

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

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ECBC Label Template : Contents

As of 30 December 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 and that some information is optional. Information on applicability is given below and where relevant in connection with the tables in the template.

Specialised mortgage banks

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

Ship finance institutes

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

Non-specialised bank CBs issuers

Tables G1.1 (except total capital coverage), 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>	Q4 2014	Q3 2014	Q2 2014	Q1 2014
Total Balance Sheet Assets	451.9	427.0	429.1	416.7
Total Customer Loans(fair value)	381.3	378.4	376.9	372.6
of which: Used/registered for covered bond collateral pool	378.1	375.2	373.6	369.3
Tier 1 Ratio (%)	28.6%	27.9%	24.9%	21.1%
Solvency Ratio (%)	28.6%	27.9%	24.9%	21.1%
Outstanding Covered Bonds (fair value)	419.7	397.0	386.4	391.4
Outstanding Senior Unsecured Liabilities	12.2	12.1	19.6	22.5
Senior Secured Bonds	-	-	-	-
Guarantees (e.g. provided by states, municipalities, banks)	107.8	97.0	95.6	95.1
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)	381.3	378.4	376.9	372.6
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Composition by

Maturity				
- 0 <= 1 year	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.0
- < 1 <= 5 years	12.0	12.4	12.5	12.7
- over 5 years	368.7	365.2	363.4	359.0
Currency				
- DKK	361.2	356.6	354.5	350.0
- EUR	20.0	21.7	22.4	22.6
- USD	-	-	-	-
- Other	-	-	-	-
customer type				
- Residential (owner-occ., private rental, corporate housing, holiday houses)	282.5	280.1	278.9	275.6
- Commercial (office and business, industry, agriculture, manufacture, social and cultural, ships)	98.6	98.2	97.8	96.8
- Subsidised	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
eligibility as covered bond collateral				
Non-performing loans (See definition in table X1)	0.45	0.47	0.51	0.48
Loan loss provisions (sum of total individual and group wise loss provisions, end of quarter)	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6

Table G1.1 – General cover pool information

DKKbn / Percentage of nominal outstanding CBs		Q4 2014	Q3 2014	Q2 2014	Q1 2014
Nominal cover pool (total value)		33.0	36.1	38.4	40.0
Transmission or liquidation proceeds to CB holders (for redemption of CBs maturing 0-1 day)		4.3	2.9	2.0	1.5
Overcollateralisation		3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4
Overcollateralisation ratio	Total	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.2
	Mandatory (percentage of risk weighted assets, general, by law)	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%
Nominal value of outstanding CBs		30.0	32.9	35.0	36.6
– hereof amount maturing 0-1 day		0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Proceeds from senior secured debt		-	-	-	-
Proceeds from senior unsecured debt		3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1
Tier 2 capital		-	-	-	-
Additional tier 1 capital (e.g. hybrid core capital)		-	-	-	-
Core tier 1 capital invested in gilt-edged securities		1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Total capital coverage (rating compliant capital)		1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Loan loss provisions (cover pool level - shown i Table A on issuer level) - Optional		-	-	-	-

Table G2 – Outstanding CBs

DKKbn / Percentage of nominal outstanding CBs		Q4 2014	Q3 2014	Q2 2014	Q1 2014
Nominal value of outstanding CBs		30.011	32.938	35.044	36.63
Fair value of outstanding CBs (marked value)		31.69	35.12	37.635	39.174
Maturity of issued CBs	0-1 day	0.3	-	-	-
	1 day – < 1 year	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
	1 year	0.5	0.0	-	-
	> 1 and ≤ 2 years	3.3	0.5	0.6	0.6
	> 2 and ≤ 3 years	3.9	3.3	3.3	3.3
	> 3 and ≤ 4 years	0.0	4.0	4.0	4.1
	> 4 and ≤ 5 years	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	5-10 years	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
	10-20 years	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6
	> 20 years	19.5	22.1	23.9	25.1
	Bullet	16.0%	14.7%	13.9%	13.4%
	Annuity	84.0%	85.3%	86.1%	86.6%
Amortisation profile of issued CBs	Serial	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Fixed rate (Fixed rate constant for more than 1 year)	80.3%	81.8%	82.6%	83.1%
	Floating rate	10.8%	9.9%	9.5%	9.2%
	Capped floating rate	8.9%	8.3%	7.9%	7.7%
Interest rate profile of issued CBs	DKK	26.7	29.6	31.7	33.2
	EUR	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4
	SEK	-	-	-	-
	CHF	-	-	-	-
	NOK	-	-	-	-
	USD	-	-	-	-
	Other	-	-	-	-
	UCITS compliant	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Currency denomination profile of issued CBs	CRD compliant*	88%	90%	90%	91%
	Eligible for central bank repo	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Rating	Moody's	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa
		S&P	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 (RO) 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	23,622	2,697	20	151	316	58	435	1,351	23	33	28,706
In %	82%	9%	0%	1%	1%	0%	2%	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	18.7	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	3.7	0.1	0.0	26.5
In %	70%	5%	0%	5%	1%	1%	3%	14%	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	18.6	3.9	2.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	26.5
In %	70%	15%	11%	3%	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	5.1	5.2	4.0	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	64.2%
Holiday houses	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.4%
Subsidised Housing	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.0%
Cooperative Housing	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	55.3%
Private rental	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.4%
Manufacturing and Manual											
Industries	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.4%
Office and Business	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.4%
Agricultural properties	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.0%
Properties for social and cultural purposes	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.7%
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.4%
Total	8.0	7.6	5.5	1.9	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	61.0%

Table M4b/B4b

Lending, by loan to value (LTV), current property value, per cent											
	Per cent										Avg. LTV
	0 - 19.9	20 - 39.9	40 - 59.9	60 - 69.9	70 - 79.9	80 - 84.9	85 - 89.9	90 - 94.9	95 - 100	> 100	
Owner-occupied homes	27.3%	28.1%	21.6%	7.6%	5.6%	2.1%	1.7%	1.4%	1.1%	3.4%	64.2%
Holiday homes	32.6%	29.3%	21.7%	7.2%	4.8%	1.6%	1.2%	0.8%	0.4%	5.5%	55.4%
Subsidised Housing	87.2%	11.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.0%
Cooperative Housing	26.4%	22.1%	18.6%	8.6%	8.1%	3.7%	3.2%	2.8%	2.1%	0.4%	55.3%
Private rental	35.5%	30.0%	21.2%	6.6%	3.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	51.4%
Manufacturing and Manual											
Industries	28.5%	30.1%	18.6%	4.9%	4.6%	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%	2.0%	3.9%	48.4%
Office and Business	46.4%	32.1%	14.1%	3.0%	2.4%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.8%	37.4%
Agricultural properties	39.6%	31.9%	18.6%	5.0%	2.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	35.0%
Properties for social and cultural purposes	56.2%	32.5%	10.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	35.7%
Other	60.2%	33.7%	5.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	34.4%
Total	30.1%	28.6%	20.7%	7.0%	5.1%	1.9%	1.5%	1.2%	1.0%	2.8%	61.0%

Table M4c/B4c

Lending, by-loan to-value (LTV), current property value, DKkron ("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	2.0	3.8	2.4	2.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	3.7	64.2%
Holiday houses	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	55.4%
Subsided Housing	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.0%
Cooperative Housing	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	55.3%
Private rental	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.4%
Manufacturing and Manual Industries	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	48.4%
Office and Business	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.4%
Agricultural properties	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	35.0%
Properties for social and cultural purposes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	35.7%
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.4%
Total	1.1	3.9	6.0	3.3	3.0	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.0	4.4	61.0%

Table M4d/B4d

Lending, by-loan-to-value (LTV), current property value, PER CENT ("Sidste krone")											
	Per cent										Avg. LTV
	0 - 19.9	20 - 39.9	40 - 59.9	60 - 69.9	70 - 79.9	80 - 84.9	85 - 89.9	90 - 94.9	95 - 100	> 100	
Owner-occupied homes	2.6%	10.9%	20.5%	12.8%	12.4%	5.9%	5.5%	4.9%	4.4%	20.1%	64.2%
Holiday homes	3.2%	12.4%	24.3%	15.3%	15.7%	6.4%	5.9%	7.3%	4.2%	5.3%	55.4%
Subsidised Housing	82.8%	15.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.0%
Cooperative Housing	3.0%	10.2%	13.4%	5.7%	9.7%	1.5%	9.1%	4.5%	7.2%	35.7%	55.3%
Private rental	5.0%	15.8%	23.1%	19.2%	16.9%	7.2%	8.3%	1.8%	0.6%	2.2%	51.4%
Manufacturing and Manual											
Industries	6.7%	14.1%	35.3%	19.4%	1.5%	0.0%	1.0%	3.7%	0.0%	18.3%	48.4%
Office and Business	7.6%	34.5%	37.9%	6.7%	1.9%	7.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	3.5%	37.4%
Agricultural properties	11.8%	30.3%	30.9%	11.1%	7.0%	3.0%	2.7%	1.2%	0.3%	1.7%	35.0%
Properties for social and cultural purposes	15.0%	44.2%	34.4%	2.5%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	35.7%
Other	8.6%	50.7%	34.2%	4.8%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	34.4%
Total	4.3%	14.6%	22.5%	12.3%	11.3%	5.3%	5.1%	4.3%	3.7%	16.7%	61.0%

Table M5/B5 - Total

Lending by region, DKKbn

	Greater Copenhagen area including Bornholm (Region Hovedstaden)	Remaining Zealand (Region Sjælland)	Northern Jutland (Region Nordjylland)	Eastern Jutland (Region Midtjylland)	Southern Jutland & Funen (Region Syddanmark)	Outside Denmark	Total
Owner-occupied homes	8.2	5.4	0.4	2.9	1.7	-	18.6
Holiday houses	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	1.3
Subsidised Housing	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Cooperative Housing	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	-	1.3
Private rental	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	-	0.3
Manufacturing and Manual Industries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	-	0.3
Office and Business	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	-	0.7
Agricultural properties	0.2	0.9	0.1	1.6	0.9	-	3.7
Properties for social and cultural purposes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Total	9.7	7.4	0.7	5.6	3.1	-	26.5

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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	6.8	0.5	-	1.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.0	9.0
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	1.4	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	2.0	-	0.0	3.6
Non Capped floaters	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	2.0	-	-	2.0
Capped floaters	1.3	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	-	0.0	1.6
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8.2	0.6	-	1.1	0.2	-	0.2	2.3	-	0.0	12.6

*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	9.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	11.5
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	0.8	0.0	-	2.3
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	-	1.1
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10.5	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.0	13.9

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	16.3	1.2	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.0	20.5
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	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	5.9
Non Capped floaters	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.8	-	-	3.2
Capped floaters	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.7
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	18.7	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	3.7	0.1	0.0	26.5

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
≥ 36 - < 60 months	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0
≥ 60 months	18.7	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	3.7	0.1	0.0	26.5
Total	18.7	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	3.7	0.1	0.0	26.5

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	0.3	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
≥ 1 - < 3 Years	2.9	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	4.3
≥ 3 - < 5 Years	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.2
≥ 5 - < 10 Years	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
≥ 10 - < 20 Years	3.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.5
≥ 20 Years	11.7	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	3.1	0.0	0.0	16.2
Total	18.7	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	3.7	0.1	0.0	26.5

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	0.69	0.56	-	-	-	-	1.91	3.24	-	-	0.93

Note: 90-days arrears. Scheduled payments Q3, 2014 in arrears as per Q4, 2014 as a share of scheduled payments for the Q3, 2014 payment term (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	0.97	0.93	-	-	-	-	1.89	4.31	-	-	1.39

Note: Outstanding debt for loans in arrears (pls cf. Table M11) as a share of outstanding loans for the property category in question

Table M11b/B11b
90 day Non-performing loans by property type, as percentage of lending, by continuous 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	0.64	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	1.47	3.06	0	0.96
60-69.9 per cent LTV	0.09	0.08	0	0	0	0	0.22	0.46	0	0	0.14
70-79.9 per cent LTV	0.07	0.08	0	0	0	0	0.13	0.38	0	0	0.11
80-89.9 per cent LTV	0.05	0.05	0	0	0	0	0.02	0.23	0	0	0.07
90-100 per cent LTV	0.04	0.02	0	0	0	0	0.02	0.1	0	0	0.04
>100 per cent LTV	0.07	0	0	0	0	0	0.03	0.07	0	0	0.06

Note: Outstanding debt for loans in arrears (pls cf. Table M11a) as a share of outstanding loans for the property category in question distributed by LTV-bands

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	77	3	0	-	-	0	1	0	-	0	81

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, %	0.03%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%

Note: Realised losses as a share of outstanding debt for the property category in question

Table X1	General practice in Danish market	If issuers Key Concepts Explanation differs from general practice: State and explain in this column.
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?	<p>Properties whose primary purpose is owner occupation is characterised as residential. Whereas properties primarily used for commercial purposes are classified as commercial (cf. below).</p> <p>The Danish FSA sets guidelines for the grouping of property in categories. Examples of categories of commercial property:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Office 	
E.g.: Private rental, Manufacturing and Manual Industries, Offices and Business, Agriculture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Retail/shop · Warehouse · Restaurants, inns etc. · Hotels and resorts · Congress and conference centres. · Campsites. · Traffic terminals, service stations, fire stations, auction and export houses. · Agriculture · Forestry · Nurseries · Ships 	
NPL (Non-performing loans)		
Describe how you define NPLs	<p>A loan is categorised as non-performing when a borrower neglects a payment failing to pay instalments and / or interest.</p> <p>The NPL rate is calculated at different time periods after the original payment date. Standard in tables M11, M11a and M11b is 90 day arrears.</p>	
Explain how you distinguish between performing and nonperforming loans in the cover pool?	No distinction is made. Asset substitution is 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?	<p>The Basel definition of NPL's is applied for commercial bank CB issuers</p> <p>Asset substitution i not allowed for specialised mortgage banks, hence NPLs are part of the cover pool.</p>	
Are loans in foreclosure procedure part of eligible assets in cover pool?	<p>For commercial bank CB issuers NPL's are eligible assets in the cover pool.</p> <p>Asset substitution i not allowed for specialised mortgage banks, hence loans in foreclosure are part of the cover pool.</p>	
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?	<p>For commercial bank CB issuers loans in foreclosure procedure are eligible assets in the cover pool.</p> <p>The Danish FSA has set rules for loss provisioning. In case of objective evidence of impairment provisioning for losses must be made.</p>	

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?	Nordea Bank Danmark provides loss guarantees for the part of the loans which exceeds certain LTV-limits. For e.g. owner occupied residential housing these loss guarantees comprise																															
Please provide details of guarantors																																
Loan-to-Value (LTV)																																
	Legal framework for valuation and LTV-calculation follow the rules of the Danish FSA - Bekendtgørelse nr. 687 af 20. juni 2007																															
Describe the method on which your LTV calculation is based	LTV is calculated for each property on a loan-by-loan basis, and takes into account prior-ranking loans at fair value relative to the estimated property value based on the most recent valuation or market value.																															
	Fair value of the loan distributed are shown utilising LTV bracket intervals. The intervals become smaller as the percentage approaches par. This publication distributes the loan continuously from the lower LTV bracket to the upper brackets relative to fair value of the collateral. For loans where a part of the loan is covered by a guarantee from public authorities (non-profit housing) the guaranteed part is placed in the lower LTV bracket.																															
	<u>Example of continuous distribution into LTV brackets for a loan with fair value of 75 per cent</u>																															
Frequency of collateral valuation for the purpose of calculating the LTV	In this example the 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.																															
	<table><tr><th colspan="10">Loan-to-value (distributed continuously)</th></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 alone 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.																															

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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 bonds")
Guarantees (e.g. provided by states, municipalities, 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	The issuer's 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 bonds in the market at market price, or (for callable bonds) by calling the bond at par. In the latter case the borrower prepayment matches 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 term of the loan, 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 residential used by the owner. Max LTV is 80 % (legislation).
Holiday houses	Holiday houses for owners own use or for renting. Max LTV is 60 % (legislation).
Subsidised Housing	Residential properties for rent subsidised by the government. Max LTV 80 %. LTVs above 80 % can be granted against full governmental guarantee.
Cooperative Housing	Residential property owned and administered by the cooperative and used by the members of the cooperative. Max LTV 80 % (legislation).
Private rental	Residential property rented 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 e.g. education, kindergartens, museums and other buildings for public use. Max LTV are 70 % (legislation).
Other	Property, that cannot be placed in the categories above. Max LTV is 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 type 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 payments
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 generally changes every three or six months. In addition, this loan type differs from ARMs as the interest rate depends on a reference rate, e.g. an interest rate
Non Capped floaters	These are loans where the interest rate generally changes every three or six months. The reference rate of DKK-denominated loans is CIBOR (Copenhagen Interbank Offered Rate) or
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 do 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.