Harmonised Transparency Template

Denmark BRFkredit a/s

Reporting Date: 02/05/2017 Cut-off Date: 31/03/2017



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Worksheet A: HTT General

Worksheet B1: HTT Mortgage Assets

Worksheet C: HTT Harmonised Glossary



A. Harmonised Transparency Template - General Information

Reporting in Domestic Currency DKK

CONTENT OF TAB A

1. Basic Facts2. Regulatory Summary

3. General Cover Pool / Covered Bond Information

4. References to Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) 129(7)5. References to Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) 129(1)

6. Other relevant information

Field	1. Decis Foots					
Number	1. Basic Facts					
G.1.1.1	Country		Denmark			
G.1.1.2	Issuer Name		BRFkredit a/s			
G.1.1.3	Link to Issuer's Website		<u>www.brf.com</u>			
G.1.1.4	Cut-off date		31-03-2017			
	2. Regulatory Summary					
G.2.1.1	UCITS Compliance (Y/N)		Υ			
G.2.1.2	CRR Compliance (Y/N)		Y			
G.2.1.3	<u>LCR status</u>		<u>Link</u>			
	3. General Cover Pool / Covered Bond Informati	on				
6211	1.General Information Cover Pool Size		Nominal (mn)			
G.3.1.1 G.3.1.2	Outstanding Covered Bonds		278,386 261,487			
0.3.1.2	2. Over-collateralisation (OC)		Legal	Actual	Minimum Committed	Purpose
G.3.2.1	OC (%)		8.0%	6.6%	0.0%	ND1
OG.3.2.1	Optional information e.g. Asset Coverage Test (ACT)					
OG.3.2.2	Optional information e.g. OC (NPV basis)		As a per cent of Risk Weigthed Assets			
	3. Cover Pool Composition		Nominal (mn)		% Cover Pool	
G.3.3.1	Mortgages		256,170		92.0%	
G.3.3.2	Public Sector		0		0.0%	
G.3.3.3 G.3.3.4	Shipping Substitute Assets		16,899		0.0% 6.1%	
G.3.3.5	Other		5,317		1.9%	
G.3.3.6	oo.	Total	278,386		100.0%	
	4. Cover Pool Amortisation Profile		Contractual (mn)	Expected Upon Prepayments (mn)	% Total Contractual	% Total Expected Upon Prepayments
G.3.4.1	Weighted Average life (in years)		23.28	ND1		
.	By buckets:					
G.3.4.2	0 - 1 Y		2,642	ND1	1.0%	ND1
G.3.4.3 G.3.4.4	1 - 2 Y 2 - 3 Y		7,969 3,265	ND1 ND1	2.9% 1.2%	ND1 ND1
G.3.4.5	3 - 4 Y		1,002	ND1 ND1	0.4%	ND1 ND1
G.3.4.6	4 - 5 Y		350	ND1	0.1%	ND1
G.3.4.7	5 - 10 Y		4,630	ND1	1.7%	ND1
G.3.4.8	10+ Y		258,527	ND1	92.9%	ND1
G.3.4.9		Total	278,386	ND1	100.0%	ND1
	5. Maturity of Covered Bonds		Initial Maturity (mn)	Extended Maturity (mn)	% Total Initial Maturity	% Total Extended Maturity
G.3.5.1	Weighted Average life (in years)		11.13	ND1		
G.3.5.2	By buckets:					
G.3.5.3	0 - 1 Y		52,335	ND1	20.0%	ND1
G.3.5.4	1 - 2 Y		31,989	ND1	12.2%	ND1
G.3.5.5	2 - 3 Y		41,430	ND1	15.8%	ND1
G.3.5.6	3 - 4 Y		21,473	ND1	8.2%	ND1
G.3.5.7	4 - 5 Y		9,475	ND1	3.6%	ND1
G.3.5.8	5 - 10 Y		17,197	ND1	6.6%	ND1
G.3.5.9	10+ Y		87,588	ND1	33.5%	ND1
G.3.5.10	6. Covered Assets - Currency	Total	261,487 Nominal [before hedging] (mn)	ND1 Nominal [after hedging] (mn)	100.0%	ND1
G.3.6.1	EUR		276	276	% Total [before] 0.1%	% Total [after] 0.1%
G.3.6.2	USD		0	0	0.0%	0.0%
G.3.6.3	GBP		0	0	0.0%	0.0%
G.3.6.4	NOK		0	0	0.0%	0.0%
G.3.6.5	CHF		0	0	0.0%	0.0%
G.3.6.6	AUD		0	0	0.0%	0.0%
G.3.6.7	CAD		0	0	0.0%	0.0%
G.3.6.8 G.3.6.9	BRL CZK		0	0 0	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%
G.3.6.10	DKK		255,894	255,894	99.9%	99.9%
G.3.6.11	HKD		0	0	0.0%	0.0%
G.3.6.12	KRW		0	0	0.0%	0.0%
G.3.6.13	SEK		0	0	0.0%	0.0%
G.3.6.14	SGD		0	0	0.0%	0.0%
G.3.6.15	Other		0	0	0.0%	0.0%
G.3.6.16	7.6	Total	256,170	256,170	100.0%	100.0%
G.3.7.1	7. Covered Bonds - Currency EUR		Nominal [before hedging] (mn) 16,963	Nominal [after hedging] (mn) 276	% Total [before] 6.5%	% Total [after] 0.8%
G.3.7.1	USD		0	0	0.0%	0.0%
G.3.7.3	GBP		0	0	0.0%	0.0%
G.3.7.4	NOK		0	0	0.0%	0.0%
G.3.7.5	CHF		0	0	0.0%	0.0%
G.3.7.6	AUD		0	0	0.0%	0.0%
G.3.7.7	CAD		0	0	0.0%	0.0%
G.3.7.8	BRL		0	0	0.0%	0.0%
G.3.7.9 G.3.7.10	CZK DKK		U 244 524	0 261 211	0.0% 93.5%	0.0% 99.2%
G.3.7.10 G.3.7.11	HKD		244,524 0	261,211 0	93.5%	99.2% 0.0%
G.3.7.11 G.3.7.12	KRW		0	0	0.0%	0.0%
G.3.7.13	SEK		0	0	0.0%	0.0%
G.3.7.14	SGD		0	0	0.0%	0.0%
G.3.7.15	Other		0	0	0.0%	0.0%
G.3.7.16		Total	261,487	261,487	100.0%	100.0%



Fixed coupon Floating coupon Capped Floater Other Total Stitute Assets - Type Cash d by governments or quasi governments sures to central banks res to credit institutions Other Total Stitute Assets - Country stic (Country of Issuer) Eurozone of European Union (EU) comic Area (not member of EU) Switzerland Australia Brazil Canada Japan Korea New Zealand Singapore US	226,623 34,341 523 0 261,487 Nominal (mn) 0 0 502 14,338 2,059 16,899 Nominal (mn) 16,899 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		86.7% 13.1% 0.2% 0.0% 100.0% **Substitute Assets 0.0% 0.0% 3.0% 84.9% 12.2% 100.0% **Substitute Assets 100.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00%	
Capped Floater Other Total Distitute Assets - Type Cash d by governments or quasi governments Sures to central banks res to credit institutions Other Total Stitute Assets - Country Stic (Country of Issuer) Eurozone If European Union (EU) Somic Area (not member of EU) Switzerland Australia Brazil Canada Japan Korea New Zealand Singapore	523 0 261,487 Nominal (mn) 0 0 502 14,338 2,059 16,899 Nominal (mn) 16,899		0.2% 0.0% 100.0% **Substitute Assets* 0.0% 0.0% 3.0% 84.9% 12.2% 100.0% **Substitute Assets* 100.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00%	
Capped Floater Other Total Distitute Assets - Type Cash d by governments or quasi governments Sures to central banks res to credit institutions Other Total Stitute Assets - Country Stic (Country of Issuer) Eurozone If European Union (EU) Somic Area (not member of EU) Switzerland Australia Brazil Canada Japan Korea New Zealand Singapore	523 0 261,487 Nominal (mn) 0 0 502 14,338 2,059 16,899 Nominal (mn) 16,899		0.0% 100.0% % Substitute Assets 0.0% 0.0% 3.0% 3.0% 84.9% 12.2% 100.0% % Substitute Assets 100.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00%	
Other Cash d by governments or quasi governments sures to central banks res to credit institutions Other Total Stitute Assets - Country stic (Country of Issuer) Eurozone f European Union (EU) somic Area (not member of EU) Switzerland Australia Brazil Canada Japan Korea New Zealand Singapore	261,487 Nominal (mn) 0 0 502 14,338 2,059 16,899 Nominal (mn) 16,899		0.0% 100.0% % Substitute Assets 0.0% 0.0% 3.0% 3.0% 84.9% 12.2% 100.0% % Substitute Assets 100.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00%	
Cash d by governments or quasi governments sures to central banks res to credit institutions Other Total stitute Assets - Country stic (Country of Issuer) Eurozone f European Union (EU) nomic Area (not member of EU) Switzerland Australia Brazil Canada Japan Korea New Zealand Singapore	261,487 Nominal (mn) 0 0 502 14,338 2,059 16,899 Nominal (mn) 16,899		100.0% % Substitute Assets 0.0% 0.0% 3.0% 84.9% 12.2% 100.0% % Substitute Assets 100.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00%	
Cash d by governments or quasi governments sures to central banks res to credit institutions Other Total stitute Assets - Country stic (Country of Issuer) Eurozone of European Union (EU) somic Area (not member of EU) Switzerland Australia Brazil Canada Japan Korea New Zealand Singapore	Nominal (mn) 0 0 502 14,338 2,059 16,899 Nominal (mn) 16,899		% Substitute Assets 0.0% 0.0% 3.0% 84.9% 12.2% 100.0% % Substitute Assets 100.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00%	
Cash d by governments or quasi governments sures to central banks res to credit institutions Other Total stitute Assets - Country stic (Country of Issuer) Eurozone of European Union (EU) nomic Area (not member of EU) Switzerland Australia Brazil Canada Japan Korea New Zealand Singapore	0 0 502 14,338 2,059 16,899 Nominal (mn) 16,899		0.0% 3.0% 84.9% 12.2% 100.0% **Substitute Assets 100.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00%	
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Other Stitute Assets - Country Stic (Country of Issuer) Eurozone If European Union (EU) Iomic Area (not member of EU) Switzerland Australia Brazil Canada Japan Korea New Zealand Singapore	2,059 16,899 Nominal (mn) 16,899		100.0% % Substitute Assets 100.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00%	
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Eurozone f European Union (EU) nomic Area (not member of EU) Switzerland Australia Brazil Canada Japan Korea New Zealand Singapore	16,899		0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00%	
Eurozone f European Union (EU) nomic Area (not member of EU) Switzerland Australia Brazil Canada Japan Korea New Zealand Singapore			0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00%	
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Brazil Canada Japan Korea New Zealand Singapore	0 0 0 0 0		0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00%	
Canada Japan Korea New Zealand Singapore	0 0 0 0		0.00% 0.00% 0.00%	
Japan Korea New Zealand Singapore	0 0 0 0		0.00% 0.00%	
Korea New Zealand Singapore	0 0 0		0.00%	
New Zealand Singapore	0			
Singapore	0		0.00%	
			0.00%	
113	0		0.00%	
Other	0		0.00%	
Total EU	16,899		0.0070	
Total	16,899		100%	
11. Liquid Assets	Nominal (mn)		% Cover Pool	% Covered Bonds
and other marketable assets	0		0.0%	0.0%
al bank eligible assets	14,840		5.3%	5.7%
Other	0		0.0%	0.0%
	14.840			5.7%
	·			
Bond list	<u>Link</u>			
Derivatives & Swaps				
•	50,350			
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
	Intra-group			
	42.5			
	0			
	0			
	Row	Row		
n e e i	Derivatives & Swaps In the cover pool [notional] (mn) It is swaps (intra-group, external or both) It is swaps (intra-group, external or both) It is swaps (intra-group, external or both) It is in the cover pool (mn) It is it is swaps (intra-group, external or both) It is it is swaps (intra-group, external or both) It is it is swaps (intra-group, external or both) It is it is swaps (intra-group, external or both) It is it is swaps (intra-group, external or both) It is it is swaps (intra-group, external or both) It is it is swaps (intra-group, external or both) It is it is swaps (intra-group, external or both) It is it is swaps (intra-group, external or both) It is i	12. Bond List Bond list Derivatives & Swaps In the cover pool [notional] (mn) In swaps (intra-group, external or both) In swaps (intra-group, external or both) Intra-group Vatives in the cover pool (mn) Intra-group Vatives outside the cover pool (mn) Intra-group O Intra-group A2.5 Intra-group O Intra-group O Intra-group O Intra-group A2.5 Intra-group O Intra-group A2.5 Intra-group O Intra-group A2.5 Intra-g	Bond list Bond list Derivatives & Swaps In the cover pool [notional] (mn) E swaps (intra-group, external or both) E swaps (intra-group, external or both) Intra-group Intra-group Vatives in the cover pool (mn) Intra-group Vatives outside the cover pool (mn) Intra-group A2.5 Interaction O Intra-group A2.5 Interaction O Intra-group A2.5 Intra-group A2.5	Bond list Bond list Derivatives & Swaps In the cover pool [notional] (mn) E swaps (intra-group, external or both) E swaps (intra-group, external or both) Intra-group E swaps (intra-group, external or both) Intra-group Vatives in the cover pool (mn) Vatives outside the cover pool [notional] (mn) Ital Requirements Regulation (CRR)

G.4.1.1	(i) Value of the cover pool outstanding covered bonds:	<u>24</u>	
G.4.1.2	(i) Value of covered bonds:	<u>25</u>	
G.4.1.3	(ii) Geographical distribution:	31 for Mortgage Assets	
G.4.1.4	(ii) Type of cover assets:	<u>30</u>	
G.4.1.5	(ii) Loan size:	107 for Residential Mortgage Assets	165 for Commercial Mortgage Assets
G.4.1.6	(ii) Interest rate risk - cover pool:	84 for Mortgage Assets	<u>95</u>
G.4.1.7	(ii) Currency risk - cover pool:	<u>61</u>	
G.4.1.8	(ii) Interest rate risk - covered bond:	<u>95</u>	
G.4.1.9	(ii) Currency risk - covered bond:	<u>78</u>	
G.4.1.10	(Please refer to "Tab D. HTT Harmonised Glossary" for hedging strategy)		
G.4.1.11	(iii) Maturity structure of cover assets:	<u>37</u>	
G.4.1.12	(iii) Maturity structure of covered bonds:	<u>49</u>	
G.4.1.13	(iv) Percentage of loans more than ninety days past due:	104 for Mortgage Assets	
	5. References to Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR)		
	129(1)		
G.5.1.1	Exposure to credit institute credit quality step 1 & 2	<u>101</u>	
	6. Other relevant information		



B1. Harmonised Transparency Template - Mortgage Assets

Reporting in Domestic Currency

CONTENT OF TAB B1

7. Mortgage Assets
7.A Residential Cover Pool
7.B Commercial Cover Pool

Field	7. Mortgage Assets				
Number		Nominal (mn)		0/ Total Moutagage	
M.7.1.1	1. Property Type Information Residential	Nominal (mn) 222,590		% Total Mortgages 86.9%	
M.7.1.2	Commercial	33,579		13.1%	
M.7.1.3	Other	0		0.0%	
M.7.1.4 OM.7.1.1	Total	256,170		100.0%	
OM.7.1.1	o/w Owner-occupied homes	135,805			
OM.7.1.3	o/w Holiday houses	6,807			
OM.7.1.4	o/w Subsidised Housing	38,651			
OM.7.1.5 OM.7.1.6	o/w Cooperative Housing o/w Private rental	13,572 27,756			
OM.7.1.7	o/w Manufacturing and Manual Industries	1,399			
OM.7.1.8	o/w Office and Business	28,931			
OM.7.1.9	o/w Agriculture	44			
OM.7.1.10 OM.7.1.11	o/w Social and cultural purposes o/w Other	3,128 78			
OW1.7.1.11	2. General Information	Residential Loans	Commercial Loans	Total Mortgages	
M.7.2.1	Number of mortgage loans	128,943	2,245	131,188	
M.7.3.1	3. Concentration Risks 10 largest exposures	% Residential Loans 1.7%	% Commercial Loans 11.0%	% Total Mortgages 1.8%	
101.7.3.1	4. Breakdown by Geography	% Residential Loans	% Commercial Loans	% Total Mortgages	
M.7.4.1	<u>European Union</u>	<u>99.4%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>99.5%</u>	
M.7.4.2	Austria	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
M.7.4.3 M.7.4.4	Belgium Bulgaria	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	
M.7.4.5	Croatia	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
M.7.4.6	Cyprus	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
M.7.4.7	Czech Republic	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
M.7.4.8 M.7.4.9	Denmark Estonia	99.4% 0.0%	100.0% 0.0%	99.5% 0.0%	
M.7.4.10	Finland	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
M.7.4.11	France	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
M.7.4.12 M.7.4.13	Germany Greece	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	
M.7.4.14	Netherlands	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
M.7.4.15	Hungary	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
M.7.4.16	Ireland	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
M.7.4.17 M.7.4.18	Italy Latvia	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	
M.7.4.19	Lithuania	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
M.7.4.20	Luxembourg	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
M.7.4.21 M.7.4.22	Malta Poland	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	
M.7.4.23	Portugal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
M.7.4.24	Romania	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
M.7.4.25	Slovakia	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
M.7.4.26 M.7.4.27	Slovenia Spain	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	
M.7.4.28	Sweden	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
M.7.4.29	United Kingdom	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
M.7.4.30	European Economic Area (not member of EU)	<u>0.0%</u>	<u>0.0%</u>	<u>0.0%</u>	
M.7.4.31 M.7.4.32	Iceland Liechtenstein	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	
M.7.4.33	Norway	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
M.7.4.34	Other Communication of the Com	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
M.7.4.35 M.7.4.36	Switzerland Australia	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	
M.7.4.37	Brazil	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
M.7.4.38	Canada	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
M.7.4.39	Japan Karas	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
M.7.4.40 M.7.4.41	Korea New Zealand	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	
M.7.4.42	Singapore	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
M.7.4.43	US	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
M.7.4.44 OM.7.4.1	Other o/w Greenland	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	
OM.7.4.1	o/w Greenland o/w Faroe Islands	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%	
	5. Breakdown by domestic regions	% Residential Loans	% Commercial Loans	% Total Mortgages	
M.7.5.1 M.7.5.2	Greater Copenhagen area (Region Hovedstaden)	46.3% 12.6%	52.2% 7.4%	47.1% 11.9%	
M.7.5.3	Remaining Zealand & Bornholm (Region Sjælland) Northern Jutland (Region Nordjylland)	12.6% 7.4%	7.4% 5.9%	7.2%	
M.7.5.4	Eastern Jutland (Region Midtjylland)	19.3%	20.6%	19.5%	
M.7.5.5	Southern Jutland & Funen (Region Syddanmark)	13.8%	13.9%	13.8%	
NA 7 6 1	6. Breakdown by Interest Rate Fixed rate	% Residential Loans 70.8%	% Commercial Loans 60.6%	% Total Mortgages	
M.7.6.1 M.7.6.2	Fixed rate Floating rate	70.8% 29.2%	60.6% 39.5%	69.4% 30.6%	
M.7.6.3	Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
OM.7.6.1		2 221	0.007	0.00/	
OM.7.6.2 OM.7.6.3	o/w Index Ioans o/w Adjustable Rate Mortgages	0.0% 55.1%	0.0% 54.9%	0.0% 55.1%	
OM.7.6.4	o/w Money market based loans	1.1%	0.0%	0.9%	
OM.7.6.5	o/w Non capped floaters	6.6%	25.8%	9.1%	
OM.7.6.6	o/w Capped floaters	1.8%	0.0%	1.6%	
M.7.7.1	7. Breakdown by Repayment Type Bullet / interest only	% Residential Loans 44.9%	% Commercial Loans 57.2%	% Total Mortgages 46.5%	
M.7.7.2	Amortising	55.1%	42.8%	53.5%	
M.7.7.3	Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
M.7.8.1	8. Loan Seasoning	% Residential Loans	% Commercial Loans	% Total Mortgages	
M.7.8.1 M.7.8.2	Up to 12months ≥ 12 - ≤ 24 months	23.8% 21.7%	25.6% 24.1%	24.0% 22.0%	
M.7.8.3	≥ 24 - ≤ 36 months	20.7%	14.0%	19.9%	
M.7.8.4	≥ 36 - ≤ 60 months	12.4%	10.6%	12.2%	
M.7.8.5	≥ 60 months 9. Non-Performing Loans (NPLs)	21.4% % Residential Loans	25.8% % Commercial Loans	21.9% % Total Mortgages	
M.7.9.1	% NPLs	0.13%	0.48%	0.18%	



	7.A Residential Cover Pool				
	10. Loan Size Information	Nominal	Number of Loans	% Residential Loans	% No. of Loans
M.7A.10.1	Average loan size (000s)	1,726			
	· · ·	,			
	By buckets (mn):				
M.7A.10.2	DKK 0 - 2m	95,086	106,572	42.7%	82.7%
M.7A.10.3	DKK 2 - 5m	50,774	18,485	22.8%	14.3%
M.7A.10.4	DKK 5 - 20m	27,223	2,897	12.2%	2.3%
M.7A.10.5	DKK 20 - 50m	22,226	720	10.0%	0.6%
M.7A.10.6	DKK 50 - 100m	12,610	185	5.7%	0.1%
M.7A.10.7	> DKK 100m	14,672	84	6.6%	0.1%
M.7A.10.26	Total	222,590	128,943	100.0%	100.0%
	11. Loan to Value (LTV) Information - UNINDEXED	Nominal	Number of Loans	% Residential Loans	% No. of Loans
M.7A.11.1	Weighted Average LTV (%)	ND1			
	By LTV buckets (mn):				
M.7A.11.2	>0 - <=40 %	ND1	ND1	ND1	ND1
M.7A.11.3	>40 - <=50 %	ND1	ND1	ND1	ND1
M.7A.11.4	>50 - <=60 %	ND1	ND1	ND1	ND1
M.7A.11.5	>60 - <=70 %	ND1	ND1	ND1	ND1
M.7A.11.6	>70 - <=80 %	ND1	ND1	ND1	ND1
M.7A.11.7	>80 - <=90 %	ND1	ND1	ND1	ND1
M.7A.11.8	>90 - <=100 %	ND1	ND1	ND1	ND1
M.7A.11.9	>100%	ND1	ND1	ND1	ND1
M.7A.11.10	Total	ND1	ND1	ND1	ND1
	12. Loan to Value (LTV) Information - INDEXED	Nominal	Number of Loans	% Residential Loans	% No. of Loans
M.7A.12.1	Weighted Average LTV (%)	61.89%			
	By LTV buckets (mn):				
M.7A.12.2	>0 - <=40 %	145,009	ND1	65.2%	ND1
M.7A.12.3	>40 - <=50 %	25,788	ND1	11.6%	ND1
M.7A.12.4	>50 - <=60 %		ND1	9.5%	ND1
M.7A.12.5	>60 - <=70 %	21,179 15,457	ND1	9.5% 6.9%	ND1
M.7A.12.5			ND1		ND1
	>70 - <=80 % >80 - <=90 %	9,126		4.1% 1.3%	
M.7A.12.7	>90 - <=100 %	2,827	ND1	0.7%	ND1 ND1
M.7A.12.8		1,467	ND1		
M.7A.12.9	>100%	1,738	ND1	0.8%	ND1
M.7A.12.10	Total	222,590	ND1	100.0%	ND1
OM.7A.12.1	o/w>100 - <=110 %	845	ND1	0.4%	ND1
OM.7A.12.2	o/w>110 - <=120 %	482	ND1	0.2%	ND1
OM.7A.12.3	o/w>120 - <=130 %	226	ND1	0.1%	ND1
OM.7A.12.4	o/w>130 - <=140 %	105	ND1	0.1%	ND1
DM.7A.12.5 DM.7A.12.6	o/w >140 - <=150 % o/w >150 %	57 23	ND1 ND1	0.0% 0.0%	ND1 ND1
71VI. / M. 14.0	13. Breakdown by type	% Residential Loans	INDT	U.U%	INDT
M.7A.13.1	Owner occupied	61.0%			
M.7A.13.1	Second home/Holiday houses	3.1%			
M.7A.13.2	Buy-to-let/Non-owner occupied	0.0%			
M.7A.13.4	Other	35.9%			
M.7A.13.4 DM.7A.13.1	o/w Subsidised housing	17.4%			
OM.7A.13.1 OM.7A.13.2	o/w Private rental	12.5%			
OM.7A.13.2 OM.7A.13.3	o/w Multi-family housing	6.1%			
	o/w Buildings under construction	0.0%			
		0.0%			
	A ANI DIIIIAINAC IANA	U.U./0			
	o/w Buildings land				
OM.7A.13.5	14. Loan by Ranking	% Residential Loans			
DM.7A.13.4 DM.7A.13.5 M.7A.14.1 M.7A.14.2					



	7B Commercial Cover Pool				
	15. Loan Size Information	Nominal	Number of Loans	% Commercial Loans	% No. of Loans
M.7B.15.1	Average loan size (000s)	14,957	rumber of Louis	75 Commercial Edulis	70 HOI OI LOUIIS
		,			
	By buckets (mn):				
M.7B.15.2	DKK 0 - 2m	589	518	1.8%	23.1%
M.7B.15.3	DKK 2 - 5m	1,878	558	5.6%	24.9%
M.7B.15.4	DKK 5 - 20m	8,240	781	24.5%	34.8%
M.7B.15.5	DKK 20 - 50m	7,471	248	22.3%	11.1%
M.7B.15.6	DKK 20 - 50m	6,309	93	18.8%	4.1%
M.7B.15.7	> DKK 100m	9,092	47	27.1%	2.1%
M.7B.15.26	Total	33,579	2,245	100.0%	100.0%
	16. Loan to Value (LTV) Information - UNINDEXED	Nominal	Number of Loans	% Commercial Loans	% No. of Loans
M.7B.16.1	Weighted Average LTV (%)	ND1			
	By LTV buckets (mn):				
M.7B.16.2	>0 - <=40 %	ND1	ND1	ND1	ND1
M.7B.16.3	>40 - <=50 %	ND1	ND1	ND1	ND1
M.7B.16.4	>50 - <=60 %	ND1	ND1	ND1	ND1
M.7B.16.5	>60 - <=70 %	ND1	ND1	ND1	ND1
M.7B.16.6	>70 - <=80 %	ND1	ND1	ND1	ND1
M.7B.16.7	>80 - <=90 %	ND1	ND1	ND1	ND1
M.7B.16.8	>90 - <=100 %	ND1	ND1	ND1	ND1
M.7B.16.9	>100%	ND1	ND1	ND1	ND1
M.7B.16.10	Total	ND1	ND1	ND1	ND1
	17. Loan to Value (LTV) Information - INDEXED	Nominal	Number of Loans	% Commercial Loans	% No. of Loans
M.7B.17.1	Weighted Average LTV (%)	58.94%			
NA 7D 47 2	By LTV buckets (mn):	24.000	ND4	CF F9/	ND4
M.7B.17.2	>0 - <=40 %	21,999	ND1	65.5%	ND1
M.7B.17.3	>40 - <=50 %	4,806	ND1	14.3%	ND1
M.7B.17.4	>50 - <=60 %	3,646	ND1	10.9%	ND1
M.7B.17.5	>60 - <=70 %	1,570	ND1	4.7%	ND1
M.7B.17.6	>70 - <=80 %	731	ND1	2.2%	ND1
M.7B.17.7	>80 - <=90 %	368	ND1	1.1%	ND1
M.7B.17.8	>90 - <=100 %	233	ND1	0.7%	ND1
M.7B.17.9	>100%	228	ND1	0.7%	ND1
M.7B.17.10	Total	33,579	ND1	100.0%	ND1
OM.7B.17.1	o/w >100 - <=110 %	130	ND1	0.4%	ND1
OM.7B.17.2	o/w >110 - <=120 %	69	ND1	0.2%	ND1
OM.7B.17.3	o/w >120 - <=130 %	15	ND1	0.0%	ND1
OM.7B.17.4	o/w >130 - <=140 %	9	ND1	0.0%	ND1
OM.7B.17.5	o/w >140 - <=150 %	4	ND1	0.0%	ND1
OM.7B.17.6	o/w >150 %	0	ND1	0.0%	ND1
14.70.43.4	18. Breakdown by Type	% Commercial loans			
M.7B.18.1	Retail	0.0%			
M.7B.18.2	Office	86.2%			
M.7B.18.3	Hotel/Tourism	0.0%			
M.7B.18.4	Shopping malls	0.0%			
M.7B.18.5	Industry	4.2%			
M.7B.18.6	Agriculture	0.1%			
M.7B.18.7	Other commercially used	0.0%			
NA 7D 10 0	Land	0.2%			
IVI./D.10.0					
M.7B.18.8 M.7B.18.9	Property developers / Bulding under construction	0.0%			



C. Harmonised Transparency Template - Glossary

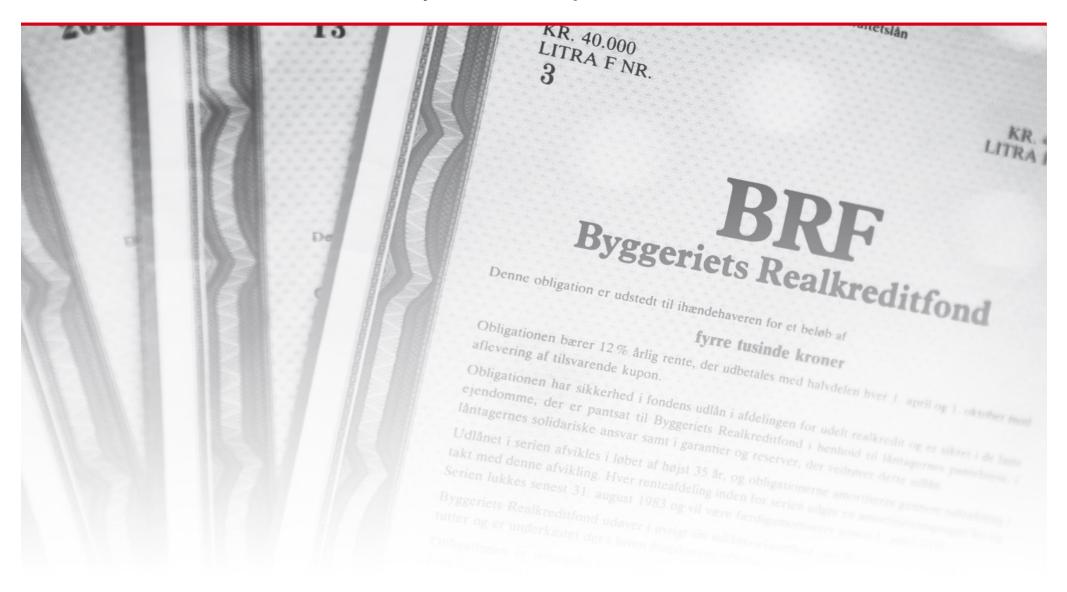
The definitions below reflect the national specificities

Find the above the service of the function for the service of the function feature interface and the function of the service of the function feature interface and the function of the service of the function of the service of the function of the service of the s	Field Number	1. Glossary - Standard Harmonised Items	[Insert Definition Below]
From a bloom where two countering on the first of the dependence on these which page by present a countering to the first of the present of the countering of the first of the present of the countering of the first of the present of the countering of the first of the countering of the countering of the first of the countering of the countering of the first of the countering	HG.1.2	OC Calculation: Legal minimum	Minimum legal required OC of RWA
He 1.4 Interest Rate Types Interest Rate Rate Types Interest Rate Rate Rate Rate Rate Rate Rate Rat			These are loans where instalments and outstanding debt are adjusted with the development of an index which typically reflects trends in consumer prices. The loan type was introduced in Denmark in 1982. All Danish index loans have index semi-annual payment dates (January 1st and July 1st). Index loans are offered as cash loans. The maturity depends on the loan type. Especially
HG.1.4 Interest Rate Types Part			The long-term – typically 30-year – fixed-rate, callable loan is considered the most traditional mortgage loan. With this loan, the borrower knows in advance the fixed repayments throughout the term of the loan. The long-term fixed-rate mortgage loan has a prepayment option which may be exercised in two ways, i.e. the borrowers may prepay their outstanding debt at a price of 100 (par) or the borrowers may purchase the underlying bonds in the financial markets and deliver them to the mortgage bank. This
He laborate manges at generally where of an evotine, an instant has a trie in these are interest and economic productions and the laborate and order and included in a restrict and conditions and the laborate and both and the laborate and the la	HG.1.4	Interest Rate Types	Adjustable-rate mortgages (ARMs) were introduced in 1996 and the main advantage of ARMs is that interest rates are generally lower than those of fixed-rate loans when raised. The interest rate is generally reset at a frequency of 1, 3, 5 or 10 years and the underlying bonds are replaced by new bonds. The yield of the new bonds determines the loan rate for the period until the next interest rate reset. The lower initial loan rate should therefore be weighed against the risk that it will increase during the loan term. An ARM may be prepaid at a price of 100 in connection with each interest rate reset. Alternatively, the borrower may prepay the loan by purchasing the bonds on market terms – as with all mortgage loans. This loan type is also offered with interest-only
He case some where the rate changes at generally these or a month. The elevants and colling commissate less six clubs. Expectations are considered to the contractual and for open commissate less six clubs. Expected maturity defined? What assumptions e.g., in terms of property affined in the contractual and for expected maturity defined? What assumptions e.g., in terms of property affined in the contractual and for expected maturity defined? What assumptions e.g., in terms of property properties? etc.] HG 1.5 Maturity Buckets of Cover assets (i.e. low is the contractual and for expected maturity defined? What assumptions e.g., in terms of property properties? etc.) HG 1.6 Maturity Buckets of Cover assets (i.e. low is the contractual and for expected maturity defined? What assumptions e.g., in terms of property properties? etc.) HG 1.7 LTVs: Definition HG 1.7 LTVs: Definition LTVs: Applied property/shipping valuation for property/shipping valuation techniques, including whether use of index, Automated Valuation Model (AVM) or on-site audits LTVs: Applied property/shipping valuation techniques, including whether use of index, Automated Valuation how you address interest rate and currency risk) Keplain Now mortgage types are defined whether for residential housing, multi-family housing, commercial real estate, etc. Same for shipping where relevant and currency risk) Keplain Now mortgage types are defined whether for residential housing, multi-family housing, commercial real estate, etc. Same for shipping where relevant in the properties of the property of the properties of the property of the property of the property of the properties of the property of the			The loan rate changes at generally three or six months. In addition, this loan type differs from ARMs as this interest rate depends on a reference rate, ie an interest rate determined in another market. The reference rate of DKK-denominated loans is CIBOR (Copenhagen Interbank Offered Rate) or CITA (Copenhagen Interbank Tomorrow/Next Average), an interest rate which is quoted
Maturity Buckets of Cover assets [i.e. how is the contractual and/or expected maturity defined? What assumptions eg. in terms of prepayments? etc.] Maturity Buckets of Covered Bonds [i.e. how is the contractual and/or expected maturity defined? What assumptions eg. in terms of prepayments? etc.] Maturity Buckets of Covered Bonds [i.e. how is the contractual and/or expected maturity defined? What maturity structure (hard builde, soft buildet, conditional pass through?) Under what conditions/circumstances? Etc.] Mig. 1.7 LTVs: Definition HG.1.8 LTVs: Calculation of property/shipping value LTVs: Applied property/shipping value LTVs: Applied property/shipping valuation techniques, including whether use of index, Automated Valuation Model (AVM) or on-site audits HG.1.11 Explain how mortgage types are defined whether for residential housing multi-family housing. Commercial rail estate, etc. Same for shipping where relevant HG.1.12 Nor applicable for the jurisdiction Non-performing loans A loan is categorised as non-performing when a borrower neglects a payment falling to pay instalments and control to list and the present time No Non-performing loans A loan is categorised as non-performing when a borrower neglects a payment falling to pay instalments and control to list and the present time No Non-performing loans A loan is categorised as non-performing when a borrower neglects a payment falling to pay instalments and control to list and the present time No Non-performing loans A loan is categorised as non-performing when a borrower neglects a payment falling to pay instalments and control to list and the present time No Land Research of the jurisdiction No Land Research of the jurisdiction No Land Research of the jurisdiction No Land Research of the jurisdiction No Land Research of the jurisdiction No Land Research of the jurisdiction No Land Research of the jurisdiction No Land Research of the jurisdiction No Land Research of the jurisdiction No Land Research of the jurisdiction No Land Research			These are loans where the rate changes at generally three or six months. The reference rate of DKK-denominated loans is CIBOR (Copenhagen Interbank Offered Rate) or CITA (Copenhagen Interbank Tomorrow/Next Average), an interest rate which is quoted daily by OMX NASDAQ Capped floaters: It is possible to get a loan with a floating interest rate which cannot exceed a certain level (cap). In this way, the borrower hedges against major interest rate increases. If a loan has a cap of 6%, then the interest rate can never be higher than 6%. The loan rate will track Cibor (or Euribor / Cita), as long as it does not exceed 6%. A floating-rate loan may be prepaid in two ways:
HG.1.5 expected maturity defined? What assumptions eg, in terms of prepayments? etc.] Maturity Buckets of Covered Bonds [i.e. how is the contractual and/or expected maturity defined? What maturity structure (hard bullet, soft bullet, conditional pass through)? Under what conditions/circumstances? Etc.] HG.1.7 LTVs: Definition LTVs: Definition LTVs: Calculation of property/shipping value HG.1.9 LTVs: Applied property/shipping valuation techniques, including whether use of index, Automated Valuation Model (AVM) or on-site audits HG.1.10 LTVs: Fequency and time of last valuation Minimum once pr. year for commercial properties. Minimum once every third year for owner occupied. Explain how mortgage types are defined whether for residential housing, multi-family housing, commercial real estate, etc. Same for shipping where relevant HG.1.11 Non-performing loans A loan is categorised as non-performing when a borrower neglects a payment failing to pay instalments at (MG.1.1) OHG.1.1 Not applicable for the jurisdiction Not relevant for the issuer and/or CB programme at the present time NOT and an analysis of expectant and reported. Early repayments and cannot be anticipated by issuer. Only contratual maturity is relevant and reported. Early repayments and cannot be anticipated by issuer. Only contratual maturity is relevant and reported. Early repayments and cannot be anticipated by issuer. Only contratual maturity is relevant and reported. Early repayments and cannot be anticipated by issuer. Only contratual maturity is relevant and reported. Early repayments and cannot be anticipated by issuer. IT is prepayently in categories and cannot be anticipated by issuer. Only contratual maturity is relevant and reported. Early repayments and cannot be anticipated by issuer. IT is prepayments and reported. Early repayments and reported. Early repayments and cannot be anticipated by issuer. Only contratual maturity is relevant and reported. Early repayments and cannot be anticipated by issuer. Only contratua			Other:
HG.1.6 bullet, conditional pass through)? Under what conditions/drcumstances? Etc.] HG.1.7 LTVs: Definition LTVs: Definition LTVs: Definition LTVs: Speries of index, Automated Valuation of property/shipping value HG.1.9 LTVs: Applied property/shipping valuation techniques, including whether use of index, Automated Valuation Model (AVM) or on-site audits HG.1.10 LTVs: Frequency and time of last valuation Explain how mortgage types are defined whether for residential housing, multi-family housing, commercial real estate, etc. Same for shipping where relevant HG.1.12 Hedging Strategy (please explain how you address interest rate and currency risk) HG.1.13 Non-performing loans A loan is categorised as non-performing when a borrower neglects a payment falling to pay instalments at OHG.1.1 OHG.1.1 NPV assumptions (when stated) Not relevant for the issuer and/of CG Porgramment at the present time Not available at the present time 3. Glossary - Extra national and/or issuer items (Insert Definition Below)	HG.1.5	expected maturity defined? What assumptions eg, in terms of	
HG.1.7 LTVs: Centration means that, if the loan is first rank, it is distributed proportionally by bracket size from 0 to the marginal HG.1.8 LTVs: Calculation of property/shipping value HG.1.9 LTVs: Applied property/shipping valuation techniques, including whether use of index, Automated Valuation Model (AVM) or on-site audits HG.1.10 LTVs: Frequency and time of last valuation Minimum once pr. year for commercial properties. Minimum once every third year for owner occupied. Explain how mortgage types are defined whether for residential housing, multi-family housing, commercial real estate, etc. Same for shipping where relevant HG.1.11 Hedging Strategy (please explain how you address interest rate and currency risk) HG.1.13 Non-performing loans A loan is categorised as non-performing when a borrower neglects a payment failing to pay instalments at /or interests. OHG.1.1 NPV assumptions (when stated) ND1 HG.2.1 Not applicable for the jurisdiction Not relevant for the issuer and/or CB programme at the present time ND2 HG.2.1 OHG.2.1 OHG.2.1 OHG.2.1 OHG.2.1 OHG.2.1 OHG.2.2 OHG.2.1 OHG.2.1 OHG.2.2 OHG.2.3 OHG.2.2 OHG.2.3 OHG.2.3 OHG.2.4 OHG.2.3 OHG.2.3 OHG.2.4 OHG.2.5 OHG.2.4 OHG.2.5 OHG.	HG.1.6	expected maturity defined? What maturity structure (hard bullet, soft bullet, conditional pass through)? Under what conditions/circumstances?	
HG.1.9 LTVs: Applied property/shipping valuation Model (AVM) or on-site audits HG.1.10 LTVs: Frequency and time of last valuation Explain how mortgage types are defined whether for residential housing, multi-family housing, commercial real estate, etc. Same for shipping where relevant HG.1.11 Hedging Strategy (please explain how you address interest rate and currency risk) HG.1.13 Non-performing loans HG.1.1 NPV assumptions (when stated) OHG.1.1 OHG.1.2 OHG.1.3 OHG.1.4 OHG.1.5 OHG.1.5 Not applicable for the jurisdiction HG.2.1 Not applicable for the jurisdiction Not relevant for the issuer and/or CB programme at the present time HG.2.3 Not available at the present time 3. Glossary - Extra national and/or Issuer Items [Insert Definition Below]	HG.1.7	LTVs: Definition	LTV is reportet continuously. The loans are distributed from the start ltv of the loan to the marginal ltv. This means that, if the loan is first rank, it is distributed proportionally by bracket size from 0 to the marginal
HG.1.10 LTVs: Frequency and time of last valuation Explain how mortgage types are defined whether for residential housing, multi-family housing, commercial real estate, etc. Same for shipping where relevant HG.1.11 Hedging Strategy (please explain how you address interest rate and currency risk) HG.1.13 Non-performing loans A loan is categorised as non-performing when a borrower neglects a payment failing to pay instalments at / or interests. OHG.1.1 OHG.1.2 OHG.1.3 OHG.1.4 OHG.1.5 OHG.1.5 Not applicable for the jurisdiction HG.2.1 Not applicable for the jurisdiction Not applicable at the present time Not available at th	HG.1.8	LTVs: Calculation of property/shipping value	
Explain how mortgage types are defined whether for residential housing, multi-family housing, commercial real estate, etc. Same for shipping where relecvant HG.1.12 Hedging Strategy (please explain how you address interest rate and currency risk) HG.1.13 Non-performing loans Non-performing loans NPV assumptions (when stated) NPV assumptions (when stated) ND1 ND1 HG.2.1 HG.2.1 HG.2.1 Not applicable for the jurisdiction HG.2.2 HG.2.3 HG.2.1 Not relevant for the issuer and/or CB programme at the present time HG.2.1 HG.2.1 HG.2.1 OHG.2.1 OHG.2.1 OHG.2.1 OHG.2.2 Solossary - Extra national and/or Issuer Items Insert Definition Below]	HG.1.9		
HG.1.12 multi-family housing, commercial real estate, etc. Same for shipping where relevant relevant primary use. HG.1.12 Hedging Strategy (please explain how you address interest rate and currency risk) HG.1.13 Non-performing loans A loan is categorised as non-performing when a borrower neglects a payment failing to pay instalments at / or interests. OHG.1.1 NPV assumptions (when stated) ND1 OHG.1.2 OHG.1.3 OHG.1.4 OHG.1.5 Usual HG.2.1 Not applicable for the jurisdiction Not relevant for the issuer and/or CB programme at the present time ND2 HG.2.3 Not relevant for the issuer and/or CB programme at the present time ND2 HG.2.1 OHG.2.1 OHG.2.2 Not available at the present time Insert Definition Below]	HG.1.10	LTVs: Frequency and time of last valuation	Minimum once pr. year for commercial properties. Minimum once every third year for owner occupied.
HG.1.12 currency risk) HG.1.13 Non-performing loans A loan is categorised as non-performing when a borrower neglects a payment failing to pay instalments at / or interests. OHG.1.1 NPV assumptions (when stated) ND1 OHG.1.2 OHG.1.3 OHG.1.4 OHG.1.5 The state of the person for No Data Value HG.2.1 Not applicable for the jurisdiction ND1 HG.2.2 Not relevant for the issuer and/or CB programme at the present time ND2 HG.2.1 OHG.2.1 OHG.2.1 OHG.2.1 OHG.2.1 OHG.2.2 Saccosing the person time ND3 HG.2.1 OHG.2.1 Insert Definition Below]	HG.1.11	multi-family housing, commercial real estate, etc. Same for shipping where	The Danish FSA sets guidelines for the grouping of property in categories. Property type is determined by its primary use.
HG.1.13 Non-performing loans /or interests. OHG.1.1 NPV assumptions (when stated) ND1 OHG.1.2 OHG.1.3 OHG.1.4 OHG.1.5 C. Reason for No Data Value HG.2.1 Not applicable for the jurisdiction ND1 HG.2.2 Not relevant for the issuer and/or CB programme at the present time ND2 HG.2.3 Not available at the present time ND3 HG.2.1 OHG.2.1 OHG.2.1 OHG.2.2 OHG.2.2 OHG.2.3 OHG.2.1 OHG.2.1 OHG.2.2 OHG.2.2 3. Glossary - Extra national and/or Issuer Items [Insert Definition Below]	HG.1.12	Hedging Strategy (please explain how you address interest rate and	
OHG.1.1 NPV assumptions (when stated) OHG.1.2 OHG.1.3 OHG.1.4 OHG.1.5	HG.1.13	Non-performing loans	A loan is categorised as non-performing when a borrower neglects a payment failing to pay instalments and / or interests.
HG.2.1 Not applicable for the jurisdiction ND1 HG.2.2 Not relevant for the issuer and/or CB programme at the present time ND2 HG.2.3 Not available at the present time ND3 HG.2.1 OHG.2.1 OHG.2.2 3. Glossary - Extra national and/or Issuer Items [Insert Definition Below]	OHG.1.2 OHG.1.3 OHG.1.4	NPV assumptions (when stated)	
HG.2.2 Not relevant for the issuer and/or CB programme at the present time HG.2.3 Not available at the present time HG.2.1 OHG.2.1 OHG.2.2 3. Glossary - Extra national and/or Issuer Items ND2 ND3 Insert Definition Below			
OHG.2.2 3. Glossary - Extra national and/or Issuer Items [Insert Definition Below]	HG.2.2 HG.2.3 HG.2.1	Not relevant for the issuer and/or CB programme at the present time	ND2
		2 Classom. Entropolitical and for large	
	HG.3.1		

ECBC Label Template

Capital Centre E, Q1 2017

Published 2 May 2017 • Data per 31 March 2017







3?Fkredit

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As of **31 March 2017**

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Key Concepts

X1 Key Concepts Explanation
X2 Key Concept Explanation
X3 General explanation

Volentary information

V1 Regulatory requirement

This transparency template is compliant with the requirements in CRR 129(7) and is used with ECBC labelled covered bonds issues by the three issuer categories below.

Mandatory tables

Please note that not all tables are applicable to each issuer type and that some information is optional. Information on applicability is given below and where relevant in connection with the tables in the template.

Specialised mortgage banks

Tables A, G1.1, G2-4, M1-M12, X1-3

Ship finance institutes

Tables A, G1.1, G2-4, S1-S13, X1-3

Non-specialised bank CBs issuers

Tables G1.1 (except totall capital covarage), G2-4, B1-B1, X1-3

Voluntary tables

The issuer can insert voluntary tables that contain information in addition to what is contained in the Danish ECBC label tamplate. It shall be possible to distinguish mandatory an voluntory tables.

The voluntary tables must be named V1....Vn, where n is the number af voluntary tables.

Voluntary tables must be maked with a colur different from the colour used forrthe mandatory talbles in the Danish ECBC label tamplate.



Table A. General Issuer Detail



Key information regarding issuers' balance sheet

(DKKbn – except Tier 1 and Solvency ratio)	Q1 2017	Q4 2016	Q3 2016	Q2 2016
Total Balance Sheet Assets	307.5	307.0	304.7	293.6
Total Customer Loans(fair value)	288.8	278.4	276.7	269.0
of which: Used/registered for covered bond collateral pool	288.2	277.8	276.0	268.3
Tier 1 Ratio (%)	18.3%	19.0%	18.3%	18.1%
Solvency Ratio (%)	19.0%	19.0%	18.3%	17.9%
Outstanding Covered Bonds (fair value)	295.1	283.7	289.0	276.0
Outstanding Senior Unsecured Liabilities	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Senior Secured Bonds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guarantees (e.g. provided by states, municipals, banks)	36.9	37.1	37.5	36.3
Net loan losses (Net loan losses and net loan loss provisions)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Value of acquired properties / ships (temporary possessions, end quarter)	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Customer loans (mortgage) (DKKbn)				
Total customer loans (market value)	282.7	273.3	269.6	262.5
Composition by				
Maturity				
- 0 <= 1 year	0.9	0.6	1.5	1.5
- < 1 <= 5 years	1.5	2.5	2.8	2.9
- over 5 years	280.2	270.2	265.3	258.1
Currency				
- DKK	282.4	272.9	269.2	262.1
- EUR	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
- USD	-	-	-	-
- Other	-	-	-	-
customer type				
 Residential (owner-occ., private rental, corporate housing, holiday 	197.4	188.7	186.2	180.0
houses)				
 Commercial (office and business, industry, agriculture, 	37.5	37.0	36.5	36.6
manufacture, social and cultural, ships)				
- Subsidised	47.8	47.6	46.9	45.8
eligibility as covered bond collateral	282.7	273.3	269.6	262.5
Non-performing loans (See definition in table X1)	0.21	0.22	0.36	0.29
Loan loss provisions (sum of total individual and group wise loss provisions, end of	0.22	0.38	0.45	0.52
quarter)	0.22	0.56	0.45	0.32



Table G1.1 – General cover pool information



DKKbn / Percentage of nominal outstanding CB	Q1 2017	Q4 2016	Q3 2016	Q2 2016	
Nominal cover pool (total value)	278.4	265.0	265.5	249.7	
Transmission or liquidation proceeds to CB holders (for I	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Overcollateralisation		16.9	15.7	16.1	14.1
Overcollateralisation ratio	Total	6.6	6.4	6.8	6.2
	Mandatory (percentage of risk weigted assets, general, by law)	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%
Nominal value of outstanding CBs		261.5	249.3	249.4	235.6
	hereof amount maturing 0-1 day	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Proceeds from senior secured debt		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Proceeds from senior unsecured debt		3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
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	0.0
Core tier 1 capital invested in gilt-edged securities		11.1	9.9	10.3	8.3
Total capital coverage (rating compliant capital)		14.8	13.6	14.1	12.1
Loan loss provisions (cover pool level - shown in Table A	on issuer level) - Optional	0.18	0.32	0.37	0.46

Table G2 – Outstanding CBs

DKKbn / Percentage of nominal outstanding CBs		Q1 2017	Q4 2016	Q3 2016	Q2 2016
Nominal value of outstanding CBs		261.5	249.3	249.4	235.6
Fair value of outstanding CBs (marked value)		265.1	252.5	254.2	239.6
Maturity of issued CBs	0-1 day	-	-	-	-
	1 day - < 1 year	53.0	43.9	48.7	42.2
	1 year				
	> 1 and ≤ 2 years	33.2	26.6	29.3	30.3
	> 2 and ≤ 3 years	42.4	47.6	56.5	58.5
	> 3 and ≤ 4 years	22.0	18.4	14.0	15.1
	> 4 and ≤ 5 years	9.8	13.5	10.1	10.0
	5-10 years	17.2	17.6	11.8	5.6
	10-20 years	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.0
	> 20 years	78.6	76.1	74.7	68.9
Amortisation profile of issued CBs	Bullet	49.3%	48.5%	48.6%	48.5%
	Annuity	50.8%	51.5%	51.4%	51.5%
	Serial	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Interest rate profile of issued CBs	Fixed rate (Fixed rate constant for more than 1 year)	86.8%	88.2%	90.1%	90.1%
	Floating rate (Floating rate constant for less than 1 year)	13.0%	11.6%	9.7%	9.2%
	Capped floating rate	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%
Currency denomination profile of issued CBs	DKK	248.3	237.5	244.4	235.4
	EUR	16.8	15.0	9.8	4.2
	SEK	-	-	-	-
	CHF	-	-	-	-
	NOK	-	-	-	-
	USD	-	-	-	-
	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 G2.1a-f – Cover assets and maturity structure

Table G2.1a - Assets other than the loan portfolio in the cover pool

Rating/maturity	AAA	AA+	AA	AA-	A+	Α	A-	BBB+	etc.	Not rated
Gilt-edged secutities / rating compliant capital	14.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0- <u>≤</u> 1 year	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
>1- <u><</u> 5 years	11.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
> 5 years	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table G2.1b - Assets other than the loan portfolio in the cover pool

Rating/type of cover asset	AAA	AA+	AA	AA-	A+	Α	A-	BBB+	etc.	Not rated
Exposures to/guaranteed by govenments etc. in EU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-
Exposures to/guaranteed by govenments etc. third countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Exposure to credit institute credit quality step 1	14.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ı	-
Exposure to credit institute credit quality step 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-
Exposure to credit institute credit quality step 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ı	-
Total	14.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table G2.1c - Assets other than the loan portfolio in the cover pool

Maturity structure/Type of cover asset	0- <u><</u> 1 year	>1- <u><</u> 5 years	>5 years	Total
Exposures to/guaranteed by govenments etc. in EU	-	•	1	-
Exposures to/guaranteed by govenments etc. third countries	-	•	•	-
Exposure to credit institute credit quality step 1	2.6	11.4	0.9	14.8
Exposure to credit institute credit quality step 2	-	•	1	-
Exposure to credit institute credit quality step 3	-	-	-	-
Total	2.6	11.4	0.9	14.8

Table G2.1d - Assets other than the loan portfolio in the cover pool

·	<u> </u>	
	I	
I()than accord total (dictributed and rate attor:	total assets in credit institution and cover pool)	 1 211

Table G2.1e - Derivatives at programme level (not subordinated / pari passu with covered bonds)

0- <u><</u> 1 year	19.62
>1- <u><</u> 5 years	8.52
> 5 years	22.21
Total	50.35

Table G2.1f - Other Derivatives (subordinated)

0- <u><</u> 1 year	-
>1- <u><</u> 5 years	-
> 5 years	-
Total	-

Table G2.2 – Interest and currency risk

Total value of loans funded in cover pool (DKKbn)	256.2
Match funded (without interest and/or currency risk)	91.1%
Completely hedged with derivatives	8.9%
Un-hedged interest rate risk	0.0%
Un-hedged currency risk	0.0%
- Of which EUR	0.0%
- Of which DKK	0.0%
- Of which	0.0%

Table G3 – Legal ALM (balance principle) adherence¹

		Issue adherence
General balance principle		х

Specific balance principle

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?		х

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

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





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

Table M1/B1

Number	of loans by property	category									
						Manufacturing					
	Owner-occupied		Subsidised	Cooperative		and Manual	Office and	Soc	ial and cultural		
	homes	Holiday houses	Housing	Housing	Private rental	Industries	Business	Agriculture	purposes	Other	Total
Total	111,726	9,668	3,396	1,267	2,886	163	1,885	14	129	54	131,188
In %	85.2%	7.4%	2.6%	1.0%	2.2%	0.1%	1.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	

Table M2/B2

Lending	by property category	, DKKbn									
						Manufacturing					
	Owner-occupied		Subsidised	Cooperative		and Manual	Office and	Soc	cial and cultural		
	homes	Holiday houses	Housing	Housing	Private rental	Industries	Business	Agriculture	purposes	Other	Total
Total	135.8	6.8	38.7	13.6	27.8	1.4	28.9	0.0	3.1	0.1	256.2
In %	53.0%	2.7%	15.1%	5.3%	10.8%	0.6%	11.3%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	

Table M3/B3

Lending, by loan size, DKKbn

	DKK 0 - 2m	DKK 2 - 5m	DKK 5 - 20m	DKK 20 - 50m	DKK 50 - 100m	> DKK 100m	Total
Total	95.7	52.7	35.5	29.7	18.9	23.8	256.2
In %	37.4%	20.6%	13.8%	11.6%	7.4%	9.3%	_



Table M4a/B4a

NI Cuit		77	kredi	it
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Lending, by-loan to-value (LTV), current pr	operty value, DK	Kbn								
					Per cen	rt				
	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	43.0	40.4	32.1	11.0	6.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.8
Holiday houses	2.5	2.3	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subsidised Housing	26.4	6.9	3.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Cooperative Housing	4.5	3.6	2.6	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4
Private rental	7.7	7.7	6.9	2.8	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Manufacturing and Manual Industries	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
Office and Business	9.6	9.1	7.6	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Agricultutal properties	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Properties for social and cultural purposes	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	95.6	71.4	55.4	17.0	9.9	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.7	2.0

Table M4b/B4b

Landing by large to valve (LTV) assurant m										
Lending, by-loan to-value (LTV), current p	roperty value, pe	rcent			Dorson	+				
	0 - 19,9	20 - 39,9	40 - 59,9	60 - 69,9	Per cen 70 - 79,9	80 - 84,9	85 - 89,9	90 - 94,9	95 - 100	> 100
	0 - 13,3	20 - 39,9	40 - 35,5	00 - 05,5	70 - 73,3	80 - 84,5	85 - 85,5	30 - 34,3	93 - 100	> 100
Owner-occupied homes	31.7%	29.7%	23.7%	8.1%	4.5%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%
Holiday houses	36.8%	34.1%	23.1%	3.2%	1.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%
Subsidised Housing	68.4%	17.9%	9.8%	1.3%	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.9%
Cooperative Housing	33.3%	26.3%	19.2%	7.5%	6.0%	1.9%	1.3%	1.1%	0.9%	2.6%
Private rental	27.6%	27.7%	24.8%	10.0%	6.1%	1.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%
Manufacturing and Manual Industries	33.2%	31.7%	23.3%	5.4%	3.3%	1.2%	0.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%
Office and Business	33.1%	31.4%	26.4%	4.6%	2.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%
Agricultutal properties	36.2%	29.4%	24.8%	8.2%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Properties for social and cultural purposes	44.5%	30.6%	14.7%	5.1%	3.2%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%
Other	43.2%	30.1%	15.1%	6.1%	4.8%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Total	37.3%	27.9%	21.6%	6.7%	3.9%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.8%

Table M4c/B4c

Lending, by-loan to-value (LTV), current pro	operty value, DK	Kbn (Entire loar	entered under	the top LTV bro	icket)						
					Per cer	nt					
	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	Avg. LTV
Owner-occupied homes	2.5	13.1	31.2	25.9	37.5	12.4	3.0	2.4	1.9	6.1	65.9%
Holiday houses	0.1	0.8	3.5	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	57.8%
Subsidised Housing	22.1	4.7	8.2	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	43.4%
Cooperative Housing	1.2	2.8	2.4	1.2	2.1	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.4	61.9%
Private rental	0.7	2.5	3.9	6.3	6.6	3.3	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.8	69.2%
Manufacturing and Manual Industries	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	62.3%
Office and Business	0.8	4.0	11.7	6.7	2.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.8	59.7%
Agricultutal properties	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	62.3%
Properties for social and cultural purposes	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	50.9%
Other	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	52.6%
Total	27.8	28.6	62.6	43.4	50.6	18.5	5.3	4.3	3.2	12.0	61.5%

Table M4d/B4d

Lending, by-loan to-value (LTV), current pr	operty value, PE	R CENT (Entire la	oan entered und	der the top LTV	bracket)						
					Per cer	nt					
	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	Avg. LTV
Owner-occupied homes	1.9%	9.6%	23.0%	19.1%	27.6%	9.1%	2.2%	1.7%	1.4%	4.5%	65.9%
Holiday houses	1.4%	11.1%	51.6%	19.5%	7.4%	2.5%	1.7%	1.3%	0.9%	2.5%	57.8%
Subsidised Housing	57.1%	12.1%	21.1%	4.0%	2.5%	1.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	1.5%	43.4%
Cooperative Housing	8.7%	20.6%	17.7%	8.5%	15.7%	10.0%	2.9%	2.8%	2.5%	10.6%	61.9%
Private rental	2.5%	9.1%	14.1%	22.8%	23.9%	11.9%	4.4%	3.0%	2.0%	6.4%	69.2%
Manufacturing and Manual Industries	2.2%	11.9%	40.0%	11.3%	10.8%	5.2%	4.9%	5.1%	6.2%	2.3%	62.3%
Office and Business	2.9%	13.7%	40.5%	23.0%	8.1%	2.0%	1.5%	1.5%	0.5%	6.4%	59.7%
Agricultutal properties	0.0%	14.0%	10.2%	47.8%	24.0%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	62.3%
Properties for social and cultural purposes	11.2%	19.6%	36.6%	10.3%	8.9%	6.9%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	4.0%	50.9%
Other	0.0%	29.1%	23.8%	3.3%	25.3%	16.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	52.6%
Total	10.8%	11.2%	24.5%	16.9%	19.7%	7.2%	2.1%	1.7%	1.2%	4.7%	61.5%



3?Fkredit

Table M5/B5 - Total

Lending by region, DKKbn

	Greater Copenhagen area	Remaining Zealand & Bornholm	Northern Jutland (Region	Eastern Jutland (Region	Southern Jutland & Funen		
	(Region Hovedstaden)	(Region Sjælland)	Nordjylland)	Midtjylland)	(Region Syddanmark)	Outside Denmark	Total
Owner-occupied homes	56.7	19.5	9.1	31.4	17.8	1.3	135.8
Holiday houses	1.7	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.1	-	6.8
Subsidised Housing	20.3	3.9	4.6	4.9	5.0	-	38.7
Cooperative Housing	11.0	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	-	13.6
Private rental	13.4	1.8	1.5	4.8	6.2	-	27.8
Manufacturing and Manual							
Industries	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	-	1.4
Office and Business	15.2	2.2	1.8	5.6	4.1	-	28.9
Agricultutal properties	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.0
Properties for social and cultural							
purposes	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.3	-	3.1
Other	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.1
Total	120.6	30.5	18.3	50.0	35.4	1.3	256.2



Table M6/B6

Lending by loan type - IO Loans, DKKbn

37	r Ki	rea	It

						Manufacturing					
	Owner-occupied		Subsidised	Cooperative		and Manual	Office and		Social and		
	homes	Holiday houses	Housing	Housing	Private rental	Industries	Business	Agriculture cultur	ral purposes	Other	Total
Index Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fixed-rate to maturity	11.6	0.3	0.1	2.2	2.2	-	0.8	-	0.2	0.0	17.3
Fixed-rate shorter period than											
maturity (ARM's etc.)	45.5	2.6	0.1	5.1	12.3	0.2	12.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	78.5
- rate fixed ≤ 1 year	22.7	1.5	-	0.0	2.3	0.1	2.9	0.0	-	0.0	29.6
- rate fixed > 1 and ≤ 3 years	12.3	0.6	-	0.2	2.4	0.1	2.2	-	-	0.0	17.7
- rate fixed > 3 and ≤ 5 years	9.7	0.5	0.1	1.1	4.9	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.1	-	21.1
- rate fixed > 5 years	0.8	0.0	0.1	3.8	2.6	-	2.7	-	0.0	-	10.1
Money market based loans	2.3	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4
Non Capped floaters	6.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	5.7	0.1	4.4	-	0.9	-	18.2
Capped floaters	2.5	0.2	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	68.3	3.8	0.3	7.5	20.1	0.3	17.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	119.1

 $^{{}^* \}textbf{Interest-only loans at time of compilation. Interest-only is typically limited to a maximum of 10 years}\\$

Table M7/B7

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

						Manufacturing					
	Owner-occupied		Subsidised	Cooperative		and Manual	Office and		Social and		
	homes	Holiday houses	Housing	Housing	Private rental	Industries	Business	Agriculture cultur	ral purposes	Other	Total
Index Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fixed-rate to maturity	32.3	1.3	20.7	5.4	2.9	0.3	3.8	0.0	1.3	0.0	68.0
Fixed-rate shorter period than											
maturity (ARM's etc.)	33.1	1.7	17.7	0.7	3.9	0.6	4.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	62.6
- rate fixed ≤ 1 year	15.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	19.1
- rate fixed > 1 and ≤ 3 years	9.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	1.2	-	0.1	-	11.8
- rate fixed > 3 and ≤ 5 years	7.6	0.4	16.9	0.3	2.3	0.2	1.7	-	0.3	-	29.5
- rate fixed > 5 years	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5	-	0.0	-	2.3
Money market based loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non Capped floaters	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	2.9	-	0.2	-	5.0
Capped floaters	1.3	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	67.6	3.0	38.4	6.1	7.6	1.1	11.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	137.0

Table M8/B8

Lending by loan type - All loans, DKKbn

						Manufacturing					
	Owner-occupied		Subsidised	Cooperative		and Manual	Office and		Social and		
	homes	Holiday houses	Housing	Housing	Private rental	Industries	Business	Agriculture cultur	ral purposes	Other	Tota
Index Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fixed-rate to maturity	43.9	1.6	20.8	7.5	5.1	0.3	4.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	85.4
Fixed-rate shorter period than											
maturity (ARM's etc.)	78.6	4.3	17.8	5.8	16.2	0.8	17.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	141.1
- rate fixed ≤ 1 year	38.5	2.4	0.2	0.1	2.9	0.4	4.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	48.6
- rate fixed > 1 and ≤ 3 years	21.3	1.0	0.4	0.3	3.0	0.1	3.3	-	0.1	0.0	29.5
- rate fixed > 3 and ≤ 5 years	17.3	0.9	16.9	1.3	7.2	0.2	6.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	50.6
- rate fixed > 5 years	1.5	0.1	0.3	4.1	3.1	0.0	3.2	-	0.1	-	12.4
Money market based loans	2.3	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4
Non Capped floaters	7.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	6.5	0.3	7.3	-	1.1	-	23.3
Capped floaters	3.7	0.3	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	4.0
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	135.8	6.8	38.7	13.6	27.8	1.4	28.9	0.0	3.1	0.1	256.2



Table M9/B9

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

						Manufacturing					
	Owner-occupied		Subsidised	Cooperative		and Manual	Office and		Social and		
	homes	Holiday houses	Housing	Housing	Private rental	Industries	Business	Agriculture cultur	al purposes	Other	Total
< 12 months	15.7	0.5	0.1	0.4	2.3	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	20.5
≥ 12 - ≤ 24 months	18.1	0.7	0.5	0.9	5.1	0.2	2.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	28.4
≥ 24 - ≤ 36 months	29.2	1.4	0.4	0.8	3.3	0.5	2.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	39.0
≥ 36 - ≤ 60 months	14.7	0.8	2.8	0.8	2.7	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	26.7
≥ 60 months	58.1	3.4	34.9	10.7	14.3	0.6	17.7	0.0	1.9	0.0	141.5
Total	135.8	6.8	38.7	13.6	27.8	1.4	28.9	0.0	3.1	0.1	256.2

Table M10/B10

Lending by remaining maturity, DKKbn

						Manufacturing					
	Owner-occupied		Subsidised	Cooperative		and Manual	Office and		Social and		
	homes	Holiday houses	Housing	Housing	Private rental	Industries	Business	Agriculture cultur	al purposes	Other	Total
< 1 Years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.1
≥ 1 - ≤ 3 Years	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	-	-	-	0.9
≥ 3 - ≤ 5 Years	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.3
≥ 5 - ≤ 10 Years	2.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	-	0.0	0.0	4.4
≥ 10 - ≤ 20 Years	19.1	1.1	8.9	0.7	2.6	1.0	11.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	45.9
≥ 20 Years	114.2	5.5	28.8	12.7	24.8	0.2	16.4	0.0	2.1	0.1	204.6
Total	135.8	6.8	38.7	13.6	27.8	1.4	28.9	0.0	3.1	0.1	256.2

Table M11/B11

90 day Non-performing loans by property type, as percentage of total payments, %

						Manufacturing					
	Owner-occupied		Subsidised	Cooperative		and Manual	Office and		Social and		
	homes	Holiday houses	Housing	Housing	Private rental	Industries	Business	Agriculture cultu	ıral purposes	Other	Total
90 day NPL	0.21	0.24	-	-	0.02	-	0.47	-	-	1.36	0.14

Note: 90-days arrear as of Q1 2017 (See definition in table X1)

Table M11a/B11a

90 day Non-performing loans by property type, as percentage of lending, %

-						Manufacturing					
	Owner-occupied		Subsidised	Cooperative		and Manual	Office and		Social and		
	homes	Holiday houses	Housing	Housing	Private rental	Industries	Business	Agriculture culti	ural purposes	Other	Total
90 day NPL	0.20	0.23	-	-	0.01	-	0.55	-	-	1.61	0.18

Note: 90-days arrear as of Q1 2017 (See definition in table X1)

Table M11b/B11b

90 day Non-performing loans by property type, as percentage of lending, by continous LTV bracket, %

						Manufacturing					,
	Owner-occupied		Subsidised	Cooperative		and Manual	Office and		Social and		
	homes	Holiday houses	Housing	Housing	Private rental	Industries	Business	Agriculture cultu	ural purposes	Other	Total
< 60per cent LTV	0.14	0.18	-	-	0.00	-	0.29	-	-	1.61	0.11
60-69.9 per cent LTV	0.02	0.02	-	-	0.00	-	0.05	-	-	-	0.02
70-79.9 per cent LTV	0.02	0.01	-	-	0.00	-	0.05	-	-	-	0.01
80-89.9 per cent LTV	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.00	-	0.05	-	-	-	0.01
90-100 per cent LTV	0.01	0.00	-	-	0.00	-	0.05	-	-	-	0.01
>100 per cent LTV	0.01	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	0.01

Table M12/B12

Realised losses (DKKm)

						Manufacturing					
	Owner-occupied		Subsidised	Cooperative		and Manual	Office and		Social and		
	homes	Holiday houses	Housing	Housing	Private rental	Industries	Business	Agriculture culti	ural purposes	Other	Total
Total realised losses	35.1	1.4	-	-	3.2	-	7.5	-	-	-	47.2

Table M12a/B12a

Realised losses (%)

						Manufacturing					
	Owner-occupied		Subsidised	Cooperative		and Manual	Office and		Social and		
	homes	Holiday houses	Housing	Housing	Private rental	Industries	Business	Agriculture cultu	ıral purposes	Other	Total
Total realised losses, %	0.01	0.00	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	-	0.02

3?Fkredit



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). The Danish FSA sets guidelines for the grouping of property in categories. Example of application of which classifies property as commercial are: Office	s
E.g.: Private rental, Manufacturing and Manual Industries, Offices and Business Agriculture.		
	 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)		
	A loan is categorised as non-performing when a borrower neglects a payment failing to pay instalments and / or interests.	
Describe how you define NPLs	The NPL rate is calculated at different time periods after the original payment date. Standard in Table A is 90 day arrear.	
Explain how you distinguish between performing and nonperforming loans in	Commercial bank CB issuers adhere to the Basel definition of NPL. No distinction made. Asset substitution i not allowed for specialised mortgage banks.	
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	
Are NPLs parts of eligible assets in cover pool? Are NPL parts of non eligible assets in 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.	
Are loans in foreclosure procedure part of eligible assets in cover pool?	For commercial bank CB issuers loans in foreclosure procedure are eligible assets i the cover pool.	n
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 Danish FSA set rules for loss provisioning. In case of objective evidence of impairment provisioning for loss must be made.	



Guaranteed loans (if part of the cover pool) How are the loans guaranteed? Please provide details of guarantors 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 The publication contains two different ways to monitor LTV. One where loans are distributed continuously and one where they are distributed discretely. In both tables the fair value of the loans are distributed into predefined LTV bracket intervals. Table M4a/b4a and M4b/B4b displays the loans continuously. Tat M4c/B4c and M4d/B4d displays the loans discretely. The continuous table(M4a/b4a and M4b/B4b) distributes the loans from the start Itv of the loan to the marginal Itv. This means that, if the loan is first rank, it is	Table X2 Key Concepts Explanation	Issuer specific
Frequency of collateral valuation for the purpose of a continuous file to the purposition of a continuous file file to the service of the continuous file file to the purposition of the continuous file file to the continuous file file to the continuous file file file to the continuous file file file file file file file file	Toy Concepte Explanation	
Frequency of collateral valuation for the suppose of a personal process of the suppose of the su	Guaranteed loans (if part of the cover pool)	
Loan-to-Value (LTV) Loan-to-Value (LTV) The publication contains two different ways to monitor LTV. One where loans are distributed continuously and one where they are distributed discretely. In both basises the fire value of the loans are distributed or practice transfers. But MyAPpid and MyAPpid discretely be and distributed discretely. The certification intelligible (MyAPpid discrete) and MyAPpid discrete transfers the MyAPpid and MyAPpid discretely before decretely. The certification intelligible (MyAPpid discretely) and MyAPpid discretely to the predefine the MyAPpid discretely before decretely and the prior of the prior lines to the marginal to different to the certain with the certain and the prior lines. It is distributed intelligible discretely in the discrete transfer and the MyAPpid distributes the total flar value of each loan into a single 8 to bracket, according to the marginal It of the loan consideration. The discrete table (MMAPpid and MyAPpid distributes the total flar value of each loan into a single 8 to bracket, according to the marginal It of the loan under consideration. Average LVI is exeptited by loan behave categorised by properly type. Exception 1. A proper of collected voluntion for the purpose of according to the marginal It of the loan under consideration. Loan-the loan Loan-the members of the discrete distribution of a loan. Loan-the loan Loan-the loan Loan-the loan in Earl and administration continuously. Example 1 to almost the case where the loan in the according to the marginal It of the loan under constitution of a loan. Loan-the loan Loan-the loan Loan-the loan in Earl and administration continuously. Example 1 to according to the marginal It of the loan under constitution of a loan. Loan-the loan Loan-the loan Loan-the loan in Earl and administration continuously. Loan-the value of the loan Loan-the loan in Earl and LV or Joseph Section 1 to 10		
Trequency of collateral valuation for the purpose of Calculators of Continuously and one where the var of distributed continuously and one where they are distributed discretely. In both trable the fair value of the issuans and distributed into providing of the thoract intervels. Table MalayNea and MalayNea displays the loans discretely. The continuous table(MalayNea and MalayNea) distributed the providing of the continuous table(MalayNea) distributed discretely. The continuous table(MalayNea) by bracket size from 0 to the marginal five to the three or the traction of the providing of the provided of the providing of the provid	Please provide details of guarantors	
In both tables the fair value of the leans are distributed into prodefined LTV bracket intervels. Table M48/544 and M48/544 displays the leans continuously. Tak M45/544 and M48/544 displays the leans to the marginal to the lean to the marginal to. This means that, it he leans to the marginal to distributed propertionally be bracket size from 0 to the marginal to into the predefined brackets. If the leans has prior lies, it is distributed from the marginal to off the lean under consideration. Describe the method on which your LTV calculation The discrete table (M46/545 and M46/5454) distributed consideration. The discrete table (M46/545 and M46/5454) distributed consideration. The discrete table (M46/545 and M46/5454) distributed consideration. Example 1a below shows a case where the leans is first rank and distributed continuously. Example 2 below shows the discrete distribution of a loan. Frequency of cultiforal valuation for the purpose of calculations for the purpose of calculations for the purpose of calculations. Frequency of cultiforal valuation for the purpose of calculations for the purpose of calculations and calculations for the purpose of calculations and calculations for the purpose of calculations and calculations are calculated continuously. Example 1a calculations are calculated calculations and calculations are calculated calculations. Loan-to-value (distribution continuously) 0.10.9 20.39.9 40.59.9 00.69.9 70.79.9 80.84.9 85.89.9 90.94.9 95.100 >100 201.9 20.38.9 40.59.9 60.69.9 70.79.9 80.84.9 85.89.9 90.94.9 95.100 >100 201.9 20.38.9 40.59.9 60.69.9 70.79.9 80.84.9 85.89.9 90.94.9 95.100 >100 201.9 20.38.9 40.59.9 60.69.9 70.79.9 80.84.9 85.89.9 90.94.9 95.100 >100 201.9 20.38.9 40.59.9 60.69.9 70.79.9 80.84.9 85.89.9 90.94.9 95.100 >100 201.9 20.38.9 40.59.9 60.69.9 70.79.9 80.84.9 85.89.9 90.94.9 95.100 >100 201.9 20.38.9 40.59.9 60.69.9 70.79.9 80.84.9 85.89.9 90.94.9 95.100 >100 201.9 20.38.9 40.59.9 60.69.9 70.79.9 80.84.9 85.89.9 90.94.9 95.100 >100 201.9 20.38.9 40.59.	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
Example 1b Example of a proportionally distribution into LTV brackets for a loan with LTV of 75 pct and a loan size of 1 million and no prior liens. Loan-to-value (distribution continuously)	Describe the method on which your LTV calculation	In both tables the fair value of the loans are distributed into predefined LTV bracket intervals. Table M4a/b4a and M4b/B4b displays the loans continuously. Table M4c/B4c and M4d/B4d displays the loans discretely. The continuous table(M4a/b4a and M4b/B4b) distributes the loans from the start ltv of the loan to the marginal ltv. This means that, if the loan is first rank, it is distributed proportionally by bracket size from 0 to the marginal ltv into the predefined brackets. If the loans has prior liens, it is distributed from the marginal ltv of the prior liens to the marginal ltv of the loan under consideration. The discrete table (M4c/b4c and M4d/B4d) distributes the total fair value of each loan into a single ltv bracket, according to the marginal ltv of the loan under consideration. Average LTV is weighted by loan balance categorised by property type. Example 1a below shows a case where the loan is first rank and distributed continuously. Example 1b shows the case where the loans has prior liens and
Explanation Example of a continuous distribution into LTV brackets for a loan with LTV of 75 and a loan size of 1 million with prior liens consisting of a loan with a LTV of 40 pct. Loan-to-value (distribution 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		Explanation Example of a proportionaly distribution into LTV brackets for a loan with LTV of 75 pct and a loan size of 1 million and no prior liens. Loan-to-value (distribution 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
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		Explanation Example of a continuous distribution into LTV brackets for a loan with LTV of 75 and a loan size of 1 million with prior liens consisting of a loan with a LTV of 40 pct. Loan-to-value (distribution 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 >100 571,429 285,714 142,857 Example 2 Explanation Example of discrete ("Sidste krone") distribution into LTV brackets for a loan with LTV of 75 and a loan size of 1 million
		Loan-to-value (discrete/"Sidste krone" distribution)
		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





General explanation	General practice in Danish market			
Table A				
Total Balance Sheet Assets	Total balance sheet assets as reported in the interim or annual reports of the issuer, fair value			
Fotal Customer Loans(fair value)	All mortgage credit loans funded by the issue of covered mortgage bonds or mortgage bonds measured at fair value			
Fier 1 Ratio (%)	The tier 1 capital ratio as stipulated in DFSA regulations			
Solvency Ratio (%)	The solvency ratio as stipulated in DFSA regulations			
Outstanding Covered Bonds (fair value)	The circulating amount of covered bonds (including covered mortgage bonds and mortgage bonds)			
Outstanding Senior Unsecured Liabilities	All outstanding senior unsecured liabilities including any intra-group senior unsecured liabilities to finance OC- and LTV-ratio requirements			
Senior Secured Bonds	Senior secured bonds - formerly known as JCB (§ 15)			
Guarantees (e.g. provided by states, municipals, banks)	All guarantees backing the granted loans provided by e.g. states, municipalities or banks			
Net loan losses (Net loan losses and net loan loss provisions)	The item taken from the issuer's profit & loss account			
Value of acquired properties / ships (temporary possessions, end quarter)	Value as entered in interim and annual reports and as reported to the DFSA; The lower of the carrying amount at the time of classification and the fair value less selling costs.			
Total customer loans (market value)	All mortgage credit loans funded by the issue of covered mortgage bonds or mortgage bonds measured at market value			
Maturity	Maturity distribution of all mortgage credit loans			
Non-performing loans (See definition in table X1)	Please see definition of Non-performing loans in table X1			
Loan loss provisions (sum of total individual and group wise loss provisions, end of	All individual and group wise læoan loss provisions as stated in the issuer's interim and annual accounts			
quarter)				

General explanation	General practice in Danish market
Table G1.1	
Nominal cover pool (total value)	Sum of nominal value of covered bonds + Senior secured debt + capital. Capital is: Additional tier 1 capital (e.g. hybrid core capital) and Core tier 1 capital
Transmission or liquidation proceeds to CB holders (for redemption of CBs maturing 0-1 day)	Liquidity due to be paid out next day in connection with refinancing
Overcollateralisation	Total value of cover pool - nominal value of covered bonds
Senior secured debt	Total nominal value of senior secured debt
Senior unsecured debt	Issuers senior unsecured liabilities targeted to finance OC- and LTV-ratio requirements in cover pool
Tier 2 capital	Subordinated debt
Additional tier 1 capital (e.g. hybrid core capital)	Hybrid Tier 1 capital (perpetual debt instruments).
Core tier 1 capital	Equity capital and retained earnings.

General explanation	General practice in Danish market	The issuer can elaborate on the applied balance priciple.
Table G3		E.g. describe if stricter pratice is applied than required by law
General balance principle	The general balance principle does not require a one-to-one balance between the loan and the bonds issued. This gives the credit institution a wider scope for taking liquidity risk than the more strict specific balance principle.	
	The specific balance principle ensures a one-to-one balance between loans and bonds issued, and is used for the issuance of SDRO, SDO and RO bonds.	
Specific balance principle	The specific balance principle de facto implies full cash flow pass through from borrowers to investors. Under this principle daily loan origination is continuously tapped into the market, and the individual borrower loan rate is determined directly by the bond sales price for the corresponding financing amount of bonds. All	
	borrower payments of interest and principal match the interest and principal payments to investors exactly (borrower payments fall due one day prior to the payments to investors). Redemptions take place by borrowers' buy back of the financing bond in the market at market price, or (for callable bonds) by calling the	
	bond at par. In the latter case the borrower prepayment match the bond draw down.	
	Market risks are thus eliminated under this issuance model (i.e. interest rate risk, prepayment risks, liquidity risks and funding risks). Further, asset substitution is not possible under this issuance model.	

General explanation	General practice in Danish market				
Table G4					
One-to-one balance between terms of granted loans and bonds issued, i.e. daily tap issuance?	Mortgage banks issue and sell bonds to investors, who then fund the loans. During the loan terms, borrowers make principal and interest payments to mortgage banks which transfer the amounts to investors. Mortgage banks charge a margin from the borrower to cover daily operating costs, potential losses, and to make a profit. The margin is a percentage of the outstanding debt which the borrower pays throughout the loan term. The margin rate corresponds to the interest margin of a bank but is generally lower. The issuance is made on a daily basis.				
Pass-through cash flow from borrowers to investors?	Yes, the mortgage bank is an intermediary between persons requiring loans for the purchase of real properties and investors funding the loans by purchasing bonds.				
Asset substitution in cover pool allowed?	No, (due to Danish legislation) asset substitution is not allowed/possible.				

General explanation	Consent was at its its Danish we what
Table M1-M5	General practice in Danish market
Owner-occupied homes	Private owned residentials used by the owner, Max LTV are 80 % (legislation).
Holiday houses	Holiday houses for owners own use or for renting. Max LTV are 60 % (legislation).
Subsidised Housing	Residential renting subsidesed by the goverment. Max LTV 80 %. LTVs above 80 % can be granted against full govermental guarantee,
Cooperative Housing	Residential property owned and administreted by the coopereative and used by the members of the cooperative. Max LTV 80 % (legislation).
Private rental	Residential property rentes out to private tenants. Max LTV 80 % (legislation).
Manufacturing and Manual Industries	Industrial and manufacture buildings and warehouse for own use or for rent. Max LTV are 60 %(legislation).
Office and Business	Office property and retail buildings for own use or for rent. Max LTV are 60 %(legislation).
Agriculture	Property and land for agricultural use. Max LTV 70 % (legislation).
Social and cultural purposes	Property used for education, kindergardens, museum and other buildings for public use. Max LTV are 70 %(legislation).
Other	Property, that can not be placed in the categories above. Max LTV are 70 %(legislation).

General explanation	General practice in Danish market
Table M6-M8	
Index Loans	These are loans where instalments and outstanding debt are adjusted with the development of an index which typically reflects trends in consumer prices. The loan ype was
Fixed-rate loans	The long-term – typically 30-year – fixed-rate, callable loan is considered the most traditional mortgage loan. With this loan, the borrower knows in advance the fixed repayments
Adjustable Rate Mortgages	Adjustable-rate mortgages (ARMs) were introduced in 1996 and the main advantage of ARMs is that interest rates are generally lower than those of fixed-rate loans when raised. The
Money market based loans	The loan rate changes at generally three or six months. In addition, this loan type differs from ARMs as this interest rate depends on a reference rate, ie an interest rate determined
Non Capped floaters	These are loans where the rate changes at generally three or six months. The reference rate of DKK-denominated loans is CIBOR (Copenhagen Interbank Offered Rate) or CITA
Capped floaters	It is possible to get a loan with a floating interest rate which cannot exceed a certain level (cap). In this way, the borrower hedges against major interest rate increases. If a loan has a
Other	Any other loan types, which not comply with the above mentioned.

General explanation	General practice in Danish market			
Table M9-10	General practice in Danish market			
Seasoning	Seasoning defined by duration of customer relationship, calculated from the first disbursement of a mortgage loan.			



Table V1

Regulatory requirement, DKKbn				
	Q1 2017	Q4 2016	Q3 2016	Q2 2016
Risk weighted assets	60.6	57.5	55.9	50.3
Regulatory requirement	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.0

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