

Harmonised Transparency Template

Denmark

Danish Transparency Template 2016

Reporting Date: 23. november 2016

Cut-off Date: 30-sep-16



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A. Harmonised Transparency Template - General Information

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Danmark

Reporting in Domestic Currency

DKK

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Field Number	1. Basic Facts				
G.1.1.1	Country	Denmark			
G.1.1.2	Issuer Name	Realkredit Danmark			
G.1.1.3	Link to Issuer's Website	www.rd.dk			
G.1.1.4	Cut-off date	30/09/16			
2. Regulatory Summary					
G.2.1.1	UCITS Compliance (Y/N)	Y			
G.2.1.2	CRR Compliance (Y/N)	Y			
G.2.1.3	LCR status	https://www.coveredbondlabel.com/issuer/5/			
3. General Cover Pool / Covered Bond Information					
1. General Information		Nominal (mn)			
G.3.1.1	Cover Pool Size	252.197			
G.3.1.2	Outstanding Covered Bonds	232.632			
2. Over-collateralisation (OC)		Legal	Actual	Minimum Committed	Purpose
G.3.2.1	OC (%)	8	8,4	8	8 % of REA (Legal requirement)
3. Cover Pool Composition		Nominal (mn)		% Cover Pool	
G.3.3.1	Mortgages	232.632		92,24%	
G.3.3.2	Public Sector			0,00%	
G.3.3.3	Shipping				
G.3.3.4	Substitute Assets	19.565		7,76%	
G.3.3.5	Other			0,00%	
G.3.3.6	Total	252.197		100%	
4. Cover Pool Amortisation Profile		Contractual (mn)	Expected Upon Prepayments (mn)	% Total Contractual	% Total Expected Upon Prepayments
G.3.4.1	Weighted Average life (in years)	23	ND1		
By buckets:					
G.3.4.2	0 - 1 Y	7.991	ND1	3,17%	
G.3.4.3	1 - 2 Y	3.060	ND1	1,21%	
G.3.4.4	2 - 3 Y	3.527	ND1	1,40%	
G.3.4.5	3 - 4 Y	1.834	ND1	0,73%	
G.3.4.6	4 - 5 Y	2.870	ND1	1,14%	
G.3.4.7	5 - 10 Y	8.624	ND1	3,42%	
G.3.4.8	10+ Y	224.290	ND1	88,93%	
G.3.4.9	Total	252.196		100%	
5. Maturity of Covered Bonds		Initial Maturity (mn)	Extended Maturity (mn)	% Total Initial Maturity	% Total Extended Maturity
G.3.5.1	Weighted Average life (in years)	25	ND1		
By buckets:					
G.3.5.2	0 - 1 Y	2.382	ND1	1,02%	
G.3.5.3	1 - 2 Y	9.143	ND1	3,93%	
G.3.5.4	2 - 3 Y	546	ND1	0,23%	
G.3.5.5	3 - 4 Y	1.989	ND1	0,86%	
G.3.5.6	4 - 5 Y	960	ND1	0,41%	
G.3.5.7	5 - 10 Y	3.727	ND1	1,60%	
G.3.5.8	10+ Y	213.884	ND1	91,94%	
G.3.5.9	Total	232.631		100%	
6. Cover Assets - Currency		Nominal [before hedging] (mn)	Nominal [after hedging] (mn)	% Total [before]	% Total [after]
G.3.6.1	EUR	229.973	ND1	98,86%	
G.3.6.2	USD		ND1	0,00%	



G.3.6.3	GBP		ND1	0,00%	
G.3.6.4	NOK		ND1	0,00%	
G.3.6.5	CHF		ND1	0,00%	
G.3.6.6	AUD		ND1	0,00%	
G.3.6.7	CAD		ND1	0,00%	
G.3.6.8	BRL		ND1	0,00%	
G.3.6.9	CZK		ND1	0,00%	
G.3.6.10	DKK	2.659	ND1	1,14%	
G.3.6.11	HKD		ND1	0,00%	
G.3.6.12	KRW		ND1	0,00%	
G.3.6.13	SEK		ND1	0,00%	
G.3.6.14	SGD		ND1	0,00%	
G.3.6.15	Other		ND1	0,00%	
G.3.6.16	Total	232.632		100%	
7. Covered Bonds - Currency					
		Nominal [before hedging] (mn)	Nominal [after hedging] (mn)	% Total [before]	% Total [after]
G.3.7.1	EUR	2.594		1,12%	
G.3.7.2	USD			0,00%	
G.3.7.3	GBP			0,00%	
G.3.7.4	NOK	0		0,00%	
G.3.7.5	CHF			0,00%	
G.3.7.6	AUD			0,00%	
G.3.7.7	CAD			0,00%	
G.3.7.8	BRL			0,00%	
G.3.7.9	CZK			0,00%	
G.3.7.10	DKK	230.038		98,88%	
G.3.7.11	HKD			0,00%	
G.3.7.12	KRW			0,00%	
G.3.7.13	SEK	0		0,00%	
G.3.7.14	SGD			0,00%	
G.3.7.15	Other			0,00%	
G.3.7.16	Total	232.632		100%	
8. Covered Bonds - Breakdown by interest rate					
		Nominal (mn)		% Covered Bonds	
G.3.8.1	Fixed coupon	220.647		94,85%	
G.3.8.2	Floating coupon	7.337		3,15%	
G.3.8.3	Other	4.648		2,00%	
G.3.8.4	Total	232.632		100%	
9. Substitute Assets - Type					
		Nominal (mn)		% Substitute Assets	
G.3.9.1	Cash			0,00%	
G.3.9.2	Exposures to/guaranteed by governments or quasi governments	156		0,80%	
G.3.9.3	Exposures to central banks	2.680		13,70%	
G.3.9.4	Exposures to credit institutions	16.729		85,50%	
G.3.9.5	Other			0,00%	
G.3.9.6	Total	19.565		100%	
10. Substitute Assets - Country					
		Nominal (mn)		% Substitute Assets	
G.3.10.1	Domestic (Country of Issuer)	19.318		98,74%	
G.3.10.2	Eurozone	247		1,26%	
G.3.10.3	Rest of European Union (EU)			0,00%	
G.3.10.4	European Economic Area (not member of EU)			0,00%	
G.3.10.5	Switzerland			0,00%	
G.3.10.6	Australia			0,00%	
G.3.10.7	Brazil			0,00%	
G.3.10.8	Canada			0,00%	
G.3.10.9	Japan			0,00%	
G.3.10.10	Korea			0,00%	
G.3.10.11	New Zealand			0,00%	
G.3.10.12	Singapore			0,00%	
G.3.10.13	US			0,00%	
G.3.10.14	Other			0,00%	
G.3.10.15	Total EU	247		100%	
G.3.10.16	Total	19.565		100%	
11. Liquid Assets					
		Nominal (mn)		% Cover Pool	% Covered Bonds
G.3.11.1	Substitute and other marketable assets			0,00%	0,00%
G.3.11.2	Central bank eligible assets	19.565		100,00%	100,00%
G.3.11.3	Other			0,00%	0,00%
G.3.11.4	Total	19.565		100%	100%
12. Bond List					



G.3.12.1 Bond list <https://www.coveredbondlabel.com/issuer/5/>

13. Derivatives & Swaps

G.3.13.1	Derivatives in the cover pool [notional] (mn)	0
G.3.13.2	Type of interest rate swaps (intra-group, external or both)	ND1
G.3.13.3	Type of currency rate swaps (intra-group, external or both)	ND1

4. References to Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR)

129(7)

Row

Row

The issuer believes that, at the time of its issuance and based on transparency data made publicly available by the issuer, these covered bonds would satisfy the eligibility criteria for Article 129(7) of the Capital Requirements Regulation (EU) 648/2012. It should be noted, however, that

whether or not exposures in the form of covered bonds are eligible to preferential treatment under Regulation (EU) 648/2012 is ultimately a matter to be determined by a relevant investor institution and its relevant supervisory authority and the issuer does not accept any responsibility in this regard.

G.4.1.1	(i) Value of the cover pool outstanding covered bonds:	38	
G.4.1.2	(i) Value of covered bonds:	39	
G.4.1.3	(ii) Geographical distribution:	43 for Mortgage Assets	
G.4.1.4	(ii) Type of cover assets:	52	
G.4.1.5	(ii) Loan size:	167 for Residential Mortgage Assets	267 for Commercial Mortgage Assets
G.4.1.6	(ii) Interest rate risk - cover pool:	130 for Mortgage Assets	161
G.4.1.7	(ii) Currency risk - cover pool:	109	
G.4.1.8	(ii) Interest rate risk - covered bond:	161	
G.4.1.9	(ii) Currency risk - covered bond:	135	
G.4.1.10	(Please refer to "Tab D. HTT Harmonised Glossary" for hedging strategy)	17 for Harmonised Glossary	
G.4.1.11	(iii) Maturity structure of cover assets:	65	
G.4.1.12	(iii) Maturity structure of covered bonds:	87	
G.4.1.13	(iv) Percentage of loans more than ninety days past due:	160 for Mortgage Assets	

5. References to Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR)

129(1)

G.5.1.1	Exposure to credit institute credit quality step 1 & 2	171
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6. Other relevant information



B1. Harmonised Transparency Template - Mortgage Assets

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Danmark

Reporting in Domestic Currency	DKK
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CONTENT OF TAB B1
7. Mortgage Assets
7.A Residential Cover Pool
7.B Commercial Cover Pool

Field Number	7. Mortgage Assets		
	1. Property Type Information	Nominal (mn)	% Total Mortgages
M.7.1.1	Residential	177.718	76,65%
M.7.1.2	Commercial	54.069	23,32%
M.7.1.3	Other	69	0,03%
M.7.1.4	Total	231.856	100%
	2. General Information	Residential Loans	Commercial Loans
M.7.2.1	Number of mortgage loans	143.145	10.566
	3. Concentration Risks	% Residential Loans	% Commercial Loans
M.7.3.1	10 largest exposures	1,25	4,04
	4. Breakdown by Geography	% Residential Loans	% Commercial Loans
M.7.4.1	<u>European Union</u>	<u>100,00</u>	<u>99,47</u>
M.7.4.2	Austria	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.3	Belgium	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.4	Bulgaria	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.5	Croatia	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.6	Cyprus	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.7	Czech Republic	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.8	Denmark	100	99,47
M.7.4.9	Estonia	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.10	Finland	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.11	France	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.12	Germany	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.13	Greece	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.14	Netherlands	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.15	Hungary	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.16	Ireland	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.17	Italy	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.18	Latvia	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.19	Lithuania	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.20	Luxembourg	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.21	Malta	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.22	Poland	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.23	Portugal	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.24	Romania	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.25	Slovakia	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.26	Slovenia	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.27	Spain	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.28	Sweden	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.29	United Kingdom	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.30	<u>European Economic Area (not member of EU)</u>	<u>0,00</u>	<u>0,00</u>
M.7.4.31	Iceland	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.32	Liechtenstein	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.33	Norway	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.34	<u>Other</u>	<u>0,00</u>	<u>0,53</u>
M.7.4.35	Switzerland	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.36	Australia	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.37	Brazil	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.38	Canada	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.39	Japan	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.40	Korea	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.41	New Zealand	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.42	Singapore	ND1	ND1
M.7.4.43	US	ND1	ND1



M.7.4.44	Other	0	0,53	0,12	
5. Breakdown by domestic regions		% Residential Loans	% Commercial Loans	% Total Mortgages	
M.7.5.1	Greater Copenhagen area (Region Hovedstaden)	39,37	45,38	40,77	
M.7.5.2	Remaining Zealand & Bornholm (Region Sjælland)	18,58	10,60	16,72	
M.7.5.3	Northern Jutland (Region Nordjylland)	6,00	7,04	6,24	
M.7.5.4	Eastern Jutland (Region Midtjylland)	17,49	18,12	17,63	
M.7.5.5	Southern Jutland & Funen (Region Syddanmark)	18,57	18,86	18,63	
M.7.5.6					
M.7.5.7					
M.7.5.8					
M.7.5.9					
M.7.5.10					
M.7.5.11					
M.7.5.12					
M.7.5.13					
M.7.5.14					
M.7.5.15					
M.7.5.16					
M.7.5.17					
M.7.5.18					
M.7.5.19					
M.7.5.20					
M.7.5.21					
M.7.5.22					
M.7.5.23					
M.7.5.24					
M.7.5.25					
M.7.5.26					
M.7.5.27					
M.7.5.28					
M.7.5.29					
M.7.5.30					
M.7.5.31					
6. Breakdown by Interest Rate		% Residential Loans	% Commercial Loans	% Total Mortgages	
M.7.6.1	Fixed rate	95,2	77,0	91,0	
M.7.6.2	Floating rate	0,0	12,9	3,0	
M.7.6.3	Other	4,8	10,0	6,0	
7. Breakdown by Repayment Type		% Residential Loans	% Commercial Loans	% Total Mortgages	
M.7.7.1	Bullet / interest only	24,5	31,7	26,2	
M.7.7.2	Amortising	75,5	68,3	73,8	
M.7.7.3	Other	-	-	-	
8. Loan Seasoning		% Residential Loans	% Commercial Loans	% Total Mortgages	
M.7.8.1	Up to 12months	8,4	5,7	7,8	
M.7.8.2	≥ 12 - ≤ 24 months	11,2	8,9	10,6	
M.7.8.3	≥ 24 - ≤ 36 months	6,7	3,9	6,1	
M.7.8.4	≥ 36 - ≤ 60 months	23,8	8,5	20,2	
M.7.8.5	≥ 60 months	49,9	73,0	55,3	
9. Non-Performing Loans (NPLs)		% Residential Loans	% Commercial Loans	% Total Mortgages	
M.7.9.1	% NPLs	0,4	0,7	0,5	
7.A Residential Cover Pool					
10. Loan Size Information		Nominal	Number of Loans	% Residential Loans	% No. of Loans
M.7A.10.1	Average loan size (000s)	1.241.523			
By buckets (mn):					
M.7A.10.2	DKK 0 - 2m	110.215	124.826	62%	87%
M.7A.10.3	DKK 2 - 5m	46.055	16.968	26%	12%
M.7A.10.4	DKK 5 - 20m	9.458	1.130	5%	1%
M.7A.10.5	DKK 20 - 50m	4.162	142	2%	0%
M.7A.10.6	DKK 50 - 100m	3.479	52	2%	0%
M.7A.10.7	> DKK 100m	4.351	27	2%	0%
M.7A.10.8					
M.7A.10.9					
M.7A.10.10					
M.7A.10.11					
M.7A.10.12					
M.7A.10.13					



M.7A.10.14
M.7A.10.15
M.7A.10.16
M.7A.10.17
M.7A.10.18
M.7A.10.19
M.7A.10.20
M.7A.10.21
M.7A.10.22
M.7A.10.23
M.7A.10.24
M.7A.10.25
M.7A.10.26

		Total	177.718	143.145	100%	100%
11. Loan to Value (LTV) Information - UNINDEXED		Nominal		Number of Loans	% Residential Loans	% No. of Loans
M.7A.11.1	Weighted Average LTV (%)	62,2		ND1		
By LTV buckets (mn):						
M.7A.11.2	>0 - <=40 %	63.088		150.796	36%	25%
M.7A.11.3	>40 - <=50 %	52.810		147.977	30%	24%
M.7A.11.4	>50 - <=60 %	37.324		123.374	21%	20%
M.7A.11.5	>60 - <=70 %	11.692		79.588	7%	13%
M.7A.11.6	>70 - <=80 %	6.516		54.129	4%	9%
M.7A.11.7	>80 - <=90 %	1.384		26.226	1%	4%
M.7A.11.8	>90 - <=100 %	849		15.054	0%	2%
M.7A.11.9	>100%	649		11.251	0%	2%
M.7A.11.10	Total	174.312		608.394	100%	100%
12. Loan to Value (LTV) Information - INDEXED		Nominal		Number of Loans	% Residential Loans	% No. of Loans
M.7A.12.1	Weighted Average LTV (%)	ND1				
By LTV buckets (mn):						
M.7A.12.2	>0 - <=40 %	ND1		ND1		
M.7A.12.3	>40 - <=50 %	ND1		ND1		
M.7A.12.4	>50 - <=60 %	ND1		ND1		
M.7A.12.5	>60 - <=70 %	ND1		ND1		
M.7A.12.6	>70 - <=80 %	ND1		ND1		
M.7A.12.7	>80 - <=90 %	ND1		ND1		
M.7A.12.8	>90 - <=100 %	ND1		ND1		
M.7A.12.9	>100%	ND1		ND1		
M.7A.12.10	Total	ND1		ND1		
13. Breakdown by type		% Residential Loans				
M.7A.13.1	Owner occupied	84,3				
M.7A.13.2	Second home/Holiday houses	3,3				
M.7A.13.3	Buy-to-let/Non-owner occupied	ND1				
M.7A.13.4	Other	ND1				
14. Loan by Ranking		% Residential Loans				
M.7A.14.1	1st lien	68,7				
M.7A.14.2	Guaranteed	ND1				
M.7A.14.3	Other	31,3				
7B Commercial Cover Pool						
15. Loan Size Information		Nominal		Number of Loans	% Commercial Loans	% No. of Loans
M.7B.15.1	Average loan size (000s)	5.117.303				
By buckets (mn):						
M.7B.15.2	DKK 0 - 2m	5.308		5.252	10%	50%
M.7B.15.3	DKK 2 - 5m	8.450		2.671	16%	25%
M.7B.15.4	DKK 5 - 20m	20.967		2.188	39%	21%
M.7B.15.5	DKK 20 - 50m	10.467		357	19%	3%
M.7B.15.6	DKK 50 - 100m	4.734		71	9%	1%
M.7B.15.7	> DKK 100m	4.144		27	8%	0%
M.7B.15.8					0,00%	0,00%
M.7B.15.9					0,00%	0,00%
M.7B.15.10					0,00%	0,00%
M.7B.15.11					0,00%	0,00%
M.7B.15.12					0,00%	0,00%
M.7B.15.13					0,00%	0,00%
M.7B.15.14					0,00%	0,00%



M.7B.15.15				0,00%	0,00%
M.7B.15.16				0,00%	0,00%
M.7B.15.17				0,00%	0,00%
M.7B.15.18				0,00%	0,00%
M.7B.15.19				0,00%	0,00%
M.7B.15.20				0,00%	0,00%
M.7B.15.21				0,00%	0,00%
M.7B.15.22				0,00%	0,00%
M.7B.15.23				0,00%	0,00%
M.7B.15.24				0,00%	0,00%
M.7B.15.25				0,00%	0,00%
M.7B.15.26	Total	54.069	10.566	100%	100%
16. Loan to Value (LTV) Information - UNINDEXED					
M.7B.16.1	Weighted Average LTV (%)	53,4			
By LTV buckets (mn):					
M.7B.16.2	>0 - <=40 %	22.508	10.038	42%	29%
M.7B.16.3	>40 - <=50 %	16.027	9.632	30%	28%
M.7B.16.4	>50 - <=60 %	10.310	6.910	19%	20%
M.7B.16.5	>60 - <=70 %	2.493	3.317	5%	10%
M.7B.16.6	>70 - <=80 %	1.284	1.980	2%	6%
M.7B.16.7	>80 - <=90 %	332	1.057	1%	3%
M.7B.16.8	>90 - <=100 %	237	747	0%	2%
M.7B.16.9	>100%	179	571	0%	2%
M.7B.16.10	Total	53.369	34.251	100%	100%
17. Loan to Value (LTV) Information - INDEXED					
M.7B.17.1	Weighted Average LTV (%)	ND1			
By LTV buckets (mn):					
M.7B.17.2	>0 - <=40 %	ND1	ND1		
M.7B.17.3	>40 - <=50 %	ND1	ND1		
M.7B.17.4	>50 - <=60 %	ND1	ND1		
M.7B.17.5	>60 - <=70 %	ND1	ND1		
M.7B.17.6	>70 - <=80 %	ND1	ND1		
M.7B.17.7	>80 - <=90 %	ND1	ND1		
M.7B.17.8	>90 - <=100 %	ND1	ND1		
M.7B.17.9	>100%	ND1	ND1		
M.7B.17.10	Total	0	0	0%	0%
18. Breakdown by Type					
M.7B.18.1	Retail	ND1			
M.7B.18.2	Office	26,0			
M.7B.18.3	Hotel/Tourism	ND1			
M.7B.18.4	Shopping malls	ND1			
M.7B.18.5	Industry	ND1			
M.7B.18.6	Agriculture	14,0			
M.7B.18.7	Other commercially used	ND1			
M.7B.18.8	Land	ND1			
M.7B.18.9	Property developers / Bulding under construction	ND1			
M.7B.18.10	Other	ND1			



C. Harmonised Transparency Template - Glossary

The definitions below reflect the national specificities

Field Number	1. Glossary - Standard Harmonised Items	[Insert Definition Below]
HG.1.1	OC Calculation: Actual	Total value of cover pool subtracted nominal value of covered bonds
HG.1.2	OC Calculation: Legal minimum	Minimum legal required OC of RWA
HG.1.3	OC Calculation: Committed	ND2
	Interest Rate Types	
		<p>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 introduced in Denmark in 1982. All Danish index loans have index semi-annual payment dates (January 1st and July 1st). Index loans are offered as cash loans. The maturity depends on the loan type. Especially the maturity for subsidized housing depends on the size of the future inflation rate.</p> <p>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 throughout the term of the loan. The long-term fixed-rate mortgage loan has a prepayment option which may be exercised in two ways, i.e. the borrowers may prepay their outstanding debt at a price of 100 (par) or the borrowers may purchase the underlying bonds in the financial markets and deliver them to the mortgage bank. This loan type is also offered with interest-only periods.</p> <p>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 interest rate is generally reset at a frequency of 1, 3, 5 or 10 years and the underlying bonds are replaced by new bonds. The yield of the new bonds determines the loan rate for the period until the next interest rate reset. The lower initial loan rate should therefore be weighed against the risk that it will increase during the loan term. An ARM may be prepaid at a price of 100 in connection with each interest rate reset. Alternatively, the borrower may prepay the loan by purchasing the bonds on market terms – as with all mortgage loans. This loan type is also offered with interest-only periods.</p> <p>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, i.e. an interest rate determined in another market. The reference rate of DKK-denominated loans is CIBOR (Copenhagen Interbank Offered Rate) or CITA (Copenhagen Interbank Tomorrow/Next Average), an interest rate which is quoted daily by NASDAQ. This loan type is also offered with interest-only periods.</p> <p>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 (Copenhagen Interbank Tomorrow/Next Average), an interest rate which is quoted daily by OMX NASDAQ. Capped floaters: It is possible to get a loan with a floating interest rate which cannot exceed a certain level (cap). In this way, the borrower hedges against major interest rate increases. If a loan has a cap of 6%, then the interest rate can never be higher than 6%. The loan rate will track CIBOR (or Euribor / Cita), as long as it does not exceed 6%. A floating-rate loan may be prepaid in two ways: either at an agreed price – typically 100 or 105 – or the borrower may buy the underlying bonds at market price.</p> <p>Other: Any other loan types, which do not comply with the above mentioned.</p>
HG.1.4	Maturity Buckets of Cover assets [i.e. how is the contractual and/or expected maturity defined? What assumptions eg, in terms of prepayments? etc.]	Only contractual maturity is relevant and reported. Early repayments happens at borrower's discretion is among other things depending on interest rate developments and cannot be anticipated by issuer.
HG.1.5	Maturity Buckets of Covered Bonds [i.e. how is the contractual and/or expected maturity defined? What maturity structure (hard bullet, soft bullet, conditional pass through)? Under what conditions/circumstances? Etc.]	Only contractual maturity is relevant and reported. Early repayments happens at borrower's discretion is among other things depending on interest rate developments and cannot be anticipated by issuer.
HG.1.6	LTVs: Definition	LTV is reported continuously. The loans are distributed from the start LTV of the loan to the marginal LTV. This means that, if the loan is first rank, it is distributed proportionally by bracket size from 0 to the marginal LTV into the predefined brackets. If the loan has prior liens, it is distributed from the marginal LTV of the prior liens to the marginal LTV of the loan under consideration.
HG.1.7		The discrete table (M4c/b4c and M4d/B4d) distributes the total fair value of each loan into a single LTV bracket, according to the marginal LTV of the loan under consideration. Average LTV is weighted by loan balance categorised by property type.
HG.1.8	LTVs: Calculation of property/shipping value	
HG.1.9	LTVs: Applied property/shipping valuation techniques, including whether use of index, Automated Valuation Model (AVM) or on-site audits	
HG.1.10	LTVs: Frequency and time of last valuation	Minimum once pr. year for commercial properties. Minimum once every third year for owner occupied.
HG.1.11	Explain how mortgage types are defined whether for residential housing, multi-family housing, commercial real estate, etc. Same for shipping where relevant	The Danish FSA sets guidelines for the grouping of property in categories. Property type is determined by its primary use.
HG.1.12	Hedging Strategy (please explain how you address interest rate and currency risk)	
HG.1.13	Non-performing loans	A loan is categorised as non-performing when a borrower neglects a payment failing to pay instalments and / or interests.
OHG.1.1	NPV assumptions (when stated)	ND1
OHG.1.2		
OHG.1.3		
OHG.1.4		
OHG.1.5		
	2. Reason for No Data	Value
HG.2.1	Not applicable for the jurisdiction	ND1



HG.2.2 Not relevant for the issuer and/or CB programme at the present time
HG.2.3 Not available at the present time
HG.2.1
OHG.2.1
OHG.2.2

ND2
ND3

3. Glossary - Extra national and/or Issuer Items

[Insert Definition Below]

HG.3.1
OHG.3.1 Other definitions deemed relevant
OHG.3.2
OHG.3.3
OHG.3.4
OHG.3.5

[For completion]

ECBC National Label Transparency Template (NTT) for Danish Issuers 2016



Issuer:	Realkredit Danmark A/S
Issuer type:	Specialized mortgage bank
Cover pool setup:	Single cover pool (SDRO)
Cover pool:	Capital Centre S
Homepage:	www.rd.dk/investor
Format of template:	Excel and PDF
Frequency of update:	Quarterly
Published:	23. november 2016
Data per:	Q3 2016



ECBC Label Template : Contents

As of **End Q3 2016**



Specialised finance institutes

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Key Concepts

X1 [Key Concepts Explanation](#)
 X2 [Key Concepts Explanation](#)
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This transparency template is compliant with the requirements in CRR 129(7) and is used with ECBC labelled covered bonds issues by the three issuer categories below.

Mandatory tables

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

Specialised mortgage banks

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

Ship finance institutes

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

Non-specialised bank CBs issuers

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

Voluntary tables

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

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

Voluntary tables must be marked with a colour different from the colour used forthe mandatory tables in the Danish ECBC label template.



Table A. General Issuer Detail

Optional for Banks



Key information regarding issuers' balance sheet

<i>(DKKbn – except Tier 1 and Solvency ratio)</i>	2016Q3	2016Q2	2016Q1	2015Q4
Total Balance Sheet Assets	871,2	853,0	843,0	836,6
Total Customer Loans(fair value)	768,1	765,0	751,4	744,4
of which: Used/registered for covered bond collateral pool	768,1	765,0	751,4	744,4
Tier 1 Ratio (%)	30,7%	32,0%	31,0%	38,3%
Solvency Ratio (%)	31,2%	32,5%	31,5%	38,8%
Outstanding Covered Bonds (fair value)	811,8	811,6	833,6	851,4
Outstanding Senior Unsecured Liabilities	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Senior Secured Bonds	17,6	17,6	17,7	17,7
Guarantees (e.g. provided by states, municipals, banks)	96,6	95,7	95,7	96,2
Net loan losses (Net loan losses and net loan loss provisions)	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,4
Value of acquired properties / ships (temporary possessions, end quarter)	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1

Customer loans (mortgage) (DKKbn)

Total customer loans (market value)	771,6	763,4	755,1	748,2
Composition by				
Maturity	0	0	0	0
- 0 <= 1 year	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3
- < 1 <= 5 years	3,5	3,7	3,9	3,9
- over 5 years	767,2	758,9	750,4	743,6
Currency	-	-	-	-
- DKK	732,8	724,0	714,9	708,1
- EUR	22,2	22,8	23,9	24,6
- USD	-	-	-	-
- Other	17	17	16	16
customer type	-	-	-	-
- Residential (owner-occ., private rental, corporate housing, holiday houses)	440,3	434,8	429,5	426,6
- Commercial (office and business, industry, agriculture, manufacture, social and cultural, ships)	260,5	258,8	256,1	253,2
- Subsidised	70,9	69,9	69,5	68,4
eligibility as covered bond collateral	-	-	-	-
Non-performing loans (See definition in table X1)	6,23	4,30	1,62	4,62
Loan loss provisions (sum of total individual and group wise loss provisions, end of quarter)	-	-	-	-

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Table G1.1 – General cover pool information

DKKbn / Percentage of nominal outstanding CBs	2016Q3	2016Q2	2016Q1	2015Q4	
Nominal cover pool (total value)	252	243	242	246	
Transmission or liquidation proceeds to CB holders (for redemption of CBs maturing 0-1 day)	1	0	2	2	
Overcollateralisation	20	19	19	20	
Overcollateralisation ratio	Total	8,4%	8,4%	8,4%	8,8%
	Mandatory (percentage of risk weighted assets, general, by law)	8,0%	8,0%	8,0%	8,0%
Nominal value of outstanding CBs	233	225	223	226	
	– hereof amount maturing 0-1 day	0	0	0	
Proceeds from senior secured debt	2	2	2	2	
Proceeds from senior unsecured debt	0	0	0	0	
Tier 2 capital	0	0	0	0	
Additional tier 1 capital (e.g. hybrid core capital)	0	0	0	0	
Core tier 1 capital invested in gilt-edged securities	18	17	17	18	
Total capital coverage (rating compliant capital)	20	19	19	20	

Loan loss provisions (cover pool level - shown i Table A on issuer level) - Optional

Table G2 – Outstanding CBs

DKKbn / Percentage of nominal outstanding CBs	2016Q3	2016Q2	2016Q1	2015Q4
Nominal value of outstanding CBs	233	225	223	226
Fair value of outstanding CBs (marked value)	237	228	222	221
Maturity of issued CBs				
	0-1 day	-	-	-
	1 day – < 1 year	2	2	2
	1 year	-	-	-
	> 1 and ≤ 2 years	9	5	5
	> 2 and ≤ 3 years	1	5	5
	> 3 and ≤ 4 years	2	2	0
	> 4 and ≤ 5 years	1	1	2
	5-10 years	4	4	5
	10-20 years	33	33	33
	> 20 years	181	173	170
Amortisation profile of issued CBs				
	Bullet	4%	4%	4%
	Annuity	96%	96%	96%
	Serial	-	-	-
Interest rate profile of issued CBs				
	Fixed rate (Fixed rate constant for more than 1 year)	95%	95%	94%
	Floating rate (Floating rate constant for less than 1 year)	3%	3%	3%
	Capped floating rate	2%	2%	2%
Currency denomination profile of issued CBs				
	DKK	99%	99%	99%
	EUR	1%	1%	1%
	SEK	-	-	-
	CHF	-	-	-
	NOK	-	-	-
	USD	-	-	-
	Other	-	-	-
UCITS compliant	100%	100%	100%	100%
CRD compliant	100%	100%	100%	100%
Eligible for central bank repo	100%	100%	100%	100%
Rating	Moody's			
	S&P	AAA	AAA	AAA
	Fitch	AAA	AAA	AAA

Table G2.1a-f – Cover assets and maturity structure

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

Rating/maturity	AAA	AA+	AA	AA-	A+	A	A-	etc.	Not rated
Gilt-edged securities / rating compliant capital									
0-1 year	4,9		2,9						
>1- < 5 years	9,8		0,6	0,2					
> 5 years	1,1		0,0						
Total	15,8		3,5	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

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

Rating/type of cover asset	AAA	AA+	AA	AA-	A+	A	A-	etc.	Not rated
Exposures to/guaranteed by governments etc. in EU	2,6		0,0	0,2					
Exposures to/guaranteed by governments etc. third countries									
Exposure to credit institute credit quality step 1	13,2		3,5	0,0					
Exposure to credit institute credit quality step 2									
Total	15,8		3,5	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

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

Maturity structure/Type of cover asset	0-1 year	>1- < 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Exposures to/guaranteed by governments etc. in EU	0,7	1,6	0,3	2,6
Exposures to/guaranteed by governments etc. third countries				0,0
Exposure to credit institute credit quality step 1	7,1	9,1	0,8	17,0
Exposure to credit institute credit quality step 2				0,0
Total	7,8	10,7	1,1	19,6

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

Other assets, total (distributed pro rata after total assets in credit institution and cover pool)	
--	--

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

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

Table G2.1f - Other Derivatives (subordinated)

0-1 year	0,0
>1- < 5 years	0,0
> 5 years	0,0
Total	0,0

Table G2.2 – Interest and currency risk

Total value of loans funded in cover pool	233
Match funded (without interest and/or currency risk)	100%
Completely hedged with derivatives	
Un-hedged interest rate risk	
Un-hedged currency risk	
- Of which EUR	
- Of which DKK	
- Of which...	

Table G3 – Legal ALM (balance principle) adherence¹

	Issue adherence
General balance principle	
Specific balance principle	X

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

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

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

Capital Centre S

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

Reporting date 30-09-2016

REALKREDIT
Danmark

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	130.579		8.862	3.704	2.420	2.833	330	2.242	2.333	408	121	153.832
In %	85		6	2	2	2	0	1	2	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	149,7		5,9	22,1	17,2	9,3	2,4	14,1	7,6	3,5	0,1	231,9
In %	65		3	10	7	4	1	6	3	2	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	115,6	54,5	30,4	14,6	8,2	8,5	231,9
In %	50	24	13	6	4	4	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
Owner-occupied homes	51,1	45,4	32,9	10,6	5,9	1,2	0,7	0,5	0,4	1,1
Holiday houses	2,3	2,0	1,3	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	-	0,0
Subsidised Housing	9,8	5,1	2,8	0,9	0,5	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	1,9
Cooperative Housing	9,4	4,4	2,0	0,6	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,2
Private rental	3,5	2,8	2,0	0,6	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Manufacturing and Manual Industries	1,0	0,6	0,6	0,1	0,0	0,0	-	-	-	0,1
Office and Business	4,6	4,4	3,2	0,8	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,3
Agricultural properties	2,7	2,5	1,7	0,3	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Properties for social and cultural purposes	1,3	1,2	0,8	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	-	-	0,0
Other	0,0	0,0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	85,7	68,9	47,6	14,2	7,8	1,7	1,1	0,8	0,6	3,4

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
Owner-occupied homes	34,1	30,3	22,0	7,1	3,9	0,8	0,5	0,3	0,2	0,8
Holiday houses	38,8	34,1	22,5	2,9	1,0	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,2
Subsidised Housing	45,3	23,6	13,1	4,0	2,3	0,9	0,7	0,7	0,7	8,7
Cooperative Housing	54,8	25,7	11,5	3,5	2,1	0,5	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,9
Private rental	37,1	30,0	21,5	6,7	3,0	0,5	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,4
Manufacturing and Manual Industries	42,2	26,6	25,3	2,1	1,3	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,1
Office and Business	32,5	31,2	22,8	5,8	2,8	0,9	0,7	0,6	0,4	2,1
Agricultural properties	35,9	33,5	22,4	4,4	2,3	0,5	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,3
Properties for social and cultural purposes	37,5	35,5	23,5	1,7	0,9	0,3	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,3
Other	50,0	50,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Total	37,0	29,8	20,6	6,1	3,4	0,7	0,5	0,4	0,3	1,5

Table M4c/B4c

Lending, by-loan to-value (LTV), current property value, DKKbn ("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	3,4	20,9	39,0	25,8	31,8	13,6	3,9	2,7	2,1	6,7	64,02
Holiday houses	0,1	0,8	2,6	1,6	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	55,88
Subsidised Housing	5,9	4,0	6,3	1,7	0,8	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,4	2,5	51,7
Cooperative Housing	4,1	6,5	3,1	1,1	1,0	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,6	43,23
Private rental	0,6	2,1	2,6	1,4	1,5	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	57,02
Manufacturing and Manual Industries	0,4	0,2	1,3	0,2	0,1	0,1	-	0,0	0,0	0,1	55,87
Office and Business	0,7	2,5	4,7	2,4	1,4	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,3	1,2	62,27
Agricultural properties	0,8	2,0	2,9	0,9	0,5	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,2	51,66
Properties for social and cultural purposes	0,3	0,8	1,7	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	50,98
Other	-	0,0	0,0	0,0	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,64
Total	16,4	39,9	64,2	35,5	37,5	15,3	5,0	3,6	3,1	11,5	60,0

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	2,3	13,9	26,0	17,2	21,2	9,1	2,6	1,8	1,4	4,4	
Holiday houses	1,9	14,3	44,0	27,3	7,0	1,7	1,5	0,5	0,5	1,4	
Subsidised Housing	26,8	18,1	28,5	7,8	3,4	0,7	0,6	1,2	1,6	11,3	
Cooperative Housing	23,7	37,6	18,0	6,6	5,8	2,3	1,0	0,6	1,0	3,3	
Private rental	6,8	22,7	28,4	14,7	16,3	4,3	2,6	1,3	1,0	2,3	
Manufacturing and Manual Industries	17,6	10,0	53,1	8,4	2,9	2,1	0,0	0,4	0,4	4,6	
Office and Business	5,1	18,0	33,5	16,9	10,2	2,6	2,0	1,6	2,1	8,2	
Agricultural properties	10,9	26,7	37,7	11,7	6,1	2,1	1,2	0,8	0,1	2,8	
Properties for social and cultural purposes	7,2	22,8	49,6	11,0	2,9	1,7	2,0	0,3	0,9	1,4	
Other	0,0	28,6	42,9	14,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	
Total	7,1	17,2	27,7	15,3	16,2	6,6	2,1	1,5	1,3	5,0	



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	62,8	27,0	8,1	24,8	27,1		149,7
Holiday houses	0,4	2,9	0,7	0,9	1,1		5,9
Subsidised Housing	6,8	3,2	1,9	5,4	4,9		22,1
Cooperative Housing	12,7	1,0	0,6	1,8	1,2		17,2
Private rental	3,3	0,7	0,6	2,7	1,7	0,3	9,3
Manufacturing and Manual Industries	0,2	0,2	0,5	0,4	1,0		2,4
Office and Business	6,7	1,5	0,9	2,8	2,2	0,0	14,1
Agricultural properties	0,5	1,6	0,8	1,3	3,3		7,6
Properties for social and cultural purposes	1,0	0,6	0,4	0,7	0,8		3,5
Other	0,0	0,0	-	0,0	0,0		0,1
Total	94,4	38,7	14,5	40,9	43,2	0,3	231,9

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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fixed-rate to maturity	36,7	1,2	0,0	1,3	2,5	-	1,1	2,1	0,0	0,0	44,9
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	0,6	0,0	-	0,0	0,1	-	0,1	0,0	-	-	0,9
- rate fixed > 5 years	1,9	0,1	0,0	1,8	0,4	0,2	1,5	0,1	0,0	-	6,1
Money market based loans	0,0	-	0,0	0,4	0,9	0,1	2,6	1,5	0,1	-	5,7
Non Capped floaters	0,3	0,0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,3
Capped floaters	2,7	0,1	-	0,0	0,0	-	-	0,0	-	-	2,8
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	42,1	1,4	0,0	3,6	3,9	0,3	5,4	3,7	0,2	0,0	60,7

*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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Fixed-rate to maturity	104,9	4,4	22,0	13,3	5,1	2,0	7,6	3,6	3,2	0,1	166,0
Fixed-rate shorter period than maturity (ARM's etc.)											
- rate fixed ≤ 1 year	0,0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,0
- rate fixed > 1 and ≤ 3 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- rate fixed > 3 and ≤ 5 years	0,3	0,0	-	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	-	-	0,4
- rate fixed > 5 years	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,1	-	1,3
Money market based loans	-	-	0,0	-	0,2	0,1	0,8	0,2	0,0	-	1,3
Non Capped floaters	0,3	0,0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,3
Capped floaters	1,7	0,1	-	0,0	0,0	-	0,0	0,0	0,0	-	1,8
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	107,6	4,5	22,1	13,6	5,4	2,1	8,7	3,9	3,3	0,1	171,1

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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Fixed-rate to maturity	141,6	5,5	22,1	14,6	7,6	2,0	8,7	5,7	3,2	0,1	210,9
Fixed-rate shorter period than maturity (ARM's etc.)											
- rate fixed ≤ 1 year	0,0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,0
- rate fixed > 1 and ≤ 3 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- rate fixed > 3 and ≤ 5 years	0,9	0,0	-	0,0	0,1	-	0,2	0,0	-	-	1,3
- rate fixed > 5 years	2,3	0,1	0,0	2,1	0,5	0,2	1,8	0,2	0,1	-	7,4
Money market based loans	0,0	-	0,0	0,4	1,1	0,2	3,5	1,7	0,2	-	7,0
Non Capped floaters	0,5	0,0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,6
Capped floaters	4,3	0,2	-	0,1	0,0	-	0,0	0,0	0,0	-	4,6
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	149,7	5,9	22,1	17,2	9,3	2,4	14,1	7,6	3,5	0,1	231,8

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	14,3	0,5	0,0	0,3	0,9	0,3	1,1	0,4	0,1	0,0	18,0
≥ 12 - < 24 months	18,7	0,8	0,4	0,8	1,5	0,3	1,1	0,7	0,4	0,0	24,7
≥ 24 - < 36 months	10,6	0,4	1,0	0,6	0,4	0,1	0,5	0,4	0,1	0,0	14,1
≥ 36 - < 60 months	38,5	1,7	2,1	1,4	0,9	0,2	1,2	0,8	0,2	-	46,9
≥ 60 months	67,6	2,4	18,6	14,2	5,6	1,5	10,1	5,4	2,6	0,0	128,2
Total	149,7	5,9	22,1	17,2	9,3	2,4	14,1	7,6	3,5	0,1	231,9

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
≥ 1 - < 3 Years	0,1	-	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-	0,0	-	-	0,1
≥ 3 - < 5 Years	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	-	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	-	0,5
≥ 5 - < 10 Years	5,7	0,4	0,6	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,5	0,2	0,1	0,0	8,1
≥ 10 - < 20 Years	30,9	1,4	6,0	2,4	1,2	1,9	5,8	0,9	1,0	0,0	51,5
≥ 20 Years	112,6	4,1	15,5	14,5	8,0	0,3	7,7	6,5	2,3	0,1	171,5
Total	149,6	5,9	22,1	17,2	9,3	2,4	14,1	7,6	3,5	0,1	231,7

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	0,60	-	0,15	0,32	0,24	0,07	0,19	-	0,02	1,00	0,20

Note: 90-days arrear as of Q1 2013 (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	0,66	0,32	0,66	0,89	0,28	0,40	-	1,45	1,85	0,49

Note: 90-days arrear as of Q1 2013 (See definition in table X1)
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	0,07	0,17	0,40	0,48	0,30	0,30	0,29	0,29	0,92	0,92	0,28
60-69.9 per cent LTV	0,03	0,06	0,40	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,10	0,04	-	-	0,45
70-79.9 per cent LTV	0,06	0,01	0,11	0,02	0,02	0,66	0,28	0,28	0,92	0,92	0,41
80-89.9 per cent LTV	0,09	0,03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,69
90-100 per cent LTV	0,00	-	-	0,05	-	-	0,01	0,20	-	-	0,50
>100 per cent LTV	0,02	0,05	0,53	0,11	0,04	0,84	0,11	0,11	-	-	2,72

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	73,78	3,74	-	5,12	15,52	0,35	32,35	5,65	2,35	0,14	139,00

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, %	0,02	0,02	-	0,02	0,03	-	0,03	0,01	0,02	0,03	0,02

Procent of gennemsnitlig restværd

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.	Property which primary purpose is owner occupation is characterised as residential. Whereas properties primarily used for commercial purposes are classified as commercial (cf. below).	
Describe when you classify a property as commercial?	The Danish FSA sets guidelines for the grouping of property in categories. Examples of application of which classifies property as commercial are:	<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 	
E.g.: Private rental, Manufacturing and Manual Industries, Offices and Business, Agriculture.			
NPL (Non-performing loans)			
Describe how you define NPLs	A loan is categorised as non-performing when a borrower neglects a payment failing to pay instalments and / or interests.	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.	For commercial bank CB issuers NPL's are eligible assets in the cover pool. Asset substitution i not allowed for specialised mortgage banks, hence loans in foreclosure are part of the cover pool.	
Are loans in foreclosure procedure part of eligible assets in cover pool?	For commercial bank CB issuers loans in foreclosure procedure are eligible assets in 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?	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 (NA for some issuers)
--------------------------------------	--

Guaranteed loans (if part of the cover pool)
 How are the loans guaranteed?
 Please provide details of guarantors

Loan-to-Value (LTV)	Legal framework for valuation and LTV calculation follow the rules of the Danish FSA, Bekendtgørelse nr. 687 af 20. juni 2007.																																																																																										
Describe the method on which your LTV calculation is based	<p>The publication contains two different ways to monitor LTV. One where loans are distributed continuously and one where they are distributed discretely.</p> <p>In both tables the fair value of the loans are distributed into predefined LTV bracket intervals. Table M4a/b4a and M4b/B4b displays the loans continuously. Table M4c/B4c and M4d/B4d displays the loans discretely.</p> <p>The continuous table(M4a/b4a and M4b/B4b) distributes the loans from the start ltv of the loan to the marginal ltv. This means that, if the loan is first rank, it is distributed proportionally by bracket size from 0 to the marginal ltv into the predefined brackets. If the loans has prior liens, it is distributed from the marginal ltv of the prior liens to the marginal ltv of the loan under consideration.</p> <p>The discrete table (M4c/b4c and M4d/B4d) distributes the total fair value of each loan into a single ltv bracket, according to the marginal ltv of the loan under consideration. Average LTV is weighted by loan balance categorised by property type.</p> <p>Example 1a below shows a case where the loan is first rank and distributed continuously. Example 1b shows the case where the loans has prior liens and distributed continuously. Example 2 below shows the discrete distribution of a loan.</p>																																																																																										
Frequency of collateral valuation for the purpose of calculating the LTV	<p>Example 1a</p> <p><u>Explanation</u></p> <p>Example of a proportionally distribution into LTV brackets for a loan with LTV of 75 pct and a loan size of 1 million and no prior liens.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="10" style="text-align: center;">Loan-to-value (distribution continuously)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>0-19.9</th> <th>20-39.9</th> <th>40-59.9</th> <th>60-69.9</th> <th>70-79.9</th> <th>80-84.9</th> <th>85-89.9</th> <th>90-94.9</th> <th>95-100</th> <th>>100</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>266.667</td> <td>266.667</td> <td>266.667</td> <td>133.333</td> <td>66.667</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Example 1b</p> <p><u>Explanation</u></p> <p>Example of a continuous distribution into LTV brackets for a loan with LTV of 75 and a loan size of 1 million with prior liens consisting of a loan with a LTV of 40 pct.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="10" style="text-align: center;">Loan-to-value (distribution continuously)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>0-19.9</th> <th>20-39.9</th> <th>40-59.9</th> <th>60-69.9</th> <th>70-79.9</th> <th>80-84.9</th> <th>85-89.9</th> <th>90-94.9</th> <th>95-100</th> <th>>100</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>571.429</td> <td>285.714</td> <td>142.857</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Example 2</p> <p><u>Explanation</u></p> <p>Example of discrete ("Sidste krone") distribution into LTV brackets for a loan with LTV of 75 and a loan size of 1 million In this example the 1.000.000 is distributed into the 70-79.9 interval because the LTV of the total loan is 75</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="10" style="text-align: center;">Loan-to-value (discrete/"Sidste krone" distribution)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>0-19.9</th> <th>20-39.9</th> <th>40-59.9</th> <th>60-69.9</th> <th>70-79.9</th> <th>80-84.9</th> <th>85-89.9</th> <th>90-94.9</th> <th>95-100</th> <th>>100</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>1.000.000</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Loan-to-value (distribution continuously)										0-19.9	20-39.9	40-59.9	60-69.9	70-79.9	80-84.9	85-89.9	90-94.9	95-100	>100	266.667	266.667	266.667	133.333	66.667	-	-	-	-	-	Loan-to-value (distribution continuously)										0-19.9	20-39.9	40-59.9	60-69.9	70-79.9	80-84.9	85-89.9	90-94.9	95-100	>100	-	-	571.429	285.714	142.857	-	-	-	-	-	Loan-to-value (discrete/"Sidste krone" distribution)										0-19.9	20-39.9	40-59.9	60-69.9	70-79.9	80-84.9	85-89.9	90-94.9	95-100	>100	-	-	-	-	1.000.000	-	-	-	-	-
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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)
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	Issuers senior unsecured liabilities targeted to finance OC- and LTV-ratio requirements in cover pool
Tier 2 capital	Subordinated debt
Additional tier 1 capital (e.g. hybrid core capital)	Hybrid Tier 1 capital (perpetual debt instruments).
Core tier 1 capital	Equity capital and retained earnings.

General explanation	General practice in Danish market	The issuer can elaborate on the applied balance principle. E.g. describe if stricter practice is applied than required by law
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 SDR0, 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 residential 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 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 education, kindergartens, 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 type was introduced
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 cap
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.

Further information	Link or information
In 2014 the Danish covered bond legislation was changes in order to address refinancing risk. Please find information på following link	http://www.realkredittraadet.dk/Default.aspx?ID=2926