Danske Bank Group

Interim report – first half 2025

Danske Bank

Contents

Management's report

Financial highlights - Danske Bank Group 3
Executive summary 4
Strategy execution 5
Sustainability 7
Financial review 8

Personal Customers 15
Business Customers 17
Large Corporates & Institutions 19
Danica 22
Northern Ireland 24
Group Functions 26

Definition of alternative performance measures 28

Financial statements

Financial statements – Danske Bank Group 29
Income statement 30
Statement of comprehensive income 30
Balance sheet 31
Statement of capital 32
Cash flow statement 34
Notes 35

Financial statements – Danske Bank A/S 64
Income statement 65
Statement of comprehensive income 65
Balance sheet 66
Statement of capital 67
Notes 68

Statements

Statement by the management 71
Independent auditor's review report 72

Supplementary information 73

Financial highlights - Danske Bank Group

Income statement

(DKK millions)	First half 2025	First half 2024	Index 25/24	Q2 2025	Q1 2025	Index Q2/Q1	Q2 2024	Index 25/24	Full year 2024
Net interest income	18,083	18,287	99	9,063	9,020	100	9,145	99	36,697
Net fee income	7,066	7,074	100	3,409	3,658	93	3,698	92	14,912
Net trading income	1,736	1,377	126	854	882	97	608	140	2,668
Net income from insurance business	714	949	75	513	201	255	457	112	1,387
Other income	316	324	98	147	170	86	147	100	741
Total income	**27,917**	**28,011**	**100**	**13,985**	**13,931**	**100**	**14,055**	**100**	**56,405**
Operating expenses	12,670	12,818	99	6,379	6,291	101	6,481	98	25,736
of which resolution fund, bank tax etc.	156	454	34	84	72	117	209	40	906
Profit before loan impairment charges	**15,247**	**15,193**	**100**	**7,606**	**7,641**	**100**	**7,574**	**100**	**30,669**
Loan impairment charges	266	-99	-	217	50	-	-200	-	-543
Profit before tax	**14,980**	**15,292**	**98**	**7,390**	**7,591**	**97**	**7,774**	**95**	**31,212**
Tax	3,770	3,824	99	1,936	1,834	106	1,936	100	7,583
Net profit	**11,211**	**11,468**	**98**	**5,454**	**5,757**	**95**	**5,839**	**93**	**23,629**

Ratios and key figures

	First half 2025	First half 2024	Index 25/24	Q2 2025	Q1 2025	Index Q2/Q1	Q2 2024	Index 25/24	Full year 2024
Dividend per share (DKK)*	-	7.5		-	-		7.5		28.7
Earnings per share (DKK)	13.5	13.4		6.6	6.9		6.8		27.9
Return on avg. total equity (% p.a.)	13.0	13.1		12.7	13.3		13.3		13.4
Net interest income as % p.a. of loans and deposits	1.3	1.3		1.3	1.3		1.3		1.3
Cost/income ratio (C/I), (%)	45.4	45.8		45.6	45.2		46.1		45.6
Total capital ratio (%)	22.4	22.5		22.4	22.9		22.5		22.4
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (%)	18.7	18.5		18.7	18.4		18.5		17.8
Share price (end of period) (DKK)	258.3	207.5		258.3	225.1		207.5		203.7
Book value per share (DKK)	209.6	209.8		209.6	203.8		209.8		210.7
Full-time-equivalent staff (end of period)	20,204	20,079	101	20,204	20,046	101	20,079	101	19,916

Balance sheet (end of period)

(DKK millions)	First half 2025	First half 2024**	Index 25/24	Q2 2025	Q1 2025	Index Q2/Q1	Q2 2024**	Index 25/24	Full year 2024
Due from credit institutions and central banks	189,378	254,350	74	189,378	233,630	81	254,350	74	182,113
Repo loans	348,991	340,108	103	348,991	360,367	97	340,108	103	384,049
Loans	1,725,662	1,650,498	105	1,725,662	1,709,470	101	1,650,498	105	1,674,680
Trading portfolio assets	522,660	454,509	115	522,660	513,889	102	454,509	115	531,831
Investment securities	281,944	273,642	103	281,944	283,793	99	273,642	103	269,118
Insurance assets	540,921	522,846	103	540,921	530,864	102	522,846	103	548,912
Other assets	130,076	223,118	58	130,076	126,844	103	223,118	58	125,339
Total assets	**3,739,632**	**3,719,072**	**101**	**3,739,632**	**3,758,856**	**99**	**3,719,072**	**101**	**3,716,042**
Due to credit institutions and central banks	72,324	76,876	94	72,324	83,560	87	76,876	94	84,454
Repo deposits	309,274	233,519	132	309,274	244,627	126	233,519	132	209,057
Deposits	1,073,580	1,043,668	103	1,073,580	1,099,373	98	1,043,668	103	1,094,635
Bonds issued by Realkredit Danmark	731,421	730,638	100	731,421	747,551	98	730,638	100	744,495
Other issued bonds	346,764	356,660	97	346,764	358,515	97	356,660	97	334,751
Trading portfolio liabilities	335,176	356,186	94	335,176	369,106	91	356,186	94	357,507
Insurance liabilities	527,291	506,832	104	527,291	509,341	104	506,832	104	529,793
Other liabilities	137,070	199,586	69	137,070	137,813	99	199,586	69	144,866
Subordinated debt	33,962	37,052	92	33,962	39,540	86	37,052	92	40,798
Total equity	172,771	178,055	97	172,771	169,430	102	178,055	97	175,687
Total liabilities and equity	**3,739,632**	**3,719,072**	**101**	**3,739,632**	**3,758,856**	**99**	**3,719,072**	**101**	**3,716,042**

* Total dividend for 2024 of DKK 28.70 per share comprises DKK 7.50 per share that was paid in connection with the interim report for the first half of 2024, the special dividend of DKK 6.50 per share paid in December 2024 following completion of the divestment of the personal customer business in Norway as well as a dividend of DKK 9.35 per share for the second half of 2024 and extraordinary dividend of DKK 5.35 per share that was paid out on 25 March 2025.
** Comparative information for H1 2024 has been restated as described in note G2(b).

Executive summary

In the first half-year, Danske Bank delivered a solid result, generating a net profit of DKK 11.2 billion and a return on equity of 13.0%. This result is in line with our expectations and was driven by a steady development in total income and a stable cost development. In the second quarter, our financial performance held up well, however, fee income related to capital markets and investment activity was impacted by lower activity due to market volatility. Credit quality also remained strong with a low level of loan impairments for the first half-year of DKK 266 million.

We continue to successfully execute and deliver on our strategic priorities in key growth areas. This includes being able to support our customers in an increasingly uncertain and volatile market, especially in the second quarter, thanks to our well-capitalised balance sheet and expert advisory solutions.

Additionally, the macroeconomic environment in which we operate is relatively robust, and the Nordic economies continue to show overall resilience. Key economic data, such as high employment and lower interest rates, continued to be supportive in the second quarter. This has not, however, translated into better consumer sentiment as personal customers remain cautious.

According to the latest macroeconomic outlook by Danske Bank Research we continue to expect a robust economy with high employment and relatively high growth, particularly in Denmark.

In terms of strategy execution, we continued to successfully deliver on our strategy towards the targets laid out in Forward '28. In our large corporates franchise, growth outside Denmark is continuing. For our retail customers, we enhanced the home purchase journey and our competitive product offerings. We also saw further momentum in our private banking unit.

Across the Group, new technologies are being implemented, with for instance a GenAI tool that helps advisers improve the customer experience.

Capital and funding

Danske Bank's underlying business is strong, our asset and liability management is prudent, and our capital and liquidity positions continue to be solid, with significant buffers well above regulatory requirements. At the end of June 2025, our liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) stood at 160% (31 December 2024: 167%), with an LCR reserve of DKK 551 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 560 billion), and our net stable funding ratio stood at 121% (31 December 2024: 118%).

The CET1 capital ratio was 18.7% (31 December 2024: 17.8%).

Share buy-back programme

At the end of the second quarter of 2025, Danske Bank had bought back around 7.8 million shares for a total purchase amount of DKK 1.8 billion (see Company announcement no. 32 2025) of the planned DKK 5.0 billion share buy-back programme.

Financials

Danske Bank delivered a net profit of DKK 11,211 million in the first half of 2025, down 2% from the same period last year. Resilient net interest income combined with good customer activity supported the financial result for the period.

Net interest income decreased 1% to DKK 18,083 million due to lower deposit margins as a result of lower market rates, with the decrease being partly offset by increased lending activity and interest rate risk management income from hedging and bond portfolios.

Net fee income was stable relative to the level in the same period last year and amounted to DKK 7,066 million, as continually strong customer activity combined with our focused strategy had a positive effect on most types of fee income.

Net trading income increased 26% to DKK 1,736 million. Income in the first half of 2025 was driven mainly by higher secondary customer activity and positive market value adjustments of cross-currency swaps.

Net income from insurance business decreased 25% relative to the level in the first half of 2024 and amounted to DKK 714 million. The decrease was due primarily to the adverse effect of a strengthening of provisions of DKK 220 million related to legacy life insurance products in run-off, with the effect being partly offset by an adjustment of accrued interest income.

Operating expenses decreased 1% relative to the level in the first half of 2024 and amounted to DKK 12,670 million. We are on track to end the year in line with our full-year guidance. The decrease was affected by the discontinuation of payments to the Danish Resolution Fund.

Loan impairment charges reflect overall stable credit quality, despite the uncertain macroeconomic landscape, and were low in the first half of 2025, amounting to DKK 266 million. We continue to apply significant post-model adjustments related to the elevated geopolitical and macroeconomic risks and remain watchful of any possible credit deterioration.

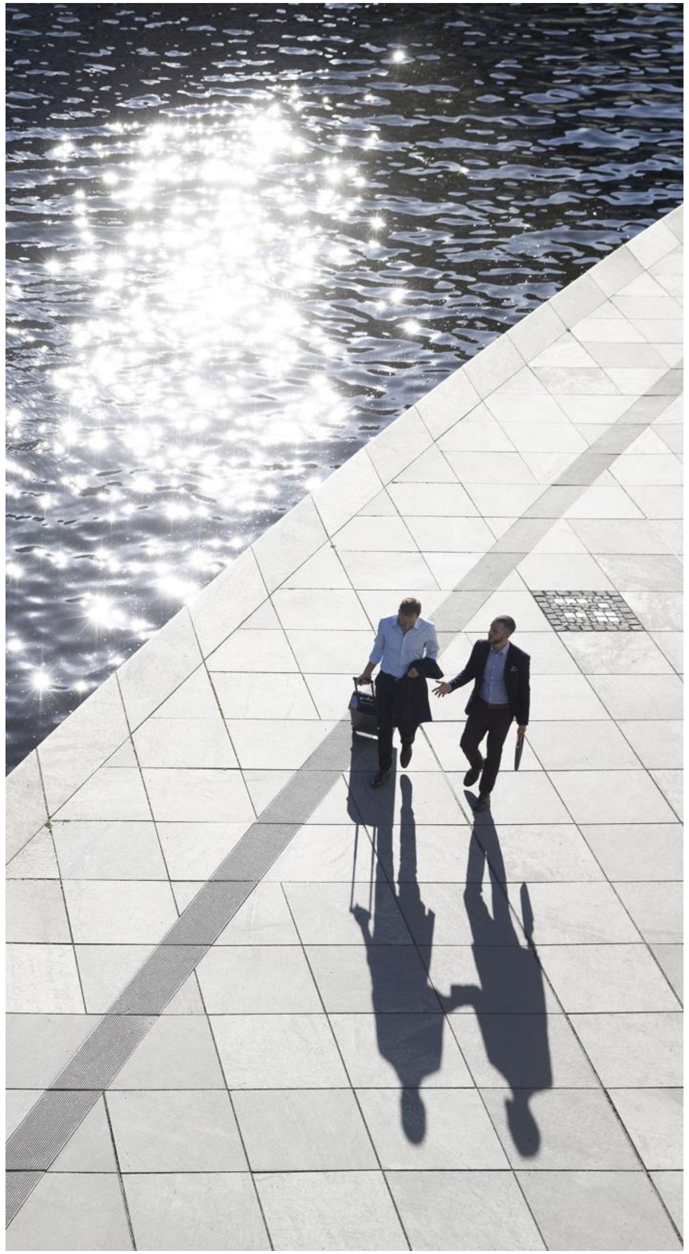
Outlook for 2025

We continue to expect total income to be slightly lower in 2025 than in 2024, driven by lower, albeit resilient, net interest income. Core banking income to be supported by our focus on fee income and our continued efforts to drive the commercial momentum and growth in line with our financial targets for 2026. Income from trading and insurance activities will be subject to financial market conditions.

We expect operating expenses in 2025 to be up to DKK 26 billion, reflecting our focus on cost management, and cost/income target for 2026.

Loan impairment charges are expected to be around DKK 1 billion as a result of continued strong credit quality.

We expect net profit to be in the range of DKK 21–23 billion.



Strategy execution

Following the start of the execution of Danske Bank's Forward '28 strategy in January 2024, the Group continues its efforts to strengthen its position as a leading bank in the Nordic region, with significant investments in customer offerings.

For business and institutional customers, the aim is to be a leading bank in Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Norway.

For personal and private banking customers, the strategy involves a sharpened focus in Denmark, Finland and Sweden on continuing strategic development, strengthening relations with existing customers and attracting new ones.

In addition, in January 2025, Danica launched a new commercial strategy that aims to make Danica the preferred pension provider in Denmark by 2028.

In line with the Forward '28 strategy, we are making significant investments in our four strategic areas: *Advisory*, *Digital*, *Sustainability*, and *Simple, Efficient, Secure*.

Employee engagement remains a key focus item of the Danske Bank people agenda. Biannual surveys allow employees to express their views, fostering dialogues throughout the organisation. The latest Culture & Engagement survey reflects a positive trend, with engagement levels reaching 78%, marking an improvement and a continually upward trend and placing Danske Bank in the top 25% of comparable companies. Additionally, we achieved a remarkable participation rate of 95%, demonstrating strong commitment among the employees.

Since the start of 2024, we have seen strong progress and early proof points across our digital, data and AI and technology transformation agendas, and that trend continued in the first half of 2025.

We are executing our digital and technology transformation at pace, further enhancing our customer offerings while moving to the latest technology, increasing productivity and reducing costs.

We continue to add GenAI capabilities and solutions to help our employees become even more productive with the aim of delivering better service to our customers. We now have more than ten GenAI solutions available, of which almost half are enterprise tools - using GenAI at scale. The functionality of DanskeGPT, our in-house GenAI solution that had its first anniversary in April, continues to grow. GenAI tools are now utilised by over 18,000 employees and partners across the Group. Furthermore, the benefits of GenAI-powered tools in software development are boosting the productivity of our software engineers.

Our cloud migration programme continues to run ahead of schedule, with applications being moved to, and optimised on, Amazon Web Services (AWS). This transformation allows access to the comprehensive AWS ecosystem, offering scalability, innovation and advanced cloud services. We are also continuing to reduce the number of legacy applications which, together with the move to cloud, decreases both complexity and operational costs. On the cybersecurity front, we continue to strengthen our defences and remain vigilant regarding external factors.

Personal Customers

The execution of the Forward '28 strategy at Personal Customers continued at pace during the first six months of 2025. This is enabled by our focus on targeted geographies and customer segments. Our Personal Customers strategy relies on the breadth of offerings and holistic financial advice in combination with the convenience and proactivity products provided by digital solutions, which are increasingly augmented by data and AI.

During the first half of 2025, we have increased our visibility in our markets through broader marketing campaigns as well as 1:1 customer communication to establish Danske Bank as the key financial partner for new and existing customers. Marketing efforts during the year have strengthened our engagement with first-time home buyers in Denmark and Finland through our 'BoligStart' and 'Fygge' campaigns, while in Sweden, our 'En lite rakare bank' campaign broadly reinforces our position as a straight-forward bank to interact with.

A key focus of our 2024 strategic investments was our investment offering and our Private Banking business. This has resulted in a growing market share in retail investment funds in Denmark and a positive development in Private Banking in 2025.

We have put further emphasis this year on supporting homeowners and customers who are considering buying their first or second home. We have launched new offerings for first-time buyers in Finland and Denmark. We have adjusted our pricing for interest-only mortgages to support customers with home equity, and we have introduced a new housing universe in our Mobile Banking app. The housing universe gives our customers convenient access to relevant knowledge, tools and mortgage loan monitoring from their mobile devices, with advisers being only one click away.

Upskilling advisers and equipping them with better tools was a specific focus area for the first half of 2025. All advisers in Denmark have gone through training to broaden their skillset so they can provide tailored advice specific to the objectives and aspirations of a given customer and the latest economic and market developments. This approach is supported by several new tools, which include specific AI features. Together, these improvements allow advisers to hold more meetings with customers while also increasing customer satisfaction with advisory sessions (average score of 9 out of 10).

The Forward '28 strategy also emphasises making simple tasks even easier for customers. We are continuously adding new features to our mobile banking app, and we are providing easier access to support through calls, chats and chatbots when customers need help. During the first half of 2025, we significantly reduced call centre wait times through multiple enhancements, including a new call centre platform and better live-chat functionality. This, along with the many other enhancements to our mobile banking app, contributes to Danske Mobile Banking in Denmark reaching a strong satisfaction score of 8.5 out of 10.

We have also made it easier to onboard customers by strengthening our dedicated welcoming teams in each of our markets through specialised competencies and enhanced tooling. New improvements to our welcoming app, launched in Denmark in December 2024, make it possible to become a customer and access your first account in the mobile banking app in as little as six minutes (median onboarding time via the app is 12 minutes). Thousands of new customers have already downloaded and used the app.

In Denmark, we have also improved our ability to reach potential customers by expanding our collaboration with subsidiaries Danica and *home*, as well as entering into new external partnerships with Lederne and Dansk Golf Union. In Finland, new agreements with Fennia and the AKAVA Medical Association have opened access to new potential customers.

Business Customers

In the first half of 2025, we saw good progression in our Forward '28 strategy with a focus on customer acquisition and on driving profitable growth by increasing engagement with existing customers.

We continued to expand our customer base in relation to mid-corporates with advanced needs, corporates with international needs and venture-backed companies across the Nordic markets, with good progression in terms of customer inflow. This growth is enabled by the implementation of a more structured approach to customer acquisition, which has introduced proactive outreach and data-driven leads to enhance commercial performance.

In keeping with our growth ambitions, we invested in marketing to strengthen our market positioning among potential business customers across the Nordic countries by launching our 'The Nordic Business Bank' campaign.

Customer satisfaction remained high, and we are progressing towards our 2026 target of a 15% increase in mid-corporates that are highly satisfied with our advisory offering. To do so, we finalised comprehensive sales training programmes across the Nordic countries, with more than 1,000 advisers and leaders completing the trainings. The training enables them to engage more proactively with our customers and maximise value in all interactions, thus driving customer satisfaction and cross-selling. We achieved a strong 8.5 out of 10 customer satisfaction score among mid-corporates across the Nordic countries.

As Nordic businesses navigate an uncertain environment marked by challenges such as tariffs and geopolitical tensions, alongside opportunities like increased defence investments, strategic advisory has become increasingly vital. We are committed to nurturing our close relationships with our customers, ensuring that our robust advisory offerings support them in adapting to these evolving conditions.

We continue to invest in data analytics to equip our advisers with effective leads, aiming for a 5% annual growth target in everyday banking fee income. In addition, the group-wide roll-out of GenAI tools, such as Microsoft Copilot and DanskeGPT, is helping advisers become more efficient.

At Business Customers, we are committed to providing seamless and convenient banking services through digital solutions. In the first half of 2025 we launched a new version of our online banking solution District in Denmark that is tailored to small businesses. The roll out of this new District version was complemented by a new mobile app. This launch was an important step in delivering on our strong digital-first engagement model and simplifying access to self-service solutions, and we saw continued traction in District Marketplace adoption, with more products accessible for self-service and strong customer adoption rates. The new District solution will be scaled sequentially to the other Nordic markets to enhance our digital offerings.

Since the launch of the digital welcoming flow for small businesses in Denmark, we have seen good adoption, which enables fast and seamless onboarding of new customers to support our growth ambitions. Moving forward, digital onboarding will be scaled sequentially to all small businesses across our markets.

We saw keen interest in existing and new partnerships, resulting in good traction on referrals to our partners. Building on our existing partnership with the European Investment Fund (EIF) from 2024, we expanded our collaboration to further support SMEs and small mid-cap companies in all Nordic countries investing in sustainability, innovation and digitalisation. In addition, we entered into a new ESG partnership with Position Green to further support our customers in simplifying their ESG data management for strategic decision-making. The partnership spans across all four markets to enhance ESG offerings for business customers.

With the continuous progression towards the goals of our Forward '28 strategy, we have built a good foundation for increasing our momentum as we enter the second half of 2025.

Large Corporates & Institutions

At Large Corporates & Institutions, we are continuing the growth journey of our franchise outside Denmark with an ambition to onboard +40 new corporate customers. The positive momentum from 2024 has continued into 2025, and we have already established 67 new relationships since the start of Forward '28, of which 29 are in our core growth market in Sweden.

To further strengthen our position outside Denmark and capture the ancillary business from our customer portfolio, we have enhanced our presence in Sweden and Norway by hiring senior competencies. We aim to improve alignment across products, increase decision-making efficiency by utilising local expertise and enhance our presence in the markets in Norway and Sweden.

Large Corporates & Institutions and Business Customers share the ambition of strengthening and leveraging our One Corporate Bank platform. In the first half of 2025, we saw good traction, both with respect to our commercial ambitions and to the execution of our digital investments.

At Large Corporates & Institutions, we have several key initiatives driving our efforts to achieve 5% income growth in everyday banking fees, one being our focus on acquiring new house bank mandates. In this area, our robust offerings secured 15 new mandates in the first half-year. In addition, our strategic priority of systematically assessing the competitor landscape and adjusting our FX rates has enabled us to increase our competitiveness. This approach enhances customer value by allowing us to adapt to customers' evolving needs.

To advance our One Corporate Bank ambitions, we have prioritised our digital platform. This is evident in the progress of our Premium API integration agenda and the overall modernisation of our products. These strategic initiatives are essential for driving growth and enhancing the capabilities of our One Corporate Bank platform.

Lastly, we continue to see good traction in terms of deepening our relations with institutions operating in the Nordic countries. With our strong focus on diversifying our income composition from institutional customers, we have made significant strides in advancing our ambitions towards 2028 in the domain of structured lending and collateralised lending. Our focused approach has led to substantial growth in exposure and net interest income, alongside securing numerous capital mandates that reinforce our lending offerings and advisory support. Leveraged Finance, Fund Finance and Securities Finance in particular carried their strong momentum from last year into 2025.

In Capital Markets, we have strengthened our advisory capabilities by investing in our local teams in Sweden and Norway, aiming to grow our presence across Debt Capital Markets, Equity Capital Markets and M&A activities while being cognisant of the market environment. By enhancing frontline competencies and capacity, we are growing our advisory business across the Nordic region, providing tailored advisory services across sectors.

These initiatives underpin our strategic progress and momentum in increasing our support to the institutional client base and enhancing service offerings to grow our market share of the Nordic advisory business.

In Asset Management, we continue to focus on the areas in which we are best and can create the most value for our customers (such as portfolio solutions, liquid and illiquid alternative investments and selected flagship strategies). Our two new strategic partnerships with Goldman Sachs and BlackRock continue to progress. In addition, last year we took over the management of the Dansk Vækstkapital funds to further strengthen our offering within illiquid alternative investments, and in the second quarter of 2025, we launched the fourth fund under the Dansk Vækstkapital brand.

We are confident that with the progress we have made on our Forward '28 strategy during the first six months of 2025, we have built a robust foundation for continued execution.

Danica

Danica's new commercial strategy, Forward '28, took effect in January 2025 and aims to make Danica the preferred pension company in Denmark by 2028, focusing on customer satisfaction as a primary growth driver.

From a Danske Bank Group perspective, the new strategy focuses on enhancing collaboration within the Group to unlock greater commercial potential, and this has already generated an increase in sales through Danske Bank. The strategy aligns with the broader goals of the Danske Bank Group and aims to realise growth through cross-sales, thereby strengthening the bancassurance model.

From a customer perspective, the new strategy focuses on the importance of making customer interactions with Danica easy and convenient through digital solutions, comprehensive health offerings, attractive returns and quality advice.

Sustainability

Since the launch of our Forward '28 strategy, we have seen a number of key developments in the strategic context of the global sustainability agenda due to shifts in the geopolitical landscape and US policies. In Europe, a key focus is to achieve greater energy independence and strengthen competitiveness, both of which are supported by an increased supply of low-carbon energy. We maintain our focus on the sustainability transition in the Nordic and European context and remain fully committed to supporting our customers in achieving their sustainability objectives.

Sustainability offerings for personal customers

For personal customers, our Forward '28 strategy aims to enhance the customer experience whenever customers engage with us on sustainability matters. We aim to attract and retain customers by making it easy for them to make sustainable choices that are aligned with the net-zero ambition.

In the spring of 2025, Danske Bank in Finland launched loans for climate adaptation and energy-efficiency improvements. The loan offerings encourage the adoption of heating solutions that emit less CO_2e and, in most cases, are also a sound financial choice. The loans also cover other improvements that reduce energy consumption and help adapt homes to weather-related changes such as storm surges and heavy precipitation.

Furthermore, we have expanded the list of purposes that are eligible for energy improvement loans, both in Denmark and in Finland. Personal customers are now able to use loans to install battery solutions at home to store electricity when electricity prices are cheaper and when there is a surplus of solar- or wind-generated electricity.

ESG solutions for business customers

Our strategy for business customers is to support small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) with their sustainable transition through ESG advisory services, partnerships and financing. To strengthen Danske Bank's sustainability offering for business customers, we have established a partnership with the ESG software and advisory company Position Green. Through this partnership, we want to make ESG management easier for companies by offering them insights they can use in their strategic business decisions.

In May, Danske Bank and the European Investment Fund established a partnership for loan guarantees to support the growth of Nordic SMEs and small mid-caps. Danske Bank has signed a guarantee agreement with the European Investment Fund, which will ensure the availability of up to EUR 178 million in new financing earmarked for sustainability-related projects and projects in innovation and digitalisation.

Climate transition financing for large corporates

In 2025, we changed our approach to financing the climate transition of companies in high-emitting sectors that have credible transition plans. With our new approach, we are moving from solely sustainability-labelled transactions, such as green bonds and loans, to also financing the transition. We do this based on comprehensive company-level assessments of companies' transition plans, and our approach involves in-depth dialogues with customers to understand their strategies and financial needs and the provision of bespoke financing solutions.

By contributing to companies' transition activities, we facilitate growth in sectors such as power generation, heating, steel and transportation, all of which require substantial investment to decarbonise.

Green investments at Danica

Danica is contributing to the Group's sustainability efforts by committing to invest DKK 100 billion in the green transition by 2030. By June 2025, Danica had invested DKK 62 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 57.4 billion) towards reaching this target.

In addition to this, DKK 6.7 billion had been invested through the Danica Balance Responsible Choice pension solution by the end of June 2025 (31 December 2024: DKK 6.4 billion). In Danica Balance Responsible Choice, a minimum of 75% of investments must be deemed sustainable by contributing to the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

As part of our active ownership strategy, Danica engaged with 36 large target companies on climate-related issues during the first half of 2025 (31 December 2024: 27 companies).

Investments in Defence companies

Due to the current geopolitical situation, there has been an increased emphasis on strengthening the defence sector in Europe, as highlighted by the European Commission and the Danish government, alongside evolving attitudes among our investment customers towards defence shares.

This led us in February 2025 to review our exclusion lists concerning the defence sector. As a result of this review, we have removed approximately 30 companies from our exclusion lists, allowing us to invest in nearly all European defence industry companies. This adjustment follows a series of changes that we made throughout 2024 to expand our investment universe related to Defence companies by around 200 companies in total.

Focus on diversity, equity and inclusion

Within our social agenda, we view diversity, equity and inclusion as important themes. A broad representation of talented employees enables employee engagement, retention and better performance. We use targets for gender balance in leadership positions as one measure of progress. Board membership elections held at our annual general meeting resulted in a temporary decline in the gender balance of our Board of Directors, shifting from 37.5% women to 33%. This is expected to return to 37.5% by the end of 2025. Meanwhile, our Executive Leadership Team increased its representation of women from 22% to 33%.

Regulatory changes in sustainability reporting

On 26 February 2025, the European Commission published two proposals amending the Accounting Directive related to sustainability reporting as adopted through the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). Collectively, the proposals are referred to as the Omnibus I package. These include a proposal to amend the application date of the CSRD, also known as the 'stop-the-clock' proposal, and a proposal to amend the scope of application and certain reporting obligations of the CSRD. This second proposal is referred to as the 'scoping' proposal and is yet to be finalised by EU legislators.

The 'stop-the-clock' proposal postpones by two years the sustainability reporting obligation under the CSRD for three of the Group's subsidiaries that have not yet reported in line with the CSRD and that would otherwise be required to start CSRD reporting for the financial year ending 31 December 2025. The three subsidiaries are Realkredit Danmark Group, Danske Hypotek AB and Danske Mortgage Bank Plc.

Financial review

H1 2025 vs H1 2024

Net profit decreased to DKK 11,211 million (H1 2024: DKK 11,468 million), mainly as a result of slightly reduced net interest income due to lower rates, a decline in net income from insurance business, which was negatively affected by a strengthening of provisions, and an increase in loan impairment charges relative to the first half of 2024, which saw a net reversal.

Income

Net interest income decreased to DKK 18,083 million (H1 2024: DKK 18,287 million). The decrease was caused primarily by the sale of the personal customer business in Norway and a decrease in deposit margins due to lower market rates. Increased lending activity, excluding the personal customer business in Norway, and interest rate risk management income from hedging and bond portfolios had a partly offsetting effect, however.

Net fee income was stable at DKK 7,066 million (H1 2024: DKK 7,074 million). Net fee income benefited from higher everyday banking fee income and repricing actions in relation to our subscription-based service model, although the positive effect was offset by lower fee income from personal customer activities, among other things due to the sale of the personal customer business in Norway, and lower income in the second quarter due to the impact of market volatility. Also, the first half of 2024 saw a non-recurring reduction in fee expenses of DKK 102 million.

Net trading income increased to DKK 1,736 million (H1 2024: DKK 1,377 million), driven mainly by higher secondary customer activity and positive market value adjustments of cross-currency swaps.

Net income from insurance business decreased to DKK 714 million (H1 2024: DKK 949 million). The decrease was due primarily to the adverse effect of a strengthening of provisions of DKK 220 million related to legacy life insurance products in run-off. In addition, the first half of 2024 was positively affected by a reversal of provisions relating to the sale of Danica Norway in 2022.

Other income was stable at DKK 316 million (H1 2024: DKK 324 million). Other income was affected by lower income from the sale of used assets in our leasing company, although the effect was offset by lower negative valuations of holdings in associates.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses decreased to DKK 12,670 million (H1 2024: DKK 12,818 million). The decrease was due primarily to the discontinuation of payments to the Resolution Fund, which became fully funded in 2024, as well as higher capitalisation of internally developed software, although the positive effect was partly offset by higher digitalisation investments made under our Forward '28 strategy, higher bonus payments and staff costs impacted by wage inflation. We are on track to end the year in line with our full-year guidance.

The Resolution fund, bank tax etc. item stood at DKK 156 million (H1 2024: DKK 454 million) and now consists primarily of bank tax.

Loan impairment charges

Loan impairments were low in the first half of 2025, amounting to a net charge of DKK 266 million (H1 2024: net reversal of DKK 99 million).

The impairment level reflected overall stable credit quality, despite the uncertain macroeconomic landscape. We continue to apply significant post-model adjustments related to the elevated geopolitical and macroeconomic risks and remain watchful of any possible credit deterioration. The total balance of post-model adjustments has been reduced slightly since the end of 2024. The post-model adjustment addressing geopolitical tensions has increased in response to heightened geopolitical and tariff risks. Conversely, the post-model adjustment related to commercial property has decreased due to improved market conditions and lower interest rates, and the post-model adjustment related to construction has also decreased.

Loan impairment charges

	First half 2025		First half 2024	
(DKK millions)	Charges	% of net credit exposure*	Charges	% of net credit exposure*
Personal Customers	48	0.01	-178	-0.05
Business Customers	-516	-0.15	591	0.18
Large Corporates & Institutions	736	0.39	-513	-0.29
Northern Ireland	9	0.03	3	0.01
Group Functions	-11	0.34	-2	-0.20
Total	**266**	**0.03**	**-99**	**-0.01**

* Defined as net credit exposure from lending activities, excluding exposure related to credit institutions and central banks and loan commitments.

Net profit

DKK 5,454 million

for the second quarter of 2025

Q2 2025 vs Q1 2025

Net profit decreased to DKK 5,454 million (Q1 2025: DKK 5,757 million). The effects of a decrease in net fee income and an increase in loan impairment charges were partly offset by higher net income from insurance business.

- Net interest income increased to DKK 9,063 million (Q1 2025: DKK 9,020 million) due to an increase in lending activities and interest rate risk management income, although the effect was partly offset by lower deposit margins.
- Net fee income decreased to DKK 3,409 million (Q1 2025: DKK 3,658 million) due mainly to a decrease in income from financing activities and lower capital market fee and investment fee income. However, the effect was partly offset by higher everyday banking fee income.
- Net trading income was down slightly to DKK 854 million (Q1 2025: DKK 882 million). Net trading income was affected by a decline in customer activity that was partly offset by one-off income of DKK 57 million from the sale of Eksportfinans as well as Group Treasury risk management activities.
- Net income from insurance business increased to DKK 513 million (Q1 2025: DKK 201 million). The increase was driven by an improvement in the insurance service result of the health and accident business. In addition, the first quarter of 2025 was negatively affected by the strengthening of provisions related to legacy life insurance products.
- Operating expenses increased to DKK 6,379 million (Q1 2025: DKK 6,291 million) due to higher digitalisation investments made under the Forward '28 strategy.
- Loan impairments amounted to a net charge of DKK 217 million (Q1 2025: net charge of DKK 50 million). Both quarters were characterised by stable credit quality.
- Tax amounted to DKK 1,936 million (Q1 2025: DKK 1,834 million), corresponding to an effective tax rate of 26.2% (Q1 2025: 24.2%). The development was driven by tax from previous years.

Personal Customers made impairment charges, contrary to the first half of 2024, when there was a net reversal. Underlying credit quality remained stable.

Business Customers saw a net reversal in the first half of 2025, driven by reversals related to single-name exposures, as well as a reduced share of post-model adjustments related to commercial property and construction.

Large Corporates & Institutions made net impairment charges as opposed to the first half of 2024, which saw a net reversal. The charges were driven by single-name exposures and an increased allocation of post-model adjustments.

The macroeconomic scenarios have been updated and continue to indicate a trend towards normalisation. The severe downside scenario was updated in the second quarter of 2025. The scenario continues to reflect a global recession in which retaliatory tariffs and supply chain issues trigger an economic downturn and high inflation. Interest rate hikes are anticipated, though at a marginally lower level as interest rates have declined.

To address the ongoing uncertainty, an additional downside scenario has been introduced with a probability of 5% (2024: 0%), reducing the probability of the base-case scenario to 55% (2024: 60%). The weightings of the upside and severe recession scenarios remain unchanged from the end of 2024, with a probability of the upside scenario of 20% (2024: 20%) and the severe downside scenario of 20% (2024: 20%).

Tax

The tax expense of DKK 3,770 million (H1 2024: DKK 3,824 million) corresponded to an effective tax rate of 25.2% (H1 2024: 25.0%).

Lending

Lending stood at DKK 1,726 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 1,675 billion). Mortgage lending at nominal value at Realkredit Danmark amounted to DKK 794 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 795 billion).

At Personal Customers, total lending was stable at the same level as at 31 December 2024. In Denmark, Personal Customers and Private Banking saw an increase in volumes related to home finance products. Total lending saw a positive currency effect of DKK 3.5 billion relative to the end of 2024, mainly due to the appreciation of the Swedish krona.

Total lending at Business Customers was up 3%, or 2% in local currency, from the level at the end of 2024. The increase was driven partly by our activities in Norway, Finland and Sweden and the appreciation of the currencies in these countries. The currency impact on bank lending volumes in the first half of 2025 was DKK 4.0 billion relative to the level at the end of 2024. Mortgage volumes increased 2% from the level at the end of 2024.

Large Corporates & Institutions saw an increase in lending volumes of 9% from the level at the end of 2024, driven by an increase of 10% in General Banking, primarily among corporate customers in Denmark and Sweden.

In Denmark, new gross lending, excluding repo loans, amounted to DKK 121.5 billion, while new net lending amounted to DKK 25.3 billion. Lending to personal customers accounted for DKK 43.7 billion and DKK 3.0 billion, respectively, of these amounts.

Deposits

Deposits decreased slightly and amounted to DKK 1,074 billion at the end of June 2025 (31 December 2024: DKK 1,095 billion). The small decrease was driven mainly by a single corporate M&A outflow at Large Corporates & Institutions that was partly offset by an increase in Global Private Banking at Personal Customers.

Personal Customers saw a good inflow of deposit volumes, which increased 5% from the end of 2024. The increase was driven primarily by Global Private Banking and the appreciation of currencies, primarily the Swedish krona, of DKK 1 billion.

At Business Customers, deposit volumes decreased 2% relative to the level at the end of 2024. The decrease was due to single-name exposures in the commercial property segment, with the impact being partly offset by a positive currency effect of DKK 1.5 billion mainly related to the appreciation of the Swedish krona.

At Large Corporates & Institutions, deposit volumes decreased 12% in General Banking, while total deposits at Large Corporates & Institutions as a whole decreased 11%. The decrease was due primarily to a single corporate M&A outflow.

Credit exposure

Credit exposure from lending activities increased to DKK 2,463 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 2,390 billion). The increase in exposure was caused by higher deposits with central banks as well as an increase in the Public institutions exposure.

Risk Management 2024, section 3, which is available at danskebank.com/ir, provides details on Danske Bank's credit risk management.

Stage 3 loans in core segments

(DKK millions)	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
Gross exposure	32,489	32,518
Allowance account	9,652	9,058
Net exposure	**22,837**	**23,460**
Collateral (after haircut)*	18,729	19,679
Stage 3 coverage ratio (%)*	70	71
Stage 3 gross/total gross credit exposure	1.3%	1.3%

*The stage 3 coverage ratio is calculated as allowance account stage 3 exposures relative to gross stage 3 net of collateral (after haircuts).

Allowance account by business units

	30 June 2025		31 December 2024	
(DKK millions)	Accumulated impairment charges	% of credit exposure*	Accumulated impairment charges	% of credit exposure*
Personal Customers	4,644	0.69	4,674	0.70
Business Customers	10,387	1.47	10,752	1.57
Large Corporates & Institutions	4,388	1.08	3,666	0.97
Northern Ireland	749	1.11	785	1.21
Group Functions	11	-0.23	22	-0.34
Total	**20,179**	**1.09**	**19,901**	**1.11**

*Relating to lending activities

Credit quality

Credit quality remained strong in the first half of 2025 for all business units, and we remain vigilant for any possible deterioration related to the uncertainty mentioned in the loan impairment charges section above.

Total gross credit exposure in stage 3 was stable at DKK 32.5 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 32.5 billion), corresponding to 1.3% of total gross exposure. Stage 3 exposure was concentrated on personal customers, commercial property, services and construction and building materials, which combined accounted for 57% of total gross exposure in stage 3.

The allowance account amounted to 1.09% (31 December 2024: 1.11%) of credit exposure.

Interest rate risk in the banking book

Danske Bank is exposed to interest rate risk in its banking book, primarily because it holds non-maturity deposits on its balance sheet. The structural mismatch between assets that reprice in the short term and liabilities that reprice in the long term is managed using fixed income securities and derivative instruments. Previously, these derivatives were traded only to mitigate the risks associated with wholesale funding activities. In 2024, Group Treasury initiated plans to broaden the use of derivatives in a hedge accounting format to enhance the Group's management of its interest rate risk with implementation expected to begin in the first half of 2026.

The bond and derivative portfolios are designed to be counter-cyclical, aiming to stabilise the earnings stream and the economic value of equity. The hedges are structured so that only a portion matures at any given time, resulting in a highly granular reinvestment profile. Consequently, the average yields of maturing securities represent a mix of various durations, effectively addressing the structural interest rate risk mismatches that arise from offering conventional banking products across different markets.

As part of managing its interest rate risk in the banking book, the Group holds high-quality liquid bonds that are included in the calculation of the Group's liquidity coverage ratio (LCR). To ensure aligned accounting treatment across the banking book, these bonds are held at amortised cost. The carrying amount and fair value of the Group's hold-to-collect bond instruments can be seen in note G12.

Funding and liquidity

In the first half of 2025, the funding markets remained strong despite increased volatility. Following an initially sharp reaction to the introduction of increased US tariffs in April, the markets later recovered.

In the first half of 2025, the Group issued covered bonds of DKK 16.7 billion, preferred senior debt of DKK 11.9 billion, non-preferred senior debt of DKK 12.6 billion, tier 2 capital of DKK 1 billion and additional tier 1 capital of DKK 3.6 billion, thus bringing total long-term wholesale funding to DKK 45.8 billion.

All bond transactions were well received by the market.

Our strategy is to be a regular issuer in the EUR benchmark format and in the domestic USD market for preferred senior and non-preferred senior bonds in the Rule 144A format. We also maintain the strategy of securing funding directly in our main lending currencies, including NOK and SEK. The benchmark issues are expected to be supplemented by private placements of bonds.

From time to time, we will issue in GBP, JPY, CHF and other currencies when market conditions allow. Issuance plans for subordinated debt in either the additional tier 1 or tier 2 formats will depend on balance sheet growth and redemptions on the one hand and our capital targets on the other. Any issuance of subordinated debt may cover part of our funding need. Note G7 provides more information about bond issues in the first half of 2025.

Danske Bank's liquidity position remained robust. At the end of June 2025, our liquidity coverage ratio stood at 160% (31 December 2024: 167%), with an LCR reserve of DKK 551 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 560 billion), and our net stable funding ratio was 121%.

At the end of June 2025, the total nominal value of outstanding long-term funding, excluding debt issued by Realkredit Danmark, was DKK 339 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 333 billion).

Capital ratios and requirements

At the end of June 2025, the Group's total capital ratio was 22.4% (31 December 2024: 22.4%) and its CET1 capital ratio was 18.7% (31 December 2024: 17.8%). The movement in the capital ratios in the first half of 2025 was primarily attributable to an increase in net profit after dividends. The total capital ratio was primarily affected by net redemptions of additional tier 1 and tier 2 capital.

During the first half of 2025, the total REA decreased by approximately DKK 9 billion, due mainly to a decline in the REA for credit risk, which was partially offset by increases in the REAs for market risk and operational risk.

Danske Bank's capital management policies are based on the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). In this process, Danske Bank determines its solvency need ratio. The solvency need ratio consists of the 8% minimum capital requirement under Pillar I and an individual capital add-on under Pillar II.

At the end of June 2025, the Group's solvency need ratio was 11.1%, a minor decrease of 0.1 percentage points from the level at the end of 2024.

A combined buffer requirement (CBR) applies to financial institutions in addition to the solvency need ratio. At the end of June 2025, the Group's CBR was 8.2%, a slight increase of 0.1 percentage points from the level at the end of 2024.

Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities

The Danish FSA sets the MREL at two times the solvency need plus one time the SIFI buffer, the capital conservation buffer and the systemic risk buffer. Furthermore, the CBR must be met in addition to the MREL. In the annual MREL decision from the Danish FSA, the (backward-looking) MREL was set at 27.5% of the total REA adjusted for Realkredit Danmark, while the subordination requirement has been set at 29.5 % of the total REA adjusted for Realkredit Danmark.

From the third quarter of 2025, excess subordinated funds will, all else equal, decrease by approximately DKK 15 billion as Realkredit Danmark's debt buffer requirement will be deducted from subordinated funds. The overall MREL funds will remain unchanged.

At the end of June 2025, the point-in-time requirement including the CBR was equivalent to DKK 238 billion, or 36.6% of the total REA adjusted for Realkredit Danmark. Taking the deduction of capital and debt buffer requirements for Realkredit Danmark into account, MREL-eligible liabilities amounted to DKK 283 billion. In addition, an MREL of 6% of the leverage ratio exposure (LRE) is in place. The LRE-based requirement equalled 24.0% of the total REA adjusted for Realkredit Danmark.

Capital ratios and requirements

(% of the total REA)	30 June 2025
Capital ratios	
CET1 capital ratio	18.7
Total capital ratio	22.4
Capital requirements (incl. buffers)	
CET1 requirement	14.6
- portion from countercyclical buffer	2.0
- portion from capital conservation buffer	2.5
- portion from systemic risk buffer	0.7
- portion from SIFI buffer	3.0
Solvency need ratio	11.1
Total capital requirement*	**19.3**
Buffer to requirement	
CET1 capital	4.1
Total capital	3.0

* The total capital requirement consists of the solvency need ratio and the combined buffer requirement.

MREL requirement and eligible funds (30 June 2025)

DKK billions (% of total REA)

Note: The requirement and eligible funds are adjusted for Realkredit Danmark's capital and debt buffer requirements.

Leverage ratio

At the end of June 2025, the Group's leverage ratio was 4.7%.

Capital targets and capital distribution

The CET1 capital ratio target was kept at above 16% and ensures a sufficiently prudent buffer in relation to the capital requirement. Danske Bank fully meets this capital target.

The Board of Directors will continue to adapt the capital targets to regulatory developments in order to ensure a strong capital position.

Danske Bank's dividend policy for 2025 remains unchanged, targeting a dividend payout of 40-60% of net profit in the form of annual dividend payments, subject to board approval.

Danske Bank has strong capital and liquidity positions, and the Board of Directors remains committed to our capital distribution policy.

At 30 June 2025, Danske Bank had bought back around 7.8 million shares for a total purchase amount of DKK 1.8 billion (figures at trade date) of the planned DKK 5.0 billion share buy-back programme.

On 20 March 2025, the annual general meeting of Danske Bank A/S adopted the proposal to reduce Danske Bank's share capital by DKK 271,894,960 nominally by cancelling 27,189,496 shares from Danske Bank's holding of own shares. The reduction of the share capital has been carried out and registered at 24 April 2025.

The Supervisory Diamond

The Danish FSA has identified a number of specific risk indicators for banks and mortgage institutions and set threshold values with which all Danish banks must comply. The requirements are known as the Supervisory Diamond.

At the end of June 2025, Danske Bank was in compliance with all threshold values. A separate report is available at danskebank.com/ir.

Realkredit Danmark also complies with all threshold values.

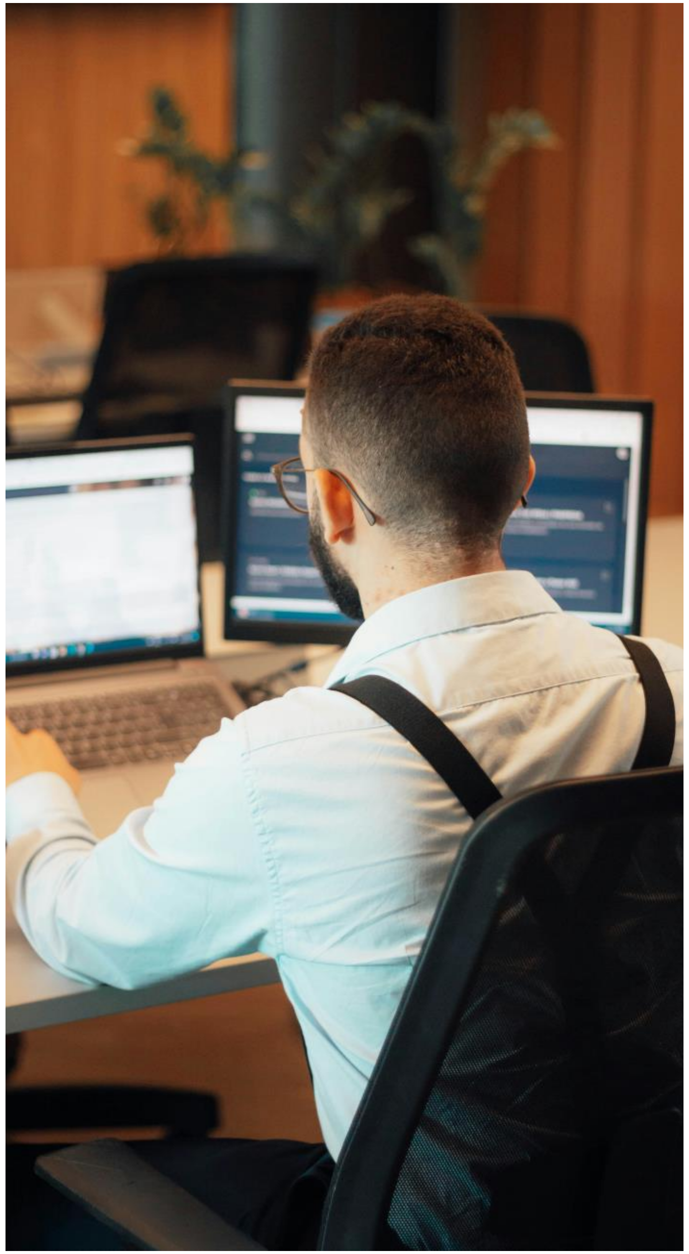
New regulation

The EU implementation of Basel IV, the CRR3, came into effect on 1 January 2025. The date on which the Fundamental Review of the Trading Book (FRTB) rules take effect has, however, been postponed and is now 1 January 2026. However, in the second quarter of 2025, the European Commission put forward draft legislation that would further postpone the application date for the FRTB rules until 1 January 2027.

In addition, the fully phased-in CRR3 rules are subject to a lengthy transition period and transitional arrangements. Taking into account the transitional arrangements with regard to the output floor, the Group currently expects the output floor to restrict the Group at the earliest in 2033, when the transitional arrangements are set to expire.

In the second quarter of 2025, Danish legislators adopted legislation to the effect that the CRR3 output floor will not apply for Danish subsidiaries of Danish groups, stipulating that Realkredit Danmark will not be subject to the floor at the solo level. Further, Danish legislators have also implemented the transitional arrangement for exposures secured by residential real estate property with regards to the output floor, which the Group thus expects to apply. The new rules took effect on 1 July 2025.

With a view to further aligning with the EU conglomerate directive, draft legislation was published for consultation in Denmark in the second quarter of 2025. The draft legislation is envisioned to apply from 1 January 2026 and will, if adopted, imply that the Danish implementation of the conglomerate directive will be aligned with the EU standard.



Credit ratings

The credit rating agencies did not change their ratings of the Danske Bank Group in the second quarter of 2025.

On 27 May 2025, Scope affirmed its ratings of Danske Bank and revised its outlook to Positive from Stable, reflecting its expectations regarding the closure of the DOJ probation period.

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) ratings

The ESG rating agencies monitored by the Danske Bank Group did not change their ratings of the Danske Bank Group in the second quarter of 2025.

Credit ratings

Danske Bank Group
30 June 2025

	Fitch	Moody's	Nordic Credit Rating	S&P	Scope
Counterparty rating	AA-	Aa3/P-1		AA-/A-1+	-
Deposits	AA-/F1+	A1/P-1/Stable		-	-
Senior unsecured debt	AA-/F1+	A1/P-1/Stable		A+/A-1	A+/S-1+/Positive
Issuer rating	A+/F1/Stable	A1/P-1/Stable		A+/A-1/Stable	A+/S-1+/Positive
Non-preferred senior debt	A+	Baa1		A-	A/Positive
Subordinated tier 2 debt	A-	-		BBB+	BBB+/Positive
Additional tier 1 capital instruments	BBB	-		BBB-	BBB-/Positive
Realkredit Danmark A/S					
Issuer rating					A+/S-1+/Positive
Danske Hypotek AB					
Issuer rating			A+/N2/Stable		
Danske Mortgage Bank Plc					
Issuer rating					A+/Positive
Danica Pension, Livsforsikringsaktieselskab					
Issuer rating				A/Stable	
Subordinated tier 2 debt				BBB+	

ESG ratings

Danske Bank Group 30 June 2025	
CDP	B
ISS ESG	C+ Prime
MSCI ESG Ratings	BBB
Sustainalytics	Low Risk

Update on debt collection case

Danske Bank is progressing on providing finalisation for customers impacted by the debt collection case. The bank has attempted to pay out compensation to approximately 85% of the customers in scope of compensation (excluding estate case customers). The bank has finalised its approach to estate cases, and payment of compensation to estates was commenced in the first quarter of 2025.The impartial reviewers' report on the bank's approach to estate cases was submitted to the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority in May 2025.

By the end of 2025, the bank expects to have finalised the analysis of more than 95% of the customer cases in the debt collection systems (including estate case customers), which will enable a subsequent pay-out process.

The new debt collection system is continuously being enhanced and tested to gradually handle more complex case types. This work progressed in 2024 and continues in 2025.

Independent expert

The Danish FSA has extended the appointment of the Independent Experts for a ninth period and has ordered Danske Bank to let one or more experts follow the Bank for the remaining term of the Bank's probation period as set out in the Plea Agreement entered into by the Bank in December 2022 with the US Department of Justice (the DoJ) for the purpose of following whether the Bank has processes and organisation in place to enable the Bank to comply with the Plea Agreement.

Business units

Personal Customers

Our Personal Customers unit provides advisory services to personal customers and Private Banking customers in Denmark, Sweden and Finland. Our advisers and experts are there to help customers when and how it best suits them – online, via our websites or, if so required, over the phone or at a branch.

When our customers need to make important financial decisions about, for example, their home, investments or pension, we offer customised advice that is based on their current situation and needs. And with our intuitive digital solutions, we aim to make it as easy as possible for our customers to do most of their banking business whenever and wherever they want.

Danica

Danica aims at making Danica the preferred pension company in Denmark by 2028, focusing on customer satisfaction as a primary growth driver. We focus on making customer interactions with Danica easy and convenient through digital solutions providing comprehensive health offerings, attractive returns and quality advice.

Additionally, the strategy aligns with the broader goals of Danske Bank's Forward '28 strategy. The alignment underscores significant potential in synchronising services between the bank and the pension business, where several customers currently do not engage in both services.

Business Customers

We offer our customers advice that adds value to their business, no matter whether the customer is a sole proprietor or an entity in a multinational group. Our strategic advisory services are always based on the needs of the business, for example in connection with growth, an acquisition, a change of ownership, strategic development or international expansion.

Our business customers have access to the market's most innovative digital solutions that make day-to-day banking easy and pave the way for new insights and opportunities.

Northern Ireland

Danske Bank is the leading bank in Northern Ireland, serving personal, business and corporate customers. It is also a growing bank in targeted sectors across the rest of the United Kingdom. We support our customers through face-to-face, online and mobile solutions. Our focus in Northern Ireland is on remaining a stable and strong bank, consolidating our market-leading position alongside pursuing prudent low-cost growth opportunities in the rest of the UK.

Large Corporates & Institutions

Large Corporates & Institutions caters to all financing and transaction needs of large corporate and institutional customers, and we help them to prosper and grow. We offer expertise in financing, risk management, investments and financial advisory services, and our customers have access to our award-winning transaction banking solutions. Thanks to our extensive network and our many years of experience, we serve as intermediary between issuers and investors with a view to creating financing and investment opportunities. Our goal is to be an inspirational partner that understands the customers' strategic agendas and offers tailored solutions to meet their needs.

Personal Customers

In the first half of 2025, we continued to support our customers in managing their finances in a market environment marked by significant political uncertainty and low consumer confidence, particularly due to trade war and geopolitical risks. In Denmark, we started to see very good activity in the property market in the latter part of the second quarter, which had a positive spillover effect on our home financing products. In Finland, the housing market showed signs of recovery but is still subdued. However, we continued to see good activity and growth in both home loan applications and sales. In Sweden, despite overall low market activity relative to the first half-year of 2024, we had a solid activity level, which, combined with an increased focus on reducing churn, stabilised our mortgage volumes and market share.

Profit before tax amounted to DKK 4,217 million in the first half of 2025 (H1 2024: DKK 5,028 million). The decrease was due mainly to a decline in net interest income caused by lower market rates, a decline in fee income mainly caused by positive one-offs made in the first half of 2024 as well as lower refinancing activity in the second quarter of 2025 combined with higher loan impairment charges. Both income and operating expenses were affected by the divestment of the personal customer business in Norway.

Business progress and initiatives

In the first half of 2025, we continued to strengthen our position in our core markets, supported by the execution of key initiatives. Despite geopolitical headwinds, growth and economic outlooks remain strong across the Nordic countries, and we remain committed to delivering a seamless and personalised customer experience through our market-leading retail and private banking platform.

In Denmark, we enhanced our offering and strengthened our positioning within home financing, thus strengthening our attractiveness in the market. A great example is the introduction of new tools and advisory concepts that ease access to home finance for customers with surplus discretionary income,

Personal Customers

(DKK millions)	First half 2025	First half 2024	Index 25/24	Q2 2025	Q1 2025	Index Q2/Q1	Q2 2024	Index 25/24	Full year 2024
Net interest income	6,349	7,091	90	3,118	3,231	97	3,547	88	14,042
Net fee income	2,231	2,520	89	1,021	1,210	84	1,321	77	4,764
Net trading income	50	71	70	26	25	104	37	70	134
Other income	68	33	206	29	39	74	18	161	114
Total income	**8,698**	**9,715**	**90**	**4,193**	**4,505**	**93**	**4,923**	**85**	**19,054**
Operating expenses	4,433	4,866	91	2,292	2,141	107	2,545	90	9,774
of which resolution fund, bank tax etc.	16	72	22	9	7	129	31	29	150
Profit before loan impairment charges	**4,265**	**4,850**	**88**	**1,901**	**2,364**	**80**	**2,377**	**80**	**9,280**
Loan impairment charges	48	-178	-	-69	117	-	78	-	-440
Profit before tax	**4,217**	**5,028**	**84**	**1,970**	**2,247**	**88**	**2,299**	**86**	**9,720**
Loans, excluding reverse transactions before impairments	660,587	655,043	101	660,587	660,090	100	655,043	101	659,974
Allowance account, loans	4,078	4,348	94	4,078	4,172	98	4,348	94	4,188
Deposits, excluding repo deposits	402,538	391,010	103	402,538	389,207	103	391,010	103	383,544
Covered bonds issued*	535,419	556,955	96	535,419	531,584	101	556,955	96	532,809
Allocated capital (average)	26,682	30,709	87	26,756	26,607	101	30,352	88	29,950
Net interest income as % p.a. of loans and deposits**	1.22	1.39		1.19	1.26		1.39		1.37
Profit before loan impairment charges as % p.a. of allocated capital	32.0	31.6		28.4	35.5		31.3		31.0
Profit before tax as % p.a. of allocated capital (avg.)	31.6	32.7		29.5	33.8		30.3		32.5
Cost/income ratio (%)	51.0	50.1		54.7	47.5		51.7		51.3
Full-time-equivalent staff	3,945	4,020	98	3,945	3,879	102	4,020	98	3,806

* Covered bonds issued in Q2 2024 is affected by an adjustment in relation to the covered bonds that were included in the sale of the personal customer business in Norway. There is no change to total liabilities at Personal Customers in the second quarter of 2024.
** Net interest income as % p.a. of loans and deposits in 2024 excludes loans and deposits included in the sale of the personal customer business in Norway.

Fact Book Q2 2025 provides financial highlights at customer type level for Personal Customers. Fact Book Q2 2025 is available at danskebank.com/ir.

reinforcing our commitment to strengthening relations with our customers. We also launched a nationwide home finance campaign that addresses both the practical and emotional aspects of home buying. This was supported by the launch of a new concept called Danske BoligStart, targeting home buyers aged 18-38. This concept aims to offer an easy home-buying experience, aiding customers to go through the process with greater confidence. Furthermore, our recent investment savings campaign in Denmark that offered zero brokerage fees on our account product called Aktiesparekonto (ASK) successfully attracted strong investment inflows into Danske Invest and thereby supported our market share growth for funds and managed investment products.

Across Denmark, Sweden and Finland, we strengthened our investment offering with the launch of a new feature in Danske Mobile Banking called Allocation Insights. This digital self-service feature enables over 350,000 customers to assess whether their portfolios align with Danske Bank's recommendations. Overall, the investment inflow into packaged products persisted across all markets, despite market volatility since the end of the first quarter of 2025.

In Finland, we are seeing improvements in home loan activity and an increase in our market share of new home loans, as the overall housing market shows signs of recovery amid continued pressure. Our new estate handling flow supports this trend by providing premium customers with specialised support tailored to their specific needs. In addition, it benefits all customers with enhanced service through live human support integrated into the digital flow — a strong example of combining personal advice with digital solutions.

H1 2025 vs H1 2024

Profit before tax decreased to DKK 4,217 million (H1 2024: DKK 5,028 million). The result was driven by lower net interest income, lower net fee income and increased loan impairment charges.

Net interest income experienced a decline of 10% and amounted to DKK 6,349 million (H1 2024: DKK 7,091 million). Adjusted for the personal customer business in Norway, the decrease was 6% as the first half of 2024 included DKK 304 million related to the personal customer business in Norway. The decline was driven mainly by lower market rates, which caused a decline in net interest income on deposits. The decrease was somewhat mitigated by the Group's hedging strategy, including interest on shareholders' equity.

Deposit volumes for personal customers increased 5% relative to the level at the end of 2024. The growth in deposit volumes of approximately DKK 19 billion resulted primarily from personal customers increasing their cash savings rather than their investments due to the impact of geopolitical uncertainty. The increase in deposit volumes was driven mainly by Private Banking customers and was especially evident in our deposit base in Denmark. Growth in deposit volumes was impacted by exchange rate developments, particularly the appreciation of the Swedish krona, which had a positive impact of DKK 1 billion relative to the end of 2024. In addition, we saw underlying growth in our deposit base in Sweden. The same pattern was evident for Finland, where deposit volumes increased 3% relative to the first half of 2024.

Total lending increased slightly from the end of 2024. Across Personal Customers and Private Banking in Denmark, we saw an increase in volumes related to home finance products relative to the level at the end of 2024. For bank lending, there was a positive currency exchange impact of DKK 3.5 billion relative to the level at the end of 2024, driven by the appreciation of the Swedish krona.

Net fee income decreased to DKK 2,231 million (H1 2024: DKK 2,520 million). The decrease was caused primarily by lower everyday banking fee income due to a non-recurring fee uplift in the first half of 2024 of DKK 128 million that related mainly to new vendor agreements. Investment fee income saw a decrease as a result of reduced investment activity linked to the tariffs announced by the US administration. The lower activity mainly impacted brokerage and performance fees. The decline in brokerage fee income was also due to our Aktiesparekonto campaign with zero brokerage costs. Although we saw lower activity, fee income from assets under advice (AuA) increased due to a higher average volume of AuA than in the first half of 2024. On the investment side, it is worth noting that both market and net sales have experienced a recovery since the end of the first quarter. Financing fee income also declined relative to the first half of 2024, driven mainly by seasonality in relation to the refinancing of FlexKort loans. This was partly offset by an increase in Danske Bolig Fri loan activity. Net fee income for the first half of 2024 included DKK 55 million related to the personal customer business in Norway.

Net trading income was down to DKK 50 million (H1 2024: DKK 71 million) but flat when adjusted for the divestment of the personal customer business in Norway.

Other income amounted to DKK 68 million (H1 2024: DKK 33 million). The increase was driven mainly by a decrease in our payment share for a partnership agreement.

Operating expenses decreased to DKK 4,433 million (H1 2024: DKK 4,866 million). Adjusted for the personal customer business in Norway, our costs remained stable.

Loan impairment charges increased to DKK 48 million in the first half of 2025 (H1 2024: net reversal of DKK 178 million). Impairment charges were influenced primarily by rating migration. Credit quality remained strong, with average loan-to-value ratio levels remaining low.

Credit exposure

Net credit exposure from lending activities increased to DKK 723 billion at the end of the second quarter of 2025 (31 December 2024: DKK 717 billion), due mainly to increased exposure in Personal Customers Sweden and Denmark.

Q2 2025 vs Q1 2025

Profit before tax decreased to DKK 1,970 million in the second quarter of 2025 (Q1 2025: DKK 2,247 million). The decrease was driven by both lower net fee income and lower net interest income as well as increased operating expenses.

- Net interest income saw a 3% decrease to DKK 3,118 million (Q1 2025: DKK 3,231 million) from the preceding quarter. The decrease was due to lower market rates, despite repricing actions to mitigate the decrease in deposit margins.
- Net fee income decreased 16% to DKK 1,021 million (Q1 2025: DKK 1,210 million) from the preceding quarter as a result of lower financing fees due to the seasonality of refinancing auctions. Investment fee income declined as a result of fund performance being affected by geopolitical challenges and trade tensions as well as a decrease in everyday banking and financing fee income.
- Operating expenses increased relative to the preceding quarter and amounted to DKK 2,292 million (Q1 2025: DKK 2,141 million) due to increased technology investments.
- The second quarter of 2025 saw a net loan impairment reversal of DKK 69 million (Q1 2025: net charge of DKK 117 million). The reversal was driven mainly by exposure changes.

Profit before tax

DKK 1,970 million

for the second quarter of 2025

Business Customers

In the first half of 2025, at Business Customers we continued to deliver on our strategic ambitions and achieved solid financial results despite a challenging market environment. We remained committed to supporting our customers across all four Nordic countries by developing new initiatives to enhance their business growth and help them succeed, reinforcing our role as a strategic financial partner in line with our Forward '28 strategy.

In the first half of 2025, profit before tax amounted to DKK 5,085 million, an increase of 23% from the same period last year (H1 2024: DKK 4,140 million). The increase was driven by loan impairment reversals. Net fee income also increased, although the effect was offset by lower other income from our leasing operations.

Business progress and initiatives

In the first half of 2025, we saw continually good progress in terms of customer inflow and a positive development in lending volumes, and business with existing customers remained strong across our mid-sized customer segment. We also saw growth in our business with subsidiaries of international companies and venture-backed companies, highlighting the strength of our offerings and our ability to attract new customers in these segments in line with our strategic objectives.

H1 2025 vs H1 2024

Profit before tax amounted to DKK 5,085 million (H1 2024: DKK 4,140 million). The increase was driven by loan impairment reversals and increases in net interest income and net fee income, although the effect of the income increases was partly offset by lower income from our leasing operations.

Net interest income increased 1%, amounting to DKK 5,846 million (H1 2024: DKK 5,770 million) as a result of increased activity, higher lending volumes and increased allocation from Group Treasury related to the Group's hedging strategy, including interest on shareholders' equity. Conversely, income from deposits was adversely affected by lower market rates.

Business Customers

(DKK millions)	First half 2025	First half 2024	Index 25/24	Q2 2025	Q1 2025	Index Q2/Q1	Q2 2024	Index 25/24	Full year 2024
Net interest income	5,846	5,770	101	2,876	2,969	97	2,877	100	11,434
Net fee income	1,229	1,171	105	597	632	94	581	103	2,303
Net trading income	17	18	94	6	11	55	13	46	31
Other income	253	399	63	119	133	89	183	65	639
Total income	**7,344**	**7,359**	**100**	**3,599**	**3,745**	**96**	**3,654**	**98**	**14,408**
Operating expenses	2,775	2,628	106	1,408	1,367	103	1,353	104	5,501
of which resolution fund, bank tax etc.	41	112	37	22	19	116	51	43	226
Profit before loan impairment charges	**4,569**	**4,731**	**97**	**2,191**	**2,379**	**92**	**2,301**	**95**	**8,907**
Loan impairment charges	-516	591	-	-67	-449	15	-118	57	218
Profit before tax	**5,085**	**4,140**	**123**	**2,257**	**2,828**	**80**	**2,419**	**93**	**8,690**
Loans, excluding reverse transactions before impairments	683,830	655,140	104	683,830	676,329	101	655,140	104	665,235
Allowance account, loans	9,151	9,966	92	9,151	9,341	98	9,966	92	9,590
Deposits, excluding repo deposits	246,558	251,626	98	246,558	250,830	98	251,626	98	251,446
Covered bonds issued	393,407	373,981	105	393,407	393,209	100	373,981	105	386,025
Allocated capital (average)	46,504	42,013	111	47,034	45,968	102	42,156	112	42,087
Net interest income as % p.a. of loans and deposits	1.26	1.28		1.24	1.29		1.29		1.27
Profit before loan impairment charges as % p.a. of allocated capital	19.6	22.5		18.6	20.7		21.8		21.2
Profit before tax as % p.a. of allocated capital (avg.)	21.9	19.7		19.2	24.6		23.0		20.6
Cost/income ratio (%)	37.8	35.7		39.1	36.5		37.0		38.2
Full-time-equivalent staff	1,750	1,688	104	1,750	1,746	100	1,688	104	1,731

Fact Book Q2 2025 provides financial highlights at customer type level for Business Customers. Fact Book Q2 2025 is available at danskebank.com/ir.

Net fee income increased to DKK 1,229 million (H1 2024: DKK 1,171 million). The increase was driven primarily by higher everyday banking fee income.

Other income decreased to DKK 253 million (H1 2024: DKK 399 million). The decrease was caused by lower income from the sale of used assets in our leasing company.

Operating expenses amounted to DKK 2,775 million, an increase of 6% relative to the first half of 2024. The increase was driven by investments made in accordance with our Forward '28 strategy combined with a generally higher cost level as a result of inflation.

Deposit volumes totalled DKK 247 billion, which was a decrease of 2% relative to the level at the end of 2024 (31 December 2024: DKK 251 billion). There was a positive impact from currency exchange rates of DKK 1.5 billion in total. In local currency, we saw an increase in deposit volumes in Finland of 7%, and the development in Denmark was stable. On the other hand, we saw a decline in Norway of 6% and a decline in Sweden of 13% that was driven by a single customer in the commercial property segment. In Norway, a significant portion of the deposit outflow was attributed to the public sector volumes.

Supported by our strategy execution, we saw an increase in bank lending volumes of 4% relative to the level at the end of 2024. Volume growth was driven partly by exchange rates, with an impact of DKK 4.0 billion relative to the level at the end of 2024. Growth (in local currency) was driven by our activities in Sweden and Norway with increases of 6% and 8%, respectively, relative to the level at the end of 2024. Additionally, our activities in Finland contributed positively with growth of 1%, while bank lending volumes dropped 3% in Denmark.

Nominal Realkredit Danmark mortgage volumes increased 2% relative to the level at the end of 2024, with most of the increase being driven by commercial property lending. Combined with the increase in bank lending, this had lifted total lending volumes after fair value adjustments 3% by the end of June 2025.

Overall credit quality remained strong and is supported by strong macroeconomic trends.

Loan impairments resulted in a net reversal of DKK 516 million in the first half of 2025, contrasting with a net charge in the first half of 2024. Impairments for the first half of 2025 were influenced primarily by a reduction in the post-model adjustments related to commercial property and construction.

Credit exposure

Net credit exposure from lending activities increased to DKK 788 billion at the end of the second quarter of 2025 (31 December 2024: DKK 768 billion). The increase was driven primarily by an increase in exposure to the Private housing co-ops. & non-profit associations, Services, Commercial property and Capital goods segments, partially countered by a decrease in the Public institutions segment.

Q2 2025 vs Q1 2025

Profit before tax decreased to DKK 2,257 million in the second quarter of 2025 (Q1 2025: DKK 2,828 million) due to a decrease in net interest income combined with a lower net loan impairment reversal than in the first quarter of 2025.

- Net interest income decreased 3% to DKK 2,876 million (Q1 2025: DKK 2,969 million), driven mainly by lower income from deposits due to lower market rates.
- Net fee income decreased 6% to DKK 597 million (Q1 2025: DKK 632 million) due to lower income from financing activities.
- Other income decreased 11% to DKK 119 million (Q1 2025: DKK 133 million), with the decrease caused by lower income from the sale of used assets in our leasing company.
- Operating expenses increased 3% to DKK 1,408 million (Q1 2025: DKK 1,367 million) relative to the preceding quarter as a result of investments made in the second quarter as part of the Forward '28 strategy.
- The second quarter of 2025 saw a net loan impairment reversal of DKK 67 million (Q1 2025: net reversal of DKK 449 million). The reversal was due mainly to a decrease in post-model adjustments.

Profit before tax

DKK 2,257 million

for the second quarter of 2025

Large Corporates & Institutions

In the first half of 2025, we saw a stable development and achieved solid financial results amid geopolitical changes and an uncertain environment. With our strong balance sheet, we are well-positioned to continue to support our customers. Our efforts to attract new corporate customers outside Denmark and to strengthen customer relations across our markets have enabled us to improve our position within cash management. Furthermore, we maintained our leadership within sustainable finance.

Profit before tax decreased to DKK 4,544 million, or 9%, from the level in the same period last year, with the decrease driven by higher loan impairment charges. However, overall credit quality remained strong, and profit before loan impairment charges increased by 17%. Additionally, the return on allocated capital before impairments increased to 25.7%, against 22.2% in the first half of 2024.

Business progress and initiatives

The first half of 2025 demonstrated our strong momentum in the Nordic capital markets, especially in Debt Capital Markets and Loan Capital Markets, where we retained our top tier positions in the Nordic league tables. Equity Capital Markets also showcased our resilience and adaptability in the global environment where we made marked improvements in the first half-year. While the year started positively, April's turmoil was followed by a robust recovery in May and June, setting a more positive outlook for the remainder of the year.

In Debt Capital Markets, we experienced significant bond issuance activity across currencies and countries. Highlights include Lundbeck's EUR 500 million 4-year transaction that partly financed recent M&A activity, YIT's EUR 100 million green bond issue and the Kingdom of Sweden's EUR 2 billion benchmark issue, which attracted substantial investor interest.

Large Corporates & Institutions

(DKK millions)	First half 2025	First half 2024*	Index 25/24	Q2 2025	Q1 2025	Index Q2/Q1	Q2 2024*	Index 25/24	Full year 2024
Net interest income	4,097	3,496	117	2,036	2,060	99	1,766	115	7,164
Net fee income	3,503	3,266	107	1,738	1,765	98	1,745	100	7,645
Net trading income	1,295	1,286	101	532	763	70	472	113	2,365
Other income	3	1	300	-1	4	-	1	-	191
Total income	**8,898**	**8,048**	**111**	**4,305**	**4,593**	**94**	**3,984**	**108**	**17,365**
Operating expenses	3,618	3,552	102	1,799	1,819	99	1,794	100	7,460
of which resolution fund, bank tax etc.	60	235	26	33	27	122	109	30	459
Profit before loan impairment charges	**5,280**	**4,496**	**117**	**2,506**	**2,774**	**90**	**2,190**	**114**	**9,905**
Loan impairment charges	736	-513	-	316	420	75	-137	-	-233
Profit before tax	**4,544**	**5,009**	**91**	**2,190**	**2,353**	**93**	**2,327**	**94**	**10,138**
Loans, excluding reverse trans. before impairments	331,834	294,204	113	331,834	324,849	102	294,204	113	305,498
of which loans in General Banking	296,069	269,744	110	296,069	280,334	106	269,744	110	269,392
Allowance account, loans (incl. credit institutions)	2,868	1,458	197	2,868	2,659	108	1,458	197	2,122
Deposits, excluding repo deposits	315,869	300,167	105	315,869	351,678	90	300,167	105	355,760
of which deposits in General Banking	292,630	276,647	106	292,630	331,775	88	276,647	106	330,807
Covered bonds issued	27,105	28,067	97	27,105	28,029	97	28,067	97	28,020
Allocated capital (average)	41,138	40,505	102	41,547	40,724	102	40,422	103	40,530
Net interest income as % p.a. of loans and deposits	1.24	1.17		1.25	1.22		1.20		1.19
Profit before loan impairment charges as % p.a. of allocated capital	25.7	22.2		24.1	27.2		21.7		24.4
Profit before tax as % p.a. of allocated capital (avg.)	22.1	24.7		21.1	23.1		23.0		25.0
Cost/income ratio (%)	40.7	44.1		41.8	39.6		45.0		43.0
Full-time-equivalent staff	2,187	2,105	104	2,187	2,179	100	2,105	104	2,127

* Comparative information for Q2 2024 has been restated as described in note G2(b).

In Equity Capital Markets, April's considerable market volatility temporarily slowed activity levels. However, as the quarter progressed, the equity markets rebounded, driving increased primary market activity. During this period, we were pleased to advise our customers, such as Cibus on their SEK 1 billion directed issue.

Danske Bank continues to be in the top positions of Bloomberg's Nordic league tables for sustainable bonds and loans. Despite a slow start in 2025, the global sustainable bond market made a strong comeback, surpassing H1 2024 levels. By mid-year, the Nordic sustainable bond market had seen a 12% increase.

We have advised on landmark projects, including the city of Helsingborg's sustainability-linked bond linking the financing cost to the development in youth unemployment, Gränges' inaugural green bond and Kommuninvest's inaugural social bond. We also arranged the largest-ever green bond issuance by a German state, EUR 1.5 billion by the State of Hesse.

In Loan Capital Markets, we acted as the sustainability-linked loan coordinator for clients such as Munters and VR Group and worked with AAK to introduce emissions targets for forestry and land use into their financing. We also participated in an EUR 2.3 billion green financing package for SSAB's fossil-free mini-mill, which is expected to reduce Sweden's CO_2 emissions by approximately 7%.

Within Asset Management, we made significant progress in simplifying our value chain, and we are pleased to report an increasing market share in Danske Invest since the first quarter of 2024.

H1 2025 vs H1 2024

Profit before tax decreased to DKK 4,544 million (H1 2024: DKK 5,009 million), with the decrease driven by higher loan impairment charges, while profit before loan impairment charges increased 17% relative to the level in the first half of 2024.

Total income

(DKK millions)	First half 2025	First half 2024	Index 25/24	Q2 2025	Q1 2025	Index Q2/Q1	Q2 2024	Index 25/24	Full year 2024
General Banking	4,490	4,249	106	2,124	2,366	90	2,139	99	8,699
Markets	2,957	2,317	128	1,501	1,456	103	998	150	4,641
of which xVA*	-79	46	-	-9	-70	13	25	-	30
Asset Management	1,088	1,130	96	523	565	93	603	87	3,201
of which performance fees	-17	50	-	5	-22	-	39	13	729
Investment Banking	363	352	103	157	206	76	244	64	825
Total income	**8,898**	**8,048**	**111**	**4,305**	**4,593**	**94**	**3,984**	**108**	**17,365**

Assets under management

(DKK millions)	First half 2025	First half 2024	Index 25/24	Q2 2025	Q1 2025	Index Q2/Q1	Q2 2024	Index 25/24	Full year 2024
Institutional clients	544,624	484,181	112	544,624	525,114	104	484,181	112	521,163
Retail clients	358,299	355,771	101	358,299	348,687	103	355,771	101	358,904
Total assets under management**	**902,923**	**839,952**	**107**	**902,923**	**873,801**	**103**	**839,952**	**107**	**880,068**

* The xVA acronym covers Credit (CVA), Funding (FVA) and Collateral (ColVA) Valuation Adjustments to the fair value of the derivatives portfolio. Danske Bank has a centralised xVA desk responsible for quantifying, managing and hedging xVA risks. The PnL result of the xVA desk is thus the combined effect of the net xVA position and funding and collateral costs of the trading book.
** Includes assets under management from Group entities.

Net interest income increased to DKK 4,097 million (H1 2024: DKK 3,496 million), driven primarily by interest income from lending activities and increased allocation from Group Treasury related to the Group's hedging strategy, including interest on shareholders' equity. This increase was partly offset by lower interest income from deposits. Lending volumes in General Banking increased 10% from the level at the end of 2024 and were driven primarily by corporate customers in Sweden and Denmark. Deposit volumes in General Banking decreased 12% from the level at the end of 2024 primarily due to a single corporate M&A outflow.

Net fee income increased to DKK 3,503 million (H1 2024: DKK 3,266 million) as we saw an increase in fee income in most areas, primarily from everyday banking services. Furthermore, we continued to increase our market share within cash management in the first half of 2025 by adding 17 new house bank mandates. Assets under management reached DKK 903 billion in the first half-year of 2025 despite the negative market developments in March and April. This growth was driven not only by a rebound in asset prices in May and June but also by a robust development in net sales in the institutional and private banking segments.

Net trading income increased slightly to DKK 1,295 million (H1 2024: DKK 1,286 million), driven by higher secondary customer activity.

Operating expenses increased to DKK 3,618 million (H1 2024: DKK 3,552 million) as a result of increased investments in our technology transformation and provisions for performance-based compensation. This increase was partly offset by the discontinuation of payments to the Resolution Fund.

Overall credit quality remained strong and has proven to be resilient to the external economic uncertainty. Loan impairments for the first half of 2025 amounted to DKK 736 million, marking an increase relative to the net reversal for the first half of 2024. The charges were driven mainly by single-name exposures as well as a higher proportion of post-model adjustments.

Credit exposure

Net credit exposure from lending activities decreased to DKK 685 billion at the end of the second quarter of 2025 (31 December 2024: DKK 688 billion). The decrease was driven primarily by a decrease in exposure to the Financials and Public institutions segments, although the effect was largely countered by an increase in exposure to the Services, Utilities and infrastructure, and Metals and mining segments.

Q2 2025 vs Q1 2025

Profit before tax decreased to DKK 2,190 million (Q1 2025: DKK 2,353 million), primarily because of a decrease in net trading income.

- Net interest income decreased slightly to DKK 2,036 million (Q1 2025: DKK 2,060 million) due to reduced allocation from Group Treasury. This decrease was partly offset by increased interest income from lending activities.
- Net fee income decreased slightly to DKK 1,738 million (Q1 2025: DKK 1,765 million).
- Net trading income decreased to DKK 532 million (Q1 2025: DKK 763 million) due to lower customer activity.
- Operating expenses decreased slightly to DKK 1,799 million (Q1 2025: DKK 1,819 million) as a result of lower provisions for performance-based compensation, although the decrease was partially offset by higher technology transformation costs.
- Net loan impairment charges amounted to DKK 316 million in the second quarter of 2025 (Q1 2025: net charges of DKK 420 million). The impairment charges were influenced mainly by single-name exposures.

Profit before tax

DKK 2,190 million

for the second quarter of 2025

Danica

The first half of 2025 was characterised by high volatility in the financial markets due to trade tensions and the persistent geopolitical risk.

The return on customer pension savings was impacted by volatility in the equity markets, whereas bonds and alternative investments saw a more stable development.

The investment return on our pension customers' savings was therefore negative during the first quarter of 2025, but as markets recovered in the second quarter of 2025, customer returns turned positive for the first half of 2025.

Net income at Danica decreased to DKK 714 million in the first half of 2025, down 25% from the level for the same period in 2024. The increase in the net financial result was more than offset by a decrease in the insurance service result, which was impacted by a strengthening of provisions related to legacy life insurance products in run-off in the first quarter of 2025.

Business initiatives

Danica has successfully digitised nearly all claim submission processes, resulting in high customer satisfaction. Additionally, customers are promptly informed about the eligibility of their claims for coverage.

H1 2025 vs H1 2024

Net income at Danica amounted to DKK 714 million (H1 2024: DKK 949 million). Even though the net financial result increased, this was not enough to offset a significant decrease in the insurance service result, which was adversely affected by a strengthening of provisions of DKK 220 million related to legacy life insurance products in run-off.

Danica

(DKK millions)	First half 2025	First half 2024	Index 25/24	Q2 2025	Q1 2025	Index Q2/Q1	Q2 2024	Index 25/24	Full year 2024
Insurance service result	7	461	2	274	-267	-	271	101	260
Net financial result	678	421	161	222	456	49	179	124	1,033
Other income	29	66	44	17	12	142	6	283	94
Net income from insurance business	**714**	**949**	**75**	**513**	**201**	**255**	**457**	**112**	**1,387**
Insurance liabilities	539,333	520,986	104	539,333	526,130	103	520,986	104	543,817
Liabilities under investment contracts	27,232	25,608	106	27,232	26,463	103	25,608	106	26,800
Allocated capital (average)	**20,075**	**20,031**	**100**	**19,871**	**20,282**	**98**	**19,854**	**100**	**20,219**
Net income as % p.a. of allocated capital	7.1	9.5	-	10.3	4.0	-	9.2	-	6.9
Solvency coverage ratio	217	217	-	217	215	-	217	-	207
Full-time-equivalent staff	971	912	106	971	954	102	912	-	940

Assets under management

(DKK millions)	First half 2025	First half 2024	Index 25/24	Q2 2025	Q1 2025	Index Q2/Q1	Q2 2024	Index 25/24	Full year 2024
Total	486,743	466,778	104	486,743	469,643	104	466,778	104	486,956

Premiums

(DKK millions)	First half 2025	First half 2024	Index 25/24	Q2 2025	Q1 2025	Index Q2/Q1	Q2 2024	Index 25/24	Full year 2024
Gross premiums, Denmark	25,545	21,570	118	13,435	12,111	111	11,022	122	43,643

The insurance service result decreased to DKK 7 million (H1 2024: DKK 461 million), due partly to the above-mentioned strengthening of provisions. The insurance service result for the health and accident business recorded a loss for the first half of 2025, however, Danica saw a positive trend in the treatment and prevention of long-term illness and injury that was driven by intensified efforts with new healthcare solutions and improved digital solutions. Furthermore, the health and accident business was positively affected by a decline in the number of reported claims and by pricing adjustments. Danica continues to work towards achieving an equilibrium.

The net financial result increased to DKK 678 million (H1 2024: DKK 421 million) due to an increase in the investment return attributable to shareholders' equity.

Assets under management showed an increase of DKK 20 billion from the end of June 2024 following the positive developments in the financial markets in the second quarter of 2025, which more than offset the negative developments in the first quarter of 2025.

Total premiums including both life insurance and health and accident increased 18% from the level in the same period in 2024. The increase for life insurance premiums included an increase in both single and regular premiums.

Q2 2025 vs Q1 2025
Net income at Danica increased to DKK 513 million (Q1 2025: DKK 201 million) due primarily to an increase in the insurance service result.

- The insurance service result increased to DKK 274 million (Q1 2025: loss of DKK 267 million), due mainly to the first quarter of 2025 being adversely affected by the strengthening of provisions of DKK 220 million. The result of the health and accident business improved in the second quarter of 2025 and contributed a positive result of DKK 23 million.

- The net financial result decreased in the second quarter of 2025 and amounted to DKK 222 million (Q1 2025: DKK 456 million). The development was attributable to a decrease in the investment return attributable to shareholders' equity.

- Total premiums increased 11% following an increase in single premiums from life insurance.

- Assets under management increased DKK 17 billion, due primarily to the positive developments in the financial markets in the second quarter of 2025.

Net income at Danica

DKK 513 million

for the second quarter of 2025

Northern Ireland

Our focus in Northern Ireland is to remain a strong bank, consolidating our market-leading position alongside pursuing low-cost growth opportunities in the rest of the UK. Financial performance remained positive with profit before tax of DKK 1,110 million in the first half of 2025, 18% higher than for the same period last year.

Business progress and initiatives

We are a leading bank in Northern Ireland, serving personal, business and corporate customers. The Northern Ireland market remains our regional focus, while we also seek growth in targeted sectors across the rest of the UK.

The strategy aligns with the Group's key focus areas, including digitalisation, customer journeys, sustainability, and simplicity and efficiency, all underpinned by high levels of employee engagement.

In the first half of 2025, a targeted personal current account switching campaign helped attract over 7,000 new customers. Residential mortgage lending volumes continued to grow, reflecting an increased market share of new business in Northern Ireland. This growth was supported by sustained demand for housing and continually low unemployment levels.

Among our business customers, we have seen increased demand for sustainability-linked loans this year, and in the second quarter, we approved our largest ever loan of this type. With sustainability-linked loans, the cost of the loan is linked to the customer's ambitions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve energy performance.

Northern Ireland

(DKK millions)	First half 2025	First half 2024	Index 25/24	Q2 2025	Q1 2025	Index Q2/Q1	Q2 2024	Index 25/24	Full year 2024
Net interest income	1,640	1,443	114	836	805	104	734	114	3,025
Net fee income	152	155	98	77	75	103	80	96	320
Net trading income	95	79	120	45	50	90	37	122	154
Other income	7	5	140	3	4	75	2	150	12
Total income	**1,894**	**1,683**	**113**	**960**	**934**	**103**	**853**	**113**	**3,511**
Operating expenses	775	743	104	393	381	103	394	100	1,580
Profit before loan impairment charges	**1,119**	**941**	**119**	**566**	**553**	**102**	**459**	**123**	**1,931**
Loan impairment charges	9	3	300	58	-49	-	-21	-	-86
Profit before tax	**1,110**	**938**	**118**	**509**	**602**	**85**	**481**	**106**	**2,017**
Loans, excluding reverse transactions before impairments	66,839	63,100	106	66,839	65,813	102	63,100	106	64,004
Allowance account, loans	718	795	90	718	706	102	795	90	738
Deposits, excluding repo deposits	111,403	103,458	108	111,403	109,410	102	103,458	108	108,504
Allocated capital (average)*	6,797	6,224	109	6,918	6,674	104	6,289	110	6,510
Net interest income as % p.a. of loans and deposits	1.81	1.74		1.81	1.82		1.74		1.77
Profit before tax as % p.a. of allocated capital (avg.)	32.7	30.1		29.4	36.1		30.6		31.0
Cost/income ratio (%)	40.9	44.1		40.9	40.8		46.2		45.0
Full-time-equivalent staff	1,242	1,240	100	1,242	1,247	100	1,240	100	1,261

*Allocated capital equals the legal entity's capital.

H1 2025 vs H1 2024

Profit before tax increased 18% to DKK 1,110 million (H1 2024: DKK 938 million), primarily reflecting the positive impact of higher lending and deposit volumes on net interest income.

Net interest income increased to DKK 1,640 million (H1 2024: DKK 1,443 million), driven by balance sheet growth supported by the impact of hedging actions. Lending and deposits were 7% and 9% higher year-on-year in local currency.

Net fee income stood at DKK 152 million (H1 2024: DKK 155 million). The reduction reflects an intra-Group guarantee fee implemented with effect from the second half of 2024. Underlying fee income remained stable year-on-year.

Net trading income was higher in the first half of 2025 at DKK 95 million (H1 2024: DKK 79 million). Both periods include positive mark-to-market movement on the bank's hedging portfolio, reflecting a combination of changing market expectations for UK interest rates and the rollover of the hedging portfolio.

Operating expenses increased to DKK 775 million (H1 2024: DKK 743 million), including increased employer taxation costs, inflation and higher costs for IT services provided by the Group. The bank has a continued cost and efficiency focus across local and Group cost drivers.

Credit quality remained strong, with a low net loan impairment charge of DKK 9 million (H1 2024: net charge of DKK 3 million).

Q2 2025 vs Q1 2025

The second quarter of 2025 saw profit before tax of DKK 509 million (Q1 2025: DKK 602 million).

- Net interest income increased to DKK 836 million (Q1 2025: DKK 805 million), with the increase driven by a combination of balance sheet growth and hedging actions.
- Net fee income was DKK 77 million (Q1 2025: DKK 75 million) and was thus stable quarter-on-quarter.
- Net trading income amounted to DKK 45 million (Q1 2025: DKK 50 million), reflecting mark-to-market movements on the hedging portfolio.
- Operating expenses increased to DKK 393 million (Q1 2025: DKK 381 million), with the second quarter including annual salary increases, an uplift in employer taxation costs and higher costs for IT services provided by the Group.
- Loan impairment charges in the second quarter saw a net charge against a net reversal in the first quarter. Overall credit quality remained high as reflected for a total impairment charge of DKK 9 million in both quarters.

Profit before tax

DKK 509 million

for the second quarter of 2025

Group Functions

Group Functions includes Group Treasury, Technology & Services and other functions. In addition, Group Functions includes eliminations.

In the first half of 2025, the loss before tax decreased to DKK 690 million (H1 2024: loss of DKK 771 million). Net trading income increased to DKK 279 million (H1 2024: loss of DKK 77 million), driven by positive fair value adjustments in Group Treasury, while net interest income decreased to DKK 152 million (H1 2024: DKK 487 million). Higher income from interest rate risk management in Group Treasury was more than offset by primarily allocation of equity interest to the business units and lower allocation income from funds transfer pricing. At Group level, the effect of these internal allocation developments was neutral.

Initiatives

Group Functions supports, among other things, the business units by allocating capital, interest-bearing capital costs and long-term funding costs through Group Treasury's Internal Bank setup. Group Treasury also manages, among other things, the Group's liquidity bond portfolio and the investment of shareholders' equity for Realkredit Danmark as well as the interest rate risk on the non-trading book. Operating expenses related to the sub-units within Group Functions are allocated to the business units. This is done to ensure cost efficiency throughout the Group.

Group Functions

(DKK millions)	First half 2025	First half 2024	Index 25/24	Q2 2025	Q1 2025	Index Q2/Q1	Q2 2024	Index 25/24	Full year 2024
Net interest income	152	487	31	198	-46	-	222	89	1,032
Net fee income	-49	-38	129	-25	-25	100	-28	89	-121
Net trading income	279	-77	-	246	33	-	49	-	-16
Other income	-14	-115	12	-4	-10	40	-57	7	-216
Total income	**368**	**257**	**143**	**415**	**-47**	**-**	**185**	**224**	**679**
Operating expenses	1,070	1,030	104	486	583	83	395	123	1,421
of which resolution fund, bank tax etc.	39	36	108	20	19	105	18	111	71
Profit before loan impairment charges	**-702**	**-773**	**91**	**-71**	**-630**	**11**	**-210**	**34**	**-742**
Loan impairment charges	-11	-2	-	-21	10	-	-2	-	-2
Profit before tax	**-690**	**-771**	**89**	**-50**	**-640**	**8**	**-208**	**24**	**-740**
Full-time-equivalent staff	10,108	10,115	100	10,108	10,042	101	10,115	100	10,050

Profit before tax

(DKK millions)	First half 2025	First half 2024	Index 25/24	Q2 2025	Q1 2025	Index Q2/Q1	Q2 2024	Index 25/24	Full year 2024
Group Treasury	613	675	91	554	59	-	411	135	1,783
Own shares and issues	-51	-156	33	-20	-31	65	-25	80	-463
Additional tier 1 capital	2	-1	-	1	-	-	-1	-	-4
Group support functions	-1,316	-1,355	97	-647	-669	97	-585	111	-2,110
Non-core	63	65	97	61	1	-	-7	-	54
Total Group Functions	**-690**	**-771**	**89**	**-50**	**-640**	**8**	**-208**	**24**	**-740**

H1 2025 vs H1 2024

The result at Group Functions improved and amounted to a loss before tax of DKK 690 million (H1 2024: loss of DKK 771 million).

Net interest income decreased to DKK 152 million (H1 2024: DKK 487 million), with an increase in interest rate risk management income from fixed-rate lending hedging and bond portfolios being more than offset by interest on shareholders' equity allocated from the Internal Bank to the business units in 2025 on the basis of their allocated capital. Interest on excess capital and other non-allocated capital was retained at the Internal Bank. Net interest income was also negatively affected by a lower placement rate on shareholders' equity. There was a decrease in Internal Bank income from the allocation of interest rate risk management costs to the business units related primarily to the hedging of the interest rate risk on deposits.

Net trading income related to market value adjustments improved and amounted to a gain of DKK 279 million (H1 2024: loss of DKK 77 million) due primarily to positive market value adjustments of cross-currency swaps in Group Treasury held for funding purposes and at fair value. Furthermore, the first half of 2025 saw a one-off gain of DKK 57 million related to the sale of Norwegian financial institution Eksportfinans.

Other income amounted to a loss of DKK 14 million (H1 2024: loss of DKK 115 million). The increase related to a reduction in negative value adjustments of holdings in associates.

Operating expenses, after allocation to the business units, amounted to DKK 1,070 million (H1 2024: DKK 1,030 million). Operating expenses were affected mainly by higher digitalisation expenses, with the effect being partly offset by increased capitalisation of costs related to internally developed software.

The number of full-time-equivalent staff was 10,108 (end-H1 2024: 10,115).

Q2 2025 vs Q1 2025

Group Functions saw a reduced loss before tax of DKK 50 million (Q1 2025: loss of DKK 640 million). The decrease was due mainly to an increase in net interest income driven by Group Treasury and an increase in net trading income, including a one-off gain on the sale of Norwegian financial institution Eksportfinans.

- Net interest income increased to DKK 198 million (Q1 2025: net expense of DKK 46 million), due primarily to an increase in interest rate risk management income in Group Treasury, although this income was partly allocated from the Internal Bank to the business units in the second quarter of 2025.
- Net fee income was unchanged and amounted to a net expense of DKK 25 million (Q1 2025: net expense of DKK 25 million).
- Net trading income increased to DKK 246 million (Q1 2025: DKK 33 million), among other things due to higher income from Group Treasury risk management activities and a one-off gain of DKK 57 million related to the sale of Norwegian financial institution Eksportfinans.
- Other income amounted to a loss of DKK 4 million (Q1 2025: loss of DKK 10 million) and related mainly to holdings in associates.
- Operating expenses, after allocation to the business units, decreased to DKK 486 million (Q1 2025: DKK 583 million). The effect of an increase in digitalisation expenses was more than offset by higher allocations.

Profit before tax

DKK -50 million

for the second quarter of 2025

Definition of alternative performance measures

Danske Bank's management believes that the alternative performance measures (APMs) used in the Management's report provide valuable information to readers of the financial statements. The APMs provide a more consistent basis for comparing the results of financial periods and for assessing the performance of the Group and each individual business unit. They are also an important aspect of the way in which Danske Bank's management defines operating targets and monitors performance.

Throughout the Management's report, performance is assessed on the basis of the financial highlights and segment reporting, which represent the financial information regularly provided to management. There is no difference between the financial highlights and the IFRS income statement.

Definitions of additional ratios presented on page 3 and in other sections of the Management's report:

Ratios and key figures	Definition
Dividend per share (DKK)	Total dividend per share, consisting of the interim dividend per share (if any) paid out during the year, and the dividend per share proposed in the Annual Report and paid to shareholders in the subsequent year. Any extraordinary or special dividend is also included in dividend per share.
Return on average total equity (% p.a.)	Net profit as disclosed in the financial highlights divided by the average of the quarterly average total equity (beginning and end of each quarter) within the year. The denominator represents equity equal to a decrease in the average of the quarterly average equity of DKK 2,399 million (2024: an increase of DKK 312 million) compared to a simple average of total equity (beginning and end of the period).
Net interest income as % p.a. of loans and deposits	Net interest income in the financial highlights divided by the daily average of the sum of loans and deposits. If the ratio was calculated applying the sum of loans and deposits at the end of the period, the ratio for 2025 would be 1.29% (2024: 1.33%) due to the daily average of the sum of loans and deposits being DKK 12.5 billion higher (2024: DKK 63.2 billion lower) than if calculating the ratio by applying the end-of-period sum of loans and deposits. The purpose of the ratio is to show whether the growth in net interest income follows the growth in loans and deposits. The daily average is a more faithful representation of the growth in loans and deposits.
Cost/income ratio (C/I), (%)	Operating expenses divided by total income.
Book value per share	Shareholders' equity divided by the number of shares outstanding at the end of the period.
Loan impairment charges as % of net credit exposure	This ratio is calculated on the basis of loan impairment charges and loans and guarantees. The numerator is the loan impairment charges of DKK 266 million (2024: DKK -543 million) annualised. The denominator is the sum of Loans at amortised cost of DKK 921.9 billion (2024: DKK 921.6 billion), Loans at fair value of DKK 755.2 billion (2024: DKK 753.3 billion), Loans held for sale of DKK 0 billion (2024: DKK 110.4 billion) and guarantees of DKK 96.4 billion (2024: DKK 75.9 billion) at the beginning of the year, as disclosed in the column 'Lending activities' in the 'Breakdown of credit exposure' table in the notes to the financial statements. The ratio is calculated for each business unit.
Allowance account as % of net credit exposure	This ratio is calculated on the basis of the allowance account and loans and guarantees. The numerator is the allowance account of DKK 20.2 billion (2024: DKK 19.9 billion) at the end of the period, as disclosed in the 'Allowance account broken down by segment' table in the notes to the financial statements. The denominator is the sum of Loans at amortised cost of DKK 977.1 billion (2024: DKK 921.9 billion), Loans at fair value of DKK 751.2 billion (2024: DKK 755.2 billion), and guarantees of DKK 99.2 billion (2024: DKK 96.4 billion) at the end of the period, as disclosed in the column 'Lending activities' in the 'Breakdown of credit exposure' table in the notes to the financial statements. The ratio is calculated for each business unit.

Financial statements

Financial statements - Danske Bank Group

Income statement – Danske Bank Group	30
Statement of comprehensive income – Danske Bank Group	30
Balance sheet – Danske Bank Group	31
Statement of capital – Danske Bank Group	32
Cash flow statement – Danske Bank Group	34

Notes to the financial statements

G1. Material accounting policies and estimates	35
G2. Changes in accounting policies and presentation	37
G3. Business segments	37
G4. Income	39
G5. Loan impairment charges	39
G6. Insurance assets and Insurance liabilities	40
G7. Issued bonds, subordinated debt and additional tier 1 capital	40
G8. Other assets and Other liabilities	41
G9. Foreign currency translation reserve	42
G10. Guarantees, commitments and contingent liabilities	42
G11. Assets provided or received as collateral	44
G12. Fair value information for financial instruments	45
G13. Risk management notes	48

Financial statements – Danske Bank A/S

Financial statements – Danske Bank A/S	64
Income statement – Danske Bank A/S	65
Statement of comprehensive income– Danske Bank A/S	65
Balance sheet – Danske Bank A/S	66
Statement of capital – Danske Bank A/S	67
Notes – Danske Bank A/S	68

Income statement – Danske Bank Group

Note	(DKK millions)	First half 2025	First half 2024	Q2 2025	Q2 2024	Full year 2024
	Interest income calculated using the effective interest method*	27,934	29,834	13,549	15,840	63,022
	Other interest income*	10,506	9,899	5,388	3,945	17,504
	Interest expense*	20,357	21,446	9,873	10,640	43,829
	Net interest income from banking activities	**18,083**	**18,287**	**9,063**	**9,145**	**36,697**
G4	Fee income	8,397	9,251	4,068	4,735	19,463
G4	Fee expenses	1,331	2,177	659	1,037	4,551
	Net fee income	**7,066**	**7,074**	**3,409**	**3,698**	**14,912**
	Net trading income or loss	**1,736**	**1,377**	**854**	**608**	**2,668**
	Insurance revenue	3,022	3,003	1,547	1,496	5,869
	Insurance service expenses	3,015	2,516	1,274	1,211	5,609
	Net return on investments backing insurance liabilities	3,868	24,211	14,730	4,584	44,001
	Net finance income or expense from insurance	-3,190	-23,789	-14,509	-4,405	-42,968
	Other insurance related income	29	40	17	-7	94
	Net insurance result	**714**	**949**	**513**	**457**	**1,387**
G4	Other income**	316	324	147	147	741
	Total other income	**316**	**324**	**147**	**147**	**741**
	Total income	**27,917**	**28,011**	**13,985**	**14,055**	**56,405**
	Operating expenses	12,670	12,818	6,379	6,481	25,736
	Profit before loan impairment charges	**15,247**	**15,193**	**7,606**	**7,574**	**30,669**
G5	Loan impairment charges	266	-99	217	-200	-543
	Profit before tax	**14,980**	**15,292**	**7,390**	**7,774**	**31,212**
	Tax	3,770	3,824	1,936	1,936	7,583
	Net profit	**11,211**	**11,468**	**5,454**	**5,839**	**23,629**
	Earnings per share (DKK)	13.5	13.4	6.6	6.8	27.9
	Diluted earnings per share (DKK)	13.5	13.4	6.6	6.8	27.8
	Dividend per share (DKK)	-	-	-	-	28.7

* First half 2024 is affected by adjustments between Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, Other interest income and Interest expense. There is no change to Net interest income from banking activities in First half 2024.
** Other income includes Gain or loss on sale of disposal groups.

Statement of comprehensive income – Danske Bank Group

Note	(DKK millions)	First half 2025	First half 2024	Q2 2025	Q2 2024	Full year 2024
	Net profit	11,211	11,468	5,454	5,839	23,629
	Other comprehensive income					
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
	Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans	-48	42	17	10	54
	Tax*	1	3	5	-2	14
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	**-49**	**39**	**12**	**12**	**40**
	Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
	Translation of units outside Denmark	976	-813	-1,681	967	-1,613
	Hedging of units outside Denmark	-429	315	941	-606	635
	Unrealised value adjustments of bonds at fair value (OCI)	86	-227	175	-50	479
	Realised value adjustments of bonds at fair value (OCI)	-1	40	-	27	73
	Tax*	171	-185	-60	52	-113
	Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	**461**	**-500**	**-506**	**287**	**-313**
	Total other comprehensive income	**412**	**-461**	**-494**	**299**	**-273**
	Total comprehensive income	**11,623**	**11,008**	**4,960**	**6,137**	**23,356**

* A positive amount is a tax expense, and a negative amount is a tax income.

Balance sheet – Danske Bank Group

Note	(DKK millions)	30 June 2025	31 December 2024	30 June 2024*
	Assets			
	Cash in hand and demand deposits with central banks	160,744	107,498	208,002
	Due from credit institutions and central banks	58,803	143,569	154,500
	Trading portfolio assets	522,660	531,831	454,509
	Investment securities	281,944	269,118	273,642
	Loans at amortised cost	977,103	921,900	908,371
	Loans at fair value	1,074,142	1,074,783	980,308
	Assets under pooled schemes and investment contracts	73,279	76,173	74,462
G6	Insurance assets	540,921	548,912	522,846
	Intangible assets	7,262	6,737	6,083
	Tax assets	10,766	5,814	11,504
G8	Other assets**	32,009	29,706	124,844
	Total assets	**3,739,632**	**3,716,042**	**3,719,072**

Note	(DKK millions)	30 June 2025	31 December 2024	30 June 2024*
	Liabilities			
	Due to credit institutions and central banks	239,055	214,364	202,589
	Trading portfolio liabilities	335,176	357,507	356,186
	Deposits	1,216,122	1,173,781	1,151,474
G7	Issued bonds at fair value	732,885	746,556	733,160
G7	Issued bonds at amortised cost	256,864	243,198	259,837
	Deposits under pooled schemes and investment contracts	74,401	76,608	75,439
G6	Insurance liabilities	527,291	529,793	506,832
	Tax liabilities	1,769	2,225	1,707
G8	Other liabilities**	60,900	66,033	122,440
G7	Non-preferred senior bonds	88,437	89,492	94,300
G7	Subordinated debt	33,962	40,798	37,052
	Total liabilities	**3,566,862**	**3,540,355**	**3,541,017**
	Equity			
	Share capital	8,350	8,622	8,622
G9	Foreign currency translation reserve	-3,070	-3,617	-3,136
	Reserve for bonds at fair value (OCI)	331	246	-494
	Retained earnings	167,159	158,157	173,063
	Proposed dividends	-	12,279	-
	Total equity	**172,771**	**175,687**	**178,055**
	Total liabilities and equity	**3,739,632**	**3,716,042**	**3,719,072**

* Comparative information for as at 30 June has been restated as described in note G2(b).
** Other assets and Other liabilities includes Assets held for sale and Liabilities in disposal groups held for sale.

Statement of capital – Danske Bank Group

Changes in equity

(DKK millions)	Share capital	Foreign currency translation reserve	Reserve for bonds at fair value (OCI)	Retained earnings	Proposed dividends	Total
Total equity as at 1 January 2025	8,622	-3,617	246	158,157	12,279	175,687
Net profit	-	-	-	11,211	-	11,211
Other comprehensive income						
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans	-	-	-	-48	-	-48
Translation of units outside Denmark	-	976	-	-	-	976
Hedging of units outside Denmark	-	-429	-	-	-	-429
Unrealised value adjustments	-	-	86	-	-	86
Realised value adjustments	-	-	-1	-	-	-1
Tax	-	-	-	-172	-	-172
Total other comprehensive income	-	547	86	-220	-	412
Total comprehensive income	-	547	86	10,990	-	11,623
Transactions with owners						
Dividends paid	-	-	-	43	-12,279	-12,236
Share capital reduction	-272	-	-	272	-	-
Acquisition of own shares - share buy-back programme	-	-	-	-2,072	-	-2,072
Acquisition of own shares - other	-	-	-	-15,070	-	-15,070
Sale of own shares	-	-	-	14,839	-	14,839
Total equity as at 30 June 2025	8,350	-3,070	331	167,159	-	172,771

(DKK millions)	Share capital	Foreign currency translation reserve	Reserve for bonds at fair value (OCI)	Retained earnings	Proposed dividends	Total
Total equity as at 1 January 2024	8,622	-2,639	-306	163,596	6,466	175,739
Net profit	-	-	-	11,468	-	11,468
Other comprehensive income						
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans	-	-	-	42	-	42
Translation of units outside Denmark	-	-813	-	-	-	-813
Hedging of units outside Denmark	-	315	-	-	-	315
Unrealised value adjustments	-	-	-227	-	-	-227
Realised value adjustments	-	-	40	-	-	40
Tax	-	-	-	182	-	182
Total other comprehensive income	-	-497	-188	225	-	-461
Total comprehensive income	-	-497	-188	11,693	-	11,008
Transactions with owners						
Dividends paid	-	-	-	39	-6,466	-6,427
Share capital reduction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of own shares - share buy-back programme	-	-	-	-2,164	-	-2,164
Acquisition of own shares - other	-	-	-	-14,638	-	-14,638
Sale of own shares	-	-	-	14,537	-	14,537
Total equity as at 30 June 2024	8,622	-3,136	-494	173,063	-	178,055

Statement of capital – Danske Bank Group

Share buy-back programme
On 10 February 2025, the Group initiated a share buy-back programme of DKK 5.0 billion, which may run until 30 January 2026. At the end of June 2025, the Group had acquired 7,817,490 shares for a total amount of DKK 1,817 million under the share buy-back programme. This is in addition to 1,193,175 shares acquired in 2025 for a total of DKK 254 million under the previous share buy-back programme, which ran until 31 January 2025.

Number of shares

	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
Issued at 1 January	862,184,621	862,184,621
Cancellation of own shares (day-weighted)	10,214,838	-
Average number of shares held in relation to Share buy-back programme	18,349,869	11,612,046
Average number of shares held in the Group's trading portfolio	2,542,093	2,498,271
Average number of shares outstanding	**831,077,821**	**848,074,304**
Average number of dilutive shares issued for share-based payments	2,331,431	1,656,061
Adjusted average number of shares outstanding, including dilutive shares	**833,409,252**	**849,730,365**

On 20 March 2025, the annual general meeting of Danske Bank A/S adopted the proposal to reduce Danske Bank's share capital by DKK 271,894,960 nominally by cancelling 27,189,496 shares from Danske Bank's holding of own shares. The reduction of the share capital has been carried out and registered at 24 April 2025. After the reduction, Danske Bank A/S' share capital amounts to DKK 8,349,951,250 nominally, corresponding to 834,995,125 shares of DKK 10 each.

Total capital and total capital ratio

(DKK millions)	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
Total equity	172,771	175,687
Revaluation of domicile property at fair value	221	219
Tax effect of revaluation of domicile property at fair value	-34	-24
Total equity calculated in accordance with the rules of the Danish FSA	**172,957**	**175,882**
Common equity tier 1 capital instruments	172,957	175,882
Adjustment to eligible capital instruments	-3,621	-901
IFRS 9 reversal due to transitional rules	-	752
Prudent valuation	-845	-912
Prudential filters	-	-
Expected/proposed payouts	-6,726	-17,279
Intangible assets of banking operations	-6,544	-6,266
Minimum Loss Coverage for Non-Performing Exposures	-2,475	-2,607
Deferred tax on intangible assets	458	461
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability, excluding temporary differences	-530	-599
Defined benefit pension plan assets	-899	-917
Statutory deduction for insurance subsidiaries	-1,275	-2,397
Common equity tier 1 capital	**150,500**	**145,217**
Additional tier 1 capital instruments	7,668	10,360
Tier 1 capital	**158,168**	**155,577**
Tier 2 capital instruments	21,977	26,570
Total capital	**180,145**	**182,147**
Total risk exposure amount	**806,008**	**814,706**
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (%)	18.7%	17.8%
Tier 1 capital ratio (%)	19.6%	19.1%
Total capital ratio (%)	22.4%	22.4%

Total capital and the total risk exposure amount are calculated in accordance with the rules applicable under the Capital Requirements Regulation, taking into account the full implementation of IFRS 9 as stipulated by the Danish FSA. With IFRS 9 fully transitioned, the Group no longer applies transitional arrangements and adheres strictly to the requirements set forth in the CRR.

The Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Report provides more details about the Group's solvency need. The report is available at danskebank.com/reports. The report is not subject to review.

Cash flow statement – Danske Bank Group

(DKK millions)	First half 2025	First half 2024*	Full Year 2024
Cash flow from operations			
Profit before tax	14,980	15,292	31,212
Tax paid	-9,127	-11,780	-10,335
Adjustment for non-cash operating items	921	1,822	700
Cash flow from operations before changes in operating capital	**6,774**	**5,334**	**21,577**
Changes in operating capital			
Amounts due to/from credit institutions and central banks	28,884	42,885	59,148
Trading portfolio	-13,161	-4,621	-109,329
Acquisition/sale of own shares	-231	-101	-158
Investment securities	-12,825	10,272	14,796
Loans at amortised cost and fair value	-54,827	-22,293	-35,906
Deposits	42,341	-71,467	-53,265
Issued bonds at amortised cost and fair value	-3,141	30,911	4,526
Insurance assets/liabilities	5,502	-3,862	-6,967
Other assets/liabilities	-7,043	7,156	13,109
Cash flow from operations	**-7,727**	**-5,786**	**-92,469**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Acquisition of businesses	-21	-	-
Sale of businesses	-	26	26
Acquisition of intangible assets	-729	-330	-1,270
Acquisition of tangible assets	-84	-227	-984
Sale of tangible assets	1	1	-6
Cash flow from investing activities	**-833**	**-530**	**-2,234**

(DKK millions)	First half 2025	First half 2024*	Full Year 2024
Cash flow from financing activities			
Issue of subordinated debt	4,596	8,378	12,108
Redemption of subordinated debt	-10,417	-10,748	-11,392
Issue of non-preferred senior bonds	12,663	21,604	28,338
Redemption of non-preferred senior bonds	-10,583	-21,780	-35,702
Dividends paid	-12,236	-6,427	-18,207
Share buy-back programme	-2,071	-2,164	-5,246
Principal portion of lessee lease payments	-243	-303	-576
Cash flow from financing activities	**-18,291**	**-11,440**	**-30,677**
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January	242,100	365,609	365,609
Foreign currency translation	-476	1,192	1,871
Change in cash and cash equivalents	-26,851	-17,756	-125,380
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	**214,773**	**349,045**	**242,100**
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period			
Cash in hand	6,760	6,224	6,909
Demand deposits with central banks	153,984	201,777	100,590
Amounts due from credit institutions and central banks within three months	54,029	141,044	134,601
Total	**214,773**	**349,045**	**242,100**

* Comparative information for First half 2024 has been restated as described in note G2(b).

Notes – Danske Bank Group
G1. Material accounting policies and estimates

(a) General
The report has been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting, as adopted by the EU, and additional Danish disclosure requirements for listed financial companies. The report is condensed and should be read in conjunction with the Group's Annual Report 2024.

Amendments to IAS 21 became effective on 1 January 2025 and have no impact on the financial statements. Further information on the changes to accounting policies and presentation in 2025 can be found in note G2(a). In addition, balances as at 30 June 2024 have been restated to reflect a change in accounting treatment during the fourth quarter of 2024 for variation margin for derivative transactions. Further information can be found in note G2(b). The Group has not changed its material accounting policies from those applied in Annual Report 2024. Annual Report 2024 provides a full description of the material accounting policies.

Financial statement figures are stated in Danish kroner and whole millions, unless otherwise stated. As a result, rounding discrepancies may occur because totals have been rounded off and the underlying decimals are not presented to financial statement users.

(b) Significant accounting estimates and judgements
The preparation of financial information requires, in some cases, the use of judgements and estimates by management. This includes judgements made when applying accounting policies. The most significant judgements made when applying accounting policies relate to the classification of financial assets and financial liabilities under IFRS 9, especially related to the business model assessment, and the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) test (further explained in note G15 of the Annual Report 2024) and the designation of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or significantly reduce an accounting mismatch (further explained in note G16 of the Annual Report 2024). An overview of the classification and measurement basis for financial instruments can be found in note G1(c) of the Annual Report 2024.

The determination of the carrying amounts of some assets and liabilities requires the estimation of the effects of uncertain future events on those assets and liabilities. The estimates are based on premises that management finds reasonable, but which are inherently uncertain and unpredictable. The premises may be incomplete, unexpected future events or situations may occur, and other parties may arrive at other estimated values. In view of the inherent uncertainties and the high level of subjectivity and judgement involved in the recognition and measurement of the items listed below, it is possible that the outcomes in the next reporting period could differ from those on which management's estimates are based.

Measurement of expected credit losses on loans, financial guarantees and loan commitments, and bonds measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income
The three-stage expected credit loss impairment model in IFRS 9 depends on whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk has not increased significantly, the impairment charge equals the expected credit losses resulting from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (stage 1). If the credit risk has increased significantly, the loan is more than 30 days past due, or the loan is in default or otherwise impaired, the impairment charge equals the lifetime expected credit losses (stages 2 and 3). In determining the impairment for expected credit losses, management exercises judgement and uses estimates and assumptions as explained in the following paragraphs.

The expected credit losses are calculated for all individual facilities as a function of probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD) and loss given default (LGD) and incorporate forward-looking information. The estimation of expected credit losses involves forecasting future economic conditions over a number of years. Such forecasts are subject to management judgement and those judgements may be sources of measurement uncertainty that have significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to a carrying amount in future periods. The incorporation of forward-looking elements reflects the expectation of the Group's senior management and involves the creation of scenarios, including an assessment of the probability for each scenario. The purpose of using multiple scenarios is to model the non-linear impact of assumptions about macroeconomic factors on the expected credit losses. During the second quarter of 2025, a new downside scenario was introduced to address the ongoing uncertainty, in addition to the existing three scenarios. Therefore the four scenarios at 30 June 2025 are: base case, upside, downside and severe downside. Note G13 provides information on the scenarios as at 30 June 2025.

At 30 June 2025, the base case scenario enters with a probability of 55% (31 December 2024: 60%), the upside scenario with a probability of 20% (31 December 2024: 20%), the new downside scenario with a probability of 5% (31 December 2024: 0%) and the severe downside scenario with a probability of 20% (31 December 2024: 20%). With the applied macroeconomic scenarios, the allowance account as at 30 June 2025 amounted to DKK 20.2 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 19.9 billion). If the base case scenario was assigned a probability of 100%, the allowance account would decrease by DKK 2.3 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 2.5 billion). Compared to the base case scenario, the allowance account would increase by DKK 0.3 billion if the downside scenario was assigned a probability of 100%. If the severe downside scenario was assigned a probability of 100%, the allowance account would increase by DKK 11.7 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 12.9 billion) compared to the base case scenario. The increase reflects primarily the transfer of exposures from stage 1 to stage 2 and increased expected credit losses within stage 2. If instead the upside scenario was assigned a probability of 100%, the allowance account would increase by DKK 0.0 billion (31 December 2024: decrease of DKK 0.2 billion) compared to the base case scenario.

Management applies judgement when determining the need for post-model adjustments. As at 30 June 2025, the post-model adjustments amounted to DKK 5.7 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 5.9 billion) which are predominantly linked to macroeconomic and geopolitical uncertainties. Further information on post-model adjustments can be found in note G13.

Note G15 of the Annual Report 2024 and the section on credit risk in note G13 in this report provide more details on expected credit losses. As at 30 June 2025, financial assets covered by the expected credit loss model accounted for about 54.0% of total assets (31 December 2024: 53.8%)

Fair value measurement of financial instruments
At the end of June 2025, no unusual challenges in obtaining reliable pricing apart from insignificant parts of the portfolio remained. The majority of valuation techniques continues to employ only observable market data, and there has been no significant increase in financial instruments measured on the basis of valuation techniques that are based on one or more significant unobservable inputs. The latter continues to include only unlisted shares, certain bonds and some long-dated derivatives for which there is no active market. On the derivatives portfolio, the Group makes fair value adjustments to cover changes in counterparty risk (CVA) and to cover expected funding costs (FVA and ColVA) on derivatives, bid-offer spreads on the net open position of the portfolio of assets and liabilities with offsetting market risk recognised at mid-market prices, and model risk on level 3 derivatives. As at 30 June 2025, the adjustments totalled DKK 0.3 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 0.3 billion), including the adjustment for credit risk on derivatives that are credit impaired. Note G12 in this report and note G33(a) of the Annual Report 2024 provides more details on the fair value measurement of financial instruments.

G1. Material accounting policies and estimates - continued

Measurement of goodwill
Goodwill is tested for impairment once a year or more frequently if indications of impairment exist. Impairment testing requires management to estimate the present value of future cash flows. A number of factors affect the value of such cash flows, including discount rates, changes in the economic outlook, customer behaviour and competition. At 30 June 2025, goodwill amounted to DKK 4.5 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 4.4 billion). On 1 January 2025, Danske Bank acquired the right to the management of the billion kroner funds Dansk Vækstkapital I, Dansk Vækstkapital II and Dansk Vækstkapital III, as well as potential future Dansk Vækstkapital funds from the state-owned Export and Investment Fund of Denmark (EIFO) for a purchase consideration of DKK 21 million. This acquisition led to an increase in goodwill in Asset Management of DKK 17 million.

In connection with the quarterly reporting, management performs an impairment review to assess whether there are indications that goodwill might be impaired. This includes a review of decline in income, increase in loan impairment charges, decline in the market value of assets under management, major restructurings, macroeconomic developments, etc. No indications of impairment have been noted at the end of June 2025.

Goodwill mainly consists of DKK 2.1 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 2.1 billion) in Markets, DKK 1.8 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 1.8 billion) in Asset Management and DKK 0.5 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 0.5 billion) in General Banking (all part of the business segment Large Corporates & Institutions) showing significant amounts of excess value in the impairment tests in 2024.

Note G19 of the Annual Report 2024 provides more information about impairment testing and sensitivity to changes in assumptions.

Measurement of Insurance contract liabilities (part of Insurance liabilities)
Insurance contract liabilities are measured using either the General Measurement Model (GMM), Variable Fee Approach (VFA) or Premium Allocation Approach (PAA). GMM and VFA both comprise fulfilment cash flows, which are estimates of the present value of future cash flows for insurance contracts, adjusted for time value of money and effect of financial risk including a risk adjustment for non-financial risk, and a contractual service margin (CSM).

Estimates of future cash flows include actuarial computations that rely on estimates of a number of variables such as mortality rates and disability rates. Mortality rates are based on the Danish FSA's benchmark, whilst others are estimated based on data from the Group's own portfolio of insurance contracts.

The discount rate is fixed on the basis of a zero-coupon yield curve, which is adjusted by a currency and credit risk deduction and a volatility adjustment. The yield curve is calculated according to principles and based on data that results in a curve based on the European Insurance and Occupational Pension Authority (EIOPA) discount yield curve.

For life insurance contracts, risk adjustment for non-financial risks is calculated based on a safety margin on applied actuarial assumptions, such as mortality rates and longevity. The confidence level used to determine the risk adjustment is at least 85%. For insurance contracts measured using VFA, CSM is calculated on the basis of stochastic models, whereas a deterministic model is used for life insurance contracts measured using GMM.

For health and accident insurance contracts, the loss element includes expectations about mortality, reactivation, reinstatement and repurchase, as well as expected costs offset by premiums not yet due. Risk adjustment for non-financial risk is calculated based on a safety margin on applied actuarial assumptions. The confidence level used to determine the risk adjustment is at least 85%.

Note G18 of the Annual Report 2024 provides more information about insurance contract liabilities.

G2. Changes in accounting policies and presentation

(a) Changes in accounting policies
Amendment to IAS 21, The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates
The amendment to IAS 21 requires an entity to apply a consistent approach to assessing whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency and, when it is not, to determine the exchange rate to be used. The amendment also details the disclosures that are required if a currency is not exchangeable. The amendment has no impact on the financial statements.

(b) Change in accounting treatment for variation margin for derivative transactions
During the fourth quarter of 2024 the Group changed its accounting treatment for some interest rate swaps to reflect the Group's updated understanding of the application of a legal framework in relation to variation margin for transactions cleared on London House Clearnet and EUREX. Previously, the outstanding mark-to-market on derivatives was considered pledged collateral that needed to be repaid. However, the outstanding mark-to-market on derivatives is instead treated as a final settlement of the exposure. This change was applied retrospectively and thus required an adjustment to balances in comparative periods for Trading portfolio assets, Loans at amortised cost, Trading portfolio liabilities and Deposits to reflect the treatment under the new framework.

Adjustments to Loans at amortised cost, Trading portfolio assets, Deposits and Trading portfolio liabilities as at 30 June 2024 are shown in the following table. The adjustments have no impact on net profit nor equity at the end of the first half of 2024. There is no change to balances as at 31 December 2024.

(DKK millions)	30 June 2024	Adjustment	Restated 30 June 2024
Assets			
Trading portfolio assets	497,400	-42,891	454,509
Loans at amortised cost	910,167	-1,796	908,371
Total assets	**3,763,759**	**-44,687**	**3,719,072**
Liabilities			
Trading portfolio liabilities	372,509	-16,324	356,186
Deposits	1,179,837	-28,364	1,151,474
Total liabilities	**3,585,704**	**-44,687**	**3,541,017**
Total equity	**178,055**	**-**	**178,055**
Total liabilities and equity	**3,763,759**	**-44,687**	**3,719,072**

In the Cash flow statement, comparatives for first half 2024 have been restated for Trading portfolio, Loans at amortised cost and fair value and Deposits (all part of Cash flows from operations). The remaining lines in the Cash flow statement have not been affected by the change and therefore have not been restated. There is no change to the cash flow statement for full-year 2024.

The Group's financial statements show restated amounts in the comparative figures for first half 2024 for the Balance sheet, Cash flow statement and note G3. Similarly, the Balance sheet for Danske Bank A/S shows restated amounts for 30 June 2024.

G3. Business segments

Business model and business segmentation
The Group's commercial activities are organised in five reporting business units:

- Personal Customers, which serves personal customers in Denmark, Sweden and Finland.
- Business Customers, which serves small and medium-sized business customers across all markets and includes the Group's Asset Finance operations.
- Large Corporates & Institutions, which serves large corporate and institutional customers across all Nordic markets.
- Danica, which specialises in pension schemes, life insurance policies and health insurance policies in Denmark.
- Northern Ireland, which serves retail and commercial customers through a network of branches and business centres in Northern Ireland alongside digital channels.

Besides the five commercial business units, the Group's reportable segments under IFRS 8 include Group Functions, as presented in the tables on the following page.

In the following tables, Net income from insurance business is equivalent to Net insurance result in the IFRS financial statements, and Other income is equivalent to Total other income in the IFRS financial statements.

Business segments first half 2025

(DKK millions)	Personal Customers	Business Customers	Large Corporates & Institutions	Danica	Northern Ireland	Group Functions	Eliminations	Total
Net interest income	6,349	5,846	4,097	-	1,640	239	-88	18,083
Net fee income	2,231	1,229	3,503	-	152	-104	55	7,066
Net trading income	50	17	1,295	-	95	284	-5	1,736
Net income from insurance business	-	-	-	714	-	-	-	714
Other income	68	253	3	-	7	1,455	-1,469	316
Total income	**8,698**	**7,344**	**8,898**	**714**	**1,894**	**1,874**	**-1,506**	**27,917**
Operating expenses	4,433	2,775	3,618	-	775	2,484	-1,414	12,670
of which resolution fund, bank tax etc.	16	41	60	-	-	39	-	156
Profit before loan impairment charges	**4,265**	**4,569**	**5,280**	**714**	**1,119**	**-610**	**-92**	**15,247**
Loan impairment charges	48	-516	736	-	9	-11	-	266
Profit before tax	**4,217**	**5,085**	**4,544**	**714**	**1,110**	**-598**	**-92**	**14,980**
Loans, excluding reverse transactions	656,509	674,679	328,967	-	66,120	15,615	-16,227	1,725,662
Other assets	443,833	170,780	2,973,622	590,884	76,104	4,759,128	-7,000,381	2,013,970
Total assets	**1,100,342**	**845,459**	**3,302,589**	**590,884**	**142,224**	**4,774,743**	**-7,016,608**	**3,739,632**
Deposits, excluding repo deposits	402,538	246,558	315,869	-	111,403	8,501	-11,288	1,073,580
Other liabilities	671,040	551,808	2,945,161	570,889	23,859	4,735,843	-7,005,320	2,493,282
Allocated capital	26,763	47,093	41,559	19,995	6,962	30,399	-	172,771
Total liabilities and equity	**1,100,342**	**845,459**	**3,302,589**	**590,884**	**142,224**	**4,774,743**	**-7,016,608**	**3,739,632**
Profit before tax as % p.a. of allocated capital (avg.)	31.6	21.9	22.1	7.1	32.7	-3.1	-	17.3
Cost/income ratio (%)	51.0	37.8	40.7	-	40.9	-	-	45.4
Full-time-equivalent staff, end of period	3,945	1,750	2,187	971	1,242	10,108	-	20,204

Business segments first half 2024

(DKK millions)	Personal Customers	Business Customers	Large Corporates & Institutions	Danica	Northern Ireland	Group Functions	Eliminations	Total
Net interest income	7,091	5,770	3,496	-	1,443	584	-97	18,287
Net fee income	2,520	1,171	3,266	-	155	-145	107	7,074
Net trading income	71	18	1,286	-	79	8	-86	1,377
Net income from insurance business	-	-	-	949	-	-	-	949
Other income	33	399	1	-	5	1,158	-1,272	324
Total income	**9,715**	**7,359**	**8,048**	**949**	**1,683**	**1,605**	**-1,348**	**28,011**
Operating expenses	4,866	2,628	3,552	-	743	2,266	-1,236	12,818
of which resolution fund, bank tax etc.	72	112	235	-	-	36	-	454
Profit before loan impairment charges	**4,850**	**4,731**	**4,496**	**949**	**941**	**-661**	**-113**	**15,193**
Loan impairment charges	-178	591	-513	-	3	-2	-	-99
Profit before tax	**5,028**	**4,140**	**5,009**	**949**	**938**	**-659**	**-113**	**15,292**
Loans, excluding reverse transactions*	650,695	645,174	292,746	-	62,305	14,614	-15,037	1,650,498
Other assets *	476,960	182,117	2,757,918	570,817	62,449	4,962,979	-6,944,666	2,068,574
Total assets*	**1,127,655**	**827,291**	**3,050,664**	**570,817**	**124,754**	**4,977,593**	**-6,959,703**	**3,719,072**
Deposits, excluding repo deposits*	391,010	251,626	300,167	-	103,458	6,262	-8,854	1,043,668
Other liabilities *	706,138	533,179	2,709,465	550,687	14,872	4,933,856	-6,950,850	2,497,348
Allocated capital	30,508	42,486	41,032	20,130	6,424	37,475	-	178,055
Total liabilities and equity*	**1,127,655**	**827,291**	**3,050,664**	**570,817**	**124,754**	**4,977,593**	**-6,959,703**	**3,719,072**
Profit before tax as % p.a. of allocated capital (avg.)	32.7	19.7	24.7	9.5	30.1	-3.0	-	17.3
Cost/income ratio (%)	50.1	35.7	44.1	-	44.1	-	-	45.8
Full-time-equivalent staff, end of period	4,020	1,688	2,105	912	1,240	10,115	-	20,079

*Comparative information for First half 2024 has been restated as described in note G2(b).

G4. Income

(a) Fee income
Note G6 of the Annual Report 2024 provides additional information on the Group's accounting policy for fee income, including the description by fee type.

Fee income first half 2025

(DKK millions)	Fee income	Fee expenses	Net fee income
Investment	3,065	716	2,349
Money transfers, account fee, cash management and other fees	3,413	515	2,899
Lending and Guarantees	1,127	76	1,051
Capital markets	792	24	768
Total	**8,397**	**1,331**	**7,066**

Fee income first half 2024

(DKK millions)	Fee income	Fee expenses	Net fee income
Investment	4,185	1,760	2,425
Money transfers, account fee, cash management and other fees	3,131	313	2,818
Lending and Guarantees	1,159	76	1,083
Capital markets	777	28	749
Total	**9,251**	**2,177**	**7,074**

(b) Other income
Other income amounted to DKK 316 million for the first half ending 30 June 2025 (30 June 2024: DKK 324 million). Other income includes gain or loss on sale of disposal groups, income from investment property and real estate brokerage, and income from holdings in associates.

G5. Loan impairment charges

Loan impairment charges include impairment charges for expected credit losses on loans, lease receivables, bonds at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income, certain loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts as well as fair value adjustments of the credit risk on loans measured at fair value.

Loan impairment charges

(DKK millions)	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
ECL on new assets	1,552	2,584
ECL on assets derecognised	-1,498	-1,815
Impact of net remeasurement of ECL (incl. changes in models)	410	-98
Write-offs charged directly to income statement	54	71
Received on claims previously written off	-75	-665
Interest income, effective interest method	-177	-175
Total	**266**	**-99**

G6. Insurance assets and Insurance liabilities

Insurance assets comprise assets earmarked for policyholders. As at 30 June 2025, Insurance assets total DKK 562,144 million (31 December 2024: DKK 567,273 million) before own bonds of DKK 5,515 million (31 December 2024: DKK 5,437 million) and other intra-group balances of DKK 15,708 million (31 December 2024: DKK 12,924 million).

Insurance liabilities comprise DKK 460,340 million of Insurance contract liabilities as defined by IFRS 17 (31 December 2024: DKK 456,227 million) and DKK 78,993 million of Other insurance-related liabilities (31 December 2024: DKK 87,590 million), before intra-group balances of DKK 12,042 million (31 December 2024: DKK 14,024 million).

Note G18 of Annual Report 2024 provides additional information on Insurance assets and Insurance liabilities.

G7. Issued bonds, subordinated debt and additional tier 1 capital

Issued bonds at fair value

(DKK millions)	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
Bonds issued by Realkredit Danmark (covered bonds)	731,421	744,495
Structured retail notes	1,463	2,061
Total	**732,885**	**746,556**

Issued bonds at amortised cost and Non-preferred senior bonds

(DKK millions)	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
Commercial papers and certificates of deposits	46,618	49,044
Preferred senior bonds	66,275	66,778
Covered bonds	143,683	126,763
Structured retail notes	289	612
Issued bonds at amortised cost, total	**256,864**	**243,198**
Non-preferred senior bonds	88,437	89,492

Further information on issued bonds at fair value through profit or loss can be found in note G16 of the Annual Report 2024. The issuance and redemption of bonds (including commercial papers and certificates of deposits at fair value) during the year are presented in the following tables.

G7. Issued bonds, subordinated debt and additional tier 1 capital - continued

Other issued bonds
Other issued bonds in the following tables comprises Issued bonds at fair value excluding Realkredit Danmark, Issued bonds at amortised cost and Non-preferred senior bonds.

Nominal value of other issued bonds

(DKK millions)	1 January 2025	Issued	Redeemed	Foreign currency translation	30 June 2025
Commercial papers and certificate of deposits	49,002	74,627	72,677	-4,385	46,567
Preferred senior bonds	68,592	11,906	10,022	-3,116	67,360
Covered bonds	128,673	16,700	4,244	4,312	145,441
Structured retail notes	3,117	-	913	67	2,272
Non-preferred senior bonds	91,588	12,600	10,566	-3,652	89,969
Total	**340,972**	**115,833**	**98,422**	**-6,774**	**351,609**

(DKK millions)	1 January 2024	Issued	Redeemed	Foreign currency translation	31 December 2024
Commercial papers and certificate of deposits	29,613	78,934	60,856	1,310	49,002
Preferred senior bonds	65,545	10,684	8,735	1,099	68,592
Covered bonds	129,419	27,161	25,770	-2,137	128,673
Structured retail notes	4,076	-	1,154	196	3,117
Non-preferred senior bonds	97,900	28,404	35,782	1,067	91,588
Total	**326,553**	**145,182**	**132,298**	**1,534**	**340,972**

Subordinated debt and additional tier 1 capital
As at 30 June 2025, the nominal value of subordinated debt, including liability accounted additional tier 1 capital, amounted to DKK 34,192 million (31 December 2024: DKK 41,440 million). During the period ended 30 June 2025, the Group issued NOK 1,600 million of tier 2 capital and USD 500 million of liability accounted additional tier 1 capital. The Group also redeemed EUR 750 million of tier 2 capital and USD 750 million of liability accounted additional tier 1 capital during the six months ended 30 June 2025. During 2024, the Group issued EUR 1,250 million of tier 2 capital and SEK 4,250 million of tier 2 capital. In 2024, the Group also redeemed EUR 750 million of tier 2 capital and SEK 1,000 million of tier 2 capital, as well as USD 750 million of liability accounted additional tier 1 capital.

For the additional tier 1 capital, Danske Bank A/S may, at its sole discretion, omit interest payments to bondholders. Any interest payments are paid out of distributable items, which primarily consist of retained earnings in Danske Bank A/S and Danske Bank Group. As at 30 June 2025, distributable items for Danske Bank A/S amounted to DKK 119.4 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 109.6 billion). The additional tier 1 capital will be temporarily written down or converted into a variable number of ordinary shares, depending on the terms of each issued bond, if the common equity tier 1 capital ratio falls below 7% for Danske Bank A/S or Danske Bank Group. As at 30 June 2025 the common equity tier 1 capital ratio was 22% (31 December 2024: 20.5%) for Danske Bank A/S. The ratios for the Danske Bank Group are disclosed in the Statement of capital.

G8. Other assets and Other liabilities

(DKK millions)	30 June 2025	31 December 2024*
Other assets		
Accrued interest and commissions due	7,735	7,352
Prepayments, accruals and other amounts due	12,073	9,727
Defined benefit pension plan, net assets	891	907
Investment property	365	396
Tangible assets	6,946	7,092
Right of use lease assets	3,504	3,675
Holdings in associates	382	396
Assets held for sale	114	160
Total	**32,009**	**29,706**
Other liabilities		
Sundry creditors	38,173	42,659
Accrued interest and commissions due	13,479	13,265
Defined benefit pension plans, net liabilities	252	275
Other staff commitments	747	1,287
Lease liabilities	3,627	3,787
Loan commitments and guarantees etc.	2,952	2,893
Reserves subject to a reimbursement obligation	2	2
Provisions, including litigations	1,668	1,866
Total	**60,900**	**66,033**

*Other assets includes Assets held for sale.

In the table above, Provisions, including litigations includes customer remediation of DKK 1,175 million, regulatory and legal proceedings of DKK 5 million, restructuring costs of DKK 164 million and other provisions of DKK 325 million.

G9. Foreign currency translation reserve

As at 30 June 2025, the Group has granted loans to its branches in Sweden, Norway and Finland in the currency of the foreign unit for a total of DKK 34,272 million (31 December 2024: DKK 32,893 million). The loans are part of the net investment in those units and the foreign currency gains/losses on these loans are recognised in Other comprehensive income. The funding of the loans is partly done in DKK in order to create a so-called structural FX hedge position in accordance with banking regulations, i.e. to reduce the impact on capital ratios resulting from changes in the risk exposure amount due to changes in currency rates. The Group's net investment in its subsidiaries Danske Hypotek AB (Sweden) and Danske Mortgage Bank Plc (Finland) is included in the structural FX hedge position to extend the hedge to the risk exposure amount measured by currency for EUR, NOK and SEK across the entire Group balance sheet, although with constraints to the size of the loans to the foreign branches and the net investments in the foreign subsidiaries. This strategy of partly hedging the sensitivity to capital ratios from volatility in foreign currency rates increases the volatility in Other comprehensive income and the Foreign currency translation reserve in equity under IFRS since it decreases the hedge of the currency risk on the net investments in those units. As at 30 June 2025, the structural FX hedge position totalled DKK 38,815 million (31 December 2024: DKK 36,952 million) and a gain of DKK 517 million has been recognised in Other comprehensive income during the first half of 2025, primarily due to a strengthening of SEK against DKK throughout the first half of 2025. For comparison, a total loss of DKK 496 million was recognised in Other comprehensive income during the first half of 2024, primarily due to a weakening of SEK but also NOK against DKK throughout the first half of 2024.

G10. Guarantees, commitments and contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities consist of possible liabilities arising from past events. The existence of such liabilities will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the Group's control. Contingent liabilities that can, but are not likely to, result in an outflow of economic resources are disclosed.

The Group uses a variety of loan related financial instruments to meet customers' financial requirements. Instruments include loan offers and other credit facilities, guarantees and instruments not recognised in the balance sheet. If an instrument is likely to result in a payment obligation, a liability is recognised under Other liabilities corresponding to the present value of expected payments.

(a) Guarantees

(DKK millions)	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
Financial guarantees	14,715	17,393
Other guarantees	84,527	78,965
Total	**99,243**	**96,359**

(b) Commitments

(DKK millions)	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
Loan commitments shorter than 1 year	196,067	191,002
Loan commitments longer than 1 year	243,262	244,372
Other unutilised commitments	15,585	16,689
Total	**454,913**	**452,062**

G10. Guarantees, commitments and contingent liabilities - continued

(c) Regulatory and legal proceedings

Estonia matter

In December 2022, Danske Bank entered into final coordinated resolutions with the US Department of Justice (DoJ), the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Danish Special Crime Unit (SCU) following the investigations into failings and misconduct related to the non-resident portfolio at Danske Bank's former Estonia branch. The aggregate amounts payable to the US and Danish authorities were paid in January 2023. The coordinated resolutions marked the end of the criminal and regulatory investigations into Danske Bank by the authorities in Denmark and the United States. As part of the Bank's agreement with DoJ, Danske Bank was placed on corporate probation for three years from 13 December 2022 until 13 December 2025 and Danske Bank committed to continue improving its compliance programs. Danske Bank has taken extensive remediation action to address those failings to prevent any similar occurrences, and the Bank remains in contact with DoJ as a matter of post-resolution obligations set forth in the agreement with DoJ.

The civil claims filed against Danske Bank by institutional investors can be summarised to six case complexes with a current total claim amount of approximately DKK 12.8 billion. One of the case complexes has partly been referred to the Eastern High Court, while the remaining case complexes are stayed or pending before the Copenhagen City Court. In the case complex pending before Eastern High Court, test cases have been selected to be progressed to trial. The Eastern High Court has scheduled the main hearing to start in 2027. The civil claims were not included in the coordinated resolutions with DoJ, SEC, and SCU. Danske Bank will continue to defend itself vigorously against these claims. The timing of completion of such civil claims (pending or threatening) and their outcome are uncertain and could be material.

Danske Bank has been procedurally notified in two claims filed against Thomas F. Borgen with a current total claim amount of approximately DKK 1.7 billion. Under Danish law, the purpose of a procedural notification is to make a formal reservation of rights to bring a potential claim against the notified party. The first case was dismissed in the first instance and subsequently appealed by the claimants.

An action has been filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York against Danske Bank and others. The complaint sought unspecified punitive and compensatory damages. On 29 December 2022, the action was dismissed by the court and on 27 January 2023, the complainants filed an appeal of the dismissal. The timing of the completion of the lawsuit and the outcome are uncertain.

Other

Owing to its business volume, Danske Bank is continually a party to various other lawsuits and disputes, and has an ongoing dialogue with public authorities, such as the Danish FSA and the Danish Tax Agency on other matters. In general, Danske Bank does not expect the outcomes of any of these other pending lawsuits and disputes, or its dialogue with public authorities to have any material effect on its financial position. Provisions for litigations are included in Other liabilities, see note G8.

(d) Further explanation

A limited number of employees are employed under terms which, if they are dismissed before reaching their normal retirement age, grant them a severance and/or pension payment in excess of their entitlement under ordinary terms of employment. As the sponsoring employer, the Group is also liable for the pension obligations of a number of company pension funds.

The Group participates in the Danish Guarantee Fund and the Danish Resolution Fund. The funds' capital must amount to at least 0.8% and 1%, respectively, of the covered deposits of all Danish credit institutions by 31 December 2024.

The Danish Guarantee Fund is currently fully funded, but if the fund subsequently does not have sufficient means to make the required payments, extraordinary contributions of up to 0.5% of the individual institution's covered deposits may be required. Extraordinary contributions above this percentage require the consent of the Danish FSA.

The Danish Resolution Fund is fully funded. If the Resolution Fund does not have sufficient means to make the required payments, extraordinary contributions of up to three times the latest annual contributions may be required by Danske Bank A/S and Realkredit Danmark A/S.

In addition, Danish banks participate in the Danish Restructuring Fund, which reimburses creditors if the final dividend is lower than the interim dividend in respect of banks that were in distress before 1 June 2015. Similarly, Danish banks have made payment commitments totalling DKK 1 billion to cover losses incurred by the Danish Restructuring Fund for the withdrawal of distressed banks from data centres etc. Payments to the Danish Restructuring Fund are calculated based on the individual credit institution's share of covered deposits relative to other credit institutions in Denmark. However, each institution's contribution to the Danish Restructuring Fund may not exceed 0.2% of its covered deposits.

The Group is a member of deposit guarantee schemes and other compensation schemes in Norway and the UK. As in Denmark, the contributions to the schemes in these countries are annual contributions combined with extraordinary contributions if the means of the schemes are not sufficient to cover the required payments.

Danske Bank A/S is taxed jointly with all Danish entities of Danske Bank Group and is jointly and severally liable with these for payment of Danish corporation tax and withholding tax, etc.

G11. Assets provided or received as collateral

As at 30 June 2025, the Group had deposited securities (including bonds issued by the Group) worth DKK 4.2 billion as collateral with Danish and international clearing centres and other institutions (31 December 2024: DKK 4.2 billion).

As at 30 June 2025, the Group had provided cash and securities (including bonds issued by the Group) worth DKK 73.9 billion as collateral for derivatives transactions (31 December 2024: DKK 85.8 billion).

As at 30 June 2025, the Group had registered insurance assets (including bonds and shares issued by the Group) and investment contracts worth DKK 505.8 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 505.3 billion) as collateral for policyholders' savings of DKK 473.8 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 469.8 billion).

As at 30 June 2025, the Group had registered loans at fair value and securities (including bonds issued by the Group) worth a total of DKK 756.2 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 760.6 billion) as collateral for bonds issued by Realkredit Danmark. Similarly, the Group had registered loans and other assets worth DKK 237.6 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 231.1 billion) as collateral for covered bonds issued under Danish, Finnish and Swedish law.

The following table shows assets provided as collateral for liabilities or contingent liabilities. Assets provided as collateral under repo transactions are shown separately whereas the types explained above are included in the column 'Other'.

Assets provided as collateral

	30 June 2025			31 December 2024		
(DKK millions)	Repo	Other	Total	Repo	Other	Total
Due from credit institutions	-	15,749	15,749	-	29,204	29,204
Trading and investment securities	278,158	51,580	329,738	176,271	52,627	228,898
Loans at fair value	-	751,224	751,224	-	755,188	755,188
Loans at amortised cost	-	253,391	253,391	-	243,691	243,691
Insurance assets and assets under investment contracts	-	484,665	484,665	-	487,000	487,000
Total	**278,158**	**1,556,609**	**1,834,767**	**176,271**	**1,567,709**	**1,743,981**
Own issued bonds	30,455	23,664	54,119	32,146	21,030	53,176
Total, including own issued bonds	**308,613**	**1,580,273**	**1,888,886**	**208,418**	**1,588,739**	**1,797,156**

Securities provided as collateral under agreements that entitle the counterparty to sell the securities or provide them as collateral for other loans amounted to DKK 278.2 billion as at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: DKK 176.3 billion).

As at 30 June 2025, the Group had received securities worth DKK 402.3 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 452.0 billion) as collateral for reverse repo transactions, securities lending, derivatives transactions and other transactions entered into on the standard terms for such transactions. As the party receiving the collateral, the Group is entitled in most cases to sell the securities or provide the securities as collateral for other loans in exchange for returning similar securities to the counterparty at the expiry of the transactions. As at 30 June 2025, the Group had sold securities or provided securities as collateral worth DKK 109.1 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 103.0 billion).

The Group also receives many other types of assets as collateral in connection with its ordinary lending activities. The Group has not received the ownership of these assets. Note G40 of the Annual Report 2024 provide more details on assets received as collateral in connection with ordinary lending activities.

G12. Fair value information for financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised in the balance sheet at fair value or amortised cost.

	30 June 2025		31 December 2024	
(DKK millions)	Fair value	Amortised cost	Fair value	Amortised cost
Financial assets				
Cash in hand and demand deposits with central banks	-	160,744	-	107,498
Due from credit institutions and central banks	16,319	42,484	63,040	80,529
Trading portfolio assets	522,660	-	531,831	-
Investment securities held at amortised cost	-	137,097	-	135,714
Investment securities held at fair value	144,847	-	133,404	-
Loans at amortised cost	-	977,103	-	921,900
Loans at fair value	1,074,142	-	1,074,783	-
Assets under pooled schemes and investment contracts	73,279	-	76,173	-
Insurance assets	498,379	-	508,045	-
Total	**2,329,626**	**1,317,428**	**2,387,276**	**1,245,642**
Financial liabilities				
Due to credit institutions and central banks	158,742	80,313	129,910	84,454
Trading portfolio liabilities	335,176	-	357,507	-
Deposits	141,918	1,074,204	78,550	1,095,232
Issued bonds at fair value	732,885	-	746,556	-
Issued bonds at amortised cost	-	256,864	-	243,198
Deposits under pooled schemes and investment contracts	74,401	-	76,608	-
Insurance liabilities	57,699	-	60,111	-
Non-preferred senior bonds	-	88,437	-	89,492
Subordinated debt	-	33,962	-	40,798
Loan commitments and guarantees	-	2,952	-	2,893
Total	**1,500,820**	**1,536,732**	**1,449,242**	**1,556,067**

Insurance liabilities in the Balance sheet comprise Insurance contract liabilities (as defined by IFRS 17) and Other insurance-related liabilities. The preceding table does not include Insurance contract liabilities as they are measured using the General Measurement Model, Variable Fee Approach or Premium Allocation Approach as defined by IFRS 17.

Investment securities at fair value include bonds measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (see the table on bonds in note G13). All other financial assets in the column 'Fair value' are mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss under IFRS 9. Except for trading portfolio liabilities, all other financial liabilities at fair value are measured at fair value through profit or loss using the fair value option.

Financial instruments at amortised cost

The liquidity portfolio managed by Group Treasury includes different portfolios with different business models (see note G13 in Annual Report 2024 for further description of business models). Bonds held within a business model for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows (hold to collect) and with cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are measured at amortised cost. For bonds classified as hold-to-collect, amortised cost exceeded fair value as of 30 June 2025 with DKK 3,175 million (31 December 2024: DKK 3,770 million). This portfolio mainly contains Danish mortgage bonds and central and local government bonds and has a weighted average rating factor of 6.4, following Moody's numerical rating factor to scale, which corresponds to a strong Aa1 rating. The interest rate risk duration for the portfolio is 2.8 years. Without any reinvestments, respectively 31%, 48% and 21% of this portfolio will reach maturity within a period of 1 year, between 1 to 5 years, and after 5 years. The difference from amortised cost to fair value has reduced during the first half of 2025, due to a decrease in market interest rate levels.

Financial instruments at fair value

Note G33(a) of the Annual Report 2024 provides more information about fair value calculation methods for financial instruments.

Financial instruments valued on the basis of quoted prices in an active market are recognised in the Quoted prices category. Financial instruments valued substantially on the basis of other observable input are recognised in the Observable input category. This category covers instruments such as derivatives valued on the basis of observable yield curves and exchange rates and illiquid mortgage bonds valued by reference to the value of similar liquid bonds. Other financial instruments valued substantially on the basis of non-observable input are recognised in the Non-observable input category. This category covers instruments such as unlisted shares, some unlisted bonds and a very limited portion of the derivatives portfolio.

If, at the balance sheet date, a financial instrument's classification differs from its classification at the beginning of the year, the classification of the instrument changes. Changes are considered to have taken place at the balance sheet date. Developments in the financial markets have resulted in reclassification between the categories. Some bonds have become illiquid and have therefore been moved from the Quoted prices to the Observable input category, while other bonds have become liquid and have been moved from the Observable input to the Quoted prices category. The amounts transferred are insignificant.

G12. Fair value information for financial instruments – continued

Financial instruments at fair value

(DKK millions)	Quoted prices	Observable input	Non-observable input	Total
30 June 2025				
Financial assets				
Due from credit institutions and central banks	-	16,319	-	16,319
Derivatives	10,405	216,509	2,140	229,054
Trading portfolio bonds	224,770	17,413	-	242,183
Trading portfolio shares	51,208	-	215	51,423
Investment securities, bonds	128,310	16,215	-	144,525
Investment securities, shares	-	-	321	321
Loans at fair value	-	1,074,142	-	1,074,142
Assets under pooled schemes and investment contracts	73,279	-	-	73,279
Insurance assets, bonds	162,271	40,535	1,985	204,791
Insurance assets, shares	207,294	5,161	35,278	247,733
Insurance assets, derivatives	1,679	43,371	805	45,855
Total	**859,216**	**1,429,664**	**40,744**	**2,329,626**
Financial liabilities				
Due to credit institutions and central banks	-	158,742	-	158,742
Derivatives	12,877	209,859	3,346	226,082
Obligations to repurchase securities	106,046	3,030	17	109,093
Deposits	-	141,918	-	141,918
Issued bonds at fair value	732,885	-	-	732,885
Deposits under pooled schemes and investment contracts	-	74,401	-	74,401
Insurance Liabilities	312	56,750	637	57,699
Total	**852,120**	**644,700**	**4,000**	**1,500,820**

(DKK millions)	Quoted prices	Observable input	Non-observable input	Total
31 December 2024				
Financial assets				
Due from credit institutions and central banks	-	63,040	-	63,040
Derivatives	7,289	249,643	4,114	261,046
Trading portfolio bonds	160,849	17,168	-	178,017
Trading portfolio shares	92,637	-	131	92,768
Investment securities, bonds	108,843	24,042	-	132,885
Investment securities, shares	-	-	519	519
Loans at fair value	-	1,074,783	-	1,074,783
Assets under pooled schemes and investment contracts	76,173	-	-	76,173
Insurance assets, bonds	160,099	49,275	2,103	211,477
Insurance assets, shares	208,508	5,963	36,911	251,382
Insurance assets, derivatives	826	43,682	678	45,186
Total	**815,224**	**1,527,596**	**44,456**	**2,387,276**
Financial liabilities				
Due to credit institutions and central banks	-	129,910	-	129,910
Derivatives	10,125	241,256	3,120	254,500
Obligations to repurchase securities	100,696	2,301	10	103,007
Deposits	-	78,550	-	78,550
Issued bonds at fair value	746,556	-	-	746,556
Deposits under pooled schemes and investment contracts	-	76,608	-	76,608
Insurance liabilities	208	59,402	501	60,111
Total	**857,585**	**588,027**	**3,631**	**1,449,242**

G12. Fair value information for financial instruments – continued

Financial instruments valued on the basis of unobservable inputs

		Sensitivity (change in fair value)		Gains/losses for the period	
(DKK millions)	Carrying amount	Increase	Decrease	Realised	Unrealised
30 June 2025					
Unlisted shares allocated to insurance contract policyholders	35,278	-	-	1,126	-2,008
Unlisted shares other	519	52	52	80	-35
Illiquid bonds	1,985	29	29	-	-133
Derivatives, net fair value	-1,038	-	-	-	-470
31 December 2024					
Unlisted shares allocated to insurance contract policyholders	36,911	-	-	2,189	-10
Unlisted shares other	640	64	64	98	-3
Illiquid bonds	2,103	32	32	-	-1,398
Derivatives, net fair value	1,171	-	-	-	615

For unlisted shares allocated to insurance contract policyholders, the policyholders assume most of the risk on the shares. Therefore, changes in the fair value will affect the Group's net profit only to a limited extent. The Group's remaining portfolio of unlisted shares consists primarily of banking-related investments and holdings in private equity funds. The sensitivity of the fair value measurement to changes in the unobservable input disclosed in the table is calculated as a 10% increase or 10% decrease in fair value. Under current market conditions, a 10% decrease in the fair value is considered to be below a possible alternative estimate of the fair value at the end of the period. The unrealised adjustments in the six months ended 30 June 2025 were attributable to various unlisted shares.

The estimated fair value of illiquid bonds depends significantly on the estimated credit spread. In the table, the sensitivity of the fair value measurement to changes in non-observable input is calculated as a 50bps widening or narrowing of the credit spread.

A substantial number of derivatives valued on the basis of non-observable input are hedged by similar derivatives or are used for hedging the credit risk on bonds also valued on the basis of non-observable input. Changing one or more of the non-observable inputs to reflect reasonable, possible alternative assumptions would not change the fair value of the derivatives significantly above what is already covered by the reserve related to fair value adjustment for model risk.

Reconciliation from beginning to end of period

	30 June 2025			31 December 2024		
(DKK millions)	Shares	Bonds	Derivatives	Shares	Bonds	Derivatives
Fair value at 1 January	37,551	2,103	1,171	35,308	2,458	12
Value adjustment through profit or loss	-837	-133	-470	2,274	-1,398	615
Acquisitions	1,659	62	-1,223	3,658	372	707
Sale and redemption	-2,576	-47	-522	-3,856	-21	-105
Transferred from quoted prices and observable input	-	-	-	167	692	-
Transferred to quoted prices and observable input	-	-	6	-	-	-58
Fair value end of period	**35,797**	**1,985**	**-1,038**	**37,551**	**2,103**	**1,171**

The value adjustment through profit or loss is recognised under Net trading income or loss. The transfer of derivatives to the Observable input category consists primarily of maturity reductions, implying that the yield curves have become observable.

G13. Risk management notes

The consolidated financial statements for 2024 provide a detailed description of the Group's risk management practices.

Breakdown of credit exposure

(DKK billions) 30 June 2025	Total	Lending activities	Counterparty credit risk	Trading and investment securities	Customer-funded investments
Balance sheet items					
Demand deposits with central banks	154.0	154.0	-	-	-
Due from credit institutions and central banks	58.8	42.5	16.3	-	-
Trading portfolio assets	522.7	-	229.1	293.6	-
Investment securities	281.9	-	-	281.9	-
Loans at amortised cost	977.1	977.1	-	-	-
Loans at fair value	1,074.1	751.2	322.9	-	-
Assets under pooled schemes and investment contracts	73.3	-	-	-	73.3
Insurance assets	540.9	-	-	-	540.9
Off-balance-sheet items					
Guarantees	99.2	99.2	-	-	-
Loan commitments shorter than 1 year	196.1	196.1	-	-	-
Loan commitments longer than 1 year	243.3	243.3	-	-	-
Other unutilised commitments	15.6	-	-	-	15.6
Total	**4,237.0**	**2,463.4**	**568.3**	**575.6**	**629.8**

(DKK billions) 31 December 2024	Total	Lending activities	Counterparty credit risk	Trading and investment securities	Customer-funded investments
Balance sheet items					
Demand deposits with central banks	100.6	100.6	-	-	-
Due from credit institutions and central banks	143.6	80.5	63.0	-	-
Trading portfolio assets	531.8	-	261.0	270.8	-
Investment securities	269.1	-	-	269.1	-
Loans at amortised cost	921.9	921.9	-	-	-
Loans at fair value	1,074.8	755.2	319.6	-	-
Assets under pooled schemes and investment contracts	76.2	-	-	-	76.2
Insurance assets	548.9	-	-	-	548.9
Off-balance-sheet items					
Guarantees	96.4	96.4	-	-	-
Loan commitments shorter than 1 year	191.0	191.0	-	-	-
Loan commitments longer than 1 year	244.4	244.4	-	-	-
Other unutilised commitments	16.7	-	-	-	16.7
Total	**4,215.3**	**2,389.9**	**643.7**	**539.9**	**641.7**

In addition to credit exposure from lending activities, Danske Bank had made uncommitted loan offers and granted uncommitted lines of credit of DKK 212 billion at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: DKK 193 billion). These items are included in the calculation of the total risk exposure amount in accordance with the Capital Requirements Directive.

Credit risk

Credit exposure from lending activities
Credit exposure from lending activities in the Group's banking business includes loans, amounts due from credit institutions and central banks, guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments. The exposure is measured net of expected credit losses and includes repo loans at amortised cost. For reporting purposes, all collateral values are net of haircuts and capped at the exposure amount.

The Group's definition of default for accounting aligns with the regulatory purposes. All exposures in stage 3 are considered default. This includes all non-performing loans. A small amount of credit exposure in stage 3 can be found outside default. This is due to impairment staging being updated monthly (after each month-end), whereas default is updated daily. For the same reason, some credit exposure in default is outside stage 3. The stage 3 coverage ratio is 70% (31 December 2024: 71%).

For further details about the Group's credit risk management and the use of information on expected credit losses for risk management purposes, see Risk Management 2024.

Credit portfolio broken down by rating category and stages
The following tables break down the credit exposure by rating categories and stages. Further information on classification of customers can be found on page 212 in Annual Report 2024.

Credit risk– continued

Credit exposure broken down by rating categories

(DKK billions)	PD level		Gross exposure			Expected credit loss			Net exposure			Net exposure, ex collateral		
30 June 2025	Upper	Lower	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
1	-	0.01	86.4	0.1	-	-	-	-	86.4	0.1	-	65.5	-	-
2	0.01	0.03	255.4	0.1	-	-	-	-	255.4	0.1	-	159.4	-	-
3	0.03	0.06	511.9	0.8	-	0.1	-	-	511.8	0.8	-	261.2	0.5	-
4	0.06	0.14	585.0	1.9	-	0.2	-	-	584.8	1.9	-	271.2	1.0	-
5	0.14	0.31	468.9	8.3	-	0.4	0.1	-	468.5	8.2	-	186.5	4.6	-
6	0.31	0.63	289.6	37.5	0.1	0.6	0.6	-	289.0	36.9	-	93.9	15.6	-
7	0.63	1.90	95.1	43.2	0.6	1.0	1.9	0.1	94.0	41.3	0.4	36.8	13.9	0.4
8	1.90	7.98	11.8	27.0	-	0.7	2.2	0.1	11.1	24.8	-	3.0	8.2	-
9	7.98	25.70	1.3	5.8	-	-	0.8	-	1.2	5.0	-	0.2	1.3	-
10	25.70	99.99	0.4	19.0	0.4	-	1.7	0.1	0.4	17.3	0.3	-	6.5	-
11 (default)	100.00	100.00	0.4	1.4	31.3	0.1	0.1	9.4	0.3	1.3	21.9	0.2	0.1	3.6
Total			**2,306.0**	**145.0**	**32.5**	**3.1**	**7.4**	**9.7**	**2,302.9**	**137.6**	**22.8**	**1,077.9**	**51.7**	**4.1**

(DKK billions)	PD level		Gross exposure			Expected credit loss			Net exposure			Net exposure, ex collateral		
31 December 2024	Upper	Lower	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
1	-	0.01	130.1	-	-	-	-	-	130.1	-	-	108.8	-	-
2	0.01	0.03	191.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	191.1	0.2	-	95.3	-	-
3	0.03	0.06	508.6	0.8	-	0.1	-	-	508.6	0.8	-	259.8	0.5	-
4	0.06	0.14	583.0	2.6	0.1	0.2	-	-	582.8	2.6	0.1	268.9	1.6	-
5	0.14	0.31	422.5	8.5	-	0.4	0.1	-	422.1	8.4	-	154.4	5.1	-
6	0.31	0.63	291.1	39.5	-	0.6	0.6	-	290.4	38.9	-	95.8	14.2	-
7	0.63	1.90	89.1	43.7	0.7	1.2	1.8	0.1	88.0	41.9	0.5	31.3	11.1	0.5
8	1.90	7.98	9.6	28.9	-	0.7	2.2	0.1	8.9	26.7	-	2.5	7.9	-
9	7.98	25.70	1.0	5.1	0.1	-	0.7	-	0.9	4.4	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.01
10	25.70	99.99	1.0	19.3	0.8	-	2.1	0.1	1.0	17.2	0.7	0.3	6.8	0.1
11 (default)	100.00	100.00	0.3	1.5	30.7	0.1	0.1	8.8	0.2	1.4	22.0	-	0.1	3.1
Total			**2,227.3**	**150.0**	**32.5**	**3.2**	**7.6**	**9.1**	**2,224.1**	**142.4**	**23.5**	**1,017.3**	**49.0**	**3.8**

Credit risk– continued

Credit portfolio broken down by industry (NACE) and stages
The following tables break down credit exposure by industry. The industry segmentation is based on the classification principles of the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community (NACE) standard that has been adapted to the Group's business risk approach used for the active management of the credit portfolio.

Credit exposure broken down by industry

(DKK billions)	Gross exposure			Expected credit loss			Net exposure			Net exposure, ex collateral		
30 June 2025	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Public institutions	212.0	1.4	0.2	-	-	-	212.0	1.4	0.2	210.1	-	-
Financials	143.6	3.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	143.5	3.2	0.3	130.1	2.1	0.1
Agriculture	52.4	5.5	1.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	52.1	4.7	1.0	12.3	1.4	-
Automotive	26.8	5.8	0.6	-	0.3	0.2	26.8	5.5	0.5	20.8	3.2	0.2
Capital goods	89.6	11.4	1.8	0.1	0.6	0.9	89.5	10.7	0.9	80.7	8.0	-
Commercial property	277.4	29.0	3.2	0.6	1.1	0.8	276.8	27.9	2.4	44.4	3.4	0.3
Construction and building materials	45.4	9.6	2.0	0.2	0.9	1.0	45.3	8.7	1.0	33.8	5.3	0.1
Consumer goods	81.4	7.9	1.0	-	0.4	0.5	81.3	7.5	0.5	65.2	5.5	0.1
Hotels, restaurants and leisure	14.5	1.2	0.5	-	0.1	0.1	14.5	1.2	0.4	4.0	0.3	0.1
Metals and mining	21.1	2.3	0.1	-	0.1	-	21.1	2.2	0.1	18.3	1.5	-
Other commercials	4.9	0.4	0.9	0.2	-	0.1	4.7	0.3	0.8	1.4	-	0.5
Pharma and medical devices	53.0	2.0	0.1	-	0.1	-	53.0	2.0	0.1	49.7	1.7	-
Private housing co-ops and non-profit associations	207.8	3.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	207.7	3.5	0.5	32.6	0.4	0.2
Pulp, paper and chemicals	44.0	4.0	0.4	-	0.3	0.2	44.0	3.8	0.3	32.2	2.6	0.1
Retailing	30.3	5.1	1.8	0.1	0.4	0.7	30.2	4.7	1.1	20.2	3.8	0.5
Services	86.0	4.8	2.7	0.2	0.3	0.7	85.7	4.5	2.0	71.9	3.2	1.5
Shipping, oil and gas	38.9	4.4	1.1	-	0.2	0.2	38.9	4.2	1.0	23.3	1.1	0.1
Social services	26.0	2.5	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	26.0	2.4	0.2	9.6	2.1	-
Telecom and media	24.9	2.0	1.0	-	0.1	0.6	24.9	1.8	0.4	20.1	1.5	-
Transportation	20.7	2.4	1.4	-	0.2	0.2	20.7	2.2	1.1	12.9	0.6	0.2
Utilities and infrastructure	95.4	0.5	0.1	-	-	-	95.3	0.5	0.1	72.5	0.2	0.1
Personal customers	709.8	35.7	10.4	1.1	1.3	2.5	708.8	34.4	7.9	111.6	3.7	-
Total	**2,306.0**	**145.0**	**32.5**	**3.1**	**7.4**	**9.7**	**2,302.9**	**137.6**	**22.8**	**1,077.9**	**51.7**	**4.1**

Credit risk – continued

(DKK billions)	Gross exposure			Expected credit loss			Net exposure			Net exposure, ex collateral		
31 December 2024	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**
Public institutions	190.2	1.4	0.2	-	-	-	190.2	1.4	0.2	188.6	-	-
Financials	156.3	2.8	0.4	-	0.1	0.1	156.3	2.7	0.3	140.0	1.9	0.2
Agriculture	51.6	5.2	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.5	51.2	4.5	1.1	11.8	1.2	-
Automotive	25.5	5.1	0.3	-	0.3	0.1	25.5	4.8	0.1	18.9	2.7	-
Capital goods	88.0	11.3	2.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	88.0	10.9	1.3	78.1	8.3	0.3
Commercial property	269.2	31.1	4.0	0.7	1.4	0.9	268.6	29.7	3.1	47.3	4.2	0.4
Construction and building materials	43.1	8.0	1.8	0.4	1.1	0.9	42.8	6.9	1.0	31.1	3.2	0.4
Consumer goods	78.5	8.2	1.2	-	0.5	0.4	78.5	7.7	0.7	61.7	5.9	0.1
Hotels, restaurants and leisure	12.4	1.3	0.7	-	0.1	0.2	12.4	1.3	0.5	3.2	0.3	0.1
Metals and mining	16.3	2.6	-	-	0.1	-	16.3	2.5	-	13.6	1.8	-
Other commercials	2.1	0.3	1.0	0.1	-	0.1	2.0	0.3	0.9	-	-	0.6
Pharma and medical devices	56.1	1.4	-	-	0.1	-	56.0	1.3	-	52.9	1.1	-
Private housing co-ops and non-profit associations	200.3	3.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	200.3	3.2	0.4	26.8	0.5	0.1
Pulp, paper and chemicals	44.9	3.4	0.7	-	0.2	0.2	44.8	3.2	0.5	33.8	2.1	0.1
Retailing	26.4	4.9	1.9	0.1	0.4	0.6	26.3	4.5	1.3	16.4	3.4	0.6
Services	75.6	4.9	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	75.4	4.4	0.8	63.4	2.7	0.4
Shipping, oil and gas	37.5	5.6	1.5	-	0.1	0.2	37.5	5.6	1.4	21.5	0.4	0.2
Social services	26.5	2.7	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	26.5	2.6	0.2	10.0	2.1	-
Telecom and media	23.8	1.3	1.3	-	0.1	0.7	23.8	1.2	0.6	18.2	1.1	0.1
Transportation	22.6	2.1	1.2	-	0.1	0.3	22.6	2.0	0.9	14.6	0.7	-
Utilities and infrastructure	90.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	90.3	0.3	-	67.2	0.2	-
Personal customers	689.9	42.7	10.6	1.0	1.3	2.6	688.8	41.3	8.0	98.1	5.1	-
Total	**2,227.3**	**150.0**	**32.5**	**3.2**	**7.6**	**9.1**	**2,224.1**	**142.4**	**23.5**	**1,017.3**	**49.0**	**3.8**

Credit risk – continued

Collateral
The Group uses a number of measures to mitigate credit risk, including collateral, guarantees and covenants. The main method is obtaining collateral. In Annual Report 2024, a table showing collateral by type (after haircut) is included. The mitigating effect from collateral at the end of June 2025 can be found as the difference between the columns 'Net exposure' and 'Net exposure, ex collateral' and amounted to DKK 1,329.6 billion at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: DKK 1,319.9 billion).

The following tables break down credit exposure by business unit and underlying segment.

Credit exposure by business unit

(DKK billions)	Gross exposure			Expected credit loss			Net exposure			Net exposure, ex collateral		
30 June 2025	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**
Personal Customers												
Personal Customers Denmark	433.3	22.1	7.0	0.8	0.8	1.4	432.6	21.4	5.6	60.7	3.1	0.4
Personal Customers Sweden	100.0	2.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	99.9	2.8	0.4	30.7	0.4	-
Personal Customers Finland	75.5	5.9	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	75.4	5.7	1.4	4.7	0.3	-
Global Private Banking	73.6	4.1	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	73.6	3.8	0.6	12.7	0.7	0.1
Personal Customers Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Personal Customers	**682.5**	**35.0**	**10.3**	**1.0**	**1.4**	**2.2**	**681.5**	**33.6**	**8.0**	**108.7**	**4.5**	**0.4**
Business Customers												
Asset Finance	50.5	10.8	2.8	0.1	0.3	0.6	50.4	10.5	2.2	18.7	2.4	0.4
Business Customers	270.9	34.4	9.3	0.9	3.3	3.7	270.1	31.1	5.6	102.0	13.6	0.8
Commercial Real Estate	391.5	25.9	1.9	0.5	0.8	0.3	391.0	25.1	1.5	63.9	3.0	-0.1
Business Customers Other	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	-	-
Total Business Customers	**713.3**	**71.1**	**13.9**	**1.5**	**4.3**	**4.6**	**711.8**	**66.8**	**9.3**	**185.0**	**19.1**	**1.1**
Large Corporates & Institutions	**646.9**	**35.4**	**7.0**	**0.4**	**1.6**	**2.4**	**646.5**	**33.8**	**4.5**	**576.2**	**27.6**	**2.5**
Northern Ireland	**106.8**	**3.4**	**1.3**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**106.5**	**3.4**	**0.9**	**54.2**	**0.5**	**-**
Group Functions	**156.6**	**0.1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**156.6**	**0.1**	**-**	**153.7**	**0.1**	**-**
Total	**2,306.0**	**145.0**	**32.5**	**3.1**	**7.4**	**9.7**	**2,302.9**	**137.6**	**22.8**	**1,077.9**	**51.7**	**4.1**

Credit risk – continued

(DKK billions)	Gross exposure			Expected credit loss			Net exposure			Net exposure, ex collateral		
31 December 2024	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**
Personal Customers												
Personal Customers Denmark	431.1	23.2	7.1	0.7	0.9	1.4	430.3	22.3	5.7	57.5	2.1	0.4
Personal Customers Sweden	95.2	4.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	95.2	3.8	0.4	27.9	0.9	-
Personal Customers Finland	72.5	8.8	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.6	72.4	8.6	1.3	4.2	0.6	-
Global Private Banking	71.8	3.5	0.9	-	0.1	0.2	71.7	3.3	0.7	12.3	0.5	0.1
Personal Customers Other*	0.7	0.2	0.3	-	-	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	-	-
Total Personal Customers	**671.2**	**39.6**	**10.7**	**1.0**	**1.3**	**2.4**	**670.3**	**38.3**	**8.3**	**102.2**	**4.1**	**0.4**
Business Customers												
Asset Finance	49.1	10.4	2.7	0.1	0.4	0.7	49.0	10.0	2.0	17.8	2.1	0.2
Business Customers	318.0	38.5	10.8	1.1	3.4	3.8	316.9	35.1	7.0	105.7	13.7	1.0
Commercial Real Estate	326.1	22.2	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.1	325.7	21.6	0.6	60.8	2.5	-
Business Customers Other	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	-	-
Total Business Customers	**693.6**	**71.1**	**14.2**	**1.6**	**4.5**	**4.7**	**692.0**	**66.7**	**9.5**	**184.7**	**18.4**	**1.2**
Large Corporates & Institutions	**649.9**	**35.7**	**6.1**	**0.4**	**1.7**	**1.5**	**649.5**	**34.0**	**4.5**	**572.0**	**26.1**	**2.1**
Northern Ireland	**100.9**	**3.4**	**1.5**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**100.7**	**3.3**	**1.0**	**49.2**	**0.4**	**-**
Group Functions	**111.7**	**0.1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**111.7**	**0.1**	**-**	**109.2**	**0.1**	**-**
Total	**2,227.3**	**150.0**	**32.5**	**3.2**	**7.6**	**9.1**	**2,224.1**	**142.4**	**23.5**	**1,017.3**	**49.0**	**3.8**

* Personal Customers Other includes credit exposure that was previously reported as Personal Customers Norway in Annual Report 2024. There is no change to total credit exposure as at 31 December 2024.

Credit risk – continued

Exposures subject to forbearance measures
The Group adopts forbearance plans to assist customers in financial difficulty. Concessions granted to customers include interest-reduction schedules, interest-only schedules, temporary payment holidays, term extensions, cancellation of outstanding fees, waiver of covenant enforcement and debt forgiveness. Forbearance plans must comply with the Group's Credit Policy. They are used as an instrument to retain long-term business relationships during economic downturns if there is a realistic possibility that the customer will be able to meet its obligations again or are used for minimising losses in the event of default.

If it proves impossible to improve the customer's financial situation by forbearance measures, the Group will consider whether to subject the customer's assets to a forced sale or whether the assets could be realised later at higher net proceeds. At the end of the first half of 2025, the Group had recognised properties taken over in Denmark at a carrying amount of DKK 8 million (2024: DKK 13 million), and there were no properties taken over in other countries (2024: DKK 0 million). The properties are held for sale and included under Assets held for sale in the balance sheet.

The Group applies the European Banking Authority's (the EBA's) definition of loans subject to forbearance measures. The EBA definition states that a probation period of a minimum of two years must pass from the date when forborne exposures are considered to be performing again. Forbearance measures lead to changes in staging for impairment purposes, and impairments relating to forborne exposures are handled according to the principles described in note G15 in Annual Report 2024.

Exposures subject to forbearance measures

(DKK millions)	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
Stage 1	128	256
Stage 2	6,441	7,629
Stage 3	6,612	6,966
Total	**13,181**	**14,851**

Credit risk - continued

Allowance account broken down by stage

(DKK millions)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance account as at 1 January 2024	3,592	7,486	9,062	20,140
Transferred to stage 1	782	-728	-55	-
Transferred to stage 2	-204	435	-231	-
Transferred to stage 3	-16	-263	279	-
ECL on new assets	-192	1,366	1,411	2,584
ECL on assets derecognised	-301	-1,005	-509	-1,815
Impact of net remeasurement of ECL (incl. changes in models)	-140	281	-240	-98
Write-offs debited to the allowance account	-9	-	-192	-201
Foreign exchange adjustments	-12	-55	-1	-69
Other changes	1	-1	-2	-2
ECL allowance account as at 30 June 2024	**3,501**	**7,516**	**9,521**	**20,539**
ECL allowance account as at 1 January 2025	3,226	7,617	9,058	19,901
Transferred to stage 1	712	-667	-45	-
Transferred to stage 2	-172	369	-197	-
Transferred to stage 3	-54	-622	676	-
ECL on new assets	369	804	379	1,552
ECL on assets derecognised	-287	-638	-572	-1,498
Impact of net remeasurement of ECL (incl. changes in models)	-679	505	584	410
Write-offs debited to the allowance account	-	-	-200	-200
Foreign exchange adjustments	9	40	-3	45
Other changes	14	-16	-28	-30
ECL allowance account as at 30 June 2025	**3,137**	**7,390**	**9,652**	**20,179**

Allowance account broken down by segment

(DKK millions)	Personal Customers	Business Customers	Large Corporates & Institutions	Northern Ireland	Group Functions	Total
ECL allowance account as at 1 January 2024	5,306	10,705	3,308	794	27	20,140
ECL on new assets	284	1,777	454	64	5	2,584
ECL on assets derecognised	-446	-1,280	-59	-28	-2	-1,815
Impact on remeasurement of ECL (incl. change in models)	12	236	-350	9	-5	-98
Write-offs debited to allowance account	-67	-100	-28	-6	-	-201
Foreign currency translation	-17	-72	-2	22	-	-69
Other changes	1	-2	-	-	-1	-2
ECL allowance account as at 30 June 2024	**5,074**	**11,264**	**3,324**	**854**	**23**	**20,539**
ECL allowance account as at 1 January 2025	4,674	10,752	3,666	785	22	19,901
ECL on new assets	274	885	362	27	4	1,552
ECL on assets derecognised	-389	-1,062	-28	-19	-1	-1,498
Impact on remeasurement of ECL (incl. change in models)	209	-244	456	4	-14	410
Write-offs debited to allowance account	-50	-108	-28	-15	-	-200
Foreign currency translation	12	83	-27	-22	-	45
Other changes	-86	81	-14	-12	-	-30
ECL allowance account as at 30 June 2025	**4,644**	**10,387**	**4,388**	**749**	**11**	**20,179**

The method used for calculating expected credit losses is described in detail in note G15 of the Annual Report 2024.

Credit risk - continued

Forward-looking information
The incorporation of forward-looking information reflects the expectations of the Group's senior management and involves both macroeconomic scenarios (base case, upside and two downside scenarios), including an assessment of the probability for each scenario, and post-model adjustments. The purpose of using multiple scenarios is to model the non-linear impact of assumptions about macroeconomic factors on the expected credit losses. Post-model adjustments are used to capture specific risks which are not fully covered by the macroeconomic scenarios, as well as the process-related risk, which could lead to an underestimation of the expected credit losses.

Macroeconomic scenarios
The forward-looking information is based on a three-year forecast period, converging to steady state in year seven. That is, after the forecast period, the macroeconomic scenarios revert slowly towards a steady state.

The scenarios applied in the expected credit loss calculation in the first half of 2025 have been updated with the latest macroeconomic data. For the Nordic markets overall, compared to the end of 2024, the base case and upside scenarios have been revised to reflect ongoing expectations of normalised inflation levels and improved house prices, though with a slightly more subdued outlook for some of the Nordic countries.

The base case is an extension of the Group's official view of the Nordic economies, as outlined in the Nordic Outlook report. At 30 June 2025, the base case scenario anticipates economic growth moving toward normalised levels, even though short-term growth forecasts have been revised slightly lower. Inflation and interest rates are also expected to normalise, despite a complex risk picture. The Nordic property markets have generally recovered, with anticipated price increases.

The upside scenario represents a slightly improved outlook compared to the base case scenario. In this scenario, the global economy strengthens with increased demand leading to marginally higher GDP growth and more support for the housing markets. Slightly fewer rate cuts are expected.

A second downside scenario was introduced in the second quarter of 2025 to address the ongoing uncertainty. With two downside scenarios, the original downside scenario has been renamed the severe downside scenario, whilst the new one is called the downside scenario. The new downside scenario envisions escalating trade tensions leading to a standstill in 2026 with a weaker foreign demand and a more cautious consumer sentiment.

The severe downside scenario underwent a regular update in the second quarter of 2025 and continues to reflect a severe global recession. A global trade war and supply chain issues trigger a deep economic downturn similar to the financial crisis, characterised by declining demand, negative growth rates and higher, more persistent unemployment in the economies where the Group is represented. Rising import costs lead to prices increases and inflation, prompting interest rates to be hiked in response, although marginally less than previously anticipated, as current interest levels have decreased. Property prices decline for an extended period due to increased interests and market uncertainty. The scenario is applied in the Group's ICAAP processes, which is similar in nature to regulatory stress tests, capturing the risk of a recession.

The scenario weightings have been updated to incorporate the new downside scenario. The weight on the base case scenario is 55% (31 December 2024: 60%), the upside scenario is weighted 20% (31 December 2024: 20%), the new downside scenario is weighted 5% (31 December 2024: 0%) and the severe downside scenario is weighted 20% (31 December 2024: 20%).

The main macroeconomic parameters for the base case, upside, downside and severe downside scenarios that are used in the ECL calculation for the forecast horizon across the Group's Nordic markets are included in the following tables.

Credit risk – continued

Macroeconomic scenarios

30 June 2025	Base case			Upside			Downside			Severe downside		
	2025	2026	2027	2025	2026	2027	2025	2026	2027	2025	2026	2027
Denmark												
GDP	3.2	2.5	2.3	3.3	2.8	2.6	3.0	1.1	1.5	-3.4	-2.0	-
Unemployment	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.7	6.4	7.4	7.8
Inflation	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.4	2.0	4.0	3.0	2.0
Property prices - Residential	5.1	3.6	3.5	5.1	4.6	4.5	3.1	-1.4	4.5	-19.7	-11.0	-6.0
Interest rate - 3 month	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.5	1.3	3.9	4.7	3.4
Sweden												
GDP	1.6	2.5	1.9	1.7	2.9	2.3	1.4	1.1	1.2	-3.5	-3.4	-1.0
Unemployment	8.7	8.2	7.8	8.7	8.1	7.6	8.7	8.5	8.2	10.2	11.1	11.5
Inflation	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.5	4.9	3.9	2.9
Property prices - Residential	0.8	5.0	5.0	0.8	6.0	6.0	-1.2	-	6.0	-22.0	-13.0	-7.0
Interest rate - 3 month	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.1	1.6	4.8	5.6	4.3
Norway												
GDP	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.0	1.3	-2.7	-1.1	0.6
Unemployment	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	5.5	6.4	6.5
Inflation	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.3	2.6	4.5	3.0	2.0
Property prices - Residential	8.0	5.0	5.0	8.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	2.0	6.0	-19.0	-13.0	-7.0
Interest rate - 3 month	4.1	3.3	3.2	4.6	3.8	3.2	3.3	2.2	2.7	4.7	5.2	4.3
Finland												
GDP	0.9	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.9	1.7	0.7	0.1	0.9	-2.4	-2.0	-0.3
Unemployment	8.8	8.0	7.2	8.8	7.9	7.1	8.8	8.3	7.6	10.9	11.9	11.9
Inflation	0.7	1.5	2.0	0.8	1.8	2.2	0.7	1.5	2.5	4.0	3.0	2.0
Property prices - Residential	1.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	4.0	4.0	-1.0	-	4.0	-14.2	-7.0	-5.0
Interest rate - 3 month	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.2	0.7	1.4	4.0	4.8	3.5

Credit risk – continued

31 December 2024*	Base case			Upside			Downside			Severe downside		
	2025	2026	2027	2025	2026	2027	2025	2026	2027	2025	2026	2027
Denmark												
GDP	2.5	2.3	1.9	2.7	2.6	1.9	2.7	2.2	1.2	-2.0	-	-
Unemployment	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	7.4	7.8	7.8
Inflation	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.7	3.0	2.0	2.0
Property prices - Residential	5.0	4.0	2.5	7.0	6.0	2.5	6.0	4.0	-1.5	-11.0	-6.0	-6.0
Interest rate - 3 month	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.2	5.0	3.0	3.0
Sweden												
GDP	2.5	2.2	1.8	2.7	2.6	1.9	2.7	2.1	0.8	-3.4	-1.0	-1.0
Unemployment	8.2	7.7	7.4	8.2	7.6	7.3	8.2	7.7	7.6	10.7	11.1	11.1
Inflation	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.5	3.9	2.9	2.9
Property prices - Residential	5.0	5.0	3.0	7.0	7.0	3.0	6.0	5.0	-1.0	-13.0	-7.0	-7.0
Interest rate - 3 month	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.6	5.7	3.7	3.7
Norway												
GDP	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.2	-1.1	0.6	0.6
Unemployment	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	6.4	6.5	6.5
Inflation	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.2	1.9	3.0	2.0	2.0
Property prices - Residential	6.0	5.0	4.0	7.0	7.0	4.0	7.0	5.0	-	-13.0	-7.0	-7.0
Interest rate - 3 month	3.7	2.8	2.8	3.5	2.6	2.6	4.0	2.8	2.6	6.3	4.3	4.3
Finland												
GDP	1.8	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.4	0.6	-2.0	-0.3	-0.3
Unemployment	8.1	7.3	6.5	8.1	7.2	6.4	8.1	7.3	6.7	11.9	11.9	11.9
Inflation	1.2	1.8	2.0	0.8	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.9	1.9	3.0	2.0	2.0
Property prices - Residential	4.0	3.0	2.5	6.0	5.0	2.5	5.0	3.0	-1.5	-7.0	-5.0	-5.0
Interest rate - 3 month	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.3	5.1	3.1	3.1

* The new downside macroeconomic scenario is included in the parameters above as at 31 December 2024. However its weighting was 0% as at 31 December 2024.

Credit risk – continued

With the applied macroeconomic scenarios, the allowance account as at 30 June 2025 amounted to DKK 20.2 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 19.9 billion). If the base case scenario was assigned a probability of 100%, the allowance account would decrease by DKK 2.3 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 2.5 billion). Compared to the base case scenario, the allowance account would increase by DKK 0.3 billion, if the downside scenario was assigned a probability of 100%. If the severe downside scenario was assigned a probability of 100%, the allowance account would increase by DKK 11.7 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 12.9 billion) compared to the base case scenario. The increase reflects primarily the transfer of exposures from stage 1 to stage 2 and increased expected credit losses within stage 2. If instead the upside scenario was assigned a probability of 100%, the allowance account would increase by DKK 0.0 billion (31 December 2024: decrease of DKK 0.2 billion) compared to the base case scenario. It should be noted that the expected credit losses in the individual scenarios (i.e. without the weighting) do not represent forecasts of expected credit losses (ECL).

Post-model adjustments
Management applies judgement when determining the need for post-model adjustments. At 30 June 2025, the post-model adjustments amounted to DKK 5.7 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 5.9 billion). The post-model adjustments primarily relate to the following types of risks:

- specific macroeconomic risks on certain industries not fully captured by the expected credit loss model, for instance the agriculture industry. For such industries, supplementary calculations are made to ensure sufficient impairment coverage. This also includes post-model adjustments relating to effects from climate risk or the macroeconomic uncertainty.

- non-linear downside risk, for instance on the property market in Copenhagen and other high growth areas for which the macroeconomic forecasts used in the models are based on the property market as a whole.

- portfolios where the credit risk assessment process has identified an underestimation of the expected credit losses.

Post-model adjustments by industries

(DKK billions)	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
Agriculture	0.9	0.9
Commercial Property	1.3	1.6
Construction and building materials	0.6	1.0
Personal customers (including other retail exposures)	1.0	1.0
Others*	1.9	1.4
Total	**5.7**	**5.9**

* No individual industry included in Others exceeds DKK 0.4 billion at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: DKK 0.3 billion).

The total balance of post-model adjustments has been slightly reduced compared to the end of 2024. The post-model adjustment related to commercial property customers has decreased due to the improved market conditions with lower interest rates and more normalised inflation levels. Similarly, the post-model adjustment related to construction is decreased following some individialisation of risks. Conversely, the post-model adjustments related to geopolitical tensions have been increased to reflect the heightened geopolitical and tariff risks.

The Group continues to have significant post-model adjustments related to the current macroeconomic uncertainties characterised by the risk of trade wars, a slowing or declining growth environment, higher interest rates and elevated prices giving rise to a new set of challenges that affect economic and business activity. The post-model adjustments cut across industries that are sensitive to tariffs, price rises on energy, and industries vulnerable to business cycles, higher interest rates and refinancing risks, which have been assessed for idiosyncratic risks to ensure a prudent coverage of expected credit loss in the Group's portfolios.

Counterparty credit risk and credit exposure from trading and investment securities

Exposure to counterparty credit risk and credit exposure from trading and investment securities

(DKK billions)	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
Counterparty credit risk		
Derivatives with positive fair value	229.1	261.0
Reverse transactions and other loans at fair value	339.2	382.6
Credit exposure from other trading and investment securities		
Bonds	523.8	446.6
Shares	51.7	93.3
Total	**1,143.9**	**1,183.6**

Reverse transactions and other loans at fair value included as counterparty credit risk are loans at the trading units of Large Corporates & Institutions. These loans consist of reverse transactions of DKK 338.4 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 381.6 billion), of which DKK 15.4 billion relates to credit institutions and central banks (31 December 2024: DKK 62.0 billion), and other primarily short-term loans of DKK 0.9 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 1.0 billion), of which DKK 0.9 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 1.0 billion) relates to credit institutions and central banks.

Derivatives with positive fair value

(DKK millions)	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
Derivatives with positive fair value before netting	231,803	264,550
Netting (under accounting rules)	2,749	3,503
Carrying amount	**229,054**	**261,046**
Netting (under capital adequacy rules)	137,637	158,285
Net current exposure	**91,417**	**102,761**
Collateral	81,085	92,045
Net amount	**10,332**	**10,716**
Derivatives with positive fair value after netting for accounting purposes:		
Interest rate contracts	152,576	148,125
Currency contracts	75,036	109,441
Other contracts	1,442	3,480
Total	**229,054**	**261,046**

Bond portfolio

(DKK millions)	Central and local government bonds	Quasi-government bonds	Danish mortgage bonds	Swedish covered bonds	Other covered bonds	Corporate bonds	Total
30 June 2025							
Held-for-trading (FVPL)	153,801	4,311	31,452	39,307	4,621	8,692	242,184
Managed at fair value (FVPL)	10,960	328	18,155	1,639	229	2,073	33,385
Held to collect and sell (FVOCI)	22,498	6,443	54,469	2,296	21,600	3,834	111,141
Held to collect (AMC)	42,474	5,185	84,811	3,580	897	149	137,097
Total	**229,733**	**16,268**	**188,888**	**46,822**	**27,347**	**14,749**	**523,806**
31 December 2024							
Held-for-trading (FVPL)	110,999	2,781	40,106	12,283	5,347	6,500	178,017
Managed at fair value (FVPL)	5,728	161	20,527	1,500	195	-	28,112
Held to collect and sell (FVOCI)	20,364	3,371	53,504	2,270	23,316	1,948	104,773
Held to collect (AMC)	38,034	6,946	86,736	3,036	813	150	135,714
Total	**175,125**	**13,259**	**200,873**	**19,089**	**29,672**	**8,597**	**446,616**

At 30 June 2025, the Group had an additional bond portfolio, including bond-based unit trust certificates, worth DKK 204,037 million (31 December 2024: DKK 211,477 million) recognised as insurance assets and thus is not included in the table above. The section on insurance risk in Annual Report 2024 provides more information.

For bonds classified as hold-to-collect, amortised cost exceeded fair value as at 30 June 2025 and 31 December 2024. See note G12 of this report for more information.

Counterparty credit risk and credit exposure from trading and investment securities - continued

Bond portfolio broken down by geographical area

(DKK millions)	Central and local govern-ment bonds	Quasi-government bonds	Danish mortgage bonds	Swedish covered bonds	Other covered bonds	Corporate bonds	Total
30 June 2025							
Denmark	43,852	-	188,888	-	-	3,271	236,011
Sweden	47,839	-	-	46,822	-	2,349	97,010
UK	24,374	296	-	-	4,567	1,864	31,102
Norway	10,654	-	-	-	20,661	4,761	36,077
USA	19,915	3,486	-	-	-	35	23,435
Spain	414	-	-	-	1	-	415
France	10,308	25	-	-	416	205	10,955
Luxembourg	-	5,875	-	-	-	111	5,986
Finland	12,154	2,330	-	-	1,075	1,183	16,741
Ireland	337	-	-	-	-	78	415
Italy	2,543	-	-	-	-	4	2,546
Portugal	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Austria	2,568	-	-	-	-	285	2,853
Netherlands	2,389	-	-	-	2	357	2,748
Germany	52,155	149	-	-	426	101	52,831
Belgium	230	3,274	-	-	-	-	3,503
Other	-	833	-	-	198	145	1,176
Total	229,733	16,268	188,888	46,822	27,347	14,749	523,806

(DKK millions)	Central and local govern-ment bonds	Quasi-government bonds	Danish mortgage bonds	Swedish covered bonds	Other covered bonds	Corporate bonds	Total
31 December 2024							
Denmark	33,976	-	200,873	-	-	980	235,829
Sweden	22,376	-	-	19,089	-	1,706	43,172
UK	18,286	306	-	-	3,966	1,155	23,712
Norway	4,945	-	-	-	23,896	2,675	31,517
USA	16,642	1,856	-	-	-	41	18,539
Spain	1,114	-	-	-	1	-	1,114
France	11,794	178	-	-	264	270	12,506
Luxembourg	-	4,957	-	-	-	100	5,057
Finland	8,222	2,980	-	-	1,128	725	13,055
Ireland	827	-	-	-	-	85	912
Italy	5,013	-	-	-	-	3	5,016
Portugal	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Austria	3,052	-	-	-	-	115	3,167
Netherlands	2,310	-	-	-	4	458	2,772
Germany	46,066	149	-	-	208	92	46,515
Belgium	503	2,141	-	-	-	-	2,643
Other	-	693	-	-	204	191	1,088
Total	175,125	13,259	200,873	19,089	29,672	8,597	446,616

Counterparty credit risk and credit exposure from trading and investment securities - continued

Bond portfolio broken down by external ratings

(DKK millions)	Central and local govern-ment bonds	Quasi-government bonds	Danish mortgage bonds	Swedish covered bonds	Other covered bonds	Corporate bonds	Total
30 June 2025							
AAA	150,120	13,016	188,850	46,821	26,542	4,744	430,093
AA+	27,379	3,244	-	-	2	62	30,686
AA	27,159	-	-	1	803	1,777	29,740
AA-	20,686	8	38	-	-	208	20,940
A+	8	-	-	-	-	482	490
A	269	-	-	-	-	1,242	1,511
A-	1	-	-	-	-	474	475
BBB+	145	-	-	-	-	1,094	1,239
BBB	1,398	-	-	-	-	1,491	2,890
BBB-	2,566	-	-	-	-	598	3,164
BB+	-	-	-	-	-	180	180
BB	-	-	-	-	-	201	201
BB-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21
Sub. "investment-grade" or unrated	-	-	-	-	-	2,175	2,175
Total	**229,733**	**16,268**	**188,888**	**46,822**	**27,347**	**14,749**	**523,806**

(DKK millions)	Central and local govern-ment bonds	Quasi-government bonds	Danish mortgage bonds	Swedish covered bonds	Other covered bonds	Corporate bonds	Total
31 December 2024							
AAA	104,688	10,949	200,792	19,070	28,964	2,405	366,868
AA+	26,449	2,289	-	-	7	23	28,768
AA	16,117	-	-	19	701	1,146	17,983
AA-	21,265	20	-	-	-	74	21,359
A+	-	-	-	-	-	423	423
A	941	-	81	-	-	785	1,807
A-	1	-	-	-	-	317	318
BBB+	173	-	-	-	-	1,027	1,199
BBB	3,612	-	-	-	-	1,169	4,781
BBB-	1,879	-	-	-	-	644	2,523
BB+	-	-	-	-	-	164	164
BB	-	-	-	-	-	234	234
BB-	-	-	-	-	-	70	70
Sub. "investment-grade" or unrated	-	-	-	-	-	118	118
Total	**175,125**	**13,259**	**200,873**	**19,089**	**29,672**	**8,597**	**446,616**

Financial statements – Danske Bank A/S

The financial statements of the Parent Company, Danske Bank A/S, are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Business Act and the Danish FSA's Executive Order No.658 of 23 May 2025.

Amendments to IAS 21 became effective on 1 January 2025 and have no impact on the financial statements of Danske Bank A/S. Further information can be found in note G2(a). In addition, balances as at 30 June 2024 have been restated to reflect a change in accounting treatment during the fourth quarter of 2024 for variation margin for derivative transactions. Further information can be found in note G2(b). Danske Bank A/S has not changed its material accounting policies from those applied in the Annual Report 2024.

The accounting policies applied are identical to the Group's IFRS accounting principles, see note G1, with the following exception:

- Domicile property (except right-of-use assets) is measured (revalued) at its estimated fair value through Other comprehensive income.

The estimated fair value of domicile property is determined in accordance with the Danish FSA's Executive Order on Financial Reports for Credit Institutions and Investment Companies, etc.

Holdings in subsidiaries are measured on the basis of the equity method. Net profit from these undertakings is recognised under Income from associates and group undertakings.

The format of the Parent Company's financial statements is not identical to the format of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

The following table shows the differences in net profit and shareholders' equity between the IFRS consolidated financial statements and the Parent Company's financial statements presented in accordance with Danish FSA rules.

Reconciliation between Group (IFRS) and Parent (Danish FSA rules)

(DKK millions)	Net profit 2025	Net profit 2024	Equity 30 June 2025	Equity 31 December 2024
Danske Bank Group based on IFRS	11,211	11,468	172,771	175,687
Domicile properties	2	-1	221	219
Tax effect	-10	-	-34	-24
Parent company statement based on Danish FSA rules	**11,202**	**11,467**	**172,957**	**175,882**

Income statement – Danske Bank A/S

Note	(DKK millions)	First half 2025	First half 2024
	Interest income*	26,424	34,403
	Interest expense*	14,020	21,593
	Net interest income	**12,404**	**12,810**
	Dividends from shares etc.	330	323
	Fee and commission income	7,762	7,435
	Fees and commissions paid	1,133	885
	Net interest and fee income	**19,363**	**19,683**
P1	Value adjustments	1,211	902
	Other operating income	288	324
	Staff costs and administrative expenses	10,399	10,428
	Amortisation, depreciation and impairment charges	716	817
	Other operating expenses	1	-
P2	Loan impairment charges etc.	494	-284
	Income from associates and group undertakings	4,294	4,249
	Profit before tax	**13,546**	**14,197**
	Tax	2,344	2,730
	Net profit	**11,202**	**11,467**

* First half 2024 is affected by adjustments between Interest income and Interest expense. There is no change to Net interest income.

Statement of comprehensive income– Danske Bank A/S

(DKK millions)	First half 2025	First half 2024
Net profit	11,202	11,467
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans	-48	42
Tax*	1	3
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	**-49**	**39**
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Translation of units outside Denmark	976	-813
Hedging of units outside Denmark	-429	315
Unrealised value adjustments of bonds at fair value (OCI)	86	-227
Realised value adjustments of bonds at fair value (OCI)	-1	40
Tax*	171	-186
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	**461**	**-499**
Total other comprehensive income	**412**	**-460**
Total comprehensive income	**11,614**	**11,007**

* A positive amount is a tax expense, and a negative amount is a tax income.

Balance sheet – Danske Bank A/S

Note	(DKK millions)	30 June 2025	31 December 2024	30 June 2024*
	Assets			
	Cash in hand and demand deposits with central banks	130,041	65,084	164,092
P2	Due from credit institutions and central banks	83,655	185,755	180,161
	Loans and other amounts due at fair value	322,917	319,596	236,337
P2	Loans and other amounts due at amortised costs	776,040	726,785	720,922
	Bonds at fair value	367,433	289,299	279,841
	Bonds at amortised cost	77,703	81,249	92,226
	Shares etc.	51,738	93,283	51,619
	Holdings in associates	382	396	581
	Holdings in group undertakings	90,811	93,079	89,737
	Assets under pooled schemes	46,047	49,373	48,938
	Intangible assets	7,215	6,720	6,063
	Land and buildings, total	3,621	3,790	3,954
	Investment property	-	-	-
	Domicile property	3,621	3,790	3,954
	Other tangible assets	5,907	6,076	6,242
	Current tax assets	7,196	3,075	7,118
	Deferred tax assets	686	682	1,507
	Assets held for sale	82	95	91,088
	Other assets	251,666	283,205	260,609
	Prepayments	2,806	2,312	3,240
	Total assets	**2,225,948**	**2,209,855**	**2,244,274**

Note	(DKK millions)	30 June 2025	31 December 2024	30 June 2024*
	Liabilities and equity			
	Amounts due			
	Due to credit institutions and central banks	236,711	218,293	200,723
	Deposits and other amounts due	1,111,242	1,074,946	1,056,439
	Deposits under pooled schemes	47,169	49,808	49,831
	Issued bonds at fair value	1,463	2,061	2,523
P3	Issued bonds at amortised cost	229,867	233,072	245,352
	Current tax liabilities	454	965	663
	Liabilities in disposal groups held for sale	-	-	55,383
	Other liabilities	388,279	410,571	412,948
	Deferred income	1,810	1,528	1,989
	Total amounts due	**2,016,995**	**1,991,244**	**2,025,851**
	Provisions for liabilities			
	Provisions and pensions and similar obligations	143	143	146
	Provisions for deferred tax	819	718	1,102
	Provisions for losses on guarantees	3,317	3,199	3,736
	Other provisions for liabilities	1,475	1,559	1,763
	Total provisions for liabilities	**5,753**	**5,620**	**6,748**
	Subordinated debt	30,243	37,109	33,438
	Equity			
	Share capital	8,350	8,622	8,622
	Accumulated value adjustments	-2,739	-3,371	-3,621
	Equity method reserve	32,273	34,512	31,300
	Retained earnings	135,073	123,840	141,936
	Proposed dividends	-	12,279	-
	Total equity	**172,957**	**175,882**	**178,238**
	Total liabilities and equity	**2,225,948**	**2,209,855**	**2,244,274**

* Comparative information has been restated, as described in note G2(b).

Statement of capital – Danske Bank A/S

Changes in equity

(DKK millions)	Share capital	Accumulated value adjustments*	Equity method reserve	Retained earnings	Proposed dividends	Total
Total equity as at 1 January 2025	**8,622**	**-3,371**	**34,512**	**123,840**	**12,279**	**175,882**
Net profit	-	-	-2,239	13,441	-	11,202
Other comprehensive income						
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans	-	-	-	-48	-	-48
Translation of units outside Denmark	-	976	-	-	-	976
Hedging of units outside Denmark	-	-429	-	-	-	-429
Unrealised value adjustments	-	86	-	-	-	86
Realised value adjustments	-	-1	-	-	-	-1
Tax	-	-	-	-172	-	-172
Total other comprehensive income	**-**	**632**	**-**	**-220**	**-**	**412**
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**632**	**-2,239**	**13,221**	**-**	**11,614**
Transactions with owners						
Dividends paid	-	-	-	43	-12,279	-12,236
Share capital reduction	-272	-	-	272	-	-
Acquisition of own shares - share buy-back programme	-	-	-	-2,072	-	-2,072
Acquisition of own shares - other	-	-	-	-15,070	-	-15,070
Sale of own shares	-	-	-	14,839	-	14,839
Total equity as at 30 June 2025	**8,350**	**-2,739**	**32,273**	**135,073**	**-**	**172,957**

*Accumulated value adjustments includes foreign currency translation reserve, reserve for bonds at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and valuation reserve.

(DKK millions)	Share capital	Accumulated value adjustments*	Equity method reserve	Retained earnings	Proposed dividends	Total
Total equity as at 1 January 2024	**8,622**	**-2,935**	**29,333**	**134,436**	**6,466**	**175,923**
Net profit	-	-	1,967	9,500	-	11,467
Other comprehensive income						
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans	-	-	-	42	-	42
Translation of units outside Denmark	-	-813	-	-	-	-813
Hedging of units outside Denmark	-	315	-	-	-	315
Unrealised value adjustments	-	-227	-	-	-	-227
Realised value adjustments	-	40	-	-	-	40
Tax	-	-	-	183	-	183
Total other comprehensive income	**-**	**-685**	**-**	**225**	**-**	**-460**
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-685**	**1,967**	**9,725**	**-**	**11,007**
Transactions with owners						
Dividends paid	-	-	-	39	-6,466	-6,427
Share capital reduction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of own shares - share buy-back programme**	-	-	-	-2,164	-	-2,164
Acquisition of own shares - other**	-	-	-	-14,638	-	-14,638
Sale of own shares	-	-	-	14,537	-	14,537
Total equity as at 30 June 2024	**8,622**	**-3,621**	**31,300**	**141,936**	**-**	**178,238**

*Accumulated value adjustments includes foreign currency translation reserve, reserve for bonds at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and valuation reserve.
** Acquisition of own shares – share buy-back programme and Acquisition of own shares – other were previously presented together in one line. There is no change to total acquisition of own shares in 2024.

Notes – Danske Bank A/S

P1. Value adjustments

(DKK millions)	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
Loans at fair value	-98	721
Bonds	1,416	618
Shares etc.	278	233
Currency	-216	549
Derivatives	1,742	-833
Other liabilities	-1,910	-384
Total	**1,211**	**902**

P2. Impairment charges for loans and guarantees

	Due to credit institutions and central banks			Loans and other amounts due at AMC			Loan commitments and guarantees			Total
(DKK millions)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
ECL allowance account as at 1 January 2024	6	5	4	1,499	5,230	5,780	646	1,267	1,553	15,991
Transferred to stage 1	-2	2	-	483	-457	-26	114	-108	-6	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-115	250	-134	-44	101	-57	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-11	-214	225	-1	-11	13	-
ECL on new assets	1	-	-	-188	980	871	4	196	299	2,165
ECL on assets derecognised	-	-	-	-158	-798	-345	-53	-99	-79	-1,533
Impact of net remeasurement of ECL (incl. changes in models)	-2	-3	-2	-60	-38	-54	-94	331	-253	-174
Write offs debited to the allowance account	-	-	-2	-	-	-152	-	-	-	-154
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	-	-15	-43	-41	-3	-13	28	-86
Other changes	3	-3	-	1	35	245	3	2	-	285
ECL allowance account as at 30 June 2024	**7**	**-**	**-**	**1,436**	**4,944**	**6,368**	**572**	**1,666**	**1,498**	**16,492**
ECL allowance account as at 1 January 2025*	7	4	-	1,321	5,118	6,155	565	1,457	1,176	15,804
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	451	-424	-28	80	-76	-4	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-108	226	-118	-15	51	-37	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-45	-511	557	-2	-81	83	-
ECL on new assets	-	-	-	237	634	308	94	127	42	1,443
ECL on assets derecognised	-	-	-	-102	-454	-410	-33	-75	-35	-1,109
Impact of net remeasurement of ECL (incl. changes in models)	1	-3	-	-479	591	102	-69	-219	288	211
Write offs debited to the allowance account	-	-	-	-	-	-26	-	-	-	-26
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	-	14	30	37	1	10	-31	61
Other changes	-	-	-	-54	-7	-18	13	1	4	-60
ECL allowance account as at 30 June 2025	**8**	**2**	**-**	**1,235**	**5,203**	**6,560**	**636**	**1,197**	**1,485**	**16,325**

*ECL allowance account as at 1 January 2025 has been corrected.

P3. Issued bonds at amortised cost

Issued bonds at amortised cost includes non-preferred senior bonds of DKK 88,437 million (31 December 2024: DKK 89,492 million) of a total of DKK 229,867 million (31 December 2024: DKK 233,072 million).

Ratios

	First half 2025	Full year 2024	First half 2024*
Total capital ratio (%)	26.3	25.7	26.0
Tier 1 capital ratio (%)	23.1	22.0	22.8
Return on equity before tax (%)	7.8	16.4	8.0
Return on equity after tax (%)	6.4	13.4	6.5
Income/cost ratio (%)	216.7	233.0	229.5
Interest rate risk (%)	0.3	0.2	0.5
Foreign exchange position (%)	3.2	1.1	2.2
Foreign exchange risk (%)	-	-	-
Loans plus impairment charges as % of deposits	96.0	94.2	87.7
Liquidity coverage ratio (90 days) (%)	132.1	138.1	149.8
Sum of large exposures as % of CET1 capital	93.5	115.9	102.0
Impairment ratio (%)	-	-0.1	-0.1
Growth in loans (%)	6.7	-0.7	-1.4
Loans as % of equity	6.4	5.9	5.4
Return on assets (%)	0.5	1.1	0.5
Earnings per share	13.5	27.9	13.4
Book value per share (DKK)	208.1	210.9	208.4
Dividend per share (DKK)	-	28.7	-
Share price end of period/earnings per share (DKK)	19.2	7.3	15.5
Share price end of period/book value per share (DKK)	1.24	0.97	1.00

* Comparative information has been restated, as described in note G2(b).

Statement by the management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Leadership Team (the management) have today reviewed and adopted the Interim report – first half 2025 of the Danske Bank Group.

The consolidated interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting, as adopted by the EU. The Parent Company's interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Business Act and the Executive Order on Financial Reports for Credit Institutions and Investment Companies, etc. Furthermore, the interim report has been prepared in accordance with legal requirements, including the disclosure requirements for interim reports of listed financial institutions in Denmark.

In our opinion, the consolidated interim financial statements and the Parent Company's financial statements give a true and fair view of the Group's and the Parent Company's assets, liabilities, equity and financial position at 30 June 2025 and of the results of the Group's and the Parent Company's operations and the consolidated cash flows for the period 1 January 2025 - 30 June 2025.

Moreover, in our opinion, the management's report includes a fair view of developments in the Group's and the Parent Company's operations and financial position and describes the significant risks and uncertainty factors that may affect the Group and the Parent Company.

Copenhagen, 18 July 2025

Executive Leadership Team

Carsten Egeriis
CEO

Magnus Agustsson	Joachim Alpen	Christian Bornfeld
Karsten Breum	Cecile Hillary	Johanna Norberg
Dorthe Tolborg		Frans Woelders

Board of Directors

Martin Blessing Chairman	Martin Nørkjær Larsen Vice Chairman	Lars-Erik Brenøe
Jacob Dahl	Lieve Mostrey	Allan Polack
Rafael Salinas	Marianne Sørensen	Helle Valentin
Bente Bang Elected by the employees	Kirsten Ebbe Brich Elected by the employees	Aleksandras Cicasovas Elected by the employees
	Louise Aggerstrøm Hansen Elected by the employees	

Independent auditor's review report

To the shareholders of Danske Bank A/S

Independent auditor's review report on the consolidated and parent interim financial statements
We have reviewed the consolidated and parent interim financial statements of Danske Bank A/S for the financial period 1 January to 30 June 2025, pp. 30-70 which comprise the income statement, statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of capital and notes, for the Group and Parent Company, respectively, as well as the consolidated cash flow statement including a summary of material accounting policies.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated and parent interim financial statements
Management is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting, as adopted by the EU, and Danish disclosure requirements for listed financial companies, and for the preparation of the Parent Company's interim financial statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Business Act and Danish disclosure requirements for listed financial companies, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the consolidated and parent interim financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility
Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the consolidated and parent interim financial statements. We conducted our review in accordance with the International Standard on Engagements to Review Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity and additional requirements under Danish audit regulation. This requires us to conclude whether anything has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the consolidated and parent interim financial statements, taken as a whole, have not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. This also requires us to comply with relevant ethical requirements.

A review of financial statements in accordance with the International Standard on Engagements to Review Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity is a limited assurance engagement. The Auditor performs procedures primarily consisting of inquiries of management and others within the entity, as appropriate, and applying analytical procedures, and evaluates the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in a review are substantially less than those performed in an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on the interim financial statements.

Conclusion
Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the consolidated interim financial statements for the financial period 1 January to 30 June 2025 have not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting as adopted by the EU and Danish disclosure requirements for listed financial companies, and that the Parent Company's Interim Financial Statements have not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Danish Financial Business Act and Danish disclosure requirements for listed financial entities.

Statement on the management's report
Management is responsible for the Management's report.

Our conclusion on the interim financial statements does not cover the Management's report, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our review of the interim financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management's report and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's report is materially inconsistent with the interim financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the review or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act. Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's report is in accordance with the interim financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's report.

Copenhagen, 18 July 2025

Deloitte
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Business Registration No. 33 96 35 56

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State-Authorised
Public Accountant
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Supplementary information

Financial calendar

31 October 2025	Interim report – first nine months 2025
5 February 2026	Annual Report 2025
26 March 2026	Annual general meeting
30 April 2026	Interim Report – first quarter 2026
17 July 2026	Interim Report – first half 2026
29 October 2026	Interim Report – first nine months 2026

Contacts

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Danske Bank's financial statements are available online at danskebank.com/Reports.

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