

ECBC Label Template for Danish Issuers 2014

Information on frontpage:

Issuer: Nordea Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab

Issuer type: Specialized mortgage bank

Cover pool: Capital Centre 1

Cover pool setup: Single cover pool

Link to cover pool IR website:

<http://www.nordea.dk/Privat/Lån/Bolig/Investor+information/956482.html>

Homepage: nordeakredit.dk

Format of transparency template: Excel

Frequency of updates: Quarterly

Published [date]

Data per 2014-03-31

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As of 31 March 2014



Specialised finance institutes

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Key Concepts

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This transparency template is used with ECBC labelled covered bonds issues by the three issuer categories below. Please note that not all tables are applicable to each issuer type andt that some information is optional. Information on applicability is given below and where relevant in connection with the tables in the template.

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

Ship finance institutes
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Non-specialised bank CBs issuers
Tables G1.1 (except totall capital covarage), G2-4, B1-B1, X1-3

Table A. General Issuer Detail

Key information regarding issuers' balance sheet

<i>(DKKbn – except Tier 1 and Solvency ratio)</i>	Q1 2014	Q4 2013	Q3 2013	Q2 2013
Total Balance Sheet Assets	416.7	417.0	403.0	422.2
Total Customer Loans(fair value)	372.6	364.0	360.9	360.3
of which: Used/registered for covered bond collateral pool	369.3	360.7	357.6	356.9
Tier 1 Ratio (%)	21.1%	16.4%	15.8%	15.1%
Solvency Ratio (%)	21.1%	16.4%	15.8%	15.1%
Outstanding Covered Bonds (fair value)	391.4	382.8	372.1	372.1
Outstanding Senior Unsecured Liabilities	22.5	22.2	25.3	27.8
Senior Secured Bonds	-	-	-	-
Guarantees (e.g. provided by states, municipals, banks)	95.1	97.2	90.7	90.8
Net loan losses (Net loan losses and net loan loss provisions)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Value of acquired properties / ships (temporary possessions, end quarter)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Customer loans (mortgage) (DKKbn)

Total customer loans (market value)	372.6	364.0	360.9	360.3
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Composition by

Maturity				
- 0 <= 1 year	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.8
- < 1 <= 5 years	12.7	12.1	12.3	12.4
- over 5 years	359.0	351.5	347.9	347.0
Currency				
- DKK	350.0	341.1	333.7	332.8
- EUR	22.6	22.9	27.2	27.5
- USD	-	-	-	-
- Other	-	-	-	-
customer type				
- Residential (owner-occ., private rental, corporate housing, holiday houses)	275.6	271.6	269.5	268.8
- Commercial (office and business, industry, agriculture, manufacture, social and cultural, ships)	96.8	92.2	91.3	91.3
- Subsidised	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
eligibility as covered bond collateral				
Non-performing loans (See definition in table X1)	0.48	0.53	0.49	0.52
Loan loss provisions (sum of total individual and group wise loss provisions, end of quarter)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6

Table G1.1 – General cover pool information

DKKbn / Percentage of nominal outstanding CBs		Q1 2014	Q4 2013	Q3 2013	Q2 2013
Nominal cover pool (total value)		40.0	42.5	46.6	50.5
Transmission or liquidation proceeds to CB holders (for redemption of CBs maturing 0-1 day)		1.5	2.0	2.8	3.5
Overcollateralisation		3.4	3.4	4.6	4.9
Overcollateralisation ratio	Total	9.2%	8.6%	10.8%	10.8%
	Mandatory (percentage of risk weighted assets, general, by law)	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%
Nominal value of outstanding CBs		36.6	39.1	42.0	45.6
	– hereof amount maturing 0-1 day	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Proceeds from senior secured debt		-	-	-	-
Proceeds from senior unsecured debt		3.1	1.7	2.9	2.9
Tier 2 capital		-	-	-	-
Additional tier 1 capital (e.g. hybrid core capital)		-	-	-	-
Core tier 1 capital invested in gilt-edged securities		1.2	1.0	1.3	1.3
Total capital coverage (rating compliant capital)		1.2	1.0	1.3	1.3
Loan loss provisions (cover pool level - shown i Table A on issuer level) - Optional		-	-	-	-

Table G2 – Outstanding CBs

DKKbn / Percentage of nominal outstanding CBs		Q1 2014	Q4 2013	Q3 2013	Q2 2013
Nominal value of outstanding CBs		36.63	39.132	42.017	45.594
Fair value of outstanding CBs (marked value)		39.174	41.324	44.189	47.978
Maturity of issued CBs	0-1 day	-	0.4	-	-
	1 day – < 1 year	0.3	-	0.4	0.4
	1 year	-	0.3	0.0	-
	> 1 and ≤ 2 years	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4
	> 2 and ≤ 3 years	3.3	3.3	0.6	0.7
	> 3 and ≤ 4 years	4.1	4.1	3.4	3.4
	> 4 and ≤ 5 years	0.1	0.1	4.2	4.2
	5-10 years	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
	10-20 years	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.6
	> 20 years	25.1	26.8	29.3	32.3
Amortisation profile of issued CBs	Bullet	13.4%	13.8%	12.9%	12.0%
	Annuity	86.6%	86.2%	87.1%	88.0%
	Serial	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Interest rate profile of issued CBs	Fixed rate (Fixed rate constant for more than 1 year)	83.1%	84.0%	84.9%	85.9%
	Floating rate (Floating rate constant for less than 1 year)	9.2%	8.7%	8.2%	7.6%
	Capped floating rate	7.7%	7.3%	7.0%	6.5%
Currency denomination profile of issued CBs	DKK	33.2	35.7	38.6	42.1
	EUR	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5
	SEK	-	-	-	-
	CHF	-	-	-	-
	NOK	-	-	-	-
	USD	-	-	-	-
	Other	-	-	-	-
UCITS compliant		100%	100%	100%	100%
CRD compliant		91%	91%	92%	92%
Eligible for central bank repo		100%	100%	100%	100%
Rating	Moody's	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa
	S&P	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
	Fitch				

Table G3 – Legal ALM (balance principle) adherence¹

Issue adherence	
General balance principle	No
Specific balance principle	Yes

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

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

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

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

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

Table M1/B1

Number of loans by property category											
	Owner-occupied homes	Holiday houses	Subsidised Housing	Cooperative Housing	Private rental	Manufacturing and Manual Industries	Office and Business	Agriculture	Social and cultural purposes	Other	Total
Total	32 803	3 461	22	194	396	73	539	1 788	34	36	39 346
In %	83%	9%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	5%	0%	0%	100%

Table M2/B2

Lending by property category, DKKbn											
	Owner-occupied homes	Holiday houses	Subsidised Housing	Cooperative Housing	Private rental	Manufacturing and Manual Industries	Office and Business	Agriculture	Social and cultural purposes	Other	Total
Total	27.5	1.8	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.4	1.0	4.7	0.1	0.0	37.4
In %	74%	5%	0%	4%	1%	1%	3%	12%	0%	0%	100%

Table M3/B3

Lending, by loan size, DKKbn							
	DKK 0 - 2m	DKK 2 - 5m	DKK 5 - 20m	DKK 20 - 50m	DKK 50 - 100m	> DKK 100m	Total
Total	27.2	5.6	3.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	37.4
In %	73%	15%	9%	2%	0%	0%	100%



Table M4a/B4a

Lending, by-loan to-value (LTV), current property value, DKKbn											
	Per cent										
	0 - 19,9	20 - 39,9	40 - 59,9	60 - 69,9	70 - 79,9	80 - 84,9	85 - 89,9	90 - 94,9	95 - 100	> 100	Avg. LTV
Owner-occupied homes	7.1	7.6	6.0	2.1	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.1	67.8%
Holiday houses	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.2%
Subsidised Housing	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.2%
Cooperative Housing	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	50.5%
Private rental	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.0%
Manufacturing and Manual Industries	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.6%
Office and Business	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.7%
Agricultural properties	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.3%
Properties for social and cultural purposes	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	34.0%
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.3%
Total	10.7	10.5	7.9	2.8	2.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.3	64.2%

Individual loans distributed continuously on LTV brackets

Table M4b/B4b

Lending, by-loan to-value (LTV), current property value, per cent											
	Per cent										
	0 - 19,9	20 - 39,9	40 - 59,9	60 - 69,9	70 - 79,9	80 - 84,9	85 - 89,9	90 - 94,9	95 - 100	> 100	Avg. LTV
Owner-occupied homes	25.8%	27.7%	21.9%	7.8%	5.8%	2.3%	1.8%	1.5%	1.2%	4.2%	67.8%
Holiday houses	32.8%	30.1%	22.1%	7.0%	4.5%	1.5%	1.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	55.2%
Subsidised Housing	69.9%	29.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%
Cooperative Housing	29.1%	22.0%	17.7%	8.2%	7.7%	3.3%	3.0%	2.5%	1.9%	4.6%	50.5%
Private rental	34.9%	29.6%	21.8%	6.7%	3.9%	1.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	54.0%
Manufacturing and Manual Industries	29.2%	28.4%	18.9%	5.5%	4.1%	2.0%	2.1%	2.3%	2.0%	5.5%	48.6%
Office and Business	45.5%	32.6%	14.4%	2.8%	2.0%	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	1.2%	39.7%
Agricultural properties	37.7%	31.0%	19.6%	6.1%	2.9%	0.9%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.8%	36.3%
Properties for social and cultural purposes	53.6%	34.6%	8.3%	2.1%	1.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	34.0%
Other	56.3%	33.7%	6.2%	1.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	36.3%
Total	28.5%	28.2%	21.1%	7.4%	5.3%	2.0%	1.6%	1.3%	1.0%	3.5%	64.2%

Individual loans distributed continuously on LTV brackets

Table M4c/B4c

Lending, by-loan to-value (LTV), current property value, DKKbn ("Sidste krone")											
	Per cent										
	0 - 19,9	20 - 39,9	40 - 59,9	60 - 69,9	70 - 79,9	80 - 84,9	85 - 89,9	90 - 94,9	95 - 100	> 100	Avg. LTV
Owner-occupied homes	0.5	2.6	5.4	3.5	3.5	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	6.1	67.8%
Holiday houses	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	55.2%
Subsidised Housing	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.2%
Cooperative Housing	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	50.5%
Private rental	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.0%
Manufacturing and Manual Industries	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	48.6%
Office and Business	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.7%
Agricultural properties	0.5	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	36.3%
Properties for social and cultural purposes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	34.0%
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	36.3%
Total	1.4	4.9	8.2	4.6	4.5	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.4	6.8	64.2%

Individual loans distributed with the total individual loan in the outermost LTV bracket

Table M4d/B4d

Lending, by-loan to-value (LTV), current property value, PER CENT ("sidste krone")											
Per cent											
	0 - 19,9	20 - 39,9	40 - 59,9	60 - 69,9	70 - 79,9	80 - 84,9	85 - 89,9	90 - 94,9	95 - 100	> 100	Avg. LTV
Owner-occupied homes	2.0%	9.5%	19.7%	12.8%	12.8%	6.2%	5.5%	5.0%	4.5%	22.1%	67.8%
Holiday houses	2.9%	12.4%	25.7%	16.4%	16.6%	6.3%	7.6%	5.1%	3.6%	3.5%	55.2%
Subsidised Housing	66.9%	32.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%
Cooperative Housing	6.0%	10.6%	15.9%	2.0%	8.2%	8.9%	4.9%	3.9%	8.2%	31.5%	50.5%
Private rental	5.6%	13.0%	24.2%	18.4%	20.1%	5.9%	7.2%	2.5%	0.7%	2.4%	54.0%
Manufacturing and Manual Industries	6.8%	15.4%	29.8%	19.6%	7.6%	1.6%	0.0%	1.2%	1.7%	16.2%	48.6%
Office and Business	7.0%	31.0%	42.1%	8.4%	0.7%	0.6%	5.9%	0.7%	0.1%	3.6%	39.7%
Agricultural properties	10.9%	29.9%	29.8%	11.5%	8.9%	3.2%	2.8%	1.1%	0.4%	1.6%	36.3%
Properties for social and cultural purposes	14.7%	36.6%	31.8%	2.5%	13.4%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	34.0%
Other	12.1%	46.4%	28.9%	3.8%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%	36.3%
Total	3.6%	13.0%	21.8%	12.3%	12.0%	5.7%	5.2%	4.3%	3.8%	18.1%	64.2%

Individual loans distributed with the total individual loan in the outermost LTV bracket

Table M5/B5 - Total

Lending by region, DKKbn

	Greater Copenhagen area (Region Hovedstaden)	Remaining Zealand & Bornholm (Region Sjælland)	Northern Jutland (Region Nordjylland)	Eastern Jutland (Region Midtjylland)	Southern Jutland & Funen (Region Syddanmark)	Outside Denmark	Total
Owner-occupied homes	11.8	7.7	0.7	4.8	2.5	-	27.5
Holiday houses	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	-	1.8
Subsidised Housing	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0
Cooperative Housing	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	-	1.4
Private rental	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	-	0.5
Manufacturing and Manual Industries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	-	0.4
Office and Business	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	-	1.0
Agricultural properties	0.3	1.2	0.2	1.9	1.1	-	4.7
Properties for social and cultural purposes	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Total	13.8	10.1	1.1	8.1	4.2	-	37.4



Table M6/B6

Lending by loan type - IO Loans, DKKbn

	Owner-occupied homes	Holiday houses	Subsidised Housing	Cooperative Housing	Private rental	Manufacturing and Manual Industries	Office and Business	Agriculture	Social and cultural purposes	Other	Total
Index Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fixed-rate to maturity	10.2	0.8	-	1.1	0.1	-	0.3	0.4	-	0.0	12.9
Fixed-rate shorter period than maturity (ARM's etc.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- rate fixed ≤ 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- rate fixed > 1 and ≤ 3 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- rate fixed > 3 and ≤ 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- rate fixed > 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Money market based loans	1.5	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	2.1	-	0.0	3.8
Non Capped floaters	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	2.0	-	-	2.2
Capped floaters	1.5	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	-	0.0	1.7
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11.6	0.9	-	1.2	0.2	-	0.3	2.5	-	0.0	16.7

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

Table M7/B7

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

	Owner-occupied homes	Holiday houses	Subsidised Housing	Cooperative Housing	Private rental	Manufacturing and Manual Industries	Office and Business	Agriculture	Social and cultural purposes	Other	Total
Index Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fixed-rate to maturity	14.8	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.0	18.1
Fixed-rate shorter period than maturity (ARM's etc.)	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.1
- rate fixed ≤ 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- rate fixed > 1 and ≤ 3 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- rate fixed > 3 and ≤ 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- rate fixed > 5 years	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.1
Money market based loans	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.0	-	2.4
Non Capped floaters	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	-	-	1.1
Capped floaters	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	1.2
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	15.8	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	2.1	0.1	0.0	20.6

Table M8/B8

Lending by loan type - All loans, DKKbn

	Owner-occupied homes	Holiday houses	Subsidised Housing	Cooperative Housing	Private rental	Manufacturing and Manual Industries	Office and Business	Agriculture	Social and cultural purposes	Other	Total
Index Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fixed-rate to maturity	24.9	1.7	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.7	0.1	0.0	31.0
Fixed-rate shorter period than maturity (ARM's etc.)	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.1
- rate fixed ≤ 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- rate fixed > 1 and ≤ 3 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- rate fixed > 3 and ≤ 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- rate fixed > 5 years	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.1
Money market based loans	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	6.2
Non Capped floaters	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.9	-	-	3.3
Capped floaters	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.9
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	27.5	1.8	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.4	1.0	4.7	0.1	0.0	37.4

Table M9/B9
Lending by Seasoning, DKKbn (Seasoning defined by duration of customer relationship)

	Owner-occupied homes	Holiday houses	Subsidised Housing	Cooperative Housing	Private rental	Manufacturing and Manual Industries	Office and Business	Agriculture	Social and cultural purposes	Other	Total
< 12 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
≥ 12 - ≤ 24 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
≥ 24 - ≤ 36 months	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0
≥ 36 - ≤ 60 months	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0
≥ 60 months	27.5	1.8	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.4	1.0	4.7	0.1	0.0	37.4
Total	27.5	1.8	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.4	1.0	4.7	0.1	0.0	37.4

Table M10/B10
Lending by remaining maturity, DKKbn

	Owner-occupied homes	Holiday houses	Subsidised Housing	Cooperative Housing	Private rental	Manufacturing and Manual Industries	Office and Business	Agriculture	Social and cultural purposes	Other	Total
< 1 Years	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
≥ 1 - ≤ 3 Years	3.1	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.5
≥ 3 - ≤ 5 Years	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
≥ 5 - ≤ 10 Years	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.2
≥ 10 - ≤ 20 Years	4.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	6.7
≥ 20 Years	18.1	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	-	0.2	3.7	0.1	0.0	23.8
Total	27.5	1.8	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.4	1.0	4.7	0.1	0.0	37.4

Table M11/B11
90 day Non-performing loans by property type, as percentage of total payments, %

	Owner-occupied homes	Holiday houses	Subsidised Housing	Cooperative Housing	Private rental	Manufacturing and Manual Industries	Office and Business	Agriculture	Social and cultural purposes	Other	Total
90 day NPL	0.37	0.20	-	-	0.08	0.01	1.77	3.48	-	-	0.59

Note: 90-days arrear as of Q1 2014 (See definition in table X1)

Table M11a/B11a
90 day Non-performing loans by property type, as percentage of lending, %

	Owner-occupied homes	Holiday houses	Subsidised Housing	Cooperative Housing	Private rental	Manufacturing and Manual Industries	Office and Business	Agriculture	Social and cultural purposes	Other	Total
90 day NPL	0.70	0.51	-	-	0.25	0.31	1.89	2.67	-	-	0.93

Table M11b/B11b
90 day Non-performing loans by property type, as percentage of lending, by continous LTV bracket, %

	Owner-occupied homes	Holiday houses	Subsidised Housing	Cooperative Housing	Private rental	Manufacturing and Manual Industries	Office and Business	Agriculture	Social and cultural purposes	Other	Total
< 60per cent LTV	0.43	0.33	0	0	0.25	0.31	1.41	1.53	0	0	0.57
60-69.9 per cent LTV	0.07	0.06	0	0	0	0	0.15	0.2	0	0	0.08
70-79.9 per cent LTV	0.06	0.05	0	0	0	0	0.15	0.17	0	0	0.07
80-89.9 per cent LTV	0.05	0.04	0	0	0	0	0.15	0.05	0	0	0.05
90-100 per cent LTV	0.03	0.03	0	0	0	0	0.02	0.08	0	0	0.03
>100 per cent LTV	0.07	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0.64	0	0	0.13

Table M12/B12
Realised losses (DKKbn)

	Owner-occupied homes	Holiday houses	Subsidised Housing	Cooperative Housing	Private rental	Manufacturing and Manual Industries	Office and Business	Agriculture	Social and cultural purposes	Other	Total
Total realised losses	85	2	-	-	3	3	3	1	1	0	98

The realised losses cover both capital centres

Table M12a/B12a
Realised losses (%)

	Owner-occupied homes	Holiday houses	Subsidised Housing	Cooperative Housing	Private rental	Manufacturing and Manual Industries	Office and Business	Agriculture	Social and cultural purposes	Other	Total
Total realised losses, %	0.04%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.05%	0.01%	0.00%	0.05%	0.00%	0.03%

The realised losses cover both capital centres

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

Table X2																															
Key Concepts	Explanation																														
Issuer specific (N/A for some issuers)																															
Guaranteed loans (if part of the cover pool)																															
How are the loans guaranteed?	Loans to customers are covered by a "first loss" guarantee amounting to 10 or 25 per cent of the original loan amount.																														
Please provide details of guarantors	The "first loss" guarantees are all provided by Nordea Kredit's parent: Nordea Bank Danmark A/S.																														
Loan-to-Value (LTV)																															
Legal framework for valuation and LTV-calculation follow the rules of the Danish FSA - Bekendtgørelse nr. 687 af 20. juni 2007																															
LTVs are calculated in this way: Prior deeds + Nordea Kredit loans at fair value divided by the market value of the property. LTVs are calculated for each loan.																															
Describe the method on which your LTV calculation is based																															
Nordea Kredit's property values are updated on an on-going basis to take the most recent market developments into account. Nordea Kredit observes valuation guidelines laid down in the executive order on valuation etc. of the Danish FSA. For the purpose of monitoring LTV developments Nordea Kredit uses statistical models approved by the Danish FSA.																															
<u>Example on continuously distribution into LTV brackets for a loan with fair value of 75 per cent</u> This example loan will be distributed with 20 per cent of the value into the lower three brackets; 10 per cent in the fourth bracket and the remaining 5 per cent of the value in the last bracket.																															
Frequency of collateral valuation for the purpose of calculating the LTV	<table><tr><td colspan="10">Loan-to-value (distributed continuously)</td></tr><tr><td>0-19.9</td><td>20-39.9</td><td>40-59.9</td><td>60-69.9</td><td>70-79.9</td><td>80-84.9</td><td>85-89.9</td><td>90-94.9</td><td>95-100</td><td>>100</td></tr><tr><td>20</td><td>20</td><td>20</td><td>10</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	Loan-to-value (distributed continuously)										0-19.9	20-39.9	40-59.9	60-69.9	70-79.9	80-84.9	85-89.9	90-94.9	95-100	>100	20	20	20	10	5	0	0	0	0	0
Loan-to-value (distributed continuously)																															
0-19.9	20-39.9	40-59.9	60-69.9	70-79.9	80-84.9	85-89.9	90-94.9	95-100	>100																						
20	20	20	10	5	0	0	0	0	0																						
Describe your current stand-alone ratings and recent rating history on issuer level.	Nordea Kredit does not have a public stand aloen rating. For the past more than 10 years all covered mortgage bonds and mortgage bonds issued by Nordea Kredit have received an Aaa and an AAA rating from Moody's and S&P, respectively.																														

Table X3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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