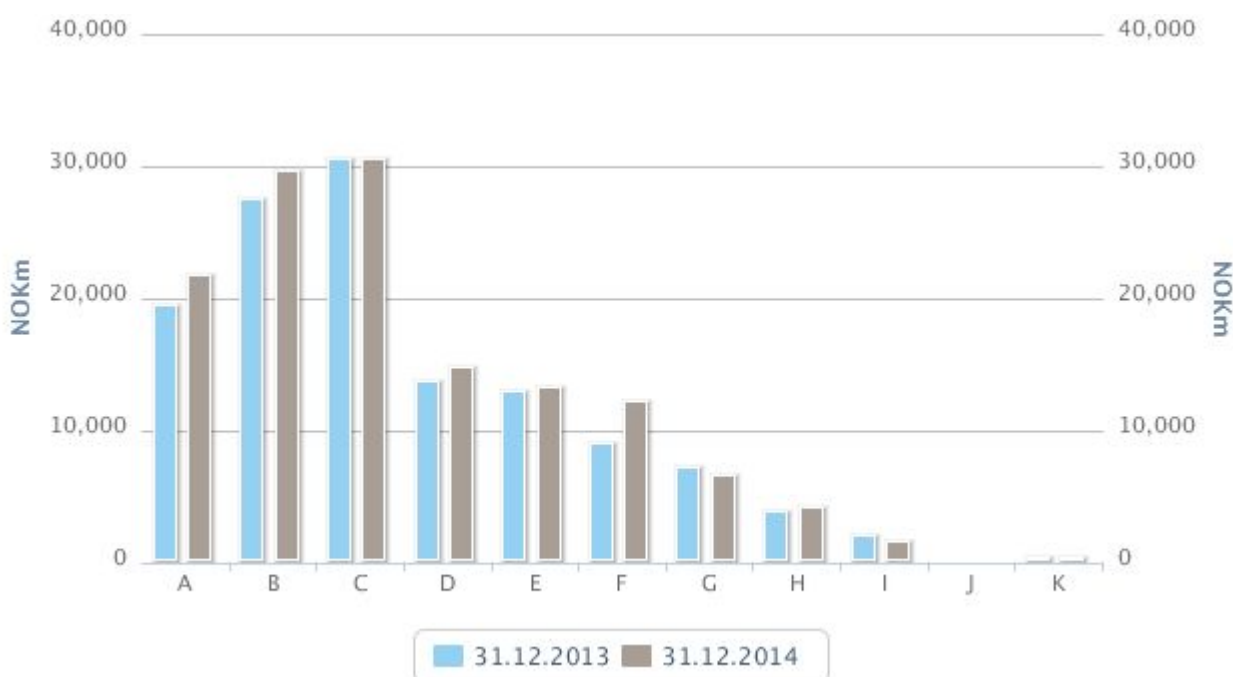
The Bank's credit models are based on statistical computations of probability of default. The calculations are based on scoring models that take into account financial position along with internal and external behavioural data. The models are based partly on point-in-time ratings, and reflect the probability of default in the course of the next 12 months under the current economic conditions.

In order to Group customers by probability of default, nine risk classes are employed (A-I). In addition the Bank has two risk classes (J and K) for customers whose loans are in default and/or written down.

SpareBank 1 SMN's default classes

Risk classes	PD Lower	PD Upper
A	0.00 %	0.10 %
B	0.10 %	0.25 %
C	0.25 %	0.50 %
D	0.50 %	0.75 %
E	0.75 %	1.25 %
F	1.25 %	2.50 %
G	2.50 %	5.00 %
H	5.00 %	10.00 %
I	10.00 %	99.99 %
J (default)	100.00 %	100.00 %
K (written down)	100.00 %	100.00 %

The figure below shows the volume distribution of exposures within the various risk classes.



The Bank's PD models for Retail Banking and Corporate Banking are validated on an ongoing basis and at minimum annually within three dimensions:

- Suitability. The models are evaluated in terms of their suitability for the Bank's existing portfolio
- Ranking ability. Through statistical methods (AUC) we estimate the models' ability to distinguish between customers with differing risk levels
- Level. The models' accuracy with regard to level is evaluated on an ongoing basis, at minimum annually. Where the estimated PD level deviates from the observed default rate (DR), the level will be adjusted. The evaluation takes account of the current economic situation and the model's cyclical characteristics

The results of the validation confirm that the model's accuracy meets internal criteria and international recommendations.

Exposure at Default (EAD)

EAD is an estimate of the size of exposure in the event of any default at a specific date in the future. For drawing rights, a conversion factor (CF) is used to estimate how much of the present unutilised credit ceiling will have been utilised at a future default date. For guarantees, CF is used to estimate what portion of issued guarantees will be brought to bear after default. CF is validated monthly for drawing rights within Retail Banking and Corporate Banking. The Bank's EAD model takes account of differences both between products and customer types.

Loss Given Default (LGD)

The Bank estimates the loss ratio for each loan based on the expected realisable value (RE value) of the underlying collateral, the recovery rate on unsecured debt, as well as the direct costs of recovery.

Values are determined using standard models, and actual realised values are validated to test the models' reliability.

In conformity with the Capital Requirements Regulations the estimates are downturn estimates. The values are determined based on defined models. Based on collateral cover (realisable value divided by EAD), the exposure is assigned to one of seven classes, the best of which has collateral cover above 120 per cent and the lowest has collateral cover below 20 per cent.

Collateral class	Lower	Upper
1	120	
2	100	120
3	80	100
4	60	80
5	40	60
6	20	40
7	0	20

The three parameters above (PD, EAD and LGD) underlie the Group's portfolio classification and statistical calculation of expected loss (EL) and necessary economic capital/risk-adjusted capital (UL).

The portfolio classification is designed to provide information on the level and development of overall credit risk in the total portfolio. Total exposures to customers and other counterparties are shown in notes to the accounts.

Counterparty risk

Counterparty risk in derivatives trading is managed through ISDA and CSA contracts set up with financial institutions that are the Bank's most used counterparties. The CSA contracts limit maximum exposure

through market evaluation of the portfolio and margin calls when the change in portfolio value exceeds the maximum agreed limit or threshold amount. The Bank will continue to enter CSA contracts to manage counterparty risk.

For customers, counterparty risk is hedged through use of cash depots or other collateral which must at all times exceed the market value of the customer's portfolio. Special procedures have been established for calling for further collateral or to close positions if market values exceed 80 per cent of collateral values.

The Bank has in recent years made system changes to prepare the ground for the forthcoming EMIR Regulation. Due to challenges in the EEA body of rules, this Regulation has not been implemented in Norwegian law.

Market risk

Market risk is a generic term for the risk of loss and reduction of future incomes arising as a result of changes in observable rates or prices on financial instruments – in particular changes in share prices, interest rates (including credit spreads) and exchange rates. Market risk also includes the risk of loss due to changes in the market price of financial derivatives such as futures, options, and financial instruments based on items other than securities – for example commodities.

Market risk arises at SpareBank 1 SMN primarily in connection with the Bank's investments in bonds, short-term money market paper and shares, and as a result of activities designed to underpin banking operations such as funding, fixed income and currency trading.

Market risk is managed through day-to-day monitoring of risk exposures against limits set by the Board of Directors and through ongoing analyses of outstanding positions. Risk Management reports monthly to the Board of Directors on the position regarding compliance with the limits set by the Board. Detailed limits apply to investments in shares, bonds, positions in the fixed income and currency markets and limits to spread risk.

The Group defines limits on exposure to equity instruments using stress tests based on Finanstilsynet's scenarios. The limits are reviewed at least once a year and are adopted yearly by the Bank's Board of Directors.

The Bank uses Finanstilsynet's models for market and credit risk to compute the Bank's market risk. These models stress test the Bank's market risk based on traditional risk measures with an addition for the risk factors risk diversification and market liquidity. Risk factors are reviewed on a quarterly basis.

Interest rate risk is the risk of loss due to changes in interest rates in financial markets. Interest rate risk arises mainly on fixed interest loans and funding in fixed interest securities. The risk on all interest rate positions can be viewed in terms of the change in value of interest rate instruments resulting from a rate change of 1 basis point. The Group utilises analyses showing the effect of this change for various maturity bands, with separate limits applying to interest rate exposure within each maturity band in addition to a separate limit for overall interest rate risk. Interest rate lock-ins on the Group's instruments are essentially short, and the Group's interest rate risk is low to moderate.

Spread risk is the risk of loss due to changes in the market value/realistic value of bonds as a consequence of increased risk mark-ups in the pricing of these bonds. Credit risk in the bond portfolio is managed based on an evaluation of the respective issuers. In addition the Bank has a separate limit for overall spread risk for

all bonds. The Bank computes spread risk with a basis in Finanstilsynet's module for market and credit risk where overall loss potential is the sum of loss potentials calculated for each individual credit risk exposure. The loss potential for the individual credit exposure is computed with a basis in rating and duration. Bond risk is considered to be moderate.

Exchange rate risk is the risk of loss due to changes in exchange rates. The Group measures exchange rate risk with a basis in net positions in the various currencies.

The limits on exchange rate risk are expressed as limits on the maximum aggregate currency position and on the maximum position in the individual currency. Exchange rate risk is considered to be low.

Equity risk is the risk of loss due to changes in share prices. This risk is linked to positions in equity instruments, including derivatives with equity instruments as the underlying. Equity risk is considered to be moderate.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will be unable to meet its obligations and/or finance increases in assets without extra costs in the form of falling prices of assets which must be realised or in the form of extra costly financing.

Management

The Bank's finance function is responsible for the Group's funding and liquidity management. Compliance with limits is monitored by the Risk Management Division which reports to the Board of Directors monthly. The Group manages its liquidity on an overall basis since the Finance Division is responsible for funding both the Bank and the subsidiaries.

Liquidity risk management is based in the Group's overall liquidity strategy which reflects the Group's moderate risk profile. As part of the strategy, a preparedness plan has been drawn up to handle the liquidity situation in periods of capital market turbulence with bank-specific and industry-related crisis outcomes separately and in combination. Liquidity management includes stress tests which simulate the liquidity effect of various market events. The results of such testing are taken on board in the preparedness plans developed for the Group's and the Alliance's liquidity management regime.

Risk measurement

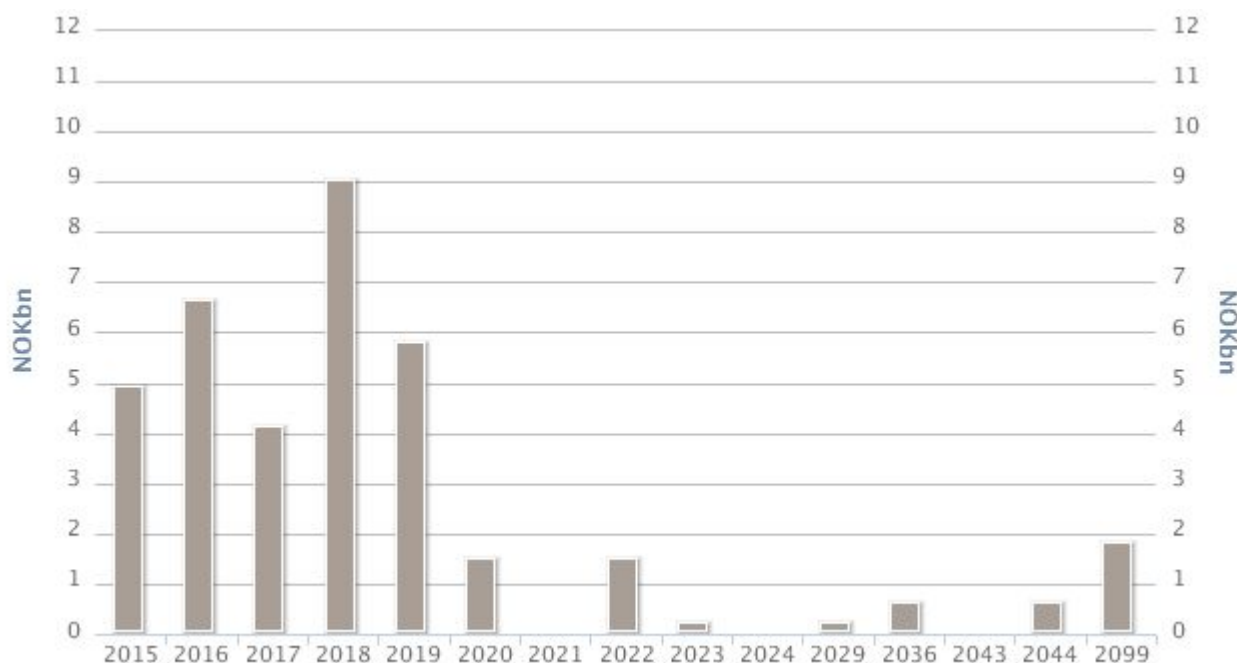
The Bank's Board of Directors reviews the liquidity strategy annually and establishes a framework that promotes a long-term perspective and balance in liquidity procurement. The Bank's overall aim is to survive 12 months of ordinary operations without fresh external funding.

The Bank's most important source of finance is customer deposits. At end-2014 the Bank's ratio of deposits to loans was 69 per cent. The Bank mitigates its liquidity risk by diversifying funding across a variety of markets, funding sources and instruments, and by use of long-term funding. Too high a concentration of maturities increases refinancing vulnerability. This risk is curbed through defined limits. The Bank is rated by Moody's and Fitch Ratings to assure funding at acceptable prices in the money and capital markets.

SpareBank 1 SMN's liquidity position is satisfactory. The Bank's liquidity is measured regularly against the liquidity indicator for a reference portfolio defined by Finanstilsynet. The Bank's liquidity strategy specifies a

maximum deviation against this portfolio. The Bank kept within this limit throughout 2014. In addition the Bank has established its own internal measures for coming Regulations in the liquidity area: the liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR).

The figure below illustrates the funding portfolio's maturity structure as from end-2014.



Development over the past year

The Bank was active in the funding market in 2014, and issued loans both domestically and abroad. The Group's liquidity situation at end-2014 is satisfactory. The Group increased its liquid assets, in part through bonds deposited with Norges Bank in the course of the year. At year-end the Bank's liquidity was satisfactory: NOK 4.5bn in cash and deposits with Norges Bank, and NOK 14bn in money market securities and bonds. The bulk of the securities portfolio can be used as collateral for loans from Norges Bank. Of the Group's total funding volume at year-end, about NOK 5bn is to be refinanced in 2015. By end-2014 the Bank had moved NOK 29.9bn of its best-secured home mortgage loans to SpareBank 1 Boligkreditt. The Bank expects Boligkreditt to account for an important portion of the Bank's funding in 2015.

In order to mitigate counterparty risk, the Bank has signed agreements concerning provision of collateral in connection with derivative trades (CSA contracts) with central counterparties. This will substantially reduce exposure to the Bank's key counterparties since the Bank – or its counterparties – will be obliged to furnish collateral when the value of contracted business exceeds a pre-agreed threshold.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss as a result of unsatisfactory or failing internal processes, systems, human error or external events. Examples of the foregoing may be errors on the part of employees, possible flaws in products, processes or systems, or the Bank may incur losses due to fraud, fire or natural damage.

Operational risk is a risk category that captures the bulk of costs associated with quality failings in the Bank's ongoing business.

Identification, management and control of operational risk are an integral aspect of executive responsibility at all levels in SpareBank 1 SMN. Executives' most important aids in this respect are professional insight and managerial expertise along with action plans, control routines and good monitoring systems. A systematic focus on risk assessment also promotes knowledge and awareness of improvements needed in the particular unit. Any flaws found are reported to appropriate levels of the organisation along with recommended improvements.

SpareBank 1 SMN attaches importance to authorisation structures, good descriptions of procedures and clear definition of responsibilities in supply contracts between the respective divisions as elements of a framework for handling operational risk.

The Board of Directors is kept abreast of the operational risk position through quarterly risk reports and the yearly internal control report.

In addition the Board of Directors receives each year from the internal auditor an independent assessment of Group risk and of whether the internal control system functions in an appropriate and satisfactory manner.

A system of registration and follow-up (Risk Information System) is used in the effort to ensure continuous improvement in all SpareBank 1 SMN's business activity. This system promotes better structures and follow-up of risk, events and areas needing improvement. Together with the reporting carried out, this system constitutes an important experience base with respect to operational risk. All operational events which could potentially entail loss or where losses have arisen are recorded in the base. Improvement measures are considered and set in train where **appropriate**.

The Group has a broad-based insurance programme designed to capture significant portions of losses incurred as a result of major events and disasters. Various liability and crime insurances have been taken out, along with property and contents insurances, with a view to such events. These highly cost-effective policies are primarily intended to cover major loss events.

In 2014 the Parent Bank recorded operational loss events involving a total loss of about NOK 4.5m.

Owner risk

Owner risk is the risk that SpareBank 1 SMN will incur negative results on its holdings in strategically owned companies and/or must supply fresh equity to these companies. The companies concerned are defined in this context as companies in which SpareBank 1 SMN has a significant owner interest and influence.

SpareBank 1 Gruppen, BN Bank, SpareBank 1 Boligkreditt and SpareBank 1 Næringskreditt fall within this definition. The risk posed by these companies is moderate, but the Bank is indirectly exposed to increased market risk through its stake in SpareBank 1 Gruppen. SpareBank 1 Boligkreditt and SpareBank 1 Næringskreditt are primarily funding instruments for the core business operated by the owner banks. Their risk picture is relatively simple, and their appetite for market and liquidity risk is very low. Operational risk present in these companies is also low.

SpareBank 1 SMN exercises its control over the SpareBank 1 Gruppen and BN Bank effectively through the formal governing bodies that have been established.

Business risk

Business risk is the risk of unexpected income fluctuations arising from factors other than credit risk, market risk and operational risk. It can materialise in various business or product segments and can arise from business cycle fluctuations and changed customer behaviour.

Business risk expresses itself in unexpected profit impairment. SpareBank 1 SMN constantly experiences changing framework conditions, both with regard to the competitive situation and the legislation affecting income models. The Bank's response to all such changes is to adjust its business model to compensate for any lapse in income, either by identifying other income areas or by adjusting costs to the new reality.

Sound strategic planning is the most important tool for mitigating business risk. Since business risk can arise from a variety of various risk factors, a broad set of tools (qualitative and quantitative) is employed to identify and report this type of risk.

Attention is also drawn to the Bank's Pillar III reporting which is available at smn.no for further information on SpareBank 1 SMN's risk management and capital allocation.