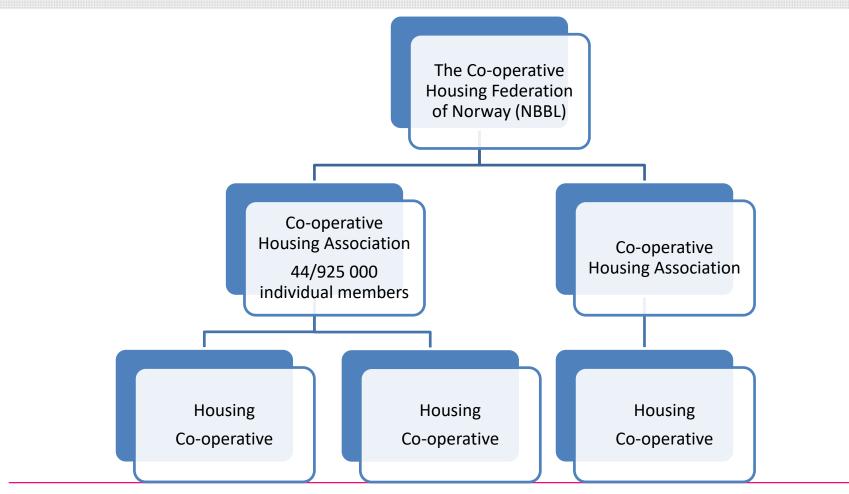




The Co-operative Housing Movement in Norway

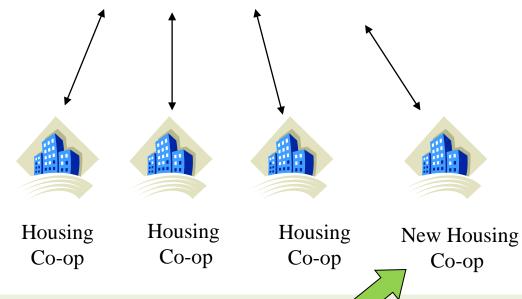




Provide the Shareholders with Housing



Co-operative Housing Association



Members of the Co-operative Housing Association

- 1. Membership is mandatory to be a shareholder in a housing co-op
- 2. The principle of seniority

Business Management Agreements

The Co-operative Housing Associations have business management agreements with 90 % of the Norwegian housing co-ops





The Type of Housing for Which Capital is Needed

Tenure Model

- 99 % ownership
- 1% other (rental homes etc)

Target Population

925 000 members (18 % of Norway's population)

Type of Construction

- 79 % flats (mostly mid-rise buildings)
- 21% other (row-houses, semi detached houses etc)



The Purpose for Which Capital is Needed

New Development

- New co-ops
- 3470 dwellings built in 2014
- (13 % of total production in Norway)
- (1% other (rental homes etc)

Renovation of Existing Housing Co-ops



Sources of Capital

New Development

- Private commercial lenders
- Government loans (The quality has to be better than the minimum level in the Planning and Building Act)

Renovation

- Private commercial lenders
- Government loans



What are the Barriers?

New Development

Equity for a construction loan

Renovation

Easy to access capital



New Development

Our solution:

- Insurance against losses from unsold homes (NBBL Fulltegningsforsikring AS)
- Covering economical losses for the Co-Operative Housing Association (BBL) as a result of unsold apartments at the completion of the project
- Makes it possible to finance 100 % of construction



Criteria

- Policy holder A Co-operative Housing Association (BBL) associated with The Co-operative Housing Federation (NBBL)
- The housing co-operative has to be managed by the BBL (Business management agreement with the BBL)
- Pre-emption for members of the BBL when first listing the sale



Process: Project Study

- Inspection of the property
- Market analysis
- Budget & account analysis
- Meeting with the players
- Follow-up during the building process and after completion



Process: Identify and Prevent Risk

- Replacement of unserious/risky players
- Price differentiation
- Change/adapt the units to the target group
- Requirements of equity
- Market test



Insurance

Costs Associated with Unsold Units

- Capital costs
- Monthly common expenses
- Price reductions
- Additional marketing
- Other promotions



Tariff

Standardised Condition

- 30 % of the units sold in å pre-sale period
- Premium 1.0 2.0 % of total sum insured
- Deductible 1.0 2.0 % of total sum insured
- Requirements for market budget after pre-sale period
- Premium kick back if all units without loss for the insurance company

