Individual solvency need at end-June 2021

The Bank's calculation method and model for calculating the individual solvency need are unchanged compared with the annual risk report at end-December 2020. This report supplements the annual risk report with quarterly information on own funds and individual solvency need ratio in accordance with Article 438(b) of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 of 26 June 2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms.

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 requirement of 8% 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 per cent requirement, and the question to consider is whether a bank is exposed to other risks that necessitate an increase in the solvency need (pillar II).

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
   - Credit risk attaching to large customers in financial difficulty
   - Concentration risk: Individual customers
   - Concentration risk: Industries
   - Concentration, collateral
   - Concentration, geography
   - Other credit risks
4. Market risks
   - Interest rate risk
   - Equity risk
   - Foreign exchange risk
   - Credit spread risk
5. Liquidity risk
6. Operational risk
7. Leverage
8. Regulatory maturity of capital instruments
9. Large corporates – sensitivity matrix for borrower interest-rate risk
10. Other risks
    - The Bank's business profile
    - Strategic risk
    - Reputational risks
    - Properties
    - IFRS9 transitional arrangement phase-out
    - Deduction in own funds for non-performing exposures

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 2021 have been calculated at DKK 6,008 million, which is DKK 146 million higher than at end-March 2021.

The Group's total risk exposure amount rose from DKK 60.6 billion in March 2021 to DKK 62.6 billion at end-June 2021, and the solvency need ratio is 9.6%.

Solvency need broken down by risk area

At 30 June 2021

	Group		Parent	
	Adequate own funds	Solvency need ratio	Adequate own funds	Solvency need ratio
Risk area	DKKm	%	DKKm	%
Credit risks	4,334	6.9	4,340	6.9
Markets risks	876	1.4	876	1.4
Operational risk	699	1.1	698	1.1
Other risks	98	0.2	98	0.2
Any add-on if required by law	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	**6,008**	**9.6**	**6,012**	**9.6**

Excess coverage relative to statutory requirements

At end-June 2021, the Group's capital ratio stood at 19.3%, corresponding to an excess coverage of 6.1 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 2021, the regulatory buffers represented 3.5%.

Excess capital coverage relative to statutory requirement

At 30 June 2021

	Group	Parent
Own funds. DKKm	12,059	12,059
Adequate own funds. DKKm	6,008	6,012
Combined buffer requirement. DKKm	2,193	2,195
Adequate capital requirement. DKKm	8,201	8,208
Capital that may not be included in the excess coverage. DKKm	62	59
Excess coverage. DKKm	3,797	3,792
Capital. %	19.3	19.2
Individual solvency need. %	9.6	9.6
Combined buffer requirement. %	3.5	3.5
Total capital requirement. %	13.1	13.1
Excess coverage. % points	6.1	6.0

In monetary terms, the Group had an excess capital coverage of DKK 3.8 billion at end-June 2021.