

ECBC Label Template

Capital Centre B, Q2 2013

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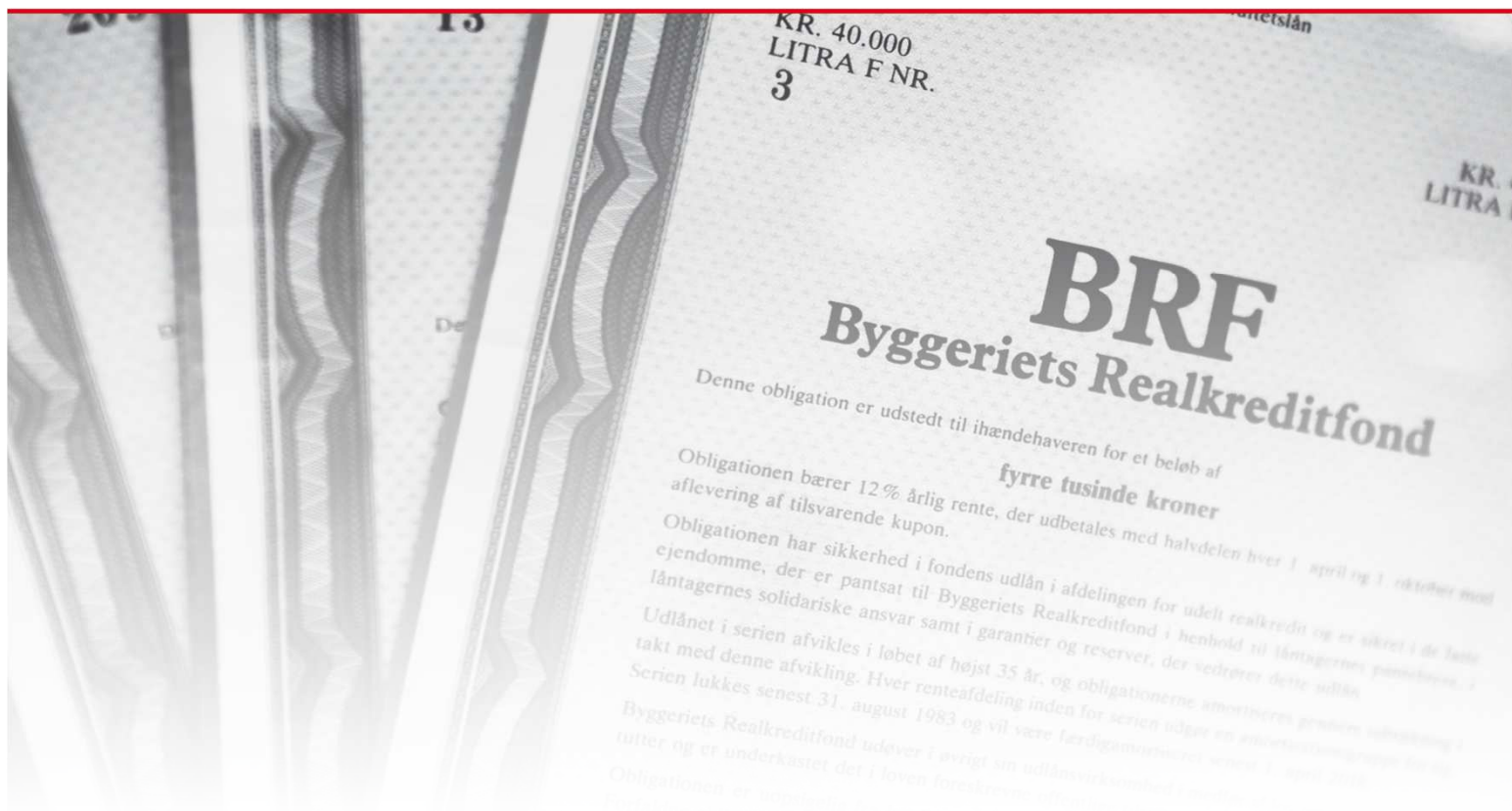




Table A. General Issuer Detail

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Key information regarding issuers' balance sheet

<i>(DKKbn – except Tier 1 and Solvency ratio)</i>	Q2 2013	Q1 2013	Q4 2012	Q3 2012
Total Balance Sheet Assets	224,2	230,4	229,2	227,4
Total Customer Loans (fair value)	208,4	209,3	207,6	205,3
of which: Used/registered for covered bond collateral pool	204,5	205,2	203,5	201,3
Tier 1 Ratio (%)	16,6%	16,7%	15,2%	19,0%
Solvency Ratio (%)	16,6%	16,7%	15,2%	19,0%
Outstanding Covered Bonds (fair value)	211,6	213,1	267,6	232,8
Outstanding Senior Unsecured Liabilities	4,6	11,3	8,2	7,6
Junior Covered Bonds	6,4	7,4	7,4	8,8
Guarantees (e.g. provided by states, municipals, banks)	31,3	31,1	27,4	27,4
Net loan losses (Net loan losses and net loan loss provisions)	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,1
Value of acquired properties / ships (temporary possessions, end quarter)	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,6
Capital center B				
Customer loans (mortgage) (DKKbn)				
Total customer loans (market value)	49,3	51,5	55,3	59,0
Composition by				
Maturity				
- 0 <= 1 year	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
- < 1 <= 5 years	3,7	3,7	3,8	3,3
- over 5 years	43,9	45,6	47,9	53,5
Currency				
- DKK	47,6	49,3	51,7	56,9
- EUR	-	-	0,0	0,0
- USD	-	-	-	-
- Other	-	-	-	-
customer type				
- Residential (owner-occ., private rental, corporate housing, holiday houses)	34,4	35,8	37,6	41,5
- Commercial (office and business, industry, agriculture, manufacture, social and cultural, ships)	11,8	12,1	12,3	13,1
- Subsidised	1,4	1,5	1,8	2,3
eligibility as covered bond collateral	47,3	49,3	51,7	56,9
Non-performing loans (See definition in table X1)	1,52	1,15	0,96	1,41
Loan loss provisions (sum of total individual and group wise loss provisions, end of quarter)	0,07	0,04	0,10	0,06



Table G1.1 – General cover pool information



DKKbn / Percentage of nominal outstanding CBs		Q2 2013	Q1 2013	Q4 2012	Q3 2012
Nominal cover pool (total value)		59,2	60,8	75,1	70,1
Transmission or liquidation proceeds to CB holders (for redemption of CBs maturing 0-1 day)		0,6	1,2	15,6	5,4
Overcollateralisation		5,4	5,4	5,4	6,3
Overcollateralisation ratio					
Total		11,4	11,0	10,5	10,9
Mandatory (percentage of risk weighted assets, general)		8,0%	8,0%	8,0%	8,0%
Nominal value of outstanding CBs		49,3	51,3	64,9	62,4
– hereof amount maturing 0-1 day		1,5	1,7	12,6	4,8
Senior secured debt		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Senior unsecured debt		0,8	0,8	0,0	0,0
Tier 2 capital		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Additional tier 1 capital (e.g. hybrid core capital)		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,6
Core tier 1 capital		4,9	4,9	5,0	5,6

Table G2 – Outstanding CBs

DKKbn / Percentage of nominal outstanding CBs		Q2 2013	Q1 2013	Q4 2012	Q3 2012
Nominal value of outstanding CBs					
Fair value of outstanding CBs (marked value)					
Maturity of issued CBs					
0-1 day		-	0,0	9,8	1,5
1 day – 1 year		7,9	8,0	8,3	11,9
1-5 years		17,5	17,7	15,4	14,2
5-10 years		0,7	0,8	3,7	3,7
10-20 years		2,5	2,8	3,1	3,6
> 20 years		20,7	22,0	24,4	27,5
Amortisation profile of issued CBs					
Non-callable bullet		43,8%	42,5%	49,4%	41,7%
Callable annuity		56,2%	57,5%	50,6%	58,3%
Interest rate profile of issued CBs					
Fixed rate (Fixed rate constant for more than 1 year)		73,0%	73,7%	78,3%	77,0%
Floating rate (Floating rate constant for less than 1 year)		4,9%	4,8%	4,3%	4,5%
Capped floating rate		22,1%	21,5%	17,4%	18,5%
Currency denomination profile of issued CBs					
DKK		49,3	51,3	64,9	62,4
EUR		-	-	0,0	-
SEK		-	-	-	-
CHF		-	-	-	-
NOK		-	-	-	-
Other		-	-	-	-
UCITS compliant		100%	100%	100%	100%
CRD compliant		100%*	100%*	100%*	100%*
Eligible for central bank repo		100%	100%	100%	100%
Rating					
Moody's		-	-	-	-
S&P		AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
Fitch		-	-	-	-

Table G3 – Legal ALM (balance principle) adherence¹

	Issue adherence
General balance principle	x
Specific balance principle	

1) Cf. the Danish Executive Order on bond issuance, balance principle and risk management

Table G4 – Additional characteristics of ALM business model for issued CBs

	Issue adherence	
	Yes	No
One-to-one balance between terms of granted loans and bonds issued, i.e. daily tap issuance?	x	
Pass-through cash flow from borrowers to investors?	x	
Asset substitution in cover pool allowed?		x

Note: * A few older traditional danish mortgage bonds are not CRD compliant



Capital center B

Property categories are defined according to Danish FSA's AS-reporting form

Reporting date 30-06-2013

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Table M1

Number of loans by property category											
	Owner-occupied homes	Holiday houses	Subsidised Housing	Cooperative Housing	Private rental	Manufacturing and Manual Industries	Office and Business	Agriculture	Social and cultural purposes	Other	Total
Total	22.850	2.569	916	532	1.768	191	1.029	14	73	4	29.946

Table M2

Lending by property category, DKKbn											
	Owner-occupied homes	Holiday houses	Subsidised Housing	Cooperative Housing	Private rental	Manufacturing and Manual Industries	Office and Business	Agriculture	Social and cultural purposes	Other	Total
Total	17,3	1,2	1,4	4,9	11,1	0,7	9,7	0,0	1,4	0,0	47,6

Table M3

Lending, by loan size, DKKbn							
	DKK 0 - 2m	DKK 2 - 5m	DKK 5 - 20m	DKK 20 - 50m	DKK 50 - 100m	> DKK 100m	Total
Total	18,2	5,1	9,8	7,6	4,1	2,8	47,6



Table M4

Lending, by-loan to-value (LTV), current property value, DKKbn

	<i>Per cent</i>									
	0 - 19,9	20 - 39,9	40 - 59,9	60 - 69,9	70 - 79,9	80 - 84,9	85 - 89,9	90 - 94,9	95 - 100	> 100
Owner-occupied homes	6,2	4,9	3,4	1,1	0,8	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2
Holiday houses	0,4	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Subsidised Housing	1,1	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Cooperative Housing	1,8	1,0	0,7	0,3	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,4
Private rental	3,6	2,5	1,9	0,8	0,7	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,7
Manufacturing and Manual Industries	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
Office and Business	3,6	2,7	1,9	0,7	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,2
Agricultural properties	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Properties for social and cultural purposes	0,7	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
Other	0,0	0,0	0,0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	17,8	12,1	8,4	3,0	2,2	0,8	0,7	0,6	0,4	1,6

Table M4b

Lending, by-loan to-value (LTV), current property value, per cent

	<i>Per cent</i>									
	0 - 19,9	20 - 39,9	40 - 59,9	60 - 69,9	70 - 79,9	80 - 84,9	85 - 89,9	90 - 94,9	95 - 100	> 100
Owner-occupied homes	35,9%	28,1%	19,7%	6,6%	4,4%	1,6%	1,2%	0,9%	0,6%	1,0%
Holiday houses	38,4%	30,2%	18,9%	5,6%	3,6%	1,2%	0,9%	0,5%	0,3%	0,4%
Subsidised Housing	79,1%	12,1%	5,5%	0,9%	0,8%	0,3%	0,4%	0,3%	0,3%	0,2%
Cooperative Housing	37,8%	21,5%	13,6%	6,0%	5,3%	2,3%	2,1%	2,0%	1,7%	7,7%
Private rental	32,3%	22,2%	17,3%	7,0%	6,1%	2,8%	2,5%	2,1%	1,7%	6,1%
Manufacturing and Manual Industries	41,8%	28,7%	13,9%	3,2%	1,9%	0,8%	0,6%	0,6%	0,5%	8,0%
Office and Business	36,6%	27,8%	19,5%	6,9%	4,1%	1,2%	0,9%	0,7%	0,4%	1,9%
Agricultural properties	16,0%	16,0%	16,0%	16,0%	16,0%	16,0%	1,7%	0,6%	0,5%	1,6%
Properties for social and cultural purposes	53,1%	21,6%	9,6%	3,4%	2,5%	1,0%	0,8%	0,8%	0,8%	6,4%
Other	88,1%	8,3%	3,5%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Total	37,3%	25,4%	17,7%	6,3%	4,6%	1,8%	1,5%	1,2%	0,9%	3,3%



Table M5

Lending by region, DKKbn

	Greater Copenhagen area (Region Hovedstaden)	Remaining Zealand & Bornholm (Region Sjælland)	Northern Jutland (Region Nordjylland)	Eastern Jutland (Region Midtjylland)	Southern Jutland & Funen (Region Syddanmark)	Otside Denmark	Total
Owner-occupied homes	6,7	3,8	0,9	2,9	2,9	0,0	17,3
Holiday houses	0,4	0,4	0,1	0,2	0,1	-	1,2
Subsidised Housing	0,8	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	-	1,4
Cooperative Housing	3,4	0,6	0,2	0,3	0,4	-	4,9
Private rental	5,2	1,7	0,4	1,6	2,2	-	11,1
Manufacturing and Manual Industries	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	-	0,7
Office and Business	5,1	0,7	0,6	1,9	1,5	-	9,7
Agricultural properties	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-	0,0
Properties for social and cultural purposes	1,2	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	-	1,4
Other	0,0	-	-	-	0,0	-	0,0
Total	22,9	7,5	2,4	7,4	7,5	0,0	47,3



Table M6

Lending by loan type - IO Loans, DKKbn

	Owner-occupied homes	Holiday houses	Subsidised Housing	Cooperative Housing	Private rental	Manufacturing and Manual Industries	Office and Business	Agriculture	Social and cultural purposes	Other	Total	
Index Loans												
Fixed-rate loans		1,2	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	-	-	0,0	1,7
Adjustable Rate		0,3	0,0	0,0	1,8	7,6	0,1	5,8	-	0,9	-	16,7
Mortgages												
Money market based loans												-
Non Capped floaters												
Capped floaters		4,9	0,3	-	1,0	1,3	0,1	1,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,9
Other												
Total		6,4	0,5	0,0	3,0	9,1	0,2	7,1	0,0	0,9	0,0	27,2

*Interest-only loans at time of compilation. Interest-only is typically limited to a maximum of 10 years

Table M7

Lending by loan type - Repayment Loans / Amortizing Loans, DKKbn

	Owner-occupied homes	Holiday houses	Subsidised Housing	Cooperative Housing	Private rental	Manufacturing and Manual Industries	Office and Business	Agriculture	Social and cultural purposes	Other	Total	
Index Loans												
Fixed-rate loans		6,4	0,5	1,3	1,6	0,9	0,2	0,5	0,0	0,2	0,0	11,7
Adjustable Rate		0,2	0,0	0,0	0,1	1,0	0,3	2,1	0,0	0,2	-	3,9
Mortgages												-
Money market based loans		4,2	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-	4,8
Non Capped floaters												-
Capped floaters												-
Other												-
Total		10,9	0,7	1,4	1,8	2,0	0,5	2,6	0,0	0,4	0,0	20,4

Table M8

Lending by loan type - All loans, DKKbn

	Owner-occupied homes	Holiday houses	Subsidised Housing	Cooperative Housing	Private rental	Manufacturing and Manual Industries	Office and Business	Agriculture	Social and cultural purposes	Other	Total	
Index Loans												
Fixed-rate loans		7,7	0,7	1,3	1,8	1,0	0,2	0,5	0,0	0,2	0,0	13,4
Adjustable Rate		0,5	0,0	0,0	2,0	8,7	0,4	7,9	0,0	1,2	-	20,6
Mortgages												-
Money market based loans		4,2	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-	4,8
Non Capped floaters												-
Capped floaters		4,9	0,3	-	1,0	1,3	0,1	1,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,9
Other												-
Total		17,3	1,2	1,4	4,9	11,1	0,7	9,7	0,0	1,4	0,0	47,7


Table M9
Lending by Seasoning, DKKbn (Seasoning defined by duration of customer relationship)

	Owner-occupied homes	Holiday houses	Subsidised Housing	Cooperative Housing	Private rental	Manufacturing and Manual Industries	Office and Business	Agriculture	Social and cultural purposes	Other	Total	
< 12 months	-	-	-	-	-	0,1	0,0	0,0	-	-	-	0,2
≥ 12 - ≤ 24 months	-	-	-	-	-	0,9	0,0	0,2	-	0,0	-	1,2
≥ 24 - ≤ 36 months	-	-	-	-	-	0,2	0,1	0,7	-	0,0	-	1,0
≥ 36 - ≤ 60 months	0,0	-	0,0	-	-	0,8	-	0,3	-	-	-	1,1
≥ 60 months	17,3	1,2	1,4	4,9	9,0	0,5	8,6	0,0	1,4	0,0	43,8	
Total	17,3	1,2	1,4	4,9	11,1	0,7	9,7	0,0	1,4	0,0	47,6	

Table M10
Lending by remaining maturity, DKKbn

	Owner-occupied homes	Holiday houses	Subsidised Housing	Cooperative Housing	Private rental	Manufacturing and Manual Industries	Office and Business	Agriculture	Social and cultural purposes	Other	Total	
< 1 Years	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-	0,1
≥ 1 - ≤ 3 Years	0,1	0,0	0,1	1,1	0,3	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	-	2,0
≥ 3 - ≤ 5 Years	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,5	1,0	0,1	0,9	0,0	0,0	-	-	2,7
≥ 5 - ≤ 10 Years	0,4	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	-	0,9
≥ 10 - ≤ 20 Years	1,9	0,1	0,4	0,2	0,7	0,5	2,6	0,0	0,4	0,0	6,9	
≥ 20 Years	14,8	1,0	0,6	2,9	9,0	0,0	5,8	0,0	1,0	0,0	34,7	
Total	17,3	1,2	1,4	4,9	11,1	0,7	9,7	0,0	1,4	0,0	47,6	

Table M11
90 day Non-performing loans by property type, %

	Owner-occupied homes	Holiday houses	Subsidised Housing	Cooperative Housing	Private rental	Manufacturing and Manual Industries	Office and Business	Agriculture	Social and cultural purposes	Other	Total
90 day NPL	0,77	1,38	0,18	0,23	5,24	-	1,63	1,41	-	-	1,52

Note: 90-days arrear as of Q3 2012 (See definition in table X1)

Table X1 Key Concepts Explanation	General practice in Danish market	If issuers Key Concepts Explanation differs from general practice: State and explain in this column.
Residential versus commercial mortgages		
Description of the difference made between residential/owner occupied and commercial properties	The Danish FSA sets guidelines for the grouping of property in categories. Property type is determined by its primary use.	
Describe when you classify a property as commercial?	Property which primary purpose is owner occupation is characterised as residential. Whereas properties primarily used for commercial purposes are classified as commercial (cf. below).	
E.g.: Private rental, Manufacturing and Manual Industries, Offices and Business, Agriculture.	<p>The Danish FSA sets guidelines for the grouping of property in categories. Examples of application of which classifies property as commercial are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Office · Retail/shop · Warehouse · Restaurants, inns etc. · Hotels and resorts · Congress and conference centres. · Campsites. · Traffic terminals, service stations, fire stations, auction and export houses. · Agriculture · Forestry · Nurseries · Ships 	
NPL (Non-performing loans)		
Describe how you define NPLs	A loan is categorised as non-performing when a borrower neglects a payment failing to pay instalments and / or interests.	
Explain how you distinguish between performing and nonperforming loans in the cover pool?	The NPL rate is calculated at different time periods after the original payment date. Standard in Table A is 90 day arrear.	
Are NPLs parts of eligible assets in cover pool? Are NPL parts of non eligible assets in cover pool?	Commercial bank CB issuers adhere to the Basel definition of NPL.	
Are loans in foreclosure procedure part of eligible assets in cover pool?	No distinction made. Asset substitution i not allowed for specialised mortgage banks.	
If NPL and/or loans in foreclosure procedure are part of the covered pool which provisions are made in respect of the value of these loans in the cover pool?	The Basel definition of NPL's is applied for commercial bank CB issuers Asset substitution i not allowed for specialised mortgage banks, hence NPLs are part of the cover pool.	
	For commercial bank CB issuers NPL's are eligible assets in the cover pool. Asset substitution i not allowed for specialised mortgage banks, hence loans in foreclosure are part of the cover pool.	
	For commercial bank CB issuers loans in foreclosure procedure are eligible assets in the cover pool.	
	The Danish FSA set rules for loss provisioning. In case of objective evidence of impairment provisioning for loss must be made.	

Loan-to-Value (LTV)

[Legal framework for valuation and LTV-calculation follow the rules of the Danish FSA - Bekendtgørelse nr. 687 af 20. juni 2007](#)

Describe the method on which your LTV calculation is based

LTV is calculated on each property on a loan-by-loan basis, and takes into account prior-ranking loans at fair values relative to the estimated property value based on the most recent valuation or market value.

Fair value of the loan distributed are shown utilising LTV bracket intervals. The intervals become smaller as the percentage approaches par. This publication distributes the loan continuously from the lower LTV bracket to the upper brackets relative to fair value of the collateral. For loans where a part of the loan is covered by a guarantee from public authorities (non-profit housing) the guaranteed part is placed in the lower LTV bracket.

Example on continuously distribution into LTV brackets for a loan with fair value of 75 per cent

Frequency of collateral valuation for the purpose of calculating the LTV

This example loan will be distributed with 20 per cent of the value into the lower three brackets; 10 per cent in the fourth bracket and the remaining 5 per cent of the value in the last bracket.

Loan-to-value (distributed continuously)									
0-19.9	20-39.9	40-59.9	60-69.9	70-79.9	80-84.9	85-89.9	90-94.9	95-100	>100
20	20	20	10	5	0	0	0	0	0