Annual Report 2009
Nordea Bank Danmark

Business registration number 13522197

Nordea Bank Danmark A/S is part of the Nordea Group. Nordea's vision is to be a Great European bank, acknowledged for its people, creating superior value for customers and shareholders. We are making it possible for our customers to reach their goals by providing a wide range of products, services and solutions within banking, asset management and insurance. Nordea has around 10 million customers, approx. 1,400 branch offices and a leading net banking position with 5.9 million e-customers. The Nordea share is listed on the NASDAQ OMX Nordic Exchange in Stockholm, Helsinki and Copenhagen.

Contents

The following is a translation of the Danish original document. The original Danish text shall be the governing text for all purposes and in case of any discrepancy the Danish wording shall be applicable.

Key financial figures

Business volumes, key items	2009	Group 2008	Change %	2007
Total operating income, DKKm	17,772	13,727	29	13,292
Total operating expenses, DKKm	-10,458	-8,526	23	-7,758
Profit before loan losses, DKKm	7,314	5,201	41	5,534
Net loan losses, DKKm	-5,113	-1,587	222	47
Net profit for the year, DKKm	1,450	2,721	-47	4,273
Loans to the public, DKKbn	670	613	9	533
Deposits and borrowings from the public, DKKbn	324	316	3	278
of which savings deposits	248	270	-8	233
Equity, DKKbn	30	30	0	30
Total assets, DKKbn	1,033	900	15	838

Ratios and key figures	2009	2008	Change %	2007
Return on equity, %	4.8	9.1		15.1
Cost/income ratio, %	59	62		58
Tier 1 capital ratio, before transition rules[1], %	8.9	9.4		8.7
Total capital ratio, before transition rules[1], %	12.0	12.4		11.6
Tier 1 capital ratio[1], %	7.1	6.5		6.9
Total capital ratio[1], %	9.6	8.6		9.2
Tier 1 capital[1], DKKm	27,885	28,775		28,258
Risk-weighted assets[1], DKKbn	390	440		409
Number of employees[1] (full-time equivalents)	7,964	7,810		7,469

[1] End of period.

Business volumes, key items	2009	Parent company 2008	Change %	2007
Total operating income, DKKm	16,044	11,798	36	11,446
Total operating expenses, DKKm	-10,131	-8,246	23	-7,441
Profit before loan losses, DKKm	5,913	3,551	67	4,005
Net loan losses, DKKm	-4,815	-1,456	231	116
Net profit for the year, DKKm	600	1,556	-61	3,067
Loans to the public, DKKbn	369	348	6	294
Deposits and borrowings from the public, DKKbn	315	318	-1	281
Equity, DKKbn	22	23	-4	24
Total assets, DKKbn	924	750	23	681

Ratios and key figures	2009	2008	Change %	2007
Return on equity, %	2.6	6.6		13.3
Cost/income ratio, %	63	70		65
Tier 1 capital ratio, before transition rules[1], %	9.7	9.4		8.5
Total capital ratio, before transition rules[1], %	13.2	12.5		11.5
Tier 1 capital ratio[1], %	8.2	7.0		7.4
Total capital ratio[1], %	11.2	9.4		9.9
Tier 1 capital[1], DKKm	28,411	27,818		27,042
Risk-weighted assets[1], DKKbn	345	395		368
Number of employees[1] (full-time equivalents)	7,280	7,515		7,177

[1] End of period.

Business definitions

These definitions apply to the descriptions in the Annual Report.

Capital base
The capital base includes the sum of the Tier 1 capital and the supplementary capital consisting of subordinated loans, after deduction of the negative difference between expected losses and provisions.

Tier 1 capital
The proportion of the capital base, which includes consolidated shareholders' equity excluding proposed dividend, deferred tax assets as well as intangible assets in the banking operations and half of the expected shortfall deduction. Subsequent to the approval of the supervisory authorities, Tier 1 capital also includes qualified forms of subordinated loans. (Tier 1 capital contributions and hybrid capital loans). The core Tier 1 capital excludes these items.

Risk-weighted amounts
Total assets and off-balance-sheet items valued on the basis of the credit and market risks as well as operational risks of the Groups undertakings, in accordance with regulations governing capital adequacy, excluding book value of shares which have been deducted from the capital base and intangible assets.

Tier 1 capital ratio
Tier 1 capital as a percentage of risk-weighted amounts. The core Tier 1 ratio is calculated as core Tier 1 capital as a percentage of risk-weighted amounts.

Total capital ratio
Capital base as a percentage of risk-weighted amounts.

Return on equity
Net profit excluding minority interests and the period's change in fair value related to available for sale holdings and other revaluations recognised directly in equity, as a percentage of average equity for the period. Average equity including net profit and dividend until paid, minority interests excluded.

Cost/income ratio
Total operating expenses divided by total operating income.

Abbreviations

AGM	Annual General Meeting
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CRO	Chief Risk Officer
ECC	Executive Credit Committee
GEM	Group Executive Management

Nordea Bank Danmark Directors' report

Throughout this report the terms ”Nordea Bank Danmark” and ”NBD” refer to Nordea Bank Danmark A/S and its subsidiaries. Nordea Bank Danmark A/S is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Nordea Bank AB (publ), the parent company in the Nordea Group. The Nordea Bank AB Group is referred to as ”Nordea”.

Nordea Bank Danmark A/S is domiciled in Copenhagen and its business registration number is 13522197.

Group organisation
As part of the Nordea Group, NBD operates in the banking business. All the operations of NBD are integrated in the operations of the Nordea Group, whose annual report, with activities and earnings reported by the customer areas, encompasses the operations of NBD in their entirety.

Legal structure
Nordea aims at continuous simplification of its legal structure and as regards the Nordic banks the aim is that Nordea Bank AB (publ) will be converted into a European company, a "Societas Europaea", ("SE"), in accordance with the European Company Statute. Among other things, a conversion is conditional on Nordea obtaining necessary approvals from the relevant authorities. A transformation is expected to lead to improved operational efficiency, reduced operational risk and complexity as well as enhanced capital efficiency. Nordea is still awaiting satisfactory regulatory and legislative solutions, particularly to the deposit guarantee issue. The final regulatory responses to the financial crisis that began in 2007 are further yet to be seen and to be evaluated. Nordea is following up and analysing the changes in process, which are not expected to be finalised during 2010.

Subsidiaries and foreign branches
NBD primarily has subsidiaries in Denmark. The most significant subsidiaries are Nordea Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab, through which the bank carries on mortgage lending activities, and Nordea Finans Danmark A/S, through which the bank carries on financing, leasing and factoring activities.

In line with the growth strategy and to further strengthen the market position in the Funen region, NBD completed the acquisition of Fionia Bank, excluding the "bad bank" part, from Finansiel Stabilitet A/S, in November 2009. Nordea acquired a customer portfolio comprising 75,000 household customers and 9,500 corporate customers. Fionia has 29 branches.

NBD has no foreign branches.

Business development in 2009
Results for 2009 showed an increase in total operating income to DKK 17,772m (DKK 13,727m), up by 29% compared to 2008 with a strong development in net interest income and net gains/losses on items at fair value. Net fee and commission income DKK 3,955m (DKK 3,935m) was at the same level as in 2008. Total operating expenses increased by 23% to DKK 10,458m (DKK 8,526m) affected by the guarantee commission expense for the Danish state guarantee scheme. Profit before loan losses increased by 41% to DKK 7,314m (DKK 5,201m). Net loan losses increased by DKK 3,526m to DKK 5,113m (DKK 1,587m). Operating profit amounted to DKK 2,201m (DKK 3,614m), and the realised post-tax return on equity was 4.8% (9.1%).

The result is largely in line with expectations.

Comments on the income statement (Group)

Operating income
Total operating income increased by 29% to DKK 17,772m (DKK 13,727m), which was primarily related to increased net interest income and net gains/losses on items at fair value.

Net interest income increased by 11% to DKK 11,049m (DKK 9,920m). The increase in net interest income was mainly driven by a strong increase in lending margins and higher lending and deposit volumes in Nordic Banking. Deposit margins were considerably lower than last year, due to fierce competition and the low interest level. Lending to the public increased by 9% to DKK 670bn (DKK 613bn) compared to one year ago. Lending to the public, excluding reversed repurchase agreements, increased by 5%. Deposits from the public increased by 3% to DKK 324bn (DKK 316bn).

Net fee and commission income DKK 3,955m (DKK 3,935m) was at the same level compared to last year. Lending related commissions increased by 10% to DKK 1,110m (DKK 1,010m) due to higher guarantees and documentary payments.

Savings related commissions decreased by 3% to DKK 2,320m (DKK 2,390m) mainly due to lower brokerage and asset management commissions. Payment commissions were down by 3% to DKK 731m (DKK 751m). Other commission income increased by 11% to DKK 346m (DKK 312m) due to miscellaneous items. Total commission expenses increased by 5% to DKK 552m (DKK 528m) due to higher payment expenses.

Net gains/losses on items at fair value increased by DKK 2,630m to DKK 1,888m (DKK -742m). The increase is attributable to a strong development in the customer-driven capital markets operations and a strong result in the treasury operations. The result in Capital Markets Products benefited from high transaction volumes and favourable market trends, especially in the interest rate and foreign exchange areas. The high net gains/losses in Group Treasury are mainly related to positive results from the active management of the NBD Group's positions. Net gains/losses were to some extent affected by gross positions which are hedged within the Nordea Group

Profit from companies accounted for under the equity method increased by DKK 105m to DKK 250m (DKK 145m). Income under the equity method is primarily related to the portfolio of PBS companies, LR Realkredit and private equity investments in Group Treasury. The increase compared to 2008 is mainly related to PBS Holding and LR Realkredit.

Other operating income increased by DKK 161m to DKK 630m (DKK 469m) due to miscellaneous items including income from group companies.

Operating expenses

Total operating expenses increased by 23% to DKK 10,458 (DKK 8,526m).

Staff costs increased by 14% to DKK 5,978m (DKK 5,230m) reflecting increase in ordinary salaries, a higher number of employees and performance related salaries.

The number of full-time employees (FTEs) by end of December 2009 has increased by 2% to 7,964 (7,810) affected by 354 FTEs in Fionia Bank. The average number of full-time equivalent positions was 7,785 (7,583).

Other expenses amounted to DKK 2,979m (DKK 2,785m), up by 7% compared to last year due to increased office expenses, rents and premises and other administrative expenses. IT expenses was at the same level compared to last year.

Depreciation of tangible and intangible assets increased by DKK 17m to DKK 159m (DKK 142m).

Other operating expenses DKK 1,342m (DKK 369m) consist of guarantee commission expense for the Danish state guarantee scheme.

The cost/income ratio was down to 59% compared to 62% last year.

Loan losses

Net loan losses were DKK 5,113m (DKK 1,587m), following increased provisions both for collectively and individually assessed loans. Net loan losses also include losses related to the Danish guarantee scheme of DKK 856m and the provision concerning the contested legal claim related to the debt/restructuring liquidation of Swiss Air Group of DKK 350m.

The loan loss ratio, excluding the provision concerning the contested legal claim related to the debt/restructuring liquidation of Swiss Air Group, amounted to 78 basis points (30 basis points). Individual net loan losses amounted to 61 basis points, compared to 23 basis points last year, and collective provisions net amounted to 17 basis points, compared to 6 basis points last year.

Net loan losses as well as impaired loans stem from a large number of smaller and medium-sized exposures rather than from a few large exposures.

Taxes

Income tax expense was DKK 751m (DKK 893m). The effective tax rate was 34% compared to 25% in 2008. The effective tax rate for 2009 is affected by a provision for tax claims relating to prior years.

Net profit

Net profit for the year decreased to DKK 1,450m compared to DKK 2,721m last year following the higher loans losses. The return on equity was 4.8% (9.1%).

Comments on the balance sheet (Group)

The total balance sheet increased by DKK 133bn to DKK 1,033bn (DKK 900bn), or 15%, during 2009. All balance sheet items in foreign currencies are translated into DKK at the actual year-end currency exchange rates. See Note 1 for more information regarding accounting policies.

The increased balance sheet reflects higher business volumes, mainly in respect of loans to the public and interest-bearing securities including financial instruments pledged as collateral. The growth has been financed through a variety of sources, including deposits and borrowings from the public, deposits by credit institutions and debt securities in issue. Nordea has a strong capital position and diversified funding base, reflecting an overall sound financial structure.

Assets

Loans to credit institutions increased by DKK 3bn to DKK 98bn (DKK 95bn). The increase is among other things due to an increase in reverse repurchase transactions.

Loans to the public increased by DKK 57bn to DKK 670bn (DKK 613bn), of which lending to corporate customers increased by DKK 34bn, lending to personal customers increased by DKK 13bn and lending to the public sector increased by DKK 10bn.

Interest-bearing securities and shares, including financial instruments pledged as collateral, increased by DKK 39bn to DKK 190bn (DKK 151bn).

Other assets increased by DKK 30bn to DKK 55bn (DKK 25bn) relating to receivables on sold bonds.

Liabilities

Deposits by credit institutions increased by DKK 62bn to DKK 323bn (DKK 261bn) related to deposits from other banks. Deposits from central banks decreased compared to last year.

Deposits and borrowings from the public increased by DKK 8bn to DKK 324bn (DKK 316bn), reflecting higher business volumes.

Debt securities in issue increased by DKK 35bn to DKK 246bn (DKK 211bn) which is related to bonds issued by the subsidiary Nordea Kredit and issued notes in NBD under EMTN in the beginning of 2009.

Other liabilities increased by DKK 24bn to DKK 82bn (DKK 58bn), mainly reflecting an increase in sold, not held, securities.

Equity

Shareholders' equity, including minority interests amounted to DKK 30,263m at the beginning of 2009. The net profit for the year was DKK 1,450m. After deducting the dividend in respect of 2008 to the parent company Nordea Bank AB and postings made directly against equity and other comprehensive income, equity was DKK 30,221m at the end of the year.

Appropriation of net profit for the year

Shareholders´ equity for the parent company amounted to DKK 23,152m at the beginning of 2009. The net profit of the parent company for the year amounted to DKK 600m. After deducting the dividend in respect of 2008 to the parent company Nordea Bank AB and postings made directly against equity and other comprehensive income, equity was DKK 22,265m at the end of the year.

It is proposed that the net profit DKK 600m including a transfer of DKK 150m from retained earnings will be distributed by allocation of dividend of DKK 750m (DKK 1,500m).

The proposed dividend payment of DKK 750m is equivalent to DKK 15 (DKK 30) per share. The proposed dividend comply with article 13, sub article 5, in the Danish Financial Stability Act according to which dividend payments may be made within foreign groups. Foreign parent companies may distribute dividends, always provided that such distribution is not subject to the payment of dividends from the Danish subsidiary.

Off-balance-sheet commitments (Group)

The bank's business operations include a considerable proportion of off-balance-sheet items. These include commercial products, such as guarantees, documentary credits, credit commitments, etc.

Credit commitments and unutilised credit lines amounted to DKK 177bn (DKK 225bn), whereas guarantees and granted but not utilised documentary credits as well as other off-balance-sheet commitments totalled DKK 34bn (DKK 39bn).

Capital adequacy and ratings

At year-end NBD Group´s risk-weighted assets (RWA) were DKK 312bn (DKK 305bn) excluding transition rules, up by 2% compared to end of 2008. RWA´s with transition rules decreased by DKK 50bn to DKK 390bn (DKK 440bn).

At year-end, the NBD Group's total capital ratio with transition rules was 9.6% (8.6%) and the tier 1 capital ratio was 7.1% (6.5%). The corresponding figures for the parent company were 11.2% and 8.2% in 2009.

Before transition rules, the NBD Group tier 1 ratio was 8.9% and the total capital ratio was 12.0%.

The minimum level prescribed by the authorities for the total capital ratio, defined as the capital base as a percentage of the risk-weighted assets, is 8%.

Nordea decided not to apply for hybrid loans from the Danish state under the Act on State-Funded Capital Injections. Following the successful rights offering in April in the parent company Nordea Bank AB, Nordea is not in need of hybrid loans from the Danish state under the Act on State-Funded Capital Injections.

The Board of Directors confirms the assumption that the bank is a going concern and the annual financial statements have been prepared based on this assumption.

Rating, December 2009	Short	Long
Moody's	P-1	Aa2
S&P	A-1+	AA-
Fitch	F1+	AA-
DBRS	R-1 (high)	AA

Risk, Liquidity and Capital management

Risk, liquidity and capital management are key success factors in the financial services industry. Exposure to risk is inherent in providing financial services, and Nordea assumes a variety of risks in its ordinary business activities, the most significant being credit risk related to loans and receivables. The maintaining of risk awareness in the organisation is incorporated in Nordea's business strategies. Nordea has clearly defined risk, liquidity and capital management frameworks, including policies and instructions for different risk types and for the capital structure.

Management principles and control

Board of Directors and Board Credit Committee

The Board of Directors has the ultimate responsibility for limiting and monitoring the Group's risk exposure as well as for setting the targets for the capital ratios. Risk is measured and reported according to common principles and policies approved by the Board of Directors, which also decides on policies for credit, market, liquidity, operational risk management and the ICAAP. All policies are reviewed at least annually.

In the credit instructions, the Board of Directors decides on powers-to-act for credit committees at different levels within the customer areas. These authorisations vary for different decision-making levels, mainly in terms of size of limits, and are also dependent on the internal rating of customers. The Board of Directors also decides on the limits for market and liquidity risk in the Group.

The Board Credit Committee monitors the development of the credit portfolio including industry and major customer exposures and confirms industry policies approved by the Executive Credit Committee (ECC).

CEO and GEM

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) has overall responsibility for developing and maintaining effective risk, liquidity and capital management principles and control.

The CEO in Group Executive Management (GEM) decides on the targets for the Group's risk management regarding SIIR, as well as, within the scope of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors, the allocation of the market risk limits and liquidity risk limits to the risk-taking units Group Treasury and Markets. The limits are set in accordance with the business strategies and are reviewed at least annually. The heads of the units allocate the respective limits within the unit and may introduce more detailed limits and other risk mitigating techniques such as stop loss rules.

The CEO and GEM regularly review reports on risk exposures and have established the following committees for risk, liquidity and capital management:

- The Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO), chaired by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), prepares issues of major importance concerning the Group's financial operations, financial risks as well as capital management for decision by the CEO in GEM.
- Capital Planning Forum (CPF), chaired by the CFO, monitors the development of the required (internal and regulatory) capital and the capital base and decides also upon capital planning activities within the Group.
- The Risk Committee, chaired by the Chief Risk Officer (CRO), monitors developments of risks on an aggregated level.
- The ECC and Group Credit Committee (GCC), chaired by the CRO, decide on major credit risk limits and industry policies for the Group. Credit risk limits are granted as individual limits for customers or consolidated customer groups and as industry limits for certain defined industries.

CRO and CFO
The CRO is, through the unit Group Credit & Risk Control, responsible for the risk management framework, consisting of policies, instructions and guidelines for the whole Group. The CFO is, through the unit Group Corporate Centre, responsible for the capital management framework including required capital as well as the capital base. Group Treasury, within Group Corporate Centre, is responsible for SIIR and liquidity risk.

Each customer area and product area is primarily responsible for managing the risks in its operations, including identification, control and reporting, while Group Credit & Risk Control consolidates and monitors the risks on Group level and on other organisational levels.

Monitoring and reporting
The control environment in Nordea is based on the principles for segregation of duties and independence. Monitoring and reporting of risk is conducted on a daily basis for market and liquidity risk, on a monthly and quarterly basis for credit risk and on a quarterly basis for operational risk.

Risk reporting is regularly made to GEM and to the Board of Directors. Group Internal Audit makes an independent evaluation of the processes regarding risk and capital management in accordance with the annual audit plan.

Risk management

Credit Risk management
Group Credit and Risk Control is responsible for the credit risk management framework, consisting of policies, instructions and guidelines for the Group.

Each customer area and product area is primarily responsible for managing the credit risks in its operations, while Group Credit and Risk Control consolidates and monitors the credit risks on both Group and sub levels.

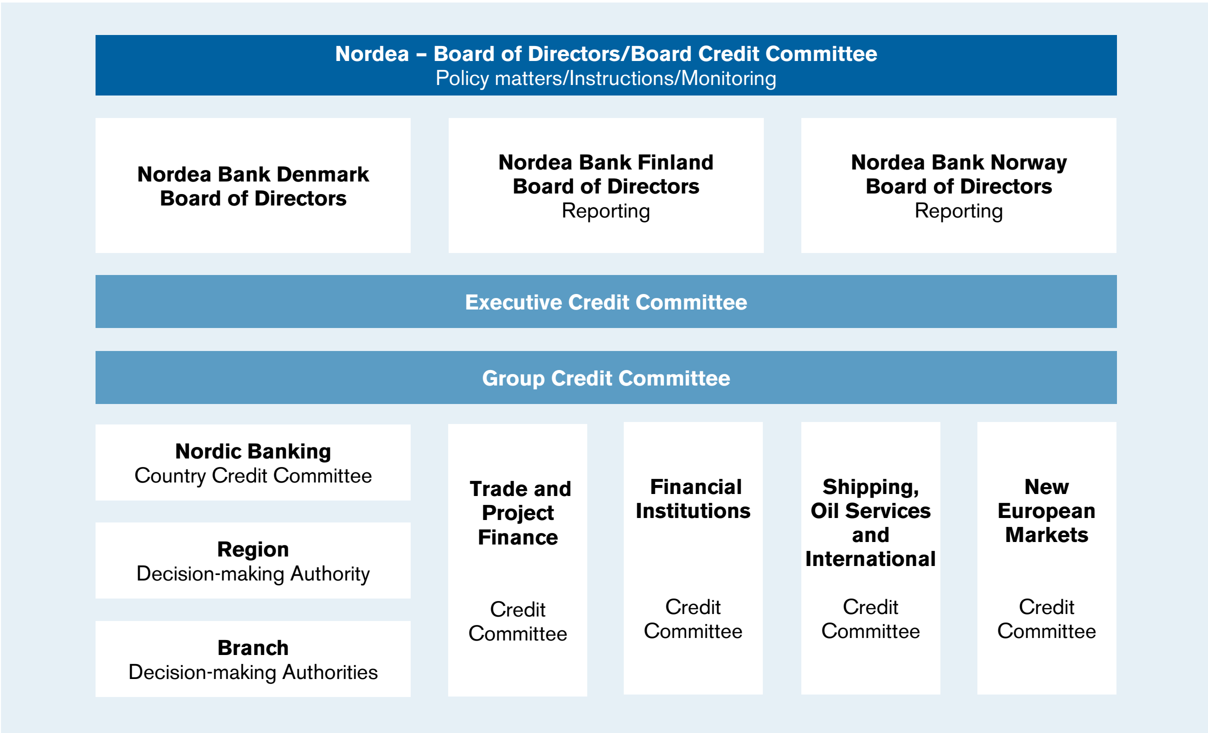
Within the powers-to-act granted by the Board of Directors, credit risk limits are approved by decision-making authorities on different levels in the organisation.

The responsibility for a credit exposure lies with a customer responsible unit. Customers are assigned a rating or score in accordance with the Nordea framework for quantification of credit risk.

Credit risk definition and identification
Credit risk is defined as the risk of loss if counterparts fail to fulfil their agreed obligations and that the pledged collateral does not cover the claims. Credit risk stems mainly from various forms of lending, but also from guarantees and documentary credits, counterparty credit risk in derivatives contracts, transfer risk attributable to the transfer of money from another country and settlement risk. Risks in specific industries are followed by industry monitoring groups and managed through industry policies, which establish requirements and limits on the overall industry exposure.

Credit risk appetite
Nordea has defined its credit risk appetite as an expected loan loss level of 25 basis points over the cycle. Net loan losses over the past years show an average not exceeding this level.

Credit decision-making structure



Individual and collective assessment of impairment

Throughout the process of identifying and mitigating credit impairments, Nordea works continuously to review the quality of the credit exposures. Weak and impaired exposures are closely and continuously monitored and reviewed at least on a quarterly basis in terms of current performance, business outlook, future debt service capacity and the possible need for provisions.

An exposure is impaired, and a provision is recognised, if there is objective evidence based on loss events or observable data that the customer's future cash flow is impacted to the extent that full repayment is unlikely, collateral included. The size of the provision is equal to the estimated loss being the difference between the book value and the discounted value of the future cash flow, including the value of pledged collateral. Impaired exposures can be either performing or non-performing. Exposures that have been past due more than 90 days are automatically regarded as in default, and reported as non-performing and impaired or not impaired depending on the deemed loss potential.

In addition to individual impairment testing of all individually significant customers, collective impairment testing is performed for groups of customers that have not been found to be impaired on individual level. The collective impairment is based on the migration of rated and scored customers in the credit portfolio. The assessment of collective impairment reacts to up- and down-ratings of customers as well as new customers and customers leaving the portfolio. Also customers going to and from default effect the calculation. Collective impairment is assessed quarterly for each legal unit. The rationale for this two-step procedure with both individual and collective assessment is to ensure that all incurred losses are accounted for up to and including each balance sheet day.

Further information on credit risk management and credit risk analysis is presented in the Group's Capital adequacy and Risk management Report (Pillar 3) 2009, which is available on www.nordea.com and also in Note 50 to the Financial statements of the Annual Report.

Credit portfolio

Credit risk exposure is measured and presented as the principle amount of on-balance-sheet claims, ie loans to credit institutions and the public, and off-balance-sheet potential claims on customers and counterparts, net after allowances. Exposure also includes the risk related to derivatives contracts and securities financing. NBD's total credit risk exposure has increased by 4% to DKK 1,156bn during 2009 (DKK 1,114bn). The largest credit risk exposure is loans to the public, which in 2009 increased by 9% to DKK 670bn (DKK 613bn).

Loans to corporate customers at the end of 2009 amounted to DKK 397bn (DKK 363bn), an increase of 9%, while lending to household customers increased by 6% to DKK 254bn (DKK 240bn). The portion of total lending to the public going to corporate customers was 59% (59%) and to household customers 38% (39%). Loans to credit institutions, mainly in the form of interbank deposits, amounted to DKK 98bn at the end of 2009 (DKK 95bn).

Loans to corporate customers

The main increases in the lending portfolio were in the sectors "Real estate", "Industrial commercial services", "Financial Institutions" as well as in "Other, public and organizations". Financial Institutions remains the largest sector in NBD's lending portfolio, at DKK 97bn (DKK 92bn). The portfolio predominantly is comprised of relatively large and financially strong companies.

The distribution of loans to corporates by size of loans shows a high degree of diversification where approx. 50% (51%) of the corporate volume is for loans on a scale of up to EUR 50m per customer. See Note 50. This distribution has been relatively stable in recent years.

All credit risk mitigations are an inherent part of the credit decision process. In every credit decision and review the valuation of collaterals are considered as well as the adequacy of covenants and other risk mitigations.

Pledging of collateral is the main credit risk mitigation technique. In corporate exposures, the main collateral types are real estate mortgages, floating charges and leasing objects. Collateral coverage is higher for exposures to financially weaker customers than for those which are financially strong.

Regarding large exposures, syndication of loans is the primary tool for managing concentration risk while credit risk mitigation by the use of credit default swaps has been done to a limited extent.

Covenants in credit agreements do not substitute collaterals but may be of great help as a

Nordea Bank Danmark Group

Credit risk exposure and loans and receivables
(excluding cash and balances at central banks and settlement risk exposure)

DKKm	31 Dec 2009	31 Dec 2008
To credit institutions	97,826	95,229
To the public	669,735	613,200
- of which corporate	397,069	363,404
- of which household	253,610	240,334
- of which public sector	19,056	9,462
Total Loans and Receivables	**767,562**	**708,429**
Off balance credit exposure[1]	211,000	263,630
Counterparty risk exposure[2]	4,538	2,235
Interest-bearing securities[3]	173,043	139,698
Total credit risk exposure in the banking operations	**1,156,143**	**1,113,992**

[1] Of which for corporate customers approx. 90%
[2] After closeout neeting and collateral agreements, including current market value exposure as well as potential future exposure
[3] Also includes interest-bearing securities pledged as collateral in repurchase agreements

complement to both secured and unsecured exposures. All exposures of substantial size and complexity include appropriate covenants. Financial covenants are designed to react on early warning signs and are followed up carefully.

Loans to household customers

In 2009, mortgage loans and consumer loans increased to DKK 174bn and DKK 80bn respectively. The portion of mortgage loans out of total household loans was 69% (69%). Collateral coverage is high for mortgage loans to household customers, whereas consumer loans to this segment have a lower degree of collateral.

Nordea Bank Danmark Group
Loans and receivables to the public by industry

DKKm	31 Dec 2009	31 Dec 2008
Energy (oil, gas etc)	19	37
Metals and mining materials	123	94
Paper and forest materials	1,825	1,917
Other materials (chemical, building mat. etc)	6,591	6,276
Industrial capital goods	5,177	3,889
Industrial commercial services, etc	45,190	40,264
Construction and engineering	9,239	8,006
Shipping and offshore	11,105	12,556
Transportation	6,605	5,713
Consumer durables (cars, appliances etc)	4,351	5,289
Media and leisure	7,737	8,804
Retail trade	31,787	32,321
Consumer staples (food, agriculture, etc)	60,472	61,363
Health care and pharmaceuticals	7,560	5,896
Financial institutions	96,776	92,007
Real estate management and investment	41,865	35,642
IT software, hardware and services	5,672	4,945
Telecommunication equipment	107	253
Telecommunication operators	2,686	3,744
Utilities (distribution and production)	5,868	6,888
Other, public and organisations	46,312	27,499
Corporate	**397,069**	**363,403**
Household mortgages	173,809	166,770
Household consumer	79,801	73,565
Public sector	19,056	9,462
Total	**669,735**	**613,200**

Geographical distribution

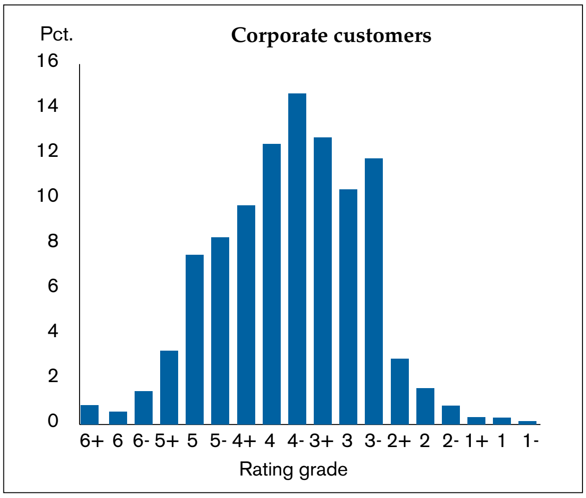
Lending to the public distributed by borrower domicile shows that the Nordic market accounts for 93% (94%) of which Denmark accounts for 87%. Latin America and Other EU countries represent the main part of the lending outside the Nordic countries. The exposure to emerging markets is limited.

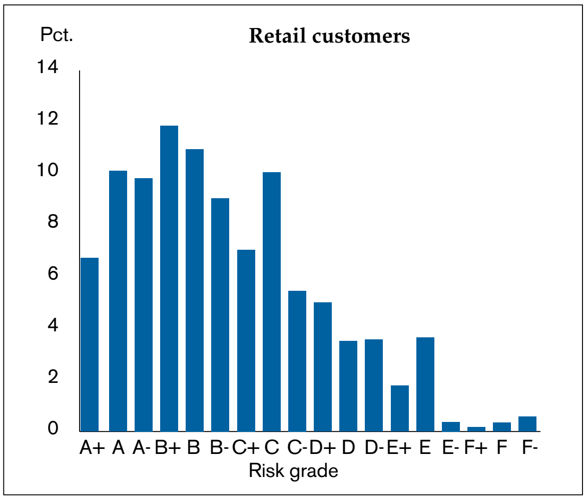
Rating and scoring distribution

One way in which credit quality can be assessed is through analysis of the distribution across rating grades, for rated corporate customers and institutions, as well as risk grades for scored household and small business customers, ie retail exposures.

Following the economic downturn, weakening in the credit quality has been seen in 2009. Mainly the corporate credit portfolio has migrated downwards in 2009. About 59% (66%) of the corporate exposure is rated 4– or higher. Institutions and retail customers on the other hand exhibit a distribution that is skewed towards the higher rating grades. The portion of institutional exposure rated 5- or higher is 96% (99%). About 81% of the retail exposures are scored C- or higher.

Nordea Bank Danmark Group
Exposure 31 Dec 2009, distributed by rating/risk grades





Impaired loans

Impaired loans, gross, have increased to DKK 9,017m from DKK 4,686m, during 2009 as result of the current downturn and worsened economic conditions for many customers. Allowances for individually assessed loans increased to DKK 5,324m from DKK 2,599m. The ratio of total allowances to cover impaired loans, gross, was 79.4% (71.8%). Allowances for collectively assessed exposures were DKK 1,831m (DKK 767m) while specific allowances were DKK 5,324m (DKK 2,599m). The main increases in impaired loans were in the sectors "Household consumer lending", "Real estate" and "Consumer staples" as well as "Consumer durables".

Past due loans to corporate customers that are not considered impaired increased to DKK 6,645m (DKK 6,202m). The volume of past due loans to household customers increased to DKK 3,249m (DKK 449m) in 2009, see Note 50.

Restructured loans and receivables before restructuring were at the end of 2009 DKK 143m (DKK 87m), and after restructuring DKK 75m (DKK 73m). Assets taken over for protection of claims consist of "Land and buildings"and "Shares and other participations", see Note 50.

Nordea Bank Danmark Group
Loans to the public, impaired loans gross and allowances, by industry

DKKm, 31 Dec 2009	Impaired loans	Allowances	Provisioning ratio
Energy (oil, gas etc)	0	0	-
Metals and mining materials	2	1	75.0%
Paper and forest materials	52	46	89.6%
Other materials (chemical, building materials etc)	127	94	74.0%
Industrial capital goods	350	161	46.0%
Industrial commercial services, etc	443	382	86.4%
Construction and engineering	625	247	39.5%
Shipping and offshore	25	110	440.4%
Transportation	129	78	60.7%
Consumer durables (cars, appliances etc)	628	310	49.4%
Media and leisure	157	111	70.8%
Retail trade	969	678	70.0%
Consumer staples (food, agriculture, etc)	1,222	906	74.2%
Health care and pharmaceuticals	49	32	64.5%
Financial institutions	432	317	73.3%
Real estate management and investment	1,010	426	42.2%
IT software, hardware and services	136	85	62.5%
Telecommunication equipment	1	1	98.4%
Telecommunication operators	6	5	83.9%
Utilities (distribution and productions)	4	29	658.1%
Other, public and organisations	685	1,793	261.7%
Corporate	**7,052**	**5,815**	**82.5%**
Household mortgages	58	58	100.0%
Household consumer	1,907	1,262	66.2%
Public sector	-	-	-
Total	**9,017**	**7,135**	**79.1%**

Allowances includes allowances on off-balance sheet items of DKK 1,497m of which DKK 1,418m, are related to Other, public and organisations.

Nordea Bank Danmark Group
Impaired loans, allowances and ratios

	2009	2008
Gross impaired loans, DKKm	9,017	4,686
of which performing	6,124	3,424
of which non-performing	2,893	1,262
Total allowance rate	**1.1%**	**0.5%**
Provisioning ratio	79.4%	71.8%

Nordea Bank Danmark Group
Net loan losses and loan loss ratios, basis points (bps)

	2009	2008
Loan losses, DKKm	5,113	1,587
Loan loss ratio	83.4	29.8
of which individual	66.4	23.4
of which collective	17.0	6.3
Loan loss ratio, Nordic Banking	93.8	33.4
Loan loss ratio, IIB	0.3	3.6

Net loan losses
Net loan loss provisions in NBD were DKK 5,113m (DKK 1,587m). DKK 4,202m (DKK 1,115m) relates to corporate customers and DKK 911m (DKK 472m) relates to household customers. The main losses were in the corporate sectors "Retail trade" and "Consumer staples" as well as "Consumer durables". The loan loss ratio in NBD Nordic Banking was 94bps (33bps) and in NBD IIB 0.3bps (3.6bps). Net loan losses as well as impaired loans stem from a large number of smaller and medium-sized exposures rather than from a few large exposures.

Counterparty risk
Counterparty risk is the risk that Nordea's counterpart in a FX, interest, commodity, equity or credit derivative contract defaults prior to maturity of the contract and that Nordea at that time has a claim on the counterpart. The total counterparty credit risk exposure at the end of 2009 was DKK 4.5bn, of which the current exposure represents DKK 485m. 38% of the total exposure and 32% of the current exposure was towards Financial institutions.

Market risk
Market risk is the risk of a loss in the market value of portfolios and financial instruments as a result of movements in financial market variables.

Market price risk and market price risk appetite
The customer-driven trading activity of Nordea Markets and the investment and liquidity portfolios of Group Treasury are the key contributors to market risk. For all other banking activities, the basic principle is that market risks are eliminated by matching assets, liabilities and off-balance-sheet items.

For Group Treasury, the Board of Directors has set the maximum level of risk such that it should not lead to an accumulated loss in earnings in excess of EUR 250m at any time in a financial year. The compliance with the risk appetite is ensured by market risk limits and stop-loss rules. For the trading activities in Nordea Markets, the risk appetite and the market risk limits are set in relation to the earnings these activities generate.

Measurement methods
Nordea's universal VaR model is a 10-day, 99% confidence model, which uses the expected shortfall approach (sometimes referred to as tVaR, for tail-VaR) and is based on historical simulation on up to two years' historical changes in market prices and rates. This implies that Nordea's historical simulation VaR model uses the average of a number of the most adverse simulation results as an estimate of VaR.

The sample of historical market changes in the model is updated daily. The "square root of ten" rule is applied to scale 1-day VaR figures to 10-day figures. The model is used to limit and measure market risk at all levels both for the Trading Book and in Group Treasury.

VaR is used by Nordea to measure interest rate, foreign exchange, equity and credit spread risks. A VaR measure across these risk categories, allowing for diversification among them, is also used. The VaR figures include both linear positions and options.

With the chosen characteristics of Nordea's VaR model, the VaR-figures can be interpreted as the loss that would be exceeded in only one in a hundred 10-day trading periods.

However, it is important to note that, while every effort is made to make the VaR-model as realistic as possible, all VaR-models are based on assumptions and approximations that have a significant impact on the risk figures produced.

Also, it should be noted that the historical observations of the market variables that are used as inputs may not give an adequate description of their behaviour in the future.

Market risk analysis
The total VaR was DKK 573m (DKK 536m) at the end of 2009 demonstrating a considerable diversification effect between interest rate, equity, credit spread and foreign exchange risk, as the total VaR is lower than the sum of the risk in the four categories.

The total interest rate VaR ended 2009 at DKK 489m (DKK 394m). The total gross sensitivity to a 1 percentage point parallel shift, which measures the development in the market value of NBD's interest rate sensitive positions if all interest rates were to move adversely for Nordea, was DKK 1,514m at the end of 2009 (DKK 623m). By far the largest part of NBD's interest rate sensitivity stemmed from interest rate positions in Danish Kroner and Euro.

Nordea Bank Danmark Group
Consolidated market risk figures

DKKm	Measure	31 Dec 2009	31 Dec 2008
Total Risk	VaR	572.9	535.9
- Interest Rate Risk	VaR	488.7	393.6
- Equity Risk	VaR	276.4	210.2
- Credit Spread Risk	VaR	0.1	3.1
- Foreign Exchange Risk	VaR	8.3	25.6
Diversification effect	VaR	26%	15%
Structured Equity Option Risk	Simulation	88.7	-

At the end of 2009, NBD's equity VaR stood at DKK 276m (DKK 210m), and structured equity option risk was DKK 89m (nil).

Credit spread VaR ended 2009 at DKK 0.1m (DKK 3.1m).

NBD's foreign exchange VaR was DKK 8m (DKK 26m) at year-end. By far the largest foreign exchange exposure is to Euro.

The net asset value of investments in hedge funds was DKK 1,463m at year-end (735m), and the fair value of investments in private equity funds was DKK 1,318m (DKK 1,016m). Both types of investments are spread over a number of funds.

Operational risk

Operational risk is defined as the risk of direct or indirect loss, or damaged reputation, resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, from people and systems, or from external events. Operational risk includes compliance risks, which is the risk of business not being conducted according to legal and regulatory requirements, market standards and business ethics.

Managing operational risk is part of the management's responsibilities. The Group's network of Risk and Compliance Officers ensures that operational and compliance risk within the Group is managed effectively in the business organisation, which represents the first line of defence.

In order to manage these risks Group Operational Risk Management, representing the second line of defence, has defined a common set of standards in the form of Group directives, active risk management processes and reporting requirements. A sound risk management culture is aimed for with the objective to follow best practice regarding market conduct and ethical standards in all business activities. The key process for active risk management is the annual Risk Self Assessment process, which puts focus on identifying and following up on key risks, which are identified both through top-down Division management involvement and bottom-up reuse of existing information from processes such as incident reporting, quality and risk analyses, and product approvals.

Group Internal Audit, representing the third line of defence, provides assurance to the Board of Directors on the risk management, control and governance processes.

Liquidity management

Liquidity risk

Key Issues during 2009

Nordea has during 2009 continued to benefit from its focus on prudent liquidity risk management, reflected by diversified and strong funding base. Nordea has had access to all relevant financial markets and has been able to actively use all the funding programmes.

Extensive discussions on new liquidity risk regulation are ongoing among regulators, Nordea is tightly participating in the discussions on several forums and is well prepared for potential changes.

Management principles and control

The Board of Directors of Nordea Group has the ultimate responsibility for Asset and Liability Management of the Group i.e. limiting and monitoring the Group's structural risk exposures.

Risks in Nordea are measured and reported according to common principles and policies approved by the Board. The Board of Directors also decides on policies for liquidity risk management. These policies are reviewed at least annually.

The CEO in GEM decides on the targets for the Group's risk management regarding SIIR, as well as, within the scope of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors, the allocation of the liquidity risk limits.

The Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO), chaired by the CFO, prepares issues of major importance concerning the Group's financial operations and financial risks for decision by CEO in GEM.

Group Treasury operationalises the targets and limits and develops the liquidity risk and SIIR management frameworks, which consists of policies, instructions and guidelines for the whole Group.

Liquidity risk management
Liquidity risk is the risk of being able to meet liquidity commitments only at increased cost or, ultimately, being unable to meet obligations as they fall due. Nordea Group's liquidity management is based on policy statements resulting in different liquidity risk measures, limits and organisational procedures.

Policy statements stipulate that Nordea's liquidity management reflects a conservative attitude towards liquidity risk. Nordea strives to diversify the Group's sources of funding and seeks to establish and maintain relationships with investors in order to manage the market access.

Broad and diversified funding structure is reflected by the strong presence in Nordea Group's four domestic markets in the form of a strong and stable retail customer base and the variety of funding programmes. Special focus is given for the composition of the investor base in the terms of geographical range and rating sensitivity.

Nordea publishes adequate information on the liquidity situation of Nordea Group to remain trustworthy at all times.

Nordea's liquidity risk management includes stress testing and a business continuity plan for liquidity management.

Stress testing is defined as the evaluation of potential effects on a bank's liquidity situation under a set of exceptional but plausible events. The stress test should identify events or influences that could affect the funding need or the funding price and seek to quantify the potential effects. The purpose of stress tests is to supplement the normal liquidity risk measurement and confirm that the business continuity plan is adequate in stressful events, and that the business continuity plan properly describes procedures to handle a liquidity crisis with minimal damage to Nordea. Nordea stress scenarios are based on assessment of the particular events for which Nordea is presumed to be most vulnerable to taking into account the current business structure and environment.

Nordea stress tests cover both idiosyncratic and market wide scenarios, as well as the combination of these.

Group Treasury is responsible for managing the liquidity in Nordea and for compliance with the group wide limits from the Boards of Directors, CEO in GEM and ALCO.

Liquidity risk measurement methods
The liquidity risk management focuses on both short-term liquidity risk and long-term structural liquidity risk. In order to measure the exposure on both horizons, a number of liquidity risk measures have been developed covering all material sources of liquidity risk.

In order to avoid short-term funding pressures, Nordea measures the funding gap risk, which expresses the expected maximum accumulated need for raising liquidity in the course of the next 14 days. Cash flows from both on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet items are included.

Funding gap risk is measured and limited for each currency and as a total figure for all currencies combined. The total figure for all currencies combined is limited by the Board of Directors.

To ensure funding in situations where Nordea is in urgent need of cash and the normal funding sources do not suffice, Nordea holds a liquidity buffer. Limit is set by the Board of Directors for the minimum size of the liquidity buffer.

The liquidity buffer is set to ensure a total positive cash flow defined by the funding risk measurement and consists of high-grade liquid securities that can be sold or used as collateral in funding operations. The structural liquidity risk of Nordea is measured and limited by the Board of Directors through the net balance of stable funding, which is defined as the difference between stable liabilities and stable assets. These liabilities primarily comprise retail deposits, bank deposits and bonds with a remaining term to maturity longer than 6 months, and shareholders' equity, while stable assets primarily comprise retail loans, other loans with a remaining term to maturity longer than 6 months and committed facilities.

ALCO has set as a target that the net balance of stable funding should be positive, which means that stable assets must be funded by stable liabilities.

Liquidity risk analysis

The short-term liquidity risk has been held at moderate levels throughout 2009. The average funding gap risk, ie the average expected need for raising liquidity in the course of the next 14 days, has been DKK -17bn (DKK -38bn). Nordea's liquidity buffer has been in the range DKK 68 - 141bn (DKK 53 - 173bn) throughout 2009 with an average of DKK 103bn (DKK 102bn). Nordea considers this a high level and it reflects the Group's conservative attitude towards liquidity risk in general and towards unexpected liquidity events in particular. The yearly average for the net balance of stable funding was DKK 41bn (DKK 38bn).

Structural Interest Income Risk (SIIR)

SIIR is the amount Nordea's accumulated net interest income would change during the next 12 months if all interest rates change by one percentage point. SIIR reflects the mismatch in the balance sheet items and the off-balance sheet items when the interest rate repricing periods, volumes or reference rates of assets, liabilities and derivatives do not correspond exactly. Nordea Group's SIIR management is based on policy statements resulting in different SIIR measures, targets and organisational procedures. Policy statements focus on optimising financial structure, balanced risk taking and reliable earnings growth, identification of all significant sources of SIIR, measurement under stressful market conditions and adequate public information. Group Treasury has the responsibility for the operational management of SIIR and for complying with Group wide targets.

SIIR measurement methods

The basic measures for SIIR are the two re-pricing gaps measuring the effect on Nordea's net interest income for a 12 months period of a one percentage point increase, respectively decrease, in all interest rates. The re-pricing gaps are calculated under the assumption that no new market transactions are made during the period. Main elements of the customer behaviour and Nordea's decision-making process concerning Nordea's own rates are, however, taken into account. For example in a low interest rate environment, when rates are decreasing further, the total decrease of rates cannot be applied to non-maturity deposits since rates cannot be negative. Similarly in an increasing rate environment Nordea may choose not to increase interest rates on all customer deposits correspondingly.

SIIR analysis

At the end of the year, the SIIR for decreasing market rates was DKK 551m (DKK 473m) and the SIIR for increasing rates was DKK 231m (DKK 216m). These figures imply that net interest income would decrease if interest rates fall and increase if interest rates rise.

Nordea Bank Danmark Group
Net balance of stable funding (NBSF)

	31 Dec
Stable liabilities and equity	2009
Liability type, DKKm	Amount
Equity and Core Liabilities	
Deposits and borrowings from the public	217,512
Equity	30,221
Structural funding	
Long term deposits from credit institutions	4,995
Long CD and CP	-
Long term bonds issued	19,250
Other structural funding	-
Total stable liabilities	**271,978**
Stable long-term assets	
Asset type, DKKm	Amount
Core assets	
Loans to the public	248,076
Long term loans to credit institutions	1,261
Illiquid assets	5,632
Total stable long-term assets	**254,969**
Net balance of stable funding (NBSF)	**17,009**

Nordea Bank Danmark Group

Cash flow analysis

DKKm	On demand	0-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	>5 years	**Total**
Interest bearing financial assets	148,914	152,191	89,836	292,284	478,979	**1,162,204**
Non interest bearing financial assets	-	-	-	-	89,415	**89,415**
Total financial assets	**148,914**	**152,191**	**89,836**	**292,284**	**568,394**	**1,251,619**
Interest bearing financial liabilities	288,303	367,416	54,253	119,265	204,137	**1,033,373**
Non interest bearing financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	130,675	**130,675**
Unrecognized guarantees and documentary credits	34,411	-	-	-	-	**34,411**
Unrecognized credit commitments	176,589	-	-	-	-	**176,589**
Total financial liabilities	**499,303**	**367,416**	**54,253**	**119,265**	**334,812**	**1,375,048**
Derivatives, cash inflow	-	82	126	186	74	**469**
Derivatives, cash outflow	-	-89	-335	-744	-394	**-1,563**
Net exposure	**-**	**-7**	**-208**	**-558**	**-320**	**-1,094**
Exposure	**-350,388**	**-215,232**	**35,375**	**172,461**	**233,262**	**-124,523**
Cumulative exposure	**-350,388**	**-565,620**	**-530,245**	**-357,785**	**-124,523**	

The table is based on contractual maturities for on balance sheet financial instruments. For derivatives, the expected cash inflows and outflows are disclosed for both derivative assets and derivative liabilities, as derivatives are managed on a net basis.

Nordea Bank Danmark Group

SIIR Risk, Gap analysis, 31 Dec 2009
Re-pricing gap for increasing interest rates

Interest Rate Fixing Period DKKm	Balance sheet	Within 3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	>5 years	Non re-pricing	Total
Assets									
Interest-bearing assets	943,517	690,094	8,127	3,768	13,607	5,616	150,855	71,451	943,517
Non interest-bearing assets	89,415	-	-	-	-	-	-	89,415	89,415
Total assets	**1,032,933**	**690,094**	**8,127**	**3,768**	**13,607**	**5,616**	**150,855**	**160,866**	**1,032,933**
Liabilities									
Interest-bearing liabilities	902,255	671,563	11,033	34,626	15,044	11,374	133,908	24,706	902,255
Non interest-bearing liabilities	130,678	-	-	-	-	-	-	130,678	130,678
Total liabilities	**1,032,933**	**671,563**	**11,033**	**34,626**	**15,044**	**11,374**	**133,908**	**155,384**	**1,032,933**
Off-balance sheet items, net		**12,220**	**2,445**	**-6,555**	**-4,920**	**-1,336**	**-1,854**		
Exposure		**30,751**	**-462**	**-37,413**	**-6,357**	**-7,094**	**15,093**	**5,482**	
Cumulative exposure			**30,289**	**-7,124**	**-13,481**	**-20,575**	**-5,482**	**-**	

Capital management

Capital management

Nordea strives to attain efficient use of capital through active management of the balance sheet with respect to different asset-, liability- and risk categories.

The goal is to enhance returns to the shareholder while maintaining a prudent risk and return relationship.

Individual solvency need

Information regarding the individual solvency need for Nordea Bank Denmark Group and Nordea Bank Danmark A/S can be found at www.nordea.dk or at the investor relation webpage at www.nordea.com

Capital governance

The Board of Directors decides ultimately on the targets for capital ratios and capital policy in Nordea. The CEO in GEM decides on the overall framework of capital management.
Nordea´s ability to meet targets and to maintain minimum capital requirements is reviewed regularly within the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) and the Capital Planning Forum (CPF).

The CPF, headed by the CFO is the forum responsible for coordinating capital planning activities within the Group, including regulatory and internal capital as well as the capital base. Additionally the CPF reviews the future capital requirements in the assessment of annual dividends, share repurchases, external and internal debt and capital injection decisions.

Pillar 1

Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) are calculated based on pillar 1 requirements. Nordea Bank Denmark Group had 88% of the exposure covered by IRB approaches by the end of 2009. Nordea will continue to implement the IRB approach for some remaining portfolios.
Nordea is also approved to use its own internal Value-at-Risk (VaR) models to calculate capital requirements for the major parts of the market risk in the trading books. For operational risk, the standardised approach is applied.

Pillar 2

Nordea bases the internal capital requirements under the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) on pillar 1 and pillar 2 risks, which in practice means a combination of Capital Requirements Directive (CRD) risk definitions, Nordea's Economic Capital (EC) framework and buffers for periods of economic stress.

Capital requirement and RWA

Group DKKm	31 Dec 2009 Capital requirement	31 Dec 2009 Basel II RWA	31 Dec 2008 Capital requirement	31 Dec 2008 Basel II RWA
Credit risk	**21,840**	**273,000**	**20,127**	**251,591**
IRB foundation	20,143	251,784	19,117	238,964
- of which corporate	14,113	176,414	13,032	162,897
- of which institutions	668	8,348	1,265	15,807
- of which retail	5,196	64,947	4,433	55,412
- of which other	166	2,076	388	4,847
Standardised	1,697	21,216	1,010	12,627
- of which retail	475	5,939	430	5,371
- of which sovereign	153	1,914	129	1,613
- of which other	1,069	13,363	451	5,643
Market risk	**1,118**	**13,976**	**2,454**	**30,678**
- of which trading book, VaR	263	3,291	1,226	15,326
- of which trading book, non-VaR	804	10,050	1,192	14,899
- of which FX, non-VaR	51	635	36	453
Operational risk	**1,985**	**24,818**	**1,838**	**22,971**
Standardised	1,985	24,818	1,838	22,971
Total	**24,944**	**311,794**	**24,371**	**305,240**
Adjustment for transition rules				
Additional capital requirement according to transition rules	6,270	78,380	10,839	134,883
Total	**31,214**	**390,175**	**35,210**	**440,123**

Capital requirement and RWA

Parent company

DKKm	31 Dec 2009 Capital requirement	31 Dec 2009 Basel II RWA	31 Dec 2008 Capital requirement	31 Dec 2008 Basel II RWA
Credit risk	**20,629**	**257,860**	**19,865**	**248,306**
IRB	16,835	210,443	15,982	199,773
- of which corporate	12,198	152,481	11,215	140,191
- of which institutions	670	8,377	1,267	15,834
- of which retail	3,851	48,134	3,129	39,107
- of which other	116	1,451	371	4,642
Standardised	3,793	47,417	3,883	48,534
- of which retail	0	0	207	2,582
- of which sovereign	153	1,914	129	1,613
- of which other	3,640	45,503	3,547	44,339
Market risk	**971**	**12,132**	**2,315**	**28,933**
- of which trading book, VaR	263	3,291	1,226	15,326
- of which trading book, non-VaR	667	8,337	1,063	13,293
- of which FX, non-VaR	40	503	25	314
Operational risk	**1,730**	**21,627**	**1,623**	**20,283**
Standardised	1,730	21,627	1,623	20,283
Total	**23,329**	**291,618**	**23,802**	**297,522**
Adjustment for transition rules				
Additional capital requirement according to transition rules	4,253	53,161	7,776	97,205
Total	**27,582**	**344,780**	**31,578**	**394,728**

The ICAAP, describes Nordea's management, mitigation and measurement of material risks and assesses the adequacy of internal capital by defining an internal capital requirement reflecting the risk appetite of the institution.

EC is based on quantitative models used to estimate the unexpected losses for each of the following major risk types: credit risk, market risk, operational risk, business risk and life insurance risk. Additionally, the EC models explicitly account for interest rate risk in the banking book, market risk in the investment portfolios, risk in Nordea's sponsored defined benefit pension plans, real estate risk and concentration risk.

For 2010 the EC has been be further aligned with the regulatory capital calculations by substitution of the internal estimates of LGD and CCF for the corporate and institution portfolios with the estimates used under the Foundation IRB approach. As a consequence of on average higher LGD and CCF the EC will increase.

In addition to calculating risk capital for its various risk types, Nordea conducts a comprehensive capital adequacy stress test process to analyse the effects of a series of global and local shock scenarios. The results of stress testing are considered, along with potential management interventions, in Nordea's internal capital requirement. The internal capital requirement is a key component of Nordea's capital ratio target setting.

Economic Profit (EP)

Nordea uses EP as one of its financial performance indicators. EP is calculated as risk-adjusted profit less cost of equity.

Risk-adjusted profit and EP are measures for shareholder value creation.
In investment decisions and customer relationships, EP drives and supports the right behaviour with a balanced focus on income, costs and risk. The EP model also captures both growth and return. EC and expected losses (EL) are input in the EP framework.

Expected losses (EL)
EL reflects the normalised loss level of the individual credit exposure over a business cycle as well as various portfolios.

The average EL ratio used in the EP framework, calculated as EL divided by exposure at default (EAD), was 26 basis points as of end of 2009 (22 basis points as of end of 2008) excluding the sovereign and institution exposure classes.

It should be noted that the EL ratio is a more stable measure than actual losses, but it will vary with the business cycle as a consequence of shifts in the repayment capacity (PD dimension) and collateral coverage (LGD dimension) distributions.

Capital adequacy ratios
Group

DKKbn	31 Dec 2009	31 Dec 2008
RWA Basel II (pillar 1) before transition rules	312	305
RWA with transition rules	390	440
Regulatory Capital requirement with transition rules	31	35
Tier 1 capital	28	29
Capital base	37	38
Core tier 1 ratio before transition rules (%)	8.9	9.4
Core tier 1 ratio with transition rules (%)	7.1	6.5
Tier 1 ratio before transition rules (%)	8.9	9.4
Tier 1 ratio with transition rules (%)	7.1	6.5
Capital ratio before transition rules (%)	12.0	12.4
Capital ratio with transition rules (%)	9.6	8.6
Capital base / Regulatory Capital requirement after transition rules	1.2	1.1

Capital adequacy ratios
Parent company

DKKbn	31 Dec 2009	31 Dec 2008
RWA Basel II (pillar 1) before transition rules	292	298
RWA with transition rules	345	395
Regulatory Capital requirement with transition rules	28	32
Tier 1 capital	28	28
Capital base	39	37
Core tier 1 ratio before transition rules (%)	9.7	9.4
Core tier 1 ratio with transition rules (%)	8.2	7.0
Tier 1 ratio before transition rules (%)	9.7	9.4
Tier 1 ratio with transition rules (%)	8.2	7.0
Capital ratio before transition rules (%)	13.2	12.5
Capital ratio with transition rules (%)	11.2	9.4
Capital base / Regulatory Capital requirement after transition rules	1.4	1.2

Capital base
Capital base (referred to as own funds in the CRD) is the sum of tier 1 capital and tier 2 capital after deductions.

Tier 1 capital is defined as capital of the same or close to the character of paid-up, capital-eligible reserves and a limited portion hybrid capital loan (perpetual loans) instruments (maximum 35% of tier 1). Profit may only be included after deduction of proposed dividend. Goodwill and deferred tax assets are deducted from tier 1.

Tier 2 is divided into perpetual loans and dated loans. The total tier 2 amount may not exceed tier 1. Dated tier 2 loans may not exceed half the amount of tier 1. The limits are set after deductions, i e, investment in insurance and other financial companies.

Pillar 3
The Pillar 3 disclosure, Capital adequacy and risk management
The disclosure in accordance with the Pillar 3 requirements according to the CRD in the Basel II framework is presented on www.nordea.com.

Summary of items included in capital base

	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec
DKKm	2009	2008	2009	2008
Calculation of total capital base				
Equity	30,221	30,263	22,265	23,152
Proposed/actual dividend	-750	-1,500	-750	-1,500
Minority interest	1,223	1,250	-	-
Deferred tax assets	-393	-	-	-
Equity metode	-	-	7,930	7,085
Intangible assets	-2,301	-750	-945	-710
IRB provisions excess (+)/shortfall (–)	-	-422	-	-143
Deduction for investments in credit institutions (50%)	-74	-65	-74	-65
Other items, net	-41	-	-15	-
Tier 1 capital (net after deduction)	**27,885**	**28,775**	**28,411**	**27,818**
– of which hybrid capital	-	-	-	-
Tier 2 capital	**9,508**	**9,523**	**9,508**	**9,523**
IRB provisions excess (+)/shortfall (–)	100	-422	750	-143
Deduction for investments in credit institutions (50%)	-74	-65	-74	-65
Other deduction	-	-	-	-
Total capital base	**37,419**	**37,812**	**38,595**	**37,133**

Report on key aspects of the systems for internal control and risk management regarding financial reports for the Financial Year 2009

The systems for internal control and risk management over financial reporting are designed to give reasonable assurance concerning reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, applicable laws and regulations and other requirements. The internal control and risk management activities in Nordea Bank Danmark Group are included in the Nordea Bank AB (Nordea) Group's overall internal control and risk management processes. Internal control and risk management over financial reporting in Nordea and thereby in Nordea Bank Danmark Group can be described in accordance with the following framework:

Control Environment

Internal control in Nordea Bank Danmark Group is based on the control environment, which includes the following elements: Values and management culture, goal-orientation and follow-up, a clear and transparent organisational structure, segregation of duties, the four-eyes principle, quality and efficiency of internal communication and an independent evaluation process. The documentation of the internal control framework consists of the Nordea Group directives and supporting instructions covering the financial and administrative business processes in Nordea Group including Nordea Bank Danmark Group.

Risk Assessment

Management of risks within Nordea including the Nordea Bank Danmark Group is proactive, emphasising training and risk awareness. Nordea maintains a high standard of risk management, applying our techniques and methodology in a cost efficient way. Risk management is considered an integrated part of running the business.
The significant risks in Nordea Bank Danmark Group related to the financial statement process are described in the Risk, Liquidity and Capital Management section and Note 1.

Control Activities

The control activities include general as well as more detailed controls, which aim at preventing, revealing and correcting errors and deviations. The control activities are prepared and documented at Nordea Group level, at Business area level as well as unit level. The procedures cover the initial registration of each transaction and the subsequent IT processing. The head of the respective units in Nordea are primarily responsible for managing the risks associated with the operations and financial reporting processes of the unit.

Information and Communication

The Group Accounting Manual and the Financial Control Principles constitute the main tools for accounting and financial reporting principles in respect of providing financial reporting and internal control information and instructions. In addition to this a standard reporting package is used by all entities to ensure consistent application of Nordea's principles and coordinated financial reporting. Matters affecting the achievement of financial reporting objectives are communicated with outside parties, where the Nordea Bank Danmark Group actively participates in relevant national fora, for example committees established by Finanstilsynet, Nationalbanken and Finansrådet.

Monitoring

Nordea has established a process with the purpose of ensuring a proper monitoring of the quality of the financial reporting and the follow-up regarding possible deficiencies. The CEO of Nordea annually issues a report to the Board of Directors of Nordea on the quality of internal control in the Nordea Group including the Nordea Bank Danmark Group. This report is based on, inter alia, an internal control process checklist and a hierarchical reporting covering the whole organisation including the Nordea Bank Danmark Group. Internal control and risk assessment regarding financial reporting is included as one of several focus categories in this process.

Group Internal Audit (GIA) is an independent function commissioned by the Board of Directors of Nordea. The Nordea Board Audit Committee is responsible for guidance and evaluation of GIA. The internal auditing work provides assurance on that part of Nordea Group's control system, which is essential for the external auditors' assessment of the financial statements. GIA annually issues assurance statements to the Board of Directors of Nordea and the Board of Directors of Nordea Bank Danmark A/S on the risk management, control and governance processes of the Nordea Group and Nordea Bank Danmark Group respectively.

Nordea Bank Danmark A/S also has its own Audit Committee that assists the Board of Directors of Nordea Bank Danmark A/S in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities inter alia by monitoring the Nordea Bank Danmark Group's financial reporting process, the effectiveness of the internal control and risk management systems the effectiveness of GIA, keeping itself informed as to the statutory audit of the annual and consolidated accounts, and by reviewing and monitoring the impartiality and independence of the external auditors, and in particular the provision of additional services to the Nordea Bank Danmark Group. The Audit Committee further reviews the internal audit plan, including budget, the external auditor's audit strategy and the long-form audit reports of the internal and external auditors. Subsequently, the internal audit plan, including budget, is presented to the Board of Directors.

In discharging its responsibilities the Audit Committee is duly considering the monitoring af processes related to the two subsidiaries, Nordea Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab and Fionia Bank A/S and matters of importance for these companies.

Financial reporting in Nordea Bank Danmark Group and communication with auditors

The manner in which the Board of Directors in Nordea Bank Danmark A/S ensures the quality of the financial reports, is presented in the section on monitoring in the Report on the key aspects of the systems for internal control and risk management regarding financial reports, see above. The Board of Directors reviews the external auditors' result of their audits of the Nordea Bank Danmark Group's annual financial statement.

Corporate social responsibility

Nordea AB issues a CSR report for 2009 based on the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investments (UNIPRI). The report serves as Nordea's annual Progress Report to the United Nations Global Compact and includes Nordea Bank Danmark. The CSR report will be available on the homepage www.nordea.com/csr.

Human resources

Nordea's employees continue to create great customer experiences as one team living our vision – making it possible

It's all about people

Creating the best team in the industry is not an easy task. Not least in the area of people, the focus area for the desirred accomplishments as well as the strategy and activities are essence for achieving the goal. In Nordea we refer to this as our People Strategy, a strategy that is an integral part of our business strategy. The areas of priority in our People Strategy are:

- Building the foundation
- Being the employer of choice for those that will move us from Good to Great
- Staffing making sure we have the right person in the right place at the right time
- Mobilising, differentiating & rewarding thereby securing outstanding organisational performance
- Providing opportunities for our people to develop and grow
- Practising the leadership required to enable us to go from Good to Great

These priorities are guided by and shall serve to reinforce our values; Great Customer Experience, ONE Nordea Team and It's all about People.

Building the foundation
Having a good understanding of our people resources and putting solid people processes in place is an integral part of our People Strategy. In 2009 we have improved in this area through a number of actions related to developing and making better use of our HR Information System.

Being the employer of choice for those that will move us from Good to Great
Making Nordea Great requires us to be able to attract and retain the very best. To do this we early decided to stay with our high activity level also in 2009, a year when many companies decided to do less in the area of Employer branding.

Staffing making sure we have the right person in the right place at the right time
Being successful in positioning ourselves as the employer of choice has limited value unless we are able to actually hire the right ones. Our prediction for 2009 was that it would be a year of growth and hence that it would be critical to make sure we hire many of the very best.

Mobilising, differentiating & rewarding, thereby securing outstanding organisational performance
We must make sure everyone in Nordea is aligned to our vision and targets and enabled to actually contribute. Hence we have worked to improve Performance Management (PM) at Nordea in 2009. This work will continue also in 2010.

Providing opportunities for our people to develop and grow
No organisation can grow unless the people develop and grow. We have made improvements in 2009 aimed at strengthening the tie in between business needs and competency areas we must develop. In 2010 we will seek to improve the People Planning Process and related tools while at the same time making it clear that development is the responsibility of all at Nordea

Practising the leadership required to enable us to go from Good to Great
Knowing that leadership drives performance and is the strongest individual driver for building a company's culture it has been one of the greatest priorities within the People Strategy in 2009, and will continue to be the case also in 2010.

Profit-sharing scheme
All employees participate in a unified profit-sharing programme. The profit-sharing scheme is capped and not based on the value of the Nordea share. For 2009, each employee can receive a maximum of EUR 3,200, of which EUR 2,000 is based on a pre-determined level of risk-adjusted profit, an additional EUR 600 based on the level of relative customer satisfaction and an additional EUR 600 based on Nordea's relative performance compared to a Nordic peer group as measured by return on equity.

Funding operations
Nordea Bank Danmark has in 2009 established a EUR 10,000m Medium Term Note (EMTN) Programme listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. Nordea Bank Danmark has issued notes with a nominal amount of EUR 1,500m under EMTN. The notes are due September 2010.

Legal proceedings
Within the framework of the normal business operations, the Group faces a number of claims in lawsuits and other disputes, most of which involve relatively limited amounts. None of these disputes is considered likely to have any significant adverse effect on the Group or its financial position.

Contested legal claim related to the debt restructuring liquidation of Swiss Air Group in 2001 – SAirGroup legal dispute
A writ has been served on Nordea Bank Danmark A/S on 31 January 2006 based on an avoidance claim of USD 61.2m plus interest by SAirGroup in Nachlassliquidation (debt restructuring liquidation) filed with the Commercial Court of Zürich. The Zürich Commercial Court dismissed the claim in April 2008. The liquidation estate has appealed the

case to the Swiss Supreme Court, which in other cases has held that payments from SAirGroup to other banks were voidable. Nordea is contesting the claim, but has for prudency reasons decided to make a provision of DKK 350m.

Subsequent events
No events have occurred after the balance sheet date, which may affect the assessment of the annual financial statements.

Outlook 2010
Nordea expects the macroeconomic recovery to continue in 2010, but the development is still fragile and hence uncertainty remains.

Based on this as well as a strong starting point and strong customer business development, Nordea will pursue a prudent growth strategy, balancing opportunities and risks, and will invest in the future through several growth and efficiency initiatives. The effect on the result from Group initiatives is expected to be neutral in 2010. Nordea Bank Danmark is expected to contribute to these strategies and initiatives.

Nordea expects cost growth for 2010 to be largely in line with the growth rate in 2009, including the effects from growth and efficiency initiatives.

Nordea expects risk-adjusted profit to be lower in 2010 compared to 2009, due to lower income in Treasury and Markets.

Credit quality continues to stabilise, in line with the macroeconomic recovery. However, loan losses could remain at a high level also in 2010, as it is difficult to forecast when loan losses will start to decline.

Nordea expects the effective tax rate to be around 26%.

Financial statements – Contents

Income statement

DKKm	Note	Group 2009	Group 2008	Parent company 2009	Parent company 2008
Operating income					
Interest income		34,098	44,422	21,965	31,908
Interest expense		-23,049	-34,502	-13,317	-24,613
Net interest income	3	**11,049**	**9,920**	**8,648**	**7,295**
Fee and commission income		4,507	4,463	4,795	4,759
Fee and commission expense		-552	-528	-422	-386
Net fee and commission income	4	**3,955**	**3,935**	**4,373**	**4,372**
Net gains/losses on items at fair value	5	1,888	-742	2,188	-436
Profit from companies accounted for under the equity method	21	250	145	-	-
Dividends	6	-	-	156	70
Other operating income	7	630	469	679	496
Total operating income		**17,772**	**13,727**	**16,044**	**11,797**
Operating expenses					
General administrative expenses:					
Staff costs	8	-5,978	-5,230	-5,756	-5,054
Other expenses	9	-2,979	-2,785	-2,895	-2,699
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges of tangible and intangible assets	10, 22, 23	-159	-142	-138	-124
Other operating expenses		-1,342	-369	-1,342	-369
Total operating expenses		**-10,458**	**-8,526**	**-10,131**	**-8,246**
Profit before loan losses		**7,314**	**5,201**	**5,913**	**3,551**
Net loan losses	11	-5,113	-1,587	-4,815	-1,456
Operating profit		**2,201**	**3,614**	**1,098**	**2,095**
Income tax expense	12	-751	-893	-498	-539
Net profit for the year		**1,450**	**2,721**	**600**	**1,556**
Attributable to:					
Shareholder of Nordea Bank Danmark A/S		1,450	2,721	600	1,556
Non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-
Total		**1,450**	**2,721**	**600**	**1,556**

Statement of comprehensive income

DKKm	Group 2009	Group 2008	Parent company 2009	Parent company 2008
Net profit for the year	**1,450**	**2,721**	**600**	**1,556**
Currency translation differences during the year	-5	-14	-	-
Available-for-sale investments:				
Valuation gains/losses during the year	3	-4	3	-4
Tax on valuation gains/losses during the year	-1	1	-1	1
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	**-3**	**-17**	**2**	**-3**
Total comprehensive income	**1,447**	**2,704**	**602**	**1,553**
Attributable to				
Shareholder of Nordea Bank Danmark A/S	1,447	2,704	602	1,553
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,447**	**2,704**	**602**	**1,553**

Balance sheet

DKKm	Note	Group 31 Dec 2009	Group 31 Dec 2008	Parent company 31 Dec 2009	Parent company 31 Dec 2008
Assets					
Cash and balances with central banks		2,914	3,179	2,799	3,179
Loans to credit institutions	14	97,826	95,229	149,581	114,160
Loans to the public	14	669,735	613,200	368,764	348,467
Interest-bearing securities	15	92,632	80,734	159,715	144,422
Financial instruments pledged as collateral	16	80,940	59,111	98,784	59,745
Shares	17	16,433	11,597	16,079	11,589
Derivatives	18	4,464	4,314	4,222	4,314
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	19	310	241	310	241
Investments in group undertakings	20	-	46	10,349	7,990
Investments in associated undertakings	21	410	265	114	88
Intangible assets	22	2,301	750	945	710
Property and equipment	23, 24	582	293	275	237
Investment property	25	91	25	37	5
Deferred tax assets	12	393	-	-	-
Current tax assets	12	1,831	465	2,161	849
Retirement benefit assets	34	156	135	156	135
Other assets	26	55,002	25,041	102,930	48,088
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	27	6,913	5,039	7,178	5,618
Total assets		**1,032,933**	**899,664**	**924,399**	**749,837**
Liabilities					
Deposits by credit institutions	28	322,816	260,868	342,756	262,667
Deposits and borrowings from the public	29	323,894	315,853	315,340	318,296
Debt securities in issue	30	246,061	210,886	11,151	-
Derivatives	18	6,310	4,364	6,080	4,364
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of intrest rate risk	19	82	-	82	-
Current tax liabilities	12	168	-	168	-
Other liabilities	31	81,672	58,276	209,466	126,447
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	32	9,964	8,513	5,361	4,838
Deferred tax liabilities	12	654	739	53	55
Provisions	33	1,557	349	2,143	465
Retirement benefit obligations	34	46	54	46	54
Subordinated liabilities	35	9,488	9,499	9,488	9,499
Total liabilities		**1,002,712**	**869,401**	**902,134**	**726,685**
Equity					
Non-controlling interests		26	26	-	-
Share capital		5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Other reserves		-24	-21	-	-2
Proposed dividends		750	1,500	750	1,500
Retained earnings		24,469	23,758	16,515	16,654
Total equity		**30,221**	**30,263**	**22,265**	**23,152**
Total liabilities and equity		**1,032,933**	**899,664**	**924,399**	**749,837**
Assets pledged as security for own liabilities	36	453,339	378,922	184,616	137,953
Other assets pledged	37	-	-	-	-
Contingent liabilities	38	34,411	38,846	133,574	123,125
Commitments	39	176,589	224,784	182,557	205,466

Statement of changes in equity

Group

DKKm	Share capital[2]	Translation of foreign operations	Available-for-sale investments	Proposed dividends	Retained earnings[5]	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Attributable to the shareholder of Nordea Bank Danmark A/S[1]	Other reserves						
Opening balance at 1 Jan 2009	5,000	-19	-2	1,500	23,758	30,237	26	30,263
Total comprehensive income	-	-5	2	-	1,450	1,447	-	1,447
Share-based payments[3]	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	11
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-1,500	-	-1,500	-	-1,500
Proposed dividends	-	-	-	750	-750	-	-	-
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance at 31 Dec 2009	5,000	-24	-	750	24,469	30,195	26	30,221

DKKm	Share capital[2]	Translation of foreign operations	Available-for-sale investments	Proposed dividends	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Attributable to the shareholder of Nordea Bank Danmark A/S[1]	Other reserves						
Opening balance at 1 Jan 2008	5,000	-5	1	2,200	22,522	29,718	26	29,744
Total comprehensive income	-	-14	-3	-	2,721	2,704	-	2,704
Share-based payments[4]	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	15
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-2,200	-	-2,200	-	-2,200
Proposed dividends	-	-	-	1,500	-1,500	-	-	-
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance at 31 Dec 2008	5,000	-19	-2	1,500	23,758	30,237	26	30,263

[1] Restricted capital was at 31 Dec 2009 DKK 5,000m (31 Dec 2008: DKK 5,000m). Unrestricted capital was 31 Dec 2009 DKK 25,221m (31 Dec 2008: DKK 25,263m).
[2] Total shares registered were 50 million (31 Dec 2008: 50 million) all fully owned by Nordea Bank AB, Stockholm, Sweden. Nominel amount per share is DKK 100. All issued shares are fully paid. All shares are of the same class and hold equal rights. The annual report for Nordea Bank AB is available on www.nordea.com.
[3] Refers to the Long-Term Incentive Programme (LTIP 2009).
[4] Refers to the Long-Term Incentive Programme (LTIP 2008).
[5] The proposed divident payment of DKK 750m is equivalent to DKK 15 (DKK 30) per share.

Statement of changes in equity *(cont.)*

Parent company

DKKm	Share capital	Other reserves: Translation of foreign operations	Other reserves: Available-for-sale investments	Proposed dividends	Retained earnings	Total equity
Opening balance at 1 Jan 2009	5,000	-	-2	1,500	16,654	23,152
Total comprehensive income	-	-	2	-	600	602
Share-based payments	-	-	-	-	10	10
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-1,500	-	-1,500
Proposed dividends	-	-	-	750	-750	-
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance at 31 Dec 2009	**5,000**	**-**	**-**	**750**	**16,515**	**22,265**

DKKm	Share capital	Other reserves: Translation of foreign operations	Other reserves: Available-for-sale investments	Proposed dividends	Retained earnings	Total equity
Opening balance at 1 Jan 2008	5,000	-	1	2,200	16,582	23,783
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-3	-	1,556	1,553
Share-based payments	-	-	-	-	15	15
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-2,200	-	-2,200
Proposed dividends	-	-	-	1,500	-1,500	-
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance at 31 Dec 2008	**5,000**	**-**	**-2**	**1,500**	**16,654**	**23,152**

Reporting to the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority at 31 Dec 2009 (DKKm)

Equity

	Group	Parent
Annual report 2009	30,221	22,265
Adjustments:		
- Non-controlling interests[1]	1,201	-
- Fair value adjustment of owner occupied property	20	20
- Retirement benefit assets	-39	-39
- Difference between cost and net assets value in subsidiaries and associates	-	7,930
Reported to the Danish FSA	31,403	30,176

Result

	Group	Parent
Annual report 2009	1,450	600
Adjustments:		
- Financial assets available for sale	2	2
- Difference between profit from companies accounted for under the equity method and dividends	-	850
Reported to the Danish FSA	1,452	1,452

[1] Non-controlling interests relate primarily to a special reserve in an associated undertaking.

Cash flow statement

DKKm	Group 2009	Group 2008	Parent company 2009	Parent company 2008
Operating activities				
Operating profit	2,201	3,614	1,098	2,095
Adjustments for items not included in cash flow	5,188	1,659	4,958	1,600
Income taxes paid	-1,902	-961	-1,512	-532
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	**5,487**	**4,312**	**4,544**	**3,163**
Changes in operating assets				
Change in loans to credit institutions	2,939	33,720	-33,292	33,760
Change in loans to the public	-54,925	-78,399	-23,472	-52,879
Change in interest-bearing securities	-11,898	8,809	-15,293	-23,934
Change in financial assets pledged as collateral	-21,829	-25,699	-39,039	-25,527
Change in shares	-4,790	4,377	-4,443	4,378
Change in derivatives, net	1,796	263	1,808	263
Change in investment properties	-66	52	-32	1
Change in other assets	-31,690	-1,624	-56,533	-699
Changes in operating liabilities				
Change in deposits by credit institutions	53,079	35,631	80,089	35,499
Change in deposits and borrowings from the public	8,041	37,881	-2,956	37,642
Change in debt securities in issue	35,175	4,976	11,151	-
Change in other liabilities	24,136	-20,872	83,274	-7,633
Cash flow from operating activities	**5,455**	**3,427**	**5,806**	**4,034**
Investing activities				
Acquisition of investments in business combinations	-2,015	-604	-2,129	-604
Sale of investments in group undertakings	-	12	-	11
Acquisition of investments in associated undertakings	-36	-2	-5	-2
Sale of investments in associated undertakings	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of property and equipment	-137	-138	-136	-98
Sale of property and equipment	9	14	5	6
Acquisition of intangible assets	-290	-279	-280	-275
Sale of intangible assets	-	-	-	-
Purchase/sale of other financial fixed assets	-	-	-	-
Cash flow from investing activities	**-2,469**	**-997**	**-2,545**	**-962**
Financing activities				
Issued subordinated liabilities	-11	-8	-11	-8
Dividend paid	-1,500	-2,200	-1,500	-2,200
Cash flow from financing activities	**-1,511**	**-2,208**	**-1,511**	**-2,208**
Cash flow for the year	**1,475**	**222**	**1,750**	**864**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	11,560	11,338	12,202	11,338
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	13,035	11,560	13,952	12,202
Change	**1,475**	**222**	**1,750**	**864**

Comments on the cash flow statement

The cash flow statement has been prepared in accordance with IAS 7. The cash flow statement shows inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents during the year. Nordea Bank Danmark's cash flow has been prepared in accordance with the indirect method, whereby operating profit is adjusted for effects of non-cash transactions such as depreciation and loan losses. The cash flows are classified by operating, investing and financing activities.

Operating activities
Operating activities are the principal revenue-producing activities and cash flows are mainly derived from the operating profit for the year with adjustment for items not included in cash flow and income taxes paid. Adjustment for non-cash items includes:

	Group		Parent company	
DKKm	2009	2008	2009	2008
Depreciation	159	131	138	113
Impairment charges	-	11	-	11
Loan losses	5,113	1,381	4,815	1,226
Change in provisions	17	185	17	210
Profit from associated and group undertakings	-250	-141	-26	27
Dividends	131	94	-	-
Other	18	-2	14	13
Total	**5,188**	**1,659**	**4,958**	**1,600**

Changes in operating assets and liabilities consist of assets and liabilities that are part of normal business activities, such as loans and receivables, deposits and debt securities in issue. Changes in derivatives are reported net.

Cash flow from operating activities includes interest payments received and interest expenses paid with the following amounts:

	Group		Parent company	
DKKm	2009	2008	2009	2008
Interest payments received	27,294	42,891	15,458	30,696
Interest expenses paid	-16,304	-32,115	-7,425	-23,440

Investing activities
Investing activities include acquisitions and disposals of non-current assets, like property and equipment, intangible and financial assets.

Aggregated cash flows arising from acquisition of group undertakings are presented separately and consist of:

	Group		Parent company	
DKKm	2009[1]	2008	2009	2008
Acquisition of business combinations				
Cash and cash equivalents	114	29	-	29
Loans and receivables to credit institutions	3,796	-	-	-
Loans and receivables to the public	5,553	2,945	-	2,945
Intangible assets	1,316	232	-	232
Property & equipment	265	4	-	4
Other assets	669	34	-	34
Total assets	**11,713**	**3,244**	**-**	**3,244**
Deposits and borrowings from the public	8,869	2,536	-	2,536
Other liabilities and provision	443	75	-	75
Total liabilities	**9,312**	**2,611**	**-**	**2,611**
Purchase price paid	**2,401**	**633**	**-**	**633**
- here of to be paid in 2010	272	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	114	29	-	29
Net effect on cash flow	**2,015**	**604**	**-**	**604**

[1] The figures for 2009 concerns the acquisition of Fionia Bank.

Financing activities

Financing activities are activities that result in changes in equity and subordinated liabilities, such as new issues of shares, dividends and issued/amortised subordinated liabilities.

Cash and cash equivalents
The following items are included in cash and cash equivalents assets:

	Group		Parent company	
DKKm	31 Dec 2009	31 Dec 2008	31 Dec 2009	31 Dec 2008
Cash and balances at central banks	2,914	3,179	2,799	3,179
Loans to credit institutions, payable on demand	10,121	8,381	11,153	9,023
Total	**13,035**	**11,560**	**13,952**	**12,202**

Cash comprises legal tender and bank notes in foreign currencies. Balances with central banks consist of deposits in accounts with central banks and postal giro systems under government authority, where the following conditions are fulfilled;
- the central bank or the postal giro system is domiciled in the country where the institution is established
- the balance on the account is readily available any time.

Loans to credit institutions, payable on demand include liquid assets not represented by bonds or other interest-bearing securities.

5-year overview
Group

Income statement (DKKm)	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Net interest income	11,049	9,920	8,420	7,830	7,259
Net fee and commission income	3,955	3,935	3,414	3,409	3,579
Net gains/losses on items at fair value	1,888	-742	844	1,622	825
Equity method	250	145	234	327	116
Other income	630	469	380	188	118
Total operating income	**17,772**	**13,727**	**13,292**	**13,376**	**11,897**
General administrative expenses:					
Staff costs	-5,978	-5,230	-4,885	-4,758	-4,472
Other expenses	-2,979	-2,785	-2,765	-2,504	-2,343
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges of tangible and intangible assets	-159	-142	-108	-132	-111
Other operating expenses	-1,342	-369	-	-	-
Total operating expenses	**-10,458**	**-8,526**	**-7,758**	**-7,394**	**-6,926**
Profit before loan losses	**7,314**	**5,291**	**5,534**	**5,982**	**4,971**
Net loan losses	-5,113	-1,587	47	664	348
Operating profit	**2,201**	**3,614**	**5,581**	**6,646**	**5,319**
Income tax expense	-751	-893	-1,308	-1,770	-1,363
Net profit for the year	**1,450**	**2,721**	**4,273**	**4,876**	**3,956**

Balance sheet (DKKm)	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Loans to credit institutions	97,826	95,229	128,892	117,765	136,987
Loans to the public	669,735	613,200	533,237	483,794	419,901
Derivatives	4,464	4,314	3,872	2,053	2,229
Other assets	260,908	186,921	171,942	199,779	205,739
Total assets	**1,032,933**	**899,664**	**837,943**	**803,391**	**764,856**
Deposits by credit institutions	322,816	260,868	222,701	223,188	207,947
Deposits and borrowings from the public	323,894	315,853	277,972	253,377	242,424
Debt securities in issue	246,061	210,886	205,910	183,020	190,112
Derivatives	6,310	4,364	3,659	1,946	2,443
Subordinated liabilities	9,488	9,499	9,507	10,401	10,034
Other liabilities	94,143	67,931	88,450	104,475	87,974
Equity	30,221	30,263	29,744	26,984	23,922
Total liabilities and equity	**1,032,933**	**899,664**	**837,943**	**803,391**	**764,856**

Ratios and key figures	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Return on equity, %	4.8	9.1	15.1	19.2	16.7
Cost/income ratio, %	59	62	58	55	58
Tier 1 capital ratio, before transition rules, %	8.9	9.4	8.7	-	-
Total capital ratio, before transition rules, %	12.0	12.4	11.6	-	-
Tier 1 capital ratio, %	7.1	6.5	6.9	7.1	7.0
Total capital ratio, %	9.6	8.6	9.2	9.8	10.0
Tier 1 capital, DKKm	27,885	28,775	28,258	26,594	23,245
Risk-weighted assets, DKKbn	390	440	409	376	330
Number of employees (full-time equivalents)	7,964	7,810	7,469	7,307	7,322
Average number of employees	7,785	7,583	7,373	7,308	7,305

The Danish Financial Supervisory Authority's ratio system is shown in note 48.

5-year overview
Parent company

Income statement (DKKm)	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Net interest income	8,648	7,295	6,154	5,991	5,722
Net fee and commission income	4,373	4,372	3,810	3,717	3,776
Net gains/losses on items at fair value	2,188	-436	967	1,711	829
Dividends	156	70	130	536	290
Other income	679	496	385	115	32
Total operating income	**16,044**	**11,797**	**11,446**	**12,070**	**10,649**
General administrative expenses:					
Staff costs	-5,756	-5,054	-4,702	-4,582	-4,294
Other expenses	-2,895	-2,699	-2,648	-2,341	-2,202
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges of tangible and intangible assets	-138	-124	-91	-110	-80
Other operating expenses	-1,342	-369	-	-	-
Total operating expenses	**-10,131**	**-8,246**	**-7,441**	**-7,033**	**-6,576**
Profit before loan losses	**5,913**	**3,551**	**4,005**	**5,037**	**4,073**
Net loan losses	-4,815	-1,456	116	666	384
Operating profit	**1,098**	**2,095**	**4,121**	**5,703**	**4,458**
Income tax expense	-498	-539	-1,054	-1,433	-1,152
Net profit for the year	**600**	**1,556**	**3,067**	**4,270**	**3,305**

Balance sheet (DKKm)	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Loans to credit institutions	149,581	114,160	147,221	132,054	143,515
Loans to the public	368,764	348,467	293,869	268,897	229,098
Derivatives	4,222	4,314	3,872	2,053	2,229
Investments in group undertakings	10,349	7,990	8,001	8,158	6,985
Other assets	391,483	274,906	228,396	253,158	235,082
Total assets	**924,399**	**749,837**	**681,359**	**664,320**	**616,909**
Deposits by credit institutions	342,756	262,667	224,632	225,881	211,528
Deposits and borrowings from the public	315,340	318,296	280,654	255,994	243,186
Debt securities in issue	11,151	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	6,080	4,364	3,659	1,946	2,443
Subordinated liabilities	9,488	9,499	9,507	10,401	10,034
Other liabilities	217,319	131,859	139,124	147,887	129,969
Equity	22,265	23,152	23,783	22,211	19,749
Total liabilities and equity	**924,399**	**749,837**	**681,359**	**664,320**	**616,909**

Ratios and key figures	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Return on equity, %	2.6	6.6	13.3	20.4	17.0
Cost/income ratio, %	63	70	65	58	62
Tier 1 capital ratio, before transition rules, %	9.7	9.4	8.5	-	-
Total capital ratio, before transition rules, %	15.2	12.5	11.5	-	-
Tier 1 capital ratio, %	8.2	7.0	7.4	7.3	7.3
Total capital ratio, %	11.2	9.4	9.9	10.2	10.5
Tier 1 capital, DKKm	28,411	27,818	27,042	25,210	21,786
Risk-weighted assets, DKKbn	345	395	368	346	300
Number of employees (full-time equivalents)	7,280	7,515	7,177	6,991	6,996
Average number of employees	7,441	7,297	7,074	6,998	6,983

The Danish Financial Supervisory Authority's ratio system is shown in note 48.

Notes to the financial statements

Note 1
Accounting policies

Table of contents

1. Basis for presentation

The financial statements for Nordea Bank Danmark A/S and for the group are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) endorsed by the EU and additional Danish disclosure requirements for annual reports laid down in the Danish IFRS Executive Order on financial services enterprises issued pursuant to the Danish Financial Business Act.

The disclosures, required in the standards and legislation above, have been included in the notes, the Risk, Liquidity and Capital management section or in other parts of the "Financial statements".

On 8 February 2010 the Board of Directors approved the annual report, subject to final approval of the Annual General Meeting on 12 March 2010.

2. Comparative figures

The comparative figures for 2008 include effects of changes in the presentation described in section 3 "Changed accounting policies and presentation" below.

3. Changed accounting policies and presentation

The accounting policies and basis for calculations are, in all material aspects, unchanged in comparison with the 2008 Annual Report. The impact on the presentation from the amendment to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" is described below, together with the impact on disclosures from the new standard IFRS 8 "Operating Segments" and the amendment to IFRS 7 "Financial instruments: Disclosures".

The implemented revision of IAS 23 "Borrowing Costs" and amendments to IAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation" (Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation), IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" (Reassessment of embedded derivatives) and IFRS 2 "Share-based Payment" (Vesting Conditions and Cancellations) as well as "Improvements to IFRSs" and new interpretations (IFRIC 13, 14, 15, 16), have had no or only an insignificant impact on Nordea (EU commission endorsement for IFRIC 15 and 16 as from 2010).

Amendment of IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements"

IASB has amended IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" with effective date for Nordea Bank Danmark as from 1 January 2009. The main impact from this amendment is that the "Statement of changes in equity" has been added and the "Statement of comprehensive income" renamed and relocated to be displayed immediately after the "Income statement".

New standard IFRS 8 "Operating Segments"

IFRS 8 is mandatory for Nordea as from 1 January 2009. The IFRS requires identification of operating segments on the basis of the information regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker (CODM) in order to allocate resources to the segment and assess its performance. The reportable segments in Nordea Bank Danmark have, mainly as a consequence of the restrictions in the aggregation criteria, been changed, and information has been added to comply with the requirements in the new standard. See Note 2 "Segment reporting" for more information.

Amendment of IFRS 7 "Financial instruments: Disclosures"

In March 2009 the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) published the amendment "Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments", effective as from 1 January 2009. The amendment requires enhanced disclosures about fair value measurements and liquidity risk. See the separate section Risk, Liquidity and Capital management as well as Note 50 "Risk disclosures" for more information.

Forthcoming changes in IFRSss

IFRS 9 "Financial instrument" (Phase 1)

IASB has published a new standard on financial instruments. The standard is the first step in the replacement of IAS 39 "Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement" and this first phase covers classification and measurement of financial assets. The effective date is for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, but earlier application is permitted. The EU commission has not endorsed this standard for implementation in 2009.

Nordea has, due to the fact that the standard has been recently published and that it is not yet endorsed by the EU commission, not finalised the investigation of the impact on the period of initial application or on subsequent periods.

Other forthcoming changes in IFRSs
IASB has revised IFRS 3 "Business Combinations" and amended IAS 27 "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements". Nordea has chosen not to implement these changes in advance and the updated standards will generally be applied prospectively for business combinations effected as from 1 January 2010, meaning that there will generally be no restatement of business combinations with acquisition dates prior to the implementation of this IFRS. The transition rules furthermore state that changes in recognised deferred tax assets, originating from business combinations effected before the application of this IFRS, shall be recognised in the income statement without any equivalent adjustments made to goodwill through the income statement, unless there is an impairment of goodwill. On acquisitions on and after 1 January 2010 the major expected impacts on Nordea from the amended IFRS 3 and IAS 27 will include a broader definition of business combinations, the need to expense acquisition costs and continuous fair value adjustments of contingent considerations recognised in the income statement.

IASB has amended IAS 32 "Financial instruments: Presentation" with respect to classification of rights issues. Nordea Bank Danmark has chosen not to implement these changes early and the updated standard will be applied retroactively as from 1 January 2011. There is currently no identified significant impact on the period of initial application, but the amendment may affect future rights issues involving different currencies.

IASB has furthermore revised IFRS 1 "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards" and IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures" (not yet endorsed by the EU commission), amended IFRS 2 "Share-based payment" (Group Cash-settled Share-based Payment Transactions), IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" (Eligible hedged items) as well as published "Improvements to IFRSs". These revised and amended standards and improvements are effective for Nordea as from 1 January 2010, except for the revision of IAS 24 which is effective as from 1 January 2011, but are not expected to have any significant impact on the period of initial application or on subsequent periods.

In addition, one new interpretation not mandatory for Nordea in 2009, but where early adoption is allowed, has been published (IFRIC 17 "Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners"). There is currently no identified significant impact on the period of initial application or on subsequent periods.

The abovementioned revised and amended standards, improvements and new interpretation not yet adopted are not, on the period of initial application or on subsequent periods, expected to have any significant impact on the capital adequacy.

4. Critical judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires, in some cases, the use of estimates and assumptions by management. The estimates are based on past experience and assumptions that management believes are fair and reasonable. These estimates and the judgement behind them affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items, as well as income and expenses in the financial statements presented. Actual outcome can later, to some extent, differ from the estimates and the assumptions made.

Certain accounting policies are considered to be particularly important to the financial position of Nordea Bank Danmark, since they require management to make difficult, complex or subjective judgements and estimates, the majority of which relate to matters that are inherently uncertain. These critical judgements and estimates are in particular associated with:
- the fair value measurement of certain financial instruments.
- the impairment testing of:
  - goodwill and
  - loans to the public/credit institutions.
- claims in civil lawsuits.

Fair value measurement

Critical judgement is exercised when determining fair value of OTC Derivatives and other financial instruments that lack quoted prices or recently observed market prices in the following areas:
- The choice of valuation techniques
- The determination of when quoted prices fail to represent fair value
  (including the judgement of whether markets are active)
- The construction of fair value adjustments in order to incorporate
  relevant risk factors such as credit risk, model risk and liquidity risk
- The judgement of which market parameters that are observable

In all of these instances, decisions are based upon professional judgement in accordance with Nordea's accounting and valuation policies. In order to ensure proper governance, Nordea has a Group Valuation Committee that on an ongoing basis reviews critical judgements that are deemed to have a significant impact on fair value measurements.

See also the separate section 10 "*Determination of fair value of financial instruments*" and Note 42 "*Assets and liabilities at fair value*".

Impairment testing

Goodwill
Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired. This consists of an analysis to assess whether the carrying amount of goodwill is fully recoverable. The determination of the recoverable amount involves establishing the value in use, measured as the present value of the cash flows expected from the cash-generating unit, to which the goodwill has been allocated.

The forecasts of future cash flows are based on Nordea's best estimates of future revenues and expenses for the cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated. A number of assumptions and estimates have significant effect on these calculations and include parameters like macroeconomic assumptions, market growth, business volumes, margins and cost effectiveness. Changes to any of these parameters, following changes in market conditions, competition, strategy or other, affects the forecasted cash flows and may result in impairment charges of goodwill.

See also the separate section 15 "Intangible assets" and Note 22 "Intangible assets".

Loans to the public/credit institutions
When testing individual loans for impairment, the most critical judgement, containing the highest uncertainty, relates to the estimation of the most probable future cash flows generated from the customer.

When testing a group of loans collectively for impairment, the key aspect is to identify the events and/or the observable data that indicate that losses have been incurred in the group of loans. Assessing the net present value of the cash flows generated by the customers in the group contains a high degree of uncertainty when using historical data and the acquired experience when adjusting the assumptions based on historical data to reflect the current situation.

See also the separate section 13 "Loans to the public/credit institutions" and Note 14 "Loans and their impairment".

Actuarial calculations of pension liabilities and plan assets related to employees
The Projected Benefit pension Obligation (PBO) for major pension plans is calculated by external actuaries using demographic assumptions based on the current population. As a basis for these calculations a number of actuarial and financial parameters are used. The most important financial parameter is the discount rate. Other parameters like assumptions as to salary increases and inflation are fixed based on the expected long-term development of these parameters. The fixing of these parameters at year-end is disclosed in Note 34 "Retirement benefit obligations".

The major part of the assets covering the pension liabilities is invested in liquid assets and valued at market price at year-end. The expected return on plan assets is fixed taking into account the asset composition and based on long-term expectations on the return on the different asset classes. The expected return is also disclosed in Note 34 "Retirement benefit obligations".

See also the separate section 19 "Pensions to employees" and Note 34 "Retirement benefit obligations".

Claims in civil lawsuits
Within the framework of the normal business operations, Nordea faces a number of claims in civil lawsuits and other disputes, most of which involve relatively limited amounts. None of these disputes are considered likely to have any significant adverse effect on Nordea or its financial position. See also Note 38 "Contingent liabilities".

5. Principles of consolidation

Consolidated entities

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the parent company Nordea Bank Danmark A/S and those entities that meet the definition of a subsidiary according to IAS 27. This definition is generally fulfilled when the parent company owns, directly or indirectly through group undertakings, more than 50 per cent of the voting rights or otherwise has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity.

All Group undertakings are consolidated using the purchase method. Under the purchase method, the acquisition is regarded as a transaction whereby the parent company indirectly acquires the subsidiary's assets and assumes its liabilities and contingent liabilities. The acquisition cost to the Group is established in a purchase price allocation analysis. In such analysis, the cost of the business combination is established as the fair values of recognised identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities. The cost of the business combination is the aggregate of the fair values, at the date of exchange, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed and equity instruments issued by the acquirer, in exchange for the net assets acquired, plus any costs directly attributable to the business combination. When the cost of the business combination exceeds the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities, the excess is reported as goodwill. If the difference is negative, such difference is immediately recognised in the income statement.

The Group undertakings are included in the consolidated accounts as from the date on which control is transferred to Nordea and are no longer consolidated as from the date on which control ceases.

Equity and net income attributable to non-controlling interests are separately disclosed in the balance sheet and income statement.

In the consolidation process the reporting from the subsidiaries is adjusted to ensure consistency with IFRS principles applied by Nordea.

Investments in associated undertakings
The equity method of accounting is used for associated undertakings where the share of voting rights is between 20 and 50 per cent and/or where Nordea has significant influence. Investments within Nordea's investment activities, which are classified as a venture capital organisation within Nordea, are measured at fair value in accordance with the rules set out in IAS 28 and IAS 39.

Profits from companies accounted for under the equity method are reported post-taxes in the income statement. Consequently, the tax expense related to these profits is not included in the income tax expense for Nordea.

Special Purpose Entities (SPE)
In accordance with IFRS Nordea does not consolidate SPEs' assets and liabilities beyond its control. In order to determine whether Nordea controls an SPE or not, Nordea has to make judgements about risks and rewards and assesses the ability to make operational decisions for the SPE in question.

When assessing whether Nordea shall consolidate a SPE, a range of factors are evaluated. These factors include whether the activities of the SPE are being in substance conducted on Nordea's behalf or if Nordea has in substance the decision making powers, the rights to obtain the majority of the benefits or the majority of the residual- or ownership risks. Nordea consolidates all SPEs, where Nordea has retained the majority of the risks and rewards. For the SPEs that are not consolidated the rationale is that Nordea does not have any significant risks or rewards on these assets and liabilities.

SPEs that are used to allow clients to hold investments are structures that allow one or more clients to invest in an asset or set of assets (e.g. mutual funds), which are generally purchased by the SPE. The risks and rewards of the assets held by the SPE entirely reside with the clients. Typically, Nordea will receive service and commission fees for the creation of the SPE, or because it acts as investment manager, custodian or in some other function. Nordea is the investment manager and has sole discretion about investments and other administrative decisions, but has no or only an insignificant amount of capital invested. In most instances, SPEs that are used to allow clients to hold investments are not consolidated as Nordea's legal and contractual rights and obligations indicate that Nordea does not have the power to govern the financial and operating policies of these entities. Nordea consequently does not have the objective of obtaining benefits from its activities through such power. Nor does Nordea have the majority of the residual- or ownership risk.

The number of SPEs that Nordea has created is limited. The SPEs that are consolidated in the Group are further described in Note 20 "Investments in group undertakings".

Principles of elimination
Intra-group transactions and balances between the consolidated group undertakings are eliminated.

Currency translation of foreign entities
The consolidated financial statements are prepared in Danish Kroner (DKK), the presentation currency of the parent company Nordea Bank Danmark A/S. The current method is used when translating the financial statements of foreign entities into DKK from their functional currency. The assets and liabilities of foreign entities have been translated at the closing rates, while items in the income statements are translated at the average exchange rate for the year. Translation differences are accounted for in other comprehensive income and are accumulated in the translation reserve in the equity.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising from the acquisition of group undertakings are treated as items in the same functional currency as the cash generating unit to which they belong and are also translated at the closing rate.

Information on the most important exchange rates is disclosed in the separate section 26 "Exchange rates".

6. Recognition of operating income and loan losses

Net interest income
Interest income and expense are calculated and recognised based on the effective interest rate method or, if considered appropriate, based on a method that results in an interest income or interest expense that is a reasonable approximation of using the effective interest rate method as basis for the calculation.

Interest income and interest expense related to all balance sheet items in Markets are recognised in the income statement on the line "Net gains/losses on items at fair value". Interest income and expense connected to internal placements by and internal funding of Markets are replaced with the related Group external interest income and interest expense.

Net fee and commission income
Nordea earns commission income from different services provided to its customers. The recognition of commission income depends on the purpose for which the fees are received. Fees are either recognised as revenue when services are provided or in connection to the execution of a significant act. Fees received in connection to performed services are recognised as income in the period these services are provided. A loan syndication fee received as payment for arranging a loan as well as other fees received as payments for certain acts are recognised as revenue when the act has been completed, i.e. when the syndication has been finalised.

Commission expenses are transaction based and recognised in the period when the services are received.

Income from issued financial guarantees and expenses from bought financial guarantees are amortised over the duration of the instruments and classified as "Fee and commission income" and "Fee and commission expense" respectively.

Net gains/losses on items at fair value
Realised and unrealised gains and losses, including net interest in Markets on financial instruments measured at fair value are recognised in the item "Net gains/losses on items at fair value".

Realised and unrealised gains and losses derive from:
- Shares/participations and other share-related instruments
- Interest-bearing securities and other interest-related instruments
- Other financial instruments, which contains credit derivatives as well as commodity instruments/derivatives
- Foreign exchange gains/losses
- Investment properties, which includes realised and unrealised income, for instance revaluation gains and losses. This line also includes realised results from disposals as well as the running property yield stemming from the holding of investment properties.

"Net gains/losses on items at fair value" includes also losses from counterparty risk on instruments in the category Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Impairment losses from instruments within other categories are recognised in the item "Loan losses" (see also the sub-section "Loan losses" below).

Dividends
Dividends received are recognised in the income statement as "Net gains/losses on items at fair value" and classified as "Shares/participations and other share-related instruments" in the note. Income is recognised in the period in which the right to receive payment is established.

Profit from companies accounted for under the equity method
The profit from companies accounted for under the equity method is defined as the post-acquisition change in Nordea's share of net assets in the associated companies. Profits from companies accounted for under the equity method are, as stated in section 5 "Principles of consolidation" reported in the income statement post-taxes. Consequently, tax expense related to these profits is excluded from the income tax expense for Nordea.

The change in Nordea´s share of the net assets is based on the external reporting provided by the associates and affects the financial statements of Nordea in the period in which the information is available.

Other operating income
Net gains from divestments of shares in subsidiaries and associated companies and other operating income, not related to any other income line, are generally recognised when it is probable that the benefits associated with the transaction will flow to Nordea and if the significant risks and rewards have been transferred to the buyer (generally when the transactions are finalised).

Other operating expenses
Nordea Bank Danmark's share of the guarantee commission for the Danish state guarantee scheme is evenly recognised on an accrual basis over the term of two years in the item "Other operating expenses". Nordea Bank Danmark's share of the guarantee to cover losses is recognised off-balance sheet in the item "Contingent liabilities". If it is more likely than not that a present obligation exists at the balance sheet date a provision is calculated as the discounted best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation. Provisions and changes in provisions are recognised in the income statement in the item "Loan losses

Loan losses
Impairment losses from financial assets classified as Loans and receivables, Held to maturity and interest bearing securities classified as Available for sale (see section 12 "Financial instruments") are reported as "Loan losses", together with losses from financial guarantees. Losses are reported net of any collateral and other credit enhancements. Accounting policies for the calculation of impairment losses on loans are found in section 13 "Loans to the public/credit institutions.

Losses relating to Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, including credit derivatives, are reported under "Net gains/losses on items at fair value".

7. Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments in the balance sheet
Derivative instruments, quoted securities and foreign exchange spot transactions are recognised on and derecognised from the balance sheet on the trade date. Other financial instruments are recognised on the balance sheet on settlement date.

Financial assets, other than those for which trade date accounting is applied, are derecognised from the balance sheet when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are transferred to another party. The rights to the cash flows normally expire or are transferred when the counterpart has performed by e.g. repaying a loan to Nordea, i.e. on settlement date.

In some cases, Nordea enters into transactions where it transfers assets that are recognised on the balance sheet, but retains either all or a portion of risks and rewards of the transferred assets. If all or substantially all risks and rewards are retained, the transferred assets are reclassified to the item "Financial instruments pledged as collateral" in the balance sheet. Transfers of assets with retention of all or substantially all risks and rewards include e.g. security lending agreements and repurchase agreements.

Financial liabilities, other than those for which trade date accounting is applied, are derecognised from the balance sheet when the liability is extinguished. Normally this occurs when Nordea performs, for example when Nordea repays a deposit to the counterpart, i.e. on settlement date.

For further information, see sections "Securities borrowing and lending agreements" and "Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements" within 12 "Financial instruments", as well as Note 44 "Obtained collaterals which are permitted to be sold or repledged".

8. Translation of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies
The functional currency of each entity is decided based upon the primary economic environment in which the entity operates.

Foreign currency is defined as any currency other than the functional currency of the entity. Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of transactions at rates different from those at the date of the transaction, and unrealised translation differences on unsettled foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities, are recognised in the income statement in the item "Net gains/losses on items at fair value".

Translation differences on financial instruments that are designated hedging instruments in a hedge of a net investment in a group undertaking are recognised in other comprehensive income, to the extent the hedge is effective. This is performed in order to offset the translation differences affecting other comprehensive income when consolidating the group undertaking into Nordea. Any ineffectiveness is recognised in the income statement in the item "Net gains/ losses on items at fair value".

9. Hedge accounting
IAS 39 includes principles and rules concerning accounting for hedging instruments and the underlying hedged item, so-called hedge accounting. All derivatives are measured at fair value. Nordea applies the EU carve out version of IAS 39 for portfolio hedges of both assets and liabilities.

The hedge accounting policy within Nordea has been developed to fulfil the requirements set out in IAS 39. Nordea uses hedge accounting in order to have a symmetrical accounting treatment of the changes in fair value of the hedged item and changes in fair value of the hedging instruments and in order to hedge the exposure to variability in cash flows and net investments in foreign operations. The overall purpose is to have a true and fair presentation of Nordea's economical hedges in the financial statements. The overall operational responsibility to hedge positions and for hedge accounting lies within Group Treasury.

According to IAS 39 there are three forms of hedge accounting:
- Fair value hedge accounting
- Cash flow hedge accounting
- Hedges of net investments

Fair value hedge accounting
Fair value hedge accounting is used when derivatives are hedging changes in fair value of a recognised asset or liability attributable to a specific risk. The risk of changes in fair value of assets and liabilities in Nordea's financial statements originates mainly from loans, securities and deposits with a

fixed interest rate, causing interest rate risk. Changes in fair value from derivatives as well as changes in fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risks being hedged will be recognised separately in the income statement in the item "Net gains/losses on items at fair value". Given an effective hedge, the two changes in fair value will more or less balance, meaning the net result will be close to zero. The changes in fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risks hedged with the derivative instrument are reflected in an adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item, which is also recognised in the income statement. The fair value change of the hedged item in a portfolio hedge of interest rate risks is reported separately from the portfolio in "Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk" in accordance with IAS 39.

Fair value hedge accounting in Nordea is performed mainly on a portfolio basis. The effectiveness of the hedging relationships is consequently measured and evaluated so that any ineffectiveness is affecting the income statement under the item "Net gains/losses on items at fair value".

Cash flow hedge accounting

Cash flow hedge accounting is used for the hedging of exposure to variations in future interest payments on asset or liabilities with variable interest rates. The portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument, that is determined to be an effective hedge, is recognised directly in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the hedge reserve in the equity. The ineffective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in the item "Net gains/losses on items at fair value" in the income statement.

Gains or losses on hedging instruments recognised directly in the hedge reserve in equity are recognised in the income statement in the same period as interest income or interest expense from the hedged asset or liability.

Hedges of net investments

See separate section 8 "Translation of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency".

Hedging instruments

The hedging instruments used in Nordea are predominantly interest rate swaps. Currency interest rate swaps and cash instruments are only utilised in a few transactions. Cash instruments are only used as hedging instruments when hedging currency risk.

Hedged items

According to IAS 39 a hedged item can be a single asset or liability as well as a group of assets or liabilities with similar risk characteristics. Hedged items in Nordea consist of both individual assets or liabilities and portfolios of assets or liabilities.

Hedge effectiveness

The application of hedge accounting requires the hedge to be highly effective. A hedge is regarded as highly effective if at inception and throughout its life it can be expected that changes in fair value of the hedged item can be essentially offset by changes in fair value of the hedging instrument. The result should be within a range of 80–125 per cent.

When assessing hedge effectiveness retrospectively Nordea measures the fair value of the hedging instruments and compares the change in fair value of the hedging instrument to the change in fair value of the hedged item. The effectiveness measurement is made on a cumulative basis.

If the hedge relationship does not fulfil the requirements, hedge accounting will be terminated. The change in the unrealised value of the derivatives will, prospectively from the last time it was last proven effective, be accounted for in the income statement at fair value through profit or loss. For fair value hedges, the change in the fair value on the hedged item, up to the point when the hedge relationship is terminated, is amortised to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the remaining maturity of the hedged item. In cash flow hedges, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument that has been recognised in other comprehensive income from the period when the hedge was effective is reclassified from equity to "Net gains/losses on items at fair value" in the income statement.

10. Determination of fair value of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities classified as financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and derivative instruments are recorded at fair value on the balance sheet with changes in fair value recognised in the income statement in the item "Net gains/losses on items at fair value".

Fair value is defined by IAS 32 and IAS 39 as the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The existence of published price quotations in an active market is the best evidence of fair value and when they exist they are used to measure financial assets and financial liabilities. Nordea is predominantly using published price quotations to establish fair value for items disclosed under the following balance sheet items:

- Interest-bearing securities
- Shares
- Derivatives (listed derivatives)
- Debt securities in issue (issued mortgage bonds in Nordea Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab)

If quoted prices for a financial instrument fail to represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions or if quoted prices are not available, fair value is established by using an appropriate valuation technique. Valuation techniques can range from simple discounted cash flow analysis to complex option pricing models. Valuation models are designed to apply observable market prices and rates as input whenever possible, but can also make use of unobservable model parameters. Nordea is predominantly using valuation techniques to establish fair value for items disclosed under the following balance sheet items:

- Loans to the public (mortgage loans in the Danish subsidiary Nordea Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab)
- Interest-bearing securities (when quoted prices in an active market are not available)
- Shares (when quoted prices in an active market are not available)
- Derivatives (OTC-derivatives)

Fair value is calculated as the theoretical net present value of the individual contracts, based on independently sourced market parameters and assuming no risks and uncertainties. This calculation is supplemented by a portfolio adjustment. The portfolio adjustment covers uncertainties associated with the valuation techniques, model assumptions and unobservable parameters as well as the portfolio's counter party credit risk and liquidity risk. An important part of the portfolio adjustment serves to adjust the net open market risk exposures from mid-prices to ask or bid prices (depending on the net position). For different risk categories, exposures are aggregated and netted according to internal guidelines and aggregated market price information on bid-ask spreads are applied in the calculation. Spreads are updated on a regular basis.

The portfolio adjustment for model risk comprises two components (The calculation principles are defined as part of the internal approval process for valuation models):
- Benchmarking of the model output (market values) against market information or against results from alternative models, where available
- Sensitivity calculations where unobservable parameters are varied to take other reasonable values

The portfolio adjustment for counterparty risk in OTC-derivatives is based on the current exposure towards each counterpart, the estimated potential future exposure as well as an estimate of the cost of hedging the counterparty risk. This cost of hedging is either based directly on market prices (where available) or on a theoretical calculation based on the internal credit rating of the counterpart.

For financial instruments, where fair value is estimated by a valuation technique, it is investigated whether the variables used in the valuation model are predominantly based on data from observable markets. By data from observable markets, Nordea considers data that can be collected from generally available external sources and where this data is judged to represent realistic market prices. If non-observable data has a significant impact on the valuation, the instrument cannot be recognised initially at the fair value estimated by the valuation technique and any upfront gains are thereby deferred and amortised through the income statement over the contractual life of the contract

A breakdown of fair values of financial instruments measured on the basis of quoted prices in active market for the same instrument (level 1), valuation techniques using observable data (level 2), and valuation techniques using non-observable data (level 3) is provided in Note 42 "Assets and liabilities at fair value".

The valuation models applied by Nordea are consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments, and incorporate the factors that market participants consider when setting a price.

New valuation models are subject to approval by Group Credit and Risk Control and all models are reviewed on a regular basis.

For further information, see Note 42 "Assets and liabilities at fair value".

11. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and balances with central banks where the following conditions are fulfilled:
- The central bank is domiciled in a country where Nordea is operating
  under a banking licence
- The balance is readily available at any time

Cash and cash equivalents are financial instruments classified within the category "Loans and receivables", see section 12 "Financial instruments".

Loans to credit institutions payable on demand are also recognised as "Cash and cash equivalents" in the cash flow statement.

12. Financial instruments

Classification of financial instruments

Each financial instrument within the scope of IAS 39 has been classified into one of the following categories:

Financial assets:
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:
  - Held for trading
  - Financial assets upon initial recognition designated at fair value
    through profit or loss (Fair Value Option)
- Loans and receivables
- Held to maturity investments
- Available for sale financial assets

Financial liabilities:
- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:
  - Held for trading
  - Financial liabilities upon initial recognition designated at fair value
    through profit or loss (Fair Value Option)
- Other financial liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. The classification of financial instruments into different categories forms the basis for how each instrument is subsequently measured in the balance sheet and how changes in its value are recognised. In Note 41 "Classification of financial instruments" the classification of the financial instruments in Nordea's balance sheet is presented.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, excluding transaction costs. All changes in fair values are recognised directly in the income statement in the item "Net gains/losses on items at fair value".

The category consists of two sub-categories; Held for trading and Financial assets/financial liabilities upon initial recognition designated at fair value through profit or loss (Fair value option).

The sub-category Held for trading mainly contains derivative instruments that are held for trading purposes, interest-bearing securities and shares within Markets and Treasury. It also contains trading liabilities such as short-selling positions.

The major parts of the sub-categories Financial assets/ financial liabilities upon initial recognition designated at fair value through profit or loss are mortgage loans and related issued bonds in the Danish subsidiary Nordea Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab. Assets and liabilities in Nordea Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab are classified as upon initial recognition designated at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or significantly reduce an accounting mismatch.

Nordea also applies the Fair value option on certain financial assets and financial liabilities related to Markets. The classification stems from that Markets is managing and measuring all its financial assets and liabilities to fair value. Consequently, all financial assets and financial liabilities in Markets are classified as Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and receivables
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets, with fixed or determinable payments, that are not quoted in an active market. These assets and their impairment are further described in the separate section 13 "Loans to the public/credit institutions".

Held to maturity investments
Held-to-maturity investments are initially recognised in the balance sheet at the acquisition price, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the instruments within this category are measured at amortised cost. In an amortised cost measurement, the difference between acquisition cost and redemption value is amortised in the income statement over the remaining term using the effective interest rate method.

Nordea assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the asset is impaired. If there is such evidence, an impairment loss is recorded. The loss is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows and is recognised as "Loan losses" in the income statement. See section 13 "Loans to the public/credit institutions" for more information on the identification and measurement of objective evidence of impairment.

Available for sale financial assets
Available for sale financial assets are measured at fair value. Changes in fair values, except for interest, foreign exchange effects and impairment losses, are recognised directly in the revaluation reserves in equity. Interest is recognised as interest income in the income statement and foreign exchange effects from Available for sale financial assets are recognised in the income statement in the item "Net gains/losses on items at fair value". Impairment losses on interest bearing securities classified as Available for sale (see section 12 "Financial instruments") are, as stated in section 6 "Recognition of operating income and loan losses", reported as "Loan losses".

When an available for sale financial assets is disposed of, the accumulated fair value changes that previously have been recognised in other comprehensive income are removed from equity and recognised in the income statement in the item "Net gains/losses on items at fair value".

Available for sale financial assets are assessed at least annually in order to determine any need for impairment losses. If there is objective evidence of impairment, the accumulated loss that has been recognised in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and recognised in the income statement. The amount of the accumulated loss that is removed from equity is the difference between the asset's acquisition cost and current fair value.

This category is used only to a very limited extent in Nordea Bank Danmark. See further Note 41 "Classification of financial instruments"

Other financial liabilities
Financial liabilities, other than those classified as Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, are measured at amortised cost. Interest from Other financial liabilities is recognised in the item "Interest expense" in the income statement.

Hybrid (combined) financial instruments
Hybrid (combined) financial instruments are contracts containing a host contract and an embedded derivative instrument. Such combinations arise predominantly from the issuance of structured debt instruments, such as issued index-linked bonds.

Index-linked bonds issued by Group Treasury are considered to be part of the funding activities. The zero coupon bond, is measured at amortised cost. The embedded derivatives in those instruments are separated from the host contract and accounted for as stand-alone derivatives at fair value, if the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract, and the embedded derivative actually meets the definition of a derivative instrument. Changes in fair values, of the embedded derivatives, are recognised in the income statement in the item "Net gains/ losses on items at fair value".

Index-linked bonds issued by Markets as part of the trading portfolio are classified as Held for trading, and the entire combined instrument, host contract together with the embedded derivative, is measured at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in fair values are recognised in the income statement in the item "Net gains/losses on items at fair value".

Securities borrowing and lending agreements
Generally, securities borrowing and securities lending transactions are entered into on a collateralised basis. Unless the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred, the securities are not recognised on or derecognised from the balance sheet. In the cases where the counterpart is entitled to resell or repledge the securities, the securities are recognised on the balance sheet as "Financial instruments pledged as collateral".

Securities in securities lending transactions are recognised off balance sheet in the item "Assets pledged as security for own liabilities".

Cash collateral advanced to the counterparts is recognised on the balance sheet as "Loans to credit institutions" or as "Loans to the public". Cash collateral received from the counterparts is recognised on the balance sheet as "Deposits by credit institutions" or as "Deposits and borrowings from the public".

Interest income and expense generated from these transactions are recognised in "Net gains/losses on items at fair value".

Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements
Securities delivered under repurchase agreements and securities received under reverse repurchase agreements are not derecognised from or recognised on the balance sheet. In the cases where the counterpart has the right to resell or repledge the securities, the securities are recognised on the balance sheet as "Financial instruments pledged as collateral".

Securities delivered under repurchase agreements are recognised off-balance sheet in the item "Assets pledged as security for own liabilities".

Cash received under repurchase agreements is recognised on the balance sheet as "Deposits by credit institutions" or as "Deposits and borrowings from the public". Cash delivered under reverse repurchase agreements is recognised on the balance sheet as "Loans to credit institutions" or as "Loans to the public".

Additionally, the sale of securities received in reverse repurchase agreements trigger the recognition of a trading liability (short sale).

Derivatives
All derivatives are recognised on the balance sheet and measured at fair value. Derivatives with total positive fair values, including any accrued interest, are recognised as assets in the item "Derivatives". Derivatives with total negative fair values, including any accrued interest, are recognised as liabilities in the item "Derivatives".

Realised and unrealised gains and losses from derivatives are recognised in the income statement in the item "Net gains/ losses on items at fair value".

13. Loans to the public/credit institutions
Financial instruments categorised within "Loans and receivables" are measured at amortised cost (see also the separate section 7 "Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments in the balance sheet" as well as Note 41 "Classification of financial instruments").

Nordea monitors loans as described in the separate section on Risk, Liquidity and Capital management. Loans attached to individual customers or groups of customers are identified as impaired if the impairment test indicates objective evidence of impairment

Impairment test of loans attached to individual customers
Nordea tests significant loans for impairment on an individual basis. The purpose of the impairment tests is to find out if the loans have become impaired. As a first step in the identification process for impaired loans, Nordea monitors whether there are indicators for impairment (loss event) and whether these represent objective evidence of impairment. More information on the identification of loss events can be found in the "Risk, Liquidity and Capital Management" section.

In the process to conclude whether there is objective evidence of impairment, an assessment is performed to estimate the most probable future cash flows generated by the customer. These cash flows are then discounted by the effective interest rate giving the net present value. Collaterals received to mitigate the credit risk will be assessed at fair value. If the carrying amount of the loan is higher than the net present value of the estimated future cash flows, including the fair value of the collaterals, the loan is impaired.

Loans that are not individually impaired will be transferred to a group of loans with similar risk characteristics for a collective impairment test.

Impairment test of loans attached to groups of customers
All loans not impaired on an individual basis are collectively assessed for impairment. The loans are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics that are indicative of the debtors´ ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms. Nordea monitors its portfolio through rating migrations, the credit decision and annual review process supplemented by quarterly risk reviews. Through these processes Nordea identifies loss events indicating incurred losses in a group. A loss event is an event resulting in a deterioration of the expected future cash flows. Only loss events incurred up to the reporting date are included when performing the assessment of the group.

The objective for the group assessment process is to evaluate if there is a need to make a provision due to the fact that a loss event has occurred, which has not yet been identified on an individual basis. This period between the date when the loss event occurred and the date when it is identified on an individual basis is called "Emergence period". The impairment remains related to the group of loans until the losses have been identified on an individual basis. The identification is made through a default of the engagement or by other indicators.

For corporate customers and bank counterparts, Nordea uses the existing rating system as a basis when assessing the credit risk. Nordea uses historical data on probability of default to estimate the risk for a default in a rating class. These loans are rated and grouped mostly based on type of industry and/ or sensitivity to certain macro parameters, e.g. dependency to oil prices etc. Personal customers and small corporate customers are monitored through scoring models. These are based mostly on historical data, as default rates and loss rates given a default, and experienced judgement performed by management. Rating and scoring models are described in more detail in the separate section on Risk, Liquidity and Capital management.

The collective assessment is performed through a netting principle, i.e. when rated engagements are up-rated due to estimated increases in cash flows, this improvement will be netted against losses on loans that are down-rated due to estimated decreases in cash-flows. Netting is only performed within groups with similar risk characteristics where Nordea assesses that the customers' future cash flows are insufficient to serve the loans in full.

Impairment loss
If the carrying amount of the loans is higher than the sum of the net present value of estimated cash flows, including the fair value of the collaterals and other credit enhancements, the difference is the impairment loss.

If the impairment loss is not regarded as final, the impairment loss is accounted for on an allowance account representing the accumulated impairment losses. Changes in the credit risk and accumulated impairment losses will be recorded as changes in the allowance account and as "Loan losses" in the income statement (see also section 6 "Recognition of operating income and loan losses").

If the impairment loss is regarded as final, it is reported as a realised loss. A realised loss is recognised and the value of the loan and the related allowance for impairment loss are derecognised with a corresponding gain or loss recognised in the line item "Loan losses" in the income statement. An impairment loss is regarded as final when the obligor is filed for bankruptcy and the administrator has declared the economic outcome of the bankruptcy procedure, or when Nordea forgives its claims either through a legal based or voluntary reconstruction or when Nordea, for other reasons, deem it unlikely that the claim will be recovered.

Discount rate
The discount rate used to measure impairment is the original effective interest rate for loans attached to an individual customer and, if applicable, to a group of loans.

Restructured loans
In this context a restructured loan is defined as a loan where the creditor has granted concessions to the obligor due to its deteriorated financial situation and where this concession has resulted in an impairment loss for the creditor. After a reconstruction the loan is normally regarded as not impaired if it performs according to the new conditions. Concessions made in reconstructions are regarded as final losses unless Nordea retains the possibility to regain the realised loan losses incurred. This is, in the event of a recovery, reported as recoveries of realised loan losses.

Assets taken over for protection of claims
In a financial reconstruction the creditor may concede loans to the obligor and in exchange for this concession acquires an asset pledged for the conceded loans, shares issued by the obligor or other assets. Assets taken over for protection of claims are reported on the same balance sheet line as similar assets already held by Nordea. For example a property taken over, not held for Nordea's own use, is reported together with other investments properties. At initial recognition, all assets taken over for protection of claims are valued at fair value. The fair value of the asset on the date of recognition becomes its cost or amortised cost value, as applicable. In subsequent periods, assets taken over for protection of claims are valued in accordance with the valuation principles for the appropriate type of asset. Investment properties are then measured at fair value. Financial assets that are foreclosed are classified as Available for sale (see section 12 "Financial instruments") and measured at fair value. Changes in fair values are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Any change in value, after the initial recognition of the asset taken over, is presented in the income statement in line with the Group's presentation policies for the appropriate asset. Consequently, the credit loss line is after the initial recognition of the asset taken over not affected by any subsequent remeasurement of the asset.

14. Leasing

Nordea as lessor
Finance leases
Nordea's leasing operations mainly comprise finance leases. A finance lease is reported as a receivable from the lessee in the balance sheet item "Loans to the public" at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. The lease payment, excluding cost of services, is recorded as repayment of principal and interest income. The income allocation is based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the finance lease.

Operating leases
Assets subject to operating leases in the balance sheet are reported in accordance with the nature of the assets, in general as property and equipment. Leasing income is recognised as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The depreciation of the leased assets is calculated on the basis of Nordea's depreciation policy for similar assets and reported as depreciation on property and equipment in the income statement.

Nordea as lessee
Finance leases
In the consolidated accounts finance leases are recognised as assets and liabilities in the balance sheet at the amount equal to the fair value, or if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments of the leased assets at the inception of the lease. The assets are reported in accordance with the nature of the assets. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to periods during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. A finance lease also gives rise to a depreciation expense for the leased asset. The depreciation policy is consistent with that of the assets in own use. Impairment testing of leased assets is performed following the same principles as for similar owned assets.

Operating leases
For operating leases the lease payments are recognised as expenses in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless another systematic way better reflects the time pattern of the user's benefit. The lease terms range between 3 to 25 years.

Operating leasing is mainly related to office premises contracts and office equipment contracts normal to the business.

Embedded leases
Agreements can contain a right to use an asset in return for a payment, or a series of payments, although the agreement is not in the legal form of a leasing contract. If applicable, these assets are separated from the contract and accounted for as leased assets.

15. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are identifiable, non-monetary assets without physical substance. The assets are under Nordea's control, which means that Nordea has the power and rights to obtain the future economic benefits flowing from the underlying resource. The intangible assets in Nordea mainly consist of goodwill, computer software and customer related intangible assets.

Goodwill
Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of Nordea's share of net identifiable assets of the acquired group undertaking/associated undertaking at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisition of group undertakings is included in "Intangible assets". Goodwill on acquisitions of associates is included in "Investments in associated undertakings". Goodwill is tested annually

for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Computer software
Costs associated with maintaining computer software programs are recognised as expenses as incurred. Costs directly associated with major software development investments, with a useful life of three years or more and the ability to generate future economic benefits, are recognised as intangible assets. These costs include software development staff costs and overhead expenditure directly attributable to preparing the asset for use. Computer software includes also acquired software licenses not related to the function of a tangible asset.

Amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the software, generally a period of 3 to 10 years.

Customer related intangible assets
When acquiring customer related contracts the fair value of these contracts is recognised as customer related intangible assets. Amortisation is recognised over the expected lifetime of the contracts.

Other intangible assets
Expenditure on acquired patents, trademarks and licenses is capitalised and amortised using the straight-line method over their useful lives, generally 5 years.

Impairment
Goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised but tested for impairment annually irrespective of any indications of impairment. Impairment testing is also performed more frequently if required due to indication of impairment. The impairment charge is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount.

At each balance sheet date, all other intangible assets with definite useful lives are reviewed for indications of impairment. If such indications exist, an analysis is performed to assess whether the carrying amount of the intangible asset is fully recoverable.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and the value in use of the asset or the cash-generating unit, which is defined as the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows in relation to the asset. For goodwill, the cash generating units are defined as the customer areas by country. The value in use is the present value of the cash flows expected to be realised from the asset or the cash-generating unit. The cash flows are assessed based on the asset or cash-generating unit in its current condition and discounted at a discount rate determined as the cost of equity, estimated according to standard capital asset pricing. If the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised.

16. Property and equipment
Property and equipment includes own-used properties, leasehold improvements, IT equipment, furniture and other equipment. Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of property and equipment comprises its purchase price, as well as any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to the working condition for its intended use. When parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis as follows:

Buildings	30–75 years
Equipment	3–5 years
Leasehold improvements	Changes within buildings the shorter of 10 years and the remaining leasing term. New construction the shorter of the principles used for owned buildings and the remaining leasing term. Fixtures installed in leased properties are depreciated over the shorter of 10-20 years and the remaining leasing term.

At each balance sheet date, Nordea assesses whether there is any indication that an item of property and equipment may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and any impairment loss is recognised.

17. Investment property
Investment properties are primarily properties held to earn rent and capital appreciation. Investment properties are measured at fair value. The best evidence of a fair value is normally given by current prices on an active market for similar property in the same location and condition. In the absence of current prices on an active market, discounted cash flow projections based on reliable estimates of future cash flows are used.

Net rental income, gains and losses as well as fair value adjustments are recognised directly in the income statement as "Net gains/losses on items at fair value".

18. Taxes
Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that the tax effect relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the tax effect is recognised in other comprehensive income or in equity respectively.

Current tax is the expected tax expense on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised, using the balance sheet method, for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax assets are recognised for the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognised for temporary differences arising on initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and associated companies to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. In addition, deferred tax is not recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted. A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences, tax losses carry forward and unused tax credits can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when the legal right to offset exists. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets.

19. Pensions to employees

Pension plans

Nordea Bank Danmark has defined benefit plans as well as defined contributions plans.

The major defined benefit plans are funded schemes covered by assets in pension funds/foundations. If the fair value of plan assets, associated with a specific pension plan, is lower than the gross present value of the defined benefit obligation, the net amount is recognised as a liability (defined benefit obligation). If not, the net amount is recognised as an asset (defined benefit asset). Non-funded pension plans are recognised as defined benefit obligations.

Most pensions in Nordea Bank Denmark, are based on defined contribution arrangements that hold no pension liability for Nordea. Nordea also contributes to public pension systems.

Pension costs

The pension calculations are carried out by country and by pension plan in accordance with IAS 19.

Obligations for defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense as the employee renders services to the entity and the contribution payable in exchange for that service becomes due. Nordea's net obligation for defined benefit pension plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any unrecognised prior service cost and the fair value of any plan assets are deducted. Actuarial calculations, performed annually, are applied to assess the present value of defined benefit obligations and related costs, based on several actuarial and financial assumptions (as disclosed in Note 34 "Retirement benefit obligations").

When establishing the present value of the obligation and the fair value of any plan assets, actuarial gains and losses may arise as a result of changes in actuarial assumptions and experience effects (actual outcome compared to assumptions). The actuarial gains and losses are not recognised immediately in the income statement. Rather, only when the net cumulative unrecognised actuarial gain or loss exceeds a "corridor" equal to 10 percent of the greater of either the present value of the defined benefit obligation or the fair value of the plan assets, the excess is recognised in the income statement over the expected average remaining service period of the employees participating in the plan. Otherwise, actuarial gains and losses are not recognised.

When the calculation results in a benefit to the Nordea entity, the recognised asset is limited to the net total of any unrecognised actuarial losses, unrecognised past service costs and the present value of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Social security contribution is calculated and accounted for based on the net recognised surplus or deficit by plan.

20. Equity

Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests comprise the portion of net assets of group undertakings not owned directly or indirectly by Nordea Bank Danmark A/S.

Other reserves

Other reserves comprise income and expenses, net after tax effects that are reported in equity in accordance with IFRS. These reserves include revaluation reserves in accordance with IAS 39 (Fair value reserve and Cash flow hedges) as well as translation differences in accordance with IAS 21.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings comprise undistributed profits from previous years,.

In addition, Nordea's share of the earnings in associated companies, after the acquisition date, that have not been distributed is included in retained earnings.

21. Financial guarantee contracts and credit commitments

Upon initial recognition, premiums received in issued financial guarantee contracts and credit commitments are recognised as deferred income on the balance sheet. The guarantees and irrevocable credit commitments are subsequently measured, and recognised on the balance sheet, at the higher of either the received fee less amortisation, or a provision calculated as the discounted best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation. Changes in provisions are recognised in the income statement in the item "Loan losses".

Premiums received for financial guarantees are, as stated in section 6 "Recognition of operating income and loan losses", amortised over the guarantee period and recognised as "Fee and commission income" in the income statement. Premiums received on credit commitments are amortised over the loan commitment period. The contractual amounts are recognised off-balance sheet, financial guarantees in the item "Contingent liabilities" and irrevocable credit commitments in the item "Commitments".

22. Share-based payment

Nordea has issued Long Term Incentive Programmes in 2007, 2008 and 2009. Employees participating in these programmes are granted share-based and equity-settled rights, i.e. rights to acquire shares in Nordea at a significant discount to the share price at grant date. According to IFRS 2, the value of such rights is to be expensed. The expense is based on the estimated fair value of each right at grant date. The total fair value of these rights is determined based on the group's estimate of the number of rights that will eventually vest, which is reassessed at each reporting date, and is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. The vesting period is the period that the employees have to remain in service in Nordea in order for their rights to vest.

Social security costs are also allocated over the vesting period, in accordance with statement UFR 7 issued by the Swedish Financial Reporting Board: "IFRS 2 and social security contributions for listed enterprises". The provision for social security costs is reassessed on each reporting occasion to ensure that the provision is based on the rights' fair value at the reporting date.

For more information see Note 8 "Staff costs".

23. Related party transactions

Nordea defines related parties as:

- Shareholders with significant influence
- Group undertakings and other Group companies
- Associated undertakings
- Key management personnel
- Other related parties

Shareholders with significant influence

Shareholders with significant influence are shareholders that, by any means, have a significant influence over Nordea Bank Danmark. Nordea Bank AB has a significant influence over Nordea Bank Danmark A/S.

Group undertakings and other group companies

For the definition of Group undertakings see section 5 "Principles of consolidation". Further information on the undertakings included in the Nordea Group is found in Note 20 "Investments in group undertakings".

Other group companies consist of subsidiaries in Nordea Bank AB and which are not a part of the Nordea Bank Danmark Group.

Group internal transactions between legal entities are performed according to arm's length principles in conformity with OECD requirements on transfer pricing. These transactions are eliminated in the consolidated accounts.

Associated undertakings

For the definition of Associated undertakings see section 5 "Principles of consolidation".

Further information on the associated undertakings included in the Nordea Group is found in Note 21 "Investments in associated undertakings".

Key management personnel

Key management personnel includes the following positions:

- The Board of Directors
- The Executive Management

For information about compensation, pensions and other transactions with key management personnel, see Note 8 "Staff costs".

Other related parties

Other related parties comprise close family members to individuals in key management personnel. Other related parties also include companies significantly influenced by key management personnel in Nordea Group as well as companies significantly influenced by close family members to these key management personnel. Other related parties also include Nordea's pension foundations.

Information concerning transactions between Nordea Bank Danmark and other related parties is found in Note 13 "Commitments with the Board of Directors and the Executive Management".

24. Segment reporting

Segment reporting structure

Within Nordea, customer responsibility is fundamental. Nordea's total business relations with customers are reported in the customer responsible unit's income statement and balance sheet. The Operating segments have been identified based on Nordea's operating model and internal reporting structure.

Financial results are presented for the three operating segments Nordic Banking, Financial Institutions as well as Group Corporate Centre. The customer operations which are not included in these segments are included in Other operating segments (International Private Banking & Funds and Shipping, Oil Services & International). Group Functions, eliminations as well as the result that is not fully allocated to any of the operating segments, are shown separately as reconciling items.

Allocation principles

Costs are allocated from Group Functions and Product Areas to operating segments based on internal principles, aiming at the highest possible degree of cost transparency. Income is allocated with the underlying business transactions as driver combined with the identification of the customer responsible unit. Assets, liabilities and economic capital are allocated to the operating segments.

Transfer pricing

Funds transfer pricing is based on current market interest rates and applied to all assets and liabilities allocated to or accounted for in the operating segments or Group Functions.

Group internal transactions between legal entities are performed according to arm's length principles in conformity with OECD requirements on transfer pricing. The financial result of such transactions is reported in the relevant operating segment based on assigned product and customer responsibilities.

25. Parent company

Changed accounting policies and presentation

The accounting policies, basis for calculations and presentation are, in all material aspects, unchanged in comparison with the 2008 Annual Report, except for the amendment to IAS 27 "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements" (Cost of an Investment in a Subsidiary, Jointly Controlled Entity or Associate), which could have an impact only on the parent company going forward, but has had no impact in 2009.

As for the Group, an addition to the accounting policies has been made, as to the amendment to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" IAS 39, the new standard IFRS 8 "Operating Segments" and the amendment to IFRS 7 "Financial instruments: Disclosures". See section 3 "Changed accounting policies and presentation" for more information. Nordea has made no reclassification as a consequence of these additions.

Investments in group undertakings and associated undertakings

The parent company's investments in subsidiaries and associated companies are recognised under the cost model. Impairment tests are performed according to IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets". At each balance sheet date, all shares in subsidiaries and associated companies are reviewed for indications of impairment. If such indication exists, an analysis is performed to assess whether the carrying amount of each holding of shares is fully recoverable. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and the value in use. Any impairment charge is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount.

Dividends paid by group undertakings and associated undertakings to the parent company are recognised in the banks profit when approved by the Annual General Meeting. Dividends from group undertakings and associated undertakings are recognised on the separate income line "Dividends".

Dividends

Dividends paid to the shareholder of Nordea Bank Danmark A/S are recorded as a liability following the approval of the Annual General Meeting.

26. Exchange rates

Exchange rates

EUR 1 = SEK	2009	2008
Income statement (average)	10.6101	9.6043
Balance sheet (at end of period)	10.2701	10.9361

EUR 1 = DKK		
Income statement (average)	7.4460	7.4560
Balance sheet (at end of period)	7.4410	7.4532

EUR 1 = NOK		
Income statement (average)	8.7283	8.2088
Balance sheet (at end of period)	8.3022	9.8513

EUR 1 = PLN		
Income statement (average)	4.3190	3.5020
Balance sheet (at end of period)	4.1268	4.1483

Note 2
Segment reporting

Group

Operating segments

Income statement, DKKm	Nordic Banking 2009	Nordic Banking 2008	Financial Institutions 2009	Financial Institutions 2008	Group Corporate Centre 2009	Group Corporate Centre 2008	Other Operating segments 2009	Other Operating segments 2008
Net interest income	10,045	8,886	109	174	423	348	170	140
Net fee and commission income	3,782	3,381	458	230	-10	-14	93	51
Net gains/losses on items at fair value	1,326	1,288	570	527	268	-66	47	28
Profit from companies accounted for under the equity method	246	151	0	0	4	-8	0	0
Other income	66	35	132	-2	24	57	18	0
Total operating income	**15,466**	**13,742**	**1,269**	**930**	**709**	**317**	**329**	**219**
Staff costs	-3,017	-2,827	-57	-57	-92	-67	-15	-16
Other expenses	-5,065	-3,982	-517	-335	-143	-169	-86	-38
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges of tangible and intangible assets	-29	-34	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total operating expenses	**-8,111**	**-6,843**	**-574**	**-391**	**-236**	**-236**	**-102**	**-54**
Net loan losses	-4,800	-1,435	0	-11	0	0	-61	-12
Operating profit	**2,556**	**5,463**	**695**	**528**	**474**	**81**	**165**	**153**
Income tax expense	-664	-1,420	-181	-137	-123	-21	-43	-40
Net profit for the year	**1,891**	**4,043**	**514**	**391**	**351**	**60**	**122**	**113**
Balance sheet, DKKbn								
Loans to the public	521	507	5	5	0	0	10	9
Deposits and borrowings from the public	262	251	15	35	0	0	4	8

Income statement, DKKm	Total operating segments 2009	Total operating segments 2008	Reconciliation 2009	Reconciliation 2008	Total Group 2009	Total Group 2008
Net interest income	10,747	9,548	302	372	11,049	9,920
Net fee and commission income	4,324	3,648	-369	287	3,955	3,935
Net gains/losses on items at fair value	2,212	1,777	-324	-2,519	1,888	-742
Profit from companies accounted for under the equity method	250	143	0	1	250	145
Other income	241	90	389	379	630	469
Total operating income	**17,773**	**15,208**	**-1**	**-1,480**	**17,772**	**13,727**
Staff costs	-3,181	-2,967	-2,797	-2,263	-5,978	-5,230
Other expenses	-5,812	-4,524	1,491	1,370	-4,321	-3,154
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges of tangible and intangible assets	-29	-34	-130	-108	-159	-142
Total operating expenses	**-9,023**	**-7,524**	**-1,435**	**-1,001**	**-10,458**	**-8,526**
Net loan losses	-4,861	-1,458	-252	-129	-5,113	-1,587
Operating profit	**3,890**	**6,225**	**-1,689**	**-2,610**	**2,201**	**3,614**
Income tax expense	-1,011	-1,619	260	726	-751	-893
Net profit for the year	**2,878**	**4,607**	**-1,428**	**-1,884**	**1,450**	**2,721**
Balance sheet, DKKbn						
Loans to the public	536	521	134	92	670	613
Deposits and borrowings from the public	280	294	44	22	324	316

Note 2
Segment reporting *(cont.)*

Reconciliation between total operating segments and financial statements

	2009			
	Total operating income, DKKm	Operating profit, DKKm	Loans to the public, DKKbn	Deposits and borrowings from the public, DKKbn
Total Operating segments	17,773	3,890	536	280
Group functions[1]	11	-65	-	-
Unallocated items	-317	-1,000	145	43
Eliminations	-111	-	-11	0
Differences in accounting policies[2]	-	232	-	-
Difference in accounting policy between the segments and the group regarding Markets[3]	416	-856	-	-
Total	**17,772**	**2,201**	**670**	**324**

	2008			
	Total operating income, DKKm	Operating profit, DKKm	Loans to the public, DKKbn	Deposits and borrowings from the public, DKKbn
Total Operating segments	15,208	6,225	521	294
Group functions[1]	12	-107	-	-
Unallocated items	-6	-272	107	24
Eliminations	-113	-	-15	-2
Differences in accounting policies[2]	-	-	-	-
Difference in accounting policy between the segments and the group regarding Markets[3]	-1,374	-2,232	-	-
Total	**13,727**	**3,614**	**613**	**316**

[1] Consists of Group Management Secretariat, Group Internal Audit, Group Credit and Risk Control, People and Identity and Group Legal.

[2] Internally developed and bought software is expensed as incurred in the operating segments, but capitalised as required by IAS 38 in the entity's balance sheet.

[3] In the segment reporting the result from Markets' operations is allocated to the operating segments as if they were the counterparts in the customer transactions. In the financial statements the result is recognised where the legal agreement with the customer has been established.

Basis of segmentation and measurement of segment profit or loss
In November 2006 the IASB issued IFRS 8 "Operating Segments", which is mandatory for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. IFRS 8 has had an impact on the reportable segments in Nordea, mainly as the previously aggregated segment Institutional & International Banking has been divided into individual reportable segments. Other Operating segments below the quantitative thresholds in IFRS 8 are included in Other operating segments. Comparative information has been restated accordingly.

The accounting policies of the operating segments complies with the Group's significant accounting policies described in Note 1 "Accounting policies", except for that software is, as from first half-year 2009, expensed as incurred in the operating segments, but capitalised as required by IAS 38 in the Group's balance sheet.

Note 2
Segment reporting *(cont.)*

Reportable Operating segments
Nordea's operating model defines three areas in the organisation reflecting different responsibilities; Customer areas, Group operations and Support areas. The Opereating segments have been identified based on the Customer areas in the operating model and on the internal reporting structure. The Customer areas are reponsible for the overall business relation with a customer or customer group.

Nordic Banking conducts a full service banking operation. It is Nordea's largest customer area and serves household customers and corporate customers in the Nordic markets. The Financial Institutions segment is responsible for Nordea's customers within the financial institution industry. Nordea's financial institution services include single products such as funds, equity products etcetera as well as consulting services within asset allocation and fund sales. Group Corporate Centre is responsible for the Group's finance, accounting, planning and control activities, the Group's capital management and the Group Treasury operations, including funding, asset and liability management and the Group's own market risk-taking in financial instruments (excluding investments within insurance).

Group
Total operating income split on product groups

DKKm	2009	2008
Banking products	11,456	11,158
Capital Markets products	3,210	1,187
Savings Products & Asset Management	1,659	943
Other and eliminations	1,447	439
Total	**17,772**	**13,727**

Banking products consists of three product responsible divisions. Account products is responsible for developing and delivering account based products such as lending, deposits and cards and Netbank services. Transaction products provides and develops cash management, trade and project finance services. Nordea Finance is responsible for asset based financing through leasing, hire purchase and factoring as well as offering sales to finance partners such as dealers, vendors and retailers. Capital Markets products includes financial instruments, or arrangement for a financial instrument, that are avaliable in the financial marketplace, including currrencies, commodities, stocks, bonds, and existing arrangements. Savings Products & Asset Management includes Investments funds. Discretionary Management, Portfolio advice, Equity Trading and Pension Accounts.
Investment Funds is a bundled product where the fund company invest in stocks, bonds, derivatives or other standardised products on behalf of the fund's shareholders. Discretionary Management is a service providing the management of an investment portfolio on behalf of the customer and Portfolio Advice is a service provided to support the customers investment decision.

Geographical information
In accordance with the prevailing rules in IFRS 8 Nordea's income and assets shall be divided into the geographical areas where the Group operates. Nordea Bank Danmark A/S operates only to a minor extent outside the Nordic region, consequently no information is given regarding the geographical areas.

Note 3
Net interest income

DKKm	Group 2009	Group 2008	Parent company 2009	Parent company 2008
Interest income				
Loans to credit institutions	1,089	5,048	1,145	5,044
Loans to the public	25,592	30,832	12,086	18,118
Interest-bearing securities	6,061	6,449	8,933	8,230
Other interest income	1,356	2,093	-199	516
Total interest income	**34,098**	**44,422**	**21,965**	**31,908**
Interest expense				
Deposits by credit institutions	-3,246	-11,564	-3,565	-12,141
Deposits and borrowings from the public	-6,107	-11,894	-6,120	-11,977
Debt securities in issue	-10,309	-10,530	-254	0
Subordinated liabilities	-215	-489	-215	-489
Other interest expenses	-3,172	-25	-3,163	-6
Total interest expense	**-23,049**	**-34,502**	**-13,317**	**-24,613**
Net interest income	**11,049**	**9,920**	**8,648**	**7,295**

Interest income from financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss amounts to DKK 6,536m (DKK 9,452m) for the group and DKK 6,607m (DKK 9,601m) for the parent company. Interest expenses from financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss amounts to DKK -3,188m (DKK -10,422m) for the group and DKK -6,556m (DKK -13,254m) for the parent.

DKKm	Group 2009	Group 2008	Parent company 2009	Parent company 2008
Net interest income				
Interest income	33,779	43,968	21,965	31,908
Leasing income, net	319	454	-	-
Interest expense	-23,049	-34,502	-13,317	-24,613
Total	**11,049**	**9,920**	**8,648**	**7,295**

Note 4
Net fee and commission income

DKKm	Group 2009	Group 2008	Parent company 2009	Parent company 2008
Asset Management commissions	291	337	291	337
Life insurance	39	52	39	52
Brokerage	1,822	1,891	1,821	1,828
Custody	143	80	143	79
Deposits	25	30	25	30
Total savings related commissions	2,320	2,390	2,319	2,326
Payments	452	472	438	472
Cards	279	279	274	273
Total payment commissions	731	751	712	745
Lending	727	748	598	636
Guarantees and documentary payments	383	262	912	848
Total lending related to commissions	1,110	1,010	1,510	1,484
Other commission income	346	312	254	204
Fee and commission income	**4,507**	**4,463**	**4,795**	**4,759**
Payment expenses	-182	-133	-178	-130
Other commission expenses	-370	-395	-244	-256
Fee and commission expenses	**-552**	**-528**	**-422**	**-386**
Net fee and commission income	**3,955**	**3,935**	**4,373**	**4,372**

Fee income, not included in determining the effective interest rate, from financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss amount to DKK 752m (DKK 772m). The corresponding amount for fee expenses is DKK 0m (DKK 0m).

Fee income, not included in determining the effective interest rate, from fiduciary activities that result in the holding or investing of assets on behalf of customers amount to DKK 2,153m (DKK 2,281m). The corresponding amount for fee expenses is DKK 0m (DKK 0m).

Note 5
Net gains/losses on items at fair value

	Group		Parent company	
DKKm	2009	2008	2009	2008
Shares/participations and other share-related instruments	531	-717	527	-720
Interest-bearing securities and other interest-related instruments	1,767	-107	2,065	203
Other financial instruments	-258	-224	-258	-226
Foreign exchange gains/losses	-149	307	-145	307
Investment properties	-3	-1	-1	0
Total	**1,888**	**-742**	**2,188**	**-436**
Net gains/losses for categories of financial instruments				
Available for sale assets, realised	2	-	2	-
Financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	-1,210	-4,547	-1,210	-4,547
Financial instruments held for trading[1]	3,115	3,820	3,411	4,126
Financial instruments under hedge accounting	-14	-15	-14	-15
of which net losses on hedging instruments	-41	-70	-41	-70
of which net gains on hedged items	27	56	27	56
Other	-5	0	-1	0
Total	**1,888**	**-742**	**2,188**	**-436**

[1] Of which deffered day one profits amounts to DKK 0m for 2009 (DKK 0m for 2008) for the group.

Note 6
Dividends

Investments in group undertakings	-	-	-	-
Investments in associated undertakings	-	-	156	70
Total	**-**	**-**	**156**	**70**

Note 7
Other operating income

Income from group companies	417	361	528	474
Disposals of tangible and intangible assets	1	0	1	0
Other	212	108	150	22
Total	**630**	**469**	**679**	**496**

Note 8
Staff costs

DKKm	Group 2009	Group 2008	Parent company 2009	Parent company 2008
Salaries and remuneration (specification below)	-4,704	-4,193	-4,520	-4,048
Pension costs (specification below)	-440	-411	-422	-396
Social insurance contributions	-426	-423	-419	-415
Profit-sharing	-233	-55	-224	-52
Other staff costs	-175	-148	-171	-143
Total	**-5,978**	**-5,230**	**-5,756**	**-5,054**
Salaries and remuneration				
To executives [1]				
- Fixed compensation and benefits	-15	-19	-15	-19
- Performance-related compensation	-2	-4	-2	-4
Total	**-17**	**-23**	**-17**	**-23**
To other employees	-4,687	-4,170	-4,503	-4,025
Total	**-4,704**	**-4,193**	**-4,520**	**-4,048**

[1] Executives include the Board of Directors and Executive Management of the parent company Nordea Bank Danmark (including former members of the Executive Management). Exclusive long-term incentive programmes.

DKKm	Group 2009	Group 2008	Parent company 2009	Parent company 2008
Pension costs:				
Defined benefits plans (note 34)	-5	-5	-5	-5
Defined contribution plans	-435	-406	-417	-391
Total	**-440**	**-411**	**-422**	**-396**
Compensation etc to the Board of Directors and the Executive Management including pension [1 2]				
The Executive Management	-25	-30	-25	-30
The Board of Directors	-	-	-	-
Total	**-25**	**-30**	**-25**	**-30**

[1] Of which pension DKK 8m (2008: DKK 8m) including former members of the Executive Management DKK 4m (2008: DKK 4m). Exclusive long-term incentive programmes.

[2] Executives amount to 10 (11) individuals in the Group and to 10 (11) individuals in the parent company including former board members and managing directors.

Note 8
Staff costs *(cont.)*

Share-based payment

Group

Conditional Rights LTIP 2009	2009 A Rights	B-C Rights	D Rights
Granted	4,510	9,020	4,510
Forfeited	-	-	-
Outstanding at end of year	**4,510**	**9,020**	**4,510**
Of which currently exercisable	-	-	-

Conditional Rights LTIP 2008	2009 A Rights	B-C Rights	D Rights	2008 A Rights	B-C Rights	D Rights
Outstanding at the beginning of year	140,541	140,541	140,541	-	-	-
Granted	-	-	-	140,541	279,347	140,541
Forfeited	-4,711	-	-31,877	-	-138,806	-
Outstanding at end of year	**135,830**	**140,541**	**108,664**	**140,541**	**140,541**	**140,541**
Of which currently exercisable	-	-	-	-	-	-

Conditional Rights LTIP 2007	2009 A Rights	B-C Rights	D Rights	2008 A Rights	B-C Rights	D Rights
Outstanding at the beginning of year	122,349	119,644	122,349	121,311	215,564	121,311
Granted	-	-	-	2,015	4,030	2,015
Forfeited	-1,473	-1,473	-1,473	-977	-99,950	-977
Exercised	-61,195	-58,543	-61,438	-	-	-
Outstanding at end of year	**59,681**	**59,628**	**59,438**	**122,349**	**119,644**	**122,349**
Of which currently exercisable	59,681	59,628	59,438	-	-	-

Parent

Conditional Rights LTIP 2009	2009 A Rights	B-C Rights	D Rights
Granted	-	-	-
Forfeited	-	-	-
Outstanding at end of year	**-**	**-**	**-**
Of which currently exercisable	-	-	-

Conditional Rights LTIP 2008	2009 A Rights	B-C Rights	D Rights	2008 A Rights	B-C Rights	D Rights
Outstanding at the beginning of year	137,462	137,462	137,462	-	-	-
Granted	-	-	-	137,462	274,924	137,462
Forfeited	-4,711	-	-31,261	-	-137,462	-
Outstanding at end of year	**132,751**	**137,462**	**106,201**	**137,462**	**137,462**	**137,462**
Of which currently exercisable	-	-	-	-	-	-

Conditional Rights LTIP 2007	2009 A Rights	B-C Rights	D Rights	2008 A Rights	B-C Rights	D Rights
Outstanding at the beginning of year	119,429	116,789	119,429	118,391	210,375	118,391
Granted	-	-	-	2,015	4,030	2,015
Forfeited	-1,473	-1,473	-1,473	-977	-97,616	-977
Exercised	-58,418	-55,828	-58,661	-	-	-
Outstanding at end of year	**59,538**	**59,488**	**59,295**	**119,429**	**116,789**	**119,429**
Of which currently exercisable	59,538	59,488	59,295	-	-	-

Note 8
Staff costs *(cont.)*

Long-Term Incentive Programme
Participation in the Long Term Incentive programme (LTIP) requires that the participants take direct ownership by investing in Nordea shares.

	LTIP 2009 A Rights	B-C Rights	D Rights
Ordinary share per right	1.00	1.00	1.00
Exercise price	EUR 0.77	EUR 0.38	EUR 0.38
Grant date	14 May 2009	14 May 2009	14 May 2009
Vesting period	24 months	24 months	24 months
Contractual life	48 months	48 months	48 months
First day of exercise	April 2011	April 2011	April 2011
Fair value at grant date[1]	EUR 4.66	EUR 5.01	EUR 1.75

	LTIP 2008[1] A Rights	B-C Rights	D Rights	LTIP 2007[1] A Rights	B-C Rights	D Rights
Ordinary share per right	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Exercise price	EUR 2.30	EUR 1.53	EUR 1.53	EUR 2.53	EUR 1.00	EUR 1.00
Grant date	13 May 2008	13 May 2008	13 May 2008	17 May 2007	17 May 2007	17 May 2007
Vesting period	24 months	24 months	24 months	24 months	24 months	24 months
Contractual life	48 months	48 months	48 months	48 months	48 months	48 months
First day of exercise	29 April 2010	29 April 2010	29 April 2010	30 April 2009	30 April 2009	30 April 2009
Fair value at grant date[1]	EUR 7.53	EUR 8.45	EUR 4.14	EUR 8.76	EUR 10.49	EUR 7.76

[1] The new rights issue, which was resolved on an extra ordinary general meeting on 12 March 2009, triggered recalculations of some of the parameters in LTIP 2007 and LTIP 2008, in accordance with the agreements of the programmes. The recalculations were performed with the purpose of putting the participants in an equivalent financial position as the one being at hand immediately prior to the new rights issue.

Conditions and requirements
For each ordinary share the participants locked in to the LTIPs, they were granted a conditional A-right to acquire ordinary shares (“Matching Share”) based on continued employment and the conditional B-D-rights to acquire additional ordinary shares based on fulfilment of certain performance conditions (“Performance Shares”). The performance conditions for B- and C-rights comprise a target growth in risk adjusted profit per share (RAPPS). Should the reported earnings per share (EPS) be lower then a predetermined level the participants are not entitled to exercise any B- or C-rights. The performance condition for D-rights is market related and comprise growth in total shareholder return (TSR) in comparison with a peer group’s TSR.

When the performance conditions are not fully furfilled, the rights that are no longer exercisable are shown as forfeited in the previous tables, as well as shares forfeited are to participants leaving the Nordea Group.

The exercise price for the ordinary shares is adjusted for dividends, however never adjusted below a predetermined price. Furthermore the profit for each right is capped.

Note 8
Staff costs *(cont.)*

	LTIP 2009[1]	LTIP 2008[1]	LTIP 2007[1]
Service condition, A-D-rights	Employed within the Nordea Group during the two year vesting period.	Employed within the Nordea Group during the two year vesting period.	Employed within the Nordea Group during the two year vesting period.
Performance condition, B-rights	Increase in RAPPS 2009 compared to 2008. Full right to exercise was obtained if RAPPS increased by 8% or more.	Increase in RAPPS 2008 compared to 2007. Full right to exercise was obtained if RAPPS increased by 12% or more.	Increase in RAPPS 2007 compared to 2006. Full right to exercise was obtained if RAPPS increased by 15% or more.
EPS knock out, B-rights	Reported EPS for 2009 lower than EUR 0.17.	Reported EPS for 2008 lower than EUR 0.80.	Reported EPS for 2007 lower than EUR 0.80.
Performance condition, C-rights	Increase in RAPPS 2010 compared to 2009. Full right to exercise will be obtained if RAPPS increases by 8% or more.	Increase in RAPPS 2009 compared to 2008. Full right to exercise was obtained if RAPPS increased by 12% or more.	Increase in RAPPS 2008 compared to 2007. Full right to exercise was obtained if RAPPS increased by 12% or more.
EPS knock out, C-rights	Reported EPS for 2010 lower than EUR 0.17.	Reported EPS for 2009 lower than EUR 0.52.	Reported EPS for 2008 lower than EUR 0.80.
Performance conditions, D-rights	TSR during 2009-2010 in comparison to a peer group. Full right to exercise will be obtained if Nordea is ranked number 1.	TSR during 2008-2009 in comparison to a peer group. Full right to exercise was obtained if Nordea was ranked number 1.	TSR during 2007-2008 in comparison to a peer group. Full right to exercise was obtained if Nordea's TSR exceeded peer group index with 10% or more.
Cap	The profit per A-D-rights is capped to EUR 9.59 per right.	The profit per A-D-rights is capped to EUR 21.87 per right.	The profit per A-D-rights is capped to EUR 19.18 per right.
Exercise price adjustments	The exercise price will be adjusted for dividends during the exercise period, however never adjusted below EUR 0.10.	The exercise price will be adjusted for dividends during the exercise period, however never adjusted below EUR 0.10.	The exercise price will be adjusted for dividends during the vesting period and the exercise period, however never adjusted below EUR 0.10.

[1] RAPPS for the financial year 2008 used for LTIP 2008 (C-rights) and LTIP 2009 (B-rights), RAPPS for the financial year 2009 used for LTIP 2009 (C-rights), EPS knock out in LTIP 2008 (C-rights) and LTIP 2009 (B- and C-rights) and the cap in LTIP 2009, LTIP 2008 and LTIP 2007 has been adjusted due to the financial effects of the new rights issue.

Note 8
Staff costs *(cont.)*

Fair value calculations
The fair value is measured through the use of generally accepted valuation models with the following input factors:

	LTIP 2009	LTIP 2008	LTIP 2007
Weighted average share price	EUR 5.79	EUR 11.08	EUR 12.33
Right life	2.50 years	2.50 years	3.00 years
Deduction of expected dividends	Yes	Yes	Yes
Risk free rate	1.84%	3.83%	4.20%
Expected volatility	29.00%	21.00%	20.00%

Expected volatility is based on historical values. As the exercise price is significantly below the share price at grant date, the value has a limited sensitivity to expected volatility and risk-free interest, the fair value calculation are also based on estimated early exercise behaviour during the programme's exercise windows.

The value of the D-rights is based on market related conditions and fulfilment of the TSR targets has been taken into consideration when calculating the rights fair value at grant.

Expense

	Group			Parent company		
DKKm	LTIP 2009	LTIP 2008[1]	LTIP 2007[1]	LTIP 2009	LTIP 2008[1]	LTIP 2007[1]
Expected expense	0.60	25.85	16.54	-	25.33	16.46
of which social security	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum expense	0.89	39.04	19.52	-	38.14	19.44
of which social security	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expense 2009	0.61	5.99	4.46	-	5.85	4.35
of which social security	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expense 2008	-	3.60	11.50	-	3.60	11.20
of which social security	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Fulfilment of the performance conditions are known. The difference between the expected expense and the maximum expense arises as assumptions on employee turnover (only in LTIP 2008 since fulfilment of service condition in LTIP 2007 is known) and annual share price increases are used when calculating the expected expense, but not when calculating the maximum expense where the maximum profit for each right is used instead af annual share price increases.

When calculating the expected and maximum expense expected annual employee turnover of 5% in LTIP 2009 and 4% in LTIP 2008 have been used.

The expected expense are expensed over the vesting period of 24 months. The amounts include, were applicable, social charges.

Note 9
Other expenses

	Group		Parent company	
DKKm	2009	2008	2009	2008
Information technology[1]	-1,071	-1,083	-1,049	-1,058
Marketing	-103	-107	-101	-95
Postage, telephone and office expenses	-365	-350	-352	-339
Rents, premises and real estate	-816	-758	-815	-758
Disposals of tangible and intangible assets	-1	0	-1	0
Other[2]	-623	-487	-577	-449
Total	**-2,979**	**-2,785**	**-2,895**	**-2,699**

[1] Refers to IT operations, service expenses and consultant fees.
[2] Including fees and remuneration to auditors distributed as follows.

Auditors' remuneration

Total remuneration of firms appointed at the Annual General Meeting to undertake the statutory audit	-7	-5	-6	-4
Of which remuneration for non-audit services	-3	-1	-3	-1

The above amounts do not include expenses in respect of Nordea Bank Danmark's internal audit.

Note 10
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges of tangible and intangible assets

Depreciation/amortisation

DKKm	Group 2009	Group 2008	Parent company 2009	Parent company 2008
Property and equipment (note 23)				
Equipment	-103	-94	-93	-84
Buildings	0	0	0	0
Intangible assets (note 22)				
Goodwill	-	-	-	-
Internally developed software	-34	-35	-34	-28
Other intangible assets	-22	-2	-11	-2
Total	**-159**	**-131**	**-138**	**-113**

Impairment charges/Reversed impairment charges

Property and equipment (note 23)				
Equipment	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets (note 22)				
Goodwill	-	-	-	-
Internally developed software	-	-11	-	-11
Other intangible assets	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-11**	**-**	**-11**
Total	**-159**	**-142**	**-138**	**-124**

Note 11
Net loan losses

Net loan losses divided by class

Loans to credit institutions	0	1	0	1
- of which provisions	-	-	-	-
- of which write-offs	-	-	-	-
- of which allowances used for covering write-offs	-	-	-	-
- of which reversals	0	1	0	1
- of which recoveries	-	-	-	-
Loans to the public	-3,944	-1,382	-3,174	-1,227
- of which provisions	-4,744	-2,434	-3,885	-2,164
- of which write-offs	-1,464	-594	-1,329	-479
- of which allowances used for covering write-offs	1,171	417	1,068	313
- of which reversals	954	1,064	844	950
- of which recoveries	139	165	128	153
Off-balance sheet items[1]	-1,169	-206	-1,641	-231
- of which provisions	-1,251	-240	-1,722	-275
- of which write-offs	-	-	-	-
- of which allowances used for covering write-offs	-	-	-	-
- of which reversals	82	34	81	44
- of which recoveries	-	-	-	-
Total	**-5,113**	**-1,587**	**-4,815**	**-1,456**

Note 11
Net loan losses *(cont.)*

DKKm	Group 2009	Group 2008	Parent company 2009	Parent company 2008
Specification of Net loan losses				
Changes of allowance accounts in the balance sheet	-4,958	-1,575	-4,681	-1,444
- of which Loans, individually assessed[2]	-2,689	-1,045	-2,329	-889
- of which Loans, collectively assessed[2]	-1,100	-324	-711	-324
- of which Off-balance sheet items, individually assesed[1]	-1,227	-193	-1,380	-218
- of which Off-balance sheet items, collectively assessed[1]	58	-13	-261	-13
Changes directly recognised in the income statement	-155	-12	-134	-13
- of which realised loan losses, individually assessed	-293	-177	-261	-166
- of which realised loan losses, collectively assessed	-	-	-	-
- of which realised recoveries, individually assessed	139	165	127	153
- of which realised recoveries, collectively assessed	-	-	-	-
Total	**-5,113**	**-1,587**	**-4,815**	**-1,456**

[1] Included in note 33 Provisions in the balance sheet.
[2] Included in note 14 Loans and their impairment.

	Group 2009	Group 2008	Parent company 2009	Parent company 2008
Key ratios				
Loan loss ratio, basis points[1]	77.7	29.8	128.1	49.6
- of which individual	60.7	23.4	100.2	38.1
- of which collective	17.0	6.3	27.9	11.5

[1] Net loan losses divided by opening balance of loans to the public (lending). Loan loss ratio in 2009 excluding provision for a legal claim contested by Nordea.

Note 12
Taxes

Income tax expense

DKKm	Group 2009	Group 2008	Parent company 2009	Parent company 2008
Current tax[1]	-836	-797	-500	-413
Deferred tax	85	-96	2	-126
Total	**-751**	**-893**	**-498**	**-539**

[1] Of which relating to prior years (see below)

The tax on the Group's operating profit differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the tax rate of Denmark as follows:

	Group 2009	Group 2008	Parent company 2009	Parent company 2008
Profit before tax	2,201	3,614	1,098	2,095
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 25%	-550	-903	-275	-524
Tax-exempt income	78	47	54	22
Non-deductible expenses	-22	-47	-22	-47
Adjustments relating to prior years	-253	25	-251	26
Not creditable foreign taxes	-4	-15	-4	-15
Tax charge	**-751**	**-893**	**-498**	**-539**
Average effective tax rate	34%	25%	45%	26%

Note 12
Taxes *(cont.)*

Income tax expense

DKKm	Group 2009	Group 2008	Parent company 2009	Parent company 2008
Deferred tax				
Deferred tax expense (-)/income (+)				
Deferred tax due to temporary differences	85	-96	2	-126
Deferred tax due to change of tax rate	-	-	-	-
Income tax expense, net	**85**	**-96**	**2**	**-126**
Deferred tax assets				
Deferred tax assets due to temporary differences	393	-	-	-
Offset against tax liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total	**393**	**-**	**-**	**-**
of which expected to be settled after more than 1 year	393	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities				
Deferred tax liabilities due to temporary differences	-654	-739	-53	-55
Offset against tax liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total	**-654**	**-739**	**-53**	**-55**
of which expected to be settled after more than 1 year	-756	-771	-153	-87
Deferred tax assets (+)/liabilities (-), net				
Deferred tax assets/liabilities in loans to the public	-594	-674	-	-
Deferred tax assets/liabilities in intangible assets	-199	-137	-192	-127
Deferred tax assets/liabilities in property and equipment	33	44	36	45
Deferred tax assets/liabilities in retirement benefit obligations	-39	-34	-39	-34
Deferred tax assets/liabilities in other provisions	145	62	142	61
Deferred tax assets due to tax loss	393	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets/liabilities, net	**-261**	**-739**	**-53**	**-55**
Movements in deferred tax asset liabilities, net are as follows:				
Deferred tax relating to items recognised directly in OCI/equity	-	-	-	-
Acquisition	393	-	-	-
Deferred tax in the income statement	85	-96	2	-126
At end of year	**478**	**-96**	**2**	**-126**
Deferred tax recognised directly in OCI/equity				
Deferred tax relating to changed accounting policies	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax relating to available-for-sale investments	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax relating to cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax relating to revaluation of tangible assets	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Current tax assets	1,831	465	2,161	849
Of which expected to be settled after more than 1 year	-	-	-	-
Current tax liabilities	168	-	168	-
Of which expected to be settled after more than 1 year	-	-	-	-
Unrecognised deferred tax assets				
Unused tax losses	482	-	-	-
Unused tax credits	-	-	-	-
Other deductible temporary differences	-	-	-	-
Total	**482**	**-**	**-**	**-**

There is no deferred tax relating to temporary differences associated with investments in group undertakings and associated undertakings.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for tax loss carry forwards only to the extent that realisation of the related benefit is probable. The tax asset recognised relates to Fionia Bank A/S.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred tax income taxes related to the same fiscal authority.

Note 13
Commitments with the Board of Directors and the Executive Management

Loans to and charges or guarantees issued and related security established for the members of the bank's Executive Management and Board of Directors and their family members:

	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec
DKKm	2009	2008	2009	2008
Loans etc				
The Executive Management	5	5	0	0
The Board of Directors	5	0	0	0
Security				
The Executive Management	5	5	0	0
The Board of Directors	5	-	0	-

Interest income on these loans to members af the bank's Executive Management and Board af Directors amounts to DKK 0.6m (DKK 0.2m) in the Group and DKK 0.0m (DKK 0.0m) in the parent company.

Loans to members of the bank's Executives Management and Board of Directors consists of current accounts with overdraft facilities and mortgage loans with Nordea Kredit on terms based on market conditions. And the end of 2009 interest on the loans was payable at the rate of 4.15% and 3.00% per year, respectively. Loans to family members of the Executives Management are granted on the same terms.

Loans to family members of the Board of Directors are granted on the same credit terms as for other employess. At the end of 2009 interest on the loans was payable at a rate of 3.51% per year.

The Group has not pledged any assets or other collateral or committed to contingent liabilities on behalf of any member of the Executive Management and Board of Directors and their family members.

Note 14
Loans and their impairment

Group	Credit institutions		The public[1]		Total	
	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec
DKKm	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Loans, not impaired	97,826	95,229	666,356	611,532	764,182	706,761
Impaired loans:	-	-	9,017	4,686	9,017	4,686
- Performing	-	-	6,124	3,424	6,124	3,424
- Non-performing	-	-	2,893	1,262	2,893	1,262
Loans before allowances	**97,826**	**95,229**	**675,373**	**616,218**	**773,199**	**711,447**
Allowances for individually assessed impaired loans	-	-	-3,830	-2,333	-3,830	-2,333
- Performing	-	-	-2,419	-1,532	-2,419	-1,532
- Non-performing	-	-	-1,411	-801	-1,411	-801
Allowances for collectively assessed impaired loans	-	-	-1,808	-685	-1,808	-685
Allowances	**-**	**-**	**-5,638**	**-3,019**	**-5,638**	**-3,019**
Loans, carrying amount	**97,826**	**95,229**	**669,735**	**613,200**	**767,561**	**708,429**

Note 14
Loans and their impairment *(cont.)*

Parent company

DKKm	Credit institutions 31 Dec 2009	Credit institutions 31 Dec 2008	The public[1] 31 Dec 2009	The public[1] 31 Dec 2008	Total 31 Dec 2009	Total 31 Dec 2008
Loans, not impaired	149,581	114,160	367,775	347,949	517,358	462,109
Impaired loans:	-	-	5,681	3,237	5,681	3,237
- Performing	-	-	3,565	2,207	3,565	2,207
- Non-performing	-	-	2,116	1,030	2,116	1,030
Loans before allowances	**149,581**	**114,160**	**373,456**	**351,186**	**523,037**	**465,346**
Allowances for individually assessed impaired loans	-	-	-3,293	-2,033	-3,293	-2,033
- Performing	-	-	-1,534	-1,232	-1,534	-1,232
- Non-performing	-	-	-1,759	-801	-1,759	-801
Allowances for collectively assessed impaired loans	-	-1	-1,399	-685	-1,399	-685
Allowances	**-**	**-1**	**-4,692**	**-2,719**	**-4,692**	**-2,720**
Loans, carrying amount	**149,581**	**114,160**	**368,764**	**348,467**	**518,345**	**462,627**

[1] Finance leases, where the Nordea Group is a lessor, are included in Loans to the public, see note 24 Leasing.

Reconciliation of allowance accounts for impaired loans[2]

Group

DKKm	Credit institutions Individually assessed	Credit institutions Collectively assessed	Credit institutions Total	The public Individually assessed	The public Collectively assessed	Total
Opening balance at 1 Jan 2009	**-**	**-1**	**-1**	**-2,333**	**-687**	**-3,020**
Provisions	-	0	0	-3,387	-1,357	-4,744
Reversals	-	1	1	698	257	955
Changes through the income statement	**-**	**1**	**1**	**-2,689**	**-1,100**	**-3,789**
Allowances used to cover write-offs	-	-	-	1,171	-	1,171
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	21	-21	0
Closing balance at 31 Dec 2009	**-**	**0**	**0**	**-3,830**	**-1,808**	**-5,638**
Opening balance at 1 Jan 2008	**-**	**-2**	**-2**	**-1,704**	**-361**	**-2,065**
Provisions	-	-	-	-1,989	-445	-2,434
Reversals	-	1	1	944	120	1,064
Changes through the income statement	**-**	**1**	**1**	**-1,045**	**-325**	**-1,370**
Allowances used to cover write-offs	-	-	-	416	-	416
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance at 31 Dec 2008	**-**	**-1**	**-1**	**-2,333**	**-686**	**-3,019**

[2] See note 11 Net loan losses.

Note 14
Loans and their impairment *(cont.)*

Reconciliation of allowance accounts for impaired loans[2]

Group *(cont.)* DKKm	Total Individually assessed	Total Collectively assessed	Total
Opening balance at 1 Jan 2009	**-2,333**	**-687**	**-3,020**
Provisions	-3,387	-1,357	-4,744
Reversals	698	257	955
Changes through the income statement	**-2,689**	**-1,100**	**-3,789**
Allowances used to cover write-offs	1,171	-	1,171
Currency translation differences	21	-21	0
Closing balance at 31 Dec 2009	**-3,830**	**-1,808**	**-5,638**
Opening balance at 1 Jan 2008	**-1,704**	**-363**	**-2,067**
Provisions	-1,989	-445	-2,434
Reversals	944	121	1,065
Changes through the income statement	**-1,045**	**-324**	**-1,369**
Allowances used to cover write-offs	416	0	416
Currency translation differences	0	0	0
Closing balance at 31 Dec 2008	**-2,333**	**-687**	**-3,020**

[2] See note 11 Net loan losses.

Parent company

	Credit institutions			The public		
DKKm	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Total	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Total
Opening balance at 1 Jan 2009	**-**	**-1**	**-1**	**-2,033**	**-686**	**-2,719**
Provisions	-	0	0	-2,921	-964	-3,885
Reversals	-	1	1	592	252	844
Changes through the income statement	**-**	**1**	**1**	**-2,329**	**-712**	**-3,041**
Allowances used to cover write-offs	-	-	-	1,068	-	1,068
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	0	-1	-1
Closing balance at 31 Dec 2009	**-**	**0**	**0**	**-3,293**	**-1,399**	**-4,692**
Opening balance at 1 Jan 2008	**-**	**-2**	**-2**	**-1,456**	**-361**	**-1,817**
Provisions	-	-	-	-1,719	-445	-2,164
Reversals	-	1	1	830	120	950
Changes through the income statement	**-**	**1**	**1**	**-889**	**-325**	**-1,214**
Allowances used to cover write-offs	-	-	-	312	-	312
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance at 31 Dec 2008	**-**	**-1**	**-1**	**-2,033**	**-686**	**-2,720**

Parent company DKKm	Total Individually assessed	Total Collectively assessed	Total
Opening balance at 1 Jan 2009	**-2,033**	**-687**	**-2,720**
Provisions	-2,921	-964	-3,885
Reversals	592	253	845
Changes through the income statement	**-2,329**	**-711**	**-3,040**
Allowances used to cover write-offs	1,068	0	1,068
Currency translation differences	0	-1	-1
Closing balance at 31 Dec 2009	**-3,293**	**-1,399**	**-4,692**
Opening balance at 1 Jan 2008	**-1,456**	**-363**	**-1,819**
Provisions	-1,719	-445	-2,164
Reversals	830	121	951
Changes through the income statement	**-889**	**-324**	**-1,213**
Allowances used to cover write-offs	312	-	312
Currency translation differences	-	-	-
Closing balance at 31 Dec 2008	**-2,033**	**-687**	**-2,720**

Note 14
Loans and their impairment *(cont.)*

Allowances and provisions

Group

	Credit institutions		The public		Total	
	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec
DKKm	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Allowances for items in the balance sheet	0	-	-5,638	-3,019	-5,638	-3,019
Provisions for off balance sheet items	-20	-283	-1,497	-64	-1,517	-347
Total allowances and provisions	**-20**	**-283**	**-7,135**	**-3,083**	**-7,155**	**-3,366**
Parent company						
Allowances for items in the balance sheet	0	-	-4,692	-2,719	-4,692	-2,719
Provisions for off balance sheet items	-20	-283	-2,085	-181	-2,105	-464
Total allowances and provisions	**-20**	**-283**	**-6,777**	**-2,900**	**-6,797**	**-3,183**

Key ratios

	Total			
	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec 2009	31 Dec 2008	31 Dec 2009	31 Dec 2008
Impairment rate, gross[3], basispoints	116.6	65.9	108.6	69.6
Impairment rate, net[4], basispoints	67.1	33.1	45.7	25.9
Total allowance rate[5], basispoints	72.9	42.4	89.7	58.4
Allowance in relation to impaired loans[6], %	42.5	49.8	58.0	62.8
Total allowances in relation to impaired loans[7], %	62.5	64.4	82.6	84.0
Non-performing loans, not impaired[8], DKKm	853	352	473	161

[3] Individually assessed impaired loans before allowances divided by total loans before allowances.
[4] Individually assessed impaired loans after allowances divided by total loans before allowances.
[5] Total allowances divided by total loans before allowances.
[6] Allowances for individually assessed impaired loans divided by individually assessed impaired loans before allowances.
[7] Total allowances divided by total impaired loans before allowances.
[8] Past due loans, not impaired due to future cash flows (included in Loans, not impaired).

Note 15
Interest-bearing securities

	Group		Parent company[1]	
	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec
DKKm	2009	2008	2009	2008
Issued by public bodies	41,615	42,343	41,615	42,343
Issued by other borrowers	131,428	97,355	216,355	161,677
Total	**173,043**	**139,698**	**257,970**	**204,020**
Listed securities	173,043	139,466	257,970	203,788
Unlisted securities	-	232	-	232
Total	**173,043**	**139,698**	**257,970**	**204,020**
Of which financial instruments pledged as collateral (note 16)	-80,411	-58,964	-98,255	-59,598
Total	**92,632**	**80,734**	**159,715**	**144,422**

[1] Of which DKK 17,396m (DKK 17,265m) held at amortised cost with a nominel amount of DKK 17,400m (DKK 17,400m).

Note 16
Financial instruments pledged as collateral

Financial instruments pledged as collateral
In repurchase transactions and in securities lending transactions, non-cash assets are transferred as collateral. When the counterpart receiving the collateral has the right to sell or repledge the assets, the assets are reclassified in the balance sheet to the item Financial instruments pledged as collateral.

	Group		Parent company	
DKKm	31 Dec 2009	31 Dec 2008	31 Dec 2009	31 Dec 2008
Repurchase agreements	80,411	58,964	98,255	59,598
Securities lending agreements	529	147	529	147
Total	**80,940**	**59,111**	**98,784**	**59,745**

Transferred assets that are still recognised in the balance sheet and associated liabilities
The types of assets transferred and the liabilities associated with these transactions are specified in the following tables. The assets continue to be recognised on the balance sheet since Nordea is still exposed to changes in the fair value of the assets. Therefore, these assets and its associated liabilities are included in the tables below.

	Group		Parent company	
DKKm	31 Dec 2009	31 Dec 2008	31 Dec 2009	31 Dec 2008
Repurchase agreements				
Interest-bearing securities	80,411	58,964	98,255	59,598
Shares	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Securities lending agreements				
Interest-bearing securities	-	-	-	-
Shares	529	147	529	147
Other	-	-	-	-
Securitisations				
Interest-bearing securities	984	1,330	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	**81,924**	**60,441**	**98,784**	**59,745**
Liabilities associated with the assets				
Repurchase agreements				
Deposits by credit institutions	61,374	49,031	79,307	49,686
Deposits and borrowings from the public	18,190	10,211	18,190	10,211
Other	-	-	-	-
Securities lending agreements				
Deposits by credit institutions	-	-	-	-
Deposits and borrowings from the public	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Securitisations				
Debt securities in issue	957	1,303	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	**80,521**	**60,545**	**97,497**	**59,897**

Note 17
Shares

DKKm	Group 31 Dec 2009	Group 31 Dec 2008	Parent company 31 Dec 2009	Parent company 31 Dec 2008
Shares held for trading	16,962	11,744	16,608	11,736
Total	**16,962**	**11,744**	**16,608**	**11,736**
Listed shares	11,598	9,727	11,253	9,727
Unlisted shares	5,364	2,017	5,355	2,009
Total	**16,962**	**11,744**	**16,608**	**11,736**
Of which financial instruments pledged as collateral (note 16)	-529	-147	-529	-147
Total	**16,433**	**11,597**	**16,079**	**11,589**
Of which expected to be settled after more than 1 year	2,478	1,815	2,469	1,807

Note 18
Derivatives and hedge accounting

	Group			Parent company		
	Fair value		Total nom	Fair value		Total nom
DKKm, 31 Dec 2009	Positive	Negative	amount	Positive	Negative	amount
Derivatives held for trading						
Interest rate derivatives						
Interest rate swaps	525	2,123	795,629	448	2,009	792,073
FRAs	5	3	4,000	-	-	-
Futures and forwards	2,651	2,049	391,962	2,642	2,039	390,253
Options	16	11	546	7	9	167
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**3,197**	**4,186**	**1,192,137**	**3,097**	**4,057**	**1,182,493**
Equity derivatives						
Equity swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Futures and forwards	441	485	10,835	441	485	10,835
Options	-1	10	0	-1	10	0
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**440**	**495**	**10,835**	**440**	**495**	**10,835**
Foreign exchange derivatives						
Currency and interest rate swaps	97	208	166,041	98	208	166,041
Currency forwards	96	62	6,979	-	-	-
Options	6	6	293	-	-	-
Other	41	33	0	-	-	-
Total	**240**	**309**	**173,313**	**98**	**208**	**166,041**
Credit derivatives						
Credit default swaps	418	842	28,278	418	842	28,278
Total rate of return swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**418**	**842**	**28,278**	**418**	**842**	**28,278**
Other derivatives						
Swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Futures and forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-
Options	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total derivatives held for trading	**4,295**	**5,832**	**1,404,563**	**4,053**	**5,602**	**1,387,647**

Note 18
Derivatives and hedge accounting *(cont.)*

	Group			Parent company		
	Fair value		Total nom	Fair value		Total nom
DKKm, 31 Dec 2009	Positive	Negative	amount	Positive	Negative	amount
Derivatives used for hedge accounting						
Interest rate derivatives						
Interest rate swaps	165	434	40,177	165	434	40,177
FRAs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Futures and forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-
Options	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**165**	**434**	**40,177**	**165**	**434**	**40,177**
Equity derivatives						
Equity swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Futures and forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-
Options	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Foreign exchange derivatives						
Currency and interest rate swaps	4	44	4,960	4	44	4,960
Currency forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-
Options	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**4**	**44**	**4,960**	**4**	**44**	**4,960**
Total derivatives used for hedge accounting	**169**	**478**	**45,137**	**169**	**478**	**45,137**
Of which						
- Fair value hedges	169	478	45,137	169	478	45,137
- Cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Net investment hedges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total derivatives held for trading	4,295	5,832	1,404,563	4,053	5,602	1,387,647
Total derivatives used for hedge accounting	169	478	45,137	169	478	45,137
Total derivatives	**4,464**	**6,310**	**1,449,700**	**4,222**	**6,080**	**1,432,784**

Note 18
Derivatives and hedge accounting *(cont.)*

	Group			Parent company		
	Fair value		Total nom	Fair value		Total nom
DKKm, 31 Dec 2008	Positive	Negative	amount	Positive	Negative	amount
Derivatives held for trading						
Interest rate derivatives						
Interest rate swaps	769	196	557,980	769	196	557,980
FRAs	35	36	56,838	35	36	56,838
Futures and forwards	1,466	2,872	576,703	1,466	2,872	576,703
Options	12	2	139	12	2	139
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**2,282**	**3,106**	**1,191,660**	**2,282**	**3,106**	**1,191,660**
Equity derivatives						
Equity swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Futures and forwards	170	165	89,183	170	165	89,183
Options	4	1	0	4	1	0
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**174**	**166**	**89,183**	**174**	**166**	**89,183**
Foreign exchange derivatives						
Currency and interest rate swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Currency forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-
Options	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	31	16	58,935	31	16	58,935
Total	**31**	**16**	**58,935**	**31**	**16**	**58,935**
Credit derivatives						
Credit default swaps	1,706	8	28,820	1,706	8	28,820
Total rate of return swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,706**	**8**	**28,820**	**1,706**	**8**	**28,820**
Other derivatives						
Swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Futures and forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-
Options	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total derivatives held for trading	**4,194**	**3,296**	**1,368,598**	**4,194**	**3,296**	**1,368,598**

Note 18
Derivatives and hedge accounting *(cont.)*

	Group			Parent company		
	Fair value		Total nom	Fair value		Total nom
DKKm, 31 Dec 2008	Positive	Negative	amount	Positive	Negative	amount
Derivatives used for hedge accounting						
Interest rate derivatives						
Interest rate swaps	24	325	34,581	24	325	34,581
FRAs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Futures and forwards	4	11	0	4	11	0
Options	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**28**	**336**	**34,581**	**28**	**336**	**34,581**
Equity derivatives						
Equity swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Futures and forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-
Options	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Foreign exchange derivatives						
Currency and interest rate swaps	92	732	42,437	92	732	42,437
Currency forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-
Options	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**92**	**732**	**42,437**	**92**	**732**	**42,437**
Other derivatives						
Swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Futures and forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-
Options	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total derivatives used for hedge accounting	**120**	**1,068**	**77,018**	**120**	**1,068**	**77,018**
Of which						
- Fair value hedges	120	1,068	77,018	120	1,068	77,018
- Cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Net investment hedges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total derivatives held for trading	4,194	3,296	1,368,598	4,194	3,296	1,368,598
Total derivatives used for hedge accounting	120	1,068	77,018	120	1,068	77,018
Total derivatives	**4,314**	**4,364**	**1,445,616**	**4,314**	**4,364**	**1,445,616**

Note 19
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk

Assets

DKKm	Group 2009	Group 2008	Parent company 2009	Parent company 2008
Carrying amount at beginning of year	217	-38	217	-38
Changes during the year:				
Change in accounting principles	-	-	-	-
Revaluation of hedged items [1]	93	255	93	255
Carrying amount at end of year	**310**	**217**	**310**	**217**

Liabilities

DKKm	Group 2009	Group 2008	Parent company 2009	Parent company 2008
Carrying amount at beginning of year	-24	-222	-24	-222
Changes during the year:				
Change in accounting principles	-	-	-	-
Revaluation of hedged items[1]	106	198	106	198
Carrying amount at end of year	**82**	**-24**	**82**	**-24**
Net book value at end of year	**228**	**241**	**228**	**241**

The carrying amount at end of year represents accumulated changes in the fair value for those repricing time periods in which the hedged item is an asset respectively a liability.

[1] A part of the portfolio hedge designation was revoked during 2007. The amortisation of the carrying amount related to the dissolved hedges is included in this line. The amortisation is based on the expected relevant repricing time period.

Note 20
Investments in group undertakings

Parent company

DKKm	31 Dec 2009	31 Dec 2008
Acquisition value at beginning of year	7,943	7,943
Acquisitions during the year	2,401	-
Adjustment to equity lower of cost	5	0
Reclassifications	-	-
Translation differences	-	-
Acquisition value at end of year	**10,349**	**7,943**
Accumulated impairment charges at beginning of year	-	-
Impairment charges during the year	-	-
Translation differences	-	-
Accumulated impairment charges at end of year	**-**	**-**
Total	**10,349**	**7,943**
Shares in Nordea Bank AB, Stockholm	-	46
Total	**10,349**	**7,990**
Of which, listed shares	-	46

The total amount is expected to be settled after more than 1 year.

Note 20
Investments in group undertakings *(cont.)*

Group companies

31 Dec 2009	Number of shares	Carrying amount 2009 DKKm	Carrying amount 2008 DKKm	Voting power of holding %	Domicile	Registration number
Nordea Bank Danmark A/S						
Subsidiary undertakings						
Fionia Bank A/S	48,742,586	2,401	-	100	Odense	31934745
Nordea Finans Danmark A/S	20,006	483	483	100	Høje-Taastrup	89805910
Nordea Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab	17,172,500	7,428	7,428	100	Copenhagen	15134275
Danbolig A/S	1	10	6	100	Copenhagen	13186502
Structured Finance Servicer A/S	2	2	2	100	Copenhagen	24606910
Nordea Finance Ltd.	2	24	24	100	London	1654761
Hermes Mortgage Ltd.	5,000	-	-	100	London	1620201
Nordea Nominees Ltd.	20,002	-	-	100	London	1096657
Unidanmark Asset Company Ltd.	20,000	-	-	100	London	984871
Nordea Trade Services Ltd.	2	-	-	100	Hong-Kong	04548614-003-10-0-09-7
Total		**10,349**	**7,943**			

Generally, Nordea Group has the ability to transfer capital within its legal entities without material restrictions. International transfers of capital between legal entities are normally possible after approval by of the local regulator and are of importance when governing the capital position within the Group. The guarantee schemes introduced within EU during 2008 has under certain circumstances limited the transferability of capital with impact on cross border financial groups. There are no such restrictions that directly affecting Nordea as per end af 2009.

Special Purpose Entities (SPE's) - Consolidated

DKKm, 31 Dec 2009	Purpose	Duration	Nordea share of the investment	Total assets	Accounting treatment
CMO Denmark A/S[1]	Collateralised mortgage obligation	> 5 years	93	157	Consolidated
Kalmar Structured Finance A/S[2]	Credit Linked Note	> 5 years	255	827	Consolidated
Total			**348**	**984**	

[1] Collateralised Mortgage Obligations Denmark A/S (CMO Denmark A/S) was established with the purpose to issue CMOs in order to meet specific customer preferences in terms of credit risk, interest rate risk, prepayment risk, maturity etc. The SPE purchased a pool of mortgage bonds and reallocated the risks through tranching a similar bond issue (CMOs). At year end 2009 the total notional of outstanding bonds were DKK 157m available to investors. Nordea holds bonds issued by CMO Denmark A/S as part of offering a secondary market for the bonds. The investment amounted to DKK 93m as of year end 2009.

[2] Kalmar Structured Finance A/S was established to allow customers to invest in structured products in the global credit markets. The SPE enters into Credit Default Swaps (CDS) and hereby acquires a credit risk on an underlying portfolio of names (like corporate names) and at the same time the SPE issues Credit Linked Notes (CLN) with a similar credit risk that reflects the terms in the CDSs. Nordea is the counterpart in the derivative transactions. The total notional of outstanding CLNs in this category was DKK 827m at year end 2009. Nordea holds CLNs issued by the SPE as part of offering a secondary market for the notes. The investment amounted to DKK 255m at year end 2009.

Note 21
Investments in associated undertakings

DKKm	Group 31 Dec 2009	Group 31 Dec 2008	Parent company 31 Dec 2009	Parent company 31 Dec 2008
Acquisition value at beginning of year	265	219	88	82
Acquisitions during the year	36	2	5	2
Sales during the year	-	-	-	-
Share in earnings	250	141	-	-
Dividend received	-131	-94	-	-
Adjustment to equity lower of cost	-	-	21	-27
Reclassifications	-	-3	-	32
Translation differences	-10	-	-	-
Acquisition value at end of year	**410**	**265**	**114**	**88**
Accumulated impairment charges at beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Impairment charges during the year	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	-	-	-	-
Accumulated impairment charges at end of year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**410**	**265**	**114**	**88**
Of which, listed shares	-	-	-	-

The total amount is expected to be settled after more than 1 year.

The associated undertakings' aggregated balance sheets and income statements can be summarised as follows:

DKKm	Group 31 Dec 2009	Group 31 Dec 2008
Total assets	6,112	6,401
Total liabilities	4,478	4,622
Operating income	501	592
Operating profit	46	170

Nordeas' share of contingent liabilities in associated undertakings amounts to DKK 341m (DKK 394m).

DKKm, 31 Dec 2009	Registration number	Domicile	Parent	Group	Voting power of holding %
Credit institutions					
LR-realkredit	26045304	Copenhagen	27	90	39
Total			**27**	**90**	
Other					
Fleggaard Busleasing GmbH	134650777	Harrislee	-	5	39
KFU-AX II A/S	25894286	Copenhagen	14	14	34
Agro & Ferm A/S	29636672	Esbjerg	0	0	34
Ejendomsselskabet Axelborg I/S	79334413	Copenhagen	9	65	33
Axcel IKU Invest A/S	24981800	Copenhagen	11	11	33
PBS Holding A/S[1]	27225993	Ballerup	32	96	29
Multidata Holding A/S[1]	27226027	Ballerup	6	101	29
KIFU-AX II A/S	25893662	Copenhagen	16	16	26
E-nettet Holding A/S	28308019	Copenhagen	-	12	20
Nordea Fleet (NF-fleet A/S)	29185263	Taastrup	-	1	20
Total			**88**	**321**	
Total			**114**	**410**	

The statutory information is available on request from Nordea Investor Relations.

At group level Fionia Bank's holding has been added to Nordea's holding in "PBS Holding A/S" and Nordea's holding in "Multidata Holding A/S".

[1] PBS Holding A/S and Multidata Holding A/S includes the voting power from the subsidiary Fionia Bank A/S with 1.4% in each company.

Note 22
Intangible assets

DKKm	Group 31 Dec 2009	Group 31 Dec 2008	Parent company 31 Dec 2009	Parent company 31 Dec 2008
Goodwill:[1]				
Roskilde Bank	135	135	135	135
Fionia Bank	936	-	-	-
Internally developed software	753	521	713	481
Other intangible assets	477	94	97	94
Total	**2,301**	**750**	**945**	**710**

[1] Excluding goodwill in associated undertakings.

DKKm	Group 31 Dec 2009	Group 31 Dec 2008	Parent company 31 Dec 2009	Parent company 31 Dec 2008
Goodwill				
Acquisition value at beginning of year	150	15	150	15
Acquisitions during the year	936	135	-	135
Sales/disposals during the year	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	-	-	-	-
Acquisition value at end of year	**1,086**	**150**	**150**	**150**
Accumulated amortisation at beginning of year	-15	-15	-15	-15
Accumulated amortisation on sales/disposals during the year	-	-	-	-
Amortisation according to plan for the year	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	-	-	-	-
Accumulated amortisation at end of the year	**-15**	**-15**	**-15**	**-15**
Accumulated impairment charges at beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Impairment charges during the year	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	-	-	-	-
Accumulated impairment charges at end of year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**1,071**	**135**	**135**	**135**
Internally developed software				
Acquisition value at beginning of year	614	335	560	285
Acquisitions during the year	276	279	265	275
Sales/disposals during year	-	-	-	-
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	-	-	-	-
Acquisition value at end of year	**890**	**614**	**825**	**560**
Accumulated amortisation at beginning of year	-82	-47	-68	-40
Accumulated amortisation on sales/disposals during the year	-	-	-	-
Amortisation according to plan for the year	-34	-35	-34	-28
Reclassifications	-10	-	-	-
Translation differences	-	-	-	-
Accumulated amortisation at end of year	**-126**	**-82**	**-102**	**-68**
Accumulated impairment charges at beginning of year	-11	-	-11	-
Accumulated impairment charges on sales/disposals during the year	-	-	-	-
Impairment charges during the year	-	-11	-	-11
Translation differences	-	-	-	-
Accumulated impairment charges at end of year	**-11**	**-11**	**-11**	**-11**
Total	**753**	**521**	**713**	**481**

Note 22
Intangible assets *(cont.)*

DKKm	Group 31 Dec 2009	Group 31 Dec 2008	Parent company 31 Dec 2009	Parent company 31 Dec 2008
Other intangible assets				
Acquisition value at beginning of year	97	-	97	-
Acquisitions during the year	396	97	16	97
Through mergers	-	-	-	-
Sales/disposals during the year	-	-	-	-
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	-	-	-	-
Acquisition value at end of year	**493**	**97**	**113**	**97**
Accumulated amortisation at beginning of year	-2	-	-2	-
Through mergers	-	-	-	-
Amortisation according to plan for the year	-22	-2	-11	-2
Accumulated amortisation on sales/disposals during the year	-	-	-	-
Reclassifications	8	-	-3	-
Translation differences	-	-	-	-
Accumulated amortisation at end of year	**-16**	**-2**	**-16**	**-2**
Accumulated impairment charges at beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Accumulated impairment charges on sales/disposals during the year	-	-	-	-
Impairment charges during the year	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	-	-	-	-
Accumulated impairment charges at end of year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**477**	**94**	**97**	**94**

The total amount is expected to be settled after more than one year.

Impairment test
Goodwill is tested for impairment annually. This consists of an analysis to assess whether the carrying amount of goodwill is fully recoverable.

The recognised goodwill amount is allocated to the operating segment "Nordic Banking".

The determination of the recoverable amount involves establishing the value in use, measured as the present value of the cash flows expected from the cash-generating unit, to which the goodwill has been allocated.

The value in use is the present value of the cash flows expected to be realised from the asset or the cash-generating unit. The cash flows are assessed based on the cash-generating unit in its current condition.

The value in use calculation is based on the following key assumptions:

- Cash flows in the near future (up to two years) are based on financial forecasts, derived from forecasted margins, volumes, income and cost development. Longer term cash flows (more than two years) are based on estimated sector growth rates which is approx. 4 %. In addition, the cash flows are risk adjusted using normalised loan losses.
- The discount rate determined as the cost of equity, estimated according to standard capital asset pricing. The applied discount rate is 9% and equals to what is used for internal performance management purposes.

The key assumptions described above may change due to market conditions etc. The Group estimates that in case of reasonable changes in the key assumptions the recoverable amount of goodwill will continue to exceed the carrying amount goodwill.

The impairment test conducted in 2009 did not indicate any need for impairment of goodwill.

Note 23
Property and equipment

	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec
DKKm	2009	2008	2009	2008
Property and equipment	582	293	275	237
Of which buildings for own use	262	14	14	14
Total	**582**	**293**	**275**	**237**
Equipment				
Acquisition value at beginning of year	927	827	853	765
Acquisitions during the year[1]	155	142	136	102
Through mergers	-	-	-	-
Sales/disposals during the year	-199	-21	-195	-14
Reclassifications	-6	-21	-	-
Translation differences	-	-	-	-
Acquisition value at end of year	**877**	**927**	**794**	**853**
Accumulated depreciation at beginning of year	-648	-582	-629	-553
Through mergers	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation on sales/disposals during the year	190	14	190	8
Reclassifications	4	14	-	-
Depreciations according to plan for the year	-103	-94	-93	-84
Translation differences	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation at end of year	**-557**	**-648**	**-532**	**-629**
Accumulated impairment charges at beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Accumulated impairment charges on sales/disposals during the year	-	-	-	-
Impairment charges during the year	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	-	-	-	-
Accumulated impairment charges at end of year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**320**	**279**	**261**	**223**

[1] Of which acquisition through business combinations 17 DKKm (4 DKKm)

Land and buildings				
Acquisition value at beginning of year	53	53	22	22
Acquisitions during the year[1]	248	-	-	-
Through mergers	-	-	-	-
Sales/disposals during the year	-	-	-	-
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	-	-	-	-
Acquisition value at end of year	**301**	**53**	**22**	**22**
Accumulated depreciation at beginning of year	-39	-39	-7	-7
Through mergers	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation on sales/disposals during the year	-	-	-	-
Reclassifaciations	-	-	-	-
Depreciation according to plan for the year	0	0	0	0
Translation differences	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation at end of year	**-39**	**-39**	**-7**	**-7**
Accumulated impairment charges at beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Accumulated impairment charges on sales/disposals during the year	-	-	-	-
Impairment charges during the year	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	-	-	-	-
Accumulated impairment charges at end of year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**262**	**14**	**14**	**14**

The total amount is expected to be settled after more than one year.
[1] Of which acquisition through business combinations 248 DKKm (0 DKKm)

Note 24
Leasing

Nordea as a lessor

Finance leases

The Nordea Bank Danmark Group owns assets leased to customers under finance lease agreements. Finance lease agreements are reported as receivables from the lessee included in "Loans to the public" (see note 14) at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. The leased assets mainly comprise vehicles, machinery and other equipment.

Reconciliation of gross investments and present value of future minimum lease payments

	Group	
DKKm	31 Dec 2009	31 Dec 2008
Gross investments	7,343	8,018
Less unearned finance income	-538	-353
Net investments in finance leases	**6,805**	**7,665**
Less unguaranteed residual values accruing to the benefit of the lessor	-	-
Present value of future minimum lease payments receivable	**6,805**	**7,665**
Accumulated allowance for uncollectible minimum lease payments receivable	-	-

As of 31 December 2009 the gross investment at remaining maturity was distributed as follows:

	Group	
DKKm	31 Dec 2009 Gross investment	31 Dec 2009 Net investment
Distribution of gross investment at remaining maturity		
2010	991	934
2011	1,100	1,037
2012	1,172	1,097
2013	1,183	1,098
2014	927	839
Later years	1,970	1,800
Total gross investment	**7,343**	**6,805**

Operating leases

Nordea Bank Danmark has not entered into operating lease agreements.

Note 24
Leasing *(cont.)*

Nordea as a lessee

Finance leases
Nordea Bank Danmark has not entered into finance lease agreements.

Operating leases
Nordea Bank Danmark has entered into operating lease agreements for premises and office equipment.

Leasing expenses during the year	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec
DKKm	2009	2008	2009	2008
Leasing expenses during the year	424	453	424	452
Of which:				
minimum lease payments	410	434	410	439
contingent rents	14	14	14	14
Leasing income during the year regarding sublease payments	30	33	44	49
Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases amounted to and are distributed as follows:				
2010	310		310	
2011	308		308	
2012	301		301	
2013	163		163	
2014	163		163	
Later years	918		918	
Total	**2,163**		**2,163**	

Total sublease payments expected to be received under non-cancellable subleases amounts to DKK 0m (DKK 0m) for the parent company.

Note 25
Investment property

Movement in investment property

	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec
DKKm	2009	2008	2009	2008
Carrying amount at beginning of year	25	77	5	6
Acquisitions during the year	125	24	33	4
Acquisitions through business combinations	-	-	-	-
Capitalised subsequent expenditure	-	-	-	-
Sales/disposals during the year	-59	-75	-1	-5
Impairment losses and impairment losses reversed	-	-	-	-
Net gains or losses from fair value adjustments	-	-	-	-
Transfers/reclassifications during the year	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount at end of year	**91**	**25**	**37**	**5**

The total amount is expected to be settled after more than 1 year.

Amounts recognised in the income statement

Rental income	-3	2	-1	1
Direct operating expenses that generate rental income	-	-	-	-
Direct operating expenses that did not generate rental income	-	-1	-	-1
Total	**-3**	**1**	**-1**	**0**

Note 26
Other assets

DKKm	Group 31 Dec 2009	Group 31 Dec 2008	Parent company 31 Dec 2009	Parent company 31 Dec 2008
Claims on securities settlement proceeds[1]	53,441	23,405	101,914	46,554
Other	1,561	1,636	1,016	1,534
Total	**55,002**	**25,041**	**102,930**	**48,088**
of which expected to be settled after more than 1 year	100	232	100	229

[1] The amount reflects trade date accounting and primarily relates to receivables on sold bonds at year-end.

Note 27
Prepaid expenses and accrued income

Accrued interest income	6,339	4,628	6,693	5,279
Prepaid expenses	574	411	485	339
Total	**6,913**	**5,039**	**7,178**	**5,618**
of which expected to be settled after more than 1 year	10	13	-	-

Note 28
Deposits by credit institutions

Central banks	57,051	79,770	57,051	79,770
Other banks	258,280	171,760	263,371	171,747
Other credit institutions	7,485	9,338	22,334	11,150
Total	**322,816**	**260,868**	**342,756**	**262,667**

Note 29
Deposits and borrowings from the public

Deposits from the public	287,135	292,781	278,581	295,224
Borrowings from the public	36,759	23,072	36,759	23,072
Total	**323,894**	**315,853**	**315,340**	**318,296**

Deposits are defined as funds in deposit accounts covered by the government deposit guarantee but also including amounts in excess of the individual amount limits. Individual pension savings (IPS) are also included. Portfolio schemes in Nordea Bank Danmark A/S of DKK 25,131m (DKK 22,881m) are also included in Deposits.

Note 30
Debt securities in issue

Certificates of deposit	-	-	-	-
Commercial papers	-	-	-	-
Bond loans	246,061	210,886	11,151	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	**246,061**	**210,886**	**11,151**	**-**

Note 31
Other liabilities

Liabilities on securities settlement proceeds[1]	27,646	26,499	155,506	94,657
Sold, not held, securities	46,747	21,551	46,747	21,551
Other	7,279	10,226	7,213	10,239
Total	**81,672**	**58,276**	**209,466**	**126,447**
of which expected to be settled after more than 1 year	111	106	93	93

[1] The amount reflects trade date accounting and primarily relates to payables on purchased bonds at year-end.

Note 32
Accrued expenses and prepaid income

	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec
DKKm	2009	2008	2009	2008
Accrued interest	8,218	6,566	3,724	2,925
Other accrued expenses	1,636	1,736	1,537	1,706
Prepaid income	110	211	100	208
Total	**9,964**	**8,513**	**5,361**	**4,838**
of which expected to be settled after more than 1 year	-	-	-	-

Note 33
Provisions

Reserve for restructuring costs	37	-	37	-
Transfer risks, off-balance	23	81	23	81
Individually assessed, off-balance-sheet	1,494	266	1,763	383
Collectively assessed, off-balance sheet	-	-	319	-
Other	3	2	1	1
Total	**1,557**	**349**	**2,143**	**465**

Movement in the balance sheet

DKKm, 31 Dec 2009	Restructuring	Transfer risks	Off balance sheet	Other	Total
Group					
At beginning of year	-	81	266	2	349
New provisions made	37	1	1,251	1	1,290
Provisions utilised	-	-	-	-	-
Reversals	-	-59	-23	-	-82
At end of year	**37**	**23**	**1,494**	**3**	**1,557**
Of which expected to be settled within 1 year	37	13	424	-	474
Parent company					
At beginning of year	-	81	383	1	465
New provisions made	37	1	1,722	0	1,760
Provisions utilised	-	-	-	-	-
Reversals	-	-59	-23	-	-82
At end of year	**37**	**23**	**2,082**	**1**	**2,143**
Of which expected to be settled within 1 year	37	13	424	-	474

Provision for Transfer risk reserve is related to off-balance sheet items. Transfer risk reserve relating to loans is included in the item Allowances for collectively assessed impaired loans in note 14. Provision for Transfer risk reserve is depending on the volume of business with different countries.

Loan loss provisions for individually assessed off-balance sheet items (ie guarantees and L/C's) amounted to DKK 1,494m.

The amount of any expected reimbursement for each class of provision with amount of the asset that has been recognised for the reimbursement.

Note 34
Retirement benefit obligations

	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec
DKKm	2009	2008	2009	2008
Defined benefit plans, net asset	110	81	110	81
Total	**110**	**81**	**110**	**81**

IAS 19 secures that the market based value of pension obligations net of plan assets backing these obligations will be reflected on the balance sheet. Some plans are funded schemes covered by assets in pension funds/foundations. Some other pension plans are recognised directly on the balance sheet as a liability.

Note 34
Retirement benefit obligations *(cont.)*

Funded schemes

2009	
Members	59
Average member age	72
2008	
Members	60
Average member age	71

IAS 19 pension calculations and assumptions

Calculations on major plans are performed by external liability calculators and are based on the actuarial assumptions fixed for each of the Group's pension plans.

Assumptions

2009	
Discount rate	4.5%
Salary increase	3.5%
Inflation	2.0%
Expected return on assets before taxes	5.5%
2008	
Discount rate	4.5%
Salary increase	3.5%
Inflation	2.0%
Expected return on assets before taxes	5.5%

The expected return on assets is based on long-term expectations for return on the different asset classes. On bonds, this is linked to the discount rate while equities and real estate have an added risk premium.

Asset composition
The combined return on assets in 2009 was 9.5% (5.5%). At the end of the year, the equity exposure in pension funds/foundations represented 7% (6%) of total assets.

Asset composition in funded schemes	2009	2008
Equity	7%	6%
Bonds	70%	70%
Other plan assets	23%	24%
Of which		
- Nordea Bank AB shares	0%	0%

Amounts recognised in the balance sheet

	Group		Parent company	
DKKm	31 Dec 2009	31 Dec 2008	31 Dec 2009	31 Dec 2008
PBO	815	809	815	809
Plan assets	886	826	886	826
Total surplus/deficit(-)	**71**	**17**	**71**	**17**
Of which unrecognised actuarial gains/losses(-)	-39	-65	-39	-65
Of which recognised in the balance sheet	**110**	**81**	**110**	**81**
Of which				
retirement benefit assets	156	135	156	135
retirement benefit obligations	46	54	46	54
related to unfunded plans (PBO)	46	54	46	54

Note 34
Retirement benefit obligations *(cont.)*

Overview of surplus or deficit in the plans

DKKm	Total 2009	Total 2008	Total 2007	Total 2006	Total 2005
PBO	815	809	770	799	824
Plan assets	886	826	822	841	843
Funded status - surplus/deficit(-)	**71**	**17**	**52**	**42**	**20**

Changes in the PBO

	Group		Parent company	
DKKm	31 Dec 2009	31 Dec 2008	31 Dec 2009	31 Dec 2008
PBO at 1 Jan	809	770	809	770
Service cost	7	16	7	16
Interest cost	31	28	31	28
Pensions paid	-54	-68	-54	-68
Curtailments and settlements	-	-	-	-
Past service cost	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gains(-)/losses	22	63	22	63
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	-	-	-
PBO at 31 Dec	**815**	**809**	**815**	**809**
Changes in the fair value of assets				
Assets at 1 Jan	826	822	826	822
Expected return on assets	33	40	33	40
Pensions paid	-46	-46	-46	-46
Contributions	25	5	25	5
Actuarial gains/losses(-)	48	5	48	5
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	-	-	-
Plan assets at 31 Dec	**886**	**826**	**886**	**826**
Actual return on plan assets	**81**	**45**	**81**	**45**

Overview of actuarial gains/losses[1]

DKKm	Total 2009	Total 2008	Total 2007	Total 2006
Effects of changes in actuarial assumptions	0	-66	25	0
Experience adjustments	26	8	-23	7
Of which:				
- on plan assets	48	5	-22	-11
- on plan liabilities	-22	3	-1	18
Actuarial gains/losses	**26**	**-58**	**2**	**7**

[1] The 5-year trend information will be built up over time.

Defined benefit pension cost

The total net pension cost related to defined benefit plans recognised in the Group's income statement (as staff costs) for the year is DKK 5m (DKK 5m). Total pension costs comprise defined benefit pension costs as well as costs related to defined contribution plans. (See specification in note 8).

Note 34
Retirement benefit obligations *(cont.)*

Recognised net defined benefit cost	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec
DKKm	2009	2008	2009	2008
Service cost	-7	-16	-7	-16
Interest cost	-31	-28	-31	-28
Expected return on assets	33	40	33	40
Recognised actuarial gains(-)/losses	-	2	-	2
Recognised past service cost	-	-	-	-
Curtailments and settlements	-	-	-	-
Cost related to AMBI on contribution to pension funds	-	-2	-	-2
Pension cost on defined benefit plans	**-5**	**-5**	**-5**	**-5**

The pension cost is in line with what was expected at the start of the year.
The net pension cost on defined benefit plans is expected to be on the same level in 2010.
The Group expects to contribute DKK 16m to its defined benefit plans in 2010.

Key management personnel
The Group's total pension obligations towards present and former members of the Executive Management amounted to DKK 46m (DKK 51m) that has been booked at the end of the year. These obligations are covered with assets of DKK 0m (DKK 0m). The bank has no pensions obligations related to the Board of Directors.

Note 35
Subordinated liabilities

	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec
DKKm	2009	2008	2009	2008
Dated subordinated debenture loans	-	-	-	-
Undated subordinated debenture loans	-	-	-	-
Hybrid capital loans	-	-	-	-
Other subordinated loans	9,488	9,499	9,488	9,499
Total	**9,488**	**9,499**	**9,488**	**9,499**
Of which expected to be settled within 1 year	1,489	3,539	1,489	3,539

These debenture loans are subordinated to other liabilities. Dated debenture loans entitle the lender to payment before undated subordinated loans and hybrid capital loans. Within each respective category, the loans entitle lenders to equal payment rights.

Pursuant to the Danish Financial Business Act repayment of subordinated loans may not take place at the initiative of the lender nor without the approval of the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority.

At 31 December 2009 5 loans - with terms specified below - were outstanding.

Issued by	Year of issue / maturity	Nom. value EURm	Book value DKKm	Interest rate (coupon)
Nordea Bank Danmark[1]	2005/2013	200	1,489	Floating rate
Nordea Bank Danmark[2]	2006/2014	300	2,232	Floating rate
Nordea Bank Danmark[3]	2007/2015	300	2,232	Floating rate
Nordea Bank Danmark[4]	2009/2017	275	2,046	Floating rate
Nordea Bank Danmark[5]	2009/2017	200	1,489	Floating rate

1 Call date on 24 June 2010.
2 Call date on 26 May 2011.
3 Call date on 27 September 2012.
4 Calll date on 28 May 2014.
5 Call date on 17 December 2014.

Note 36
Assets pledged as security for own liabilities

	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec
DKKm	2009	2008	2009	2008
Assets pledged for own liabilities				
Lease agreements	-	-	-	-
Securities, etc[1]	162,090	130,271	179,934	130,926
Loans to the public	286,567	241,624	-	-
Other pledged assets[2]	4,682	7,027	4,682	7,027
Total	**453,339**	**378,922**	**184,616**	**137,953**
The above pledges pertain to the following liability and commitment items				
Deposits by credit institutions	123,715	88,681	141,879	89,336
Deposits and borrowings from the public	36,667	42,245	36,667	42,245
Debt securities in issue	233,953	230,225	-	-
Other liabilities and commitments	-	-	-	-
Total	**394,335**	**361,151**	**178,546**	**131,581**

[1] Assets pledged for own liabilities contain securities pledged as security in repurchase agreements and in securities borrowing. The transactions are conducted under standard agreements employed by financial markets participants. Counterparts in those transactions are credit institutions and the public. The transactions are typically short term with maturity within three months.

[2] Other pledged assets relating to bonds had been transferred to the FUTOP Clearing Centre and clearing centres outside Denmark pursuant to margin requirements.

Note 37
Other assets pledged

	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec
DKKm	2009	2008	2009	2008
Other assets pledged[1]				
Lease agreements	-	-	-	-
Securities etc	-	-	-	-
Other assets pledged	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
The above pledges pertain to the following liability and commitment items[2]				
Deposits by credit institutions	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities and commitments	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

[1] Collaterals pledged on behalf of other items other than the company's own liabilities, eg, on behalf of a third party or on behalf of the company's own contingent liabilities are accounted for under this item.

[2] For undertakings of the company itself or for a third party.

Note 38
Contingent liabilities

DKKm	Group 31 Dec 2009	Group 31 Dec 2008	Parent company 31 Dec 2009	Parent company 31 Dec 2008
Guarantees				
Loan guarantees	8,641	7,896	106,524	92,493
Other guarantees	21,833	25,513	23,113	25,195
Documentary credits				
Unutilised irrevocable import documentary credits and confirmed export documentary credits	3,824	5,047	3,824	5,047
Other contingent liabilities	113	390	113	390
Total	**34,411**	**38,846**	**133,574**	**123,125**

In the normal business of Nordea, the bank issues various forms of guarantees in favour of the bank's customers. Loan guarantees are given for customers to guarantee obligations in other credit and pension institutions. Other guarantees consist mainly of commercial guarantees such as bid guarantees, advance payment guarantees, warranty guarantees and export related guarantees. Contingent liabilities also include unutilised irrevocable import documentary credits and confirmed export documentary credits. These transactions are part of the bank services and support the bank's customers. Guarantees and documentary credits are considered as off-balance-sheet items, unless there is a need for a provision to cover a probable loan loss that arises from the judgement that reimbursement will not be received.

As from the accounting period 2005 Nordea Bank Danmark A/S is taxed jointly with the Danish companies, branches etc of the Nordea Group, according to the new rules for joint taxation for 2005, and is liable for that part of the tax of the jointly taxed income concerning the company until payment to Nordea Bank Danmark has taken place.

In terms of payroll tax and VAT, Nordea Bank Danmark A/S is registered jointly with Nordea, Branch of Nordea Bank AB, Sweden, the Danish PE agency of Nordea Bank Finland and with the majority of the Danish subsidiary undertakings in the Nordea Bank AB Group and these companies are jointly and severally liable for such taxes.

A limited number of employees are entitled to severance pay if they are dismissed before reaching their normal retirement age.

In early October 2008, Danish Parliament agreed with banks to set up a guarantee scheme valid for two years, until the end of September 2010, which guarantees the claims of unsecured creditors, excluding covered bonds and subordinated debt, against losses in the participating banks.

Nordea decided for commercial reasons that Nordea Bank Danmark A/S would participate in the scheme. Nordea guarantees the payment of its portion of DKK 10bn to cover any losses under the guarantee scheme and the payment of an annual guarantee commission amounting to DKK 7.5bn annually for two years. If losses exceed these amounts, additional losses of up to DKK 10bn should also be covered by further guarantee commissions. The total payments are for all participating banks hence capped to DKK 35bn.

Nordea Bank Danmark A/S share of the guarantee scheme is 18%. The possible additional expense for the guarantee of maximum approx. DKK 2.6bn has been recorded as a contingent liability.

Legal proceedings
Within the framework of the normal business operations, the NBD Group faces claims in civil lawsuits and other disputes, most of which involve relatively limited amounts. None of these disputes is considered likely to have any significant adverse effect on the NBD Group or its financial position.

Note 39
Commitments

DKKm	Group 31 Dec 2009	Group 31 Dec 2008	Parent company 31 Dec 2009	Parent company 31 Dec 2008
Credit commitments	176,589	224,784	182,557	205,466
Other commitments	-	-	-	-
Total	**176,589**	**224,784**	**182,557**	**205,466**

For further information about derivatives, see note 18.

Note 40
Capital adequacy

The Capital Adequacy information can be found in the Risk, Liquidity and Capital management section.
The Capital Adequacy information for Nordea AB (publ) can be found in the section Risk and capital reports for the parent company.

Note 41
Classification of financial instruments

Group

DKKm, 31 Dec 2009	Loans	Held to maturity	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: Held for trading	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives used for hedging	Available for sale	Non-financial assets	Total
Assets								
Cash and balances with central banks	2,914	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,914
Loans to credit institutions	5,539	-	57,012	35,275	-	-	-	97,826
Loans to the public	247,528	-	123,569	298,638	-	-	-	669,735
Interest-bearing securities	-	17,396	75,236	-	-	-	-	92,632
Financial instruments pledged as collateral	-	-	80,940	-	-	-	-	80,940
Shares	-	-	16,433	-	-	-	-	16,433
Derivatives	-	-	4,295	-	169	-	-	4,464
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	310	-	-	-	-	-	-	310
Investments in group undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in associated undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	410	410
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,301	2,301
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	582	582
Investment property	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	91
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	393	393
Current tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,831	1,831
Retirement benefit assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	156	156
Other assets	54,837	-	165	-	-	-	-	55,002
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	4,176	-	2,737	-	-	-	-	6,913
Total	**315,304**	**17,396**	**360,387**	**333,913**	**169**	**-**	**5,764**	**1,032,933**

Note 41
Classification of financial instruments *(cont.)*

DKKm, 31 Dec 2009	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: Held for trading	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives used for hedging	Other financial liabilities	Non-financial liabilities	Total
Liabilities						
Deposits by credit institutions	123,715	137,582	-	61,519	-	322,816
Deposits and borrowings from the public	36,667	39,210	-	248,017	-	323,894
Debt securities in issue	-	233,953	-	12,108	-	246,061
Derivatives	5,832	-	478	-	-	6,310
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	-	-	-	82	-	82
Current tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	168	168
Other liabilities	46,966	-	-	33,863	843	81,672
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	4,746	-	-	4,244	974	9,964
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	654	654
Provisions	-	-	-	-	1,557	1,557
Retirement benefit obligations	-	-	-	-	46	46
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	9,488	-	9,488
Total	**217,926**	**410,745**	**478**	**369,321**	**4,242**	**1,002,712**

Group

DKKm, 31 Dec 2008	Loans	Held to maturity	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: Held for trading	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives used for hedging	Available for sale	Non-financial assets	Total
Assets								
Cash and balances with central banks	3,179	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,179
Loans to credit institutions	7,155	-	55,786	32,288	-	-	-	95,229
Loans to the public	256,754	-	86,692	269,754	-	-	-	613,200
Interest-bearing securities	-	17,265	63,138	-	-	331	-	80,734
Financial instruments pledged as collateral	-	-	59,111	-	-	-	-	59,111
Shares	-	-	11,597	-	-	-	-	11,597
Derivatives	-	-	4,194	-	120	-	-	4,314
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	241	-	-	-	-	-	-	241
Investments in group undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	46
Investments in associated undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	265	265
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	750
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	293	293
Investment property	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	465	465
Retirement benefit assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	135
Other assets	25,041	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,041
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	2,718	-	2,321	-	-	-	-	5,039
Total	**295,088**	**17,265**	**282,839**	**302,042**	**120**	**331**	**1,979**	**899,664**

Note 41
Classification of financial instruments *(cont.)*

DKKm, 31 Dec 2008	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: Held for trading	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives used for hedging	Other financial liabilities	Non-financial liabilities	Total
Liabilities						
Deposits by credit institutions	108,366	120,370	-	32,132	-	260,868
Deposits and borrowings from the public	22,560	36,480	-	256,813	-	315,853
Debt securities in issue	-	209,583	-	1,303	-	210,886
Derivatives	3,296	-	1,068	-	-	4,364
Current tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	21,551	-	-	36,725	-	58,276
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	4,545	-	-	3,249	719	8,513
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	739	739
Provisions	-	-	-	-	349	349
Retirement benefit obligations	-	-	-	-	54	54
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	9,499	-	9,499
Total	**160,318**	**366,433**	**1,068**	**339,721**	**1,861**	**869,401**

Parent company

DKKm, 31 Dec 2009	Loans	Held to maturity	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: Held for trading	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives used for hedging	Available for sale	Non-financial assets	Total
Assets								
Cash and balances with central banks	2,799	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,799
Loans to credit institutions	6,509	-	107,797	35,275	-	-	-	149,581
Loans to the public	241,118	-	123,570	4,076	-	-	-	368,764
Interest-bearing securities	-	17,396	142,319	-	-	-	-	159,715
Financial instruments pledged as collateral	-	-	98,784	-	-	-	-	98,784
Shares	-	-	16,079	-	-	-	-	16,079
Derivatives	-	-	4,053	-	169	-	-	4,222
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	310	-	-	-	-	-	-	310
Investments in group undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,349	10,349
Investments in associated undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	114
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	945	945
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	275	275
Investment property	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	37
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,161	2,161
Retirement benefit assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	156	156
Other assets	102,765	-	165	-	-	-	-	102,930
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	3,672	-	3,506	-	-	-	-	7,178
Total	**357,173**	**17,396**	**496,273**	**39,351**	**169**	**-**	**14,037**	**924,399**

Note 41
Classification of financial instruments *(cont.)*

DKKm, 31 Dec 2009	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: Held for trading	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives used for hedging	Other financial liabilities	Non-financial liabilities	Total
Liabilities						
Deposits by credit institutions	141,879	137,582	-	63,295	-	342,756
Deposits and borrowings from the public	36,667	39,210	-	239,463	-	315,340
Debt securities in issue	-	-	-	11,151	-	11,151
Derivatives	5,602	-	478	-	-	6,080
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	-	-	-	82	-	82
Current tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	168	168
Other liabilities	46,986	-	-	161,648	832	209,466
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	39	-	-	4,447	875	5,361
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	53	53
Provisions	-	-	-	-	2,143	2,143
Retirement benefit obligations	-	-	-	-	46	46
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	9,488	-	9,488
Total	**231,173**	**176,792**	**478**	**489,574**	**4,117**	**902,134**

Parent company

DKKm, 31 Dec 2008	Loans	Held to maturity	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: Held for trading	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives used for hedging	Available for sale	Non-financial assets	Total
Assets								
Cash and balances with central banks	3,179	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,179
Loans to credit institutions	2,098	-	79,774	32,288	-	-	-	114,160
Loans to the public	253,111	-	91,024	4,332	-	-	-	348,467
Interest-bearing securities	-	17,265	126,826	-	-	331	-	144,422
Financial instruments pledged as collateral	-	-	59,745	-	-	-	-	59,745
Shares	-	-	11,589	-	-	-	-	11,589
Derivatives	-	-	4,194	-	120	-	-	4,314
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	241	-	-	-	-	-	-	241
Investments in group undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,990	7,990
Investments in associated undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	88
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	710	710
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	237	237
Investment property	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	849	849
Retirement benefit assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	135
Other assets	48,088	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,088
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	2,382	-	3,236	-	-	-	-	5,618
Total	**309,099**	**17,265**	**376,388**	**36,620**	**120**	**331**	**10,014**	**749,837**

Note 41
Classification of financial instruments *(cont.)*

DKKm, 31 Dec 2008	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: Held for trading	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives used for hedging	Other financial liabilities	Non-financial liabilities	Total
Liabilities						
Deposits by credit institutions	109,021	120,370	-	33,276	-	262,667
Deposits and borrowings from the public	22,560	36,480	-	259,256	-	318,296
Debt securities in issue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	3,296	-	1,068	-	-	4,364
Current tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	21,551	-	-	104,869	27	126,447
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	204	-	-	3,945	689	4,838
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	55	55
Provisions	-	-	-	-	465	465
Retirement benefit obligations	-	-	-	-	54	54
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	9,499	9,499
Total	**156,632**	**156,850**	**1,068**	**401,346**	**10,789**	**726,685**

Loans designated at fair value through profit or loss

DKKm	Group 31 Dec 2009	Group 31 Dec 2008	Parent company 31 Dec 2009	Parent company 31 Dec 2008
Carrying amount	333,913	302,042	39,351	36,620
Maximum exposure to credit risk	333,913	302,042	39,351	36,620
Carrying amount of credit derivatives used to mitigate the credit risk	-	-	-	-

Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss

Changes in fair value attributable to changes in credit risk
Issued mortgage bonds in the fully owned Danish subsidiary Nordea Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab are measured at fair value. The method used is to calculate the fair value changes that are attributable to changes in market conditions based on relevant benchmark interest rates.

The change in fair value attributable to credit risk of the liabilities are for 2009 DKK 3,808m (DKK -2,182m). The cumulative change since designation are DKK 1,626m (DKK -2,182m). The calculation method of the fair value changes attributable to changes in market conditions is based on relevant benchmark interest rates, which is the average yield on Danish goverment bonds.

The change in fair value of loans in Nordea Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab that is attributable to changes in credit risk is for 2009 DKK -498m (DKK -56m). The cumulative change since designation is DKK -576m (DKK -78m).

Comparison of carrying amount and contractual amount to be paid at maturity

DKKm, 31 Dec 2009	Group Carrying amount	Group Amount to be paid at maturity	Parent company Carrying amount	Parent company Amount to be paid at maturity
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	410,745	411,942	176,792	176,792
DKKm, 31 Dec 2008				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	366,433	396,280	156,850	156,850

Note 42
Assets and liabilities at fair value

Group

DKKm	31 Dec 2009 Carrying amount	31 Dec 2009 Fair value	31 Dec 2008 Carrying amount	31 Dec 2008 Fair value
Assets				
Cash and balances with central banks	2,914	2,914	3,179	3,179
Loans to credit institutions	97,826	97,826	95,229	95,229
Loans to the public	669,735	669,735	613,200	613,200
Interest-bearing securities	92,632	92,609	80,734	80,786
Financial instruments pledged as collateral	80,940	80,940	59,111	59,111
Shares	16,433	16,433	11,597	11,597
Derivatives	4,464	4,464	4,314	4,314
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	310	310	241	241
Investments in group undertakings	-	-	46	46
Investments in associated undertakings	410	410	265	265
Intangible assets	2,301	2,301	750	750
Property and equipment	582	602	293	313
Investment property	91	91	25	25
Deferred tax assets	393	393	-	-
Current tax assets	1,831	1,831	465	465
Retirement benefit assts	156	156	135	135
Other assets	55,002	55,002	25,041	25,041
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	6,913	6,913	5,039	5,039
Total assets	**1,032,933**	**1,032,931**	**899,664**	**899,737**
Liabilities				
Deposits by credit institutions	322,816	322,816	260,868	260,868
Deposits and borrowings from the public	323,894	323,894	315,853	315,853
Debt securities in issue	246,061	246,061	210,886	210,886
Derivatives	6,310	6,310	4,364	4,364
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	82	82	-	-
Current tax liabilities	168	168	-	-
Other liabilities	81,672	81,672	58,276	58,276
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	9,964	9,964	8,513	8,513
Deferred tax liabilities	654	654	739	739
Provisions	1,557	1,557	349	349
Retirement benefit obligations	46	46	54	54
Subordinated liabilities	9,488	9,488	9,499	9,499
Total liabilities	**1,002,712**	**1,002,712**	**869,401**	**869,401**

Note 42
Assets and liabilities at fair value *(cont.)*

Parent company

	31 Dec 2009		31 Dec 2008	
DKKm	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Assets				
Cash and balances with central banks	2,799	2,799	3,179	3,179
Loans to credit institutions	149,581	149,581	114,160	114,160
Loans to the public	368,764	368,764	348,467	348,467
Interest-bearing securities	159,715	159,692	144,422	144,474
Financial instruments pledged as collateral	98,784	98,784	59,745	59,745
Shares	16,079	16,079	11,589	11,589
Derivatives	4,222	4,222	4,314	4,314
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	310	310	241	241
Investments in group undertakings	10,349	10,349	7,990	7,990
Investments in associated undertakings	114	114	88	88
Intangible assets	945	945	710	710
Property and equipment	275	295	237	257
Investment property	37	37	5	5
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-
Current tax assets	2,161	2,161	849	849
Retirement benefit assets	156	156	135	135
Other assets	102,930	102,930	48,088	48,088
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	7,178	7,178	5,618	5,618
Total assets	**924,399**	**924,396**	**749,837**	**749,909**
Liabilities				
Deposits by credit institutions	342,756	342,756	262,667	262,667
Deposits and borrowings from the public	315,340	315,340	318,296	318,296
Debt securities in issue	11,151	11,151	-	-
Derivatives	6,080	6,080	4,364	4,364
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	82	82	-	-
Current tax liabilities	168	168	-	-
Other liabilities	209,466	209,466	126,447	126,447
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	5,361	5,361	4,838	4,838
Deferred tax liabilities	53	53	55	55
Provisions	2,143	2,143	465	465
Retirement benefit obligations	46	46	54	54
Subordinated liabilities	9,488	9,488	9,499	9,499
Total liabilities	**902,134**	**902,134**	**726,685**	**726,685**

Estimation of fair value for financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities in the balance sheet are generally measured at fair value, with the exception of loans and receivables, deposits and borrowing and issued securities.

The carrying amounts on loans, deposits and borrowings and issued securities are adjusted for the value of the fixed interest term in order to estimate the fair values that are presented in the tables above. The value of the fixed interest term is a result of changes in the relevant market interest rates. The discount rates used are based on current market rates for each term.

Fair value is estimated to be equal to the book value for short-term financial assets and financial liabilities. The carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value due to limited credit risk and short time to maturity.

Fair value is set to carrying amount, in the tables above, for assets and liabilities for which no reliable fair value has been possible to estimate. This is valid for the line items investments in associated undertakings, investments in group undertakings, intangible assets, property and equipment and provisions.

For further information about valuation of items normally measured at fair value, see note 1 “Accounting policies”.

Note 42
Assets and liabilities at fair value *(cont.)*

Deferred Day 1 profit or loss
In accordance with the Group's accounting policy as described in Note 1, if there are significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation technique, the financial instrument is recognised at the transaction price and any trade date profit is deferred. The table below shows the aggregate difference yet to be recognised in the income statement at the beginning and end of the period and a reconciliation of changes in the balance of this difference (movement of deferred Day 1 profit or loss).

	Group		Parent company	
DKKm	31 Dec 2009	31 Dec 2008	31 Dec 2009	31 Dec 2008
Amount at beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Deferred profit/loss on new transactions	-	-	-	-
Recognised in the income statement during the year	-	-	-	-
Amount at end of year	-	**-**	**-**	**-**

Determination of fair value from quoted market prices or valuation techniques
The following table presents the valuation methods used to determine fair values of financial instruments carried at fair value.

Level 1 consist of financial assets and financial liabilities valued using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. An active market for the asset or liability is a market in which transactions for the asset or liability occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.This category includes listed derivatives, listed equities, government bonds in developed countries, and most liquid mortgage bonds and corporate bonds where direct tradable price quotes exists.

Level 2 consists of financial assets and financial liabilities which do not have directly quoted market prices available from an active market. The fair values are estimated using a valuation technique or valuation model based on market prices or rates prevailing at the balance sheet date and any unobservable inputs are insignificant in the fair values. This is the case for the majority of Nordea's OTC derivatives, securities purchased/sold under resale/repurchase agreements, securities borrowed/loaned and other instruments where an active markets supply the input to the valuation technique or model.

Level 3 consists of those types of financial instruments which fair values cannot be obtained directly from quoted market prices or indirectly using valuation techniques or models supported by observable market prices or rates. This is generally the case for private equity instruments in unlisted securities, private equity funds, hedge funds, and both more complex or less active markets supplying input to the technique or model for OTC derivatives, certain complex or structured financial instruments such as CLNs and illiquid bonds.

Group

DKKm, 31 Dec 2009	Quoted prices in active markets for same instrument (Level 1)	Valuation technique using observable data (Level 2)	Valuation technique using non-observable data (Level 3)	Total
Assets				
Loans to credit institutions	-	92,287	-	92,287
Loans to the public	294,562	422,207	-	422,207
Debt securities	42,536	31,150	1,550	75,236
Financial instruments pledged as collateral	50,546	30,394	-	80,940
Shares	12,421	7	4,005	16,433
Derivatives	3,338	1,126	-	4,464
Other assets	-	165	-	165
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	-	2,737	-	2,737
Liabilities				
Deposits by credit institutions	-	261,297	-	261,297
Deposits and borrowings from the public	-	75,877	-	75,877
Debt securities in issue	233,953	-	-	233,953
Derivatives	3,256	2,545	509	6,310
Other liabilities	-	46,966	-	46,966
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	-	4,746	-	4,746

Note 42
Assets and liabilities at fair value *(cont.)*

Group

DKKm, 31 Dec 2008	Quoted prices in active markets for same instrument (Level 1)	Valuation technique using observable data (Level 2)	Valuation technique using non-observable data (Level 3)	Total
Assets				
Loans to credit institutions	-	88,074	-	88,074
Loans to the public	-	356,446	-	356,446
Debt securities	57,260	6,209	-	63,469
Financial instruments pledged as collateral	59,111	-	-	59,111
Shares	8,624	1,091	1,882	11,597
Derivatives	4,060	254	-	4,314
Other assets	-	-	-	-
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	-	2,321	-	2,321
Liabilities				
Deposits by credit institutions	-	228,736	-	228,736
Deposits and borrowings from the public	-	59,040	-	59,040
Debt securities in issue	209,583	-	-	209,583
Derivatives	3,296	1,068	-	4,364
Other liabilities	-	21,551	-	21,551
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	-	4,545	-	4,545

Parent company

DKKm, 31 Dec 2009	Quoted prices in active markets for same instrument (Level 1)	Valuation technique using observable data (Level 2)	Valuation technique using non-observable data (Level 3)	Total
Assets				
Loans to credit institutions	-	143,072	-	143,072
Loans to the public	-	127,646	-	127,646
Debt securities	103,319	37,450	1,550	142,319
Financial instruments pledged as collateral	66,372	32,412	-	98,784
Shares	12,074	-	4,005	16,079
Derivatives	3,095	1,127	-	4,222
Other assets	-	165	-	165
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	-	3,506	-	3,506
Liabilities				
Deposits by credit institutions	-	279,461	-	279,461
Deposits and borrowings from the public	-	75,877	-	75,877
Debt securities in issue	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	3,026	2,545	509	6,080
Other liabilities	-	46,966	-	46,966
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	-	39	-	39

Note 42
Assets and liabilities at fair value *(cont.)*

Parent company

DKKm, 31 Dec 2008	Quoted prices in active markets for same instrument (Level 1)	Valuation technique using observable data (Level 2)	Valuation technique using non-observable data (Level 3)	Total
Assets				
Loans to credit institutions	-	112,062	-	112,062
Loans to the public	-	95,356	-	95,356
Debt securities	120,948	6,209	-	127,157
Financial instruments pledged as collateral	59,745	-	-	59,745
Shares	8,624	1,083	1,882	11,589
Derivatives	4,060	254	-	4,314
Other assets	-	-	-	-
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	-	3,236	-	3,236
Liabilities				
Deposits by credit institutions	-	229,391	-	229,391
Deposits and borrowings from the public	-	59,040	-	59,040
Derivatives	3,296	1,068	-	4,364
Other liabilities	-	21,551	-	21,551
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	-	204	-	204

Transfers between level 1 and 2

During the year, Nordea Group transferred debt securities of DKK 3,659m from level 1 to level 2 of the fair value hierarchy for financial assets and liabilities which are recorded at fair value. The transfer was an outcome of a further developed fair value hierarchy classification due to a more detailed assessment of the liquidity in the market. The fair values were consequently obtained using valuation techniques using observable market inputs.

Note 42
Assets and liabilities at fair value *(cont.)*

Movements in level 3
The following table shows a reconciliation of the opening and closing carrying amounts of level 3 financial assets and liabilities at fair value.

Group

DKKm, 31 Dec 2009	At 1. Jan 2009	Realised fair value gains/losses recorded in the income statement	Unrealised fair value gains/losses recorded in the income statement	Gains/losses recorded in equity
Debt securities	-	-	-	-
Shares	1,882	12	614	-
Derivatives (Net of assets and liabilities)	-	-	-	-

DKKm, 31 Dec 2009	Purchases	Sales	Settlements	Issues	Transfers into/out of level 3	Translation differences	At 31 Dec 2009
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	1,550	-	1,550
Shares	348	-436	-	-	1,585	-	4,005
Derivatives (Net of assets and liabilities)	-	-	-	-	509	-	509

During the year, Nordea Group transferred debt securities and shares from level 1 and level 2 to level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The carrying amount of the total assets transferred was DKK 3,135m. The reason for the transfer from level 1 to level 3 is that the market for some securities has become inactive, which has lead to a change in the method used to determine fair value. The reason for the transfer from level 2 to level 3 is that inputs to the valuation models ceased to be observable.

Unrealised fair value gains/losses recorded in the income statement relates to those assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period and are included in "Net gains/losses on items at fair value" (see note 5).

Note 42
Assets and liabilities at fair value *(cont.)*

Parent company

DKKm, 31 Dec 2009	At 1 Jan 2009	Realised fair value gains/losses recorded in the income statement	Unrealised fair value gains/losses recorded in the income statement	Gains/losses recorded in equity
Debt securities	-	-	-	-
Shares	1,882	12	614	-
Derivatives (Net of assets and liabilities)	-	-	-	-

DKKm, 31 Dec 2009	Purchases	Sales	Settlements Issues	Transfers into/out of level 3	Translation differences	At 31 Dec 2009
Debt securities	-	-	-	1,550	-	1,550
Shares	348	-436	-	1,585	-	4,005
Derivatives (Net of assets and liabilities)	-	-	-	509	-	509

Sensitivity of level 3 financial instruments measured at fair value to changes in key assumptions
Included in the fair value of financial instruments carried at fair value on the balance sheet are those estimated in full or in part using valuation techniques based on assumptions that are not supported by market observable prices or rates. There may be uncertainty about a valuation, resulting from the choice of valuation technique or model used, the assumptions embedded in those models, the extent to which inputs are not market observable, or as a result of other elements affecting the valuation technique. Portfolio adjustments are applied to reflect such uncertainties and are decucted from the fair values produced by the models or other valuation techniques (for further information see Note 1 section 10 "Determination of fair value of financial instruments").

This disclosure shows the potential impact of the relative uncertainty in the fair value of financial instruments for which valuation is dependent on unobservable input parameters. The estimates disclosed below are likely to be greater than the true uncertainty in fair value of these instruments, as it is unlikely in practice that all unobservable parameters would be simultaneously at the extremes of their ranges of reasonably possible alternatives. The disclosure is neither predictive nor indicative of future movements in fair value.

The following table shows the sensitivity of the fair value of level 3 instruments to changes in key assumptions, by class of instruments. (Where the exposure to an unobservable parameter is offset across different instruments then only the net impact is disclosed in the table).

	Group			Parent company		
DKKm, 31 Dec 2009	Carrying amount	Effect of reasonably possible favourable alternative assumption	Effect of reasonably possible unfavourable alternative assumption	Carrying amount	Effect of reasonably possible favourable alternative assumption	Effect of reasonably possible unfavourable alternative assumption
Debt securities	1,550	78	-78	1,550	78	-78
Shares	4,005	400	-400	4,005	400	-400
Derivatives (Net of assets and liabilities)	509	-36	36	509	-36	36

In order to calculate the effect on level 3 fair values from altering the assumptions of the valuation technique or model the sensitivity to unobservable input data is assessed. For the derivatives portfolio key inputs that are based on pricing model assumptions or unobservability of market data inputs are replaced by alternative estimates or assumptions and impact on valuation computed. The majority of the effect on the Derivatives are related to various types of correlations or correlation related inputs in credit derivatives, in interest rate OTC derivatives or OTC structuted equity derivatives. For the level 3 portfolios of shares and debt securities the fair values were increased and decreased with reasonable changes in market movements.

Note 43
Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies

Group

DKKbn, 31 Dec 2009	EUR	SEK	DKK	NOK	USD	Other	Total
Assets							
Loans to credit institutions	16	26	48	0	1	7	98
Loans to the public	107	58	473	1	19	11	669
Interest-bearing securities	16	15	61	1	0	1	94
Other assets	42	38	79	1	11	1	172
Total assets	**181**	**137**	**661**	**3**	**31**	**20**	**1,033**
Liabilities and equity							
Deposits by credit institutions	82	33	127	2	18	61	323
Deposits and borrowings from the public	36	18	251	1	9	9	324
Debt securities in issue	38	-	208	-	-	-	246
Provisions	-	-	2	-	-	0	2
Subordinated liabilities	9	-	-	-	-	-	9
Other liabilities and equity	6	37	75	0	10	1	129
Total liabilities and equity	**171**	**88**	**663**	**3**	**37**	**71**	**1,033**
Position not reported in the balance sheet	**-9**	**-49**	**1**	**0**	**6**	**51**	**0**
Net position, currencies	**1**	**0**	**-1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

DKKbn, 31 Dec 2008	EUR	SEK	DKK	NOK	USD	Other	Total
Assets							
Loans to credit institutions	16	27	45	0	4	3	95
Loans to the public	79	38	461	1	22	13	613
Interest-bearing securities	17	8	53	1	1	1	81
Other assets	32	31	29	0	2	17	111
Total assets	**143**	**104**	**588**	**2**	**29**	**33**	**900**
Liabilities and equity							
Deposits by credit institutions	61	53	91	0	41	15	261
Deposits and borrowings from the public	28	15	253	4	14	2	316
Debt securities in issue	19	-	192	-	-	-	211
Subordinated liabilities	9	-	-	-	-	-	9
Other liabilities and equity	3	14	63	0	4	17	102
Total liabilities and equity	**121**	**82**	**599**	**4**	**60**	**35**	**900**
Position not reported in the balance sheet	**-20**	**-22**	**7**	**2**	**30**	**2**	**0**
Net position, currencies	**2**	**0**	**-3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Note 43
Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies *(cont.)*

Parent company

DKKbn, 31 Dec 2009	EUR	SEK	DKK	NOK	USD	Other	Total
Assets							
Loans to credit institutions	17	26	99	0	1	7	150
Loans to the public	79	58	200	1	19	11	368
Interest-bearing securities	14	15	130	0	0	1	160
Other assets	42	37	153	1	12	1	246
Total assets	**152**	**136**	**582**	**2**	**32**	**20**	**924**
Liabilities and equity							
Deposits by credit institutions	84	33	146	2	18	60	343
Deposits and borrowings from the public	36	18	242	1	9	9	315
Debt securities in issue	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
Provisions	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Subordinated liabilities	9	-	-	-	-	-	9
Other liabilities and equity	5	36	191	0	11	1	244
Total liabilities and equity	**145**	**87**	**581**	**3**	**38**	**70**	**924**
Position not reported in the balance sheet	**-8**	**-49**	**1**	**0**	**6**	**50**	**0**
Net position, currencies	**1**	**0**	**-1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

DKKbn, 31 Dec 2008	EUR	SEK	DKK	NOK	USD	Other	Total
Assets							
Loans to credit institutions	14	27	67	0	4	2	114
Loans to the public	60	38	214	1	22	13	348
Interest-bearing securities	17	8	116	1	1	1	144
Other assets	32	31	62	0	2	17	144
Total assets	**123**	**104**	**459**	**2**	**29**	**33**	**750**
Liabilities and equity							
Deposits by credit institutions	61	53	93	0	41	15	263
Deposits and borrowings from the public	28	15	255	4	14	2	318
Subordinated liabilities	9	-	-	-	-	-	9
Other liabilities and equity	2	14	121	0	5	18	160
Total liabilities and equity	**100**	**82**	**469**	**4**	**60**	**35**	**750**
Position not reported in the balance sheet	**-21**	**-22**	**7**	**2**	**31**	**2**	**0**
Net position, currencies	**2**	**0**	**-3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Note 44
Obtained collaterals which are permitted to be sold or repledged

Nordea Bank Danmark obtains collaterals under reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements which, under the terms of the agreements, can be sold or repledged. Generally, the agrements require addition collateral to be provided if the value of the securities falls below a predetermined level. Under standard terms for most repurchase transactions, the recipient of collateral has an unrestricted right to sell or repledge it, subject to returning equivalent securities on settlement of the transactions. The fair value of the securities obtained as collateral under reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements are disclosed below.

	Group		Parent company	
DKKm	31 Dec 2009	31 Dec 2008	31 Dec 2009	31 Dec 2008
Reverse repurchase agreements				
Received collaterals which can be repledged or sold	180,582	146,810	231,366	170,798
of which repledged or sold	81,679	71,307	81,679	71,328
Securities borrowing agreements				
Received collaterals which can be repledged or sold	-	-	-	-
of which repledged or sold	-	-	-	-
Total	**180,582**	**146,810**	**231,366**	**170,798**

Note 45
Investments, customer bearing the risk

Nordea Bank Danmark A/S's liabilities include customers' portfolio schemes, the return on which correlates directly with the assets financed by these portfolio schemes. Since the assets legally belong to Nordea Bank Danmark, these assets and liabilities are included in the Group's balance sheet. A breakdown is shown below:

	Group		Parent company	
DKKm	31 Dec 2009	31 Dec 2008	31 Dec 2009	31 Dec 2008
Assets				
Interest-bearing securities	11,723	13,567	11,723	13,567
Shares	11,437	8,343	11,437	8,343
Other assets	6,606	1,202	6,606	1,202
Total assets	**29,766**	**23,112**	**29,766**	**23,112**
Liabilities				
Deposits and borrowings from the public	25,131	22,881	25,131	22,881
Other liabilities	4,635	231	4,635	231
Total liabilities	**29,766**	**23,112**	**29,766**	**23,112**
Return to participants in portfolio schemes	4,237	-4,613	4,237	-4,613

Note 46
Maturity analysis for assets and liabilties

Group

Remaining maturity

DKKm, 31 Dec 2009	Note	On payable demand	Maximum 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Without fixed maturity	Total
Cash and balances with central banks		2,914	-	-	-	-	-	2,914
Loans to credit institutions	14	10,121	81,340	5,617	469	279	-	97,826
Loans to the public	14	80,777	127,951	15,932	56,015	389,060	-	669,735
Interest bearing securities	15	-	28,020	18,218	10,311	36,083	-	92,632
Financial instruments pledged as collateral	16	-	24,552	16,752	9,481	30,155	-	80,940
Shares	17	-	-	-	-	-	16,433	16,433
Derivatives	18	-	3,414	739	167	144	-	4,464
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	19	-	2	31	165	112	-	310
Total assets with fixed maturities		**93,813**	**265,278**	**57,289**	**76,608**	**455,833**	**16,433**	**965,254**
Non-financial assets	12, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25	-	-	-	-	-	5,764	5,764
Other assets	26	-	-	-	-	-	55,002	55,002
Prepaid expenses and accured income	27	-	-	-	-	-	6,913	6,913
Total assets		**93,813**	**265,278**	**57,289**	**76,608**	**455,833**	**84,112**	**1,032,933**
Deposits by credit institutions	28	49,159	256,886	15,289	1,482	-	-	322,816
Deposits and borrowings from the public	29	204,481	68,092	5,386	488	45,447	-	323,894
- of which Deposits		204,481	31,788	4,931	488	45,447	-	287,135
- of which Borowings		-	36,304	455	-	-	-	36,759
Debt securities in issue	30	-	37,521	11,343	37,667	159,530	-	246,061
- of which Debt securities in issue		-	37,521	11,343	37,667	159,530	-	246,061
- of which Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	18	-	4,560	492	931	327	-	6,310
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	19	-	2	71	9	-	-	82
Subordinated liabilities	35	-	-	7,255	2,233	-	-	9,488
Total liabilities with fixed maturities		**253,640**	**367,061**	**39,836**	**42,810**	**205,304**	**-**	**908,651**
Non-financial liabilities	12, 33, 34	-	-	-	-	-	2,425	2,425
Other liabilities	31	-	-	-	-	-	82,334	82,334
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	32	-	-	-	-	-	9,302	9,302
Equity		-	-	-	-	-	30,221	30,221
Total liabilities and equity		**253,640**	**367,061**	**39,836**	**42,810**	**205,304**	**124,282**	**1,032,933**

Mortgage loans are match-funded and is undertaken on the basis of the statutory balance principle. The majority of these loans are long-term loans and is therefore categorised as >5 years in the Maturity analysis, while the debt securities in issue are allocated through the maturity distribution in comparison to the re-financing period.

Note 46
Maturity analysis for assets and liabilties *(cont.)*

Group

Remaining maturity

DKKm, 31 Dec 2008	Note	On payable demand	Maximum 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Without fixed maturity	Total
Cash and balances with central banks		3,179	-	-	-	-	-	3,179
Loans to credit institutions	14	8,381	83,567	2,053	872	356	-	95,229
Loans to the public	14	95,925	105,023	8,515	48,997	354,740	-	613,200
Interest bearing securities	15	-	9,212	7,977	28,928	34,617	-	80,734
Financial instruments pledged as collateral	16	-	6,669	4,966	21,613	25,863	-	59,111
Shares	17	-	-	-	-	-	11,597	11,597
Derivatives	18	-	2,086	816	1,271	141	-	4,314
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	19	-	-	32	92	117	-	241
Total assets with fixed maturities		**107,485**	**206,557**	**24,359**	**101,773**	**415,834**	**11,597**	**867,605**
Non-financial assets	12, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25	-	-	-	-	-	1,979	1,979
Other assets	26	-	-	-	-	-	25,041	25,041
Prepaid expenses and accured income	27	-	-	-	-	-	5,039	5,039
Total assets		**107,485**	**206,557**	**24,359**	**101,773**	**415,834**	**43,656**	**899,664**
Deposits by credit institutions	28	68,851	186,304	1,816	2,497	1,400	-	260,868
Deposits and borrowings from the public	29	169,354	95,649	8,743	805	41,302	-	315,853
- of which Deposits		169,354	72,577	8,743	805	41,302	-	292,781
- of which Borowings		-	23,072	-	-	-	-	23,072
Debt securities in issue	30	-	19,684	1,327	23,530	166,345	-	210,886
- of which Debt securities in issue		-	19,684	1,327	23,530	166,345	-	210,886
- of which Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	18	-	2,672	523	865	304	-	4,364
Subordinated liabilities	35	-	-	3,539	5,960	-	-	9,499
Total liabilities with fixed maturities		**279,258**	**304,309**	**15,948**	**33,657**	**168,298**	**-**	**801,470**
Non-financial liabilities	12, 33, 34	-	-	-	-	-	1,142	1,142
Other liabilities	31	-	-	-	-	-	58,276	58,276
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	32	-	-	-	-	-	8,513	8,513
Equity		-	-	-	-	-	30,263	30,263
Total liabilities and equity		**279,258**	**304,309**	**15,948**	**33,657**	**168,298**	**98,194**	**899,664**

Note 46
Maturity analysis for assets and liabilties *(cont.)*

Parent company

Remaining maturity

DKKm, 31 Dec 2009	Note	On payable demand	Maximum 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Without fixed maturity	Total
Cash and balances with central banks		2,799	-	-	-	-	-	2,799
Loans to credit institutions	14	11,153	132,063	5,617	469	279	-	149,581
Loans to the public	14	90,881	128,016	14,091	46,722	89,054	-	368,764
Interest bearing securities	15	-	44,460	32,496	18,393	64,366	-	159,715
Financial instruments pledged as collateral	16	-	32,171	19,790	11,201	35,622	-	98,784
Shares	17	-	-	-	-	-	16,079	16,079
Derivatives	18	-	3,320	681	124	96	-	4,222
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	19	-	2	31	165	112	-	310
Total assets with fixed maturities		**104,833**	**340,032**	**72,706**	**77,074**	**189,530**	**16,079**	**800,254**
Non-financial assets	12, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25	-	-	-	-	-	14,037	14,037
Other assets	26	-	-	-	-	-	102,930	102,930
Prepaid expenses and accured income	27	-	-	-	-	-	7,178	7,178
Total assets		**104,833**	**340,032**	**72,706**	**77,074**	**189,530**	**140,224**	**924,399**
Deposits by credit institutions	28	47,438	278,549	15,289	1,480	-	-	342,756
Deposits and borrowings from the public	29	196,618	68,092	4,718	467	45,447	-	315,340
- of which Deposits		196,618	31,788	4,261	467	45,447	-	278,581
- of which Borrowings		-	36,304	455	-	-	-	36,759
Debt securities in issue	30	-	-	11,151	-	-	-	11,151
- of which Debt securities in issue		-	-	11,151	-	-	-	11,151
- of which Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	18	-	4,490	444	867	279	-	6,080
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	19	-	2	71	9	-	-	82
Subordinated liabilities	35	-	-	-	7,255	2,233	-	9,488
Total liabilities with fixed maturities		**244,056**	**351,133**	**31,671**	**10,078**	**47,959**	**-**	**684,897**
Non-financial liabilities	12, 33, 34	-	-	-	-	-	2,410	2,410
Other liabilities	31	-	-	-	-	-	210,128	210,128
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	32	-	-	-	-	-	4,699	4,699
Equity		-	-	-	-	-	22,265	22,265
Total liabilities and equity		**244,056**	**351,133**	**31,671**	**10,078**	**47,959**	**239,502**	**924,399**

Note 46
Maturity analysis for assets and liabilties *(cont.)*

Parent company

Remaining maturity

DKKm, 31 Dec 2008	Note	On payable demand	Maximum 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Without fixed maturity	Total
Cash and balances with central banks		3,179	-	-	-	-	-	3,179
Loans to credit institutions	14	9,023	101,857	2,053	872	355	-	114,160
Loans to the public	14	109,040	104,802	7,345	40,986	86,294	-	348,467
Interest bearing securities	15	-	15,979	12,164	52,935	63,344	-	144,422
Financial instruments pledged as collateral	16	-	6,741	5,020	21,845	26,139	-	59,745
Shares	17	-	-	-	-	-	11,589	11,589
Derivatives	18	-	2,086	816	1,271	141	-	4,314
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	19	-	-	32	92	117	-	241
Total assets with fixed maturities		**121,242**	**231,465**	**27,430**	**118,001**	**176,390**	**11,589**	**686,117**
Non-financial assets	12, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25	-	-	-	-	-	10,014	10,014
Other assets	26	-	-	-	-	-	48,088	48,088
Prepaid expenses and accured income	27	-	-	-	-	-	5,618	5,618
Total assets		**121,242**	**231,465**	**27,430**	**118,001**	**176,390**	**75,309**	**749,837**
Deposits by credit institutions	28	68,851	188,105	1,815	2,496	1,400	-	262,667
Deposits and borrowings from the public	29	171,797	95,650	8,743	805	41,301	-	318,296
- of which Deposits		171,797	72,578	8,743	805	41,301	-	295,224
- of which Borrowings		-	23,072	-	-	-	-	23,072
Debt securities in issue	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which Debt securities in issue		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	18	-	2,672	523	865	304	-	4,364
Subordinated liabilities	35	-	-	3,539	5,960	-	-	9,499
Total liabilities with fixed maturities		**281,701**	**286,427**	**14,620**	**10,126**	**1,952**	**-**	**594,826**
Non-financial liabilities	12, 33, 34	-	-	-	-	-	574	574
Other liabilities	31	-	-	-	-	-	126,447	126,447
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	32	-	-	-	-	-	4,838	4,838
Equity		-	-	-	-	-	23,152	23,152
Total liabilities and equity		**281,701**	**286,427**	**14,620**	**10,126**	**1,952**	**155,011**	**749,837**

Note 47
Related-party transactions

The information below is presented from a Bank Group and NBD perspective, meaning that the information shows the effect from related party transactions on the Bank Group and NBD figures.

Group

DKKm	Shareholders with significant influence 31 Dec 2009	Shareholders with significant influence 31 Dec 2008	Other Nordea Group Companies 31 Dec 2009	Other Nordea Group Companies 31 Dec 2008	Associated undertakings 31 Dec 2009	Associated undertakings 31 Dec 2008	Other related parties[1] 31 Dec 2009	Other related parties[1] 31 Dec 2008
Assets								
Loans	15,943	9,594	10,769	21,966	260	902	5	5
Interest-bearing securities	-	823	3,004	1,697	-	-	-	-
Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	0	39	1,151	2,177	-	-	-	-
Investments in associated undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	**15,943**	**10,456**	**14,924**	**25,840**	**260**	**902**	**5**	**5**
Liabilities								
Deposits	34,270	43,143	141,373	80,732	330	247	89	82
Debt securities in issue	-	-	7,209	7,202	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	0	0	2,845	1,074	-	-	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	9,488	9,499	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	**43,758**	**52,642**	**151,427**	**89,008**	**330**	**247**	**89**	**82**
Off balance								
Contingent liabilities	-	-	40	41	10	12	-	-
Net interest income and interest expense								
Interest income	89	225	100	275	0	27	0	0
Interest expense	-492	-2,638	-1,641	-5,864	-3	-3	-2	-6
Net interest income and expense	**-403**	**-2,413**	**-1,541**	**-5,589**	**-3**	**24**	**-2**	**-6**

[1] Companies significantly influenced by key management personnel in Nordea Group as well as companies significantly influenced by close family members to these key management personnel are considered to be related parties to Nordea. Transactions with related companies are made in Nordea's and the related companies' ordinary course of business and on the same criteria and terms as those for comparable transactions with companies of similar standing. They did not involve more than normal risk-taking. The transactions are therefore not included in the table.

Note 47
Related-party transactions *(cont.)*

Parent company

DKKm	Group undertakings 31 Dec 2009	Group undertakings 31 Dec 2008	Other Nordea Group Companies[1] 31 Dec 2009	Other Nordea Group Companies[1] 31 Dec 2008	Associated undertakings 31 Dec 2009	Associated undertakings 31 Dec 2008	Other related parties 31 Dec 2009	Other related parties 31 Dec 2008
Assets								
Loans	63,072	39,335	25,267	30,587	260	218	0	2
Interest-bearing securities	60,819	69,635	3,004	2,520	-	-	-	-
Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	-	-	1,151	2,216	-	-	-	-
Investments in associated undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in group undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	**123,891**	**108,970**	**29,422**	**35,323**	**260**	**218**	**0**	**2**
Liabilities								
Deposits	21,990	4,255	175,644	123,874	330	247	89	82
Debt securities in issue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	-	-	2,856	1,074	-	-	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	9,488	9,499	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	**21,990**	**4,255**	**187,988**	**134,447**	**330**	**247**	**89**	**82**
Off balance[2]								
Contingent liabilities	100,184	85,094	40	41	10	12	-	-
Net interest income and interest expense								
Interest income	423	628	99	459	0	3	0	0
Interest expenses	-345	-661	-1,778	-8,167	-3	-3	-2	-6
Net interest income and expense	**78**	**-33**	**-1,679**	**-7,708**	**-3**	**0**	**-2**	**-6**

[1] Including figures for shareholders with significant influence.

[2] Nordea Bank Danmark A/S provides on an ongoing basis 5-year and 10-year guarantees in favour of its wholly-owned mortgage banking subsidiary Nordea Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab, typically to cover the top 25% of the principal of mortgage loans disbursed. This guarantee commitment is computed on the basis of the remaining cash balance and amounted to DKK 71,528m at end 2009 (DKK 65,363m).

Compensation and loans and receivables to key management personnel
Compensation and loans and receivables to key management personnel are specified in Note 13.

Related-party transactions
Material contracts in existence or entered into in 2009 between Nordea Bank Danmark A/S and group companies include the following:

Nordea Bank Danmark has entered into an agreement with Nordea Bank Finland Plc for supply of various services regarding trading of derivatives, including sale and settlement services. Furthermore, Nordea Bank Danmark has entered into total return swaps with Nordea Bank Finland Plc in order to hedge market and credit risk.

Nordea Bank Danmark has entered into a cost sharing agreement regarding liquidity management with Nordea Bank AB (publ.), Nordea Bank Norge ASA and Nordea Bank Finland Plc.

Nordea Bank Danmark has entered into an agreement for the supply of IT services to a number of other Danish Nordea companies.

Otherwise, Nordea Bank Danmark's activities with companies in the Nordea Group include lending, deposits, debt securities in issue, trading in securities, derivatives, guarantees etc as part of its normal banking business.

Note 48
The Danish Financial Supervisory Authority's ratio system

%	2009	Nordea Bank Danmark Group 2008	2007	2006	2005
Capital ratios					
Total capital ratio	9.6	8.6	9.2	9.8	10.0
Tier 1 capital ratio	7.1	6.5	6.9	7.1	7.0
Earnings					
Pre-tax return on equity	7.3	12.0	19.7	26.1	23.0
Post-tax return on equity	4.8	9.1	15.1	19.2	16.7
Income/cost ratio (not %)	1.14	1.36	1.72	1.98	1.83
Market risk					
Interest rate risk/tier 1 capital	5.3	2.1	0.9	2.4	1.7
Currency risk/tier 1 capital					
Indicator 1/tier 1 capital	2.3	1.6	0.8	2.8	4.3
Indicator 2/tier 1 capital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liquidity					
Excess cover relative to statutory liquidity requirements	167.8	59.3	113.3	116.8	128.4
Credit risk					
Total amount of large exposures/capital base	91.0	68.7	70.7	89.4	69.6
Impairment ratio	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7
Impairment ratio for the year	0.5	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Growth in loans and receivables for the year/loans and receivables at beginning of year	9.2	15.0	10.2	15.4	18.9
Gearing of loans and receivables relative to equity at end of year (not %)	22.2	20.3	18.0	17.3	17.0

%	2009	Nordea Bank Danmark A/S 2008	2007	2006	2005
Capital ratios					
Total capital ratio	11.2	9.4	9.9	10.2	10.5
Tier 1 capital ratio	8.2	7.0	7.4	7.3	7.3
Earnings					
Pre-tax return on equity	4.8	8.9	17.9	27.2	22.9
Post-tax return on equity	2.6	6.6	13.3	20.4	17.0
Income/cost ratio (not %)	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.7
Market risk					
Interest rate risk/tier 1 capital	5.2	2.1	0.9	2.6	2.0
Currency risk/tier 1 capital					
Indicator 1/tier 1 capital	1.8	1.1	0.7	2.7	4.6
Indicator 2/tier 1 capital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liquidity					
Loans and receivables+impairment charges/deposits	134.8	119.0	112.3	113.8	105.0
Excess cover relative to statutory liquidity requirements	168.0	84.8	144.0	145.6	152.6
Credit risk					
Total amount of large exposures/capital base	82.9	77.6	81.7	92.8	62.5
Impairment ratio	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9
Impairment ratio for the year	0.7	0.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Growth in loans and receivables for the year/loans and receivables at beginning of year	5.8	18.6	9.2	17.7	18.2
Gearing of loans and receivables relative to equity at end of year (not %)	16.6	15.1	9.9	10.0	9.7

Note 49
Acquisitions

On August 31, 2009 Nordea Bank Danmark A/S signed an agreement to acquire Fionia Bank, excluding the "bad bank" part, from Finansiel Stabilitet A/S. The transaction was closed on November 30, when Nordea received final approval from the Danish regulators. November 30 is the acquisition date and the date from which the acquired assets and liabilities are recognised in Nordea. Assets and liabilities acquired are disclosed in the table below. In addition, Nordea acquired guarantees to the amount of 846 DKKm.

The following purchase price allocation (PPA) has been established as of 30 November 2009. The PPA is still preliminary, and can be updated during 2010.

DKKm	30 Nov 2009
Loans	9,349
Other assets	655
Deposits	-8,869
Other liabilities	-443
Acquired net assets in accordance with IFRS	**692**
Purchase price, settled in cash 1)	2,129
Purchase price, to be settled in cash	272
Cost of combination	**2,401**
Surplus value	1,709
Allocation of surplus value:	
Customer related intangible asset	380
Deferred tax asset	393
Goodwill	**936**

1) Including 790 DKKm relating to subordinated debt converted to equity at acquisition.

A customer related intangible asset has been separated from goodwill. The part separated is related to future earnings from acquired customers. This relates, however, only to the part over which Nordea has been assessed to have sufficient control. Amortisation is made over 10 years.

Fionia has tax losses carry forward, which were not recognised in the balance sheet of Fionia. Nordea has estimated that Fionia will be able to utilise 1,572 DKKm of these losses in the coming five years, which translates to a carrying amount of 393 DKKm.

Goodwill arises mainly due to the synergies Nordea expects to achieve. Integrating the business in Fionia into Nordea's branch network will create cost synergies and more synergies will be derived from implementing Nordea's operating model in the new branches.

The impact on Nordea's net profit for the year is insignificant.

Note 50
Risk disclosures

Group
Risk management and risk analysis is described in the Risk, Liquidity and Capital management section pp. 8-22 of the Board of Directors´ Report.

Credit risk is defined as the risk of loss if counterparts fail to fulfil their agreed obligations and that the pledged collateral does not cover the claims. Credit risk stems mainly from various forms of lending, but also from guarantees and documentary credits, counterparty credit risk in derivatives contracts, transfer risk attributable to the transfer of money from another country and settlement risk.

Information on credit risk in lending is disclosed in the Risk, Liquidity and Capital management section of the Board of Directors´ Report. Information on credit risk in interest-bearing securities is found below, as well as some aditional information on loans and collaterals.

Interest-bearing securities

DKKm	31 Dec 2009 At fair value	31 Dec 2009 At amortised cost	31 Dec 2008 At fair value	31 Dec 2008 At amortised cost
State and sovereigns	28,500	-	36,954	-
Municipalities and other public bodies	137	-	33	-
Mortgage institutions	29,741	-	7,708	-
Other credit institutions	9,266	17,396	10,630	17,265
Corporates	7,592	-	8,144	-
Total	**75,236**	**17,396**	**63,469**	**17,265**

Loans and receivables to corporate customers, by size of loan

DKKm		31 Dec 2009	%	31 Dec 2008	%
0-10	(EURm)	147,086	37.0	135,256	37.2
10-50	(EURm)	52,605	13.3	49,906	13.7
50-100	(EURm)	34,425	8.7	29,987	8.3
100-250	(EURm)	46,601	11.7	47,588	13.1
250-500	(EURm)	53,335	13.4	40,687	11.2
500-	(EURm)	63,018	15.9	59,980	16.5
Total		**397,069**	**100**	**363,404**	**100**

Restructured loans and receivables current year

DKKm	31 Dec 2009	31 Dec 2008
Loans and receivables before restructuring, book value	143	87
Loans and receivables after restructuring, book value	75	73

Assets taken over for protection of claims

DKKm	31 Dec 2009	31 Dec 2008
Current assets, book value:		
Land and buildings	90	37
Shares and other participations	14	7
Total	**104**	**44**

Note 50
Risk disclosures *(cont.)*

Past due loans, excl. impaired loans

	31 Dec 2009		31 Dec 2008	
DKKm	Corporate customers	Household customers	Corporate customers	Household customers
6-30 days	3,925	394	2,624	184
31-60 days	861	180	1,288	112
61-90 days	148	1,232	765	49
>90 days	1,711	1,443	1,525	104
Total	**6,645**	**3,249**	**6,202**	**449**
Past due not impaired/loans and receivables in %	1.67	1.28	1.71	0.19

Proposed distribution of earnings

According to the company's balance sheet, the following amount is available for distribution by the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders:

DKKm	
Retained profit	16,665
Profit for the year	600
Total	**17,265**

The Board of Directors proposes that these earnings be distributed as follows:

DKKm	
Dividends paid to the shareholders	750
To be carried forward	16,515
Total	**17,265**

The Group's distributable earnings amount to DKK 17,265m. After the proposed distribution of earnings, the Group's unrestricted shareholders' equity amounts to DKK 16,515m.

Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Management have today discussed and approved the annual report of Nordea Bank Danmark A/S for the financial year 2009.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and additional Danish disclosure requirements for annual reports of financial companies. It is our opinion that the consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements give a true and fair view of the Group's and the parent company's financial position at 31 December 2009 and of the results of the Group's and the parent company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2009.

Further, in our opinion, the Directors' report provides a fair review of the development in the Group's and the parent company's operations and financial matters, the results of the Group's and the parent company's operations and financial position and describes the material risks and uncertainties affecting the Group and the parent company.

We propose to the Annual General Meeting that the annual report should be adopted.

Stockholm, 8 February 2010

Board of Directors

Christian Clausen (Chairman)

Fredrik Rystedt

Carl-Johan Granvik

Christian Ecksteen Kofoed

Executive Management

Peter Schütze (Chairman)

Peter Lybecker

Michael Rasmussen

Independent auditors' report

To the shareholders of Nordea Bank Danmark A/S
We have audited the consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements of Nordea Bank Danmark A/S for 2009, pages 26-114. The consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements comprise income statement, statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet, cash flow statement, statement of changes in equity and notes for the Group as well as for the parent company. The consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and additional Danish disclosure requirements for financial companies.
In addition to our audit, we have read the Directors' report in accordance with Danish disclosure requirements for financial companies and issued a statement in this regard.

Management's responsibility
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and additional Danish disclosure requirements for financial companies. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances. Further, it is the responsibility of Management to prepare a Directors' report that gives a fair review in accordance with Danish disclosure requirements for financial companies.

Auditors' responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Danish Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.
Our audit did not result in any qualification.

Opinion
In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements give a true and fair view of the Group's and the parent company's financial position at 31 December 2009 and of the results of the Group's and the parent company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2009 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and additional Danish disclosure requirements for financial companies.

Statement on the Management's review
Pursuant to the Danish Financial Business Act, we have read the Directors' report. We have not performed any other procedures in addition to the audit of the consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements. On this basis, it is our opinion that the information given in the Directors' report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements.

Copenhagen, 8 February 2010

KPMG
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Flemming Brokhattingen
State Authorised Public Accountant

Anders Duedahl-Olesen
State Authorised Public Accountant

Management

Board of Directors of Nordea Bank Danmark

Christian Clausen
(Chairman)
External appointments

Fredrik Rystedt
External appointments

Carl-Johan Granvik
(Vice chairman, member of the audit committee)
External appointments

Christian Ecksteen Kofoed[1]
(Chairman of the audit committee)
External appointment
Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors of DNP Ejendomme P/S.
A member of the Board of Directors of Ejendomsselskabet af 1. marts 2006 P/S.
A member of the Board of Directors of Pandaconnect A/S.
Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors of DNP Ejendomme komplementarselskab ApS.
Chairman of the Board of Directors of Komplementarselskabet af 1. marts 2006 ApS.

Executive Management of Nordea Bank Danmark

Peter Schütze
Internal appointments
A member of Nordea Bank AB's Group Executive Management and Head of Nordic Banking.
A member of the Board of Directors of Nordea Bank Finland Plc.

External appointments
Chairman of the Board of Directors of ICC Danmark.
Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Danish Bankers Association.
A member of the Board of Directors of Copenhagen Business School.
A member of the Board of Directors of Nordea-fonden.
A member of the Boards of Directors of Danmark-Amerika Fondet, Tietgenfonden and Gösta Enboms Fond

[1]Former CFO of Nordea Liv & Pension having special qualifications within accounting and being independent of the Nordea Bank Danmark Group

Peter Lybecker
Internal appointments
Head of Segment Corporate.
Chairman of the Board of Directors of Fionia Bank A/S.
A member of the Board of Directors of Nordea Liv & Pension, livsforsikringsselskab A/S.
A member of the Board of Directors of Nordea Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab.
A member of the Boards of Directors of Nordea Finans Danmark A/S, Nordea Finans Sverige AB and Nordea Finance Finland Ltd.

External appointments
Chairman of the Board of Directors of PBS Holding A/S, PBS A/S, Multidata Holding A/S and Multidata A/S.
Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Copenhagen Institute for Futures Studies.
A member of the Board of Directors of the Danish Securities Council and Insead International Council.

Michael Rasmussen
Internal appointments
A member of Nordea Bank AB's Group Executive Management and Head of Banking Products & Group Operations.
Chairman of the Board of Directors of Nordea Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab.
Chairman of the Boards of Directors of Nordea Finans Danmark A/S, Nordea Finans Sverige AB and Nordea Finance Finland Ltd.
A member of the Board of Directors of Nordea Bank Finland Plc.
A member of the Boards of Directors of Nordea Life Holding AB, Nordea Life & Pension, Livsforsikringsselskab A/S, Nordea Liv Holding Norge AS, Nordea Livförsäkring Sverige AB (publ), Nordea Life Holding Finland Ltd.

External appointments
Chairman of the Boards of Directors of the Industrialisation Fund for Developing Countries, the Investment Fund for Central and Eastern Europe and the Investment Fund for Emerging Markets.
A member of the Board of Directors of LR Realkredit A/S.
A member of the Boards of Directors of PBS Holding A/S and PBS A/S.
A member of the Boards of Directors of Multidata Holding A/S and Multidata A/S.
A member of the Board of Directors of Karl Pedersens og Hustrus Industrifond.
A member of the Board of Directors of Ejendomsselskabet Lautrupbjerg A/S.
A member of the Board of Directors of Danmarks Skibskredit A/S.

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