

Individual solvency need at end-June 2020

The Bank's calculation method and model for calculating the individual solvency need are unchanged compared with end-December 2019.

Methodology for calculating the individual solvency need ratio

Towards the end of 2012, amendments to the Danish Financial Business Act were adopted, the effect being that the individual solvency need ratio (the Pillar 2 capital requirement) was redefined so as to serve as an add-on to the 8% requirement. To follow up on the amendments, the Danish FSA issued new guidelines specifying the requirements regarding an adequate total capital and the solvency need ratio, based on the 8+ method.

The 8+ approach is based on the statutory minimum capital requirement of 8.0% of the total risk exposure amount (Pillar 1) plus add-ons for risks and matters not fully reflected in the calculation of the total risk exposure amount. In other words, ordinary risks are assumed to be covered by the 8% requirement, and, consequently, a position has to be taken on the extent to which an institution has additional risks that necessitate an add-on to the solvency need ratio (Pillar 2).

In the guidelines issued by the Danish FSA, benchmarks have been introduced within a number of risk areas determining when the FSA basically finds that Pillar 1 is insufficient, and that an add-on to the solvency need ratio is required. In addition, to the extent possible methods have been introduced for calculating the amount of the add-on within the individual risk areas.

The Bank's calculation method follows the guidelines issued by the Danish FSA and is based on an assessment of the Bank's risks within the following ten key areas, of which the first nine are directly addressed in the guidelines.

1. Earnings
2. Growth in lending
3. Credit risks
4. Market risks
5. Liquidity risk
6. Operational risk
7. Leverage
8. Regulatory maturity of capital instruments
9. Large institutions – sensitivity matrix for borrower's interest rate risk
10. Other risks

The impact of the individual areas on the capital need has been calculated directly using the methods designated by the Danish FSA in its guidelines, and by making supplementary calculations. Management has made an estimate in selected risk areas.

Management believes that the risk factors included in the model cover all the risk areas that Management is required by legislation to take into account when calculating the solvency need as well as the risks Management believes the Bank has assumed.

Individual solvency need

The adequate own funds at end-June 2020 have been calculated at DKK 5,303 million, which is DKK 66 million less than at end-March 2020.

The Group's total risk exposure amount fell from DKK 56.5 billion in March 2020 to DKK 54.6 billion at end-June 2020, and the solvency need ratio is 9.7.

Solvency need broken down by risk area

End-June 2020

Risk area	Group	Group	Parent	Parent
	Adequate own funds DKKm	Solvency need ratio %	Adequate own funds DKKm	Solvency need ratio %
Credit risks	3,800	7.0	3,805	7.0
Market risks	760	1.4	760	1.4
Operational risk	663	1.2	661	1.2
Other risks	81	0.1	81	0.1
Any add-on. if required by law	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	5,303	9.7	5,307	9.7

Excess coverage relative to statutory requirement

At end-June 2020, the Group's capital ratio stood at 20.2%, corresponding to an excess coverage of 7.5 percentage points relative to the individual solvency need plus the regulatory buffers and less tier 2 capital which exceeds the threshold values for inclusion in the excess coverage. At end-June 2020, the regulatory buffers represented 3.0%.

Excess capital coverage relative to statutory requirement

End-June 2020

	Group	Parent
Own funds. DKKm	11,027	11,027
Adequate own funds. DKKm	5,303	5,307
Combined buffer requirement. DKKm	1,642	1,643
Adequate capital requirement. DKKm	6,945	6,950
Capital that may not be included in the excess coverage. DKKm	0	0
Excess coverage. DKKm	4,082	4,077
Capital. %	20.2	20.2
Individual solvency need. %	9.7	9.7
Combined buffer requirement. %	3.0	3.0
Total capital requirement. %	12.7	12.7
Excess coverage. % points	7.5	7.5

In monetary terms, the Group had an excess capital coverage of DKK 4.1 billion at end-June 2020.