Danske Bank Group

Annual report 2025

Danske Bank

Contents

Management's report

Financial statements

Statements/Management and directorships

Annual report 2025 consists – in accordance with the requirements of the European Single Electronic Reporting (ESEF) Regulation – of a zip-file, DanskeBank-2025-12-31-0-en.zip, that includes an XHTML-file. The XHTML-file is the official version of Annual Report 2025. This PDF version of Annual Report 2025 is a copy of the XHTML-file. In case of discrepancies, the XHTML-file prevails.

Letter to our stakeholders

At Danske Bank, we are united by a clear purpose: to release the potential in people and businesses by using the power of finance to create sustainable progress today and for generations to come.

Thanks to the dedication of our colleagues, we engaged closely with our customers in a time of change to help them reduce uncertainty and to turn current challenges into long-term opportunities for growth and financial well-being.

Overall, our customers are doing well. Nordic households are resilient, and businesses across the region have once again demonstrated their ability to adapt as well as a commitment to pursuing new opportunities and growth, even when faced with uncertainty.

Our financial results are a reflection of this. Because 2025 was a good year for our customers, it was also a good year for us as a business. Our solid results reflect the good financial health of our customers and their resilience, drive and ambition. Equally, the results reflect the hard work of our colleagues and our collective efforts to create value for all stakeholders.

We are living in a time of major change and rapid technological innovation, with profound economic implications that are increasing demand for financial support and expertise. This also underlines the value of what we as a bank have to offer.

In this time of change, Danske Bank remains an anchor of stability. Our disciplined risk management, prudent credit stance, balanced earnings profile and strong capital position ensure that we can continue to stand by our customers and provide them with funding for new initiatives and investments.

This will be crucial. In recent years, an altered geopolitical reality has led to a renewed focus in Europe on the need to bolster defence spending, ensure greater energy independence and strengthen European competitiveness. Combined with accelerated investments in digitalisation and GenAI, this may represent the biggest investment opportunity in a generation for Nordic businesses. And as a bank, we are committed to working closely with our customers and to offering the funding that will enable them to make the most of these opportunities.

Over the past few years, we have also made fundamental changes to become a simpler, more efficient and more focused business that is able to respond swiftly to changes in the world and to changes in what our customers need from us.

Alongside this, our strategic decision to focus on our customers' most complex needs while investing in digital solutions that enable customers to do more of their day-to-day banking on their own is proving increasingly valuable. We empower our customers to make financial decisions swiftly and independently while freeing up time for our colleagues to offer the advice, insights and partnerships that current complexity calls for.

We maintain our ambition to be a leading bank in a digital age. Over the past year, we have strengthened our efforts to provide a better banking experience for our customers and continue our efforts to become a simpler and more efficient bank. This has been supported by significant investments, including increased investments in GenAI, as well as through working together across our organisation to explore how we can best use AI solutions to improve productivity and create better services for our customers. We are embedding GenAI tools into workflows to improve automation and optimise processes, and we firmly believe that continuing to scale GenAI across the Group, together with using cloud-based solutions to further modernise our platform, will be key to continually improving the digital experience for all customers.

It has now been three years since we announced our Forward '28 strategy. Since its launch, our financial results have improved, with higher income levels, tightly managed costs and a higher return on equity. We have also seen strong investor confidence and rising customer satisfaction. In November, we were rated number one by large businesses in Denmark for the second consecutive year, with the highest satisfaction score we have ever recorded.

These results are the outcome of a collective effort throughout our organisation. And the progress we have made confirms that we have the right strategy and that together we have the required capabilities to execute it.

Banking is a people business, and at Danske Bank, we believe that a vibrant, inclusive and purpose-driven workplace will be crucial for attracting and retaining the most talented and motivated colleagues.

Because the motivation of our colleagues is a prerequisite for our ability to create value for our stakeholders, it is encouraging that satisfaction and engagement scores remain high among our colleagues, and it is equally encouraging that we continue to strengthen our position as an attractive workplace and an employer of choice for graduates and professionals.

These results bode well for our ability to attract talented new colleagues and maintain a thriving and collaborative environment in which we work together with the shared ambition of creating better outcomes for our customers, our shareholders and the societies we are part of.

Martin Blessing	Carsten Egeriis
Chairman of the Board of Directors	Chief Executive Officer

Financial highlights - Danske Bank Group

Income statement

(DKK millions)	2025	2024*	Index 25/24	2023*	2022	2021
Net interest income	36,611	36,697	100	34,972	25,104	21,900
Net fee income	15,423	14,912	103	12,904	13,750	13,524
Net trading income	2,872	2,668	108	2,613	728	4,260
Net income from insurance business	1,357	1,387	98	823	280	2,184
Other income	577	741	78	460	1,950	797
Total income	**56,840**	**56,405**	**101**	**51,773**	**41,811**	**42,665**
Operating expenses	25,848	25,736	100	25,478	26,580	25,663
of which resolution fund, bank tax etc.	310	906	34	989	965	687
Provision for Estonia matter	-	-	-	-	13,800	-
Impairment charges on goodwill	-	-	-	-	1,627	-
Profit before loan impairment charges	**30,992**	**30,669**	**101**	**26,295**	**-195**	**17,002**
Loan impairment charges	294	-543	-	262	1,502	348
Profit before tax, core	**30,699**	**31,212**	**98**	**26,033**	**-1,697**	**16,654**
Profit before tax, Non-core	-	-	-	-	-	-2
Profit before tax	**30,699**	**31,212**	**98**	**26,033**	**-1,697**	**16,652**
Tax	7,662	7,583	101	5,251	2,883	3,651
Net profit	**23,037**	**23,629**	**97**	**20,782**	**-4,580**	**13,001**
Net profit before goodwill imp. chg. and provision for Estonia matter	23,037	23,629	97	20,782	10,847	13,001
Attributable to additional tier 1 etc.	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**86**	**451**

Ratios and key figures

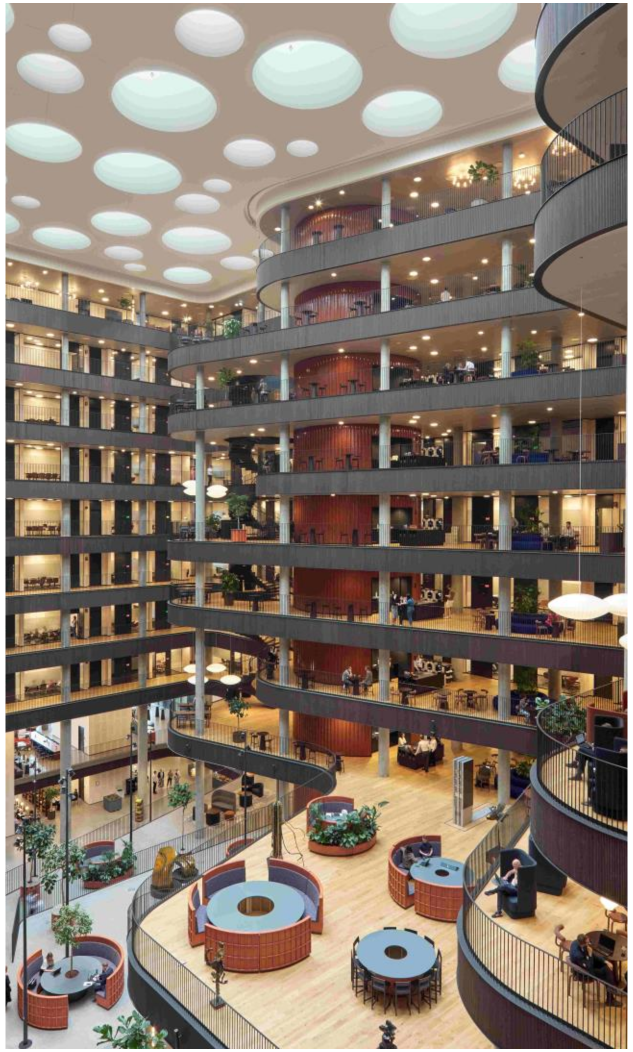
	2025	2024*	Index 25/24	2023*	2022	2021
Dividend per share (DKK)**	22.72	28.70		14.50	-	2.00
Earnings per share (DKK)	27.9	27.9		24.2	-5.4	14.6
Return on avg. total equity (% p.a.)	13.3	13.5		12.4	-2.8	7.6
Net interest income as % p.a. of loans and deposits	1.30	1.31		1.22	0.84	0.73
Cost/income ratio (C/I), (%)	45.5	45.6		49.2	100.5	60.2
Total capital ratio (%)	20.9	22.4		23.1	22.1	22.4
Total capital ratio, incl. conglomerate (%)***	21.2	22.4		23.1	22.1	22.4
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (%)	17.3	17.8		18.8	17.8	17.7
Share price (end of period) (DKK)	318.6	203.7		180.4	137.3	113.0
Book value per share (DKK)	222.3	209.4		203.8	186.7	198.5
Full-time-equivalent staff (end of period)	20,026	19,916	101	20,021	21,022	21,754

Balance sheet (end of year)

(DKK millions)	2025	2024*	Index 25/24	2023*	2022	2021
Due from credit institutions and central banks	218,417	182,113	120	271,434	191,828	320,035
Repo loans	353,414	384,049	92	272,841	247,752	253,954
Loans	1,758,110	1,674,680	105	1,673,094	1,799,581	1,834,372
Trading portfolio assets	444,980	531,831	84	503,548	599,845	509,425
Investment securities	296,738	269,118	110	283,914	287,423	280,590
Insurance assets	555,504	548,912	101	496,031	502,995	646,613
Other assets	126,748	125,339	101	228,429	116,636	136,094
Total assets	**3,753,911**	**3,716,042**	**101**	**3,729,292**	**3,746,059**	**3,981,082**
Due to credit institutions and central banks	58,498	84,454	69	70,774	91,159	101,786
Repo deposits	293,752	209,057	141	197,140	137,920	193,391
Deposits	1,109,754	1,094,635	101	1,083,142	1,149,604	1,167,638
Bonds issued by Realkredit Danmark	738,670	744,495	99	741,062	711,773	815,087
Other issued bonds	361,201	334,751	108	315,145	298,068	355,757
Trading portfolio liabilities	286,837	357,507	80	438,553	532,211	374,958
Insurance liabilities	551,087	531,303	104	483,279	488,891	614,107
Other liabilities	142,661	144,473	99	186,163	137,806	143,040
Subordinated debt	30,289	40,798	74	38,774	38,350	39,321
Additional tier 1 capital holders	-	-	-	-	-	5,497
Total equity	181,162	174,570	104	175,259	160,278	170,500
Total liabilities and equity	**3,753,911**	**3,716,042**	**101**	**3,729,292**	**3,746,059**	**3,981,082**

* Comparative information has been restated as described in note G2(b).
** Dividend for 2025 of a total of DKK 22.72 per share consists of a proposed ordinary dividend of DKK 16.94 per share and a proposed extraordinary dividend of DKK 5.78 per share.
*** On 4 December 2025, the Danish parliament adopted an amendment to the Danish implementation of the EU Conglomerate Directive. The new rules are applicable from 1 January 2026 and result in an, all else equal, increase in the CET 1 capital ratio of around 35 bps.

Danske Bank at a glance



"It has now been three years since we announced our **Forward '28 strategy.** Since its launch, our financial results have improved, with higher income levels, tightly managed costs and a higher return on equity. We have also seen **strong investor confidence and rising customer satisfaction scores."**

Carsten Egeriis, CEO, and Martin Blessing, Chairman of the Board of Directors

Return on equity of
13.3%

Total capital distribution* for 2025
DKK 23 billion
*Includes dividends and share buy-back

Outlook for the financial year 2026

Total income is expected to be around **DKK 58 billion**

We expect operating expenses in the range of **DKK 26-26.5 billion**

Loan impairment charges are expected to be around **DKK 1 billion**

Net profit is expected to be in the range of **DKK 22-24 billion, reflecting a return on equity above our 2026 ambition of 13%**

Net profit in 2025 of
DKK 23 billion

Total income of
DKK 57 billion

Cost/income ratio of
45.5%

Net loan impairment charge of
DKK 294 million

Executive summary

The year 2025 was again a year of solid performance by Danske Bank as we continued to deliver on our Forward '28 strategy to be a Nordic leader with strong profitability. The return on equity stood at 13.3% for 2025 based on a net profit of DKK 23.0 billion with a stable cost/income ratio and strong credit quality supported by stable and improving macroeconomic conditions. Customer activity was higher in several segments across our businesses, and we continued to grow in prioritised segments. Growth was primarily driven by corporate lending and strong traction in private banking activities and asset management, with record-high assets under management as we supported customers thanks to our well-capitalised balance sheet and expert advisory solutions.

Although the operating environment continued to be complex in 2025, with geopolitical fragmentation and trade policy tensions, our sustained financial performance continues to underpin our position as a resilient financial partner for customers and societies.

During 2025, inflation continued to normalise, which allowed central banks to further cut interest rates. This has clearly supported the economies globally. However, persistently low consumer confidence had an impact on household spending and personal customer demand for credit. With stabilised interest rates, rising real incomes and expected higher investments, the outlook for 2026 has turned more positive, which could lead to more optimism among consumers in the Nordic countries in 2026.

In the fourth quarter of 2025, the solid financial performance that we saw during the first nine months of 2025 continued. Looking at the full year, net interest income was resilient at DKK 36.6 billion, against DKK 36.7 billion for 2024, in line with our expectations. This was primarily due to volume growth and balance sheet effects that mitigated rate cuts made earlier in the year. Furthermore, seasonally high fee income, disciplined cost management and strong credit quality underpinned the improved profitability, with net profit of DKK 6.3 billion in the fourth quarter.

A key element of our Forward '28 strategy is our focus on delivering customer value by continuing to invest in our technology platform and digital customer offerings. The scaling of GenAI across the Group and platform modernisation using public cloud are key to delivering an improved digital customer experience. For instance, we have implemented the AI Assistant in our Mobile Banking app. Already now, as we embed GenAI tools into workflows, we have increased automation and optimised processes, resulting in better productivity, for instance within IT development.

Alongside the release of our interim report for the first quarter of 2026, we will provide an update on the execution of our Forward '28 strategy as well as financial targets for 2028.

In 2025, the Danish FSA announced its decision to close orders related to Danske Bank's legacy debt collection systems. Moreover, in mid-December in company announcement no. 55/2025, we confirmed the successful closure of the three-year corporate probation from 13 December 2022 until 13 December 2025 with the US Department of Justice (DoJ). This means that all formal processes with regulatory authorities in relation to the non-resident portfolio at Danske Bank's former Estonia branch have now been finalised.

Financials

Danske Bank delivered a net profit of DKK 23,037 million in 2025, down 3% from the level in 2024. Solid customer activity supported the financial result for 2025 but was offset by higher loan impairment charges than in 2024, which saw a net impairment reversal.

Net interest income was stable relative to net interest income in 2024 and amounted to DKK 36,611 million. The small decrease was primarily caused by the sale of the personal customer business in Norway, which was countered by an increase in lending activity and an increase in interest rate risk management income from the structural hedge.

Net fee income increased 3% from the level in 2024, mainly due to high performance fee income from asset management, higher everyday banking fee income due to strong customer activity and higher investment fee income on the back of growth in assets under management due to higher net sales of packaged investment products.

Net income from insurance business was fairly stable and amounted to DKK 1,357 million, a decrease of 2% relative to the level in 2024. The net financial result benefitted from more favourable markets in 2025 than in 2024. The insurance service result improved on the back of an increased health and accident performance, but this improvement was partly offset by a strengthening of provisions and an increase in discounts on life insurance. Following an inspection by the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority (FSA), Danica validated the actuarial models and expert judgements applied in the calculation of health and accident technical provisions, resulting in an adjustment in the technical provisions.

Operating expenses matched our full-year guidance. The minor year-on-year increase was mainly caused by higher digitalisation investments made under our Forward '28 strategy, higher bonus payments and staff costs impacted by wage inflation, and an increase in costs related to severance pay. The increase was partly offset by the discontinuation of payments to the Resolution Fund, which became fully funded in 2024, higher capitalisation of internally developed software, as well as structural cost takeouts related to compliance and normalisation of financial crime prevention costs.

Loan impairments reflected overall stable credit quality, amounting to a net charge of DKK 294 million. We continue to apply significant post-model adjustments related to the macroeconomic uncertainty and remain watchful of any credit deterioration.

Capital and funding

Danske Bank's underlying business is strong, our treasury asset and liability management is prudent, and our capital and liquidity positions continue to be robust, with significant buffers well above regulatory requirements. At the end of December 2025, our liquidity coverage ratio stood at 156% (December 2024: 167%), with an LCR reserve of DKK 556 billion (December 2024: DKK 560 billion), and the net stable funding ratio stood at 121%.

The CET1 capital ratio was 17.3% (31 December 2024: 17.8%).

Capital distribution

Dividend

Given our strong capital generation and balance sheet, we will propose distribution to shareholders for the financial year 2025 in line with our capital plan and CET1 capital ratio target. We propose a dividend of DKK 16.94 per share for 2025 as well as an extraordinary dividend of DKK 5.78 per share. In total, our distribution of dividend will thus amount to DKK 22.72 per share.

Share buy-back

At 31 December 2025, Danske Bank had bought back around 18 million shares for a total purchase amount of DKK 4.5 billion (figures at trade date) of the planned DKK 5.0 billion share buy-back programme.

On the basis of the financial results for 2025, the Board of Directors has decided to initiate a share buy-back programme of DKK 4.5 billion, equivalent to a total payout ratio of 100%, including the dividend for 2025 mentioned above. The programme, which has been approved by the Danish FSA, will start on 9 February 2026.

Outlook for 2026

Total income is expected to be around DKK 58 billion, driven by growing core banking income and our continued efforts to drive commercial momentum and growth in line with our financial targets for 2026. Income from trading and insurance activities remains subject to financial market conditions.

We expect operating expenses in the range of DKK 26-26.5 billion in 2026. The cost/income ratio is expected to be around 45%, in line with the target for 2026.

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

Net profit is expected to be in the range of DKK 22-24 billion, reflecting a return on equity above our 2026 ambition of 13%.

Strategy execution

In 2025, Danske Bank continued to execute its Forward '28 strategy. We thus continue our efforts to strengthen our 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 in the Nordic region.

For personal and private banking customers, the strategy involves a sharpened focus in Denmark, Finland and Sweden to continue strategic development, strengthen relations with existing customers and attract new ones.

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*.

We continued to strengthen the people agenda under our Forward '28 strategy, which has delivered a measurable impact across leadership development, workforce planning and employee engagement.

Our leadership development programme was expanded to build stronger leadership capabilities for strategic execution, seeing a 50% increase in participation, and we digitalised content from the programme to offer full digital accessibility for all employees.

Workforce planning now covers a majority of the organisation and has reduced talent risk and provided transparency into future skills needs. Reinforcing our future talent pipeline, enrolment in young professional programmes grew 67%. Notably, 23% of external hires were rehires, which reflects a strong workplace culture that makes it attractive for former employees to return. Voluntary turnover decreased to 6.14% of the workforce (down from 7.56% in 2024), reducing recruitment and onboarding costs and reflecting strengthened retention. Structured talent reviews improved succession coverage for critical roles and helped further mitigate operational risk.

To reinforce our commitment to inclusive growth, we maintained a strong focus on increasing the number of women in leadership roles. The overall engagement score rose to 79 (up from 77), placing us in the top 10%, with 95% survey participation. Employee wellbeing and flexible work remained key priorities, while on-site presence was gradually increased to strengthen collaboration. We advanced our HR technology and AI capabilities, and we completed job architecture work for all roles to support pay transparency and increase career path visibility.

We are executing our strategic priorities at pace, delivering tangible progress in our digital and technology transformation. This continues to strengthen our ability to serve customers and partners, while improving productivity, resilience and cost efficiency.

We are scaling the use of generative AI (GenAI) across the Group to enhance both the customer experience and operational efficiency. GenAI has now been widely embraced, with nearly all developers making use of GenAI developer tools and the majority of staff utilising general GenAI tools on a regular basis. GenAI tools are embedded in core workflows, improving automation, accelerating delivery and driving higher productivity for our developers and engineers.

We are also integrating agentic AI solutions into key processes, enabling more autonomous task execution and decision support. In parallel, we are establishing the foundational capabilities required to scale agentic AI safely and responsibly, reinforcing our ambition to become an AI-enabled bank and a leader in responsible innovation.

Our cloud migration programme continues to progress ahead of plan, with applications successfully migrated to and optimised on Amazon Web Services (AWS). In parallel, we are modernising platforms, reducing mainframe consumption and decommissioning legacy applications. Together, these actions are lowering complexity and technology run costs, while creating a more flexible and scalable technology foundation.

We remain firmly focused on safeguarding operations and protecting customers. Our cybersecurity capabilities continue to be strengthened through robust controls and ongoing vigilance against an evolving external threat landscape.

Personal Customers

We are making strong progress on our Forward '28 strategy by delivering holistic financial advice, improving digital convenience and fostering peace of mind through personalised and proactive support.

Holistic advice available to everyone

As part of Forward '28, we are committed to strengthening customer relationships and expanding the provision of holistic advice. In 2025, we launched Panorama, an initiative delivering on this commitment. Panorama spans new tools, meeting concepts, competencies and campaigns, reimagining how we advise customers across needs and life stages. From the start of the strategy period and through 2025, we have laid the foundation, training over 600 advisers and leveraging new tools to provide high-quality, personalised guidance. This has led to increased customer engagement, with advisers both conducting more meetings and enhancing the quality of interactions with customers. As a result, we have seen an improvement in the number of meetings that lead to relevant dialogues and outcomes for our customers. The meeting outcome rate, which measures the percentage of meetings that generate sales volume in loans, investments or pension savings, rose from 34% in 2024 to approximately 44% in 2025.

We further enhanced our offering via our Danske Bolig Fri home loan, which includes a unique deposit account feature that enables customers to earn an attractive interest rate while benefitting from one of our most flexible home finance solutions. And with our Danske BoligStart campaign, we have launched a tailored offering for first-time homebuyers that helps them enter the housing market with confidence.

In Finland and Sweden, tools and campaigns — including Finland's 'Go aha' and Sweden's 'En lite rakare bank' initiatives — enhanced adviser efficiency and strengthened our position as a transparent, value-driven partner. These efforts form part of our broader strategic ambition to deepen customer relationships and improve accessibility. Furthermore, the introduction of new acquisition teams and a streamlined intra-group referral setup in Denmark enabled us to connect with more customers at the right moments, further supporting our growth strategy.

Most convenient and accessible bank

Convenience and accessibility remained central to our efforts in 2025. A key milestone was the launch of the AI Assistant in our Danske Mobile Banking app, which provides 24/7 support to customers in Denmark. Combining instant, automated help and seamless access with personalised advice, the AI Assistant empowers customers to handle everyday banking tasks independently or enables them to connect with experts for help with complex needs. Since its launch, the AI Assistant has handled approximately 20% of enquiries and contributed to reducing average call centre wait times, while also helping lower wait times for human chat to less than two minutes. Additionally, the Mobile Banking app saw continued upgrades, including the launch of a 'housing universe' in Denmark, giving customers one-stop access to home finance tools, insights and loan monitoring. Upgrades to live chat functionality and a new call centre platform reduced response times, enhancing the overall customer experience.

We further worked to shorten the time to clarity with our 'Quick home affordability indication' service, by which we commit to providing customers with a home finance assessment within 24 hours, enabling them to quickly assess whether their finances match a specific home and to make timely bids.

In 2025, we reclaimed market leadership in Denmark for retail investment funds and saw growth in customer inflows and business volumes in Private Banking. To meet demand for self-driven investments, we launched a digital investment hub in Denmark that offers tools and insights for customers — especially young investors — to help them invest with ease. We also established a family office team in Denmark to serve more single-family offices and wealthy professionals.

In Finland, partnerships with Fennia and AKAVA enabled us to reach new customer segments with solutions tailored to their specific needs. In Sweden, our new partnership with SPP contributed to customer acquisition and sales of complementary insurance products, strengthening our partnership offerings and distribution capabilities.

Peace of mind via proactivity and continuous advice
Delivering peace of mind through proactive, personalised advice also remained a focus area in 2025. In Denmark, our advisers sharpened their focus on life events, with new meeting concepts centred around homebuying and retirement planning.

To support our efforts across all markets, we leveraged AI-driven tools such as Microsoft CoPilot and our own tool Danske Assist, enhancing the efficiency and quality of advisory sessions. This led to more adviser meetings, and customer meeting satisfaction scores exceeded 9 out of 10 in Denmark, Sweden and Finland.

Business Customers

As part of our Forward '28 strategy, Business Customers aims to be the market leader across the Nordic markets for businesses with advanced needs, international needs and sustainable transformation ambitions, and this is illustrated by our new cross-Nordic campaign 'The Nordic Business Bank'. In 2025, we continued to meet our ambitions through a strong inflow of customers in our prioritised segments and by driving profitable growth through increased business with existing customers.

Strong growth, customer satisfaction and enhanced advisory
Our strong momentum in 2025 was enabled by several key initiatives, including scaling customer acquisition initiatives and strengthening our market position among potential customers. We strengthened our commercial operating model by further improving our structured approach to customer acquisition with proactive outreach and data-driven leads to attract and engage new potential customers in our targeted segments within attractive industries. Further, there was good traction from newly established partnerships across markets, attracting new business customers. Lastly, we strengthened our market position by launching 'The Nordic Business Bank' campaign.

In 2025, we continued to see a high customer satisfaction score of 8.5 out of 10 among mid-corporates, supported by our efforts to further enhance our advisory services. We extended our sales training programmes, enabling more than 1,000 advisers and leaders to engage more proactively with customers and maximise the value of interactions. We introduced a structured approach to equip our advisers with the skills and tools needed to better understand industry changes and proactively respond to evolving customer needs. Also, an improved CRM system was launched to enhance customer insights, enabling us to better address customer needs.

Recognising the importance of advisory services in the current geopolitical situation, we strengthened our commitment to supporting European defence readiness. To assist customers operating in the defence sector, we launched a publication outlining our offerings and how we advise customers across the defence value chain.

Further acceleration of our digital transformation
As part of our ongoing commitment to provide seamless and convenient banking services, we launched a new version of our online banking solution District in Denmark. The new version replaces our legacy platform with a renewed banking platform, and approximately 71,000 customers were onboarded in 2025. This highlights a significant step in our digital transformation efforts. The rollout included launching the new District Mobile app first in Denmark and later in Norway, with Sweden and Finland to follow. Our strong digital-first engagement model and simplified access to self-service solutions have been acknowledged by our customers as reflected in good adoption of District Marketplace and were also recognised by the industry in the form of a Qorus-Infosys Finacle Innovation Award.

We invested in GenAI to strengthen digital solutions and experiences for both customers and advisers. We successfully piloted our first multi-agent GenAI solution in the credit process, enabling automation and improving credit decisions, with plans underway to further scale the solution. Our efforts are reflected in the good progress made towards our ambition to increase credit cases handled in automated flows. Lastly, we saw good traction in the Group-wide rollout of GenAI tools, including our own tool DanskeGPT and Microsoft Copilot, to elevate adviser efficiency and output quality.

We launched a feature in our customer platform in Denmark that provides commercial real estate advisers with a comprehensive overview of mortgage and property data at Group level, which enhances advisory quality and frees up time for customer engagement.

We achieved significant progress in the digitalisation of asset finance products and processes, driving growth and efficiency and optimising our digital infrastructure. Following the launch in Denmark, further scaling will commence in 2026 and onwards, including adding new markets to the platform.

Lastly, we expanded our collaboration with the European Investment Fund to support small and medium-sized businesses investing in sustainability, innovation and digitalisation. We entered into a cross-Nordic partnership with Position Green to further support customers in simplifying ESG data management for strategic decision-making.

Building on the strong progress in our Forward '28 execution, we have established a solid foundation to achieve our ambitions in 2026 and beyond.

Large Corporates & Institutions

As part of our Forward '28 strategy, we have set ourselves an ambitious goal: we want to become the leading wholesale bank in the Nordics. In 2025, we continued to build on our strong momentum, delivering tangible proof points of growing our franchise and capturing market share, despite increased competition from international banks and global boutiques.

Continuing our corporate growth journey
We grew our large corporate customer base in Sweden, Norway and Finland while delivering on our return ambitions and maintaining solid overall credit quality. This achievement highlights the strength of our local coverage and product capabilities. At the same time, we maintained our leading position for large corporates in Denmark, as reported by Kantar's Prospera Large Corporate Banking Denmark 2025 report.

Our success was further enhanced with the launch of our new corporate Approach to Financing the Climate Transition through which we have committed to supporting customers that have credible decarbonisation plans and to promote transition-enabling value chains. This initiative supports businesses in navigating complex and costly sustainability transitions. By broadening our focus beyond sustainability-labelled products such as green bonds and loans, we now assess entire company-level transition plans to support long-term sustainable growth. For more information, please see our Climate Progress Report. We invested in our Capital Markets capabilities, such as renewing our Nordic Equity Capital Markets model and relocated core parts of the value chain from London to Stockholm. Additionally, we enhanced our Debt Capital Markets distribution to capture market share in the high-yield corporate bond segment. In 2025, we achieved a Nordic market share of 8.7% across Capital Markets Advisory products.

Strengthening our One Corporate Bank platform
Together with the Business Customers unit, we deliver strong everyday banking solutions for our corporate customers. In 2025, we advanced our digital offering and deepened customer integration through co-development, such as our Premium API pilots. A key milestone was our partnership with FinanceKey, which enables real-time treasury services. This partnership highlights our growing role as a trusted partner within the financial ecosystem.

We secured 27 new house bank mandates, an area that is a critical lever for achieving our +5% fee income growth target on everyday banking fee income, and we have thus outperformed our target. We also expanded our Working Capital offering by integrating with PrimeRevenue and became a funding bank on their supply chain finance platform. Additionally, we launched several new digital FX solutions that enhance our platform capabilities, such as DanskeFX OneClick and DanskeFX Trader. Finally, alongside eight other founding banks, we have established a stablecoin consortium, which will support customers with innovative solutions in the digital assets space. These steps reinforce our ambition to deliver a seamless everyday banking experience across all corporate segments.

Deepening relationships with Nordic institutions
We strengthened our Nordic institutional position through strong growth in structured and collateralised lending, reinforcing our role as a trusted partner for complex, bespoke financing. Within leveraged and fund finance, we have extended our strong track record of supporting financial sponsors, asset managers and core institutional customers across various complex transactions. In addition to new platform investments, we drove value creation through add-on financings funded by our balance sheet and institutional investors in high-yield and syndicated loan markets. We continued to invest in the scalability of our committed and uncommitted lending platforms to secure a strong foundation for volume growth, and we relaunched our structured products, which met with good interest.

Our momentum within asset management continued. A key priority was advancing our illiquid alternatives offering, marked by the launch of the fourth Dansk Vækstkapital fund and a successful first close with leading investors. These steps reinforce our progress towards becoming a top three asset manager in the Nordic countries, supported by a record-high volume of assets under management and a number one Prospera ranking for asset management in Denmark by Kantar.

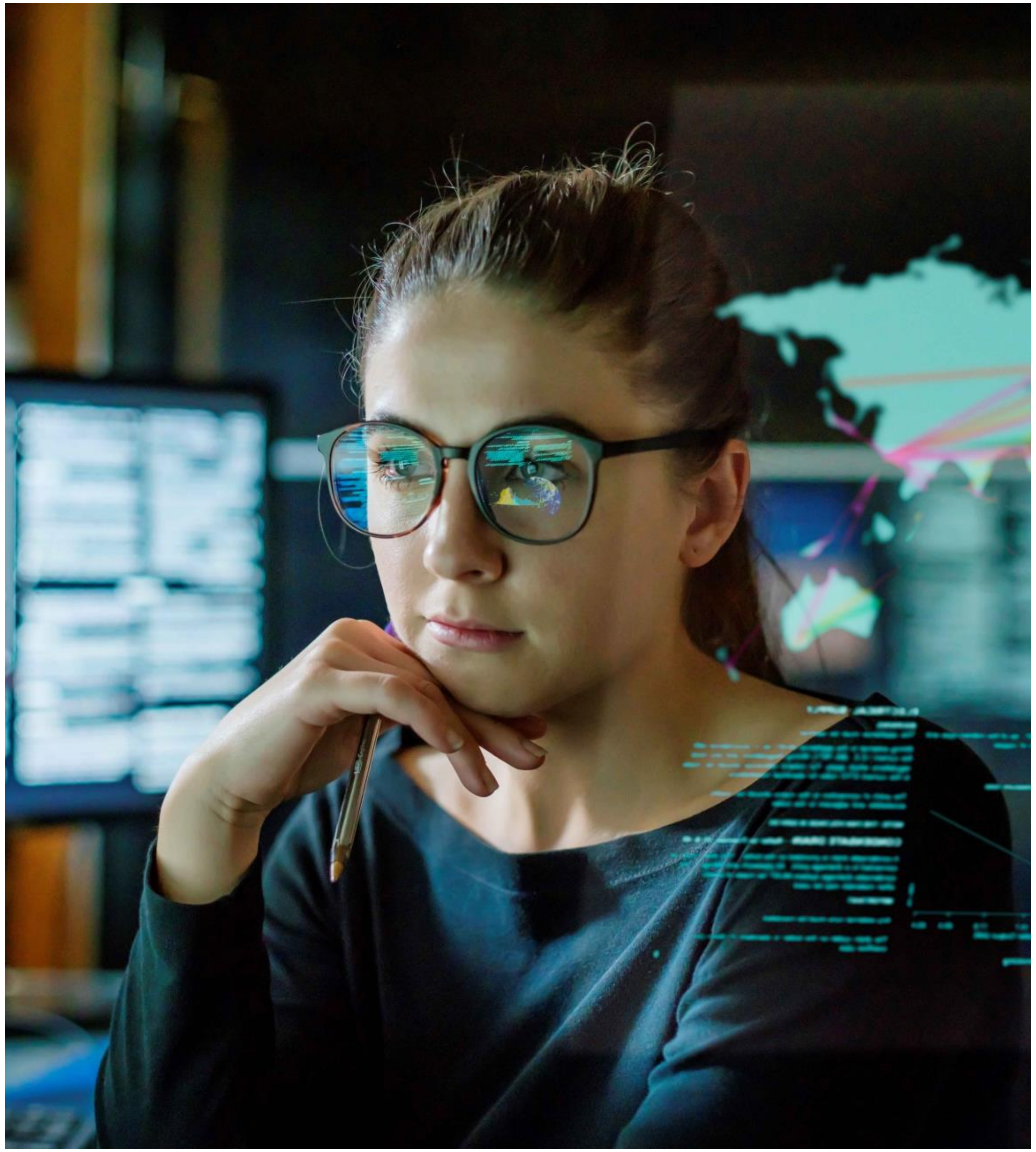
These achievements clearly demonstrate that customers recognise our increased presence and visibility, supported by our strong coverage and advisory capabilities across the Nordic markets and relevant products.

Danica
Danica's Forward '28 strategy supports the Danske Bank Group's ambition to achieve growth and stronger customer relationships through improved collaboration, commercial synergies and enhanced digital customer journeys.

In 2025, Danica delivered premium growth of 22%, and during the last two years, bancassurance sales have increased 70% from DKK 4.7 billion in 2023 to DKK 8 billion in 2025, demonstrating the impact of strengthened Group collaboration.

From a customer perspective, the new strategy has resulted in a series of new digital solutions within healthcare and advisory services, making customer interactions with Danica easier and more convenient. As an example, 99% of customers are now informed about the eligibility of their claims for coverage within one day, versus 70% in 2024.

Danica's health and accident business continues to experience challenges related to claims for loss of earning capacity. Enhancing performance in this area remains a central strategic objective, with ongoing initiatives focused on repricing and the reinforcement of claims management through improved data utilisation, clearer segmentation and the implementation of more consistent processes.



Financial review

2025 vs 2024

Total income increased 1% from the level in 2024, driven by strong net fee income, which benefitted from high performance fee income, higher investment fee income driven by growth in asset management and strong customer activity. Net interest income remained stable as the sale in late 2024 of the personal customer business in Norway and a decrease in deposit margins due to lower market rates were countered by an increase in lending. Operating expenses were largely unchanged, while impairment charges increased from a net reversal in 2024. Net profit decreased 3% and amounted to DKK 23,037 million in 2025 (2024: DKK 23,629 million), which was in line with the guidance published in the interim report for the first nine months of 2025.

Income

Net interest income was stable at DKK 36,611 million (2024: DKK 36,697 million). The small decrease was primarily caused by the sale of the personal customer business in Norway, which caused a decrease of DKK 497 million, and a decrease in deposit margins due to lower market rates. This was countered by an increase in lending activity and an increase in interest rate risk management income from the structural hedge.

Net fee income increased to DKK 15,423 million (2024: DKK 14,912 million). Net fee income benefitted from high performance fee income from asset management, higher everyday banking fee income due to strong customer activity and higher investment fee income on the back of growth in assets under management due to higher net sales of packaged investment products. The effect was partly countered by the sale of the personal customer business in Norway, though.

Net trading income increased to DKK 2,872 million (2024: DKK 2,668 million), mainly driven by positive fair value adjustments of cross-currency swaps used for liquidity management purposes, although the effect was partly offset by reduced equity trading income due to lower volatility in the second half of 2025.

Income statement

(DKK millions)	2025	2024	Index 25/24	Q4 2025	Q3 2025	Index Q4/Q3
Net interest income	36,611	36,697	100	9,453	9,074	104
Net fee income	15,423	14,912	103	4,855	3,502	139
Net trading income	2,872	2,668	108	510	626	81
Net income from insurance business	1,357	1,387	98	260	382	68
Other income	577	741	78	149	111	134
Total income	**56,840**	**56,405**	**101**	**15,228**	**13,696**	**111**
Operating expenses	25,848	25,736	100	6,858	6,320	109
of which resolution fund, bank tax etc.	310	906	34	78	77	101
Profit before loan impairment charges	**30,992**	**30,669**	**101**	**8,370**	**7,376**	**113**
Loan impairment charges	294	-543	-	35	-8	-
Profit before tax	**30,699**	**31,212**	**98**	**8,334**	**7,384**	**113**
Tax	7,662	7,583	101	2,028	1,864	109
Net profit	**23,037**	**23,629**	**97**	**6,307**	**5,520**	**114**

Net income from insurance business was fairly stable at DKK 1,357 million (2024: DKK 1,387 million). The net financial result increased as the development in the financial markets was more favourable for Danica in 2025 than in 2024. The insurance service result was adversely impacted by a strengthening of provisions related to legacy life insurance products in run-off in the first quarter of 2025 and an increase in discounts to customers on life insurance products. Following a functional inspection of the health and accident business carried out by the Danish FSA, Danica validated the actuarial models and expert judgements applied in the calculation of health and accident technical provisions. As a result, Danica recognised a DKK 200 million one-off loss in the income statement in 2025 and adjusted the technical provisions in the opening balance sheet by DKK 1.1 billion, net of tax.

Other income amounted to DKK 577 million (2024: DKK 741 million). Other income was affected by lower income from the sale of used assets in our leasing company, although the effect was offset by value adjustments of holdings in associates. In addition, in 2024 other income was positively affected by a one-off gain of DKK 185 million due to the sale of investment funds in connection with the divestment of the personal customer business in Norway.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses amounted to DKK 25,848 million (2024: DKK 25,736 million). The increase was primarily caused by higher digitalisation investments made under our Forward '28 strategy, higher bonus payments and staff costs impacted by wage inflation, and an increase in costs related to severance pay. The increase was partly offset by the discontinuation of payments to the Resolution Fund, which became fully funded in 2024, higher capitalisation of internally developed software, as well as by structural cost takeouts related to compliance and normalisation of financial crime prevention costs. The Resolution fund, bank tax etc. item stood at DKK 310 million (2024: DKK 906 million) and now consists primarily of Swedish bank tax.

Net profit

DKK 6,307 million

for the fourth quarter of 2025

Loan impairment charges

	2025		2024	
(DKK millions)	Charges	% of net credit exposure*	Charges	% of net credit exposure*
Personal Customers	33	0.00	-440	-0.06
Business Customers	-998	-0.15	218	0.03
Large Corporates & Institutions	1,260	0.34	-233	-0.06
Northern Ireland	1	0.00	-86	-0.15
Group Functions	-3	0.04	-2	-0.10
Total	**294**	**0.02**	**-543**	**-0.03**

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

Loan impairment charges

Loan impairments amounted to a net charge of DKK 294 million (2024: net reversal of DKK 543 million).

The impairment level continued to reflect generally solid credit quality throughout the year. Credit deterioration of single-name exposures was limited, and the total post-model adjustments balance decreased slightly over 2025, supported by improved market conditions and an improved credit performance. We maintain significant post-model adjustments to account for geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainties and remain watchful of any possible credit deterioration. In response to increased geopolitical tension and the risk of trade disruption, the post-model adjustment for geopolitical tension was raised. Conversely, the post-model adjustment related to commercial property and construction was reduced, reflecting improved market conditions and lower interest rates.

Personal Customers had minimal impairment charges in 2025, while 2024 saw a reversal. The underlying credit quality for the segment remained stable throughout the year.

Business Customers recorded a net impairment reversal in 2025, in contrast to a net charge in 2024. The net reversal was primarily tied to single-name exposures, along with a reduction in post-model adjustments related to commercial property and construction.

Large Corporates & Institutions posted a net impairment charge in 2025, largely influenced by single-name exposures and an increased allocation of post-model adjustments following the increase in the geopolitical tension post-model adjustment.

The macroeconomic scenarios have been updated and continue to reflect normalising economies, with potential for further acceleration in demand. The severe downside scenario was revised in the second quarter of 2025 and continues to reflect a global recession in which retaliatory tariffs and supply chain issues trigger an economic downturn and anticipated increases in inflation and interest rates.

In response to the ongoing uncertainty, an additional downside scenario was introduced in the second quarter of 2025 with a probability of 5% (2024: 0%), while the weighting of the severe recession scenario remained at 20% (2024: 20%). The weighting of the upside scenario has increased to 25% (2024: 20%), and the probability of the base-case scenario has been adjusted to 50% (2024: 60%) to reflect a more balanced risk picture.

Tax

The tax expense of DKK 7,662 million (2024: DKK 7,583 million) corresponded to an effective tax rate of 25.0% (2024: 24.3%).

Q4 2025 vs Q3 2025

Net profit increased to DKK 6,307 million (Q3 2025: DKK 5,520 million). The increase was primarily driven by higher net fee income and net interest income, with the effect partly offset by seasonally higher operating expenses.

- Net interest income increased to DKK 9,453 million (Q3 2025: DKK 9,074 million) through the combined effect of increased lending activity and an interest compensation payment of DKK 221 million from the Danish Tax Agency.
- Net fee income increased to DKK 4,855 million (Q3 2025: DKK 3,502 million) on the back of high performance fee income at year-end and higher customer activity.
- Net trading income decreased to DKK 510 million (Q3 2025: DKK 626 million). Net trading income was affected by lower customer activity in secondary markets, although the effect was partly countered by higher income from funding and hedging activities in Group Treasury.
- Net income from insurance business decreased to DKK 260 million (Q3 2025: DKK 382 million) because of a decrease in the insurance service result due to the annual update of parameters used in the actuarial models and the adjustments made as a result of the Danish FSA's inspection causing a one-off loss of DKK 200 million. The net financial result increased due to a more positive development in the investment results on insurance products where Danica has the investment risk and the investment result attributable to shareholders' equity.
- Operating expenses increased to DKK 6,858 million (Q3 2025: DKK 6,320 million) due to higher costs related to severance pay and investments in our technology transformation.
- Loan impairments amounted to a net charge of DKK 35 million (Q3 2025: net reversal of DKK 8 million). Both quarters were characterised by stable credit quality.
- The tax expense amounted to DKK 2,028 million (Q3 2025: DKK 1,864 million), corresponding to an effective tax rate of 24.3% (Q3 2025: 25.2%).

Balance sheet

Lending

Lending stood at DKK 1,758 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 1,675 billion). Mortgage lending at nominal value at Realkredit Danmark amounted to DKK 784 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 795 billion). Total lending was up 5% relative to the figure at the end of 2024 due to growth at Business Customers across the Nordic countries, growth in General Banking at Large Corporates & Institutions, primarily among corporate customers in Denmark, and a positive currency effect.

At Personal Customers, total lending increased 1% relative to the level at 31 December 2024. Including Global Private Banking, volumes increased across all three markets. In Denmark, Personal Customers saw an increase in volumes related to home finance products. Total lending saw a positive currency effect of DKK 5.4 billion, which accounts for 63% of the increase in total lending relative to the end of 2024, mainly due to the appreciation of the Swedish krona.

Total lending at Business Customers was up 5% from the level at the end of 2024. The increase was driven by our activities across the Nordic countries and especially in Finland, Norway and Sweden, as well as appreciation of the currencies in Norway and Sweden. The currency impact on bank lending volumes in 2025 was DKK 8.0 billion relative to the level at the end of 2024. Nominal mortgage volumes increased 2% from the level at the end of 2024.

Large Corporates & Institutions saw an increase in lending volumes of 11% from the level at the end of 2024, driven by an increase of 14% in General Banking, primarily among corporate customers in Denmark.

In Denmark, new gross lending, excluding repo loans, amounted to DKK 277 billion, while new net lending amounted to DKK 42 billion. Lending to personal customers accounted for DKK 100 billion and DKK 18 billion, respectively, of these amounts.

Lending

(DKK billions)	2025	2024	Index 25/24	Q4 2025	Q3 2025	Index Q4/Q3	Q2 2025	Q1 2025
Personal Customers	668.6	660.0	101	668.6	664.2	101	660.6	660.1
Business Customers	698.1	665.2	105	698.1	691.8	101	683.8	676.3
Large Corporates & Institutions	338.6	305.5	111	338.6	336.6	101	331.8	324.8
Northern Ireland	69.8	64.0	109	69.8	68.9	101	66.8	65.8
Group Functions incl. eliminations	-0.1	-3.0	-	-0.1	-1.6	-	-0.2	-0.3
Allowance account, lending	16.8	17.0	99	16.8	16.8	100	17.2	17.3
Total lending	**1,758.1**	**1,674.7**	**105**	**1,758.1**	**1,743.1**	**101**	**1,725.7**	**1,709.5**

Deposits

(DKK billions)	2025	2024	Index 25/24	Q4 2025	Q3 2025	Index Q4/Q3	Q2 2025	Q1 2025
Personal Customers	401.5	383.5	105	401.5	397.6	101	402.5	389.2
Business Customers	264.0	251.4	105	264.0	248.2	106	246.6	250.8
Large Corporates & Institutions	331.1	355.8	93	331.1	303.4	109	315.9	351.7
Northern Ireland	115.2	108.5	106	115.2	113.2	102	111.4	109.4
Group Functions incl. eliminations	-2.1	-4.6	-	-2.1	-0.5	-	-2.8	-1.8
Total deposits	**1,109.8**	**1,094.6**	**101**	**1,109.8**	**1,061.9**	**105**	**1,073.6**	**1,099.4**

Covered bonds

(DKK billions)	2025	2024	Index 25/24	Q4 2025	Q3 2025	Index Q4/Q3	Q2 2025	Q1 2025
Bonds issued by Realkredit Danmark	738.7	744.5	99	738.7	734.9	101	731.4	747.6
Own holdings of bonds*	4.4	13.9	32	4.4	17.6	25	22.9	5.4
Total Realkredit Danmark bonds*	**743.1**	**758.4**	**98**	**743.1**	**752.5**	**99**	**754.3**	**752.9**
Other covered bonds issued	141.2	128.7	110	141.2	137.3	103	145.4	139.0
Own holdings of bonds	84.8	55.3	153	84.8	69.7	122	53.4	58.7
Total other covered bonds	**226.0**	**183.9**	**123**	**226.0**	**207.0**	**109**	**198.8**	**197.7**
Total deposits and issued mortgage bonds etc.	**2,078.9**	**2,037.0**	**102**	**2,078.9**	**2,021.4**	**103**	**2,026.7**	**2,050.0**
Lending as % of deposits and issued mortgage bonds etc.	84.6	82.2		84.6	86.2		85.1	83.4

* Includes only bonds issued to fund lending.

Deposits
Deposits amounted to DKK 1,110 billion at the end of 2025 (31 December 2024: DKK 1,095 billion). The increase was mainly driven by Personal Customers and Global Private Banking activities across Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland.

Personal Customers saw a good inflow of deposit volumes, which increased 5% from the end of 2024. The increase was primarily driven by customers increasing their savings, mainly in Denmark and, to a lesser extent, in Sweden and Finland, and by an appreciation of currencies, primarily the Swedish krona, of DKK 2.2 billion.

At Business Customers, deposit volumes increased 5% relative to the level at the end of 2024. The increase was due to growth in all countries except Norway, which was affected by tactical repricing that caused public-sector deposits to decrease, and a positive currency effect of DKK 3.5 billion related mainly to the appreciation of the Swedish krona.

At Large Corporates & Institutions, deposit volumes decreased 7% in General Banking, and total deposits at Large Corporates & Institutions as a whole also decreased 7%. The decrease was primarily due to corporate M&A outflow.

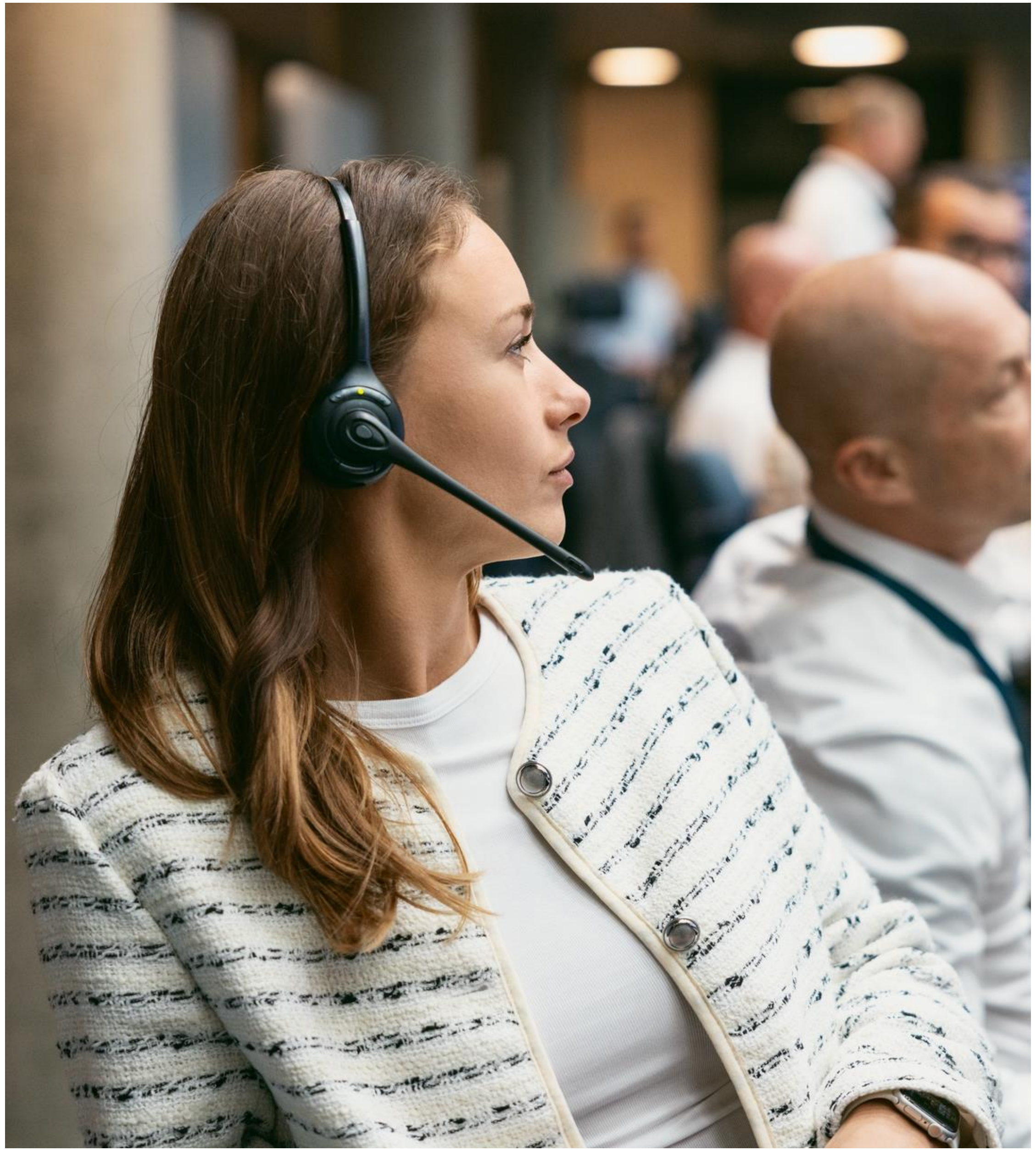
Other balance sheet items
Due from credit institutions and central banks increased to DKK 218 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 182 billion). The increase was due to general liquidity management. More information on this is provided under the Funding and liquidity heading in the Capital and liquidity management section.

Insurance assets increased to DKK 556 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 549 billion), due mainly to an increase in investment securities with the aim of optimising returns while managing the risks effectively. Insurance liabilities increased to DKK 551 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 531 billion), due mainly to an increase in provisions for insurance contracts, related to the before mentioned increase in investment securities. Due to the FSA inspection mentioned above and as stated in the Danica business unit section, insurance liabilities were adjusted by DKK 1.5 billion in 2024, resulting in a decrease in shareholders' equity of DKK 1.1 billion net of tax, equivalent to an impact of around 10 bps on the Group's CET1 capital ratio.

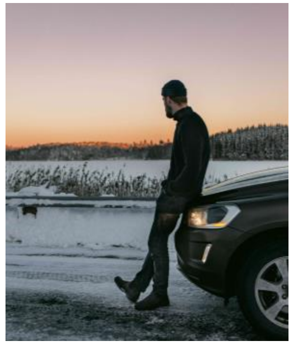
Debt collection case in the final phases
Danske Bank progresses with providing finalisation for customers affected by the debt collection case, and the remediation efforts are in the final stages as all analysis work was finalised in 2025, leaving remediation for remaining customers as the core focus for 2026. The bank has attempted to pay out compensation to approximately 90% of the customers in scope of compensation (excluding estate case customers).

The impartial reviewers have submitted their final reports to the Danish FSA, leading to closure of orders regarding the impartial reviewers' investigation. The bank is progressing with the new debt collection system, which gradually handles more case types and complexity.

Independent Expert
As a consequence of the conclusion of the probation period following the Plea Agreement with the DoJ, the Independent Expert that had previously been appointed by the Danish FSA no longer follows the Bank.



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 savings, 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.

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.

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.

Danica

Danica aims to be 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 and to offer 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.

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 UK. 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.

Personal Customers

In 2025, we remained focused on supporting our personal customers amid ongoing economic and geopolitical challenges. Despite low consumer confidence, activity levels across the region were stable. Investment activity grew in all three markets, with Danske Invest regaining its position in Denmark as market leader within retail funds. The Danish housing market was stable, while the Finnish housing market recovered in the second half of 2025 with Personal Customers Finland outperforming the market and winning market share. In Sweden, a modest rebound in activity lifted customer meeting activity in the latter part of the year.

Profit before tax amounted to DKK 8,497 million in 2025 (2024: DKK 9,720 million), a decrease of 13% relative to 2024. The decrease was primarily driven by a decline in net interest income and higher loan impairment charges. Net interest income decreased as a result of lower market rates. Income and operating expenses were affected by the divestment of the personal customer business in Norway in late 2024.

Business initiatives

During 2025, we strengthened our position in our core markets by executing key strategic initiatives and enhancing our value proposition for a range of customer needs. In home financing, we introduced a 'Preliminary Home Purchase Certificate' in Denmark, which provides personalised budget ranges to customers early in their home buying process and gives them peace of mind and actionable guidance. Our quick home purchase pre-approval service gives customers home finance assessments within 24 hours, enabling customers to move forward quickly and confidently when buying a home.

We also continued to make improvements to our Danske Mobile Banking app, which now offers a comprehensive suite of consumer finance, investment and other solutions, making Danske Bank more accessible for customers and banking with us even more convenient.

Personal Customers

(DKK millions)	2025	2024	Index 25/24	Q4 2025	Q3 2025	Index Q4/Q3
Net interest income	13,004	14,042	93	3,341	3,314	101
Net fee income	4,592	4,764	96	1,256	1,104	114
Net trading income	108	134	81	19	38	50
Other income	119	114	104	24	28	86
Total income	**17,822**	**19,054**	**94**	**4,640**	**4,484**	**103**
Operating expenses	9,292	9,774	95	2,590	2,269	114
of which resolution fund, bank tax etc.	31	150	21	7	7	100
Profit before loan impairment charges	**8,530**	**9,280**	**92**	**2,050**	**2,215**	**93**
Loan impairment charges	33	-440	-	-48	33	-
Profit before tax	**8,497**	**9,720**	**87**	**2,098**	**2,182**	**96**
Loans, excluding reverse transactions before impairments	668,606	659,974	101	668,606	664,167	101
Allowance account, loans	3,916	4,188	94	3,916	4,128	95
Deposits, excluding repo deposits	401,463	383,544	105	401,463	397,554	101
Covered bonds issued	526,854	532,809	99	526,854	528,375	100
Allocated capital (average)	26,869	29,950	90	27,270	26,838	102
Net interest income as % p.a. of loans and deposits*	1.25	1.37		1.27	1.27	
Profit before loan impairment charges as % p.a. of allocated capital	31.7	31.0		30.1	33.0	
Profit before tax as % p.a. of allocated capital (avg.)	31.6	32.5		30.8	32.5	
Cost/income ratio (%)	52.1	51.3		55.8	50.6	
Full-time-equivalent staff	3,897	3,806	102	3,897	3,927	99

* Net interest income as % p.a. of loans and deposits excludes loans and deposits included in the sale of the personal customer business in Norway.

Fact Book Q4 2025 provides financial highlights at customer type level for Personal Customers, Fact Book Q4 2025 is available at danskebank.com/ir.

We remain focused on broadening our customer base via seamless digital onboarding and strong acquisition partners and by increasing the business that customers do with us. In Personal Banking, we saw an increase in the number of customers with a business volume above DKK 1 million, and in both Sweden and Finland, we continued to see traction with our partners.

In Private Banking and Investments, we grew our business across Denmark, Sweden and Finland, driven by customer inflows and higher business volumes. In Denmark, strong net sales of packaged investment products boosted the market share of Danske Invest retail funds, allowing us to reclaim the position as market leader with a market share of 21.7% (September 2025). In Finland, we introduced the 'Monthly Equity Savings Account', a unique offering in the market that provides automated and flexible monthly investments via our app, making investing easier and more affordable for our customers.

2025 vs 2024

Profit before tax decreased to DKK 8,497 million (2024: DKK 9,720 million), down 13% mainly because of a decrease in net interest income from deposits and an increase in loan impairment charges that saw a net reversal in 2024. The decrease in net profit was partly offset by lower operating expenses. Both income and expenses were affected by the divestment of our personal customers business in Norway in late 2024.

Net interest income decreased 7% relative to 2024 and amounted to DKK 13,004 million (2024: DKK 14,042 million). Adjusted for the personal customer business in Norway, the decrease was 4% as 2024 included income of DKK 497 million related to the personal customer business in Norway. The decrease in net interest income was mainly caused by income from deposits being affected by lower market rates. The decrease was partly mitigated by an increased allocation from Group Treasury related to the Group's hedging strategy, including interest on shareholder's equity.

Net fee income decreased 4% to DKK 4,592 million (2024: DKK 4,764 million). When adjusting for the effect in 2024 of the net fee income generated by the personal customers business in Norway of DKK 78 million and positive one-offs of DKK 128 million, there was an increase of 1% in net fee income. Investment fee income picked up in the latter half of 2025 as a result of more stable financial markets than in the first half of 2025, which was affected by the political tension related to tariffs announced by the US administration. The net flow into packaged products increased DKK 17 billion for Denmark, Sweden and Finland as a whole contributing positively to investment fee income, while financing fee income decreased, mainly due to a shift of lending activity into the Danske Bolig Fri bank home loan and lower refinancing activity at Realkredit Danmark.

Net trading income decreased 19% to DKK 108 million (2024: DKK 134 million). Adjusted for the personal customer business in Norway, which included net trading income of DKK 39 million in 2024, net trading income increased 14%. The increase was driven by increased foreign exchange activity relating to card use abroad and cash currency transactions.

Other income increased slightly to DKK 119 million (2024: DKK 114 million), driven by our real estate agency *home*.

Operating expenses decreased 5% to DKK 9,292 million (2024: DKK 9,774 million). The decrease was driven by the divestment of the personal customers business in Norway, which accounted for DKK 814 million in 2024. Excluding the effects of the divestment, operating expenses increased 3%, driven by continued investments in our strategy.

Total lending increased 1% relative to the level at the end of 2024, with an increase in volumes across all three markets, including Global Private Banking. Across Personal Customers in Denmark, we saw an increase in volumes related to home finance products. In Finland, we saw an increase in lending volumes as a result of higher customer activity, which resulted in increased market shares. In Sweden, bank lending in Swedish kronor increased 1% due to higher customer activity and a strengthened customer offering. The appreciation of the Swedish krona had a positive impact of DKK 5.4 billion relative to the level at the end of 2024.

Deposit volumes for personal customers increased 5% relative to the level at the end of 2024. The growth in deposit volumes was primarily a result of customers increasing their savings, primarily in Denmark, where the increase was 5%. In addition, we saw an underlying growth of 3% in our deposit base in Sweden in local currency. The same pattern was evident for Finland, where deposit volumes increased 2% relative to the end of 2024. Growth in deposit volumes was also impacted by exchange rate developments, particularly the appreciation of the Swedish krona, which had a positive impact of DKK 2.2 billion relative to the level at the end of 2024.

Credit quality remains strong, with average loan-to-value levels remaining low.

Loan impairments amounted to a small net charge of DKK 33 million in 2025, against a net reversal in 2024. Impairment charges were primarily caused by rating migration.

Credit exposure

Net credit exposure from lending activities amounted to DKK 743 billion at the end of 2025, an increase from DKK 717 billion at the end of 2024, mainly due to increased exposure in Personal Customers Sweden and Denmark.

Q4 2025 vs Q3 2025

Profit before tax decreased to DKK 2,098 million in the fourth quarter (Q3 2025: DKK 2,182 million) as a result of higher operating expenses due to investments in our technology platform and a more digital service model. The decrease was partly offset by higher net fee income driven by high refinancing activity.

- Net interest income saw a 1% increase from the preceding quarter that was driven by an increase in bank lending volumes.
- Net fee income increased 14% from the preceding quarter as a result of the high volume of refinancing activity usually seen in the fourth quarter.
- Operating expenses increased relative to the preceding quarter as a result of investments in our technology transformation, as the organisation adjusts to a more digital service model, and marketing campaigns.
- In the fourth quarter of 2025, we saw a net impairment reversal of DKK 48 million (Q3 2025: charge of DKK 33 million), indicating stable credit quality.

Profit before tax

DKK 2,098 million

for the fourth quarter of 2025

Business Customers

In 2025, Business Customers delivered a robust financial performance on the back of a positive momentum experienced throughout the year. Despite facing challenging market conditions, we successfully acquired new customers with advanced and international needs and continued to support existing ones in growing their businesses through high-quality financial advisory services, all in alignment with our Forward '28 strategy.

In 2025, profit before tax amounted to DKK 10,085 million, a year-on-year increase of 16% (2024: DKK 8,690 million). The increase was primarily driven by higher net interest income and net fee income, reflecting strong volume growth and fee generation. However, the increase was partially offset by lower other income from our leasing operations. Loan impairment reversals also contributed to the overall increase.

Business initiatives

In 2025, we maintained good commercial momentum, delivering strong growth in customer inflows and lending volumes, particularly in the medium-sized customer segment. Business with existing customers remained robust, while we also saw significant growth in our business with subsidiaries of international companies and venture-backed businesses.

We strengthened our advisory capabilities by investing in analytics to generate leads for advisers and improving collaboration across the One Corporate Bank platform. These efforts supported the annual growth of more than 5% in everyday banking fee income.

Additionally, we achieved a strong development in green lending, which amounted to DKK 73 billion, corresponding to a net growth of 30% in 2025. This underscores our commitment to supporting the sustainable transition in line with our strategic priorities.

Business Customers

(DKK millions)	2025	2024	Index 25/24	Q4 2025	Q3 2025	Index Q4/Q3
Net interest income	11,820	11,434	103	3,027	2,947	103
Net fee income	2,474	2,303	107	654	591	111
Net trading income	30	31	97	8	6	133
Other income	446	639	70	110	83	133
Total income	**14,771**	**14,408**	**103**	**3,799**	**3,627**	**105**
Operating expenses	5,684	5,501	103	1,517	1,392	109
of which resolution fund, bank tax etc.	82	226	36	20	20	100
Profit before loan impairment charges	**9,086**	**8,907**	**102**	**2,282**	**2,235**	**102**
Loan impairment charges	-998	218	-	-404	-79	-
Profit before tax	**10,085**	**8,690**	**116**	**2,686**	**2,314**	**116**
Loans, excluding reverse transactions before impairments	698,085	665,235	105	698,085	691,841	101
Allowance account, loans	8,589	9,590	90	8,589	8,980	96
Deposits, excluding repo deposits	264,013	251,446	105	264,013	248,206	106
Covered bonds issued	402,630	386,025	104	402,630	406,641	99
Allocated capital (average)	46,582	42,087	111	46,298	47,020	98
Net interest income as % p.a. of loans and deposits	1.26	1.27		1.27	1.26	
Profit before loan impairment charges as % p.a. of allocated capital	19.5	21.2		19.7	19.0	
Profit before tax as % p.a. of allocated capital (avg.)	21.6	20.6		23.2	19.7	
Cost/income ratio (%)	38.5	38.2		39.9	38.4	
Full-time-equivalent staff	1,770	1,731	102	1,770	1,774	100

Fact Book Q4 2025 provides financial highlights at customer type level for Business Customers. Fact Book Q4 2025 is available at danskebank.com/ir.

2025 vs 2024

Profit before tax amounted to DKK 10,085 million (2024: DKK 8,690 million). The increase was primarily driven by higher net interest income and net fee income, reflecting strong volume growth and fee generation. Loan impairment reversals also contributed to the overall increase.

Net interest income increased 3% from the level in 2024, amounting to DKK 11,820 million (2024: DKK 11,434 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.

Net fee income increased 7% to DKK 2,474 million (2024: DKK 2,303 million). The increase was primarily driven by a rise in everyday banking fee income attributable to both increased customer activity and repricing actions.

Other income decreased to DKK 446 million (2024: DKK 639 million). The decrease was caused by lower income from the sale of used assets in our leasing operations as prices of used cars have normalised.

Operating expenses amounted to DKK 5,684 million, an increase of 3% relative to the end 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. When adjusted for FX effects, operating expenses increased 2% relative to the level at the end of 2024.

Supported by our strategy execution, we saw an increase in bank lending volumes of 9% relative to the level at the end of 2024, with growth (in local currency) driven by our activities in Sweden and Norway. Our activities in Finland and Denmark also contributed positively. Furthermore, volume growth benefitted from exchange rate developments, with a positive impact of DKK 8.0 billion relative to the level at the end of 2024.

Deposit volumes totalled DKK 264 billion, which was an increase of 5% relative to the level at the end of 2024 (end-2024: DKK 251 billion). There was a positive impact from currency exchange rates of DKK 3.5 billion in total. In local currency, we observed growth across all countries except Norway, where we have tactically repriced some deposits.

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, total lending after fair value adjustments amounted to DKK 698 billion, an increase of 5% relative to the level at the end of 2024.

Credit quality remained broadly stable despite continued geopolitical uncertainty and tension in the trade environment. Global economic conditions have demonstrated resilience, and inflation has returned to the ECB's target rate, which supports the stable development in credit quality.

Loan impairments showed a net reversal of DKK 1.0 billion in 2025 in contrast to a net charge in 2024. The impairment reversal in 2025 was largely attributable to reductions in the post-model adjustments relating to commercial property and construction as well as to reversals relating to individual customer exposures.

Credit exposure

As a result of the growth in our mid-corporate and commercial real Estate segments, net credit exposure from lending activities increased to DKK 812 billion at the end of 2025 (end-2024: DKK 768 billion). The increase was primarily driven by an increase in exposure to the commercial and residential real estate, non-profit housing, and services segments.

Q4 2025 vs Q3 2025

Profit before tax increased to DKK 2,686 million in the fourth quarter of 2025 (Q3 2025: DKK 2,314 million) due to an increase in both net interest income and net fee income combined with a higher net loan impairment reversal than in the third quarter of 2025. Other income also contributed positively to the development.

- Net interest income increased 3% to DKK 3,027 million (Q3 2025: DKK 2,947 million), primarily due to stronger lending activity.
- Net fee income increased 11% from the third quarter of 2025 due to higher refinancing fee and service fee income.
- Other income amounted to DKK 110 million (Q3 2025: DKK 83 million), with the increase caused by higher income from the sale of used assets in our leasing operations.
- Operating expenses increased 9% to DKK 1,517 million (Q3 2025: DKK 1,392 million) relative to the preceding quarter due to seasonality effects.
- In the fourth quarter of 2025, there was a net loan impairment reversal of DKK 404 million (Q3 2025: net reversal of DKK 79 million). The reversal was primarily caused by reduced post-model adjustments and reversals relating to individual customer exposures.

Profit before tax

DKK 2,686 million

for the fourth quarter of 2025

Large Corporates & Institutions

In 2025, we continued to build on the strong performance of previous years, achieving growth across our business areas. We generated higher fee income from everyday banking products and asset management, alongside securing a record-high volume of assets under management. We also leveraged our strategic commercial strengths, as reflected in the growth of our corporate customer portfolio outside Denmark, secured additional cash management mandates and maintained our leading position within sustainable finance.

Profit before tax decreased to DKK 9,883 million, or 3%, from the level in 2024, with the decrease driven by higher loan impairment charges. However, overall credit quality remained strong, and profit before loan impairment charges increased 13% relative to 2024. This makes 2025 a record year in terms of total income, with the result driven mainly by a strong development in net interest income and fee income from asset management and everyday banking products.

Business initiatives

2025 demonstrated our ability to navigate market cycles and deliver value for our customers across all segments of the Capital Markets business. Throughout the year, we saw solid progress in the business, starting with a strong first quarter, followed by slower activity in the second quarter and the early part of the third quarter. The momentum returned in the second half of the year, demonstrating our ability to support customers in varying market conditions.

In Debt Capital Markets, we saw strong activity and were proud to maintain our leading position in the Nordic region within European bond issuance, supported by sustained activity in the bond market. In particular, the high-yield segment achieved record-high activity levels, with multiple successful transactions driven by strong investor demand across currencies. Among several highlights, we supported Muehlhan in their EUR 250 million bond issue, Stolt-Nielsen Limited in their NOK 1.5 billion

Large Corporates & Institutions

(DKK millions)	2025	2024	Index 25/24	Q4 2025	Q3 2025	Index Q4/Q3
Net interest income	8,257	7,164	115	2,133	2,027	105
Net fee income	8,116	7,645	106	2,886	1,727	167
Net trading income	2,205	2,365	93	333	578	58
Other income	6	191	3	2	1	200
Total income	**18,584**	**17,365**	**107**	**5,353**	**4,332**	**124**
Operating expenses	7,440	7,460	100	1,979	1,843	107
of which resolution fund, bank tax etc.	120	459	26	30	30	100
Profit before loan impairment charges	**11,144**	**9,905**	**113**	**3,374**	**2,489**	**136**
Loan impairment charges	1,260	-233	-	570	-46	-
Profit before tax	**9,883**	**10,138**	**97**	**2,805**	**2,535**	**111**
Loans, excluding reverse trans. before impairments	338,584	305,498	111	338,584	336,594	101
of which loans in General Banking	307,694	269,392	114	307,694	307,154	100
Allowance account, loans (including credit institutions)	3,225	2,122	152	3,225	2,608	124
Deposits, excluding repo deposits	331,121	355,760	93	331,121	303,367	109
of which deposits in General Banking	309,063	330,807	93	309,063	283,125	109
Covered bonds issued	27,853	28,020	99	27,853	28,006	99
Allocated capital (average)	40,890	40,530	101	41,105	40,186	102
Net interest income as % p.a. of loans and deposits	1.26	1.19		1.30	1.28	
Profit before loan impairment charges as % p.a. of allocated capital	27.3	24.4		32.8	24.8	
Profit before tax as % p.a. of allocated capital (avg.)	24.2	25.0		27.3	25.2	
Cost/income ratio (%)	40.0	43.0		37.0	42.5	
Full-time-equivalent staff	2,180	2,127	102	2,180	2,234	98

bond issue and IFC in their inaugural DKK green bond issue, all met with solid demand. Additionally, we acted as joint lead manager for the Kingdom of Sweden's USD 2 billion 2-year benchmark issue, further showcasing our broad syndication capabilities across all of the Nordic countries.

Loan Capital Markets also delivered robust results, and we maintained a leading Nordic market position – a strategic priority. We achieved this by continuing to provide tailored advisory services to both corporate and institutional clients. Notably, our structured lending activities within leveraged finance and fund finance grew significantly, exceeding our Forward '28 ambitions.

Equity Capital Markets regained traction in the latter part of the year, driven by improved investor sentiment and renewed appetite for capital raising. Ørsted's rights issue stood out as the transaction of the year, complemented by a pick-up in the Swedish IPO market, including successful transactions such as the NOBA Bank IPO and the Meds Apotek IPO, the latter showcasing close collaboration with the Business Customers unit and a testament to our One Corporate Bank platform.

In Asset Management, we achieved a strong investment performance and an increasing market share for Danske Invest, including the leading position in the Danish retail market. We also saw good progress on our journey towards simplifying our value chain, especially via consolidation and integration of our Norwegian management company into Danske Bank.

2025 marked a year of significant changes in sustainable and labelled debt markets. The first four Nordic EU green bonds came to the market, with Danske Bank playing a key role in three of them. A global transition label was introduced to finance hard-to-abate sectors, and 'defence and resilience bonds' emerged in response to increased NATO defence spending. Green and sustainability-linked guarantees also gained traction, particularly among large clients.

Danske Bank further strengthened its leadership in Nordic corporate sustainable bonds, arranging 46% of its volume in sustainable formats, well above the 27% market average. Additionally, Danske Bank ranks number nine in Bloomberg's Global Green Bond league table and retained its top ranking in the Bloomberg league tables for Nordic Sustainable Bonds and

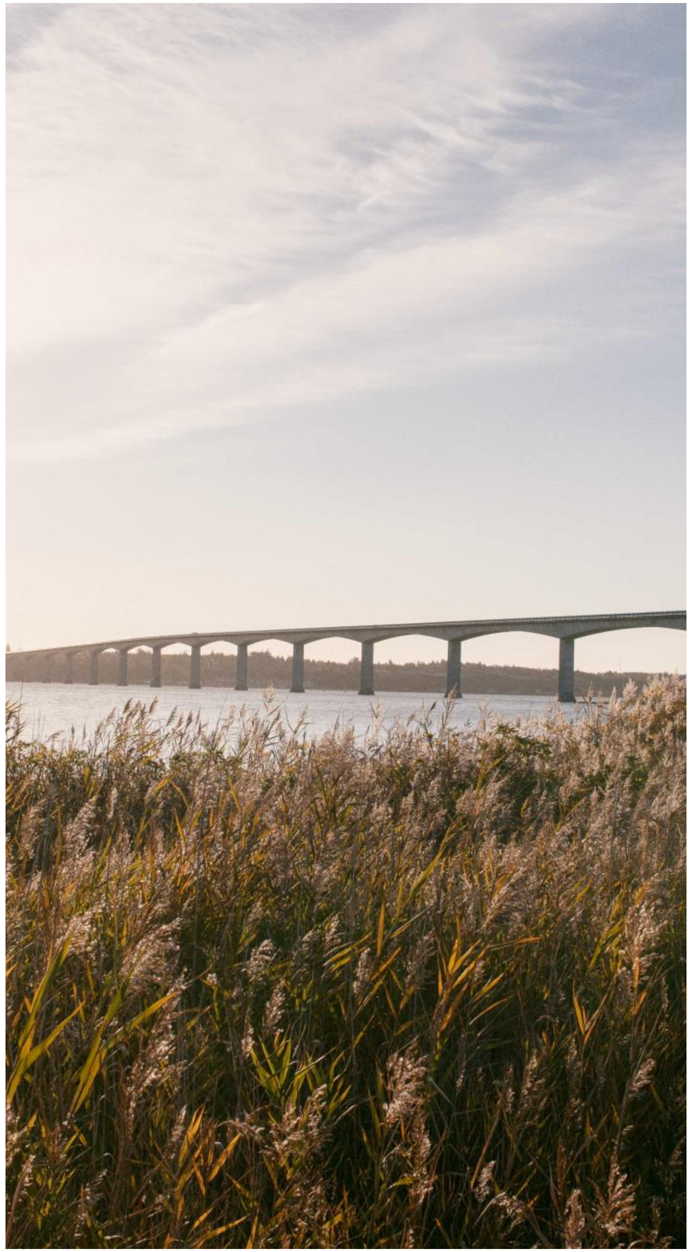
Total income

(DKK millions)	2025	2024	Index 25/24	Q4 2025	Q3 2025	Index Q4/Q3
General Banking	9,116	8,699	105	2,377	2,249	106
Markets	5,402	4,641	116	1,127	1,318	86
of which xVA*	-66	30	-	-24	38	-
Asset Management	3,277	3,201	102	1,546	643	240
of which performance fees	924	729	127	909	32	-
Investment Banking	789	825	96	304	122	249
Total income	**18,584**	**17,365**	**107**	**5,353**	**4,332**	**124**

Assets under management

(DKK millions)						
Institutional clients	617,612	521,163	119	617,612	574,673	107
Retail clients	400,819	358,904	112	400,819	379,047	106
Total assets under management**	**1,018,431**	**880,068**	**116**	**1,018,431**	**953,721**	**107**
Total assets under management, net sales	**57,618**	**23,101**	**249**	**28,052**	**11,850**	**237**

* 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.



Nordic Sustainability-Linked Loans. Danske Bank acted as structuring adviser and sustainability coordinator for several clients, including Municipality Finance, Landshypotek Bank, Göteborgs Stad, Bonava, AAK, NKT, Normet, Munters and Viking Malt.

2025 vs 2024

Profit before tax decreased to DKK 9,883 million (2024: DKK 10,138 million), with the decrease driven by higher loan impairment charges, while profit before loan impairment charges increased to DKK 11,144 million (2024: DKK 9,905 million), driven by higher net interest income and net fee income.

Net interest income increased to DKK 8,257 million (2024: DKK 7,164 million) as a result of higher income from lending activities and other interest items, although the effect was partly offset by lower net interest income from deposits. Lending volumes in General Banking increased 14% from the level at the end of 2024 and were driven primarily by corporate customers in Denmark. Deposit volumes in General Banking decreased 7% from the level at the end of 2024, mainly due to a single corporate M&A outflow, but the decrease was partly offset by an increase in deposit volumes in Sweden.

Net fee income increased to DKK 8,116 million (2024: DKK 7,645 million), mainly driven by an increase in everyday banking and asset management fees, although the increase was partly offset by a decrease in Capital Markets fees. Everyday banking fee income grew across all products relative to 2024, with the largest growth attributable to foreign exchange spreads. Cash Management also performed strongly, supported by continued progress in securing additional house bank mandates. Within Capital Markets advisory services, the decrease was primarily driven by lower M&A and Loan Capital Markets activity. Asset Management fee income increased 9% from the level in 2024, with performance fee income increasing 27% to a record level.

Net trading income decreased to DKK 2,205 million (2024: DKK 2,365 million), primarily due to a decrease in equity trading income and xVA positions. Equity trading declined due to lower equity volatility and an upward trending equity market in the second half of 2025 that put pressure on the equity derivatives trading book. Additionally, xVA was negatively impacted by a one-off timing adjustment of future income. However, the decrease was partly offset by an increase in Fixed Income due to robust investor activity in secondary Nordic currency and euro markets. FX Sales also contributed positively, as geopolitical uncertainty in the beginning of 2025 translated into high volatility and increased demand for risk mitigating solutions from our customers.

Other income decreased to DKK 6 million (2024: DKK 191 million), due mainly to the gain of DKK 185 million in 2024 from the sale of investment funds in connection with the divestment of the personal customer business in Norway.

Operating expenses were stable and amounted to DKK 7,440 million (2024: DKK 7,460 million) as the effect of higher staff costs and performance-based compensation was offset by the discontinuation of payments to the Resolution Fund.

In Asset Management, we are also pleased to report record-high assets under management of DKK 1,018 billion, partly due to rising asset prices but also to a strong development in net sales to both institutional and retail clients. Total net sales increased to DKK 57,618 million (2024: DKK 23,101 million). Furthermore, we sustained our strong investment performance relative to both peers and benchmarks, with particularly robust results in our hedge fund franchise and multi-asset solutions.

Overall credit quality remained strong and has proven to be resilient to the geopolitical uncertainty. Loan impairments for 2025 amounted to a net charge of DKK 1,260 million, marking an increase relative to the net reversal of DKK 233 million recorded for 2024. The charges were mainly driven by individual customer exposures as well as a higher proportion of post-model adjustments.

Credit exposure

Net credit exposure from lending activities amounted to DKK 674 billion at the end of 2025, a decrease from DKK 688 billion at the end of 2024, primarily driven by a decrease in exposure to the Financials and Public institutions segments that was countered by increases in exposure to the Utilities and infrastructure, Services, and Metals and mining segments.

Q4 2025 vs Q3 2025

Profit before tax increased to DKK 2,805 million (Q3 2025: DKK 2,535 million), primarily due to increases in net fee income and net interest income, which were partly offset by higher loan impairment charges and lower net trading income.

- Net interest income increased to DKK 2,133 million (Q3 2025: DKK 2,027 million) driven by a broad-based increase across interest items, with lending activities contributing the largest share.
- Net fee income increased to DKK 2,886 million (Q3 2025: DKK 1,727 million), primarily due to seasonality in performance fees.
- Net trading income decreased to DKK 333 million (Q3 2025: DKK 578 million), primarily due to geopolitical uncertainty, as many participants reduced their market activity as we moved into the latter part of 2025.
- Operating expenses increased to DKK 1,979 million (Q3 2025: DKK 1,843 million), primarily as a result of higher investments in our technology transformation and an increase in staff costs as well as performance-based compensation.
- Net loan impairment charges amounted to DKK 570 million (Q3 2025: net reversal of DKK 46 million). Impairment charges were mainly caused by single-name exposures and an increase in the post-model adjustments related to geopolitical tension.

Profit before tax

DKK 2,805 million

for the fourth quarter of 2025

Danica

Net income at Danica decreased slightly and was down 2% to DKK 1,357 million in 2025 relative to 2024. The net financial result increased as the development in the financial markets was more favourable for Danica than in 2024. Premiums increased 22% from the level in 2024 and have exceeded DKK 50 billion.

The insurance service result from the health and accident business improved from a loss of DKK 1,194 million in 2024 to a loss of DKK 866 million in 2025, as the result benefitted from an improvement in the result of the health and accident business but was adversely impacted by a strengthening of provisions related to legacy life insurance products in run-off in the first quarter of 2025 and an increase in discounts to customers on life insurance products. Danica has revised its methods and model assumptions within the health and accident area and has increased provisions, resulting in a net negative effect of DKK 200 million in the fourth quarter of 2025.

Danica saw fewer claims relating to loss of earning capacity in 2025 than in 2024. The positive development is attributable to Danica's long-term investments in preventive efforts. These efforts consist of providing effortless digital access, a broadened healthcare offering and early-access healthcare solutions that enable customers to utilise the solutions in both the early and later stages of their recovery.

The investment return on our pension customers' savings was moderately positive, benefitting from our strong diversification strategy but still, however, affected by the development in the US dollar earlier in the year.

Following a functional inspection of the health and accident business carried out by the Danish FSA, Danica validated the actuarial models and expert judgements applied in the calculation of the technical provisions associated with health and accident insurance contracts. The validation performed by Danica revealed data misinterpretations and expert judgements not aligned with regulatory expectations. As a result, Danica has adjusted the technical provisions in the opening balance sheet

Danica

(DKK millions)	2025	2024**	Index 25/24	Q4 2025	Q3 2025**	Index Q4/Q3
Insurance service result	-175	260	-	-431	249	-
Net financial result	1,482	1,033	143	679	125	-
Other income	50	94	53	12	9	133
Net income from insurance business	**1,357**	**1,387**	**98**	**260**	**382**	**68**
Insurance liabilities	558,639	545,327	102	558,639	549,571	102
Liabilities under investment contracts	28,573	26,800	107	28,573	28,225	101
Allocated capital (average)*	**19,121**	**19,102**	**100**	**19,448**	**19,116**	**102**
Net income as % p.a. of allocated capital	7.1	7.3		5.3	8.0	
Solvency coverage ratio	197	193		197	191	
Full-time-equivalent staff	984	940	105	984	984	100

* Allocated capital equals the legal entity's capital.
** Comparative information has been restated as described in note G2(b).

Specification of life insurance and health & accident

(DKK millions)	2025	2024**	Index 25/24	Q4 2025	Q3 2025**	Index Q4/Q3
Life insurance and equity etc.						
Insurance result	691	1,454	48	160	319	50
Net financial result*	1,323	1,256	105	500	237	211
Total life insurance and equity	**2,014**	**2,710**	**74**	**661**	**556**	**119**
Health and accident						
Insurance result	-866	-1,194	73	-591	-71	-
Net financial result	159	-223	-	179	-112	-
Total health and accident insurance	**-707**	**-1,417**	**50**	**-412**	**-182**	**226**

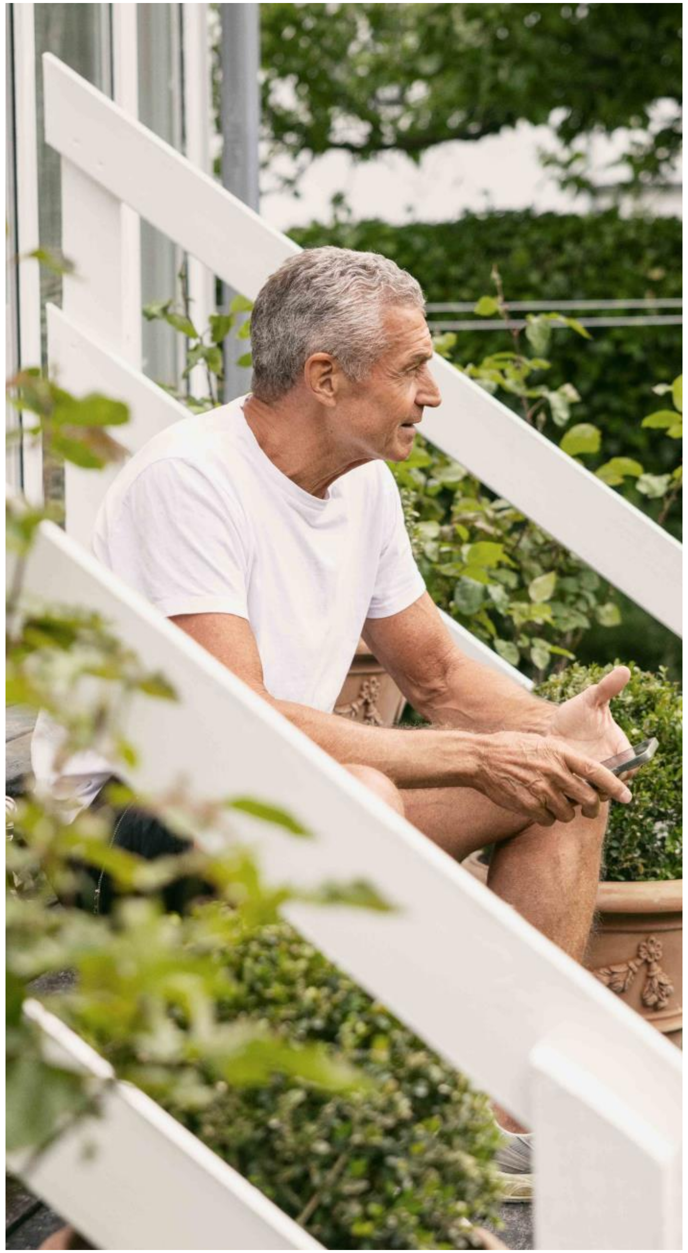
* The net financial result for life insurance includes income and expenses from asset management and the investment result attributable to Danica's shareholders' equity. Other income is excluded from the table.

Assets under management

(DKK millions)	2025	2024**	Index 25/24	Q4 2025	Q3 2025**	Index Q4/Q3
Total	515,949	486,956	106	515,949	500,843	103

Premiums

(DKK millions)	2025	2024**	Index 25/24	Q4 2025	Q3 2025**	Index Q4/Q3
Gross premiums, Denmark	**53,263**	**43,643**	**122**	**14,828**	**12,890**	**115**



by DKK 1.5 billion, which, adjusted for tax effects, has reduced shareholders' equity by a net amount of DKK 1.1 billion. Danica has furthermore changed the use of expert judgements and how data applied in the calculation of the technical provisions is validated, which had a one-off negative impact on the health and accident result for 2025 of DKK 200 million.

Business initiatives

Modernisation of main investment solution

Danica decided to modernise the recommended investment solution for customers, 'Danica Balance'. The customer risk profiles in the Danica Balance product have therefore been adjusted to the effect that a customer with a typical profile will, on average, see a slower gradual reduction of risk through a higher proportion of equities in their portfolio. As a result, the average customer can expect a higher return on their pension savings, as equities are expected to deliver a higher return than bonds, for example, over time. The change was communicated to customers in the fourth quarter of the year and will be implemented gradually from the second quarter of 2026.

As a further improvement, Danica Balance will no longer include the option of guaranteed minimum returns for future personal customers, as we no longer expect such a guarantee to be beneficial for the customer due to the price of the guarantee and the lower expected returns associated with the lower investment risk strategy required to support such guarantees.

2025 vs 2024

Net income at Danica amounted to DKK 1,357 million (2024: DKK 1,387 million). The decrease was due to a decline in the insurance service result, while the net financial result improved. The insurance service result was affected by a strengthening of provisions of DKK 220 million related to legacy life insurance products in run-off. 2025 includes a one-off loss of a net DKK 200 million resulting from changes to data and models relating to the health and accident business.

The insurance service result decreased to a loss of DKK 175 million (2024: profit of DKK 260 million), due partly to the above-mentioned strengthening of provisions related to legacy life insurance products in run-off in the first quarter of 2025 and partly to an increase in discounts to customers on life insurance products caused by higher health and accident premiums. The insurance service result of the health and accident business improved DKK 328 million from the level in 2024 but was still a loss amounting to DKK 866 million. The improvement was driven, among other things, by positive effects from the treatment and prevention of long-term illness and injury and intensified efforts within new healthcare solutions and improved digital solutions. Furthermore, the health and accident business benefitted from a decline in the number of reported claims and from pricing adjustments, but this was partly offset by the aforementioned discounts on life insurance products.

The net financial result increased to DKK 1,482 million (2024: DKK 1,033 million) due to an increase in the investment returns attributable to shareholders' equity. The development in the financial markets was more favourable in 2025 than in 2024.

Assets under management increased year-on-year to DKK 516 billion following the positive developments in the financial markets in the last three quarters of 2025, which more than countered the negative developments in the first quarter.

Premiums increased 22% from the level in 2024 following an increase in both single and regular premiums.

Q4 2025 vs Q3 2025

Net income at Danica decreased to DKK 260 million (Q3 2025: DKK 382 million) due to a decrease in the insurance service result, primarily the result of the health and accident business, which more than offset an increase in the net financial result. The fourth quarter of 2025 included a one-off loss of DKK 200 million resulting from changes to data and models relating to the health and accident business.

- The insurance service result decreased to a loss of DKK 431 million due to a decrease in the result of the health and accident business that was caused by the annual update of parameters used in the actuarial models and the adjustments made as a result of the Danish FSA inspection mentioned earlier. The result of the health and accident business was a loss of DKK 591 million in the fourth quarter of 2025 (Q3 2025: loss of DKK 71 million).
- The net financial result increased in the fourth quarter of 2025 and amounted to DKK 679 million (Q3 2025: DKK 125 million). The increase was attributable to a more positive development in the investment results on insurance products where Danica has the investment risk and the investment result attributable to shareholders' equity.
- Total premiums increased 15% following an increase in both single and regular premiums.
- Assets under management increased DKK 15 billion primarily due to the positive developments in the financial markets in the fourth quarter of 2025.

Net income at Danica

DKK 260 million

for the fourth quarter of 2025

Northern Ireland

Profit before tax increased to DKK 2,271 million, 13% higher than in 2024, driven by business growth alongside cost control and strong credit quality.

The Northern Ireland and UK economies have experienced relatively modest growth in 2025. Unemployment remained low, particularly in Northern Ireland, and both inflation and central bank interest rates have reduced over the course of the year. Business and consumer confidence has been negatively impacted by continuing uncertainty about trade and geopolitics.

Business initiatives

Danske Bank's focus in Northern Ireland is to remain a stable, strong and risk-astute bank, consolidating our market leadership across various customer segments while pursuing low-cost growth opportunities in the rest of the United Kingdom.

In personal banking, we have grown our customer numbers and market share, welcoming over 14,000 new personal current account customers, around 40% of whom are under 18 years old. We have continued to enhance our digital customer offering and are now seeing around 100 million logins across our digital channels per year.

Residential mortgage lending volumes continued to grow, reflecting an increased market share of new business in Northern Ireland supplemented by growth in the rest of the UK. This growth was supported by sustained demand for housing and continued low unemployment levels.

In business and corporate banking, we welcomed over 1,700 new to bank customers to our Danske Bank small business digital current account, and lending volumes have grown in both Northern Ireland and in the rest of the UK.

Northern Ireland

(DKK millions)	2025	2024	Index 25/24	Q4 2025	Q3 2025	Index Q4/Q3
Net interest income	3,358	3,025	111	871	846	103
Net fee income	309	320	97	79	78	101
Net trading income	184	154	119	51	38	134
Other income	13	12	108	3	2	150
Total income	**3,863**	**3,511**	**110**	**1,004**	**965**	**104**
Operating expenses	1,591	1,580	101	419	397	106
Profit before loan impairment charges	**2,272**	**1,931**	**118**	**585**	**568**	**103**
Loan impairment charges	1	-86	-	-81	73	-
Profit before tax	**2,271**	**2,017**	**113**	**666**	**495**	**135**
Loans, excluding reverse transactions before impairments	69,776	64,004	109	69,776	68,921	101
Allowance account, loans	704	738	95	704	720	98
Deposits, excluding repo deposits	115,227	108,504	106	115,227	113,230	102
Allocated capital (average)*	6,814	6,510	105	6,569	7,093	93
Net interest income as % p.a. of loans and deposits	1.84	1.77		1.88	1.84	
Profit before tax as % p.a. of allocated capital (avg.)	33.3	31.0		40.6	27.9	
Cost/income ratio (%)	41.2	45.0		41.7	41.1	
Full-time-equivalent staff	1,233	1,261	98	1,233	1,247	99

* Allocated capital equals the legal entity's capital.

2025 vs 2024

Profit before tax increased 13% to DKK 2,271 million (2024: DKK 2,017 million), reflecting strong growth in net interest income. Profit before impairments was 18% higher than in 2024.

Net interest income increased to DKK 3,358 million (2024: DKK 3,025 million), driven by a combination of lending growth, growth in deposits, and hedging and pricing actions taken in response to higher UK interest rates.

Net fee income stood at DKK 309 million (2024: DKK 320 million). The reduction primarily 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 increased to DKK 184 million (2024: DKK 154 million). Both 2024 and 2025 include positive mark-to-market movements on the bank's hedging portfolio, reflecting a combination of changing market expectations for UK interest rates and the maturity of the relevant hedging portfolio.

Operating expenses were maintained at DKK 1,591 million (2024: DKK 1,580 million), reflecting the bank's continued cost and efficiency focus across local and Group cost drivers.

Credit quality remained strong, with a small net loan impairment charge of DKK 1 million, against a net reversal of DKK 86 million in 2024.

Q4 2025 vs Q3 2025

The fourth quarter of 2025 saw profit before tax of DKK 666 million (Q3 2025: DKK 495 million).

- Net interest income increased slightly to DKK 871 million (Q3 2025: DKK 846 million), with the impact of continued growth in both lending and deposits partially offset by lower UK interest rates.
- Net fee income was DKK 79 million (Q3 2025: DKK 78 million).
- Net trading income amounted to DKK 51 million (Q3 2025: DKK 38 million), primarily reflecting mark-to-market movements on the hedging portfolio.
- Operating expenses were broadly maintained at DKK 419 million (Q3 2025: DKK 397 million).
- Loan impairment charges saw a net reversal in the fourth quarter as overall credit quality remained high.

Profit before tax

DKK 666 million

for the fourth quarter of 2025

Group Functions

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

In 2025, the loss before tax increased and amounted to DKK 1,395 million, against a loss of DKK 740 million in 2024. Net trading income increased to DKK 345 million (2024: loss of DKK 16 million), driven by positive fair value adjustments in Group Treasury, while net interest income decreased to DKK 172 million (2024: DKK 1,032 million). Higher income from interest rate risk management in Group Treasury was outweighed by increased allocation of interest on shareholders' equity to the business units and lower allocation income from funds transfer pricing. At Group level, the effect of these internal allocation developments was neutral. Income in the fourth quarter of 2025 benefitted from an interest compensation payment of DKK 221 million from the Danish tax authorities.

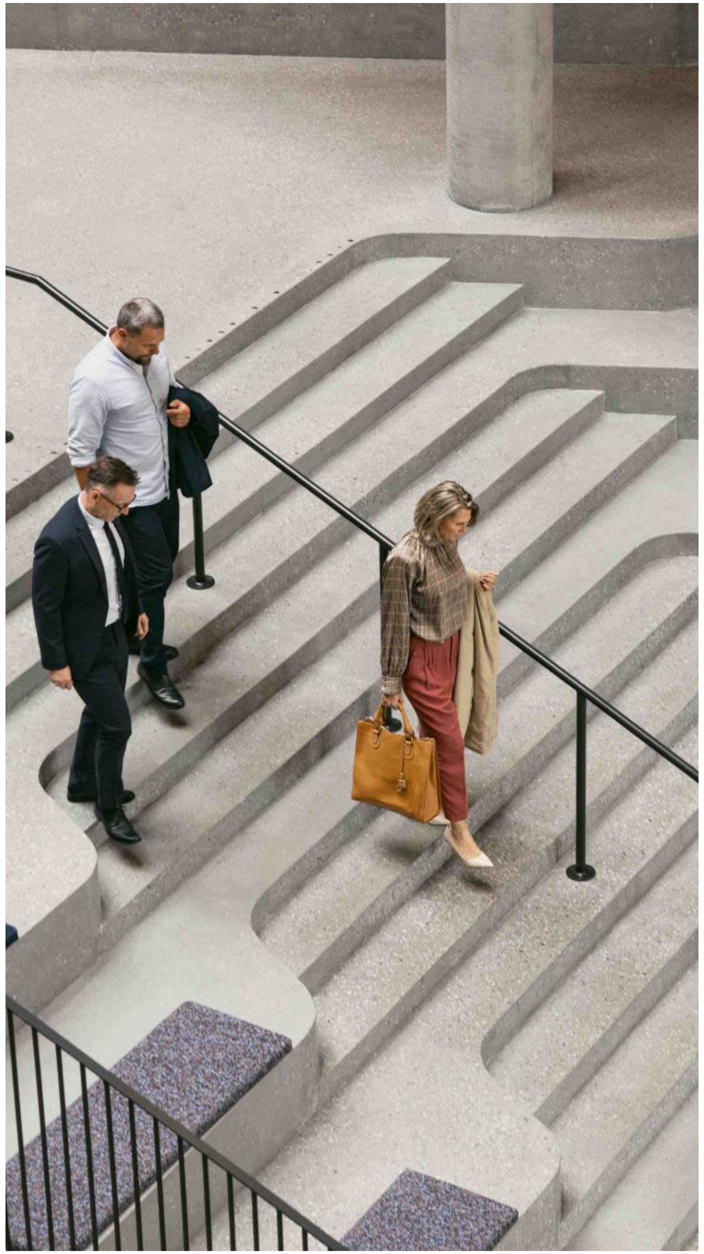
Group Functions supports, among other things, the business units by allocating capital, interest-bearing capital costs and long-term funding costs through Group Treasury's Internal Bank setup. Group Treasury also manages, among other things, the Group's liquidity bond portfolio and the investment of 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)	2025	2024	Index 25/24	Q4 2025	Q3 2025	Index Q4/Q3
Net interest income	172	1,032	17	81	-61	-
Net fee income	-67	-121	55	-19	2	-
Net trading income	345	-16	-	100	-34	-
Other income	-7	-216	3	10	-3	-
Total income	**443**	**679**	**65**	**171**	**-95**	**-**
Operating expenses	1,841	1,421	130	353	419	84
of which resolution fund, bank tax etc.	77	71	108	20	19	105
Profit before loan impairment charges	**-1,398**	**-742**	**188**	**-182**	**-514**	**35**
Loan impairment charges	-3	-2	150	-2	11	-
Profit before tax	**-1,395**	**-740**	**189**	**-179**	**-525**	**34**
Full-time-equivalent staff	9,962	10,050	99	9,962	10,054	99

Profit before tax

(DKK millions)						
Group Treasury	900	1,783	50	183	104	176
Own shares and issues	-146	-463	32	-66	-29	228
Additional tier 1 capital	3	-4	-	-1	2	-
Group support functions	-2,212	-2,110	105	-294	-602	49
Non-core	60	54	111	-3	-	-
Total Group Functions	**-1,395**	**-740**	**189**	**-179**	**-525**	**34**



2025 vs 2024
The result at Group Functions decreased and amounted to a loss before tax of DKK 1,395 million (2024: loss of DKK 740 million). The decrease mainly related to Group Treasury, which saw its result decrease to DKK 900 million (2024: DKK 1,783 million), primarily due to higher interest allocation to the business units. The effect was, however, partly offset by an increase in net trading income.

Net interest income decreased to DKK 172 million (2024: DKK 1,032 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 being 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 income to the business units related primarily to the hedging of the interest rate risk on deposits. Income in the fourth quarter of 2025 benefited from an interest compensation payment of DKK 221 million from the Danish tax authorities.

Net fee income improved and amounted to a negative DKK 67 million (2024: a negative DKK 121 million) due to lower activity-related commission expenses.

Net trading income related to market value adjustments improved and amounted to a gain of DKK 345 million (2024: loss of DKK 16 million), primarily due to positive market value adjustments of cross-currency swaps in Group Treasury held for funding purposes and at fair value.

Other income improved and amounted to a loss of DKK 7 million (2024: loss of DKK 216 million) related, among other things, to holdings in associates.

Operating expenses, after allocation to the business units, increased to DKK 1,841 million (2024: DKK 1,421 million). Operating expenses were mainly affected by higher costs in Technology & Services related to digitalisation efforts, including the scaling of GenAI capabilities and the cloud migration programme. Most of these costs were allocated to business units. Furthermore, costs related to severance pay increased in 2025, and an insurance reimbursement of DKK 179 million had a positive effect on expenses in 2024. The increase in costs was partly offset by increased capitalisation of costs related to internally developed software.

Loan impairment charges amounted to a net reversal of DKK 3 million (2024: net reversal of DKK 2 million).

The number of full-time-equivalent staff was 9,962 (end-2024: 10,050).

Q4 2025 vs Q3 2025
Group Functions posted a loss before tax of DKK 179 million (Q3 2025: loss of DKK 525 million).

- Net interest income increased to DKK 81 million (Q3 2025: net expense of DKK 61 million). Income in the fourth quarter of 2025 benefitted from an interest compensation payment of DKK 221 million from the Danish tax authorities. Income from Group Treasury decreased, primarily because of lower interest rate risk management income and lower income from allocations in the Internal Bank.
- Net fee income decreased to a net expense of DKK 19 million (Q3 2025: DKK 2 million) due to higher fee expenses for securities trading.
- Net trading income increased to DKK 100 million (Q3 2025: loss of DKK 34 million), among other things due to higher income from Group Treasury related to funding and hedging activities.
- Other income increased to DKK 10 million (Q3 2025: loss of DKK 3 million) and mainly related to value adjustments of holdings in associates.
- Operating expenses, after allocation to the business units, decreased to DKK 353 million (Q3 2025: DKK 419 million), as costs related to severance pay were more than offset by increased allocation to the business units.

Profit before tax

DKK -179 million

for the fourth quarter of 2025

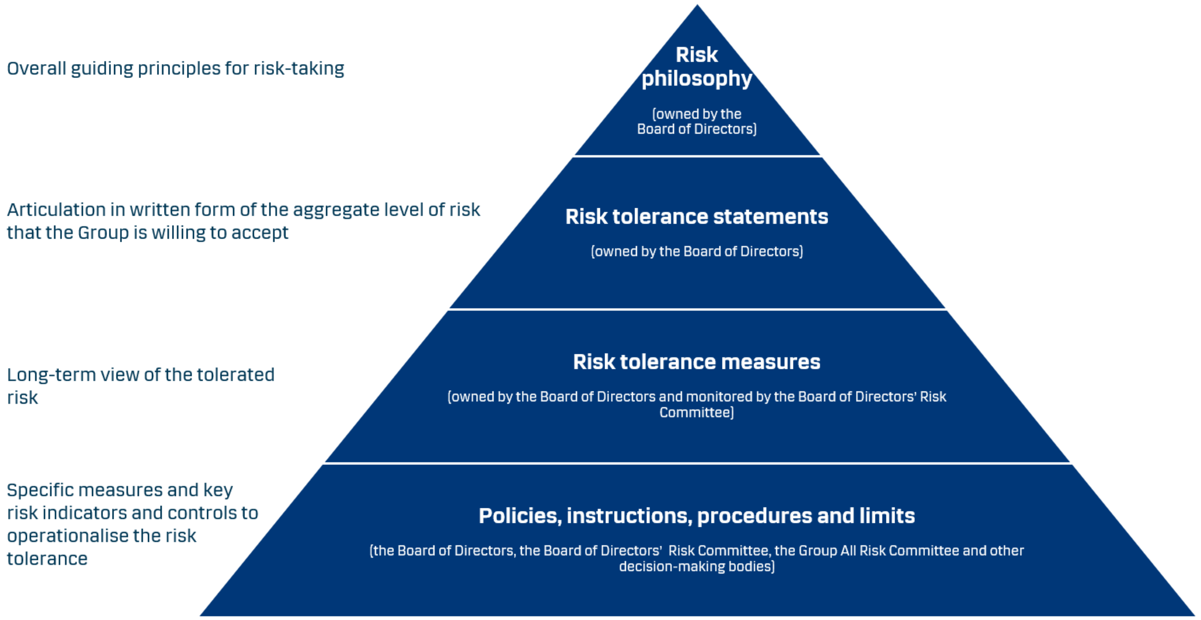
Risk management

In 2025, Danske Bank maintained a robust credit portfolio with a strong credit quality, despite increased geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainty. While US tariffs and macroeconomic uncertainty had an impact on different industries and customers, the overall effect on the corporate portfolio was limited. Post-model adjustments were maintained to address the increased risks from geopolitical tensions, fluctuating prices and global trade shifts. Falling interest rates in 2025 continued to ease pressure on commercial and residential real estate customers and market sentiment turned positive. The credit quality of the personal customer portfolio remained stable throughout 2025.

Danske Bank maintained a robust trading portfolio with a relatively low level of risk utilisation. At the end of 2025, Danske Bank had a strong liquidity position, and the quality of the liquidity reserve was high. Danske Bank's non-financial risk profile remained stable with a reduction in the number of non-financial risk events and losses within tolerance.

Danske Bank's risk management framework aims to protect the Group from excessive risk, uphold a sound risk culture and enable sustainable business. Danske Bank's overall guiding principles for risk-taking are summarised in its risk philosophy statements.

The risk tolerance statements, owned by the Board of Directors, are the articulation of the aggregate level and types of risk that Danske Bank is willing to accept to achieve its business objectives. Danske Bank has risk tolerance statements for all significant risk types, such as credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and operational risk. To ensure adherence to the set risk level, the risk tolerance statements are quantified in a set of risk tolerance measures. Danske Bank's risk profile is regularly monitored and assessed against the set risk tolerance, and reports are submitted to the Group All Risk Committee, the Board of Directors' Risk Committee and the Board of Directors. Danske



Overview of material risk areas

Material risk areas	2025 in review
Credit risk	A well-diversified and stable credit portfolio with a strong credit quality and limited stage 3 exposures despite a challenging macroeconomic landscape. A number of corporate segments, including capital goods, pulp, paper & chemicals, automotives and green-energy related segments felt the effects of the global economic slowdown and the US tariffs. Post-model adjustments remained in effect to address the implications of geopolitical tensions, fluctuating commodity and energy prices, supply chain disruptions, and shifts in global trade patterns.
Market risk	Robust risk management ensured stability across trading and non-trading portfolios, with stress limits consistently below thresholds and VaR utilisation remaining low as compared with 2024 levels. The Group's trading activities benefitted from cautious positioning which led to a strong performance against a backdrop of heightened market volatility and continuing geopolitical risk. Non-trading portfolio risk management helped stabilise net interest income.
Liquidity risk	A prudent liquidity position with an adequate liquidity reserve of high-quality assets and diversified funding sources. In 2025, the liquidity surplus declined mainly due to a decrease in the deposit balance and increased lending. This was partly offset by a reduction in the liquidity allocated to the equity finance business. The deposit balance remained well diversified between depositor types and industries.
Non-financial risk	In 2025, Danske Bank maintained a stable non-financial risk profile, reducing risk events across the Group. The Group reinforced its strong risk and compliance culture through robust practices and its Forward '28 strategy. Key initiatives focused on managing IT, security, third-party, data, and AI risks. Efforts to enhance resilience included improving ICT risk management, security controls, and business continuity.
Life insurance risk	Stable risks in the pension and insurance business, which consists mainly of unit-linked products in which the market risk is primarily borne by customers. The main financial risk is associated with the run-off pension product Danica Traditionel, and efforts are consistently being made to monitor and stress-test this portfolio.

Bank's risk tolerance is further operationalised via limits and key risk indicators included in policies, instructions and business procedures and cascaded to business units, branches and subsidiaries.

Credit exposure

Total credit exposure increased to DKK 2,529 billion at the end of 2025 (2024: DKK 2,390 billion). The exposure included exposures to the following segments: personal customers, residential real estate, commercial real estate, non-profit housing & associations, public institutions, financials, and other industries (corporates).

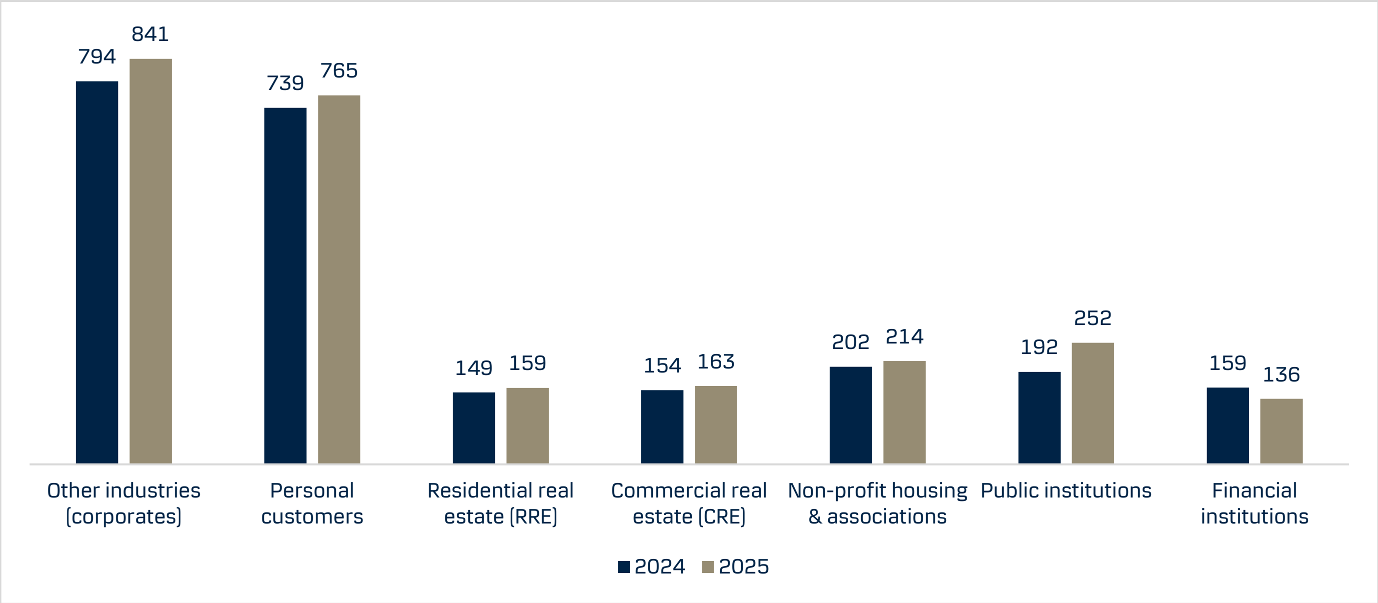
The increase in exposure was driven by increasing exposures to corporates, commercial property and private customers segments as part of the Forward '28 strategy. The increase was partially countered by a decrease in exposure in the financial institutions segment. Section 3 of the Group's Risk Management 2025 report, which is available at danskebank.com/ir, provides details on Danske Bank's credit risk management.

Credit quality

Credit quality remained strong in 2025 across all business units despite increased geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainty from US tariff policies. Danske Bank works proactively at an early stage to identify potential increases in credit quality. Such review processes are supported by analytical frameworks, portfolio data and insights from experienced credit officers. Total gross stage 3 credit exposure was stable at DKK 30.7 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 32.5 billion), or 1.2% of total gross exposure. Stage 3 exposure was concentrated on personal customers, commercial and residential real estate property, capital goods and construction & building materials, which combined accounted for 57% of total gross stage 3 exposure.The allowance account amounted to 1.05% (31 December 2024: 1.11%) of credit exposure.

Development in credit exposure

(DKK billions)



Stage 3 loans

(DKK millions)	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Gross exposure	30,715	32,518
Allowance account	9,345	9,058
Net exposure	**21,370**	**23,460**
Collateral (after haircuts)*	17,828	19,679
Stage 3 coverage ratio (%)*	73	71
Stage 3 gross/total gross credit exposure	1.2%	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

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
(DKK millions)	Accumulated impairment charges	% of credit exposure*	Accumulated impairment charges	% of credit exposure*
Personal Customers	4,488	0.66	4,674	0.70
Business Customers	9,768	1.36	10,752	1.57
Large Corporates & Institutions	4,669	1.15	3,666	0.97
Northern Ireland	742	1.06	785	1.21
Group Functions	20	4.80	22	-0.34
Total	**19,686**	**1.05**	**19,901**	**1.11**

*Relating to lending activities

Corporate portfolio
Danske Bank's corporate customer portfolio amounted to DKK 841 billion at the end of 2025, (2024: DKK 794 billion), reflecting a growth rate of 5.7%. The portfolio covers exposures to large, medium-sized and small corporates and is well diversified across geographies and industries in the Nordic countries, with the Danish and Swedish markets being the largest.

Credit quality remained stable across corporate exposures, showing resilience although economic uncertainty and geopolitical challenges persisted. The percentage of stage 3 loans decreased to 1.8% in 2025 (2024: 2.1%). This reflects continued work-out processes for stage 3 customers identified in recent years. The overall risk picture changed in 2025 with the introduction of US tariffs, which lowered growth expectations and heightened global uncertainty. During the year, Danske Bank continued to support customers adversely affected by or seeking to take risk mitigating actions in relation to the changing macroeconomic and geopolitical landscape. The impact varied across industries and companies, depending on their presence in the US, their position in the relevant value chain, and supply chain characteristics. However, the overall portfolio-level impact from US tariffs was modest throughout the year. Although some industries such as capital goods, pulp, paper & chemicals, automotives and green-energy related industries felt the effects of the global economic slowdown and the US tariffs – through a weaker US dollar and deferred investments as a result of higher uncertainty - the affected areas generally saw stable or lower gross stage 3 exposures. Post-model adjustments remained in effect to address the implications of geopolitical tensions, fluctuating commodity and energy prices, supply chain disruptions, and shifts in global trade patterns.

The construction and building materials sectors have been a key focus area in recent years, and activity levels remain low. Though some customers continued to be downgraded in 2025, the gross stage 3 exposure improved to 3.2% (2024: 3.4%), reflecting continued workout processes for existing stage 3 customers and lower migration to stage 3 exposure throughout the year.

Personal customer portfolio
Danske Bank's personal customer portfolio closed at DKK 765 billion at the end of 2025 (2024: DKK 739 billion). The portfolio is predominantly based in Denmark, accounting for approximately 66% of total credit exposure. Credit quality remained stable in 2025. Economic conditions have improved, and customers have increased their savings, making them more resilient. The portfolio consists mainly of mortgage loans, and average loan-to-value ratios remained low in 2025 supported by the continued increase in house prices. The outlook for the credit quality of the personal customer portfolio remains stable.

Commercial property credit portfolio
Danske Bank's real estate credit portfolio covers residential real estate (RRE) and commercial real estate (CRE) exposures. The RRE portfolio amounted to DKK 159 billion, or 7.4% of Danske Bank's total exposure (excluding financials and public institutions), and the CRE portfolio came to DKK 163 billion, or about 7.6% of Danske Bank's total exposure. The percentage share of residential real estate gradually increased, expanding the part of the portfolio that is typically more stable and non-cyclical than commercial real estate.

Both the RRE and the CRE portfolios consist of mainly strong counterparties in the Nordic region with sound financing structures and a well-diversified range of property types. In both portfolios, Denmark and Sweden are the largest single markets. Danske Bank's real estate credit portfolios continued to be supported by developments in interest rates, which saw a consistently decreasing trend in 2025, thus easing pressure on both RRE and CRE customers. A continued positive market sentiment was observed through 2025.

The asset quality of the RRE and CRE portfolios remained strong in 2025, with low levels of credit losses. In 2025, gross stage 3 exposure amounted to 0.8% (2024: 1.1%) of the CRE portfolio and to 1.3% of the RRE portfolio (2024: 1.5%). Danske Bank's post-model adjustments pertaining to the CRE portfolio were reduced in 2025 as a result of the falling interest rates and improved credit quality.

Trading and investment activities
Credit exposure from trading and investment activities amounted to DKK 1,093 billion at the end of 2025 (end-2024: DKK 1,184 billion). The decrease was due primarily to a decrease in counterparty credit risk under trading portfolio assets.

The Group has made netting agreements with many of its counterparties concerning positive and negative market values of derivatives. The net exposure was DKK 78.6 billion (end-2024: DKK 102.8 billion). The value of the bond portfolio was DKK 484 billion (end-2024: DKK 447 billion). Of the total bond portfolio, 70% was recognised at fair value and 30% at amortised cost.

Bond portfolio

(%)	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Government bonds and bonds guaranteed by central or local governments	40	39
Bonds issued by quasi-government institutions	5	3
Danish mortgage bonds	40	45
Swedish covered bonds	6	4
Other covered bonds	7	7
Corporate bonds	2	2
Total holdings	**100**	**100**
Bonds at amortised cost included in total holdings	30	30

The financial highlights provide information about the balance sheet.

Trading portfolio assets and trading portfolio liabilities net assets decreased to DKK 158.1 billion (end-2024: net assets of DKK 174.3 billion). The decrease in net assets was caused mainly due to changes in listed shares.

Market risk
Taking on market risk is a key part of the Group's business strategy in relation to both trading and non-trading activities. The market risk inherent in trading activities is split into two elements: one covering explicit position-taking arising from customer trades and market-making and one focusing on the risk associated with valuation adjustments (xVA risk) made to the derivatives portfolio. Most of the Group's market risk relates to fixed income products (interest rate risk and bond spread risk).

In 2025, global political uncertainty added complexity to markets. Global equities initially reached new highs but lost momentum in the second half of the first quarter driven by AI optimism and Fed rate cut expectations, while credit spreads tightened to historic lows. This prompted a shift towards European markets and safer assets, supported by German investment plans. The US dollar weakened, and equities faced sell-offs at the beginning of the second quarter amid US tariff concerns and recession fears. Commodities like gold rallied as hedges against inflation and uncertainty. Central banks initially raised rates to combat inflation but paused as it eased, stabilising market sentiment. In general, interest rate curves steepened. By year-end, strong equity markets, commodity rallies, and stabilised growth demonstrated global economies' adaptability.

Risk management remained robust throughout the year, with severe stress limits for trading activities consistently below thresholds. Stress tests provided insights into the risk profile of non-trading portfolios, particularly with regard to the impact of widening mortgage bond spreads and yield curve shifts. Despite these risks, VaR utilisation remained low with average VaR for 2025 at DKK 23 million (average VaR for 2024: DKK 35 million), reflecting cautious positioning amidst summer staffing constraints and anticipated mortgage bond auctions. Financial markets demonstrated strength despite geopolitical and economic uncertainty, while effective risk management ensured stability across trading and non-trading portfolios. Consequently, trading income for 2025 was 9% above the average of the past five years, despite a low overall risk level.

Counterparty credit risk exposure declined, driven by FX effects and stronger Scandinavian currencies.

The Group's non-trading-related market risk covers primarily interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB), which derives from the Group's activities in providing core banking customers with conventional banking products and from its funding and liquidity management activities. The Group's IRRBB risk (economic value) measured as an increase of 100 bps in interest rates came to a loss of DKK 1,190 million at the end of 2025 (end-2024: a loss of DKK 536 million). The largest source of interest rate risk stems from non-maturing deposits, which are hedged by highly liquid fixed rate assets or swaps.

Non-financial risk

Throughout 2025, Danske Bank maintained a stable non-financial risk profile, with non-financial risk losses remaining within tolerance levels. Danske Bank actively manages non-financial risks in its daily operations and business activities by embedding robust practices and ensuring clear responsibilities across the three lines of defence. The non-financial risk management framework plays a key role in fostering a strong risk and compliance culture across the Group.

Danske Bank achieved a reduction in non-financial risk events across the Group throughout 2025. Total losses from operational risk events amounted to DKK 537 million in 2025 (2024: DKK 275 million). The majority of loss events were concentrated in two categories: operational risk and financial crime risk.

As the execution of the Forward '28 strategy continues, the Group maintains its focus on managing risks related to IT, security, third-party engagements, data, and artificial intelligence (AI). Ongoing initiatives are strengthening the Group's approach to information and communications technology (ICT) risks, third-party governance and business continuity, with a particular emphasis on implementing comprehensive frameworks to enhance resilience across all aspects of the organisation. AI-related risks are being integrated into existing risk management frameworks, with processes continuously adjusted to ensure effective oversight and risk mitigation throughout the AI lifecycle.

Programmes such as data management and the ongoing cloud migration continue to introduce new capabilities that support foundational security improvements. Likewise, the security programme at Danske Bank is adapting existing controls and implementing new ones to secure technologies including GenAI.

In the light of an evolving geopolitical environment and increasingly complex regulatory requirements across jurisdictions, Danske Bank continues to strengthen its operational resilience. Efforts within this area include enhanced mapping of critical operational components, such as processes, services, applications and third-party relationships, which underpins the continuous improvement of contingency planning. These initiatives reflect Danske Bank's commitment to maintaining resilient and secure operations in an ever-changing environment.

Risks in pension and insurance business

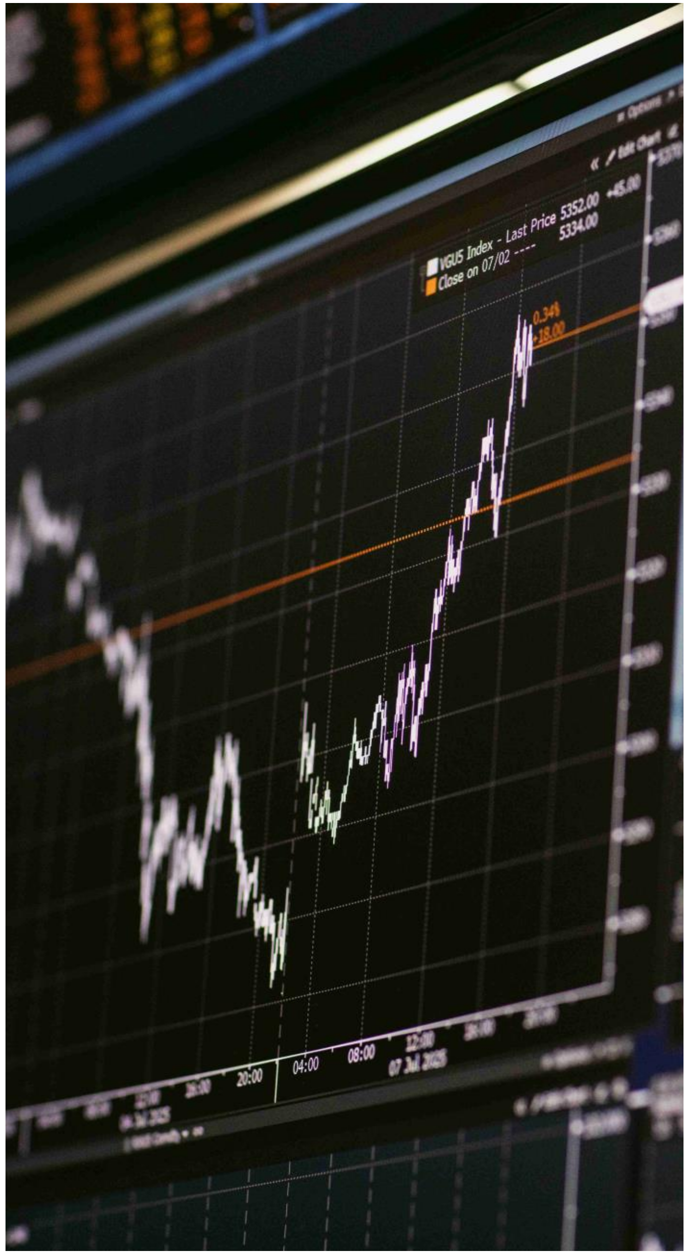
Over a period of several years, Danica has generated strong growth in premiums in the Danish market. The trend continued in 2025 and was partially driven by increasing sales through Danske Bank. In the third quarter of 2025, Danica called a subordinated loan of EUR 500 million, which lowered Danica's solvency ratio.

Danica's life insurance business consists of unit-linked products, with-profits products and other products with direct equity exposure.

In unit-linked products, which in 2025 accounted for about 75% of Danica's life insurance provisions, the market risk is primarily borne by customers. Danica's most significant financial risk is the market risk relating to its with-profits pension product, Danica Traditionel, which is a run-off portfolio closed for new business. To ensure that the return on customer funds matches the guaranteed benefits on policies with bonus entitlement, Danica monitors market risk on an ongoing basis. Danica performs daily monitoring of both the risk and the asset-liability management (ALM) limits set by its Board of Directors, including limits set for the solvency capital requirement. As part of the risk management activities, internal stress tests are performed to show the consequences for various ALM limits and the solvency position in the event of large fluctuations in financial markets, such as changes in interest rates.

The market risk related to other products with direct equity exposure is primarily associated with the investment results for Danica's health and accident products and a number of life insurance products with investment guarantees.

Furthermore, Danica is exposed to insurance risk. For example, an increase in longevity lengthens the period during which benefits are payable under certain pension plans. Similarly, an increase in lapse rates could result in lower business volume and a pressure on the overall profitability in Danica. Moreover, trends in mortality, sickness and recovery affect life insurance and disability benefits. Danica mitigates part of the risk related to longevity, lapse of policy and disability by entering reinsurance contracts. In addition, Danica is exposed to non-financial risk and ESG risk.



Capital and liquidity management

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. In previous years, derivatives were exclusively used to mitigate risks associated with wholesale funding activities. However, the application of derivatives has been successfully expanded to hedge non-maturity deposits, thus enhancing the Group's ability to dynamically manage overall liability risk in the banking book. A phased approach is adopted to gradually replace maturing bonds with derivatives as a hedging instrument. Both micro and macro derivatives are designated for hedge accounting in compliance with IAS 39.

The bond and derivative portfolios are designed to be counter-cyclical, aiming to stabilise net interest income and the economic value of equity. The hedges are structured so that only a portion matures at any given time, thus 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 are stated in notes G13 and G32.

Funding and liquidity
During 2025, the funding markets remained strong, showing good resilience in the face of increased global macroeconomic and geopolitical uncertainty. During 2025, the Group issued covered bonds of DKK 33.3 billion, preferred senior debt of DKK 19.7 billion, non-preferred senior debt of DKK 30.1 billion, tier 2 capital of DKK 4.8 billion and additional tier 1 capital of DKK 3.6 billion, thus bringing total long-term wholesale funding to DKK 91.5 billion.

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 DKK, NOK and SEK. The benchmark issues are expected to be supplemented by private placements of bonds.

From time to time, we will make issues 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 format depend on balance sheet growth and redemptions on the one hand and our capital targets on the other. Note G22 provides more information about bond issues in 2025.

Danske Bank's liquidity position remained robust. At the end of December 2025, our liquidity coverage ratio stood at 156% (31 December 2024: 167%), with an LCR reserve of DKK 556 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 560 billion), and our net stable funding ratio was 121%.

At the end of December 2025, the total nominal value of outstanding long-term funding, excluding bonds issued by Realkredit Danmark, was DKK 338 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 333 billion). Realkredit Danmark bond issues are excluded because mortgage lending in Denmark is based on the pass-through principle.

Capital ratios and requirements
At the end of December 2025, the Group's total capital ratio was 20.9% (31 December 2024: 22.4%), and its CET1 capital ratio was 17.3% (31 December 2024: 17.8%). The movement in the capital ratios was driven primarily by an increase in the statutory deduction for Danica and the fully phased-in impact of IFRS 9. The total capital ratio was further affected by net redemptions of additional tier 1 and tier 2 capital.

On 4 December 2025, the Danish parliament passed an amendment to Denmark's implementation of the EU Conglomerate Directive. The new rules are applicable from 1 January 2026 and will result in an increase in the Group's total capital ratio of around 30 bps and an increase in the CET 1 capital ratio of around 35 bps. See the 'New regulation' section for additional information.

During 2025, the total REA increased DKK 7 billion, mainly due to an increase in the REA for operational risk, which was partially offset by decreases in the REAs for credit risk, counterparty credit risk and market 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 1 and an individual capital add-on under Pillar 2.

At the end of December 2025, the Group's solvency need ratio was 11.4%, up 0.2 percentage points from the level at end-2024.

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

Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities
The Danish FSA sets the minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL) at two times the solvency need plus one time the SIFI buffer, one time the capital conservation buffer and one time the systemic risk buffer. 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 was set at 29.5% of the total REA adjusted for Realkredit Danmark.

At the end of December 2025, the point-in-time requirement, including the CBR, was equivalent to DKK 251 billion, or 37.2% 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 284 billion, or a buffer of DKK 33 billion to the requirement. In addition, an MREL of 6% of the leverage ratio exposure (LRE) is in place. The LRE-based requirement equalled 23.5% of the total REA adjusted for Realkredit Danmark.

Capital ratios and requirements

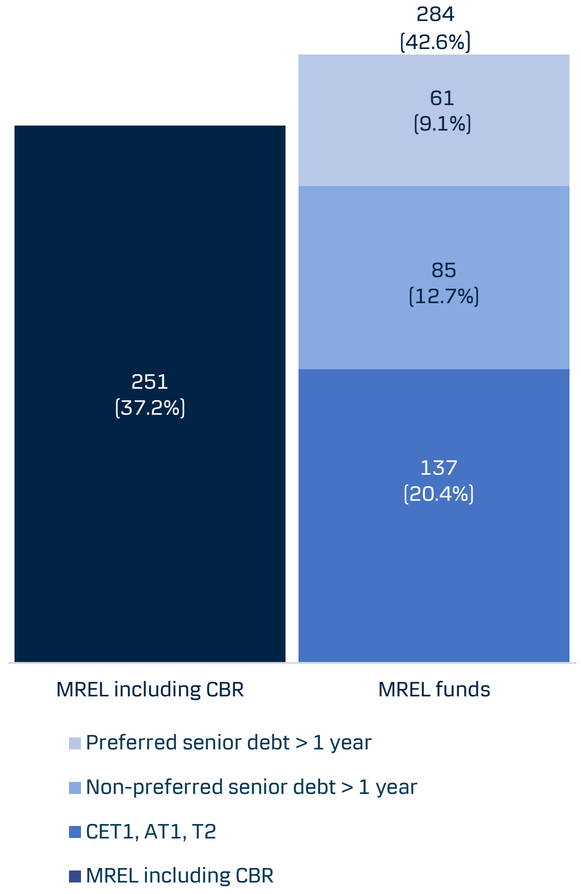
(% of the total REA)	31 December 2025
Capital ratios	
CET1 capital ratio	17.3
Total capital ratio	20.9
Total capital ratio, incl. conglomerate*	21.2
Capital requirements (incl. buffers)	
CET1 requirement	14.8
- portion from countercyclical buffer	2.1
- portion from capital conservation buffer	2.5
- portion from systemic risk buffer	0.7
- portion from SIFI buffer	3.0
Solvency need ratio	11.4
Total capital requirement**	**19.6**
Buffer to requirement	
CET1 capital	2.5
Total capital	1.2
Total capital, incl. conglomerate*	1.6

* On 4 December 2025, the Danish parliament passed an amendment to Denmark's implementation of the EU Conglomerate Directive. The new rules are applicable from 1 January 2026 and result in an, all else equal, increase in the CET1 capital ratio of around 35 bps.

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

MREL requirement and eligible funds (31 December 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 December 2025, the Group's leverage ratio was 4.4%.

Capital targets and capital distribution

The CET1 capital ratio target is kept at above 16% and ensures a sufficiently prudent buffer to the capital requirement.

The Board of Directors will continue to review the capital target in view of 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 the approval of the Board of Directors.

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

At 31 December 2025, Danske Bank had bought back around 18 million shares for a total purchase amount of DKK 4.5 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 was carried out and registered at 24 April 2025.

Distribution of net profit for 2025

On the basis of our strong financial performance in 2025 and our strong capital position at the end of the year, the Board of Directors is planning a capital distribution equal to 100% of the Group's net profit for 2025, with 60% attributable to ordinary dividend and 40% attributable to extraordinary distribution.

The proposed dividend payment for 2025 amounts to DKK 22.72 per share. This includes an ordinary dividend of DKK 16.94 per share, representing 60% of the Group's net profit for the year, and an extraordinary dividend of DKK 5.78 per share, equivalent to 20% of the net profit. The remaining 20% of the net profit will be distributed through a DKK 4.5 billion share buy-back programme, which has been approved by the Danish FSA and is set to commence on 9 February 2026. The dividend proposal of DKK 22.72 per share is subject to approval at the annual general meeting.

We have deducted 100% of 2025 net profit in the capital statement at December 2025, which is in alignment with the proposed distribution. This results in a CET1 capital ratio of 17.3%, while a deduction of only the usual 60% for ordinary dividend would result in a CET1 capital ratio of 18.4%.

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 December 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 4, 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 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 affect 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 to Danish subsidiaries of Danish groups, and Realkredit Danmark will therefore not be subject to the floor at the solo level from 1 January 2026. Furthermore, Danish legislators have also implemented the transitional arrangement for exposures secured on residential real estate property with regard to the output floor, which the Group applied from the end of the fourth quarter of 2025.

With a view to further alignment with the EU Conglomerate Directive, a legislative proposal was adopted by the Danish parliament in December 2025. The amended legislation took effect on 1 January 2026 and implies that the Danish implementation of the Conglomerate Directive is now aligned with the EU standard.

On 7 October 2025, it was announced that the Danish Systemic Risk Council had recommended maintaining the 7% systemic risk buffer (SyRB) for exposures to commercial real estate in Denmark while also recommending an increase in the LTV band exempted from the scope of the Danish SyRB. The Danish government's decision on the new recommendation is pending.

Credit ratings

The credit rating agencies did not change their ratings of Danske Bank in 2025.

On 9 April 2025, Moody's assigned its 'Aaa' rating to the covered bonds issued by Danske Hypotek AB.

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.

On 28 November 2025, S&P withdrew its 'A/Stable' rating of Danica at Danske Bank's request, following the early redemption of Danica's only outstanding bond.

Covered bonds issued by Realkredit Danmark A/S, capital centres S and T, are rated 'AAA/Stable' by S&P and 'AAA/Stable' by Scope, and covered bonds issued by Realkredit Danmark A/S, General capital centre, are rated 'AAA/Stable' by S&P. Covered bonds issued by Danske Bank A/S, cover pools C and D, are rated 'AAA/Stable' by S&P and 'AAA/Stable' by Scope, and covered bonds issued by Danske Bank A/S cover pool I, are rated 'AAA/Stable' by S&P. Covered bonds issued by Danske Hypotek AB are rated 'Aaa' by Moody's and 'AAA' by Nordic Credit Rating. Covered bonds issued by Danske Mortgage Bank Plc are rated 'Aaa' by Moody's and 'AAA/Stable' by Scope.

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 2025.

Credit ratings

31 December 2025

Danske Bank Group	**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

ESG ratings

31 December 2025

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

Investor Relations

Danske Bank operates in an attractive, resilient and innovative region. As one of the Nordic leaders, Danske Bank has a diversified business composition with a strong financial position and sound risk profile. Building on this position, the successful execution of our strategy, operational efficiency and profitable growth have enabled us to generate solid amounts of capital and return the capital to our shareholders, which we also intend to do in 2026 for the financial year 2025.

Our broad investor base consists of Nordic and global institutional investors, many private individuals and pension funds. All our investors expect us to deliver a competitive and sustainable return on the capital they have invested in Danske Bank.

Investor Relations supports Danske Bank in meeting the expectations of our investor and shareholder base by supporting the Danske Bank investment case. In 2025, we engaged with a wide range of stakeholders, facilitating various investor events and engaging with both equity and debt investors across the Nordic countries, mainland Europe, the UK, the US and Asia. For engagement with our many private individual investors, we have benefited from utilising digital platforms to efficiently facilitate a dialogue with as many individual investors as possible.

During our engagement with investors through 2025, they often expressed interest in several key areas: the macroeconomic environment in Denmark and the other Nordic countries, the sustainability of our core income lines and the continued delivery on our strategic ambitions, particularly regarding business growth and capital distribution to shareholders.

Delivering on capital distribution

2025 was another solid year in terms of Danske Bank's financial performance as we again delivered on our financial targets.

In 2023, when we presented our Forward '28 strategy, we announced the resumption of capital distribution. The total distribution for 2023 was thus 85% of net profit, and for 2024, the full net profit was distributed, with 60% as ordinary dividend and 40% as an extraordinary distribution. For 2025, we propose to continue our commitment to capital distribution, with a proposed total payout of 100% of net profit.

Forward '28 and the road ahead

Continuing to deliver for our shareholders remains core to Danske Bank's strategy. In June 2023, as part of our strategy, we announced a set of ambitious financial targets for 2026. These include an ROE of 13%, a cost/income ratio around 45% and a CET1 capital ratio above 16%.

Update on financial targets

Given that our current financial targets run until 2026, we will provide updated financial targets for 2028 when we publish the interim report for the first quarter of 2026.

Danske Bank shares

(DKK)	2025	2024*	2023*	2022	2021
Share capital (millions)	8,350	8,622	8,622	8,622	8,622
Share price (end of year)	318.6	203.7	180.4	137.3	113.0
Total market capitalisation (billions) (end of year)	259.7	169.8	155.1	118.0	96.0
Net profit for the period (billions)	23.0	23.6	20.8	-4.6	13.0
Dividend per share**	22.72	28.70	14.50	-	2.00
Share buybacks (millions) (end of year)	4,803	5,246	-	-	-
Book value per share	222.3	209.4	204.4	186.7	198.5
Price/book value per share	1.43	0.97	0.88	0.74	0.57

* Comparative information has been restated as described in note G2(b).
** Dividend for 2025 of a total of DKK 22.72 per share consists of a proposed ordinary dividend of DKK 16.94 per share and a proposed extraordinary dividend of DKK 5.78 per share.

Growth in focus segments

- Leading wholesale and business bank in the Nordics
- Leading retail bank in Denmark and Finland
- Grow share of wallet and market share with most attractive segments

Disciplined capital return and cost

- Capital allocation towards most profitable areas that meet our hurdle rates
- Drive productivity and cost takeouts
- Normalise FCRP and remediation cost

Strong capital generation and low risk

- Strong capital generation with ability to distribute consistently over time
- Maintain low and stable risk levels through the cycle

Danske Bank shares

Danske Bank's share price increased from DKK 203.7 on 30 December 2024 to DKK 318.6 on 30 December 2025, reflecting an increase of 57% through 2025. Danske Bank's market cap thus increased to DKK 259.7 billion.

In comparison, the Danish OMXC25 Copenhagen Index decreased 14%, while the Europe 600 Banks Index increased 68%.

Danske Bank now has an index weighting of the OMX Copenhagen 25 CAP Index of 7%, up from 4% in 2024.

The average daily trading volume of Danske Bank shares was around 267 million during 2025. The Danske Bank share was the fifth most actively traded share on Nasdaq Copenhagen during 2025.

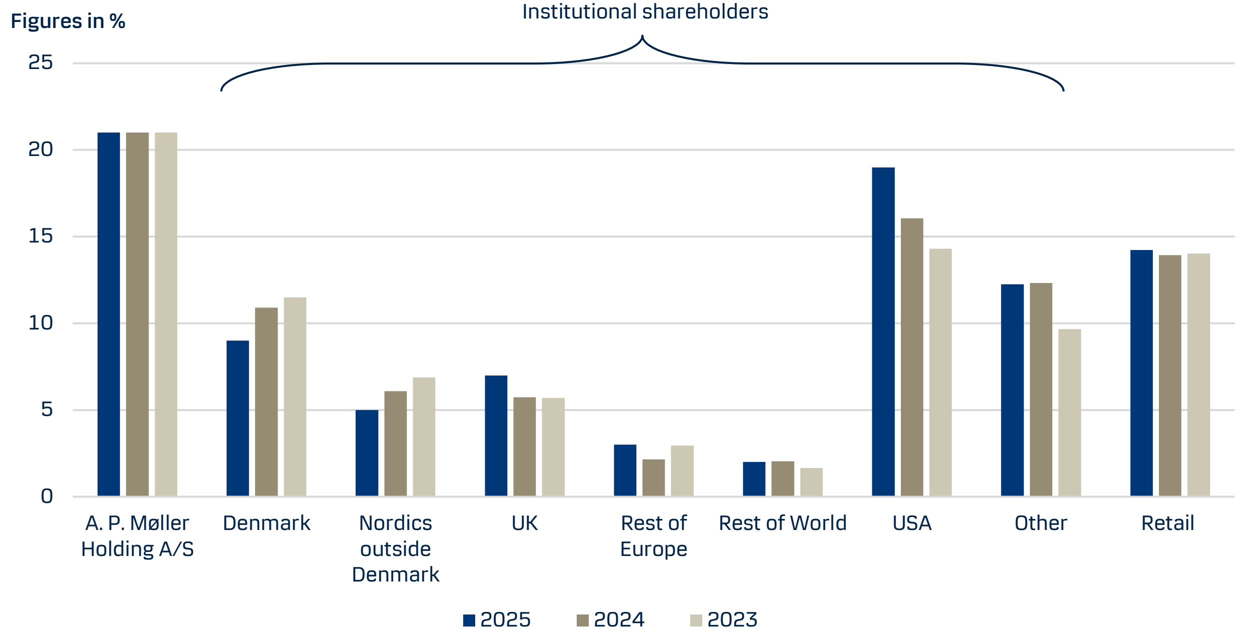
Danske Bank is covered by 25 sell-side analysts, who regularly publish research reports and sector reports. Sell-side analysts' expectations and buy recommendations for Danske Bank shares remained supportive with 17 buy recommendations by the end of 2025. The average expected price target for Danske Bank's shares ended 2025 at DKK 312, which was an increase of around 28% since the start of 2025.

Our shareholders

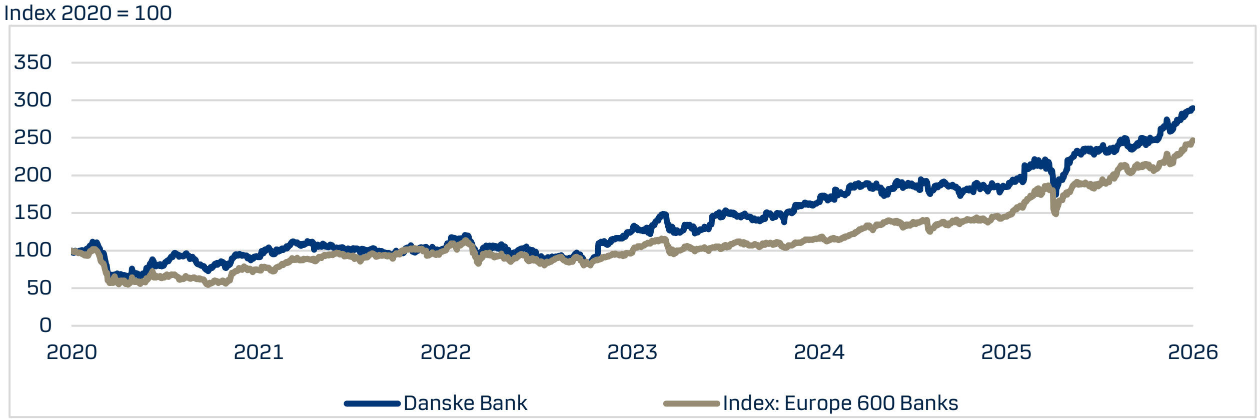
At the end of 2025, Danske Bank had about 250,000 shareholders. The 10 largest shareholders together owned about 40% of the share capital, with around 15% of the share capital being owned by retail investors. During 2025, the geographical diversification of our shareholder base increased, and we have generally seen more interest from the global investor community since the settlement of the Estonia case with the US and Danish authorities. Especially US-based investors bought into the investment case during 2025, while pension funds in Denmark have become a smaller part of the investor base.

According to the Danish Companies Act, shareholders must notify the company if the voting rights of their shares represent 5% or more of the voting rights of the company's share capital or if the nominal value of their shares represents 5% or more of the share capital. Shareholders must also disclose changes in shareholdings if they exceed or fall below specified percentage thresholds. One shareholder has notified Danske Bank of holding 5% or more of the share capital: The A.P. Møller Holding Group holds about 21% of the share capital.

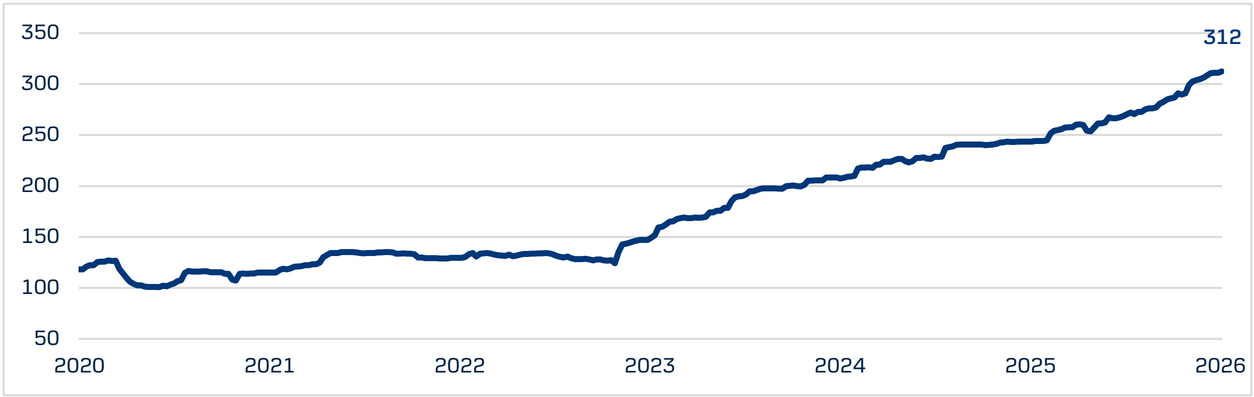
Danske Bank shareholders



Index - development in Danske Bank share price over 5-year period



12-month target price (analyst avg.) in DKK



Organisation and management

General meeting

The general meeting is Danske Bank's highest decision-making authority.

In 2025, the annual general meeting was held on 20 March.

Danske Bank's Articles of Association are available at danskebank.com/about-us/corporate-governance and contain information about the notice convening the general meeting, the shareholders' admission and voting rights as well as the shareholders' right to submit proposals and have specified business transacted at the meeting.

All shareholders have voting rights according to the number of shares held at the date of registration, and each share of nominally DKK 10 carries one vote at the general meeting. No share has any special rights attached to it.

Only the general meeting can amend Danske Bank's Articles of Association. Any amendment requires not less than a two-thirds majority of the votes cast and not less than two-thirds of the share capital represented at the general meeting.

Board of Directors

In the period following the annual general meeting on 20 March 2025 and until year-end, the Board of Directors consisted of thirteen members: nine elected by the general meeting and four elected by and among the employees.

As announced in the notice to convene the annual general meeting 2025, Lars-Erik Brenøe would step down from the Board of Directors during 2025, which he did with effect from 31 December 2025. Consequently, as of 1 January 2026, the Board of Directors consists of twelve members.

Board members elected by the general meeting stand for election each year. The shareholder-elected members of the Board of Directors were re-elected at the annual general meeting in 2025, except for Raija-Leena Hankonen-Nybom, who did not seek re-election. Two new members, Rafael Salinas and Marianne Sørensen, were elected to the Board of Directors.

As prescribed by Danish law, members elected by and among the employees serve on the Board of Directors for a four-year term, with the next election to be held prior to the annual general meeting in 2026.

The Nomination Committee operates as a preparatory committee for the Board of Directors with respect to the nomination and appointment of candidates to the Board of Directors and the Executive Leadership Team of Danske Bank. Board candidates are nominated by the Board of Directors or the shareholders and are elected by the general meeting.

The Management and directorships section in this report provides information about the individual members of the Board of Directors, including their directorships. Note G35 provides information on the number of Danske Bank shares held by the members of the Board of Directors, and note G34 provides information on the remuneration of the Board of Directors.

Work of the Board of Directors in 2025

In 2025, the Board of Directors held 19 meetings, of which 3 were extraordinary meetings. As to committee meetings (ordinary and extraordinary), the Audit Committee held 5 meetings, of which none were extraordinary meetings, the Risk Committee held 13 meetings, of which 5 were extraordinary meetings, the Conduct & Compliance Committee held 5 meetings, of which 1 was an extraordinary meeting, the Nomination Committee held 7 meetings, of which 2 were extraordinary meetings, and the Remuneration Committee held 7 meetings, of which 3 were extraordinary meetings.

The members' participation in Board and Committee meetings in 2025 is illustrated below.

As of 31 December 2025, the Conduct & Compliance Committee was discontinued.

The Board of Directors evaluates its performance annually, and the evaluation process is led by the Nomination Committee. In 2025, the main focus points of the Board of Directors' evaluation were composition and dynamics, strategic and operational oversight, people and succession as well as overall performance and priorities. As part of the overall evaluation, separate evaluations were conducted pertaining to each Board committee and the Chairman of the Board of Directors. Moreover, an upward review of the Board of Directors by the Executive Leadership Team was conducted.

To ensure the objectivity and quality of the evaluation, an external adviser facilitated the evaluation, which consisted of questionnaires and interviews completed by all members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Leadership Team.

The outcome of the evaluation was discussed by the Nomination Committee and subsequently presented to and discussed by the Board of Directors. The evaluation concluded that the Board of Directors continues to perform effectively, with the appropriate competencies in place. The collaboration between the Board of Directors, its committees and the Executive Leadership Team is well-established, and both the structure of the Board of Directors' work and the quality of materials provided are regarded as being of a high standard.

		Committees				
	Board	Audit	Conduct & Compliance*	Nomination	Remuneration	Risk
Martin Blessing**	19/19			7/7	7/7	10/13
Martin Nørkjær Larsen***	19/19	1/1		7/7		
Lars-Erik Brenøe****	19/19		5/5		1/1	
Jacob Dahl	19/19				7/7	13/13
Raija-Leena Hankonen*****	2/3	1/1				
Allan Polack	19/19	5/5	5/5			
Helle Valentin	18/19			7/7		
Bente Bang	18/19				7/7	
Kirsten Ebbe Brich	19/19		5/5			
Aleksandras Cicasovas	19/19					
Louise Aggerstrøm Hansen	19/19					13/13
Lieve Mostrey	18/19		5/5			13/13
Rafael Salinas******	16/16	4/4				9/9
Marianne Sørensen*******	16/16	4/4			6/6	

* The Conduct & Compliance Committee was discontinued with effect from 31 December 2025.
** Martin Blessing stepped down from the Risk Committee in March 2025.
*** Martin Nørkjær Larsen stepped down from the Audit Committee in March 2025.
**** Lars-Erik Brenøe stepped down from the Remuneration Committee in March 2025 and stepped down from the Board of Directors on 31 December 2025.
***** Raija-Leena Hankonen-Nybom stepped down from the Board of Directors in March 2025.
****** Rafael Salinas joined the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee and the Risk Committee in March 2025.
******* Marianne Sørensen joined the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee and the Remuneration Committee in March 2025.

The Board of Directors has agreed on specific actions that they will work on in 2026 with the aim of addressing identified development areas. The actions centre around, for instance, execution on the Forward '28 strategy, emerging technologies as well as people and succession.

The Board of Directors' collective competencies and experience are the sum of the individual board members' competencies and experience as the Board of Directors operates as a collegial body. The composition of the Board of Directors aims at ensuring that the members collectively possess the required competencies as described in the Competency profile of the Board of Directors, which is available at www.danskebank.com. The Management and directorships section in this report provides information on the competencies of the individual Board members.

On 1 March 2025, Cecile Hillary took up the position as new Chief Financial Officer and joined Danske Bank's Executive Leadership Team, taking over from Stephan Engels.

Danske Bank also has a Commercial Leadership Team, which consists of 11 experienced leaders who undertake important commercial roles in the Danske Bank Group. The Commercial Leadership Team is responsible for ensuring strong cooperation across the Group and focuses on developing Danske Bank's customer offerings. The team is the key driver behind the Group's Forward '28 strategy.

Executive Leadership Team

Team members	Title
Carsten Rasch Egeriis	Chief Executive Officer
Magnus Agustsson	Chief Risk Officer
Joachim Alpen	Head of Large Corporates & Institutions
Christian Bornfeld	Head of Personal Customers and Financial Crime Risk & Prevention
Karsten Breum	Chief People Officer
Cecile Hillary	Chief Financial Officer
Johanna Norberg	Head of Business Customers
Dorthe Tolborg	Chief Compliance Officer
Frans Woelders	Chief Operating Officer

Commercial Leadership team

Team members	Title
Anne Buchardt	Head of Private Banking & Investments
Atilla Olesen	Head of Investment Banking
Carolina Crevatin Martin	Head of Markets
Christin Tuxen	Head of Direct Banking, Business Customers
Claus Harder	Head of Group Strategic Steering
Jakob Bøss	Head of Group Positioning & Sustainability
Lars Alstrup	Head of Advisory Banking, Business Customers
Linda Olsen	Head of Technology & Services, Personal & Business Customers
Mark Wraa-Hansen	Head of Personal Banking Denmark
Michel van Drie	Head of Technology & Services, Large Corporates & Institutions
Paul Gregory	Head of Corporate & Institutional Banking

Corporate governance recommendations

The corporate governance recommendations issued by the Danish Committee on Corporate Governance are available at www.corporategovernance.dk. The recommendations are best practice guidelines for the governance of companies with shares admitted for trading on a regulated market in Denmark, including Nasdaq Copenhagen A/S. If a company fails to comply with a recommendation, it must explain why it has chosen a different approach. Danske Bank complies with all recommendations.

The statutory corporate governance report issued in accordance with section 154 of the Danish FSA's Executive Order on Financial Reports for Credit Institutions and Investment Companies, etc. and the Nasdaq Nordic Main Market Rulebook for Issuers of Shares is available at danskebank.com/about-us/corporate-governance.

The Danish Bankers Association, which is part of Finance Denmark, has issued a Corporate Governance Code, which Danske Bank must comply with or explain why it does not comply. Danske Bank complies with all recommendations set out in the Code.

Data ethics

At Danske Bank, data ethics principles are implemented into existing Group-wide policies to ensure that the Group's four data ethics principles are integrated as closely as possible with relevant processes and procedures. This approach strengthens consistency with our overall risk, compliance and sustainability frameworks.

Danske Bank operates with four data ethics principles that guide how we manage and use data across the Group and in our business relations:

- **Avoid harm** – we keep data secure and prevent actions that could cause harm to individuals, customers, employees, society or the environment.
- **Be fair** – we use data in a way that ensures fair, equal and unbiased treatment, supporting lawful and ethical outcomes and avoiding discrimination.
- **Enable autonomy** – we respect the ability of individuals to make informed choices about their data and support their rights to the extent legally possible.
- **Be transparent** – we are clear, open and understandable about how data is collected, used, stored and shared, to maintain trust.

We continue to work actively with the principles by guiding policy owners and ensuring that relevant areas integrate data ethics considerations and the relevant data ethics principles into their own frameworks.

Developments in 2024

In 2024, Danske Bank implemented an overall framework for data ethics and created a central site to coordinate data ethics-related activities across the Group. We assessed whether our current data ethics principles should be updated to reflect an evolving regulatory landscape and to support our growing ambitions within data and AI, ensuring that these are pursued in a data ethical manner.

Progress in 2025

In 2025, Danske Bank continued to embed the data ethics principles in existing Group-wide policies and instructions. A Data Ethics Officer role was established to oversee the internal data ethics site, manage potential escalations and promote awareness across the Group. Key Group policies were selected to include statements on data ethics on the central site, ensuring that considerations are applied in areas such as model development (including AI models), personal data protection and fair treatment of customers.

Follow-up activities were carried out for initiatives described in Annual Report 2024, including strengthening awareness and increasing communication about data ethics across the Group. While the EU AI Act is not part of the data ethics framework, implementation efforts led by Danske Bank's GenAI team remain aligned with the data ethics principles.

Outlook for 2026

In 2026, Danske Bank will continue to strengthen its data ethics approach to data and AI. This includes publishing more policies on the site, maintaining alignment with regulatory requirements and deepening the integration with the Group's Responsible AI initiatives. The central data ethics site will introduce new training videos and awareness campaigns. We will also assess whether updates to the data ethics principles or existing policies are needed to reflect ongoing developments within responsible data and AI practices as well as regulatory demands within data ethics.

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 4 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 shareholders' equity (% p.a.)	Net profit as disclosed in the financial highlights divided by the average of the quarterly average shareholders' 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 4,412 million (2024: an increase of DKK 73 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 1.28% (2024: 1.33%) due to the daily average of the sum of loans and deposits being DKK 49.6 billion lower (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 and impairment charges on goodwill 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 294 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 19.7 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 1,022.3 billion (2024: DKK 921.9 billion), Loans at fair value of DKK 740.1 billion (2024: DKK 755.2 billion), and guarantees of DKK 99.7 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.

Sustainability Statement

Sustainability – powering progress and purpose

Sustainability is one of the four pillars of Danske Bank's Forward '28 commercial strategy. As Denmark's largest bank and a leading Nordic financial institution, we recognise our responsibility and capability to drive meaningful changes across environmental, social and economic dimensions as societies transition to more resource-efficient economies.

Our approach focuses on three priorities: supporting customers in achieving their sustainability goals, ensuring the resilience of our own business and managing our broader societal impact. These priorities are anchored in three agendas – climate change, nature and biodiversity, and human rights and social impact – with clear targets and ambitions for each.

The CSRD and associated ESRS standards provides a common framework for reporting on these priorities, how we manage them and our performance on key metrics. Despite evolving market and regulatory dynamics, our commitment remains firm: to lead in enabling individuals, businesses and Nordic societies to build a sustainable future.

Contents

Sustainability Statement

General information

Basis for preparation

The Sustainability Statement of the Danske Bank Group ('the Group'/'Danske Bank'/'we'/'our') has been prepared in accordance with the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), as transposed into Danish legislation via the Danish Executive Order no. 658 dated 23 May 2025 on Financial Reports for Credit Institutions and Investment Companies, etc., the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRSs) issued by the European Commission and the disclosure requirements related to Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy as updated by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2026/73 amending the Delegated Regulations (EU) 2021/2178, (EU) 2021/2139 and (EU) 2023/2486.

The Sustainability Statement for 2025 covers the period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.

The Danske Bank Group's double materiality assessment has been performed using data available at the time of the assessment. Over the coming years, we expect to see improvements in data quality, coverage and availability, driven by increased reporting and disclosure obligations. As such, we intend to enhance information used in our assessment to drive better visibility and rating of IROs across the Group's activities, including upstream and downstream activities.

Performance metrics that measure the Group's impacts, risks and opportunities have been prepared on the basis of data available at the time of reporting.

Emissions from our own operations constitute an insignificant part of the total emissions in the Group's value chain (less than 0.5%). Emissions from own operations are therefore assessed as immaterial in the context of the Group's double materiality assessment. However, because we consider it important, albeit immaterial, we are actively working to reduce emissions from our own operations. Our progress in this area is reported in the Group's Climate Progress Report 2025.

No classified or sensitive information corresponding to intellectual property, know-how or innovation results has been omitted from the Sustainability Statement. Furthermore, we have not used the option to omit disclosure of impending developments or matters in course of negotiation.

Scope of consolidation

The Sustainability Statement has been prepared on a consolidated basis in accordance with the consolidation principles applied in preparing the Danske Bank Group's financial statements. The consolidation scope includes the parent company, Danske Bank A/S, and all subsidiaries controlled by Danske Bank A/S. For disclosures related to E1-6 and SBM 3 in E4, operational control is also considered when determining the consolidation scope.

All material ESRS topics are reported at a Danske Bank Group level, with the following exceptions:

ESRS E1 Climate change includes assessment of the Group's lending and investment portfolios, with some exceptions, as outlined in disclosures of ESRS E1 Climate change.

ESRS E4 Biodiversity and Ecosystems includes assessment of the Group's lending and investment portfolios in the business units Large Corporates & Institutions and Business Customers but excludes leasing activities and Northern Ireland.

Significant estimates and assumptions

In some cases, the preparation of metrics and quantitative data requires the use of estimates and assumptions.

We disclose metrics that incorporate value chain information, which includes both data sources directly from customers or investee companies and estimated data derived indirectly through third-party data providers or sector-average values. The information from third-party data providers may be estimated using estimation factors, and this may significantly affect the reported information. The Group cannot influence estimates or assumptions made by a third-party data provider.

The most significant estimates and assumptions are those related to our presentation of the Danske Bank Group's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, which are subject to a high level of measurement uncertainty due to the limitations in methodologies and data, including the reliance on third-party data. We disclose emissions related to customers' scope 3 emissions only if data has a PCAF data quality score of 1 or 2, i.e. emission data has been reported by the customers themselves and not estimated by third-party vendor.

Climate-related targets, actions and initiatives require forward-looking parameters and long-term horizons. Our forward-looking statements reflect our current view of future events and are based on expectations, projections and estimations. These involve significant uncertainty and risk, due to factors such as evolving science, developing methodologies, standards variation, future market conditions and technological developments (which vary across industries), as well as due to challenges in data availability, accuracy and changes in regulation. These assessments will need to evolve and should not be seen as reliable indicators of future performance.

We expect improvements in data quality, coverage and availability in the coming years, driven by reporting and disclosure obligations. New guidance, industry standards and scientific research are anticipated, and Danske Bank reserves the right to periodically review and update targets, methodologies and approaches and to restate baselines as necessary.

The presentation of EU Taxonomy reporting is subject to uncertainty due to data quality and the use of third-party data. See the 'Reporting principles' section of this Sustainability Statement for a description of limitations in data and data quality for EU Taxonomy reporting.

Figures in the Sustainability Statement are stated in the relevant unit of measurement, for example in Danish kroner and whole millions or kilotonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent ($ktCO_2e$). As a result, rounding discrepancies may occur because totals have been rounded off and the underlying decimals are not presented in the Sustainability Statement.

Time horizons

We assess material Group impacts, risk and opportunities over the short, medium and long term. The short term refers to the reporting period of the financial statements. Due to the progressive nature of sustainability-related matters, these topics require more forward-looking reporting, whereas financial information is limited to the annual reporting period. For forward-looking information on the Group's material impacts, risks and opportunities covered in this Sustainability Statement, the following time horizon definitions apply:

- 1 year is defined as 'short term'
- Between 1 and 5 years is defined as 'medium term'
- More than 5 years is defined as 'long term'

The time horizons therefore do not deviate from the general guiding principles in ESRS 1.

Disclosures incorporated by reference

Certain datapoints related to disclosure requirements covered in the Danske Bank Group's financial statements are incorporated by reference (see the 'incorporated by reference' table in the appendix section). The datapoints are covered by the statutory audit and thereby constitute part of the Sustainability Statement.

Changes in presentation of sustainability information

In the Environment section, baseline and target values, as well as comparative information for 2024 related to GHG emissions in the agriculture, commercial real estate, and personal mortgage sectors, have been updated. The climate-related 2030 target for the personal mortgage portfolio has been recalculated to 62% in 2025 (2024: 55%) following the inclusion of the portfolio in Northern Ireland and the divestment of our Personal Customers Norway portfolio.

Following the update to the Delegated Act on Taxonomy (EU) 2026/73 in July 2025 and the changes to the reporting templates, the Taxonomy metrics have been revised and are now reported differently than for to 2024. To ensure comparability, estimated metrics for 2024 have been included.

In the Social section, the gender composition for the 'other management' segment in 2024 has been restated. The entity-specific metric for mortgage lending, age distribution, now covers the entire Group instead of only Realkredit Danmark in 2024.

Additionally, the entity-specific disclosure on forbearance has been expanded to include the business unit Personal Customers. In 2024, this disclosure was limited to Personal Customers Denmark.

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 amendments are referred to as the Omnibus I package. These include amendments to the application date of the CSRD, also known as the 'stop-the-clock' directive, The 'stop-the-clock' directive has been transposed into Danish, Swedish and Finnish legislation effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2025 and an amendment to the scope of application and certain reporting obligations of the CSRD. This second proposal, referred to as the 'scoping' proposal, has been approved by the EU but must still complete the final procedural steps required by EU legislators.

Our life insurance and pension company, Danica, applies the subsidiary exemption for standalone sustainability reporting under the CSRD.

The 'stop-the-clock' directive postpones by two years the individual 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 their own 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.

Use of expanded phase-in option
We have applied the expanded phase-in option outlined in the 'quick-fix' delegated act effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2025. The delegated act allows wave-one companies to postpone the implementation of ESRS requirements that had a one-year phase-in, i.e. the first reporting was due for the financial year ending (FYE) 2025, for which the 'quick fix' means that this phase in has been extended until first reporting the financial year ending 2027. The phase-in options are detailed in ESRS 2, Appendix C: List of Phased-in Disclosure Requirements.

Strategy

Business model and value chain

Danske Bank is a Nordic bank with bridges to the rest of the world, offering customers a wide range of services in the fields of banking, mortgage finance, insurance, pension, real-estate brokerage, asset management, and trading in fixed income products, foreign exchange and equities.

Our commercial activities are organised into five business units: Personal Customers, Business Customers, Large Corporates & Institutions (LC&I), Danica and Northern Ireland. Besides the commercial business units, the Danske Bank Group's reportable segments include Group Functions, which includes the Group's support functions (such as HR and Finance functions).

The value chain for the Group for ESRS reporting covers the own operations, upstream and downstream activities of the parent company Danske Bank A/S, its subsidiary entities and its associates – the same method of consolidation as for financial reporting. Our value chain is defined as the full range of activities, resources and relationships related to the undertaking's business model and the external environment in which it operates.

The Danske Bank Group causes, or may cause, an impact on the environment and society through its own operations. Because we have control over the cause of such impacts, these may be remediated through our internal processes.

Own operations relate to resources (e.g. employees, data, IT etc.) and activities performed by the Danske Bank Group.

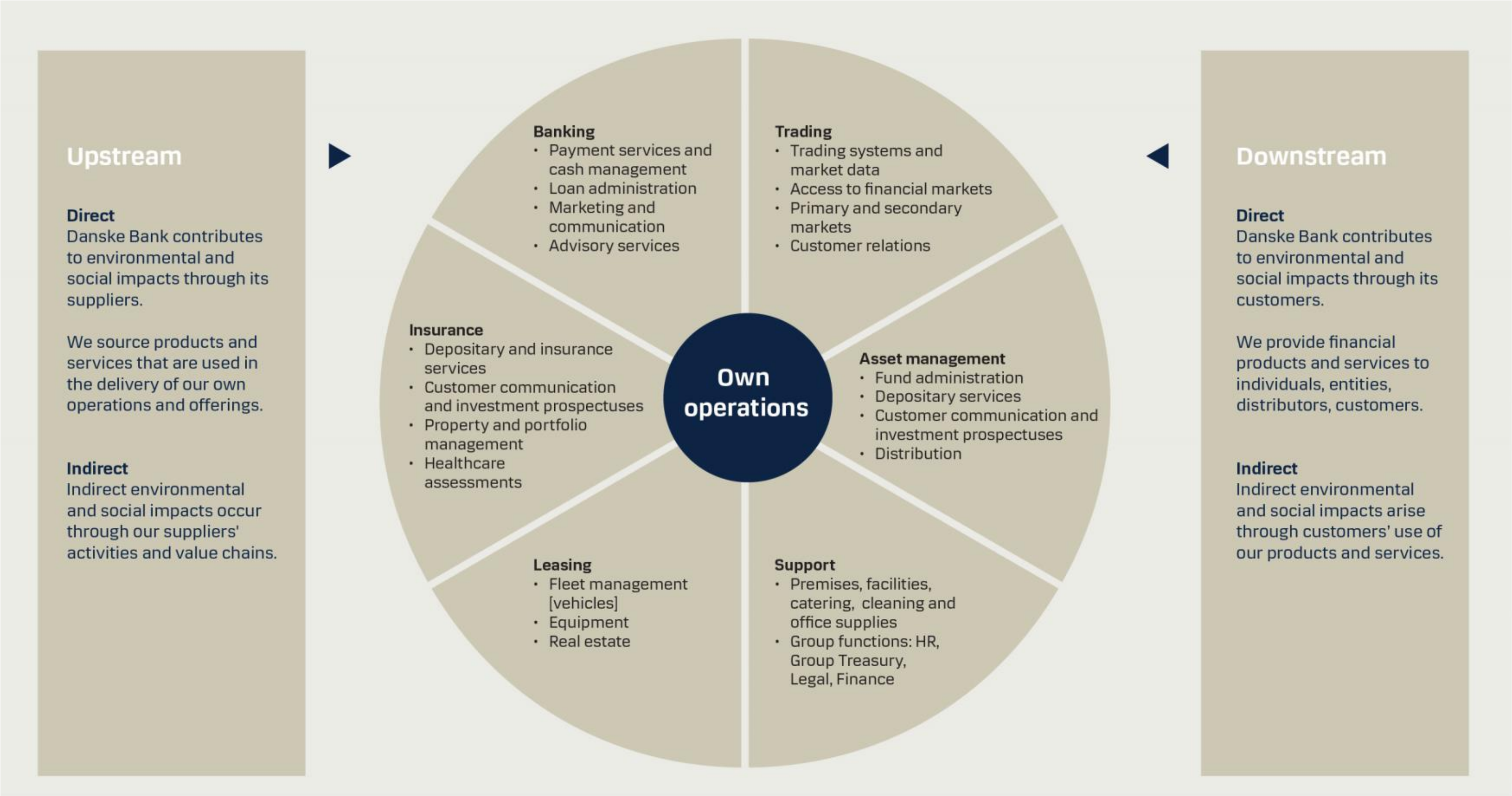
In the upstream or downstream value chain, Danske Bank may contribute to an impact if the activities somehow cause, facilitate or incentivise the impact. However, we do not control the cause of this impact.

Our upstream value chain includes providers of products or services to Danske Bank via indirect and direct business relations.

Key providers of products and services include financial market participants, providers of financial instruments, IT system providers, property managers, healthcare providers (Danica) and providers of electricity and water for office use. As a financial institution, Danske Bank receives funding in the form of customer deposits and investors buying financial instruments.

Our downstream value chain includes customers receiving products or services from the Danske Bank Group, for example customers receiving loans, companies receiving funding by issuance of debt or equity, customers receiving interest on deposits, investee companies or customers using leased assets.

The Danske Bank Group's value chain



Sustainability-related strategic initiatives
Sustainability is integrated into core operating procedures of Danske Bank. This is both a regulatory requirement and an expression of Danske Bank's strategic priorities and initiatives. Governance-related sustainability topics are integral to the onboarding of new customers and the ongoing due diligence monitoring of customers. 'Know your customers' compliance regulation, which requires all financial institutions to know who their customers are, applies to all customers and counterparties across all of our business activities. Likewise, the monitoring of transactions and screening for sanctions breaches are also Group-wide requirements.

Sustainability is an integral part of our lending processes. Environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks are assessed as part of lending activities, both at an individual level, through an ESG risk assessment performed by relationship managers, as well as at portfolio level based on sector risk reviews and risk appetite. A digital system assists relationship managers in identifying each customer's ESG risk level. Industries that are more exposed to ESG risks are subject to stricter requirements, as outlined in Danske Bank policies and position statements.

In terms of supporting our customers, we offer a range of sustainability-related financial products and services across segments, such as:

- Large Corporates & Institutions: Project and renewable energy finance, sustainable bond issuance, green loans and sustainability-linked loans
- Business Customers: Green loans for e.g. solar energy and green leasing solutions
- Personal Customers: Loans for home energy-efficiency improvements and climate adaptation, loans for electric vehicles (EVs), responsible investment offerings, and pension products, including health insurance

In 2025, we expanded our offerings in several areas, including:

- A more holistic approach to financing the climate transition for large corporate customers, where focus is on supporting companies that have credible transition strategies as well as on supporting transition-enabling companies
- A more focused approach to investing in fossil fuel companies by targeting companies that are deemed to either be aligned or aligning towards net-zero emissions
- A new partnership offering to help business customers simplify their ESG data management and generate strategic insights
- Home energy improvement and climate adaptation loans for personal customers in Finland

Advisory services covering sustainability matters and debt issuance on behalf of customers are important parts of our investment banking activities. Danske Bank also issues its own green bonds under the Danske Bank Green Finance Framework.

In our asset management operations, attentiveness to sustainability issues when making investments is a cornerstone of our fiduciary duty to create value for customers and to create a responsible investment product offering that caters for the sustainability preferences of our customers. Based on what is relevant for a specific asset class and investment strategy, these considerations can be addressed through the practices of inclusion, exclusion and active ownership. We are therefore attentive to the potential societal impacts that our investments may have and to the sustainability risks that societal aspects may expose our investments to.

In our pension and insurance operations, the same investment criteria apply as those that apply to asset management. We also offer a sustainability-focused pension product, in which at least 75% of savings are invested sustainably. Moreover, sustainability is integrated into the real estate management operations that form part of the Group's insurance operations.

A broad set of sustainability topics form part of our Group-wide procurement standards. We segment our active suppliers using a standardised internal model, and where a potential adverse risk is identified we invite suppliers to undergo an ESG assessment, which includes questions relating to governance, environment, business integrity, human rights, health and safety, and supply chain governance.

Environmental requirements also form part of the internal governance of Danske Bank, specifically how employees may travel and participate in meetings.

Sustainability priorities
Danske Bank's Forward '28 commercial strategy defines four strategic priorities: Advisory; Digital; Sustainability; and Simple, Efficient & Secure (see more in the 'financial statements' in the Strategy execution section). Danske Bank aspires to be a leading Nordic financial institution in supporting individuals, businesses and Nordic societies in their transition towards a more sustainable future. This aspiration is anchored in our strategic priorities for sustainability as the following:

- supporting our customers in their transition
- ensuring a robust and resilient bank
- managing our societal impacts

To facilitate this, we focus on three interlinked sustainability topics and have set sustainability targets that are key for the realisation of our strategic priorities:

- Climate change:
  We have set intermediate emission reduction targets. For our lending portfolio, targets relate to high-impact sectors such as shipping, oil and gas, power generation, steel, cement, and real estate. For our asset management activities and pension and insurance operations, we have set weighted average carbon intensity (WACI) and temperature rating targets.

- Nature and biodiversity:
  We have in 2023 set targets to engage with 350+ customers and 30 investees in high-impact sectors by the end of 2025. Having already in 2024 engaged with over 350 customers, we have continued to engage with companies to better understand the impacts they have on biodiversity and dependencies on ecosystem services. Moreover, Asset Management had by the end of 2025 initiated 30 engagements with investee's and had dialogues with 27 of them on nature and biodiversity.

- Human rights and social impact:
  Our strategic ambitions include of human rights due diligence processes across our lending and investment activities, as well as a focus on diversity and inclusion within our own operations, for which targets on gender balance are used as a measure of progress.

The targets will be calibrated on a regular basis as strategic priorities evolve in line with the ongoing double materiality assessment.

When we developed our strategic sustainability priorities, we took into consideration the perspectives of our stakeholders. Through interviews conducted in 2023, we engaged with various stakeholder groups – including employees, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), industry bodies, customers, investors and media outlets – to gain insights into the sustainability-related interests and views of these stakeholder groups. A key finding from these stakeholder engagements was that stakeholders expect Danske Bank to focus on sustainability because of its size and position in the market.

In 2025, the stakeholder engagement process was enhanced by 1) reviewing existing inputs from previous interviews, 2) including additional and existing engagement sources, and 3) engaging with Danske Bank's European Working Council to include perspectives from the European labour union. Findings from this exercise were used to qualify the Group's double materiality assessment.

Sustainability Policy
Our Group Sustainability Policy serves to codify and communicate our approach to managing and contributing to the sustainability transition. The Sustainability Policy is under the ownership of Danske Bank's Chief Executive Officer and is approved by the Board of Directors. This policy applies to all employees and covers all the Group's activities, across geographies and throughout the Group's value chain.

The Sustainability Policy confirms Danske Bank's commitments to responsible banking and investment practices, and it guides management of sustainability-related opportunities, risks and societal impacts. This includes ensuring that sustainability considerations are integrated into business operations as well as into relationships with customers, partners and suppliers. The Sustainability Policy applies to all employees and sets forth the principles for managing sustainability opportunities, risks and impacts throughout the Danske Bank Group.

The Sustainability Policy lays out the following principles for managing sustainability-related IROs throughout the Danske Bank Group:

- Assessing the importance of sustainability topics using a double materiality approach in line with regulatory and scientific guidance
- Taking a strategic approach to sustainability to manage the most material commercial opportunities, business risks and societal impacts
- Integrating management of material sustainability-related opportunities, risks and impacts in governance practices and key processes
- Executing on sustainability priorities through diligent monitoring and steering, supported by competencies and a culture of responsible banking
- Providing stakeholders with information about our sustainability approach and performance through true and fair reporting and disclosures

Although our Sustainability Policy provides overall guidance on managing sustainability-related opportunities, risks and societal impacts, it does not currently include specific policies for areas such as climate change mitigation or indirect contributions to biodiversity loss. However, these areas are indirectly addressed through our broader governance framework, which encompasses sustainability activities across our business model; impact materiality assessments; climate and biodiversity evaluations; and management of sustainability-related IROs.

In addition, specific governance areas are addressed through targeted initiatives, such as monitoring working conditions by means of engagement surveys, responding to consumer and end-user concerns through a complaints-handling framework, and preventing financial crime through 'know your customer' due diligence practices.

Stakeholder engagement
We continually engage with a wide range of stakeholders across our operations. These engagements fulfil various purposes, including those of a commercial, informational and policy-related nature.

Principles and guidelines for our engagement with employees and business-related stakeholders are included in our Code of Conduct Policy and in our Treating Customers Fairly Policy, Investor Relations Policy, Regulatory Engagement Policy, Procurement Policy and Financial Crime Prevention Policy. These policies are supplemented by instructions and standard operating procedures that provide further details. Relations with, for example, the media, opinion leaders, legislators and NGOs are governed by our Societal Stakeholder Engagement Policy.

In addition to these governing documents, we use position statements to communicate key aspects of Danske Bank's stances on specific sectors and sustainability topics. The position statements clarify how we operate, and they outline sustainability-related restrictions, expectations and recommendations in relation to our business partners, customers and the companies we invest in. Danske Bank has position statements on agriculture, arms and defence, climate change, forestry, fossil fuels, mining and metals, and human rights.

Key findings on the views and interests of stakeholders are included in information provided to the Executive Leadership Team and the Board of Directors. Such findings are included for consideration in the annual review of Danske Bank's strategy, and they inform relevant Group policies, strategies and business activities. These findings did not lead to changes in Danske Bank's overall strategy for 2025. They have, however, informed small adjustments in how we execute the strategy, for example regarding our use of AI tools and our approach to companies within the defence and security value chain.

Our main stakeholders and engagement efforts

Main stakeholders	Purpose of engagement and how it is organised	Example of activities
Danske Bank-related stakeholders		
Customers	The Danske Bank Group provides customers with products and services aligned with the Group's financial risk appetite. Business units are responsible for customer relations.	• Customer service provided via meetings, website, phone or in-branch • Surveys and feedback
Business partners, commercial partnerships, suppliers and market participants	The Danske Bank Group handles relations with business partners, suppliers and market participants through a variety of engagements.	• Supplier dialogues • Supplier workshops • Regular supplier performance reviews • Partnership follow-up meetings • Partnership knowledge sharing
Employees and their representatives	Group HR oversees the collaboration framework with employees and support employee engagement in partnership with business units and Group functions.	• Twice-yearly employee engagement survey • Ongoing performance and development dialogues • Workplace assessments
Investors and analysts	Group Investor Relations manages relationships with capital market participants, including debt and equity investors and sell-side analysts. The purpose is to ensure high liquidity and fair pricing of the Group's securities.	• Quarterly financial reporting • Investor meetings • Investor surveys • Annual general meeting • Investor roadshows and conferences • Company announcements
Credit and ESG rating agencies	Credit rating agencies inform the Danske Bank Group's investors and counterparties about the credit risk of issued securities and credit risk of the Group. ESG rating agencies provide information to capital market participants about the sustainability performance of the Group. It is the responsibility of Group Investor Relations to manage the dialogue with the ESG rating agencies.	• Annual management meetings with credit rating agencies • Annual review processes with ESG rating agencies • Quarterly, monthly and weekly outreach
Societal stakeholders		
Media and media representatives	The Danske Bank Group maintains direct contact with media representatives, sharing its business insights and areas of expertise. Group External Communications & Media Relations manages media relations.	• Responding to media requests • Proactive media outreach • Press releases • Company announcements
Politicians, opinion leaders, interest groups, NGOs and experts	The Danske Bank Group invites politicians, opinion leaders, interest organisations, NGOs and experts to actively engage with the Group. Group Public Affairs is responsible for managing these relationships.	• Dialogue with NGOs, interest organisations and politicians • Social media interactions • Interaction with academia • Participating in public discussions, conferences etc.
Financial industry associations	The Danske Bank Group actively participates in financial industry associations. The Group is a member of national finance associations in its core markets and selected European/international associations. Group Public Affairs manages the relationships and memberships.	• Participating on boards and committees and in working groups • Providing input to legislative proposals at national and EU levels • Contributing to consultations, hearings, etc. at national and EU levels
Lawmakers and regulators	The Danske Bank Group participates in shaping the regulatory framework for the financial services industry. The Group registers in transparency registers in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.	• Contributing to consultations and hearings at national and EU levels • Engagement with supervisors and lawmakers at national and EU levels

Governance

Roles and responsibilities in sustainability governance
Danske Bank operates in a regulated environment and is regulated by the Danish FSA. Danske Bank A/S has been designated by the Danish FSA as a domestic systemically important financial institution (SIFI).

At Danske Bank, we consider sound corporate governance essential for creating value for – and maintaining the confidence of – all of our stakeholders. Accordingly, we adhere to the best corporate governance practices and standards applicable to Danske Bank. The corporate governance structure and framework of Danske Bank is modelled to the specific needs and regulatory requirements incumbent on a complex, publicly traded and SIFI in Denmark.

Danske Bank's corporate governance framework encompasses its governing bodies and its governing documents. As such, the corporate governance framework is the foundation upon which Danske Bank is operated, managed and controlled. Serving under its highest governing body, the shareholders and the general meeting, Danske Bank has a two-tier management structure consisting of the Board of Directors and the Executive Leadership Team.

Danske Bank's Board of Directors approves strategies and policies for sustainability and responsible investments. The Executive Leadership Team manages the Group in accordance with the Board's mandates.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, the members of the Board of Directors are elected for a one-year term and shall consist of not less than six and not more than ten members, excluding employee elected representatives. The Board of Directors consists of 13 members (2024: 12), of whom four are elected by (non-executive) employees for a four-year period. Of the Board members elected by shareholders, seven (2024: six) are deemed independent in accordance with the Danish Recommendations on Corporate Governance. All nine shareholder-elected board members are considered to be non-executive members.

See the Management and directorships – Board of Directors section for details of the competences of each Board member.

The Executive Leadership Team consists of nine members (2024: nine), all of whom are non-independent. The diversity of the Board of Directors and Executive Leadership Team is disclosed in 'Targets and progress for gender diversity in leadership positions' under the Social section of this Sustainability Statement.

The Executive Leadership Team is subject to Danish legislation for fitness and propriety ('Fit and Proper' guidelines), and in being deemed fit to serve, members are considered to have the relevant experience pertaining to the sectors, products and geographic locations of Danske Bank and to their respective area of responsibility. This is determined annually by the Board of Directors and includes a wide range of topics directly linked to different aspects of sustainability matters.

The overall roles and responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Executive Leadership Team are defined in the Rules of Procedure of the Board of Directors and the Executive Leadership Team. The Audit Committee operates as a preparatory committee for the Board of Directors with respect to accounting and auditing matters, including risk matters relating to these. The Committee reviews and submits recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding financial reports, including statutory sustainability reporting and the reporting process as well as the assessment of related risks, key accounting principles and procedures, internal controls, and reports from both internal and external audit.

In 2025, the Board Committees assessed various sustainability-related matters prior to review by the full Board of Directors. Among other areas, this included the Conduct & Compliance Committee's oversight of the Group's Code of Conduct and Treating Customers Fairly policy within the compliance risk framework and human rights reporting. The Risk Committee provided oversight of ESG-related risks, and the Nomination Committee focused on identifying and proposing candidates with the necessary experience, expertise, qualifications and competencies, including those relevant to sustainability. Lastly, the Remuneration Committee ensured oversight of the implementation of ESG-related KPIs within the Group's incentive programmes.

The Executive Leadership Team possesses sufficient expertise in sustainability matters relevant to the Group's business model, strategy and operations, including material impacts, risks and opportunities. To further strengthen their competence, learning is offered as required on environmental, social and governance topics, including double materiality and related risk perspectives.

The Executive Leadership Team
The Executive Leadership Team has instituted four Group-wide committees, all of which are involved in the management of sustainability matters: the Business Integrity Committee, the Group All Risk Committee, the Group Asset & Liability Committee, and the Group Credit Committee. The responsibilities and mandates of these committees are defined in their respective charters. The Executive Leadership Team committees report to the Board of Directors on decisions that have relevance for the Group's strategic direction, targets, principles and policies as well as on matters of an extraordinary nature or of great significance for the Danske Bank Group.

The Business Integrity Committee
Includes all members of the Executive Leadership Team and is chaired by the Chief Executive Officer, endorses the Group's strategic direction, ambition level and policies for sustainability, and it oversees the implementation of sustainability targets and actions and resources. The Business Integrity Committee is the governing body for the Responsible Investment Committee, which is responsible for decisions related to the Group's Responsible Investment Policy.

The Group All Risk Committee
Manages all material risks associated with the Group's business model and activities, as specified in the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework. It is also the responsibility of the Group All Risk Committee to ensure that we adhere to our Green Finance Framework.

The Group Asset & Liability Committee
Encompasses funding, liquidity and interest rate risks associated with the Group's business model and activities and to the Group's capital management framework.

The Group Credit Committee
Is the Executive Leadership Team's forum for credit decisions.

Sustainability-related responsibilities are embedded in the management of all business units and support functions. The rapid development of both regulatory and market demands in relation to sustainability will shape the Group's agenda for the coming years.

Roles and responsibilities in business conduct governance
The Chief Executive Officer is the owner of the Code of Conduct Policy ('the Code'), and the Board of Directors is the governing body of the policy. The Code is administered by Group Compliance, which provides the Executive Leadership Team with annual reporting on the development of the key measures related to the implementation of the Code and associated requirements within the Group, (see 'Business conduct policies and corporate culture' in the Governance section). The development and updating of the Code involve input from employees in different Group functions who possess expertise in the different topics covered by the Code.

Three-lines-of-defence model
The Group's risk management practices are organised in line with the principles of the three-lines-of-defence model. The three lines of defence segregate duties between 1) units that enter into business transactions with customers or otherwise expose the Group to risk (risk ownership), 2) units in charge of risk oversight and challenge in respect of risk owners (risk oversight), and 3) Group Internal Audit (risk assurance).

The first line of defence owns and manages the business activities and related risks. It consists of business units and support functions. These entities are responsible for establishing the appropriate controls to ensure that risks are identified, assessed, managed and reported on appropriately. Risks must be managed in line with delegated responsibilities and policies as set by the second line of defence and approved by the Board of Directors. The mandates of the business units and support functions are governed by policies, instructions and risk committees and by risk tolerance, risk limits and risk appetite.

The second line of defence consists of Group Risk Management and Group Compliance. These units set policies and the overall risk management framework. The second line of defence supports, challenges and is responsible for the risk oversight of the first line of defence and operates independently of the first line of defence.

Group Risk Management is organised in risk functions with Group-wide risk type oversight responsibility. As an independent second-line-of-defence function, Group Risk Management has the responsibility to 1) promote a sound risk culture, 2) set standards for effective management of the risks to which the Group is exposed, 3) ensure that material risks are identified, assessed, measured, monitored, controlled/mitigated and reported on correctly, 4) maintain oversight of risk exposure at all Group entities and check that the Group stays within the tolerance levels and limits set by the Board of Directors, and 5) report risk exposure and risk-related concerns independently to the Executive Leadership Team and the Board of Directors.

Group Compliance is responsible for monitoring and assessing the Danske Bank Group's compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations, and it maintains the governance framework for regulatory compliance risk and financial crime risk. Group Compliance undertakes compliance oversight assessments to evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of other risk management frameworks and owns the Group's whistleblowing system.

Group Compliance has specific second-line-of-defence responsibility for organising compliance training; providing independent advice, guidance and challenge; undertaking risk assessments and risk-based monitoring; and providing independent reporting to senior management and the Board of Directors on compliance risks and issues.

The third line of defence consists of Group Internal Audit (GIA). GIA is an independent and objective assurance entity that assists the Board of Directors and the Executive Leadership Team in protecting the assets, reputation and sustainability of the Danske Bank Group by evaluating the effectiveness of the processes used for risk management, controls and governance. GIA reports directly to the Board of Directors.

The risk taxonomy organises and visualises the most material risk types applicable to the Group and is intended to ensure effective risk identification and ownership across the Group. The risk types cover aggregate, financial and non-financial risks. The risk taxonomy is reviewed on an annual basis to ensure its relevance.

Information provided and sustainability matters addressed
Progress on execution of the Danske Bank Group's sustainability priorities is provided to the Business Integrity Committee on a quarterly basis. Information about sustainability-related risks is also provided on a regular basis to the Group All Risk Committee and to the Board Risk Committee.

Additionally, ad-hoc in-depth insights into sustainability-related topics are provided to the Executive Leadership Team, the Board Committees and the Board of Directors, when needed.

In 2025, the results of the Group's double materiality assessment were reviewed and approved by the Executive Leadership Team. The development of the double materiality assessment framework was monitored by the Audit Committee.

Sustainability skills and expertise
The Board of Directors must ensure that it is collectively suitable, and each Board member must be individually suitable (fit and proper). The Board of Directors annually reviews its suitability and composition, including the diversity of its composition. This is documented in the Board's Competency Profile and Competency Map. The Management and directorships section in this Annual Report provides information on the competencies of the individual Board members.

The Board of Directors reviews the structure and composition of the Executive Leadership Team. Group Legal is responsible for facilitating an annual review process whereby the suitability of each of the members of the Executive Leadership Team is assessed and documented for presentation to the Nomination Committee and ultimate approval by the Board of Directors, on the basis of information provided by each individual Executive Leadership Team member.

At Danske Bank, we need to possess the knowledge, training and awareness that will enable us to deliver on our sustainability ambitions and priorities. We address this through sustainability-related training efforts and also as part of our Strategic Workforce Planning (SWP), in which sustainability-related competencies are also included in our identification of potential skill gaps and in our competency strengthening efforts.

Sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes
Sustainability-related KPIs, including climate-related KPIs, are integrated into our performance management framework to ensure that variable remuneration programmes reflect our sustainability ambitions and priorities. The KPI structures for variable remuneration are reviewed and endorsed by the Board's Remuneration Committee and are approved by the Board of Directors. The incentive schemes do not apply to members of the board as board members are not eligible for variable remuneration.

In 2025, all members of the Executive Leadership Team and senior leaders had sustainability-related KPIs in their short-term incentive (STI) programme. These sustainability-related KPIs relate to execution of the Danske Bank Group's commercial sustainability priorities and sustainability targets.

We have assessed performance on the sustainability-related KPIs against our commercial sustainability roadmap as well as the sustainability targets defined in Danske Bank's Climate Action Plan, our biodiversity engagement targets and our targets for gender diversity.

For members of the Executive Leadership Team and senior leaders, the ESG KPI for 2025 constituted 10% (2024: 10%) of the STI programme.

The proportion of total expensed remuneration to the Executive Leadership Team linked to performance towards GHG emission reduction targets for 2025 amounted to 0.7% (2024: 0.4%) (see Reporting principles under 'Own workforce' in the 'Social' section).

The proportion of total expensed variable remuneration (STIP and LTIP) to the Executive Leadership Team linked to performance towards all sustainability-related targets for 2025 corresponded to 7.6% (2024: 5.9%) (see Reporting principles under 'Own workforce' in the 'Social' section).

Our Remuneration Report 2025 is available at www.danskebank.com/remuneration. The report provides a detailed description of remuneration of the Executive Leadership Team.

Statement of Due Diligence
Due diligence is a key component in assessing the reporting boundaries of the value chain. The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are referenced in ESRS as the two instruments that outline the due diligence process and are therefore applied by the Group and form the basis of our due diligence activities. We perform various due diligence activities regarding sustainability matters.

The table on this page provides descriptions of our current due diligence activities referenced in this Sustainability Statement.

Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting
The reporting of sustainability information in the Annual Report draws on existing and well-defined processes for financial and risk reporting purposes and other reporting prepared by the Danske Bank Group. Our finance function (CFO Area) regularly assesses the risks associated with the reporting of sustainability information in the Annual Report to ensure that controls are in place, thereby minimising the observed risks (residual risk) and maintaining compliance with applicable laws and regulation. The most significant risks relate to the following:

- Regulatory compliance risk and statutory reporting risk: Regulatory compliance risk relates to the increasing disclosure requirements of sustainability information in the Annual Report because of a rapidly changing landscape of sustainability disclosure requirements instituted by national and European regulators. Danske Bank must incorporate the required information in its Annual Report.

- Accuracy of estimation results due to a high level of measurement uncertainty:
  The Group's presentation of sustainability information in the Annual Report may be subject to a high level of measurement uncertainty due to the limitations in methodologies and data, including the reliance on third-party data. We have used estimates based on recognised frameworks available at the time. As methods and data evolve, our data sources and figures may become outdated, and updates to methodologies and assumptions might lead to different conclusions.

Risk management is integral to the Danske Bank Group's activities, and risk assessments are performed on sustainability information. Using existing risk assessment processes defined by the Group's second line of defence as its basis, the CFO Area outlines the risk assessment requirements associated with sustainability reporting. The responsibility for performing the risk assessment lies with the individual business units as owners of the sustainability information. This allocation of responsibility increases the possibility of adequately identifying the risks related to the reporting of sustainability information.

The Board of Directors oversees risk management, risk governance and the control framework. The Executive Leadership Team develops and implements controls to mitigate the identified risks associated with the reporting of sustainability information in the Annual Report. The purpose of the controls is to prevent, detect and correct any non-compliance with the CSRD and ESRS standards and reporting errors.

Business units and Group functions are primarily responsible for managing the identified risks. This includes identifying and assessing risks relating to sustainability disclosures based on end-to-end process flows and managing existing processes for reporting purposes, which includes ensuring controls are in place for authorisations, segregation of duties, regular reporting, IT platforms used as sources of underlying information to prepare sustainability information, and interactions with relevant subject matter experts. The CFO Area collates input provided by the business units and uses the input to prepare the consolidated sustainability statements submitted to the Executive Leadership Team and the Board of Directors.

Although such controls reduce the level of risk, they provide no guarantee against non-compliance with regulation, reporting errors and irregularities.

Core elements of due diligence	Sections in the Sustainability Statement
Embedding due diligence in governance, strategy and business model	General information: Strategy, Sustainability priorities, Governance
Engaging with affected stakeholders in all key steps of the due diligence process	General information: Stakeholder engagement Own workforce: Engagement with employees Consumer and end-users: Engaging with customers
Identifying and assessing adverse impacts	General information: Sustainability activities across the business model, Impact materiality, Climate assessments, Biodiversity assessments Climate change: Assessing impacts on climate change Biodiversity and ecosystem: IRO management Own workforce: Working conditions – engagement survey Consumer and end-users: Complaints handling framework Governance: Financial crime – 'know your customer' due diligence
Taking actions to address those adverse impacts	Climate change: Lending activities - customer engagements, Investment activities - investee company engagement Biodiversity and ecosystem: Actions and performance Own workforce: Human rights policy commitments and approach; Diversity, equity and inclusion policy commitments; Employee well-being; Equal treatment; and opportunities Consumer and end-users: Access to quality information – Actions and performance Consumer and end-users: Privacy - Actions and performance Governance: Financial crime – Actions and performance
Tracking the effectiveness of these efforts and communicating them	Climate change: Climate targets and progress Biodiversity and ecosystem: Targets and progress Own workforce: Working conditions – engagement survey, Gender pay gap, Gender diversity in leadership positions Consumer and end-users: Access to quality information – Actions and performance Consumer and end-users: Privacy - Actions and performance Governance: Financial crime compliance training

Double materiality assessment

Impact, risk and opportunity management

The Danske Bank Group has conducted its double materiality assessment (DMA) for the financial year ending 2025. The DMA consists of an impact materiality and a financial materiality assessment. The DMA determines the sustainability matters that are material to the Group by assessing impacts of the Group's activities on environment, social and governance (ESG) matters; impact materiality, as well as risks and opportunities that such ESG matters may pose to the Group; and financial materiality. The DMA is informed by the Group's due diligence processes (see 'Statement of due diligence').

We have engaged subject-matter experts from our business units and from Group functions for the assessment. Furthermore, we have consulted the Sustainability Statement users – for example investors, ESG rating agencies and NGOs, as well as affected stakeholders or their representatives (including Danske Bank's European Works Council) – to understand how they may be affected by the Group's business activities.

Danske Bank's Executive Leadership Team is responsible for overseeing the DMA process and ensuring the integration of identified material IROs into the Group's strategy, governance and processes. The Board Audit Committee monitors the DMA framework.

Methodology

The DMA process encompasses the following four steps: 1) understanding context, 2) identification of IROs, 3) assessment of IROs, and 4) approval of material IROs.

Our assessment covers the Group's own operations; the Group's upstream value chain, focusing in particular on our most material business relationships; and the Group's downstream value chain, with a particular emphasis on our lending and investment activities. These activities are our most material business activities based on current impact analyses that utilise available data and methodologies. The assessment was conducted at Group level; however, where subsidiaries perform standalone DMAs, this has been considered in the Group's assessment (see the section 'Significant differences in assessments across the Group'.)

We have refined the 2024 DMA process by aligning the impact materiality assessment and financial materiality assessment further and have integrated these into one single assessment process. Additionally, we have introduced a strategic overlay, calibrating the two assessments with each other and with stakeholder perspectives, industry trends and existing strategic priorities.

The refined 2025 DMA methodology has resulted in an identification of three impacts related to S1 Own workforce (see Step 3 below) and the removal of four entity-specific risks and impacts related to Governance (see Step 2 below).

Step 1: Understanding of context

The Group's context and environment was assessed – including consideration regarding changes to the Group's business model, value chain and strategic direction during the reporting period – and no significant changes were observed. This step also included consideration of stakeholder perspectives, a peer review and our general insights from the previous year's assessment, all of which aided us in refining our assessment and provided a basis for our identification of potential impacts, risks and opportunities in step 2.

Step 2: Identification of impacts, risks and opportunities

A list of potentially material impacts, risks and opportunities was prepared based on the sustainability matters outlined in AR 16 ESRS 1 Appendix A, last year's list of IROs and new IROs identified in step 1.

In this step we reassessed if material entity-specific IROs as disclosed in our Sustainability Statement 2024 could be classified as sustainability-related IROs and topics relevant for a financial institution. Following this review, we removed several entity-specific risks from this year's IRO list and achieved better alignment with peers. Financial stability and regulatory compliance are now covered in the 'General information' section. Data management and third-party risk are classified as non-financial risks, and although it remains important to manage these effectively, they are also linked to the identified material risk under Consumers and end-users (S4). For details additional to the Sustainability Statement, please refer to the Group's Risk Management Report.

Step 3: Assessment of impacts, risks and opportunities

The materiality of the IROs identified in step 2 was assessed from both an impact and a financial perspective using a five-step scale covering five scores: 'Minimal', 'Informative', 'Important', 'Significant' and 'Critical'. Thresholds were established to determine the materiality of impacts, risks and opportunities and to ensure consistency across assessments. The results from both assessments were calibrated, consolidated and prepared for review by the Executive Leadership Team.

Impact materiality assessment

All positive and negative impacts, 'actual' as well as 'potential', were assessed using the five-step scale, taking into consideration the short-, medium- and long-term perspectives. For actual impacts, 'Severity' was assessed on the basis of the three parameters of 'Scale', 'Scope' and 'Irremediable character', which were weighted equally. For potential impacts, both 'Severity' and 'Likelihood' were assessed and equally weighted, though for human rights-related impacts, 'Severity' took precedence over 'Likelihood'.

We used the UNEP FI Portfolio Impact Analysis Tool to score the impact of the Group's lending and investment activities, and this also provided a framework to assess impacts within the downstream value chain by mapping financial activities and sectors against their actual and potential positive and negative impacts. The UNEP FI has developed an ESRS interoperability package to enhance ESRS compliance using this analysis tool, which was updated by the UNEP FI in 2025. We used the updated package in our 2025 assessment, but this did not lead to any changes in the list of material IROs.

The impacts with a score above the determined quantitative threshold of 'Significant' were considered potentially material. In our 2025 assessment, we carried out an extra qualitative assessment to calibrate and align with industry trends, stakeholder perspectives, existing topical impact assessments, and existing strategic initiatives and priorities. Using both the quantitative and qualitative assessments, we identified the Group's material impacts. In 2025, three impacts related to S1 Own workforce were identified that were not identified in the previous year's assessment, including Working conditions, Equal treatment and opportunities for all, and Training and skills development.

Financial materiality assessment

Risks

We conducted an assessment of the Danske Bank Group's environmental and society-related dependencies, which was done using available information such as capital scenario analyses, interviews with internal stakeholders and costs. Each risk was scored in relation to the likelihood of the occurrence of the topic and the cost or adverse effect triggered by the capital needed in the short, medium and long term. We assessed each amount of capital allocated under the dependencies of resources and relationships, where the highest score was taken and assessed for financial materiality using the five-step scale.

The Danske Bank Group's risk management activities were used as a basis for the identification of material risks in the downstream value chain, i.e. primarily our lending activities. These include sector reviews that are part of credit risk management for corporate customers and that contain detailed assessments of sub-sectors and major customers.

Risks scoring above the determined threshold, i.e. risks with a score of 'Significant' or 'Critical' and above the financial threshold, were deemed material. These risks were aligned with how we recognise and manage sustainability-related risks in the Group's existing risk management frameworks and practices. Specific risk events related to the various ESRS topics were also identified.

To confirm that identified material risks and related impacts are managed and monitored appropriately, we mapped the ESRS topics against the Group's Enterprise Risk Management risk taxonomy to identify where existing risk management processes and reports have identified relevant environmental, social and governance-related factors to which the Group is exposed. The Group's Enterprise Risk Management Policy sets common standards for how we manage risk across all risk types and organisational entities. Supported by policies approved by the Board of Directors, the Group's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework defines our risk taxonomy, risk roles and responsibilities, risk governance, approach to risk tolerance and risk appetite, risk philosophy, and risk culture. All policies apply to the Group's activities regardless of business line or company.

We continually monitor our internal and external environment to identify and manage any emerging risks that could have a material effect on the performance of the Danske Bank Group and that need to be captured under the ERM Policy.

Opportunities
Sustainability is embedded in the Group's Forward '28 strategy. Sustainability is also integrated in business models in the form of commercial targets as well as in risk management as an integral component of credit approvals and stress testing, and sustainability informs the Group's stakeholder outreach.

Our assessment of financial materiality focuses on the transition towards a more sustainable economy. The guiding principle is to work with all customers that are undertaking the necessary transition with a credible transition plan. In some cases, this means that Danske Bank will provide customers with sustainability-labelled products, but this is not a requirement for supporting a customer's transition.

The financial effects of our sustainable product offerings and sustainability-related strategic initiatives do not currently exceed the financial thresholds applied for assessing financial materiality in the double materiality assessment in the short, medium or long term. Because of this, the opportunities are not assessed as being material from a CSRD perspective. This assessment could change in future as data gathering and products develop.

Step 4: Approval of material impacts, risks and opportunities
A consolidated overview of the material IROs from the impact and financial materiality assessments was presented to and discussed with the Executive Leadership Team. The Executive Leadership Team's approval reflects integration of management oversight and strategic input into the decision-making process. The results of the DMA and final list of material IROs were subsequently reviewed and approved by the Executive Leadership Team (see the list of IROs on page 55).

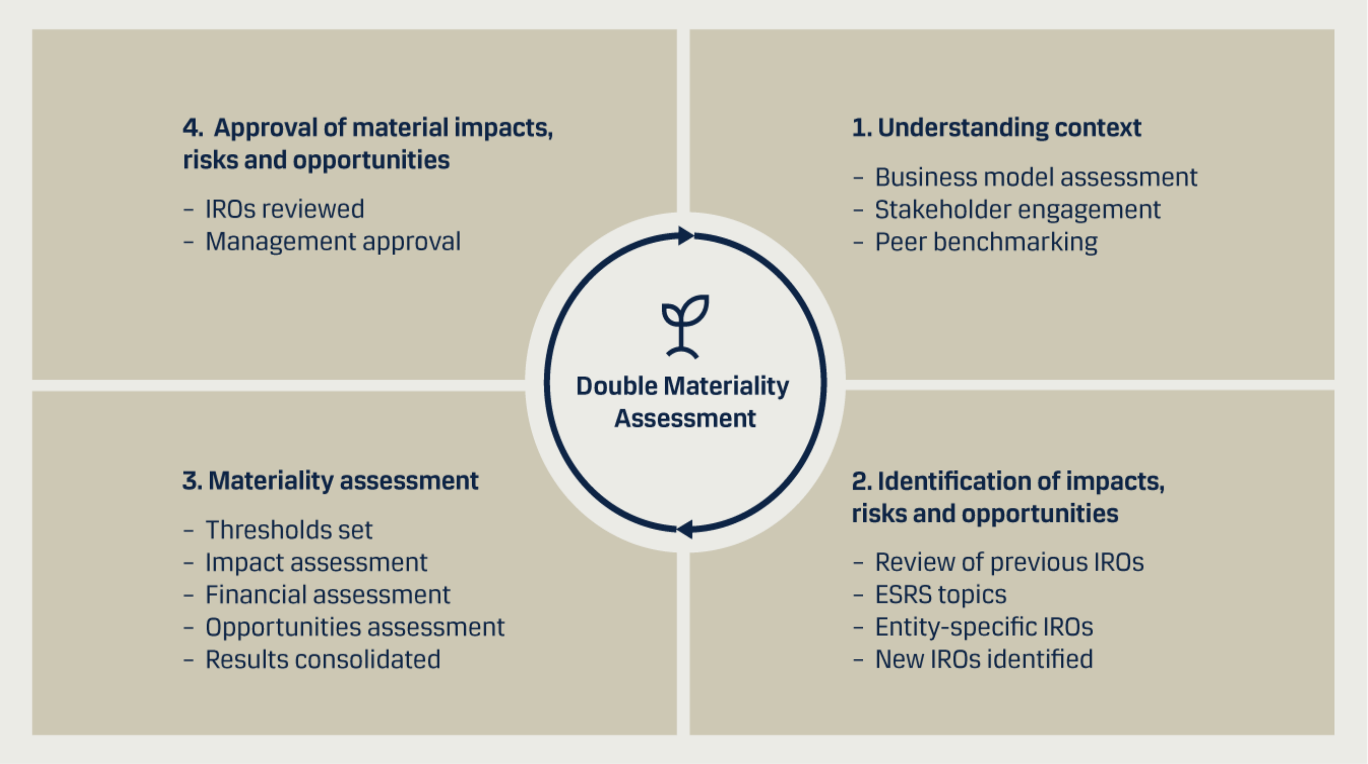


Figure 1: Illustration of the Group's DMA methodology, which encompasses four key steps to identify and approve material impacts, risks and opportunities.

Climate assessments
In 2025, the Danske Bank Group's total measured GHG emissions showed that the main source of emissions stems from the Group's downstream value chain through lending and investment activities. These emissions are linked to counterparties that the Group lends to or invests in, thereby making financed emissions the primary negative impact on climate change. The identification of these impacts has been informed by an assessment using the UNEP FI Portfolio Impact Analysis Tool. We use a risk-based approach to manage climate transition risks. Our analysis of these risks has resulted in a heatmap showing exposure to high transition risk sectors, determined by emissions and exposure criteria (see 'Climate change' in the Environment section).

We focus on customers in high transition risk sectors because these customers may not align with the goals of the Paris Agreement and a net-zero economy. According to the latest IPCC report on Europe, flooding risk is the key physical hazard for the Group's lending portfolio. Other physical hazards are qualitatively assessed as low relevance, and precise analysis is limited by current data quality (see 'Climate change' in the Environment section for more details).

Biodiversity assessments
To improve our understanding of potential impacts and dependencies on biodiversity and ecosystem services in the Group's downstream value chain, we in 2025 conducted a dependency assessment of the Group's corporate loan and investment portfolios and updated our impact assessment of corporate loan using the ENCORE (Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure) dataset. This provides a mapping based on the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) to explore how specific economic activities depend on and impact natural capital (see 'Biodiversity' in the Environment section).

Immaterial topics
As part of the Group's DMA, we have taken into consideration all ESRS topics, including the immaterial topics. A screening for relevant topics was conducted as part of step 2 (see above). The impact of the Group's downstream value chain activities has been assessed as part of step 3 (see above) using the UNEP FI Portfolio Impact Analysis Tool by mapping financial activities and sectors against their actual and potential positive and negative impacts. The assessment covers all ESRS topics, including Pollution, Water, Circularity, Workers in the value chain and Affected communities. However, we identified no impacts related to these topics above the set threshold.

We have not conducted consultations with affected communities on immaterial topics.

Significant differences in assessments across the Group
For the reporting year 2025, Danica applies the exemption for standalone sustainability reporting. Sustainability remains an important topic for Danica, and Danica has therefore chosen to perform a DMA, as inspired by ESRS requirements. Material topics identified by Danica have been considered as part of the Group DMA. Due to differing thresholds, these impacts have not been considered as material at a Group level.

Material impacts, risks and opportunities
Material IROs identified in our DMA are presented and described below, including the type, location in the value chain and expected time horizon of each IRO.

The IROs and their current and anticipated effects are managed through our strategy and business model. Group Risk Management integrates identified IROs in its risk appetite assessment, in portfolio risk tolerances and in the credit approval processes. The goal is to ensure that the Group's exposure to material sustainability-related risks align with the Group's aggregate risk appetite.

The financial effects of material risk and opportunities are integrated into our existing business practices, and such effects are taken into consideration when we set capital targets and establish tolerance limits to manage potential profit and loss effects. We do not expect significant changes to this approach or material adjustments to the financial position during the next annual reporting period. Additional details about the identified material IROs are provided in the topical sections of this Sustainability Statement.

With respect to the resilience of our strategy and business model, sustainability is defined as a core pillar of our Forward '28 strategy, which entails managing the impact of our business activities on people and the environment, as well as managing risks associated with the sustainability transition. We conduct resilience analysis of our lending and investment activities across short-, medium- and long-term horizons through credit approval processes, portfolio risk limits and stress testing. By doing so, we ensure that we can anticipate and respond appropriately to potential changes from climate-induced events on our exposures and our ability to manage any potential financial losses. The Danske Bank Group demonstrates an overall solid performance, maintains a robust financial position and has effective risk management processes, all of which enables us to implement our strategy and manage material impacts, risks and opportunities effectively.

The material impacts, risks and opportunities identified in the DMA have guided our selection of material ESRSs for reporting. To identify the reporting scope for our material ESRSs, we have utilised EFRAG's Implementation Guide IG3 as reference. The reporting scope therefore contains only the identified material datapoints within the relevant ESRSs. The reporting scope is reviewed by external auditors.

Environment

Climate change

↓ Downstream
Own operations

Material IROs		ESRS sub/sub-subtopic	IRO type	Value chain location	Time horizon
Financed emissions	Through exposures in the Danske Bank Group's lending and investment portfolios, the Group contributes negatively to climate change mainly through greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, commonly referred to as financed emissions.	Climate change mitigation	Actual negative impact	↓	Short Medium Long
Climate-related transition risk	Risks associated with the shift to a low-carbon economy (i.e. transition risks) can affect the Danske Bank Group's credit risk, i.e. the risk of losses when customers fail to meet all or part of their payment obligations to the Group. It is expected that customers who are unable to transition will face changes in their financial position, and this would have a negative effect on credit in terms of refinancing risk by resulting in potential stranded assets and potential impact related to increased credit defaults.	Climate change mitigation	Risk	↓	Medium Long

Biodiversity and ecosystems

Material IROs		ESRS sub/sub-subtopic	IRO type	Value chain location	Time horizon
Indirect contribution to biodiversity loss	Through exposures in the Danske Bank Group's lending and investment portfolios, the Group indirectly contributes negatively to five drivers of biodiversity loss: land, water, and sea use change; resource exploitation; climate change; pollution; and invasive species.	Entity-specific	Actual negative impact	↓	Short Medium Long

Social

Own workforce

Downstream | Own operations

Material IROs		ESRS sub/sub-subtopic	IRO type	Value chain location	Time horizon
Working conditions	The Danske Bank Group is highly dependent on having a skilled and qualified workforce to be able to operate efficiently and deliver on its strategy. Failing to provide adequate and competitive working conditions for Group employees creates a risk of the Group being unable to compete or attract and retain a sufficient and qualified workforce.	Working conditions	Risk	Own operations	Medium Long
Working conditions	By providing favourable working conditions that enhance employee well-being and support a balanced life, the Danske Bank Group contributes positively to employee engagement.	Working conditions	Actual positive impact	Own operations	Short Medium
Equal treatment and opportunities for all	The Danske Bank Group is highly dependent on having a skilled and qualified workforce to be able to operate efficiently and deliver on its strategy. Failing to provide adequate and competitive conditions related to equal treatment and opportunities for all Group employees creates a risk of the Group being unable to compete or attract and maintain a sufficient and qualified workforce.	Equal treatment and opportunities for all	Risk	Own operations	Medium Long
Equal treatment and opportunities for all	Social inequalities and biases within the workplace can result in unfair treatment of employees. Such disparities may foster a sense of unfairness, which may negatively affect employee well-being and the workplace atmosphere if the Danske Bank Group fails to prevent this.	Equal treatment and opportunities for all	Actual negative impact	Own operations	Short Medium
Training and skills development	By providing all employees with comprehensive training, clear career paths and access to new internal job opportunities, the Danske Bank Group supports employees in remaining skilled and relevant while also ensuring that employees derive satisfaction from their daily work.	Training and skills development	Actual positive impact	Own operations	Short Medium Long

Consumers and end-users

Downstream
Own operations

Material IROs		ESRS sub/sub-subtopic	IRO type	Value chain location	Time horizon
Privacy	The Danske Bank Group stores and uses personal data about customers and their finances to be able to offer these customers financial products and services. The Danske Bank Group may contribute negatively to customer satisfaction and customer data security if it fails to prevent breaches of privacy caused by data breaches.	Information-related impacts for consumers and end-users: Privacy	Potential negative impact		Short Medium Long
Privacy	Due to the large volumes of personal data used and stored by the Danske Bank Group, there is an inherent risk that customer privacy breaches would lead to increased costs or legal and regulatory penalties and reputational damage.	Information-related impacts for consumers and end-users: Privacy	Risk		Short Medium Long
Access to quality information	The customer's personal finances may be negatively impacted by uninformed financial decisions due to unreliable information or misrepresentation of financial products and services by the Danske Bank Group.	Information-related impacts for consumers and end-users: Access to quality information	Potential negative impact		Short Medium Long
Access to quality information	Due to varying customer needs and range of financial products, there is an inherent risk that the Danske Bank Group could provide customers with information that is unreliable or misrepresent the Group's products and services, which could lead to increased costs, legal and regulatory penalties, and reputational damage.	Information-related impacts for consumers and end-users: Access to quality information	Risk		Short Medium Long
Financial inclusion	The Danske Bank Group provides access to financial services and thereby contributes positively to financial inclusion. Mortgage lending is a key product that provides access to adequate, safe and affordable housing. Mortgage lending also facilitates the trading of property, thereby supporting customers in making investments that allow for financial inclusion and the associated opportunities the investment may bring.	Social inclusion of consumers and end-users: Access to products and services	Potential positive impact		Short Medium Long
Financial inclusion	Financial materiality stemming from dependence on end-users' and consumers' financial situation. Negative changes in the financial situations of end-users and consumers pose a potential of credit default when customers fail to meet their financial obligations.	Social inclusion of consumers and end-users: Access to products and services	Risk		Short Medium Long

Governance

Entity-specific sustainability matters

Downstream | Own operations

Material IROs		ESRS sub/sub-subtopic	IRO type	Value chain location	Time horizon
Financial crime	As one of the largest financial institutions in the Nordic region, the Danske Bank Group is exposed to being misused for financial crime that may have a negative impact on customers' finances and the broader society.	Entity-specific	Potential negative impact	Own operations	Short Medium Long
Financial crime	The risk identified covers situations in which the Danske Bank Group's infrastructure and services are misused for criminal purposes, leading to increased costs, legal and regulatory penalties, and reputational damage to the Danske Bank Group.	Entity-specific	Risk	Own operations	Short Medium Long
Information technology, security and business continuity	The Danske Bank Group provides critical financial infrastructure, and having secure and stable IT systems is therefore a vital requirement. Breaches, cyber-attacks, or disruptions – such as power outages, natural disasters or major geopolitical events – could have a negative impact for customers and society if critical operations are interrupted and confidentiality is breached.	Entity-specific	Potential negative impact	Own operations	Short Medium Long
Information technology, security and business continuity	There is a risk of financial loss to the Danske Bank Group in connection with situations in which there are breaches of confidentiality or a failure or unavailability of the Group's information technology and security systems, for example caused by cyber-attacks, power outages, natural disaster or major geopolitical events.	Entity-specific	Risk	Own operations	Short Medium Long

Environment

Turning ambition into action – strengthening climate leadership for a sustainable future

At Danske Bank, we are committed to reaching net-zero carbon emissions by 2050 or sooner, guided by our Climate Action Plan and the Paris Agreement. This plan sets clear reduction targets and embeds accountability at the highest level, and progress on the plan is integrated into senior leadership incentives.

We recognise that our lending and investment activities influence climate outcomes, and by addressing financed emissions and managing transition risks, we aim to support customers in adapting to a low-carbon economy and mitigate potential credit impacts.

Our responsibility extends beyond climate to biodiversity. Through our portfolios, we indirectly affect key drivers of biodiversity loss, including land and water use, resource exploitation and pollution. We are working to understand and reduce these impacts as part of our broader sustainability ambition. This is not merely a pledge – it is action in progress, shaping a resilient and sustainable future.

Climate change

Climate change mitigation – Negative impact, Risk

Biodiversity and ecosystems

Indirect contribution to biodiversity loss – Negative impact

Opportunity | Positive impact
Risk | Negative impact

Climate change

At the Danske Bank Group, we have identified two IROs relating to climate change: climate-related transition risks and financed emissions.

As part of our risk management, we analyse and manage sustainability-related risks, including resilience towards climate-related risks in our credit decision processes, asset management processes, and life insurance and pension management processes.

Risks associated with the shift to a low-carbon economy (i.e. transition risks) can affect the Danske Bank Group's credit risk, namely the risk of losses when customers fail to meet all or part of their payment obligations to the Group. We expect that those of our customers who are unable to transition to more sustainable business practices will face changes in their financial position, and this could have a negative effect on credit in terms of refinancing risk by resulting in potential stranded assets and potential increases in the number of customers in credit default.

Through the Group's exposures in its lending and investment portfolios, the Group contributes negatively to climate change, mainly through financed greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

At Danske Bank, we support the transition towards net-zero carbon emissions by 2050 or sooner and the goals of the Paris Agreement to limit the temperature increase to well below 2°C (striving towards 1.5°C) above pre-industrial levels.

This commitment is articulated in our Climate Action Plan, which is designed as a roadmap towards net-zero and includes emission reduction targets for our most material business areas.

These targets have been set in line with the Group's Sustainability Policy as part of managing our most material commercial opportunities, business risks and societal impacts, including environmental impacts.

The initiation of the Climate Action Plan was mandated by the Board of Directors in 2022 and was approved by the Executive Leadership Team in 2023. The Executive Leadership team also approves all subsequent progress reporting on the plan, the GHG emissions baselines, intermediate targets towards meeting our net-zero goals and the strategic actions to deliver on the climate targets. For other sectors for which we have not publicly announced climate targets, the risk management approach is similar to that for sectors covered by our Climate Action Plan. These other sectors have varying decarbonisation trajectories that are largely dependent on the development of well-understood technologies and continued decarbonisation of purchased electricity and heating.

The governance structure includes clearly defined roles and responsibilities for the execution of our Climate Action Plan, with quarterly oversight from the Business Integrity Committee and regular updates provided to the Board of Directors. It is the responsibility of the Executive Leadership Team members to set and execute on the specific climate targets within their respective business units. To ensure continued focus and prioritisation of the climate agenda, progress towards meeting our climate targets has also been incorporated into the remuneration of senior management in the Group (see the section 'Sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes').

IRO management climate change mitigation

We contribute to GHG emissions across our upstream and downstream value chains and from our own operations, which include our procurement of products and services, provision of financial products and service offerings and through the day-to-day running of our business. Based on our current assessments, the main negative impact occurs in the Group's downstream value chain. The GHG emissions that stem from the counterparties that we lend money to or invest in are referred to as financed emissions. In 2025, financed emissions were the predominant source of the Danske Bank Group's total measured GHG emissions.

For a financial institution, the largest source of scope 3 emissions is financed emissions, which are generated as a result of financial services, investments and lending. Scope 3 emissions occur in our value chain, including both upstream and downstream emissions, and are therefore indirect emissions for the Group. Financed emissions are classified as 'scope 3, category 15' emissions in the GHG Protocol (see the sections 'Reporting principles' and 'Estimation and uncertainties' for a description of the method used).

In line with the GHG Protocol, we account annually for the Danske Bank Group's GHG emissions across our value. Furthermore, we continually work to expand our value chain coverage and improve measurement of this by means of improved data availability, improved data quality and application of financial sector methodologies.

The identification of our material climate impacts related to our lending and investment portfolios has further been informed by an impact assessment conducted using the Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB) methodology developed by UNEP FI.

Policies related to climate change

The principles for managing our material IROs, including the Danske Bank Group's financed emissions and climate-related transition risks in the downstream value chain, are defined in the Group Sustainability Policy, which complements the Group's Credit Policy and Responsible Investment Policy (see 'Sustainability Policy' in the General information section). Because these policies and related governing documents outline how all sustainability-related IROs, including climate change, are integrated into how we conduct business, we do not have a separate climate change policy. The policies and governing documents cover how we support our customers in their transitions and set restrictions for our financing products and investments in areas where activities are not considered sustainable.

The Group-level principles for sustainability risk management are outlined in our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Policy, and specifications are provided in and governed through relevant risk policies. Guidance for investments is provided in Danske Bank's Responsible Investment Policy and Sustainability Risk Integration Instruction.

Transition plan for climate change mitigation
Danske Bank's transition plan for climate change mitigation encompasses various key features, including strategy, governance, risk management, reporting, actions and targets (see description in the table 'Transition plan – key features').

The Board of Directors oversees progress on these initiatives, with the Executive Leadership Team approving GHG emissions baselines, intermediate net-zero targets and strategic actions to realise climate objectives. We have implemented a governance framework with well-defined responsibilities to ensure effective execution of the plan.

Transition plan – key features

Key features	Content	Outlook
Strategy	Forward '28 – Further strengthen our value proposition through strong ESG-specific advisory offerings Sustainability approach and priorities – our strategic direction towards 2028	Short/medium
Governance	Sustainability Policy, Enterprise Risk Management Policy, Credit Policy, Responsible Investment Policy and Remuneration Policy Charter of Board Audit Committee and Charter of Board Risk Committee Charter of Business Integrity Committee Incentive programme for senior and top management	Short/medium
Risk management	Risk-tolerance guidelines Risk profiles for high-emitting sectors Position Statement on Climate Change and Position Statement on Fossil Fuels	Short/medium
Reporting	Climate Action Plan and Climate Progress Reports Sustainability Statement	Short/medium
Actions	Key decarbonisation levers: Changes in customers' emission profiles and preferences, changes in the Group's exposures and changes to customers' sustainability preferences.	Short/medium
Targets	Emission reduction and climate-related targets for lending and investments	Medium

Oversight lies with the Business Integrity Committee, which receives updates on a quarterly basis, and the Board of Directors is provided with updates at least once a year. Members of the Executive Leadership Team are tasked with setting and achieving specific climate targets within their respective business units, and senior management remuneration now includes climate target achievements as part of performance incentives (see the section 'Sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes' in the Governance section).

To support and monitor the transition, the Group's credit risk tolerance defines acceptable credit risk levels for strategic objectives within core markets. The Board of Directors oversees integration of risk tolerance into the Group's financial and strategic planning processes. This ensures that risks and opportunities are thoroughly considered during decision-making, with quarterly updates provided to the Board of Directors about the Group's risk and opportunity status.

We carry out transition risk assessments, including transition events, for large customers operating in selected high-transition-risk sectors to minimise the impact of poor transition performance on credit risk.

A key element of our transition plan is our Climate Action Plan, which outlines the Danske Bank Group's climate and emissions reduction targets for key business areas. Complementing the Climate Action Plan are the subsequent Climate Progress Reports, which provide annual updates on the targets and on the progress. This reporting offers our stakeholders a transparent view of the Group's climate objectives and initiatives.

At Danske Bank, we support the global shift towards achieving net-zero carbon emissions by 2050 or sooner. Most of our targets align with the goals of the Paris Agreement, including methodologies and baseline years (for further detail see section Climate targets on pp. 72-74). Additionally, these objectives are supported by Paris-aligned policy goals in our Nordic home markets, which reinforce alignment as customers follow trajectories towards meeting our targets. The Danske Bank Group is not excluded from the EU Paris-Aligned Benchmarks.

Emission reduction targets are set for high-emitting sectors in our lending portfolio, including shipping, oil and gas, power generation, cement, steel, agriculture, and commercial real estate, as well as for personal mortgages, which form a significant part of our portfolio.

Specific climate-related targets have also been established for our asset management investment portfolio and our life insurance and pension investment portfolio. As part of the Net Zero Asset Managers initiative, we set a weighted average carbon intensity (WACI) target for our asset management portfolio in 2021. The sector emission reduction targets set for our life insurance and pension portfolio in 2021 were concluded in 2025. Consequently, as a part of updating Danica's sustainability strategy for 2026-2030, we have set a new 2030 climate target of reducing the WACI of our life insurance and pension equity and bond portfolio by 60% in relation to a 2020 baseline. The WACI targets for our asset management and life insurance and pension activities are supplemented by forward-looking temperature rating approach targets.

Operational expenditure (OpEx) associated with the Danske Bank Group's transition plan is directed towards activities such as acquiring emissions data, improving the use of tools, fostering partnerships and enhancing data collection processes. Capital expenditure (CapEx) related to the transition plan is deemed immaterial as it primarily involves IT development, with allocated IT resources focused on business development and reporting purposes.

Key decarbonisation levers
Our ability to achieve our climate targets is influenced by three main factors: 1) changes in customers' emission profiles, 2) changes in the Group's exposures, and 3) from an investment management perspective, changes to customers' sustainability preferences. We therefore focus on supporting customers in transitioning towards a sustainable future by allocating capital towards projects and companies that are financially viable and that create sustainable growth, as well as by creating a range of investment products that enable our customers to support the financing of the transition. The decarbonisation levers cannot be measured as a direct GHG reduction, but they act as engagement targets that enable such reduction. Because of this, certain required datapoints cannot be reported (see 'Decarbonisation levers' in the Lending and Investment sections).

Via the Sustainability Unlocked platform, we in 2025 launched business-specific sustainability training. This initiative provides advisers, managers and support functions the opportunity to continually enhance their sustainability competencies. In LC&I we focus on strengthening specific competencies and services, such as those related to financing the energy transition in our Nordic markets.

Furthermore, we are further developing our service offerings through external partnerships that focus on energy-efficiency home renovations for personal customers and on engineering combined with climate tech for commercial real estate customers. In April 2025, we entered 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 all four of our Nordic markets to enhance ESG offerings for business customers.

Locked-in GHG emissions are most relevant for Danske Bank's lending exposures with long maturities, such as fossil fuel-based infrastructure or energy-intensive goods. For investments and short-maturity credit activities, the risk of locked-in emissions and stranded assets is limited and is adjustable as scenarios evolve. To manage long-maturity lending exposures, we track decarbonisation progress in high-emission sectors against set climate targets.

Transition risk assessments identify customers that have insufficient transition plans, which enables us to initiate further dialogue with and monitoring of these customers and to set internal targets to reduce exposure over time. Stress testing and scenario analysis support planning to avoid excessive locked-in emissions. Collectively, these measures ensure effective management of locked-in emissions.

Overall progress – total financed emissions
Total financed emissions increased in 2025 from 2024 levels, primarily due to a rise in reported scope 3 emissions by investee companies, highlighting in particular an improvement in data quality.

Fluctuations in total financed emissions are expected to continue for the foreseeable future as companies' own estimations mature and best-practice standards develop further.

Total financed emissions for lending, asset management, and life insurance and pension

Financed emissions, gross scope 3 total GHG emissions (ktCO₂e)*	Baseline year 2020	2025	GHG emissions change 2025/2020	GHG emissions change 2025/2020 (%)	GHG emissions change 2025/2024 (%)	Percentage of scope 3 calculated using primary data**** for 2025 (%)	2024	GHG emissions change 2024/2020	GHG emissions change 2024/2020 (%)	Percentage of scope 3 calculated using primary data**** for 2024 (%)
Counterpart scope 1 and 2 of gross GHG emissions	7,420	5,401	-2,019	-27	6	27	5,074	-2,346	-32	29
Counterpart scope 3 of gross GHG emissions**	10,558	10,139	-419	-4	-28	100	14,123	3,566	34	99.7
Lending	**17,977**	**15,541**	**-2,437**	**-14**	**-19**		**19,197**	**1,220**	**7**	
Counterpart scope 1 and 2 of gross direct/indirect GHG emissions	3,720	2,204	-1,516	-41	-6	95	2,348	-1,372	-37	89
Counterpart scope 3 of gross indirect GHG emissions**	0***	41,937	41,937		81	100	23,113	23,113		100
Asset management	**3,720**	**44,141**	**40,421**	**1,187**	**73**		**25,461**	**21,741**	**484**	
Counterpart scope 1 and 2 of gross direct/indirect GHG emissions	1,122	802	-320	-29	0	89	803	-319	-28	91
Counterpart scope 3 of gross indirect GHG emissions**	0***	10,227	10,227		71	100	5,972	5,972		100
Life insurance and pension	**1,122**	**11,029**	**9,907**	**883**	**63**		**6,775**	**5,653**	**404**	
Total	**22,819**	**70,711**	**47,891**	**210**	**37**		**51,433**	**28,614**		

* Covers the Danske Bank Group's scope 3 GHG emissions categorised as category 15 Investments as defined by the GHG Protocol, also known as financed emissions. These include the GHG emissions of the Group's counterparties in the lending, investment, and life insurance and pension activities, i.e. counterpart scope 1 (direct GHG emissions), scope 2 (indirect GHG emissions) and scope 3 (indirect GHG emissions).
** GHG emissions are calculated using data with a PCAF data quality score of 1 or 2.
*** Scope 3 from our asset management and our life insurance and pension portfolios was recorded as zero in 2020 due to the fact that all data had a PCAF data quality score of 3-5.
**** Primary is defined as data with a PCAF data quality score of 1 and 2, hence is reported data.

Climate-related transition risks and resilience analysis
The resilience analysis includes investment activities; however, the analysis relates primarily to our lending activities. Managing climate-related risks associated with the sustainability transition is key to ensuring the resilience of the Danske Bank Group. We have integrated sustainability-related risks into our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework, and we continually enhance our practices to align with regulatory requirements. This includes an annual risk review of our current activities across the impacts, our value chain and our strategic objectives. To this end, we assess financial resilience in the short and medium term by using quantitative and qualitative approaches, whereas longer-term evaluations of our business model and strategy primarily rely on qualitative methods.

Lending: Stress testing and scenario analyses are performed on an ongoing basis and are essential tools for evaluating climate-related risks in the lending portfolio. These assessments incorporate a varying range of climate policy assumptions, such as carbon tax increases, shifts in energy price, real estate devaluations and customer-aligned emission reduction efforts. The scenarios applied include the 'disorderly' scenario from the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) and the 'Divergent Net-Zero' scenario. While these scenarios provide insights into potential financial effects of climate risks, they do not reflect general macroeconomic downturns and are subject to uncertainties due to evolving data, methodologies and unpredictable factors such as policy changes or technological developments. However, the results support our overall process of determining whether impairment adjustments and capital allocation address material risks adequately.

Our findings show that the financially material climate risks are effectively managed through existing credit risk processes. These risks either materialise over longer time horizons than typical loan maturities or are concentrated in sectors already addressed through risk tolerances, strategic targets or management overlays.

Asset management: Danske Bank Asset Management has developed a framework to stress test investment portfolios, inspired by methodologies from the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA) in 2022. EIOPA's 'disorderly' scenario from the NGFS assumes policy delay, limited carbon dioxide removal (CDR) technologies and a worsened macroeconomic outlook. The scope of the EIOPA assessment framework includes relevant assets in the downstream value chain subject to data availability and ability to capture from a method perspective.

Life insurance and pension: Danica conducts annual stress testing and climate scenario risk assessments, focusing on Climate Value-at-Risk (CVaR) and insurance risk for listed equities and corporate bonds in its downstream value chain. Using Net Zero 2050 scenarios from the NGFS, Danica evaluates transition and physical risks through 'likely' and 'worst' scenarios. The 'likely' scenario limits warming to 1.5°C through immediate climate policies and minimal CDR, achieving net-zero GHG emissions by 2050. The 'worst' scenario delays action until 2030 and requires strong policies to keep warming below 2°C, with limited CDR technologies and higher carbon prices.

Our analysis shows that equity investments are more exposed to potential CVaR than corporate bonds. Climate-related insurance risks are assessed to be low in the short term and are expected to be mitigated gradually.

Although climate scenarios provide valuable insights into potential financial effects driven by climate-related risks, they do not account for general macroeconomic downturns and are subject to uncertainties from evolving data, methodologies, technological innovation and unforeseen factors. The analysis shows that climate-related risks are effectively managed through existing processes.

Climate-related transition risks in lending
There are two key assumptions for the transition to a low-carbon economy: 1) expected policy changes designed to reduce carbon emissions and 2) shifts away from fossil fuels in energy markets and technologies. Climate transition risk may occur in the medium to long term because it is expected that customers who are unable to transition successfully will face financial constraints. Because customers that are unable to refinance their debt may cause losses for the Group, our estimated anticipated financial effects of climate transition risk take into consideration additional carbon costs and technology costs.

Climate transition risk is concentrated in a few segments and portfolios that generally have sufficiently good credit quality. Climate-related risks are managed and mitigated through the Group's credit risk tolerances, and restrictions are integrated into our Credit Policy to allow for proper governance of our due diligence procedures used to identify, assess and manage the risks at both customer and portfolio levels. In addition, we have set climate targets with 2030 as a medium-term time horizon for the segments in the lending portfolio that face the highest transition risk.

We typically have close relationships with our customers and possess in-depth information about our customers' management practices and strategies, which provides a solid foundation for assessing the customers' transition efforts. By facilitating new and additional capital for customers to finance their operations, make new investments and pursue potential acquisitions, we can influence the customers' climate transitions.

Our view is that the most financially material risks from climate change are well addressed by the Group's existing credit risk management practices, which include applying risk tolerance levels, impairments and post-model adjustments. Assessments of climate-related risks contain inherent uncertainty because of dependency on climate data, ongoing methodological developments and undetermined or unpredictable elements such as policy and technology developments.

Assessing transition risks in lending
At the Danske Bank Group, we have a risk-based approach for the management of climate transition risks, including assessing transition events. The outset for our risk management efforts is a top-down analysis to identify exposures that are inherently most likely exposed to climate transition risk. Our analysis uses the following input:

- Findings from the International Energy Agency (IEA), which outlines net-zero pathways towards 2050 and covers several transition events related to policy and technology
- Climate scenarios stress tests that apply the NGFS 'disorderly' scenario and the 'Divergent Net-Zero' scenario, which identify exposures that are particularly affected by a carbon tax
- Qualitative judgment based on sector insights from research and customer dialogues to account for potential future technology and demand risks related to a given sector

The result of the analysis is a heatmap that provides an overview of exposure towards high-level transition-risk and indicates which sectors are exposed to high-level climate transition risk. However, the analysis does not directly take into consideration the likelihood, magnitude or duration of specific transition events. The heatmap includes the following sectors:

- animal production
- automotive
- building materials
- capital goods: machinery
- chemicals
- freight transport
- metals and mining
- oil and gas
- power utilities
- shipping

We have an intensified focus on customers operating in sectors that have a high-level transition risk exposure because these sectors may be incompatible or may require significant efforts to align with the goals of achieving a net-zero economy and the Paris Agreement goals of limiting temperature increase to well below 2°C, striving towards 1.5°C, above pre-industrial levels.

With an outset in the heatmap, we assess transition risk for customers who have more than DKK 500 million credit exposure. The assessment methodology follows a bottom-up approach, and the result of this assessment is presented in four categories: 'lagging transition', 'start of transition', 'transitioning' and 'transitioned'. The methodology includes considerations of the customers' current emission performance as well as their short-, medium- and long-term climate targets and plans to meet their decarbonisation strategy towards 2050. In addition, the methodology includes an assessment of the customers' risk of not executing on their strategies due to external factors affecting the customers' ability to transition, for example dependency on technology and government support factors. For information about the Group's ESG Risk Assessment, see 'Sustainability activities across the business' in the General information section.

To further inform our risk assessment, we conduct climate-scenario analyses on transition risks that cover risks associated with society's shift to a low-carbon economy. We have analysed scenarios for carbon taxes as a key driver for this transition in different sectors. One example is a tail-risk analysis on the introduction of an unlikely and very harsh carbon tax of DKK 1,960/tCO_2e across all sectors, which resembles the necessary transition if Denmark were to achieve a 70% CO_2e reduction by 2030 driven purely by the introduction of a carbon tax. Similarly, we focus on the Danish agriculture sector, for which the introduction of a carbon tax is planned by the Danish government by 2030. We also focus on the commercial real estate sector due to the size of our commercial real estate portfolio and with reference to the EU's Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD). Analyses of the commercial and residential real estate sector take into consideration profitable and non-profitable energy renovation costs at the individual building level when available, and they also stress customer probability of default via adjusting solvency ratios at the individual customer level as well as correcting market values at the individual building level. Furthermore, we assess transition risk for our commercial and residential real estate customers based on buildings' energy performance certificates (EPCs), heating sources, construction year and data coverage. Additional climate transition-risk analyses include, for example, transition risks for customers assessed as lagging in their transition assessment, driven by factors related to technology risks.

The assessments of climate transition risks at both a portfolio and a customer level enable us to monitor aggregate risk levels on an ongoing basis and identify necessary mitigating actions, for example through policy requirements or integration into the Group's credit risk tolerance to manage the transition risks.

In our lending activities, we therefore have an intensified focus on customers that are most exposed to climate transition risks as well as on customers that are lagging in the transition process.

Assessing physical risks in lending
We have not identified any material climate-related physical risks in the Danske Bank Group's lending portfolio. However, in accordance with ESRS 1 and irrespective of the outcome of the materiality assessment, the assessment process is outlined.

Using the latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report on Europe as our basis, we have identified flooding risk as the key physical hazard applicable to the Group's lending portfolio. Other physical hazards are qualitatively assessed to be of low relevance, and the data quality of these hazards limits the possibility for a precise analysis at this time.

Consequently, our analyses of climate-related physical risks focus on the lending portfolio collateralised by residential and commercial real estate. These analyses include assessments of exposures subject to acute and/or chronic flooding risk in Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Northern Ireland.

Our analysis indicated that coastal and river flooding risks had no material impact at the portfolio level in 2025. Consequently, we did not consider a need for any additional mitigation measures.

The assessments related to flooding risks are conducted on the basis of current as well as projected climate scenarios over long time horizons, where available, and they are dependent on the quality and coverage of national hazard maps (see text box). Additionally, we perform bottom-up climate stress testing to evaluate expected credit losses. This stress testing is based on, for example, the NGFS Current Policies Scenarios and baseline economic macro scenarios combined with severe additional house-price declines on properties exposed to flooding risk. In general, the scenarios used to assess climate-related physical risks are twofold and cover the following:

- Direct effects stemming from extreme weather events inside the Nordic countries
  On the basis of IPCC reports, we have identified coastal and river flooding as the primary hazard to consider in the Nordic countries over the short, medium and long term. The coastal and river flood risk is quantitatively analysed via bottom-up analyses using property-level geospatial data from national hazard maps drawn up by local authorities merged with collateral property-level internal data containing, for example, specific geographic locations of each property within the lending portfolio. Analyses that use the current climate situation address short-term time horizons, whereas the use of future-projected climate scenarios addresses long-term time horizons, including projections of flooding scenarios up to the year 2120. Where data is available, we take into consideration generally harsh, conservative flooding scenarios, for instance high return periods, and we reference the high-emissions scenarios for tail-risk analyses on residential and commercial real estate.

- Indirect effects from climate changes outside the Nordic countries
  We assess indirect effects of global climate changes via references to harsh scenarios such as the NGFS Current Policies Scenario.

Time horizons:
For clarity, the short, medium and long-term time horizons referred to in this section align with the definitions outlined earlier in the General information section of this Sustainability Statement.

Country-specific details on the analyses of climate-related physical risks in lending
The analyses cover the Danske Bank Group's lending exposure towards loans collateralised by commercial and residential property characterised as immovable property across the Nordic countries and Northern Ireland.

Denmark: Maps prepared by the Danish Coastal Authority are used for 14 high-risk areas. Part of the analysis is based on the IPCC's high-emissions RCP8.5 scenario, focusing on coastal and river floods with a return period of 1 in 100 years projected for the year 2115.

Norway: River flood maps prepared by the Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate as well as coastal hazard maps prepared by the Norwegian Mapping Authority. Part of the analysis is based on the IPCC's high-emissions RCP8.5 global scenario, focusing on 1-in-200-year river floods projected for the year 2100 in areas where climate projections predict a 20% increase in water discharge over the next 20-100 years as well as 1-in-20-year coastal floods predicted for the year 2090.

Finland: Maps provided by the Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment are used to study around 100 river basin and coastal areas and to estimate hazard levels, i.e. the probability of flooding, across the country. Flooding maps for return periods of 1 in 1,000 years and 1 in 100 years are selected to represent acute and chronic physical risk events, respectively. Only basic scenarios based on the current climate are available.

Sweden: Analysis is based on river and coastal flood risk mapping for significant risk areas as well as coastal floods assessed by the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency and the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute. Part of the analysis is based on the IPCC's high-emissions SSP5-8 global warming scenario for the year 2120.

Northern Ireland: A third-party provider, RHDHV, provides access to flood risk data at a property level. These assessments consider river or tidal flooding across several return periods, projected up to the year 2050 under the IPCC's RCP6.0 scenario with intermediate levels of GHG emissions.

Compatibility of climate scenarios
The climate scenarios we use support the estimates and judgements used in relation to the impact of physical and transition risks in our credit portfolio. Furthermore, these scenarios are compatible with the assessments of climate impact on a potential increase in credit risk and any potential impairment of credit facilities that may arise.

We reference NGFS scenarios and policy development to identify and determine sectors for stress testing the financial effects on Danske Bank Group portfolios. The outcome of the sector-focused risk analysis helps us identify which portfolios are key levers for the decarbonisation of the Group's lending activities.

Key decarbonisation levers – lending activities
Customer engagements and exposures
Danske Bank's position statements set out climate-related expectations and recommendations for the companies we lend to and invest in. In our Position Statement on Climate Change, such expectations and recommendations include reducing and mitigating climate change impacts and switching from using fossil fuels to using renewable energy sources. Furthermore, in our sectoral Position Statement on Fossil Fuels, which was updated in February 2024, we for example state that we will not offer long-term financing to any oil and gas exploration and production company that does not set a credible transition plan in line with the Paris Agreement. This includes setting a long-term 2050 net-zero goal, short- and medium-term reduction targets for scope 1 and 2 emissions, and a material scope 3 emission reduction target. Our Position Statement on Fossil Fuels also includes a commitment to not expand the supply of oil and gas beyond that which had been approved for development as of 31 December 2021. These sector-specific lending restrictions form part of our Group Credit Policy. Although some of our financing can be earmarked as financing of green or sustainable activities, a significant part of the financing we provide to our large corporate customers also supports the transition of these companies. This type of financing does not qualify for green taxonomies but is considered instrumental for a successful transition. For customers operating in carbon-intensive sectors, we can restrict access to capital intended for activities that hinder the transition to a low-carbon economy.

Products and services supporting the transition
At Danske Bank, it is a key consideration that we offer products and services that support the customers' transition journeys. Specifically, we offer our personal customers energy-improvement loans and loans for electric cars. In Finland, we expanded our offerings for personal customers to include loans tailored for home energy improvements and widened the range of eligible purposes, such as battery systems and smart home solutions. Additionally, Danske Bank became the first bank in the Nordic region to integrate household EPC ratings into its mobile banking app for customers in Denmark, which helps personal customers identify areas where they can optimise energy efficiency.

In our Business Customers unit, we continued to conduct transition risk assessments of our agricultural customers in Denmark, which facilitated meaningful transition dialogues on climate and biodiversity. In 2025, we conducted 329 (2024: 348 engagements to support these efforts. To help commercial real estate customers reduce their GHG emissions, we continued our partnerships with Sweco, a leading European architecture and engineering consultancy, and Comundo, a climate tech company. Through these partnerships, we provide automated real-time energy data and energy improvement plans. Both partnerships are active across Danske Bank's four Nordic markets and emphasise the comprehensive support available to our customers.

At our Large Corporates & Institutions unit, we engage with customers on an ongoing basis and continually seek to identify where our financial solutions may play a pivotal role in fostering sustainable progress. Our main engagement topics are on climate, biodiversity and our assessment of customers' transitions towards net zero and of ESG risks. In 2025, we also launched our Approach to Financing the Climate Transition, which provides customers and other stakeholders with a clearer view of how we engage with our large corporate customers on the topic of financing the climate transition. This new initiative on how we approach financing the climate transition focuses on the growing financing needs of customers that have credible transition strategies and customers in transition-enabling value chains that are navigating complex and often costly climate transitions. Our new approach expands how we view sustainable finance, moving away from solely sustainability-labelled transactions, such as green bonds and loans, to comprehensive company-level assessments of entire transition plans.

Business customers and large corporate customers are offered green loans in accordance with our Green Finance Framework. Such loans are intended to finance investments that support climate change mitigation, for example clean transportation, renewable energy, green buildings and emission-efficient products. We also offer sustainability-linked financing, in which the interest rate of the financing is linked to the customer's sustainability performance, thereby incentivising execution of the transition plans. Furthermore, we support our large corporate customers with capital issuances through green bonds, social bonds, sustainability bonds and sustainability-linked bonds. Sustainability-linked bonds are used to finance the sustainability strategy of the issuer, and the other bond types are use-of-proceed bonds that exclusively finance projects that have a positive environmental and/or social impact and that source funding for the customer's transition investments.

Financed emissions
Lending
Financed emissions for lending are based on exposure data from the end of September 2025. We have observed a reduction in financed emissions, with counterparty scope 1 and 2 emissions decreasing from 7.4 million tCO_2e in 2020 to approximately 5.4 million tCO_2e (2024: 5.1 million tCO_2e), representing a reduction of around 27% (2024: 32%) from the baseline in 2020. The increase in financed emissions from 2024 can primarily be attributed to the overall increase in Danske Bank's customer on-balance exposure, mainly at our Large Corporates and Institutions business unit.

Approximately 88% (2024: 89%) of our total on-balance credit exposure from corporates and personal customers is covered by a financed emission calculation. The remaining 12% (2024: 11%) is primarily related to product types that have been excluded from the financed emissions calculation (see Reporting principles, Lending, Portfolio scope).

Calculated emissions include scope 1, 2 and 3 of the counterparties that fulfil the data quality requirements, namely all of scope 1, 2, and data quality score 1 and 2 of scope 3.

For our lending portfolio, we have set emission reduction targets for a substantial majority of the carbon-intensive sectors in the portfolio. Targets are listed below.

The table outlines the progress made by the Danske Bank Group in 2025 alongside our intermediate 2030 targets since the baseline year of 2020.

Exposure data at 30 September 2025 is used as a proxy for 31 December 2025 for lending-related financed emissions as well as all climate targets in the area of lending – except for the shipping target, which uses December 2024 figures and emission data as these are the most updated figures. Specifically for the shipping target, it is not feasible to use more updated exposures for the Danske Bank Group. The difference in target-covered exposure between 30 September 2025 and 31 December 2025 is not material.

Shipping: Although Poseidon Principles alignment in our shipping portfolio has improved from 25.7% in 2024 to 22.9% in 2025, progress remains slower than anticipated, reflecting the challenges the sector faces in relation to decarbonisation.

Oil and gas: The reduction in absolute financed emissions of the oil and gas exploration and production (E&P) segment (scopes 1, 2 and 3) has exceeded the 2030 target, achieving a 91% (2024: 73%) decrease from the 2020 baseline, attributable to our decision to decrease exposures to E&P companies that lack credible transition plans. In the oil and gas refining segment (scopes 1 and 2), the reduction was 18% (2024: 13%) from the 2020 baseline, and for scope 3 our portfolio intensity average decreased to 54.0 gCO_2e/MJ in 2025 (2024: 58.0 gCO_2e/MJ). This improvement was mainly driven by changes in our portfolio composition, supported by our customers' efforts to execute their own transition plans.

Power generation: Since 2020, the emission intensity of our power generation portfolio has been reduced by 56% (2024: 48%) to 47.8 $kgCO_2e$/MWh (2024: 56.5 $kgCO_2e$/MWh), thereby exceeding the 2030 target of 54.2 $kgCO_2e$/MWh. This is attributable to our customers' own decarbonisation efforts, and it is further supported by adjustments made to the portfolio composition, with an increased amount of capital being allocated to renewable energy generation.

Steel: Our portfolio emission intensity average increased to 1.01 tCO_2e/t (2024: 0.64 tCO_2e/t). This was primarily due to a significant change in the portfolio composition during 2025 towards a higher proportion of customers that have more carbon-intensive steel production processes and that needed financing to help decarbonise. The progress in 2025 nevertheless represents a 14% reduction from the 2020 baseline.

Cement: The emission intensity of our cement portfolio has been decreasing steadily since 2020. In 2025, our cement portfolio intensity stood at 0.58 tCO_2e/t (2024: 0.60 tCO_2e/t), which is 9% lower than our baseline.

Agriculture: A climate target for our agriculture lending portfolio was set in 2024. Since our baseline year in 2020, emission intensity within our agriculture portfolio covered by our reduction target has decreased from the baseline of 28.7 $tCO_2e/mDKK$ to 25.5 $tCO_2e/mDKK$ in 2025 (2024: 26.6 $tCO_2e/mDKK$), which corresponds to a 11% reduction. Our target ambition reflects the Danish national sector ambition recalculated to a 2020 baseline using the most recent data from Denmark's Climate Status and Outlook 2024 report. It draws on

GHG emission baselines, targets and status within lending

Sector	On-balance gross credit exposure (DKK billions) 2025	Target description	Metric	Counterpart emissions by scope	Baseline year	Baseline value [2]	2025	2024 [2]	Target [2]	Target year	Target-setting methodology and benchmark
Shipping[5]	9	Achieve 0% difference in Poseidon Principles alignment score	Alignment delta	1 and upstream scope 3	2020	25.8%	2024: 22.9%	2023: 25.7%	0%	2030	SDA /Poseidon Principles/IMO 'striving for' curve[3]
Oil and gas - exploration and production	0	Reduce absolute emissions by 50%	Financed emissions million tCO_2e	1, 2, 3	2020	5.0	0.4	1.3	2.5	2030	Sector decarbonisation projection
Oil and gas - downstream refining	3	Reduce absolute emissions by 25%	Financed emissions thousand tCO_2e	1, 2	2020	115.8	95.2	101.2	86.8	2030	Sector decarbonisation projection
Oil and gas - downstream refining	3	Reduce emission intensity by 25%	gCO_2e/MJ	3	2020	70.9	54.0	58.0	53.2	2030	Sector decarbonisation projection
Power generation	11	Reduce emission intensity by 50%	$kgCO_2e/MWh$	1	2020	108.4	47.8	56.5	54.2	2030	SDA/SBTi (world) 1.5°C scenario
Steel	1	Reduce emission intensity by 30%	tCO_2e/t	1, 2	2020	1.17	1.01	0.64	0.82	2030	SDA/TPI (world) 1.5°C scenario[4]
Cement	0	Reduce emission intensity by 25%	tCO_2e/t	1, 2	2020	0.64	0.58	0.60	0.48	2030	SDA/SBTi (world) 1.5°C scenario
Agriculture	48	Reduce emission intensity by >30%	$tCO_2e/mDKK$	1	2020	28.7	25.5	26.6	20.1	2030	Danish national sector target/ SBTi FLAG tool
Commercial real estate (DK, SE, FI, NI and NO)[6]	282	Reduce emission intensity by 55%	$kgCO_2e/m^2$	1, 2	2020	14.2	11.1	11.4	6.4	2030	SDA/Danish national sector target/CRREM 1.5°C
Personal mortgages (DK, SE, FI and NI)	694	Reduce emission intensity by 62%[1]	$kgCO_2e/m^2$	1, 2	2020	18.9	14.4	14.5	7.2	2030	SDA/CRREM 1.5°C scenario

[1] For personal mortgages, the Paris-aligned target is now a 62% reduction in emission intensity (2024: 55%) due to the addition of the Northern Ireland portfolio and divestment of our Personal Customers Norway operations.
[2] Baseline and target values, and comparative information for 2024 have been updated for the following sectors: agriculture, commercial real estate and personal mortgages. See 'Reporting Principles'.
[3] SDA: Sector Decarbonisation Approach
[4] TPI: Transition Pathway Initiative
[5] The shipping target focuses solely on vessels under the scope of the Poseidon Principles.
[6] The 2020 baseline intensity figure for our Danish portfolio was updated using emission factors from 2020. The updated intensity figure was used for recalculation of our target.

the SBTi's Forest, Land and Agriculture Target-Setting Guidance. Our ambition is to achieve more than a 30% reduction in emissions intensity for our Group portfolio by 2030 in relation to 2020 levels.

Commercial real estate and personal mortgages: Progress shows a decreasing trend in emissions in the transition of the utilities sector. The average emission intensity of the commercial real estate segment has decreased 22%, from 14.2 $kgCO_2e/m^2$ in 2020 (baseline year) to 11.1 $kgCO_2$ e/m^2 in 2025 (2024: 11.4 $kgCO_2$ e/m^2). The average emission intensity of our personal mortgage portfolio has decreased by 24% in 2025 (from 2020 baseline), resulting in an emission intensity of 14.4 $kgCO_2$ e/m^2 (2024: 14.5 $kgCO_2$ e/m^2) in 2025. Emission intensities for 2024 and 2025 are based on the latest published emission factors from 2023 for Denmark, which do not reflect the actual ongoing decarbonisation of the energy grid. We expect that upcoming emission factor updates for 2024 and 2025 will bring our progress closer to the linear trajectory towards our 2030 target. The target for our personal mortgage portfolio was adjusted to reflect portfolio changes. The updated Paris-aligned target incorporates our Northern Bank portfolio and reflects the sale of our Personal Customers portfolio in Norway. Consequently, our target of a 55% reduction by 2030 has been revised and increased to 62%.

Investment activities – Climate-related risks
From an asset management and asset owner perspective, climate-related risks, such as transition risk and physical risk, can potentially have material negative impacts on the value of investments, and such risks may constitute a financial risk to our customers in respect of the assets we manage on their behalf through reduced investment values and lower returns. The effects of these risks in relation to the Danske Bank Group is limited and generally manifest themselves in risks other than financial risks for the Group.

We have set climate targets for investment portfolios in scope in Asset Management and in Danica to become net zero by 2050. The asset management portfolio targets are a weighted average carbon intensity (WACI) target with mid-term horizon for 2030 and an engagement target for 2025. Danica has previously had 2025 sector targets, which have now been replaced by a WACI target towards 2030, as in Asset Management, with just one sector target remaining. For Asset Management and Danica investment portfolios, we have also set temperature rating targets for in-scope products covering scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions. Further information about the target setting can be found in the Reporting Principles section.

Assessing climate-related transition and physical risks in investment activities
We have not identified any material climate-related transition or physical risks to the Danske Bank Group stemming from investment activities. However, in accordance with ESRS 1 and irrespective of the outcome of the materiality assessment, the process is outlined.

Investment activities are covered by the Group's Responsible Investment Policy, adopted by Danske Bank's Board of Directors and the boards of directors of relevant individual subsidiaries, including Danica. The Responsible Investment Policy defines the Group's approach to sustainability-factors from a financial and from an impact perspective. The financial perspective covers the Group's approach to sustainability risk integration in an investment context, where the Responsible Investment Policy is further operationalised through an underlying Sustainability Risk Integration Instruction. The instruction defines a non-exhaustive list of sustainability factors that could potentially become financially material in relation to investments under management, including factors relating to climate-related transition and physical risks. Climate transition risks for investments could affect the value of investments and our ability to generate attractive returns for our customers.

This could materialise, for instance, through investing in companies in the fossil fuel sector that are not able to transition and therefore are ultimately at risk of becoming a stranded asset. As an example of a physical risk, events such as flooding, hurricanes, storms and sea level rise may disrupt the operations of investee companies or could lead to value reductions on commercial and residential properties, potentially resulting in a decrease in the share value or creditworthiness of the respective companies.

Key decarbonisation levers - Investment activities
Investee company engagements
We operate central processes for active ownership, inclusion and exclusions, and these processes are defined through several instructions that underly our Responsible Investment Policy.

In 2025, more than 1,200 engagement dialogues were held with over 500 issuers domiciled in close to 50 countries, through which we focused on topics such as environmental issues, especially GHG emissions. Our active ownership team, along with investment portfolio managers, led these engagements, which included direct dialogues and collaborative initiatives such as Climate Action 100+. Through this process, we communicated with major energy companies about enhancing the companies' own climate strategies, and we participated in engagement groups. Additionally, we voted on 28,291 proposals at 2,197 general meetings in 57 countries, with Danske Bank supporting climate-related shareholder proposals at many of these.

Products and services supporting the transition
At the Danske Bank Group, offering products and services that support the customers' own transition journeys is a key consideration. We offer responsible investment solutions that have a specific sustainability focus, and pension savings can be invested through our Danica Balance Responsible Choice pension solution, in which the portfolio consists of at least 75% sustainable investments, defined as investments contributing to environmental and social objectives, including the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Our Danske Bank Exclusion Instruction covers and defines several climate-related exclusions, including thermal coal, peat-fired power generation, tar sands, fossil-fuel transition laggards and fossil fuels. Aside from fossil fuel exclusions, these exclusions apply largely across most of the investment products under management that we offer to retail investors. Fossil fuel exclusions are currently reserved for a selected range of products.

In 2024, we announced the introduction of a new methodology for how Danske Bank invests in companies operating in the fossil fuel sector. This new methodology has a heightened focus on investments in companies that have credible transition plans that align with a low-carbon future, which reflects customer preferences as well as Danske Bank's commitment to responsible investment. During 2025, the implementation of the methodology was completed for in-scope products under the brand name of Danske Invest and Danica through the introduction of the fossil fuel transition laggards exclusions. The exclusions do not apply to certain investments, such as investments in external components and index derivatives, emerging market debt and illiquid/alternative investments. Out-of-scope products include Danske Invest funds specifically targeting Norwegian customers. For other in scope products, the implementation is ongoing.

Financed emissions
Asset management and life insurance and pension (E-1-6)
In our asset management portfolio, scope 1 and 2 emissions from investment activities decreased from 3.7 million tCO_2e in 2020 to 2.2 million tCO_2e (2024: 2.4 million tCO_2e), representing a reduction of around 40%. Scope 3 emissions for these investment activities amounted to 41.9 million tCO_2e in 2025 (2024: 23.1 million tCO_2e).

For investment activities in our life insurance and pension activities, scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased from 1.12 million tCO_2e in 2020 to 0.80 million tCO_2e in 2025 (2024: 0.80 million tCO_2e). Scope 3 emissions for these activities amounted to 10 million tCO_2e (2024: 5.97 million tCO_2e).

Total financed emissions have increased in 2025 from 2024 levels, primarily due to a rise in reported scope 3 emissions by investee companies, highlighting in particular an improvement in data quality. The total financed emissions are closely linked to the size of assets under management, and the reported figures will vary accordingly.

Investment activities leading to financed emissions
Asset management
Our investment portfolio reduction targets for our asset management activities include weighted average carbon intensity (WACI) targets covering scope 1 and 2 from investee companies as well as temperature rating targets covering both scope 1, 2 and scope 1, 2, 3 GHG emissions. These are used to estimate portfolio temperature trajectories based on investee companies' climate targets.

The WACI for our asset management activities amounted to 7.8 tCO_2e/mDKK revenue (2024: 8.3 tCO_2e/mDKK revenue), corresponding to a 45% (2024: 42% reduction) reduction from our 2020 baseline of 14.3 tCO_2e/mDKK. The reduction has been driven roughly equally by portfolio drivers (e.g. allocation, selection, exclusions, product offering, investment value) and investee company drivers (e.g. operational efficiency, power sourcing, electrification, product/service mix, asset changes). This supports our strategy to prioritise real-world emissions cuts by investing in companies with credible transition plans, leveraging active ownership where gaps remain and using exclusions in certain cases as a tool.

For our investment activities, our implied temperature rating covering scope 1 and 2 decreased to 2.17°C (2024: 2.36°C) from our 2020 baseline of 2.75°C, and our implied temperature rating covering scope 1, 2 and 3 increased to 2.76°C (2024: 2.70°C) from 2.94°C in the 2020 baseline year. While we observe that the scope 1 and 2 trajectories are on track towards meeting 2030 temperature rating targets, trajectories also covering scope 3 are above the linear trajectories. A linear development in the portfolio is not expected as the average temperature rating on a year-by-year basis may deviate; however, we will continue to monitor these developments closely. The lack of reduction in relation to scope 3 this year is mainly due to fewer investees publishing specific climate targets covering their scope 3 emissions. This creates upward pressure on the portfolio's average temperature rating.

For our asset management activities, we set a target in 2021 to engage with 100 of the largest emitters by 2025. In 2025, we initiated engagements with 23 (2024: 27) of the identified companies, bringing the total number of engagements by year-end 2025 to 99 (2024: 76) since the target was set.

GHG emission baselines, targets and status for our asset management investment portfolio

Sector	Target description	Metric	Counterpart emissions by scope	Baseline year	Baseline value	2025	2024	Target	Target year	Target-setting methodology and benchmark
All sectors	Align portfolio temperature score towards 1.5°C by 2040 equivalent to 2.1°C by 2030	°C	1, 2	2020	2.75	2.17	2.36	2.1	2030	Temperature Rating Approach developed by CDP/WWF
All Sectors	Align portfolio temperature score towards 1.5°C by 2040 equivalent to 2.2°C by 2030	°C	1, 2, 3	2020	2.94	2.76	2.70	2.2	2030	Temperature Rating Approach developed by CDP/WWF
All Sectors	50% reduction of the weighted average carbon intensity	tCO_2e /mDKK revenue	1, 2	2020	14.3	7.8	8.3	7.2	2030	Net Zero Investment Framework and the Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance's Target-Setting Protocol/IPCC
All Sectors	Engagement with the 100 largest emitters	Engage with all 100 companies	1, 2, 3	2021	0	99	76	100	2025	Net Zero Investment Framework and the Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance's Target-Setting Protocol/IPCC

The reported numbers on our net-zero-aligned emission reduction targets, which include temperature targets and weighted average carbon intensity (WACI) within Large Corporates & Institutions, Asset Management cover the following products: (1) investment funds, and (2) managed accounts. The following asset classes are included in the estimation: (1) equities, (2), corporate bonds, and (3) mortgage bonds. Due to a lack of reliable data, the following asset classes are not included: (1) sovereign debt, (2) unlisted companies, and (3) other alternatives.

Engagements build upon evaluation of the company's climate transition strategy and communicate the expectations we have for investee companies to close potential gaps.

Investment activities – leading to financed emissions
Life insurance and pension
A target similar to Asset Management was introduced for Danica in 2025, whereas Danica previously has been guided by sector emission intensity targets across several key sectors in relation to most carbon-intensive sectors in Danica's portfolios – namely the energy, utilities, transportation, cement and steel sectors – and for Danica's real estate portfolio.

As part of updating Danica's sustainability strategy towards 2026-2030, we have therefore set a new climate target of reducing the weighted average carbon intensity (WACI) of our life insurance and pension equity and bond portfolio by 60% in relation to a 2020 baseline. The new target is effective in 2026 and allows Danica to align with the Danske Bank Group's approach to target setting. The only remaining sector target is the target for Danica Ejendomme, for which a separate intensity target has been defined towards 2030.

GHG emission baselines, targets and status for our life insurance and pension investment portfolio*

Sector	Target description	Metric	Counterpart emissions by scope	Baseline year	Baseline value	2025	2024	Target	Target year**	Target-setting methodology and benchmark
All sectors	Align portfolio temperature score towards 1.5°C by 2040 equivalent to 2.0°C by 2030	°C	1, 2	2020	2.50	2.26	2.4	2.0	2030	Temperature Rating Approach developed by CDP/WWF
All sectors	Align portfolio temperature score towards 1.5°C by 2040 equivalent to 2.2°C by 2030	°C	1, 2, 3	2020	2.80	2.79	2.72	2.20	2030	Temperature Rating Approach developed by CDP/WWF
Energy	Reduce emission intensity by 15%	gCO_2e/MJ	1, 2, 3	2019	72.6	68.4	69.7	61.7	2025	SDA/TPI/OECM
Utilities	Reduce emission intensity by 35%	tCO_2e/MWh	1	2019	0.37	0.16	0.18	0.24	2025	SDA/TPI/OECM
Steel	Reduce emission intensity by 20%	tCO_2e/t crude steel	1, 2	2019	2.03	1.27	1.22	1.62	2025	SDA/TPI/OECM
Cement	Reduce emission intensity by 20%	tCO_2e/t cement	1	2019	0.78	0.52	0.54	0.62	2025	SDA/TPI/OECM
Real estate portfolio (Danish)	Reduce emission intensity by 69%	$kgCO_2e/m^2$	1, 2, 3	2019	11	6.64	7.15	3.4	2030	Internal benchmark
Shipping	Reduce emission intensity by 20%	gCO_2e/tKM	1	2019	7	5.62	6.09	5.6	2025	SDA/TPI/OECM
Aviation	Reduce emission intensity by 15%	gCO_2e/RTK	1	2019	885.6	714.07	749.54	752.8	2025	SDA/TPI/OECM
Automotive	Reduce emission intensity by 30%	gCO_2e/km	3	2019	144.6	121.17	124.77	101.2	2025	SDA/TPI/OECM

* The reported numbers on financed emissions, CO_2 sector targets and temperature ratings in Danica cover the following investment products: (1) Danica Balance, (2) Danica Traditionel, (3) Danica Link, and (3) Tidspension. The following asset classes are included in the estimation: (1) equities, (2) corporate bonds, and (3) mortgage bonds.
** Our sector targets for Danica were set in 2021 in advance of the launch of our Climate Action Plan in January 2023. The baseline and target years consequently differ from our other targets. In the upcoming target review cycle, we will align target years to the greatest extent possible.

Reduction targets for Danica include temperature rating targets that cover scope 1 and 2 and scope 1, 2, 3 emissions from listed equities and corporate bonds. All targets are listed in the table below that shows progress achieved in 2025. Data is presented alongside our intermediary 2030 and 2025 targets and uses 2020 or 2019 as the baseline year.

Despite ongoing challenges in global markets, Danica has seen a reduction in emissions intensity across several key sectors, meeting or exceeding the targets set for five out of seven climate-critical industries by the end of Q1 2025. The targets for the energy sector and automotive sector were not met. The speed of the global transitions for these sectors has been challenged by war and geopolitical tensions as well as by a worsening economic environment for the expansion of renewable energy and electric cars. However, Danica has nevertheless exceeded the targets for the utilities, steel, aviation and cement sectors, and the target for the shipping sector has been met.

As of September 2025, Danica Ejendomme had reduced its emission intensity from its Danish real estate portfolio by 40% (2024: 35%) from the 2019 baseline, tracking ahead of a linear target trajectory.

Danica aims to invest a minimum of DKK 100 billion in the green transition by 2030. By the end of 2025, DKK 66.4 billion (2024: DKK 57.4 billion) had been invested, representing an increase of 16% since 2024. This ambition is part of Danica's net-zero goal and includes investments in companies and projects that actively facilitate the green transition while being attractive investment cases for Danica customers.

We observe that scope 1 and 2 trajectories are on track towards meeting 2030 temperature rating targets, trajectories also covering scope 3 are above the linear trajectories. A linear development in the portfolio is not expected as the average temperature rating on a year-by-year basis may deviate; however, we will continue to monitor these developments closely. The lack of reduction in relation to scope 3 this year is mainly due to fewer investees publishing specific climate targets covering their scope 3 emissions. This creates upward pressure on the portfolio's average temperature rating.

Reporting principles

The Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (CVC Scope 3) of the GHG Protocol further defines and classifies scope 3 emissions into 15 different categories. The category 'Category 15 Investments' covers emissions associated with operation of investments, including equity and debt investments and project finance, in the reporting year. This is considered the most material category for Danske Bank and typically relates to our lending and investment activities. Scope 3, category 15 GHG emissions include borrowers' or investee companies' scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions. The accounting and reporting of category 15 emissions associated with investments is further described in PCAF Part A on financed emissions from lending and investment activities.

The estimation of financed emissions covers borrowers' and investee companies' scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions. PCAF Part A defines these as follows:

- Scope 1: of the borrower/investee: Direct GHG emissions that occur from sources owned or controlled by the borrower/investee, i.e. emissions from combustion in owned or controlled boilers, furnaces, vehicles, etc.
- Scope 2: Indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased or acquired electricity, steam, heating or cooling consumed by the borrower/investee. Scope 2 emissions physically occur at the facility where the electricity, steam, heating or cooling is generated.
- Scope 3: All other indirect GHG emissions not included in scope 2 that occur in the value chain of the borrower/investee. Scope 3 can be broken down into upstream emissions and downstream emissions. Upstream emissions include all emissions that occur in the lifecycle of a material/product/service up to the point of sale by the producer, such as from the production or extraction of purchased materials. Downstream emissions include all emissions that occur because of the distribution, storage, use and end-of-life treatment of the organisation's products or services.

The Danske Bank Group's GHG inventory focuses exclusively on scope 3, category 15 emissions (financed emissions), which are related to borrowers' and investee companies' scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions arising from lending and investment activities. This approach is grounded in the findings of our double materiality assessment (DMA), which identified category 15 as the most material to our operations as a financial institution. Emissions from the Group's own operations and other scope 3 categories (categories 1-14) have been assessed as immaterial in the context of our value chain and are therefore not included in the GHG inventory. Financed emissions account for more than 99% of the total emissions.

Estimation and uncertainties

PCAF have defined a framework for assessing the quality of scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions data reported by borrowers and investee companies for each asset class. The framework ranks emissions data quality from 1 to 5. A data quality score of 1 represents the highest data quality score and signifies verified emissions data reported by the borrower or investee company. A data quality score of 5 represents the lowest quality of emissions data and is assigned to estimated emission data per asset class or revenue by sector.

Data quality is considered according to whether the borrower/investee company is reporting on scope 1, 2 or 3 emissions and on the data quality score of the reported data. Scopes 1 and 2 are likely to have higher data quality scores than scope 3 because scope 1 and 2 data is directly linked to the activities of the reporting entity, and the entity therefore can assess and obtain the data directly. Scope 3 relates to the full value chain of the reporting entity, both upstream and downstream, and will inherently include higher data quality-related risk.

Because we rely on third-party data, there is a high level of uncertainty associated with reported emissions data. The level of uncertainty related to current estimation approaches for calculating borrowers' and investee companies' scope 3 emissions is subject to significant assumptions and estimates. In addition, we do not have access to necessary information about the underlying uncertainties and methodologies used by data providers to calculate scope 3 emission data. Where this is the case, we cannot confirm the usefulness and relevance of information, and this would therefore prevent adherence to the qualitative characteristics required of the information in the Sustainability Statement.

Methodology for changes in the baseline

The baseline can be recalculated to ensure relevance of the reported GHG emissions and to track progress on emission targets. The following changes trigger a baseline recalculation:

- Structural changes in our organisation, such as mergers, acquisitions, divestments, outsourcing and insourcing
- Changes in calculation methodologies, improvements in data accuracy or discovery of significant errors
- Changes in the categories or activities included in the scope 3 inventory

A minimum threshold of 5% is applied for determining significance, triggering a recalculation of baseline values. This threshold applies to total absolute emissions. For target-specific emissions or emission intensities the threshold is 10%. Significant changes result not only from single large changes but also from several small changes that are cumulatively significant. Our baseline revision principle applies to increases and decreases in emissions, and we may choose to revise our baseline values in relation to changes that are below the threshold to ensure consistency, comparability and relevance in our reported emissions data and climate target progress over time.

Climate targets

To reach net zero by 2050 or sooner and to track the effectiveness of the Group's policies and actions, we have set intermediate 2030 GHG emission reduction targets.

We observe progress made towards our GHG emission reduction targets across sectors and in our lending and investment activities.

For the lending portfolio, we find that while most of the sectors are decarbonising in line with the targets, progress varies across sectors, with some areas, such as shipping, where decarbonisation is more challenging.

For the investment portfolio the targets that consider scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions (WACI and temperature rating targets), we are decarbonising in line with the targets. However, for the temperature rating target that includes scope 3 emissions, we are currently above the linear target line. The decarbonisation path is not expected to be linear and we will further examine the factors driving the temperature rating trend.

Due to the need for continued improvements in data and standards, we are unable to provide a complete picture of future expected GHG emission reductions. No external stakeholders have been involved in the target setting.

In 2025, we finalised the implementation of our new Danske Bank methodology for investing in fossil fuel companies, the Net Zero Pathway Framework, introduced in 2024, across the majority of in scope products in Asset Management and Danica. This methodology prioritises investments in companies that have credible transition plans aligned with a low-carbon future, reflecting customer preferences and Danske Bank's commitment to responsible investment.

The Net Zero Pathway framework reduces the number of fossil fuel companies in the overall investment universe from approximately 2,000 to 270 by focusing on companies actively progressing towards net-zero goals. Although overall exposure to the fossil fuel sector remains relatively unchanged in relation to covered products, the portfolios now centre on companies striving to future-proof their operations in alignment with the goals of the Paris Agreement.

The Net-Zero Pathway Framework assesses companies based on management quality, such as emissions management and strategic integration, and on carbon performance, including alignment with global climate goals. This approach ensures that investments support the transition to a sustainable society while balancing regulatory developments, societal changes and the evolving preferences of our customers.

Target-setting methodologies

The table below shows the target-setting methodology and benchmark scenario used for the target setting of the respective target and provides details of whether this is compatible with limiting global warming to a 1.5°C or 2.0°C scenario. None of the targets have been assured externally.

Target (sector)	Target-setting methodology	Benchmark scenario	Data and methodology	Alignment with Paris Agreement 1.5°C/2.0°C
Shipping	Sectoral decarbonisation approach	Poseidon Principles/ International Maritime Organization's (IMO) 'striving for' curve	The shipping target focuses solely on vessels under the scope of the Poseidon Principles. Poseidon Principles' alignment delta refers to the distance of a vessel's emission intensity (annual efficiency ratio (AER), expressed as emissions per deadweight tonne per nautical mile) from the decarbonisation trajectory. The distance is expressed as a percentage. Latest available alignment delta is based on 2024 data.	The Paris Agreement does not include international shipping, but IMO, as the regulatory body for the industry, is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the sector. There is much debate on whether IMO's targets align with 2-degree reduction. We know that IMO's targets are closer to the requirements from Paris Agreement, but it is difficult to assess if these targets would lead to 1.5°C, 2°C or higher. *
Oil and gas – exploration and production	Sector decarbonisation projection		The oil and gas exploration and production target for financed emissions covers on- and off-balance sheet credit exposure of exploration and production customers and is primarily based on reported scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions of these customers. However, estimated customers' scope 3 emissions have been included in this calculation to ensure full coverage of the portfolio in scope. The 2024 and 2025 financed emissions calculation is based on Q3 financial data of the given year and primarily the preceding year's emission data (2023 and 2024 respectively).	As no sector benchmark exists for this sector on financed emissions or intensity, the temperature alignment of these targets is difficult to assess*.
Oil and gas – downstream refining	Sector decarbonisation projection		The downstream refining target for scope 1 and 2 financed emissions cover on- and off-balance sheet credit exposure of downstream refining customers and is mainly based on reported scope 1 and 2 emissions of these customers. The intensity-based downstream refining target for scope 3 emissions cover on- and off-balance credit exposure of downstream refining customers and is based on reported scope 3 emission intensities of these customers. The portfolio intensity is an exposure-weighted average. The 2024 and 2025 financed emissions calculation is based on Q3 financial data of the given year and primarily the preceding year's emission data (2023 and 2024 respectively). The 2024 and 2025 scope 3 portfolio intensity average is based on Q3 financial data of the given year and the preceding year's emission data (2023 and 2024 respectively).	As no sector benchmark exists for this sector on financed emissions or intensity, the temperature alignment of these targets is difficult to assess*.
Power generation	Sectoral decarbonisation approach	SBTi (world) 1.5°C scenario	The power generation target covers on- and off-balance sheet credit exposure of power generation customers and is based on both reported and estimated scope 1 intensities of these customers. The portfolio intensity is an exposure-weighted average. The 2024 and 2025 portfolio intensity average is based on Q3 financial data of the given year and the preceding year's emission data (2023 and 2024 respectively). The 2024 and 2025 portfolio intensity average is based on Q3 financial data of the given year and the preceding year's emission data (2023 and 2024 respectively).	1.5°C
Steel	Sectoral decarbonisation approach	Transition Pathway Initiative (TPI) (world) 1.5°C scenario	The steel target covers on- and off-balance sheet credit exposure of steel production customers and is based on reported scope 1 and 2 emission intensities of these customers. The portfolio intensity is an exposure-weighted average. The 2024 and 2025 portfolio intensity average is based on Q3 financial data of the given year and the preceding year's emission data (2023 and 2024 respectively).	1.5°C
Cement	Sectoral decarbonisation approach	SBTi (world) 1.5°C scenario	The cement target covers on- and off-balance sheet credit exposure of cement production customers and is based on reported scope 1 and 2 emission intensities of these customers. The portfolio intensity is an exposure-weighted average. The 2024 and 2025 portfolio intensity average is based on Q3 financial data of the given year and the preceding year's emission data (2023 and 2024 respectively).	1.5°C

* The description of the targets for the shipping sector and the oil and gas sector has changed from the description in the 2024 Annual Report to better align with their respective target-setting methodologies.

Target (sector)	Target-setting methodology	Benchmark scenario	Data and methodology	Alignment with Paris Agreement 1.5°C/2.0°C
Commercial real estate	Sectoral decarbonisation approach	Danish national sector target/CRREM 1.5°C	The target is based on national sector targets for Denmark and CREEM for other countries. Commercial real estate intensity is calculated as an exposure-weighted average over the corresponding intensities on group level. The exposure covers both on- and off-balance sheet credit exposure to property-secured loans and lines of credit.	1.5°C
Personal mortgages	Sectoral decarbonisation approach	Danish national sector target/CRREM 1.5°C	The target is based on the Sectoral Decarbonization Approach (SDA) methodology for target setting, integrating CRREM 1.5°C decarbonisation pathways. Personal mortgage portfolio intensity is calculated as an exposure-weighted average over the corresponding intensities for Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Northern Ireland. The exposure covers both on- and off-balance sheet credit exposure to property-secured loans and lines of credit. The 2020 baseline intensity figure for our Danish portfolio was updated using emission factors from 2020. The updated intensity figure was used for recalculation of our target.	1.5°C
Agriculture	Danish national sector target SBTi Forest, Land and Agriculture (FLAG) tool	Danish national sector target and SBTi FLAG tool	The target reflects the Danish national agriculture and forestry sector ambition (recalculated to a 2020 baseline) and draws on the SBTi's FLAG target-setting tool. The emission used in the agricultural intensity target is based on the scope 1 financed emission calculation, but it includes both on- and off-balance sheet credit exposure from loans and lines of credit in the calculation of the attribution factors. This is divided by the total on- and off-balance sheet credit exposure to obtain a portfolio intensity in terms of tCO_2e/mDKK. The target development is primarily driven by customers in Denmark, who make up a large share of the portfolio and due to data limitations are also used when extrapolating to the rest of the Group's agriculture portfolio.	N/A
WACI (Asset Management)	Net Zero investment Framework and the Net-zero Asset Owner Alliance's Target-Setting Protocol/IPCC	IPCC Sustainable Development Scenario	The financed carbon emissions are calculated by measuring scope 1 and 2 emissions from the companies in the investment portfolios weighted by our share of investment. Emission data is from the fiscal year of 2024.	1.5°C
TRA (Asset Management)	Temperature	IPCC Special Report on 1.5°C (2018) scenario database	The temperature rating of our assets under management in Asset Management is calculated by measuring the temperature rating for companies in the investment portfolios weighted by our share of investment.	1.5°C
TRA (Danica)	Temperature Rating Approach developed by CDP/WWF	IPCC Special Report on 1.5°C (2018) scenario database	The temperature rating of our assets under management in Danica is calculated by measuring the temperature rating for companies in the investment portfolios weighted by our share of investment.	1.5°C
Danica sector target: Energy	Sectoral decarbonisation approach	TPI/One Earth Climate Model (OECM)	Danica estimates the CO_2e intensity for specific sectors, such as energy, utilities, steel, cement, automotive and transportation, weighted by the share of investments.	N/A*
Danica sector target: Utilities	Sectoral decarbonisation approach	TPI/OECM	Danica estimates the CO_2e intensity for specific sectors, such as energy, utilities, steel, cement, automotive and transportation, weighted by our share of investments.	N/A*
Danica sector target: Transportation: (Shipping, Aviation, Automotive)	Sectoral decarbonisation approach	TPI/OECM	Danica estimates the CO_2e intensity for specific sectors, such as energy, utilities, steel, cement, auto motive and transportation, weighted by our share of investments.	N/A*
Danica sector target: Steel	Sectoral decarbonisation approach	TPI/OECM	Danica estimates the CO_2e intensity for specific sectors, such as energy, utilities, steel, cement, automotive and transportation, weighted by our share of investments.	N/A*
Danica sector target: Cement	Sectoral decarbonisation approach	TPI/OECM	Danica estimates the CO_2e intensity for specific sectors, such as energy, utilities, steel, cement, automotive and transportation, weighted by our share of investments.	N/A*
Danica Real Estate Portfolio	Internally developed methodology	Internal benchmark	Internal benchmark	N/A*

* In 2021, Danica set interim 2025 decarbonisation targets for equity and bond investments within seven sectors. These targets are based on scientific methodologies, although not all of Danica's sector targets were initially set in alignment with the Paris Agreement. However, Danica's portfolio temperature rating targets set in 2023, which cover all equities and bonds, are aligned with a 1.5°C trajectory consistent with meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Lending

Data sources

Our calculation of financed emissions uses the most recent available information associated with the reporting year at the time of calculation. Financed emissions for our lending portfolio are based on on-balance sheet exposure data from the end of September 2025. The difference in on-balance sheet exposure at 30 September 2025 and at 31 December 2025 is not material. For instance, for reporting of financed emissions for 2025, the portfolio and exposures information used in the calculation is from 2025, customers' financial data or asset values are based on 2025 or earlier, and emissions data is from 2024 or earlier. This can result in situations where the exposure, financial data (used in the denominator of the attribution factor) and the year of emissions are temporally misaligned. However, the calculation represents our most updated estimate given the current setup and available data.

The calculation of financed emissions associated with the Danske Bank Group's lending portfolio relies on a combination of internally developed models and external emission data sources. The model we use to calculate financed emissions for our lending portfolio has been validated by our internal model risk management process. Generally, we follow the industry-wide standard on the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (CVC Scope 3) of the GHG Protocol and the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF), Part A and additional guidance developed by Finance Denmark for the classification and accounting of emission data. Some deviations have been implemented when considered appropriate, as detailed later in the 'Deviations from the PCAF standard' section of this Sustainability Statement.

The input into the calculation of financed emissions relies partly on Group data collated from our own internal systems, which includes data on geographical location, exposure value, collateral data and market value, and estimated data, which includes third-party emissions data such as customer-reported data or data provided by data providers.

For 2025, we assessed the most material sectors within our four main business units, namely Large Corporates & Institutions, Business Customers, Personal Customers and Northern Ireland. The materiality of the sectors has been assessed on the basis of either the amount of on-balance exposure and/or expectations of highest GHG emissions in terms of customers' scope 1 and 2 emissions. Scope 3 emission data is not widely reported by borrowers, and estimation approaches are considered unreliable. Some sectors have been excluded due to a lack of emission data sources or lacking guidance. We will improve and revise the financed emission models on an ongoing basis to increase coverage.

Data quality

We disclose financed emissions related to customers' scope 3 emissions only if data has a PCAF data quality score of 1 or 2, i.e. emission data has been reported by the customers themselves. This demarcation relates both to current figures and to development over time. The only exception to this applies to our lending portfolio and the subsector related to oil and gas exploration and production (part of the oil, gas and offshore industry), for which a small share (less than 10%) of the included scope 3 emissions is based on estimates. This means that we cover only 2% (2024: 2%) of the Danske Bank Group's lending portfolio when we report on scope 3 emissions in our disclosures, and actual scope 3 emissions are therefore likely to be underreported.

Portfolio scope

Financed emissions for our lending portfolio have been calculated for the parent company (Danske Bank A/S) and for subsidiary undertakings of the Danske Bank Group that are credit institutions that undertake banking activities, namely Realkredit Danmark, Danske Hypotek AB, Danske Mortgage Bank and Northern Bank Limited. The Danske Bank Group has two associate undertakings over which it has operational control, but they have not been included in the calculation of the Group's financed emissions because they fall under one of the customer segments or facility types that has not yet been covered by our lending financed emissions setup. Vipps MobilePay A/S and Bankomat AB fall under the 'financial institutions' segment which is an industry segment not included in the calculation of financed emissions.

We calculate the Danske Bank Group's financed emissions based on the downstream value chain for our lending portfolio.

Most of the Danske Bank Group's corporate lending portfolio falls under the PCAF's 'Business loans and unlisted equity' asset class category, which covers our on-balance sheet loans and lines of credit for general purposes, and we currently also classify project finance loans as business loans. However, for loans secured by Poseidon Principles-eligible shipping vessels, we apply the shipping finance approach from Finance Denmark's Framework for Financed Emissions Accounting for calculating the scope 1 financed emission estimates. Scope 2 and 3 emissions are covered by the business-loan approach applied to the associated shipping company.

Commercial and residential real estate and personal mortgages cover on-balance loans and lines of credit secured by real estate collateral. Other general-purpose loans to commercial real estate or consumer loans to personal customers are currently not covered. Based on 2025 figures, the financed emission calculations covered approximately 94% (2024: 90%) and 94% (2024: 94%) of total on-balance credit exposure to commercial and residential real estate and personal customers, respectively.

We have not carried out calculations of financed emissions for our lending activities to customers in the following industry segments:

1. Financial institutions
   Considered as having low scope 1 and 2 emissions.

2. Public institutions
   Lack of emission data sources and estimation approaches.

3. Non-profit housing
   Considered as having low scope 1 and 2 emissions.

4. Customers outside Danske Bank's main business units (i.e. outside Large Corporates & Institutions, Business Customers, Personal Customers and Northern Ireland).

5. Other commercial enterprises
   Industry activity is not clearly defined, and the size of the portfolio is insignificant.

Product types that are not covered:

1. Leasing falls under category 13 of the GHG Protocol, which covers downstream leased assets. Leasing is therefore not covered by the financed emissions related to category 15 of the GHG Protocol, which covers investments.

2. Exposure not secured by properties in our commercial and residential real estate and personal customers segments. Focus has been on covering the property-related exposures in our commercial residential and real estate and personal customers segments because this is where emissions can be directly linked to the underlying properties for which Danske Bank has developed financed emission models.

3. Other types of more specialised credit facilities with on-balance exposure related to e.g. holdings and trading facilities. Considered of lower priority due to the insignificant size of the portfolio.

4. Consumer loans in our personal customer portfolio
   Offers.

Deviations from the PCAF standard

Although the setup is designed to follow the industry-wide PCAF standard, some deviations have been implemented to match Danske Bank's internal data structure and data availability or to lower the expected volatility and complexity of calculating financed emissions over time. The various deviations have been included to reduce technical complexity, increase stability over time and ensure use of appropriate emission factors given that the Danske Bank operates mainly in the Nordic countries. It is not possible to estimate the impact of the implemented deviations; however, we have no reason to believe that they systematically favour higher or lower financed emissions in general. The most notable deviations from the PCAF standard and from the PCAF secretariat's recommendations relate to the following scenarios:

- Attribution factors for properties and large vessels (ships) are based on the market value of the asset at reporting date instead of the asset's value at origination.
- Attribution factors for listed companies are based mainly on total equity plus debt (or total assets) from their balance sheet instead of on enterprise value including cash (EVIC).
- In most cases, the sub-sector and national-level Exiobase emission factors have been applied instead of the PCAF secretariat's recommendation of using emission factors on a less granular sector and regional level.

- If financial statement data is not available for a corporate customer and the financed emission calculation is not covered by one of the models related to properties or large vessels, the financed emission estimate is based on extrapolations from the Group's emission-covered portfolio instead of on Exiobase asset emission factors. These extrapolations are assigned a PCAF data quality score of 5.
- Customers' scope 3 emissions have been included only when company-reported figures were available. This leaves a large share of the lending portfolio without a scope 3 financed emissions calculation. We are therefore likely to be underreporting the Group's actual scope 3 emissions due to lack of data.
- In some cases, when exposures are related to purely renewable energy production, the scope 1 and 2 emissions have been manually set to 0.
- For personal customers (mortgages) and commercial real estate, scope 1 and 2 emissions from heating sources are accounted for.

Targets

Target setting – methodological considerations

Our sectoral target-setting methodology and scope are aligned with the list of priority sectors included in the guidelines developed by the SBTi, the former Net-Zero Banking Alliance and the Guidance for Climate Target Setting for Banks developed by the UNEP FI.

Targets are set for financed emissions, i.e. our scope 3 emissions in our downstream activities in our lending portfolio, and targets are set for those industry segments that we have assessed as being material.

Financial scope

Financed emissions are calculated in accordance with the PCAF, Part A standard and therefore apply only to on-balance exposures. For our sector targets, however, we include both on- and off-balance exposures. The inclusion of both on- and off-balance exposure better reflects the commitments made towards our customers and allows us to account for the risk of customers included in the targets making use of products such as revolving loans or lines of credit. Furthermore, the financed emissions calculation measures absolute emissions, whereas most of our climate targets are intensity-based. The differences mean that, for example, our financed emissions can increase while our intensity-based metrics decrease.

Target metrics

Choosing a physical intensity metric (emissions per economic output, e.g. $kgCO_2$/MWh) instead of having an absolute emission metric for most of our sector targets allows us to take into account the different pace of decarbonisation of each sector. The exceptions are the two oil and gas targets and the agriculture emission intensity target, which are based on financed emission calculations that include both on- and off-balance sheet credit exposure. Any changes in relation to previously stated figures are commented on in the respective sections.

Baseline for lending portfolio

The 2020 baseline for the Danske Bank Group's lending-portfolio targets, except those related to property portfolios, are almost exclusively based on the companies' own disclosed emissions or emission intensities for the reporting year 2020. Our baseline is therefore set using a snapshot of those companies' disclosed figures at that point in time, without any normalisation or multi-year averaging. However, in relation to the 2021 and 2022 figures, we have not yet observed any large deviations or irregular values for the 2020 figures that would indicate that the baseline was not a faithful representation of the portfolios under consideration. For our two property portfolios – commercial real estate and personal mortgages – the emission intensities are based on estimates from energy performance certificate ratings, or distributions of such ratings, along with heating-source-specific average emission factors.

For this reason, the figures are not subject to any variation in annual temperatures or energy prices, for example, that could affect real-life energy consumption and thereby affect emissions. Instead, the figures are theoretically calculated consumption and emission figures. The values for each calculated year, including the 2020 baseline, are therefore a reflection of how the portfolio looks in terms of energy performance certificate ratings, installed heating sources and the type of energy sources used in the electric and district heating energy grids.

Comparison of financed emissions data and progress is made against the 2020 baseline set in the first year of reporting in accordance with the CSRD.

Investments

Investments include the Group's asset management activities through Asset Management as well as Danica's life insurance and pension activities that result in financed emissions that are attributable to investments made by Danske Bank.

Data source

The calculation of emissions attributed to investments applies the most recent available information associated with the reporting year at the time of calculation. The emission data used in the calculation is taken from the data most recently reported by the companies and is made available through a third-party vendor (ISS ESG). The data availability is subject to a lag, meaning that most of the data reported on GHG emissions for investments in 2025 is based on data reported by companies in the preceding years, i.e. 31 December 2024 and potentially the year 2023. Our investments portfolios are based on financial data from 31 December 2025.

We use various data sources to estimate and measure the financed emissions, weighted average carbon intensity (WACI) and the temperature rating of the Group's investments within asset management and life insurance and pension.

For financed emissions and WACI, we use data from our ESG data provider, ISS ESG, and we use ISS's climate analytics tool to generate calculations. To estimate our portfolio temperature rating, we use data developed collaboratively by CDP and WWF, which is further supported by emissions data from ISS ESG. The data, methodologies and tools follow industry-wide standards aligned with organisations such as TCFD, PCAF and NZAM and are in line with guidance developed by Finance Denmark. This is supplemented by additional data sources needed to measure impacts on certain asset classes such as real estate.

The carbon emissions data and methodology used is subject to change due to ongoing improvements, in line with general efforts to increase data quality and availability and to accommodate evolving industry practices.

The data sources used are assessed by the Responsible Investment team in Danske Bank Asset Management. Assessments include, but are not limited to, data coverage, data quality, methodology, costs and other operational considerations. No universally accepted framework, legal, regulatory or other, currently exists in relation to sustainability-related data, information and assessments. As a financial institution that invests globally in different asset classes, Danske Bank strives to utilise primary reported data and information.

Where such data is not available, best efforts are made to obtain data, including data estimates, information and assessments through third-party providers or directly from investee companies, and/or by carrying out additional research or making reasonable assumptions/estimations.

Data quality

Approximately 23% (2024: approximately 50%) of the assets under management in Asset Management and Danica have a PCAF data quality score of 3 to 5 for scope 3 emissions, and emissions from these investments are not included in the financed emissions.

Asset Management

Portfolio scope

Asset Management covers and represents the assets under management of Danske Bank A/S, Danske Invest Management A/S, Danske Private Equity A/S and Danske Invest Fund Management Ltd.

This scope of assets covered for Asset Management in the report represent those captured by the financial statement however may differ from the scope of other reports published by Danske Bank that also report GHG emissions, such as the scope of the Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Statement published each year on 30 June, which covers reporting at the level of each individual legal entities in scope for reporting under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR).

Financed emissions

Reported financed emissions represent 75% (2024: 71%) of the assets (as certain asset classes are out of scope). Assets under management invested in sovereign states are not part of the reported emissions. Furthermore, we do not report emission exposures from derivatives even though these investments may indirectly link to investee companies. Investments for which we do not have data coverage, including investments in private equity and private credit, do not form part of our reported figures.

Targets

Asset Management's emission reduction targets are set for the downstream activities in our investment portfolios measured through the following:

- Weighted average carbon intensity (WACI) targets covering scope 1 and 2 emissions from investee companies (net-zero targets).
- Temperature rating targets covering scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions estimating portfolio temperature trajectories based on investee companies' climate targets (temperature rating targets).

Net-zero targets and temperature targets cover investment funds and managed accounts. Certain investment products, including discretionary mandates, are not included in the targets and/or reporting on progress. The reason for omitting discretionary mandates at this stage is that mandates must be based on specific customer demands and contractual agreements for each mandate. In line with our commitment, we will over time engage with asset owners on this topic.

For the products in scope, the targets cover investments in:

- equities
- corporate bonds
- mortgage bonds

Due to a lack of reliable data, the following asset classes are not included:

- sovereign debt
- unlisted companies
- derivatives
- cash
- other alternatives

Target setting and methodology

Weighted average carbon intensity (WACI) target

The IPCC's Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5° C (2018) provides four plausible scenarios, each consistent with achieving net-zero emissions. Each scenario has distinct pathways and follows different assumptions about technological, economic and societal progress. The Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) is the scenario most aligned with the principles of systemic transition to a sustainable future. The SDS is characterised by having a broad focus on sustainability, including energy intensity, human development, economic convergence and international cooperation, and it is enabled by a shift towards sustainable and healthy consumption patterns, low-carbon technology innovation and well-managed land systems with limited societal acceptability for carbon capture. We support a broadly focused sustainability transition, and our WACI target is therefore anchored with this scenario.

The Sustainable Development Scenario implies an approximate 50% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030. We have therefore set a 2030 target of reducing our WACI scope 1 and 2 emissions in our in-scope investment products by 50%.

Calculation of weighted average carbon intensity

WACI is a measure of the carbon emission normalised by the revenue of the company, and on aggregated levels WACI discloses our exposure towards carbon-intensive companies. The calculation is performed by including the scope 1 and scope 2 emissions and dividing the result by the revenue generated by the investee companies.

When we calculate our WACI and apply the ISS ESG Climate Analytics tool, 82% (2024: 76%) of our in-scope assets under management (AuM) are covered, where our data providers have coverage of actual or estimated data.

Where GHG intensity data was not available for an investee company through reported figures and/or information received from our data providers, we have effectively assumed that investee companies without data have the GHG intensity of the investee companies that do have data.

Temperature rating target

The CDP-WWF temperature rating methodology includes three steps:

5. A target protocol, which converts individual emissions targets into temperatures.
6. A company protocol, which aggregates these targets into a company score.
7. A portfolio protocol, which weights these company scores across an investment portfolio.

To convert individual emissions targets into temperatures, the target protocol uses the best available scientific climate scenarios from the IPCC Special Report on 1.5°C (2018) scenario database. It generates simple regression models for estimated warming in 2100 from climate scenarios with short-, medium- and long-term trends in absolute emissions or emission intensities. Because companies have multiple targets, the data is aggregated into company-level scores. Minimum quality criteria define a level of quality that a target must have in order to be included. At the portfolio level, these company scores are weighted to assess an index or portfolio of companies, such as in the context of financial portfolios. Issuers that do not have publicly disclosed emissions targets are assigned a default temperature score of 3.2 by the tool, which assumes a business-as-usual temperature pathway. Issuers receive a default score because only limited and validated data sources are allowed, and some companies have not yet set intermediate emission reduction targets. The data quality is expected to improve over time as more companies set intermediate targets and publish these through well-recognised and validated data sources. This methodology enables company-by-company and portfolio comparisons to be made.

The criteria for setting targets to align the temperature rating of in-scope investments with the goals of the Paris Agreement include:

- Aligning portfolio scope 1 and 2 temperature score with a minimum well-below 2°C scenario and additionally aligning portfolios to a minimum 2°C scenario for scope 1, 2 and 3 by 2040. Alignment with more ambitious scenarios is encouraged. We have chosen a 1.5°C trajectory.

- Committing to reducing portfolio temperature scores so that the financial institution is on a linear path to the stated goal by 2040.

Calculation of temperature rating

The temperature rating metric enables comparison of the global temperature rise associated with corporate ambition. Being a forward-looking metric, temperature rating targets supplement the engagement and intensity targets set for our asset management activities.

Engagement target

We believe that a strong stewardship and engagement strategy is a credible and effective way of achieving real-world impact. To achieve effective real-economy emissions reductions, we set a target in 2021 of engaging, either individually or collectively, with the 100 largest emitters in our portfolio by 2025. To evaluate the progress of our engagement targets, we utilise widely recognized indicators for measuring approaches to the energy transition. These indicators include net zero ambitions and targets, governance, strategy, capital asset alignment, commitment to the just transition, emissions performance, climate policy engagement, climate risk accounting and disclosures. The criteria are well aligned with those of for instance Climate Action 100+, which can be seen as the gold standard for evaluating and engaging with companies in relation to climate. The methodology allows Asset Management to identify company-specific gaps in its climate strategies as a basis for effective net-zero engagement, thereby encouraging companies to climb the alignment maturity scale. To supplement the evaluation of companies' Paris Agreement-alignment in an engagement context, Asset Management has defined minimum sector-specific expectations against certain criteria based on the IEA's Net Zero Emissions by 2050 roadmap.

Baseline

The baseline years have been selected with reference to the timing of the Danske Bank Group's target setting, and nothing has indicated that the chosen years should not be representative.

For WACI and temperature rating, data and progress are compared against a 2020 baseline, established in the first year of reporting in accordance with the CSRD. The baseline year for engagements is 2021.

Life insurance and pension

Portfolio scope

The reported numbers on financed emissions, sector emission reduction targets and temperature rating cover the following pension investment products:

- Danica Balance
- Danica Traditionel
- Danica Link
- Tidspension

Danica Select is omitted from the estimations due to the nature of the product: we do not invest on behalf of Danica Select customers as they have chosen to manage their own assets.

The following asset classes are included in the estimation of financed emissions in our life insurance and pension activities:

- equities
- corporate bonds
- mortgage bonds
- property portfolio (only relevant for the financed emissions calculation and not included in the temperature rating and the sectoral emission reduction targets)

Due to a lack of reliable data, the following asset classes are not included:

- sovereign debt
- unlisted companies
- other alternatives

Together with the asset classes included in the estimation, 65% (2024: 61%) of our assets under management are in scope for estimations of our financed emissions.

Approximately 23% (2024: 56%) of the investments covered by ISS ESG have a PCAF data quality score of 3 to 5 for scope 3 emissions, and emissions from these investments are not included in the financed emissions.

Reduction targets

For Danica's investment portfolios, GHG reduction targets for the Group's activities in Danica include reduction targets set for selected carbon-intensive sectors as well as temperature rating targets covering scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions, estimating portfolio temperature trajectories based on investee companies' climate targets. Danica has also set reduction targets for its scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG intensity covering the Danish property portfolio through Danica Ejendomme. For 2026 and onwards a WACI target will be covered by the report, whereas sector targets aside from those covering real estate expired in Q1 2025.

Calculation of financed emissions

Equities, corporate bonds and mortgage bonds

CO_2e emissions from Danica's investment portfolio are determined by calculating Danica's share of the underlying companies' scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. The carbon footprint expresses the total CO_2e footprint of the investment portfolio for every DKK million invested.

The CO_2e data provided by ISS consists of data reported directly by investee companies and data modelled and estimated by ISS. The latter may occur when ISS finds that data from the underlying companies is inadequate. To assess the quality of the data received from ISS, Danica uses the PCAF standard, which indicates whether data is reported by the underlying companies themselves and to what extent the data is estimated. On a scale of 1 to 5, a lower score indicates better data quality. A PCAF score of 1 or 2 denotes that the company has reported its own CO_2e data with a minor degree of estimation. A higher score indicates that the data reported was calculated with a higher degree of estimation and often reported by third parties such as ISS. At the Danske Bank Group, we have decided only to report scope 3 data from investments in companies with a PCAF data quality score of 1 or 2. The reason is that the we have found that scope 3 data shows a relatively high degree of volatility from year to year and that a significant portion of data is estimated using ISS's models (PCAF scores 3-5). Omitting data estimated by ISS reduces the risk of major fluctuations in reported scope 3 emissions based on changed calculation methodologies in third-party models. Using ISS ESG's Climate Analytics tool, 98% (2024: 95%) of positions in the included asset classes are covered by CO_2e data in scope 1 and 2, and 77% are covered by CO_2e data in scope 3, corresponding to approximately DKK 339 billion (2024: DKK 269 billion) and DKK 261 billion respectively at the end of 2025.

Property portfolio

Danica Ejendomme uses the international and recognised Greenhouse House Gas Protocol standard to calculate the carbon emission intensity of the Danish real estate portfolio. Our Climate Progress Report also uses the Real ESG Framework to ensure that the reporting is in accordance with leading sustainability practice in the real estate sector.

In previous years, developed area was measured on the basis of heated floorspace. For the current reporting period, we calculate area according to the reported BBR area, which is generally larger than the heated floorspace area. Consequently, the carbon intensity is comparatively lower than in previous years. To improve the transparency of comparison between periods, Danica has decided to adjust historical figures according to the same methodology (BBR area) as was used in the 2024 reporting period. However, an increasing amount of energy consumption data is measured using digital meters, and this year we are close to having almost all consumption covered by digital meters. Nevertheless, there will likely always be a small portion of consumption that is not captured by the new digital meters. This transition from EPC calculations to digital meters increases the carbon intensity.

Certified properties are properties in operation which are certified, and which have a temporary certificate of occupancy or a final certificate of occupancy. Development properties where the project has been pre-certified, and the construction has been finally green-lighted, are also included. The certifications are generally DGNB, LEED.

Calculation of the temperature rating

The calculation principles in regard to temperature rating targets align to those described for Asset Management.

Calculation of the sector emission reduction target

Danica has set sector-based emission reduction targets for its investment portfolio in line with the NZAOA Target-Setting Protocol (TSP). The TSP encourages members to set sector targets to help link portfolio-level emission reductions to energy-efficiency requirements and real-world outcomes. The Transition Pathway Initiative (TPI) is considered by many to be one of the most advanced approaches in this respect. The TPI uses data on companies' emissions and emission reduction pathways to estimate whether these are in alignment with global temperature reduction agreements such as the Paris Agreement. The TPI also provides estimates of companies' future carbon intensity reductions based on their current levels and decarbonisation pathways. Danica leverages this company carbon intensity data to guide the calculation of baselines for its sectoral targets. Intensity targets for selected sectors:

- Energy: (gCO_2e/MJ)
- Utilities: (tCO_2e/MWh)
- Steel: (tCO_2e/TT)
- Cement: (tCO_2/t cement)
- Transportation:
  - Aviation (gCO_2e/RTK)
  - Shipping (gCO_2e/tKM)
  - Automotive: (gCO_2e/km)

The TPI therefore calculates the CO_2e intensities of individual sectors using sector-specific intensity targets, which means that figures cannot be aggregated across sectors. To calculate the CO_2e intensity of each sector, Danica first applies ISS ESG's absolute CO_2e figures to identify 80% of the highest emitting companies per given sector. Danica's share of the underlying companies' carbon intensity is then calculated based on TPI data. The reported figures are thereby indirectly affected by the data quality of ISS ESG's absolute CO_2e figures. Also, actual calculated reductions within each sector are subject to a degree of uncertainty due to the forward-looking nature of TPI data.

Baseline

For Danica's activities, the baseline years have been selected with reference to the timing of the Danske Bank Group's target setting, and nothing has indicated that the chosen years should not be representative.

For temperature rating, a 2020 baseline is used for evaluating data and progress. For intensity targets, the baseline year is 2019.

Nature and biodiversity

We contribute to five drivers of biodiversity loss that can result in potential negative biodiversity impacts in the Group's downstream value chain. Nature and biodiversity are not assessed as significant impact drivers for our own operations. The five drivers are the following:

- Land/water/sea use change
- Resource exploitation
- Climate change
- Pollution
- Invasive species

Potential material negative impacts are likely to affect people and the environment to varying degrees through the five drivers of biodiversity loss.

In addition, companies that Danske Bank finances or invests in are dependent on different ecosystem services, such as those that provide resources or materials for the companies' production processes. Disruption to nature's ability to provide these services could potentially limit business viability among these companies. During 2025, we took initial steps to analyse the potential extent of exposures to high-dependency sectors.

Our strategic direction on nature and biodiversity is guided by international agreements, principles and political plans, such as goals and targets set out in the EU's biodiversity strategy for 2030 or the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

We have not identified any material biodiversity and ecosystems-related to physical, transition and systemic risks for the Group, so we have not conducted a resilience analysis specifically related to these risks (see 'Material impacts, risks and opportunities' in the General information section).

Biodiversity-sensitive areas impacted

No significant adverse effects related to land degradation, desertification or soil sealing were identified, nor did we identify any significant activities that affect endangered species.

IRO management

In 2025, we advanced our efforts to better understand and address the nature and biodiversity agenda. Building on previous work, we utilised updated data and functionality from the ENCORE (Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure) tool to replicate and refine our impact and dependency assessments. These updates ensured alignment with the latest insights and tool enhancements, enabling a more comprehensive analysis of the Danske Bank Group's indirect contributions to biodiversity loss and potential dependencies on ecosystem services. We conducted our impact assessment for the Danske Bank Group's lending activities during 2025, and we updated the assessment for investment activities in 2024 to reflect changes in the ENCORE tool (see results in figure 2). The updates ensured inclusion of the latest tool enhancements by ENCORE, which provided a more detailed understanding of how specific economic activities in our portfolios interact with natural capital.

We did not conduct consultations with affected communities of shared biological resources and ecosystems as part of our impact assessment.

To date, our analysis has not identified material biodiversity-related risks in the downstream value chain; however, we recognise the complexity and evolving nature of this field. Additionally, we acknowledge the potential for indirect contributions to biodiversity loss through the exposure in the Group's lending and investment portfolios. Further work is required to deepen our understanding and to ensure a robust assessment of these potential risks. Combining the dependency perspective with the impact perspective offered valuable insights and also highlighted areas requiring continued focus. The dependency analysis revealed a need to enhance risk understanding in additional sectors and to further develop risk identification capabilities in relation to nature-adjacent themes, such as understanding water-stress.

At Danske Bank, we are focused on enhancing our impact and risk management capabilities and on strengthening our ability to identify and address potential biodiversity-related opportunities and risks across our activities.

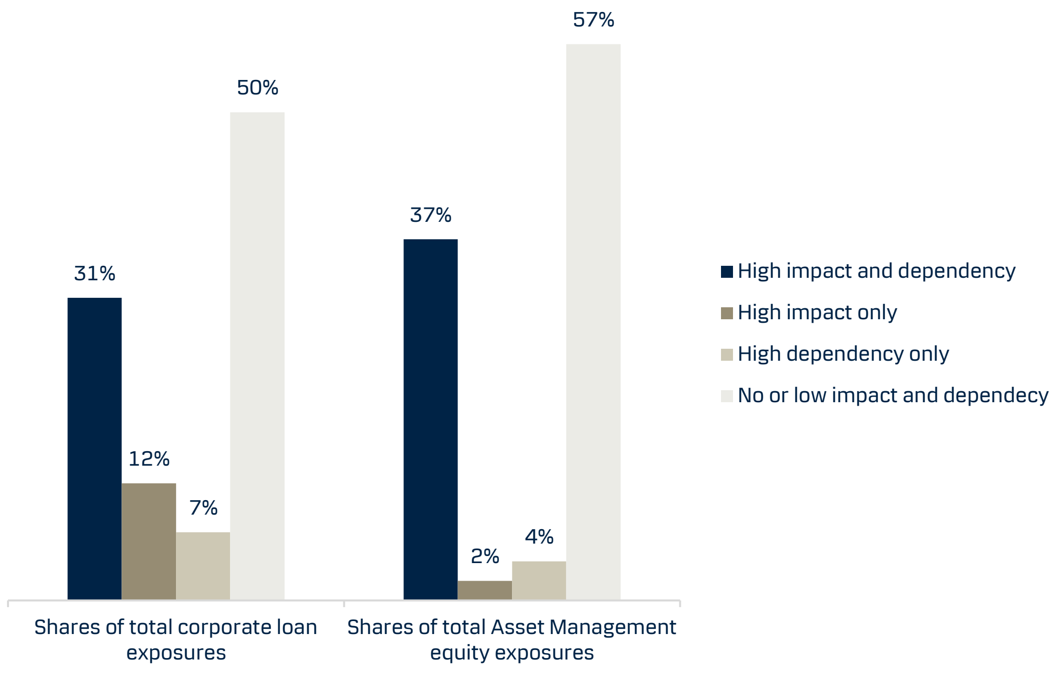


Figure 2: Results of ENCORE impact and dependency assessments for lending and investment activities.

Policies related to biodiversity and ecosystems
The principles for our management of sustainability opportunities, risks and impacts for material IROs are defined in the Group's Sustainability Policy. The Danske Bank Group does not have a specific biodiversity policy because we view sustainability themes as highly interconnected and have therefore chosen to manage these through the Group's overarching Sustainability Policy (see 'Sustainability Policy' in the General information section).

Actions and performance
In 2025, we assessed our existing strategic approach and formulated a roadmap to further strengthen our risk management, deepen our understanding of high-impact sectors and their specific requirements, and develop methods for steering and measuring progress.

Furthermore, we continued to engage on nature and biodiversity with customers and investee companies in prioritised sectors.

Our ongoing efforts related to understanding nature and biodiversity risks in our lending portfolio also include risk screenings of selected customers.

In 2025, our Large Corporates & Institutions business unit tested a new biodiversity-related credit risk assessment model with large corporate clients operating in the areas of food products, including agriculture and aquaculture; shipping; and forestry, pulp and paper. In early 2026, the results will be reviewed to enable us to consider further improvements.

In our Business Customers business unit, the transition risk assessment is an incremental step towards gaining a deeper understanding of our customers' paths towards transition. Engagements with our customers represent an important step towards embedding biodiversity risks and opportunities into our core business and improving the robustness of our portfolio.

In our investment decisions, we include considerations relating to activities that negatively affect biodiversity-sensitive areas. This includes measuring the share of investments in investee companies that have sites or operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas and where activities of those investee companies have a negative impact on those areas. In 2025, we enhanced our data insights by incorporating company revenue insights into ENCORE. Additionally, we initiated a project to assess investment risks related to water stress. Looking ahead, we plan to expand the Danske Bank ESG data platform with further data on physical climate and nature risks. Biodiversity considerations are also included in the Group's sectoral position statements on agriculture and forestry.

Targets and progress
Customer engagements
During 2025, we considered the next steps to further strengthen our efforts in the agriculture; shipping; and forestry, pulp and paper sectors, having already achieved our previous engagement targets with customers in high-impact-designated sectors within our lending activities.

Investee company engagement
Throughout 2025, we worked towards our target of engaging with 30 investee companies globally by the end of the year, guided by our Biodiversity Management Quality Framework aligned with The Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and Business for Nature. The framework evaluates companies across five maturity levels (using a scale from 0 to 4) based on 19 indicators covering governance, strategy, risk management and metrics. After an initial baseline assessment, results were shared with the investee companies to support their biodiversity efforts.

We exercise both individual engagement and engagement in collaboration with other investors and organisations. Through our engagement outreach, we seek to increase our understanding of biodiversity impacts and ecosystem dependencies resulting from the Group's operations. Our aim is to create awareness of impacts and related risks, which in turn can help to address some of the risks and contribute to safeguarding the value of our investments.

By the end of 2025, we had initiated all 30 engagements and had established dialogue with 27 companies. By 2025, 90% of these companies had reached maturity level 3, based on our proprietary biodiversity assessment methodology (the Biodiversity Management Quality Framework), which reflects the fact that progress has been achieved since baseline engagements were made in 2023.

Maturity level 3 indicates that the issuer is integrating biodiversity into its business operations. This reflects improvements in operational practices and the establishment of credible time-bound targets addressing the reported impacts and dependencies on biodiversity.

Reporting principles
Investee company engagement
Individual engagement is defined as letters, emails, online or in-person meetings with company representatives, whereas collaborative engagements may also include partnering with other investors on engagement outreach.

The portfolio companies are measured against indicators defined in Large Corporates & Institutions Asset Management's biodiversity assessment framework.

EU Taxonomy Regulation

The EU Taxonomy is a classification system of economic activities that make a substantial contribution to environmental sustainability. The EU Taxonomy Regulation sets out the criteria that an economic activity must meet to qualify as environmentally sustainable. Such criteria include the following: substantially contributing to one or more of the six EU environmental objectives, doing no significant harm (DNSH) to the other five EU environmental objectives, complying with minimum safeguards covering social and governance standards, and complying with the technical screening criteria for the EU environmental objectives. The six EU environmental objectives are:

1. Climate change mitigation
2. Climate change adaptation
3. Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
4. Transition to a circular economy
5. Pollution prevention and control
6. Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

We publish our EU Taxonomy reporting in accordance with Annex XI on qualitative disclosures and reporting forms, as outlined in Annex VI of the amended Disclosures Delegated Act from July 2025. Amendments introduced changes to the reporting templates and the definition of the green asset ratio (GAR), including:

- Introduction of the CSRD threshold for corporates (>1,000 FTE and EUR 450 million turnover), thereby replacing the old threshold of 500 FTE.
- Total covered assets now include only assets directly covered by the Taxonomy Regulation, excluding exposures to SMEs.

To ensure comparability with 2025, we have therefore estimated the GARs and total covered assets for 2024.

The EU Taxonomy reporting templates are presented in the section Disclosures according to Annex VI – templates for the KPIs of Credit institutions in the appendix of the Sustainability statement. These templates are part of the Sustainability Statement and are under limited audit assurance.

The disclosures for Danske Bank include subsidiaries on a prudential consolidated basis, covering Realkredit Danmark A/S, Northern Bank Ltd, Danske Hypotek AB, and Danske Mortgage Bank Plc. Taxonomy disclosures for our insurance operations in Danica are disclosed separately, along with weighted KPIs of financial conglomerate.

Development in the Taxonomy metrics

At year-end 2025, the total GAR based on turnover was 4.4% of total covered assets (estimated GAR for 2024: 4.3%). In the Sustainability Statement 2024, we reported a GAR of 2.0% based on the old rules.

The GAR based on CAPEX was 4.6% of total covered assets (estimated GAR for 2024: 4.3%). These GAR figures encompass all six EU environmental objectives.

The total covered assets amounted to DKK 1,106 billion at year-end 2025, up from DKK 1,075 billion in 2024 (estimated). This increase was primarily driven by higher mortgage lending to personal customers.

The increase in total GARs is primarily attributable to improved data availability from counterparties. Lending to households collateralised by residential property remains the main contributor to Taxonomy-aligned activities. The GAR for residential real estate exposures increased from 2.5% to 2.6%, with Taxonomy-aligned amounts rising from DKK 27 billion in 2024 to DKK 29 billion in 2025.

The GAR for lending to undertakings subject to the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) remained unchanged 0.7% based on KPI turnover.

Consolidated KPI information

The weighted Group-level KPIs for the Danske Bank Group including Danica amounted to 4.4% (2024: 4.3%) and 4.6% (2024: 4.3%) for turnover and CAPEX, respectively. Please refer to the section Disclosures according to Annex VI – templates for the KPIs of Credit institutions, page 133.

Danske Bank Group Taxonomy Reporting 2025

Danske Bank Group Taxonomy KPIs 2025	Taxonomy-aligned exposures based on turnover (DKK billion)	Green asset ratio based on turnover (%)	Taxonomy-aligned exposures based on CAPEX (DKK billion)	Green asset ratio based on CAPEX (%)
Green asset ratio (GAR)				
GAR for financial undertakings	12.1	1.1	12.2	1.1
GAR for non-financial undertakings	7.6	0.7	10.1	0.9
GAR for residential real estate exposures (climate change mitigation)	29.1	2.6	29.1	2.6
GAR for retail car loans (climate change mitigation)	-	0.0	-	0.0
GAR for loans to local governments for house financing and other specialised lending	-	0.0	-	0.0
Total green asset ratio	**48.8**	**4.4**	**51.3**	**4.6**
Coverage ratio	34.4		34.4	
Total covered assets (DKK billion)	1,105.8			
Total assets (DKK billion)	3,211.0			

Business strategy, product design and engagement with customers and counterparties
At Danske Bank, sustainability is a key part of our business, and we have a clear ambition to be the best financial partner for our customers, supporting them in their sustainability transition. The EU Taxonomy does not have a direct impact on the Danske Bank Group's Forward '28 strategy.

When we design our products, we utilise some of the elements in the EU Taxonomy Regulation within sustainable finance. In our Green Finance Framework, we partially align with the EU's criteria for sustainable economic activities as part of the classification of green lending. The green loan categories in the framework are therefore broadly aligned with the technical screening criteria for substantial contribution as defined in the EU Taxonomy Regulation. Green loan products cover, among other things, loans for electric vehicles (EVs) and mortgage lending.

In our debt management activities, we interact with those of our customers that are integrating EU Taxonomy-aligned activities into their products and green bond frameworks.

For example, we structured Finland's first green bond under the EU Green Bond Standard, assisting Teollisuuden Voima Oyj with its EUR 500 million 7.5-year European Green Bond (EuGB) issuance. In this role, we acted as sustainable structuring adviser and bookrunner.

Reporting principles

The EU Taxonomy reporting is prepared based on the prudential consolidation of the Danske Bank Group, excluding Danica. The reporting is aligned with the Delegated Act from July 2025, supplementing Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation.

Danica's template covers its investment activities, including those of Danica Ejendomme and Danica Kapitalforvaltning. The investment activities encompass asset classes such as equities, credit bonds, and real estate.

Substantial contribution to the EU environmental objectives

Through its financing of large undertakings subject to the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and investments in securities, the Danske Bank Group supports a variety of economic activities that contribute substantially to the six EU environmental objectives.

Do no significant harm (DNSH)

Counterparties that have environmentally sustainable economic activities must do no significant harm to any of the six EU environmental objectives (DNSH criteria). Assessment of whether non-financial and financial undertakings fulfil this requirement is based on the undertakings' own published Taxonomy reporting.

For mortgage lending to households, the assessment of DNSH in relation to climate adaptation, appendix A, is based on risk data on acute and chronic physical risks in our ESG Pillar 3 disclosure. The methodology for defining acute and chronic physical risk events is described in further detail in our Risk Management 2025 report. The Group has identified flooding risk (river and coastal flooding) as the key physical hazard applicable to the portfolio.

Minimum social safeguards

As part of the assessment of environmentally sustainable economic activities, it is required that economic activity is carried out in compliance with minimum safeguards as part of Article 18 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation (Regulation EU 2020/852). The purpose of the minimum safeguards in the EU Taxonomy Regulation is to prevent economic activities from being defined and considered as 'sustainable' when they involve negative impacts on human rights (including labour rights, corrupt practices in the business) or are associated with breaches of tax legislation.

In the Taxonomy reporting, compliance with minimum safeguards is an integral part of the non-financial undertakings' Taxonomy KPIs that we apply to our exposures. Households and public authorities are not required to meet Article 18 requirements on minimum safeguards.

Taxonomy metrics

Total green asset ratio = Taxonomy-aligned activities as a proportion of total covered assets.

Total covered assets = Gross carrying amount of total assets excluding exposures towards SMEs, central governments, central banks, supranational issuers and the trading portfolio. Total assets are based on the prudential consolidation of the Danske Bank Group, excluding Danica.

Coverage ratio = Total GAR assets as a proportion of total assets.

Green investment ratio = The weighted average value of all investments in Danica's targeted economic activities that are in accordance with the Taxonomy in relation to the value of the total investments.

Limitations in data and data sources

When assessing Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned activities for financial and non-financial undertakings, actual published information provided by counterparties is required. Non-financial undertakings and financial undertakings have not yet published data for 2025; consequently, the Taxonomy reporting of alignment is based on published data from 2024.

Assessment of the technical screening criteria is also constrained by the lack of complete datapoints. For example, we do not possess energy performance certificate (EPC) ratings for all buildings in our home markets because EPCs have a validity of 10 years and are typically only updated in conjunction with a sales transaction or issued in relation to the construction of new buildings.

Real estate in Danica is evaluated using an industry specific manual developed by the Danish Council for Sustainable Construction (RFBB) to assess alignment with the Taxonomy criteria. Each individual property is assessed on the basis of the criteria of contributing substantially to one of the environmental objectives, doing no significant harm to other environmental objectives and at the same time complying with the minimum safeguards.

Presentation of Taxonomy-aligned activities for the financial year 2025 can be summarised as follows (see table):

Reporting item	Taxonomy-aligned activities	Limitations in data	Data Sources
Exposures towards financial undertakings	Based on gross carrying amount of exposure multiplied by financial undertakings' publicly reported green asset ratio (GAR) or investment ratio.	Published reporting on Taxonomy data from financial undertakings for 2024 are available at the reporting date.	Purchased data from Institutional Shareholder Services (ISS), delivering Taxonomy data covering financial and non-financial undertakings.
Exposures towards non-financial undertakings	Based on gross carrying amount of exposure multiplied by non-financial undertakings' reported turnover-based or CAPEX-based KPIs.	The Taxonomy data is based on published financial information for 2024.	
Exposures to households Mortgage lending	Based on the lowest value of collateral value or gross carrying amount for buildings with energy performance certificates (EPC) rated A built before 31 December 2020 and no recording of physical climate risks. For buildings built after 31 December 2020 – it is based on the lowest value of collateral value or gross carrying amount for buildings with an EPC A2020 (DK) and EPC A (SE, NO, FI) and no recording of physical climate risks.	The substantial contribution criteria include an option of selecting a top 15% of buildings. This option is not used. For collateral where the EPC is available, the latest accessible EPC rating has been used. Estimated EPCs are not used Physical climate risks cover only flooding risk.	EPCs for Danish mortgages: e-nettet. EPCs for Swedish mortgages: Värderingdata. EPCs for Finnish mortgages: Fellowmind EPCs for UK mortgages: manual data collection
Exposures to households Motor vehicles	Not reported in 2025	Taxonomy-aligned activities are not reported for 2025 as we do not have an assessment of DNSH.	
Exposures to local governments	Not reported in 2025	No data available	

Social information

Driving success through a talented workforce and shared purpose
At Danske Bank, we believe our greatest strength lies in our people. We are building a workplace where talent thrives, diversity sparks innovation, and collaboration generates meaningful benefits for our customers. To secure long-term success, we invest in continual learning, career growth and leadership development. And by fostering an inclusive culture that challenges the status quo, we can inspire bold ideas and create opportunities for sustainable growth.

Fair and simple financial services to empower customers
We strive to make financial services accessible, transparent and tailored to every life stage. From home financing and digital solutions to fair treatment and data protection, we prioritise the best interests of our customers to ensure long-term value for individuals and society.

Own workforce		
Working conditions	+	Risk
Equal treatment and opportunities	+	–
Training and skills development	+	

Consumers and end-users		
Access to quality information	–	Risk
Privacy	–	Risk
Financial inclusion	+	Risk

Opportunity
Risk
+ Positive impact
– Negative impact

Own workforce

Danske Bank relies on a skilled and qualified workforce to operate efficiently and achieve its strategic objectives. Skilled employees are essential for delivering complex financial services, driving innovation, advancing technology, ensuring safe and stable operations, and meeting the requirements of a regulated market.

We are committed to providing an attractive workplace that promotes a good work-life balance and offers competitive remuneration. Favourable working conditions enhance employee well-being and support a healthy balanced life. By providing comprehensive training, clear career paths and access to new internal opportunities, we aim to help employees stay skilled, remain relevant and find satisfaction in their daily work.

Talent development is crucial for unlocking the potential of our employees. By recognising the benefit of valuing diverse abilities, we strive to foster an environment of inclusivity, collaboration, innovation and adaptability. Succession planning enables us to build a diverse and sustainable leadership pipeline, incorporating a wide range of experience to align with the Group's strategic priorities. As a result, employee well-being and training are identified as key positive impacts. Social inequalities and biases within the workplace can result in unfair treatment of our employees. If left unaddressed, inequalities and biases can undermine employee well-being, create a sense of unfairness and harm the overall workplace atmosphere.

Scope of own workforce

Danske Bank's own workforce comprises both employees and non-employees. Employees include permanent and temporary staff working directly for the Group, and non-employees encompass contingent workers, such as consultants not directly employed by the Group. All individuals involved in our operations, whether employees or non-employees, are affected by the identified material impacts.

In 2025, we expanded our business while remaining committed to being an attractive workplace. Our workforce has grown since 2024, concluding the year with a total headcount of 21,429 employees, including 1,720 part-time employees. The number of full-time-equivalent staff (FTE) reached 20,026.

Nearly half of our employees are based outside Denmark, highlighting Danske Bank's extensive geographical presence. Outside Denmark, Lithuania represents our largest area of operation and serves as a hub for banking operations, business support, and product development.

By the end of 2025, Danske Bank's gender composition was balanced, with nearly a 50/50 split between men and women.

Distribution of our employees by country (head count)

Country	2025	2024
Denmark	10,716	10,536
Finland	1,700	1,672
Lithuania	4,795	4,788
Luxembourg	17	18
Norway	659	710
Poland	503	522
Sweden	1,533	1,528
Ireland	45	43
United Kingdom	1,445	1,473
USA	16	16
Total	**21,429**	**21,306**

In this topical section, we use headcount as a metric, whereas in the **Financial highlights – Danske Bank Group** page 4, the metric used is full-time-equivalent staff (FTE).

Distribution of our employees by gender (head count)

Gender	2025	2024
Female	10,811	10,842
Male	10,613	10,460
Third gender/non-binary	5	4
Total employees	**21,429**	**21,306**

Information on employees by contract type and gender (head count)

	Female		Male		Third gender/non-binary		Total	
Contract type	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Permanent employees	10,610	10,654	10,397	10,260	4	4	21,011	20,918
Temporary employees	201	188	216	200	1	-	418	388
Total number of employees	**10,811**	**10,842**	**10,613**	**10,460**	**5**	**4**	**21,429**	**21,306**
Non-guaranteed hours employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Full-time employees	9,552	9,556	10,152	10,015	5	4	19,709	19,575
Part-time employees	1,259	1,286	461	445	-	-	1,720	1,731
Total number of employees	**10,811**	**10,842**	**10,613**	**10,460**	**5**	**4**	**21,429**	**21,306**

IRO management

Policies related to own workforce

Our Code of Conduct Policy serves as a foundation for managing material IROs related to the Danske Bank Group's business conduct and corporate culture, (see 'Business conduct policies and corporate culture' in the Governance section), and it also includes principles for how we promote respect, diversity and sound performance in the workplace.

Employees must adhere to external rules and standards described in laws and regulations in each jurisdiction Danske Bank operates in. Additionally, employees must adhere to the financial industry codes of conduct applicable to the Danske Bank Group's activities as well as to internal rules and standards covered in Danske Bank's governing documents. These requirements differ depending on which activity within the organisation the employee is working, for example banking, asset management or insurance. In general, our policies are supplemented by instructions and standard operating procedures as well as by system requirements that inform the employees about their responsibilities. Furthermore, there are legal requirements that define the activities of the Group and influence employee behaviour and responsibilities.

For employees to stay informed about requirements and expectations and to ensure that employees adhere to requirements, all permanent employees, temporary employees and consultants are subject to annual mandatory Group-wide training programmes (see 'Training targets and completion in 2025' in the Social section and in the Governance section).

Our Remuneration Policy sets the framework for remuneration across the Group and applies to all employees. The policy outlines the principles for total remuneration by components, and it supports the achievement of Danske Bank's strategy, long-term interest and sustainability. The Board of Directors submits the policy for approval at the Annual General Meeting.

The Board of Directors has established a Remuneration Committee, which works as a preparatory committee for the Board of Directors with respect to matters concerning remuneration.

Human rights commitments and approach

Our Code of Conduct Policy specifies Danske Bank's commitment to promoting and respecting fundamental human rights and labour rights. This includes all human rights as stated in the International Bill of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. At Danske Bank, we do not accept any form of discrimination, disrespectful behaviour, bullying or harassment towards employees, customers, business partners or any other persons connected to the Group. Furthermore, we do not tolerate human trafficking, child labour or any type of forced labour.

The Code of Conduct Policy; the Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DE&I) Policy; and internal guidelines on human Rights at the Danske Bank Group clearly state that we do not tolerate discrimination or negative judgement of any individual in relation to the following:

- gender, marital status and sexual orientation
- age
- disability or health status
- race, colour, nationality and social or ethnic origin
- religion or belief, including political beliefs
- pregnancy or leave due to the birth/adoption of a child
- part-time or temporary employment
- union membership
- representation of employees

Other guidance aimed at eliminating discrimination includes our Employee Disciplinary Guideline and our Global Transgender Instruction.

Our Group-wide due diligence processes for identifying, preventing, mitigating and accounting for adverse human rights impacts follow the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct.

Moreover, we have signed a Global Framework Agreement on Fundamental Labour Rights, by which we accept responsibility to protect and respect fundamental workers' rights, in particular the right to engage in collective bargaining.

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Policy

In addition to the Code of Conduct Policy, our commitment to ensuring a diverse, equitable and inclusive culture is set out in our Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DE&I) Policy, which also includes Danske Bank's mission statement. The governing body for the policy is the Board of Directors, with the Chief People Officer (CPO) as the policy owner and Head of DE&I as the policy administrator.

The DE&I Policy, which applies to all employees, lays out the following principles in support of our DE&I mission statement:

- Improving diversity across all characteristics as these are important levers to broaden our thinking and perspectives
- Ensuring equity in everything we do and promoting opportunities for all so that identity is not predictive of opportunities or workplace outcomes
- Practicing an inclusive culture and mindset by nurturing a sense of belonging in the workplace so that all employees are comfortable with expressing themselves openly, freely and in their own voice
- Not accepting discrimination, harassment or offensive workplace behaviour

The DE&I Policy thereby ensures compliance with applicable requirements in the Danish Gender Balance Act, the Danish Financial Business Act and the Danish Companies Act relating to motivating sufficient diversity in qualifications and skills as well as increasing the proportion of the under-represented gender in leadership positions, including the implementation of targets.

The DE&I policy undergoes an annual effectiveness and impact assessment. If the assessment triggers any necessary changes, the policy is reviewed with the involvement of various internal specialist functions and stakeholders. The reviewed policy is subsequently endorsed by the Executive Leadership Team and Nomination Committee before final approval by the Board of Directors. The policy is available on the company intranet for all employees across the Danske Bank Group and is also available on the danskebank.com website to ensure transparency and accessibility for all external stakeholders.

Engagement with employees

For business objectives to be achieved, we recognise that employees need regular information and consultation concerning the affairs of the Group and direct dialogue with the management on matters that may affect the employees' interests.

Danske Bank's Chief People Officer (CPO) is responsible for key engagement processes. All leaders are responsible for ensuring continual engagement and an inclusive workplace

All employees must participate in an annual performance appraisal. During these appraisal dialogues, held at least once a year, employees and managers evaluate and document performance for the past period and set performance targets, including an individual development plan. Any decisions regarding adjustments to an employee's base salary or annual variable pay are based on the outcome of these discussions.

To further accommodate employee dialogue, we have local shop stewards and work councils as well as a European Works Council (EWC). The local works councils operate under local rules and legislation, and the EWC operates under a specific agreement. The number of members of the EWC varies depending on the number of employees in each of the jurisdictions Danske Bank operates in. In 2025, the EWC consisted of 23 members, of which 16 members are employee representatives and seven members represent the management, including one member of the Executive Leadership Team, namely the Chief People Officer.

In accordance with the provisions of law or generally accepted industrial practice in the countries concerned, employee representatives and deputies on the EWC are elected or appointed from among the employee representatives in work councils or other equivalent consultative bodies at national level in the various Group entities. If such bodies do not exist, a direct election among the employees in the country concerned applies. At all times, and where possible, the need for balanced representation of employees regarding their activities, category and gender is considered.

The EWC agreement supports the creation and operation of a cross-border information and consultative EWC for all the Group's employees in countries in the EU and the European Economic Area. This includes matters that may affect the employees in two countries or more or in one country if decisions about matters that cannot be negotiated locally are made outside the country in question.

The ordinary meetings of the EWC are held twice a year as in-person meetings in connection with the announcement of the annual and half-year reports. The EWC may hold extraordinary meetings when required by either the management representatives or by a simple majority of the employee representatives of the EWC.

The information and consultation procedure of the EWC is not limited to but includes:

- Any significant changes in the Group's structure, including cutbacks, downsizing or the closures of branches or undertakings and collective redundancies
- Probable development of employment and business activities, including planned investments
- Introduction of new working practices and methods as well as training and improvement in qualifications for employees
- Profit sharing, award systems and other incentives affecting employees
- Health, safety and environmental matters

The employee representatives are continually informed about key employee-related information, including sickness, absence, turnover, timebank trends and salary development. They are also updated on relevant targets within the social domain; however, they do not participate in setting these targets.

Employees hold designated positions on the Board of Directors, including four members elected by their peers.

Moreover, we engage with employees via information on our company intranet and via messages on our company Viva Engage platform regarding important information about the Danske Bank Group, such as quarterly results.

Culture and Engagement Survey (CES)
We conduct a twice-yearly Culture and Engagement Survey (CES), which is an anonymous assessment designed to gauge key aspects of employee satisfaction. These aspects include job satisfaction, job content, remuneration, working conditions, diversity and inclusion, the ability to share concerns, reputation, and team cooperation.

The survey results are shared with line managers and the area HR partner. Line managers receive detailed reports containing team-specific insights and recommended actions. These managers are expected to share the findings with their teams, facilitate engagement discussions and collaboratively develop an action plan. For teams scoring below a specified threshold, the area HR partner becomes directly involved. Broader HR challenges affecting employees across the Group are typically addressed in collaboration with relevant unions.

Since its launch in 2021, the CES has become a cornerstone of Danske Bank's employee engagement strategy. Together with team dialogues, action planning and follow-up activities, the CES has helped foster a culture of continual feedback and organisational improvement.

Employees are encouraged to share their perspectives and concerns directly with their line manager, a shop steward or through various internal communication channels. For concerns requiring anonymity, employees can raise issues via the Group's whistleblowing system. For more information about the Group's channels for raising concerns, the whistleblowing system, complaint handling, whistleblower protection, and approach to providing or contributing to remedy, see 'Business conduct' in the Governance section of this Sustainability Statement.

To prevent discrimination, we expect all our leaders to actively contribute to combating discrimination and harassment across our organisation. We also raise awareness about how and where incidents of discrimination and harassment can be reported, including through our whistleblowing system, to ensure employees are informed about safe and confidential reporting channels.

In terms of incidents and complaints reported through our whistleblowing system, 26 incidents related to discrimination within the Group's workforce were logged in 2025 (2024: 16 incidents). Discrimination encompasses cases of bullying, sexual harassment and other forms of harassment that can occur in the workplace. All reports are handled confidentially by an independent team of whistleblowing specialists.

There were no severe human rights incidents, including cases of non-respect of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. There were no material fines, penalties or compensation as a result of incidents, complaints or severe human rights incidents during the reporting period. Material fines are disclosed in the financial statements, note G26.

Working conditions

The Danske Bank Group must take appropriate actions to measure, monitor and mitigate risks related to employees' working conditions. Our Position Statement on Human Rights outlines our approach to respecting human rights and labour rights and to ensuring decent working conditions within our business activities – including in relation to our own workforce.

In addition to activities related to the Group's HR strategies and processes, specific actions are identified through different councils and communication channels for engaging with the employees and their representatives.

We have not set targets regarding the specific material risk related to working conditions, but we use the CES results to track and assess the general effectiveness of the Group's policies and actions related to working conditions.

We operate a Working Environment Management System (WEMS) to ensure the physical and mental safety of employees. The system includes guidelines on preventing workplace accidents and instructions on the appropriate steps to take in the event of an incident. Our WEMS also provides an overview of action plans related to the working environment and safety, as well as documentation of progress.

Each month, updates on the progress of action plans are reported to the working environment groups and the Group's Procurement & Premises function. If any issues concerning the physical working environment are identified, the Procurement & Premises function takes the necessary action.

Secure employment

All employees are covered by social protection, through public programmes or through benefits offered against loss of income.

For employees in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Lithuania, Finland, UK and the USA, the following applies:

- **Sickness**
  All employees are covered against loss of income due to sickness. This coverage is provided through a combination of public programmes and benefits offered by Danske Bank.
- **Unemployment**
  Employees are covered against loss of income due to unemployment. The specifics of this coverage can depend on the regulations of the country in which the employee is based.
- **Employment injury and acquired disability**
  Danske Bank provides coverage against loss of income due to employment injury and acquired disability. This is typically through a combination of public programmes and additional benefits offered by Danske Bank.
- **Parental leave**
  Danske Bank supports employees who are new parents and provides parental leave benefits, which may include paid leave, in addition to what is mandated by public programmes.
- **Retirement**
  All employees are covered against loss of income due to retirement. This is typically through a combination of public pension schemes and private pension plans offered by Danske Bank.

Nearly all employees are enrolled in the Group's pension scheme in their country of employment, which offers a level of retirement benefit subject to individual contributions. Full public pension amounts are aligned to individuals paying in a minimum amount of social security over their years in employment before retirement.

Due to differences in local laws and regulations, the specifics of these coverages can vary depending on the country in which the employee is based.

Denmark

Danske Bank has a local union agreement for handling collective redundancies. This agreement sets out the basic terms that Danske Bank offers employees in order to mitigate the consequences of redundancy. Danske Bank also involves the unions in the process when it carries out collective redundancies.

Norway

In addition to Norwegian legislation on special obligations to consult with the employees' elected representatives about redundancies and collective redundancies, Danske Bank A/S NUF in Norway is also covered by collective bargaining agreements. The basic agreement defines when redundancies can be carried out and emphasises that redundancies should be handled, as far as possible, through natural attrition and voluntary solutions.

Lithuania

Danske Bank adheres to local legislation that requires employers to inform and consult with employee representatives (Works Council) prior to executing collective redundancies. This process ensures fairness and transparency in alignment with Lithuanian labour laws and practices. Furthermore, the employer is obliged to notify the local labour exchange services about collective redundancies. The labour exchange services then take actions to mitigate negative consequences for the employees and the labour market.

Finland

Danske Bank adheres to local legislation that mandates negotiations with the employees' representatives prior to executing collective redundancies. Danske Bank A/S in Finland is also governed by a collective agreement that outlines the redundancy process. This ensures a fair and transparent process in alignment with Finnish labour laws and practices.

Sweden

Swedish law stipulates notifying authorities for certain thresholds of collective redundancies, and the collective bargaining agreement stipulates the process to be carried out and emphasises that redundancies should be handled, as far as possible, through natural attrition and voluntary solutions.

United Kingdom

In the UK, statutory redundancy cover from the government begins after two years of service. Danske Bank provides a discretionary payment of one month's salary per year of service, subject to signing a settlement agreement. Eligibility for government unemployment benefits depends on individual circumstances, including savings, other income and the duration of unemployment.

Collective bargaining and adequate wages
We work closely with trade unions to ensure compliance with established standards. In Denmark, Norway, Finland and Sweden, collective bargaining agreements regulating salaries and employment terms and conditions are concluded between the relevant trade union and the relevant employer association. In 2025, this corresponded to 66% of the Group's employees being covered by collective bargaining agreements (2024: 64%). In the countries with no union agreements, Danske Bank respects the statutory labour laws and salary practices in place. All employees of the Danske Bank Group are therefore paid an adequate wage.

Collective bargaining coverage for EEA employees

Coverage rate	2025	2024
0-19%	LT, PL, LUX, IRL	LT, PL, LUX, IRL
20-39%	-	-
40-59%	-	-
60-79%	-	-
80-100%	DK, SE, FI, NO	DK, SE, FI, NO

Collective bargaining agreements

	2025	2024
Percentage of total employees covered by collective bargaining agreements (%)	66	64

Employee turnover (head count*) and number of employees who have left

	2025		2024	
Gender	Number	%	Number	%
Female	1,121	11	1,453	14
Male	1,080	10	1,504	16
Third gender/non-binary	1	23	3	77
Total	**2,202**	**10**	**2,960**	**14**

* Employee turnover is defined as the number of leavers (retired and dismissed employees – head count) over a 12-month period divided by the **average number of employees** at the end of each month over a 12-month period, which gives a turnover rate

Training and skills development

Investing in our people is vital for creating long-term value and building a resilient organisation. Learning and development are central to our people strategy, and this enables all employees to continually build skills, adapt to change and develop their careers. We embrace learning in the flow of work, where development happens not only through formal training but also through everyday experiences and collaboration.

In 2025, we reinforced our commitment to regulatory compliance, ethical conduct and risk awareness through our mandatory compliance training programme. We also continued to support employees requiring professional certifications and focused on specific development training initiatives, such as case-based decision-making courses and sales training for advisers.

In addition to these training initiatives, Group employees engaged in diverse job-specific development activities, and voluntary upskilling through our partnership with xUnlocked, which is a platform that provides data, sustainability and finance training. Employees also gained practical experience through job shadowing, on-the-job training and internal mobility.

To ensure effective onboarding, we assess new employees' training experiences through surveys, which help us ensure that these employees receive the knowledge and tools needed to succeed in their roles. Leadership development remained a key focus area, with increased participation in leadership programmes, which are designed to strengthen our leadership pipeline and prepare for succession in critical roles. These programmes were delivered in collaboration with leading educational institutions and expert partners. We partnered with a leading educational institution, London Business School, and Mind at Work to deliver training for leaders.

As part of our talent pipeline development strategy, we focus on identifying critical skills, recruiting and developing talent, retaining employees and enabling internal mobility to meet evolving organisational needs. Early-career employees are supported through dedicated graduate and apprenticeship programmes and reskilling programmes, all of which helps us to cultivate a diverse pipeline of future skills.

Development is enabled through structured training and on-the-job learning, with targeted initiatives to build the skills most critical to Danske Bank's long-term growth. All employees are supported through regular conversations with their leaders about growth and development. These discussions ensure that every individual has clear development goals aligned to both personal aspirations and organisational needs.

Retention is strengthened by offering meaningful career pathways, and internal mobility provides employees with opportunities to grow and take on new roles within the organisation. Talent reviews were introduced in 2025 to enhance mobility and provide clearer developmental guidance for employees. At the same time, structured succession planning continues to bolster our leadership pipeline.

Employee well-being

We strive to create a vibrant workplace by embracing a holistic approach to well-being that focuses on five key themes: mental, social, physical, purposeful and intellectual well-being. This 'Total Well-being' framework supports all aspects of thriving as individuals, and it fosters a sense of belonging and inclusion across the organisation.

Danske Bank has several initiatives aimed at increasing employee satisfaction and well-being:

- To raise awareness and encourage employee engagement with all aspects of well-being, we hosted a Mental Health Day in October, featuring activities such as physical exercise, senior leaders emphasising the importance of mental health, inspiring lectures from external speakers, and opportunities to connect with employee clubs and networks. We also highlighted the many tools and resources available to employees to boost well-being in their daily lives.

- Promoting equality in parental leave and working to ensure that employees maintain a strong sense of belonging when they are on leave as a prerequisite for their wanting to return to the organisation afterwards. This includes quarterly or twice-yearly Danske Babies events and informal monthly cafés in Copenhagen for employees on leave. In all, 96% of participants in Denmark report that they agree or strongly agree that the initiative helps create a stronger sense of belonging.

- In Denmark, employees have access to professional support through Danica's health insurance, which includes services such as career coaching, family counselling, dietary advice, and psychological assistance. Additionally, our collaboration with AS3 helps employees on long-term sick leave with their reintegration into work.

- In our other jurisdictions, employees have access to various health packages, which may include health insurance, medical examinations and other health-related benefits.

- Flexibility and care provision to cater for different life phases to retain employees during the times in which this may be needed, for example when working from home and for part-time employment. The Danske Stress Network, currently active in Denmark, offers facilitated support groups focused on stress prevention and reduction. The network addresses stress reduction through groups designed for employees experiencing stress symptoms, those on stress-related sick leave and those returning to work after stress leave. It also supports stress prevention with initiatives related to grief, the menopause and return from parental leave.

- In 2025, we continued the roll-out of training focused on fostering psychological safety, and this was adopted by several business units across the organisation. The training provides practical tools and methods to promote psychological safety within teams.

Equal treatment and opportunities

To ensure an inclusive and equitable culture and an appropriate gender balance representation, DE&I targets, policy and strategy approval fall under the ownership of the Board of Directors.

The Executive Leadership Team is responsible for prioritising and advancing within DE&I through target proposals and by acting as visible DE&I champions.

At an operational level, the DE&I Team, a unit in Danske Bank's HR organisation, proposes and executes on initiatives in alignment with the strategic direction and agenda set by the Board of Directors and Executive Leadership Team, supported by a DE&I Council consisting of senior leaders from across the Group. The council meets every second month to amplify business ownership of the DE&I agenda. The senior HR leadership team also supports and anchors the DE&I initiatives in Danske Bank's overall people strategy.

The Executive Leadership Team and the DE&I Council shape and set the standards for the Group DE&I agenda. Furthermore, to ensure that focus and efforts are prioritised correctly, the Executive Leadership Team and the DE&I Council monitor and closely follow progress made towards Danske Bank's 2028 DE&I targets and ambitions.

In addition to ensuring the involvement of employees, our HR function, leaders and DE&I Leads also work to enhance local differentiation, adaption, anchoring and monitoring across the Group – at both a business unit level and country level. Furthermore, business areas have committed to DE&I action plans, and the local DE&I Leads are responsible for locally tailored inclusion initiatives to advance and implement the agenda. Employee resource groups will be included as sounding boards as the action plans are being implemented, and representatives from business functions and from HR Partners participate in regular reviews to ensure progress.

To effectively address challenges related to social inequalities, we prioritise proactive initiatives such as regular performance and appraisal dialogues and employee engagement surveys with follow-up team discussions. Through these efforts, we foster collaboration, boost engagement and achieve positive results.

We support and encourage the establishment of employee resource groups, which are voluntary employee-led networks that spark conversations and learning. Such groups include Women in Danske, Danske Rainbow Network, Danske Bank Internationals Community, Neurodiversity Community, Danske Stress Network, Young Minds and Danske Babies.

Our Women in Danske network serves as an inclusive platform that empowers women to share their ideas, address issues such as gender balance, and access opportunities through networking and collaboration. Furthermore, our Women's Academy, which is a six-to-eight-week programme for students that aims to inspire, encourage and learn from young women interested in joining the banking sector, further seeks to attract and provide equal opportunities. 2025 marked the third consecutive year of the academy, which since its inception has also expanded to include a Tech edition. We also continue to attract women in tech through our strategic partnership with ReDi School of Digital Integration in Denmark.

In 2025, the Danske Rainbow Network celebrated its five-year anniversary, and this milestone was marked by an Executive Leadership Team talk focused on inclusivity. The network continues to promote diversity and inclusion across Danske Bank.

Additionally, 2025 saw the formal launch of the Danske Bank Internationals Community, a newly established network for international employees, repatriates, locals and everyone in between. The network has spearheaded a range of initiatives, including Danish language lessons, networking events and the creation of an informational handbook for new employees relocating to Denmark.

Throughout the year, the Danske Bank Internationals Community hosted various events, such as a culture fair, guest speaker sessions featuring members of the Executive Leadership Team and organised visits to national embassies in Denmark.

In June 2025, Danske Bank also hosted its first global Group-wide DE&I Theme Week with the theme Blueprint for Belonging. The purpose of the week was to foster learning, dialogue and shared ownership of inclusion across all levels. The week included MOSAIC inclusion training, leadership dialogues, and sessions on topics such as neurodiversity, AI's dual role in both empowering and challenging DE&I, the menopause, psychological safety, LGBTQ+ dilemmas and navigating DE&I in global investments. The programme featured experts from both within and outside the Danske Bank Group as well as active participation from Executive Leadership Team members and leaders across the bank.

Building on our commitment to fostering an inclusive culture, we also recognise the importance of understanding and learning from the lived experiences of neurodiverse employees, which enables us to address the unique workplace needs of these colleagues and ensure equal treatment. Our Neurodiversity Community helps raise awareness and foster dialogue by organising annual events and sessions, including leadership training.

Gender diversity in leadership positions

As part of our work to ensure progress towards increased inclusion of underrepresented groups throughout the organisation, we focus on developing inclusive and gender-balanced HR processes. This includes implementing tools that seek to address and reduce the negative effects of biases. For example, recruitment ads are scanned to ensure that they are use inclusive language

To ensure the best possible balance, gender composition is an area of focus in our recruitment and selection process, performance management process and when preparing the pipeline of talents and successors for key positions.

Leaders and employees can track progress via dashboards, and we drive ownership of gender balance targets and progress at different levels, for instance through collaboration with key stakeholders throughout the organisation. Progress is reported to the DE&I Council, the HR Leadership Team, the Executive Leadership Team and the Board of Directors.

Gender distribution at Board of Directors and top management level

	2025					2024					2023		2022		2021	
Leadership levels	%W	%M	Number W	Number M	Total number	%W	%M	Number W	Number M	Total number	%W	%M	%W	%M	%W	%M
Board of directors, total	46	54	6	7	13	50	50	6	6	12	38	62	44	56	43	57
Board of directors, AGM elected	33	67	3	6	9	37.5	62.5	3	5	8	38	62	44	56	43	57
of which independent members	43	57	3	4	7	50	50	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which non-executive members	33	67	3	6	9	37.5	62.5	3	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Board of directors, employee elected members	75	25	3	1	4	75	25	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which non-executive members	75	25	3	1	4	75	25	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive Leadership Team	33	67	3	6	9	22	78	2	7	9	22	78	25	75	13	87

No third gender/non-binary employees registered in leadership positions.
The above disclosure ensures compliance with section 156 of the Danish Executive Order on Financial Reports for Credit Institutions and Investment Companies.
The composition of top management is identical across the Danske Bank Group and Danske Bank A/S. Top management refers to Danske Bank's Executive Leadership Team.

Gender distribution at management level

	2025					2024					2023		2022		2021	
Leadership levels	%W	%M	Number W	Number M	Total number	%W	%M	Number W	Number M	Total number	%W	%M	%W	%M	%W	%M
Other management (Danske Bank A/S)*	35	65	34	63	97	36	64	36	63	99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leaders in general	40	60	1,110	1,640	2,750	41	59	1,116	1,605	2,721	41	59	39	61	38	62

* Comparatives for 2024 have been restated due to an error related a reversal. The reported gender split was 58% women and 42% men.

Targets for gender diversity in leadership positions
In 2025, changes to leadership levels and definitions linked to the Group's gender balance targets were introduced. These changes were implemented following changes in Danish legislation and to improve transparency and market comparability. In 2024, we reported targets and progress separately for Level 2 and Level 3 leaders. These two categories have been merged into a single leadership category, Other Management, which maintains the target of having an equal gender balance (i.e. with the underrepresented gender constituting at least 40% representation but not exceeding 49% representation) by the end of 2025. As legally required, the ratio is measured at the Danske Bank A/S level. Additionally, the 'Senior Leaders' category, which was reported in 2024, has been discontinued, while gender balance among 'all leaders' continues to indicate our ability to building a diverse pipeline.

At the Danske Bank A/S company level, we have set a target to achieve Equal Gender Balance on our Board of Directors, within the Executive Leadership Team, and in Other Management, respectively. Equal Gender Balance, i.e. the underrepresented gender constituting at least 40%, but not exceeding 49% by the end of 2028.

At the Danske Bank Group level, a slightly more ambitious target has been set of reaching 45% representation of the underrepresented gender among our total leader population (Leaders), and targets are cascaded to business units and countries to ensure local adoption and delivery.

We recognise that some employees identify as neither male nor female, and these employees have the option of registering as third gender in our systems. Currently, no leaders are registered as third gender/non-binary, but the target definitions are open for such registration.

Progress on gender diversity in leadership positions
During 2025, the Board of Directors consisted of nine members elected at the Annual General Meeting, three of whom are women. This correspond to 33% female representation, which is below our 2028 target of 40% for gender balance.

As communicated on 21 February 2025 in the notice convening the annual general meeting, Lars-Erik Brenøe will step down from the Board of Directors of Danske Bank A/S at the end of 2025. Consequently, as of 1 January 2026, the Board of Directors consists of twelve members.

Among our four employee-elected members, we have achieved equal gender balance, with three women and one man, in compliance with the Danish Gender Balance Act. Overall, the gender balance between AGM- and employee-elected members stands at 46% women and 54% men by the end of 2025.

Female representation among leaders in general saw a slight decrease from 41% in December 2024 to 40% in December 2025, primarily reflecting structural and strategic reorganisations.

2028 targets for gender distribution at top management level

Leadership levels	%W	%M
Board of Directors, total	-	-
Board of Directors, AGM elected	40	60
of which independent members	-	-
of which non-executive members	-	-
Board of Directors, employee elected members	-	-
of which non-executive members	-	-
Executive Leadership Team	40	60

2028 targets for gender distribution at management level

Leadership levels	%W	%M
Other management (Danske Bank A/S)	40	60
Leaders in general	45	55

Gender pay gap and total remuneration ratio

At the Danske Bank Group, we foster an inclusive culture and ensure equity and opportunities for all. To support this, we report on both our median and average (mean) raw gender pay gaps, unadjusted by factors such as role and responsibility. These metrics provide insights into gender representation in various roles.

Both gaps measure the difference in earnings between men and women across the Group, expressed as a percentage of men's earnings. Because the average calculates the overall earnings disparity, it may be skewed by outliers, and for this reason we have historically chosen to report on the median gap to explain the experience of the typical employee.

It is important to distinguish these from equity in pay, the measure addressing equal pay for equal work by adjusting for roles and responsibilities.

We are actively preparing for the upcoming EU Directive on Pay Transparency, set to take effect in 2026, which is expected to include the reporting of further figures related to the gender pay gap. Preparations include reviewing data, systems, and processes to ensure compliance.

In 2025, our median gender pay gap decreased from 25% in 2024 to 23%, while the average gender pay gap decreased from 31% to 30%. The median gender pay gap represents the difference in the median (middle) hourly earnings between men and women while the Group average gender pay gap shows the difference in average earnings between men and women, respectively.

The development primarily reflects changes in workforce composition across countries and job types. Our workforce in Denmark, which has a relatively lower pay gap, increased slightly in the share of total employees, contributing positively to the overall result.

The annual remuneration ratio increased from 39 in 2024 to 61 in 2025. The fluctuation in the annual total remuneration ratio is due to changes in the composition of the Executive Leadership Team. Further details are available in the Remuneration Report 2025.

Employee age groups (head count)

	<30 years				30-50 years				>=50 years			
	2025		2024		2025		2024		2025		2024	
Gender	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Female	1,704	49	1,809	50	6,384	50	6,476	51	2,723	51	2,552	51
Male	1,744	51	1,801	50	6,258	50	6,251	49	2,611	49	2,413	49
Third gender/non-binary	5	0	3	0	-	-	1	0	-	-	-	-
Total	3,453	100	3,613	100	12,642	100	12,728	100	5,334	100	4,965	100

Gender pay gap

	2025	2024
Gender pay gap ratio (%), median	23	25
Gender pay gap ratio (%), average	30	31

The median gender pay gap is the traditional key figure by choice for this metric and further legal requirements.

Annual total remuneration ratio

	2025	2024
Annual total remuneration ratio (%)	61	39

Annual total remuneration for the undertaking's highest-paid individual/median employee annual total remuneration (excluding the highest-paid individual)

Reporting principles

Headcount and employees per contract type
The headcount is calculated by counting all employees in the Group at the end of the reporting period.

Part-time employees work fewer hours than the full-time contractual hours agreed per week.
Full-time employees work the full contractual hours outlined in their employment agreement and have a Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) of 1.00, representing 100% employment. Full-time contractual hours vary across our operations.

Gender distribution
This is defined as the percentage of women, men and third gender/non-binary individuals in relation to the total headcount at the end of the year.

Age groups
The metric illustrates the distribution of the Group's workforce across different age groups. It is reported as percentages for each age group of the total number of employees. For CSRD reporting purposes, the age groups are categorised as follows: 'Under 30': includes individuals aged up to 29; '30-50': includes individuals aged 30 to 49; 'Over 50': includes individuals aged 50 and above.

Turnover rate
Employee turnover is defined as the number of employees who have left the Group (headcount) over a 12-month period divided by the average number of employees at the end of each month over a 12-month period. Leavers include the aggregated number of voluntary leavers, retired and dismissed employees.

Employment contract
A formal agreement between an employer and an employee that outlines the terms and conditions of employment. This agreement can be either permanent, with no end date, or temporary, with a specified end date.

Employees are classified as either permanent or temporary. Permanent employees have contracts with no end date. In contrast, temporary employees have contracts with a planned end date.

Employee allocation can be full-time or part-time. Full-time employees work standard hours, whereas part-time employees work fewer hours than their full-time counterparts. Employees who are paid by the hour are classified as part-time.

Coverage rate
The coverage rate is calculated as headcount of employees per country under the collective bargaining agreement, multiplying this by 100 and then dividing by the total headcount of employees per country.

Collective bargaining agreements
A collective bargaining agreement is a formal, written contract negotiated between an employer and a group of employees – typically represented by a union or employee association. It outlines the terms and conditions of employment.

Equal gender balance
The proportion of the underrepresented gender constitutes at least 40% of the positions at management level. The number of management positions required to achieve the target for gender balance is the number closest to constituting 40% but not exceeding 49%.

Gender diversity in the Board of Directors
The number of AGM-elected women/men plus the number of employee-elected women/men divided by the total number of members on the Board of Directors.

Gender diversity of AGM-elected members of the Board of Directors
The number of AGM-elected women/men who are members of the Board of Directors divided by the total number of AGM-elected members on the Board of Directors.

Gender diversity of employee-elected members of the Board of Directors
The number of employee-elected women/men who are members of the Board of Directors divided by the total number of employee-elected members on the Board of Directors.

Gender diversity in the Executive Leadership Team
The number of women/men in the Executive Leadership Team divided by the total number of members of the Executive Leadership Team.

Gender diversity in Other Management
The number of women/men in Other Management as a percentage of total headcount of employees with staff responsibility.

Other Management
The two management levels below the Board of Directors. The first management level consists of the Executive Leadership Team (ELT) and those organisationally located on the same level. The second management level consists of people with staff responsibility, referring directly to the first management level.

Gender pay gap (%), average
Average gross hourly remuneration of male employees – average gross hourly remuneration of female employees/average gross hourly remuneration of male employees.

Gender pay gap (%), median
Median gross hourly remuneration of male employees – median gross hourly remuneration of female employees/median gross hourly remuneration of male employees.

Annual total remuneration ratio (%)
Annual total remuneration of the undertaking's highest-paid individual/median employee annual total remuneration (excluding the highest-paid individual).

Variable remuneration ratios with ESG-related component
ESG-related measurement includes a 10% weight in the Executive Leadership Team, business units and staff functions. This, combined with the broader focus on the Commercial Sustainability Roadmap, Climate Action Plan, Nature & Biodiversity and Diversity & Inclusion, makes up 100% of the targets, highlighting the importance of ESG in variable remuneration calculations. Ratios for sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes presented on page 50 are defined as:

- The proportion of total expensed remuneration to the Executive Leadership Team linked to performance against GHG emission reduction targets (STIP)
- The proportion of total expensed variable remuneration (STIP and LTIP) to the Executive Leadership Team linked performance against all sustainability-related targets (STIP and LTIP)

Reporting and management of discrimination incidents
The number of incidents of discrimination includes reported incidents within the Group's own workforce related to discrimination, bullying, sexual harassment and other types of harassment that can occur at the workplace. Cases are reported to the HR department through leaders, union or employee representatives or through the whistleblower hotline. The Group's formal processes are not currently designed to fully capture the ESRS-required metrics related to S1-17.

Social

Consumers and end-users

Providing access to financial services and contributing to financial inclusion is an important part of Danske Bank's business model. We offer our personal customers a wide range of financial products and advisory services, which can influence our customers in several ways. With our 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.

We provide banking and advisory services on the basis of the customer's current circumstances, but we also take into consideration our customers' future needs. This applies when we provide loans, when we assess a customer's ability to manage the debt over time, and to savings, investments and pension savings. At Danske Bank, our personal customers have a financial partner at their side through all life stages and for important life events.

Home finance is a key product that provides access to adequate, safe and affordable housing. Home finance lending also facilitates the trading of property, thereby supporting customers in making investments that allow for financial inclusion and the associated opportunities the investment may bring.

Because provision of financial services can involve risks and uncertainties, our solutions must be aligned with the customer's ability and willingness to take on risk. Although risks are often shared, customers may bear the first loss, which is why making impartial and objective advice a crucial element of sustainable financial services. Through our loan offerings, we assume risks in situations where customers may not be able to fulfil their payment obligations – for example in relation to home finance, which represents a major part of our business. A combination of rigorous legislation and credit risk management processes ensures that these risks are limited and manageable.

Another material risk is that Danske Bank might distribute non-quality, unreliable information or misrepresent its financial products and services, which could potentially lead to increased costs, legal and regulatory penalties, and reputational damage. This could also result in customers making uninformed financial decisions that can be detrimental to their personal finances.

At Danske Bank, we collect, store and utilise personal data about customers and their finances so that we can tailor and offer financial products and services that best meet the needs of our customers. However, if we fail to prevent breaches of privacy caused by data breaches, this poses a risk to customer satisfaction and data security, and it can potentially erode customer trust.

Access to quality information

IRO management

Policies related to access to quality information and treating customers fairly

Our Treating Customers Fairly (TCF) Policy outlines common principles and standards for the management of TCF risks as established in applicable laws, regulations and guidance covering the products and services provided by the Danske Bank Group. The TCF Policy supports us in providing customers with appropriate consumer and investor protection and in ensuring outcomes that serve their best interests. As well as incorporating principles that address individual circumstances, needs and preferences, the policy also sets out principles related to vulnerable customers, customer remediation and the provision of timely and relevant information. Additionally, the policy supports our adherence to fair marketing practices to ensure that our customers receive clear, accurate and non-misleading information.

The Board of Directors supervises the TCF Policy by overseeing governance, ensuring compliance and addressing any significant breaches or risks that have been escalated to board level. The policy is approved by Danske Bank's Executive Leadership Team and is under the ownership of the Chief Compliance Officer. The TCF Policy applies to all employees and to applicable third parties acting on behalf of the Danske Bank Group.

The TCF Policy also addresses the importance of ensuring non-discriminatory practices in our customer engagements. Promoting equal treatment and non-discriminatory behaviour is also part of our commitment to respecting human and labour rights, as stated in our Code of Conduct Policy (see 'Business conduct' in the Governance section).

Engaging with customers

We operate on a model that prioritises acting in the customer's best interests at every customer interaction point. These interaction points include proactive outreach through various channels, such as digital banking and in-person meetings, as well as ensuring proper service whenever a customer contacts us.

We communicate clearly to customers when advice is needed and inform customers about the risks and benefits of using a product or service provided by Danske Bank. In advisory situations, we identify the customer's needs and assess the potential impact of following the advice provided.

Personal customers can voice their feedback to us via a structured survey system. This includes providing feedback after key interactions with Danske Bank, such as calls to a contact centre, adviser meetings and logins to our Danske Mobile Banking app. In addition, most customers are asked to complete a customer survey every 12 to 18 months, depending on the market.

Customer feedback is communicated to frontline services to enable them to learn directly from the specific customer feedback and feedback patterns. Furthermore, we carry out analyses across surveys and among customers to identify areas for improvement in products, processes and commercial activities. The operational responsibility for customer surveys lies with our Customer Insights function.

The Head of Personal Customers and Financial Crime Risk & Prevention holds overall operational responsibility for our engagements with our personal customers.

Complaints handling framework

Danske Bank is required to have an appropriate and effective complaints handling framework in place, including procedures and systems that enable fair resolution of disputes. The TCF Policy and the underlying Complaints Handling Instruction set standards for managing feedback and complaints and ensure that customers and other stakeholders can easily express their dissatisfaction, thereby enabling us to take appropriate action. The Complaints Handling Instruction is under the ownership of the Chief Compliance Officer.

Customers can raise concerns through multiple channels, including in-person interactions with customer-facing employees, central customer service telephone numbers, and digital channels such as web pages, online banking, mobile banking and emails.

Complaints are registered with sufficient detail to enable tracking and analysis. Ongoing analysis helps us to identify systemic issues and the effectiveness of remediation measures, which ensures that the complaints handling process is continually improved and that issues are identified and addressed. Complaints are reported on internally as well as externally to local regulators as required by relevant legislation.

We provide customers with information about the complaints handling process, including information about of the progress of their complaint and to whom they can forward their complaint if it is not upheld or if the customer is not satisfied with the reply for other reasons. In addition, any concerns can also be anonymously submitted through our whistleblowing system (see 'Share your concerns and whistleblowing system' in the Governance section).

Our customer-facing units are responsible for managing customer relationships and ensuring efficient complaint handling. We follow a three-lines-of-defence model:

- First line of defence: Business units and Group functions handle complaints directly and ensure compliance with established instructions.
- Second line of defence: Group Risk Management and Group Compliance oversee the complaints handling process and ensure it complies with regulatory requirements.
- Third line of defence: Group Internal Audit conducts risk-based audits of the complaints handling process.

Actions and performance

Our Group Compliance function provides oversight and advice in relation to TCF risks and continually enhances and improves the TCF framework. All policies and instructions are reviewed annually as a minimum. Throughout the year, the TCF framework owners and administrators gather feedback on the governing documents from various stakeholders across the Group's three lines of defence, and the feedback is reviewed and assessed to determine whether updates of the governing documents are required and the extent of any required updates. In 2025, we enhanced the TCF framework to include requirements related to fiduciary risk, accessibility and dormant customers.

The TCF Policy also aligns with MiFID requirements, particularly in areas such as customer categorisation and suitability/appropriateness. Relevant principles include:

- understanding customer needs and providing suitable products/services
- ensuring that products and services are designed for the identified target market
- acting in the customer's best interest during investment management activities

In 2025, Group Compliance designed and launched a comprehensive Regulatory Compliance training module for all employees, which features a dedicated section on TCF principles.

Our practices for identifying, preventing, mitigating and accounting for adverse human rights impacts are outlined in Danske Bank's Position Statement on Human Rights, and these practices follow the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct. This includes measures related to personal customers, and in 2024 we defined a project to identify and address any biases in the development and marketing of sustainability-tailored finance solutions for personal customers and the provision of advisory services in connection with these.

Across Danske Bank, we have set customer-focused risk tolerance measures, and we have established products and sales practices to help track TCF risks. A high volume of customer complaints provides an indication of where there are issues regarding how we provide our services to our customers. Sales of investment products outside the target market provide an indication of where we are not meeting customer suitability and appropriateness requirements. These measures are reported to the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis.

New products
The Board of Directors oversees the new products process by monitoring governance structures, reviewing significant risk decisions and ensuring alignment with the Group's strategy and regulatory requirements.

The Executive Leadership Team delegates product approval authority to the relevant Product Committee or Product Decision Desk, as specified in their charters. On the basis of information provided by the product manager, these bodies approve new or amended products, reviews and closures. The product manager is responsible for the product, including ongoing assessment and monitoring, throughout its lifecycle. The approval process follows principles outlined in the Non-Financial Risk Policy.

The Group's product governance framework, applicable to both new and amended products, ensures thorough risk assessment, including consumer perspectives. All products must be approved before being offered to customers, and products are periodically reviewed to ensure they meet customer needs. Governance also extends to customer communication, guided by the Group's legal department. Control measures include testing the suitability of investment products.

All employees, including external consultants, are required to complete training on the Group's Code of Conduct Policy, which is part of our mandatory training in risk and compliance. This training provides an overview of our Code of Conduct Policy and its core principles, and it emphasises strong risk management and the importance of sharing concerns to address breaches and improve processes (see the section 'Business conduct and compliance training').

Privacy

IRO management

Policies related to privacy and personal data protection

Privacy and personal data protection is a key consideration at Danske Bank, and these elements are crucial for ensuring the confidence and trust of our customers and the individuals we interact with. Our Group Personal Data Protection Policy and related instructions define the principles and standards for managing personal data protection and confidentiality risks across all the activities we undertake.

The Board of Directors plays a key role in supervising data protection by ensuring proper governance, appointing key roles and receiving updates on compliance and risks.

Our Group Personal Data Protection Policy is approved by the Executive Leadership Team and is administered by our Chief Compliance Officer.

The policy is anchored in the three-lines-of-defence model:

- First line of defence: Business units and Group functions manage risks and implement controls.
- Second line of defence: Group Compliance and Group Risk Management oversee and monitor policy compliance.
- Third line of defence: Group Internal Audit provides independent assurance on the policy's effective implementation.

The Group Personal Data Protection Policy guides management of data protection and confidentiality risks, and it supports a lawful and transparent use of personal data that aligns with the General Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (GDPR) and national data protection laws.

Actions and performance

To mitigate personal data protection risks and confidentiality risks across the Group, we continually enhance our digital strategy and strengthen our processes and controls, which also serves to protect customer data across all relevant operations.

We address personal data protection and confidentiality risks using the Group's Enterprise Risk Management Taxonomy. A centre of excellence in Group Legal and a second-line compliance department, including the Data Protection Officer, oversee these efforts.

We manage data processing risks with controls and measures aligned with the Group's Security and IT Risk Management policies (see 'Information technology security and business continuity' in the Governance section). Our data protection and intrusion measures reflect the nature, scope, context and purpose of personal data processing.

We use personal data for the purpose or purposes for which the data was collected. Further considerations are outlined in the Group's privacy notices available on the Group's company websites. The privacy notices are anchored in the Personal Data Protection Policy.

Our privacy notices explain how we process personal data in line with GDPR requirements, and they cover the rights of the data subjects, including, but not limited to, access, automated decision making, erasure of personal data and data correction. Privacy notices include the email address of the Group Data Protection Officer team if data subjects have questions related to their processing of their personal data. The data subjects can exercise their rights by writing to GDPR-insight@danskebank.dk, via their adviser or by sending a message in Danske eBanking or Danske Mobile Banking.

In the event of a personal data breach, we adhere to a protocol that manages such incidents. This involves documenting the incident in a specialised internal tool, which is regulated by a standard operating procedure. Additionally, predefined escalation channels are used to ensure a structured and effective response process.

All employees, including external consultants, are required to complete mandatory training on personal data protection (privacy) and data security within 14 days of commencing their employment in the Group and thereafter annually. Additional tailored and role-specific training is provided to employees when assessed to be relevant to their work-related needs.

Training targets and Completion in 2025

	Training type		Completion rate (%)	
Training			2025	2024
Code of Conduct and Share Your Concerns	Mandatory training	Target: All employees	97	98

Financial inclusion

IRO management

Financial inclusion addresses efforts to ensure that all individuals, including those underserved or excluded, have access to useful and affordable financial products and services in an unbiased and transparent manner. Danske Bank provides services to personal customers in Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Northern Ireland. In accordance with regulatory requirements in these countries and to support financial inclusion and accessibility, we provide access to a basic payment account for all eligible individuals who request one.

Mortgage lending is a key product that promotes financial inclusion by enabling access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and property acquisitions. This supports customers in making investments that have both social and financially positive effects for the individual and society. Our impact analysis highlights the positive impact of mortgage lending, and it reflects our role as a financial institution in providing access to this essential service.

Our mortgage loan products include a range of interest rate options and durations, including short-term or long-term variable loans, fixed-rate loans and interest-only loans.

Mortgage lending accounts for more than DKK 660 billion (2024: 650 billion) out of DKK 1,300 billion (2024: 1,270 billion) in total assets – comparative information has been restated to include the mortgage lending portfolio in Northern Ireland. Our mortgage lending activities cover our markets in Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Northern Ireland.

The risk of customers being unable to fulfil their debt obligations constitutes a credit risk for the Danske Bank Group. For mortgage lending, credit risk is low because underwriting standards and prudential regulation create a transparent framework to minimise risk. Minimisation of risk is also supported by the Group's robust credit assessment processes.

The Danish Mortgage-Credit Loans and Mortgage-Credit Bonds Act, along with executive orders for mortgage lending in Denmark, sets limitations on mortgage lending issued by mortgage credit institutions. This framework helps to ensure that financing is accessible to a broad spectrum of potential customers, and it also reduces the risk of individuals accruing more debt than they can manage. The framework assesses the value of the collateral in a prudent market-based way.

In Sweden, Finland and Northern Ireland, legislation also enforces criteria regarding household debt levels and housing market risks, supporting sustainable financing practices in owner-occupied housing markets.

Training targets and completion in 2025

Training	Training type		Completion rate (%) 2025	Completion rate (%) 2024
Personal Data Protection Basics	Mandatory training	Target: All employees	97	97

Policies related to financial inclusion

In approving the Credit Policy, the Board of Directors is responsible for setting the principles for lending, management of credit risk and adherence to regulatory requirements. The Board of Directors has delegated lending authority to the Executive Leadership Team, and operational responsibility is administered by the Chief Risk Officer.

The acceptance of credit risk is an integral part of our core business, and fulfilling our financial goals requires sound commercial decisions that balance risk and reward.

Among other things, our Credit Policy sets principles for the customer's credit risk profile, products provided, collateral, concentration risks, which markets we provide financing in, and how the exposures are monitored and reported on.

The Credit Policy integrates sustainability by requiring customers to address sustainability challenges in their transitions. This approach supports inclusive growth and responsible financial practices.

Actions and performance

We provide financing through a range of products that can match the individual needs and preferences of homeowners. By offering guidance and access to tailored financial products, we not only help customers safeguard their savings but also help them to make choices that support the preservation and growth of their housing assets.

First-time buyers are particularly vulnerable to fluctuations in property prices because their debt-to-income ratios are often higher than those of more experienced buyers.

Denmark

The Danish mortgage credit model offers transparency, fairness, scalability and stability. Mortgage interest rates are set mark-to-market on a pass-through basis. Margins on mortgage loans are set by product-specific risk parameters on equal terms for all personal customers in all parts of Denmark.

To support first-time buyers, our Danske BoligStart concept in Denmark aims to provide support to home buyers aged 18 to 38 – a customer group prioritised in our Forward '28 strategy – by providing these customers with our home financing offerings. Customers have access to a personal adviser as a sounding board throughout the process and easy access to our partners.

The new initiatives in Danske BoligStart include the removal of loan application fees on mortgage loans for home purchases through to the end of 2025. Additionally, we offer customers an obligation-free meeting with an adviser from our real estate subsidiary *home*, who provides guidance on negotiating the purchase price of the property.

Sweden

The Swedish mortgage market also has unique features, notably individual pricing, a prevalence of short-term interest-fixing periods, and mortgage loans being divided into several tranches with differing amortisation profiles. Underwriting standards are based on means testing, income multipliers, maximum loan-to-value limits and mandatory amortisation profiles linked to debt leverage of the customer.

Danske Bank positions itself as a challenger in the Swedish housing market. We provide customised financing solutions designed to meet our customers' needs and life circumstances, while ensuring compliance with market standards. We have formed strong strategic partnerships with Saco, TCO and SPP to further deliver value and broaden our customer base. Our mortgage pricing model is built on principles of transparency and fairness and takes into consideration loan-to-value ratios and loan volume parameters.

Finland

The Finnish mortgage system emphasises responsibility, transparency and the long-term financial well-being of customers. Mortgage interest rates and terms are determined on the basis of market conditions, taking into account each customer's unique and complete financial situation as well as their risk profile.

The Asuntosäästösopimus (ASP) system, based on the Finnish Act on Bonus for Home Savers, helps first-time homebuyers by providing financial incentives and state support for savings.

Individuals aged 15 to 44 who have not owned a home can qualify for and open an ASP account with Danske Bank if they have made deposits of between EUR 150 and 4,500 per quarter for at least eight quarters and have deposited 10% of the home's purchase or acquisition price. Benefits include tax-exempt interest on savings, lower loan interest rates, a ten-year state interest subsidy and a free state guarantee.

We have also introduced a new service tailored specifically to first-time home buyers, which includes a comprehensive web-based guide to home-buying and advisory services that are available through multiple channels to ensure ease of access and support throughout the home-buying process. In March 2025, we introduced additional financially beneficial initiatives for this customer segment, including waived arrangement fees, a lower margin and an initial six-month amortisation-free period.

Through Danske Bank's Time2Give corporate volunteering programme, we have taken steps to provide support to our senior citizen customers. Through the programme, employees are encouraged to collaborate with the Association for Senior Work to promote safe digital interactions for seniors. This complements the specialised service model designed to meet the unique needs of senior customers by ensuring they receive the guidance and support necessary for them to manage their finances securely and confidently.

Northern Ireland

Northern Bank provides mortgages primarily in Northern Ireland but has a strategic focus on expanding into other regions of the UK. Northern Bank offers a variety of mortgage products to meet customer needs, including options for first-time buyers, movers, remortgages, custom large mortgages and self-build projects.

Northern Bank offers fixed-rate mortgages through Co/Ownership (www.co-ownership.org), a non-profit organisation that helps people to become homeowners by arranging co-financing.

Public housing

In Denmark and Sweden, individuals with limited financial and/or personal resources who do not have the capacity to buy and own their own home are supported through a range of different programmes. These programmes are driven by the public sector but incorporate the financial markets in a financing capacity.

In Denmark, public housing (*almene boliger*) is a municipal responsibility based on government regulation and financed on market terms. In addition to supporting public housing through long-term mortgage lending, which totalled DKK 105 billion at year-end 2025, Danske Bank also supports public housing through product offerings with favourable terms agreed with the Danish Ministry of Finance and through product offerings with market-based terms. The social housing sector is backed by public subsidies and guaranties.

In Sweden, public housing (*allmännyttiga bostäder*) is a municipal responsibility financed by municipal debt. In this market, Danske Bank also works in partnership with the non-profit organisation HSB (Hyresgästernas Sparkasse- och Byggnadsförening), as the financial provider for HSB Bospar (HSB home saving). (Since 2025), this has enabled approximately 120,000 individuals to save through a range of 20 funds or a savings account with an attractive HSB Bospar interest rate. Savers also earn HSB Bospar points, which provide access to HSB rental properties and tenant-owned apartments. Targeted primarily at first-time homebuyers, this initiative helps lower the barriers to entering the housing market.

In Finland, the Centre for State-Subsidised Housing Construction (VARKE) provides state-subsidised financing for the production of affordable rental, right-of-occupancy and student apartments. Danske Bank supports public housing through the provision of ARA loans, which include both long-term (40-year) and short-term (10-year) interest-subsidised loans. These loans play a crucial role in ensuring the availability of affordable housing options for various demographics, including low-income families, students and individuals with special needs.

Age distribution in mortgage lending – Group

Entity	Metric	Unit	2025	2024
Group	Share of total mortgage lending to customers aged 30 or younger	%	4.1	4.1
	Share of total mortgage lending to customers aged 31-64	%	74.2	74.1
	Share of total mortgage lending to customers aged 65 and over	%	21.7	21.8
	Total	DKK billions	667	656

Financial literacy and inclusiveness
As part of our support to societies in the countries Danske Bank operates in, and to prevent or mitigate financial risks for individuals, we contribute to building capabilities through programmes related to financial literacy. We continued our support of financial literacy by providing explanatory social media videos about buying an apartment.

In Denmark, Danske Bank supports two programmes through Fonden for Entreprenørskab (owned by the Danish Ministry of business) by providing financial education from Danske Bank advisers to students at secondary schools and to start-ups. Approximately, 2,100 students and teachers participated in the Danish Entrepreneur Festival (2024), and 1,500 participated in Company Programme (school year 2024/2025).

Danske Bank remains committed to collaborating with the Danish Blind Society (Dansk Blindesamfund) through the Danske Hverdag+ customer package, designed to support blind and visually impaired customers by providing tailored services. These tailored services include fee-free ordering of a cash value letter once a month, which can be requested via telephone. The delivery is facilitated in a postage-free envelope, and monthly account statements are provided in braille or large-format A3 to ensure accessibility and convenience for customers.

To help those of our customers who have hidden disabilities or special needs to get the right help and to feel confident when interacting with Danske Bank, we have launched our Sunflower Programme. This programme currently encompasses a dedicated phone line and support at our advisory centres for customers who have hidden disabilities. The goals of the programme are to strengthen customers' trust and sense of security by making it easier for them to get help without extra explanations and to contribute to a more inclusive society that meets customers' expectations of social responsibility.

In Sweden, Danske Bank provides customised services to support blind and visually impaired customers. These include a system for distributing customer letters with text-to-speech functionality and a PIN device that features larger buttons and text to enhance customer accessibility and convenience.

In Finland, Danske Bank also supports the Deaconess Foundation by providing financial education to young people. The programme is founded in collaboration with three other banks, and it aims to provide financial knowledge to individuals aged 16 to 29 to develop their skills and knowledge of financial matters.

Danske Bank also offers tailored services in Finland to support blind and visually impaired customers. These include accessibility features such as voice-over and screen reader for visually impaired individuals in our eBanking and mobile banking solutions. Additionally, we offer a PIN device to assist visually impaired customers, and we provide bank statements in braille to customers who require this.

The tailored service model in Finland also supports customers who may have challenges in managing digital banking independently, such as elderly individuals or those less familiar with digital solutions. This service model includes a dedicated webpage with comprehensive instructions and guidance for individuals acting on behalf of others, printable support materials, a dedicated phone line and an exclusive meeting format where we provide hands-on assistance about digital banking.

In Northern Ireland, Danske Bank runs the Money Smart financial literacy programme, a module-based initiative covering topics such as the role of a bank, fraud, credit, budgeting and financial independence. Designed for children and young adults aged 5 to 21, Money Smart aims to equip the next generation with essential financial knowledge.

Forbearance
We adopt 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. These plans 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 their obligations again. These plans are also used to minimise losses in the event of default.

Our credit process ensures that loans, including mortgage loans, are granted to customers within the customers' financial capacity. To ensure that the loan fits the maximum loan-to-value criteria, the assessment of financial capacity takes into consideration parameters such as sufficient margin to sustain all members of the household, a viable repayment schedule and valuation of the property.

We have procedures and processes in place that enable early-stage help to be provided to customers who experience financial difficulties, thereby ensuring the best outcomes for the customers and for our business.

Such processes include identification of relevant customers through ongoing credit assessments and undertaking monitoring and checking of customers to detect early warning signs or significant deteriorations in the customers' financial position. Early indications that a personal customer is unable to meet their repayment obligations are addressed by dedicated teams specialised in identifying and mitigating such issues.

If a customer's financial situation cannot be improved through forbearance measures, we will assess whether a forced sale of the customer's assets is necessary or whether the assets can be realised later with higher net proceeds.

Forbearance – Personal Customers

Stage	2025	2024 DKK millions
1 (No significant increase in credit risk)	157	250
2 (Significant increase in credit risk)	1,255	1,332
3 (Credit impaired)	669	713

Reporting principles

Mandatory training in risk and compliance

The calculation of the completion rate for each mandatory training module is the number of assigned employees finishing the training module on time divided by the total number of employees assigned to the training module. On top of the training launched during the reporting year, the calculation also includes training which was launched the previous year but had due dates during the reporting year.

Age distribution for financial inclusion

To determine the age distribution within our personal lending mortgage portfolio as at 31 December 2025, we initially identified the portfolio of private properties using the property sector registration. Age criteria are defined by selecting the oldest person in the household, and only one observation per property is included. Ages are classified into three age group intervals of '30 or under', '31 to 64' and '65 or over'. The outstanding debt, valued at market price, is then totalled for each age group interval. The percentages are calculated on the basis of the debt amounts. The age distribution covers mortgage lending in Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Northern Ireland.

Forbearance

The European Banking Authority (EBA) definition of loans subject to forbearance measures is applied across the Danske Bank Group.

Customers under forbearance measures are placed in stage 2 if no loss is expected in the most likely scenario or if they are within the two-year probation period for performing forborne exposures. If a loss is expected in the most likely scenario, customers are placed in stage 3.

A minimum probation period of two years applies from the date when forborne exposures are reclassified as performing. Forbearance measures affect the staging of assets for impairment purposes, with impairments for forborne exposures managed according to the principles outlined in note G15 of the Group's financial statements.

Governance

Embedding integrity into every action

At Danske Bank, sound business conduct is the foundation of trust. We identify and manage risks proactively to safeguard our customers, the societies we operate in and our business. From ensuring IT resilience and business continuity to combating financial crime, our governance and risk frameworks are designed to minimise negative impact and uphold stability.

Our Code of Conduct sets clear expectations for ethical behaviour, including integrating ESG considerations, protecting data privacy and promoting fairness and inclusion. The Code applies to all employees and is reinforced through mandatory training and clearly defined expectations for all employees and through a robust speak-up culture supported by whistleblowing channels.

With strict anti-bribery and anti-corruption measures, continuous monitoring and governance at the highest level, we maintain compliance and strengthen resilience. This extends beyond compliance and reflects our commitment to operate as a responsible business that safeguards trust and drives long-term performance.

Business conduct

Financial crime – (Negative impact, Risk)

Information technology and security and business continuity – (Negative impact, Risk)

Opportunity | Positive impact
Risk | Negative impact

Business conduct

Identifying, managing and mitigating risks are core elements of how we conduct business and maintain trust and confidence in the products and services provided by the Danske Bank Group.

Material entity-specific IROs, such as securing and maintaining stable IT systems, ensuring business continuity and combating financial crime (including bribery and corruption) are integral to the Group's business model and operations and represent areas of inherent risk. These risks are managed through our robust risk management practices to minimise negative impacts on customers and society and to safeguard the Danske Bank Group from financial loss.

Our Sustainability Fact Book provides an overview of our policies and their objectives.

IRO management

Business conduct policies and corporate culture

Our Code of Conduct Policy ('the Code') serves as a foundation for all activities in the Group, including managing material IROs related to the Group's business conduct and corporate culture. The Code applies to all employees and is designed to uphold high ethical standards and integrity across the Group. The Policy is publicly available on our website.

The Code formalises the framework for organisational culture and addresses the following topics:

- Ensuring that our business practices are aligned with a sound business culture and responsible behaviour in support of the Group's Purpose and Culture Commitments
- Integrating ESG considerations into our general business practices and decision-making processes regarding the companies the Danske Bank Group lends to, invests in and procures from in order to align the Group's impact with the Paris Agreement and other societal goals
- Maintaining integrity in the financial markets by actively preventing, detecting and reporting market abuse, including unlawful disclosure of inside information, insider dealing and market manipulation
- Maintaining a robust financial crime framework to deter, detect and manage all forms of financial crime, including money laundering, terrorist financing, sanctions breaches, tax evasion and tax evasion facilitation, internal and external fraud, bribery and corruption
- Handling data ethically, ensuring and safeguarding privacy rights and maintaining high standards of information confidentiality in compliance with rules, regulations and standards
- Promoting and respecting human and labour rights, including preventing discrimination, harassment and any form of forced labour and/or child labour
- Treating customers fairly and ensuring a good customer experience
- Promoting respect, diversity, equity, inclusion and sound performance in the workplace
- Providing appropriate compensation, not rewarding unethical behaviour and ensuring that no discriminating factors have any bearing on remuneration structure
- Having strong risk management, governance, processes, and controls in place to ensure that we address all the different types of risk we face

The Code ensures compliance with applicable requirements relating to risk culture and business conduct in the following: the European Banking Authority EBA/GL/2021/05; the Final Report on Guidelines on Internal Governance under Directive 2013/36/EU, Sections 9-10; Section 70a of the Danish Financial Business Act; the Danish Executive Order on Policy on a Sound Business Culture in Financial Institutions; and the provided guideline.

The governance structure for the Code is clearly delineated, with the Chief Executive Officer serving as the policy owner and the Board of Directors governing the policy. The Code is maintained by our Group Compliance function on behalf of the Chief Executive Officer. Managers have responsibilities to promote and embed the Code within their teams, and all employees have access to the Code on our company intranet. The Code is also available on Danske Bank's website to ensure that potentially affected stakeholders and those who need to help implementing the Code can access it easily.

Through the Annual Code of Conduct Report, the Chief Executive Officer provides reporting to the Board of Directors regarding compliance and implementation of the Code, and the Chairman of the Board of Directors addresses key points from this report at Danske Bank's annual general meeting. The report encompasses crucial elements such as effectiveness assessment, conduct indicators, and framework initiatives.

To ensure that the framework remains effective, the Code of Conduct Framework is subject to internal and external reviews. Internal reviews include Group Internal Audit (GIA) audits, effectiveness assessments carried out by the Conduct Team, and assessments carried out by Control Testing & Compliance Assurance (CT&CA). External reviews can be conducted by the regulators.

Input from a variety of Danske Bank Group employees who possess expertise in the different topics covered by the Code is used to develop and update the Code.

An additional business conduct-related element is the ongoing adoption of artificial intelligence (AI) across our organisation. To support this development and to ensure the ethical use of AI tools at Danske Bank, we have introduced training in the responsible use of AI to ensure that employees are equipped with adequate levels of AI literacy and understanding.

Promoting a sound business culture

The Code outlines a set of principles that govern how we behave and conduct business at Danske Bank. It applies to the way we act, solve problems, conduct activities and make decisions in day-to-day business situations as well as in complex situations where the right thing to do is not always obvious. Lack of adherence to the Code may have severe consequences for Danske Bank and its employees, including fines, criminal liability, and regulatory and/or market scrutiny, and it may also lead to disciplinary actions for the employee.

Senior management communicates their commitment to maintaining the Group's Culture Commitments and sets the tone from the top regarding what good conduct should be. This communication is delivered at employee meetings and through other internal channels.

Compensation management and consequence management promote ethical behaviour and compliance across our organisation, reinforcing a culture of integrity and transparency. Consequence management ensures that the consequences of conduct breaches, such as disciplinary measures and compensation-related consequences, are adequate and proportionate. Compensation management is focused on remuneration that supports the Danske Bank Group's strategy, promotes long-term interest, sustainability and compliance. Its objective is also to remove incentives for excessive risk-taking and non-compliance and to provide an incentive to be compliant. All employees, regardless of position, role, function or location, are responsible for identifying and managing risks within their area. Only risks that align with the Group's risk appetite can be accepted, and employees must collaborate with each other to avoid and reduce risks outside the risk tolerance limits. The Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Policy defines and sets Group-wide standards for the management and control of the risks Danske Bank is exposed to (see 'Financial stability' in the Governance section).

Share Your Concerns and whistleblowing system

The Code also specifies the mechanisms for identifying, reporting and investigating concerns about unlawful behaviour or behaviour in conflict with the Code. The mechanisms are designed to help employees recognise potentially significant issues and take immediate and appropriate action and to help address and resolve issues effectively and transparently.

Employees are encouraged to speak up about suspected wrongdoing. Employees can find information on our company intranet about how and with whom they can share their concerns. These include regular channels of communication and escalation such as instigating an unusual activity report or raising concerns with line managers, trusted senior colleagues or specialist teams such as our HR Legal or Compliance Investigations functions. All employees are requested to undertake a Share Your Concerns training module annually.

Twice-yearly Culture and Engagement Surveys allow employees to express their views, and these surveys foster dialogues throughout the organisation about topics such as 'speak-up' culture.

When regular channels of communication and escalation are unavailable or seem inappropriate, concerns can be submitted anonymously through our whistleblowing system. The Group's Whistleblowing Policy sets the principles and standards for the protection of whistleblowers and the effective handling of whistleblowing reports. All reports are handled confidentially by an independent team (Whistleblowing Operations) in Group Compliance, and for segregation of duties Group Internal Audit handles cases related to Group Compliance. Whistleblower Operations is an impartial department established to manage the whistleblowing system. Whistleblowing Operations provides annual reports to our Conduct & Compliance Committee that show trends, developments and status. The Group's Whistleblowing Policy is approved annually by the Board of Directors.

Whistleblowers enjoy protection from any kind of retaliation associated with their whistleblower status and must not be exposed to adverse treatment or adverse consequences because of reporting a breach. Measures to ensure protection of whistleblowers are further described in the Whistleblowing Policy.

External stakeholders can also raise their concerns via the Group's whistleblowing system.

Business conduct and compliance training
The Code describes the need and frequency for compliance training about the Code, and the associated instruction provides operational details on how to achieve the requirements outlined in the Code. Completion of a compliance training programme is mandatory for all employees and external consultants, as set out in our Compliance Policy (see the 'Regulatory compliance' section), which details requirements for mandatory compliance training. Further training requirements are described in a Compliance Training Instruction, which is updated annually.

In line with these policies and instructions, we require that all employees complete mandatory risk and compliance training within 14 days of starting employment, and regularly thereafter. The compliance training programme consists of several courses covering:

- Personal Data Protection Basics
- Fighting Financial Crime
- Security and Operational Resilience
- Conduct & Risk Management: Doing the Right Thing (Code of Conduct, Share Your Concerns and Everyone is a Risk Manager)
- Regulatory Compliance (covering Conflicts of Interest, Market Abuse, and Treating Customers Fairly)
- Competition Law

In 2025, 97% of employees (2024: 97%) completed the mandatory risk and compliance training on time.

We also provide tailored and role-specific training to targeted groups of employees across our organisation in accordance with their needs, for example within the area of financial crime. The training programme is revised periodically.

Financial crime

IRO management

Elevated risk for corruption and bribery
The financial crime landscape is evolving rapidly, with increasingly sophisticated methods being used to exploit the financial system and an ever-expanding range of sanctions requirements. We remain firmly committed to addressing these challenges, including the heightened risks of bribery and corruption.

Due to the nature of their work, business units that interact with customers and suppliers have a higher inherent risk exposure in relation to corruption and bribery. In addition, employees empowered to authorise banking products and services for customers are also exposed to a higher inherent bribery risk.

In regard to customers, the risk of corruption and bribery is higher for those who are identified as being politically exposed persons (PEPs) and public officials. This also includes individuals who have a strong connection to the above-mentioned persons and/or third parties that act for or on behalf of the Danske Bank Group to obtain or retain business for the Group.

Policies related to financial crime
Our Financial Crime Policy sets out the principles for managing all financial crime risks, including money laundering, terrorist financing, sanctions violations, external fraud, internal fraud, tax evasion, and bribery and corruption.

The Financial Crime Policy applies to all individuals employed by the Group, whether on a permanent or temporary basis, as well as to any persons working for, but not directly employed by, the Group (including consultants, contractors and agency workers). The principles of the policy are further detailed in our instructions in relation to governance, roles and responsibilities and risk mitigation requirements. These include our Anti-bribery and Corruption Instruction, which provides employees with detailed guidance on identifying, preventing and managing detected or suspected attempts or incidents of bribery and corruption. Other supporting instructions are the Conflicts of Interest Instruction and the Gifts and Hospitality Instruction, which set strict standards for the ethical provision and acceptance of gifts, entertainment and any other benefits or items of value.

The Board of Directors is accountable for the financial crime risks undertaken by the Group, and the Executive Leadership Team retains management responsibility for implementing appropriate systems, processes and controls to identify and manage financial crime risks.

The Board of Directors is the governing body for the Financial Crime Policy, which is under ownership of the Chief Compliance Officer and is administered by the Head of Financial Crime Compliance. The Financial Crime Policy and its associated instructions apply to the entire Danske Bank Group, and Group subsidiaries adopt applicable policies and instructions. Additionally, all third parties, including suppliers, must comply with these policies and instructions when acting on behalf of Danske Bank. The adoption of policies and instructions is a centralised process managed by Group Compliance, and our Financial Crime Compliance function undertakes continuous monitoring.

The Financial Crime Policy and its associated instructions are accessible in the Group's central repository. Additionally, our Financial Crime Policy is available to external stakeholders on our danskebank.com website. To ensure a comprehensive understanding of financial crime-related requirements and implications, all employees must complete annual training on the topic of financial crime.

Monitoring, investigating and reporting processes
We have implemented a Group-wide three-lines-of-defence model to promote effective segregation of duties and sound governance. Group Compliance, an independent function within our second line of defence, is responsible for advising the Board of Directors on appropriate policies and standards to meet regulatory requirements and expectations on the management of financial crime risks, including risks related to corruption and bribery.

Our Anti-Bribery and Corruption Instruction is devised and overseen by Financial Crime Compliance, which is a part of the Group Compliance function. The first line of defence implements and operates the preventive and detective controls under the guidance, oversight check and challenge of our second line of defence.

Our Financial Crime Compliance function monitors existing and forthcoming financial crime risks and also assesses the effectiveness of risk mitigation measures to ensure that these adequately address the identified risks. Key risk metrics are reported through management information to senior management in Financial Crime Compliance.

On a quarterly basis, Financial Crime Compliance reports to the Executive Leadership Team and the Board of Directors on compliance risk tolerance measures, providing insights into changes and giving an overview of specific financial crime-related metrics. Furthermore, the Executive Leadership Team and the Board of Directors receive a separate report on material risks and areas of non-compliance, in order to strengthen controls and/or reduce risk exposure and to enable the Board of Directors to discharge its supervisory responsibilities to ensure that we undertake all of our business operations in a prudent, effective and compliant manner.

Any incidents of bribery and corruption that occur internally within Danske Bank are raised in accordance with our non-financial risk event escalation processes, which ensures that events are properly escalated, categorised and registered promptly in the event registration platform, or through the Group's whistleblowing system, should a whistleblower choose to do so.

As a standardised process, any identified unusual activity and suspicion of bribery and/or corruption must be filed as an unusual activity report to the local Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) team/local Money Laundering Reporting Officer (MLRO). If suspicious activity has been confirmed, the SAR officer/MLRO will file a report to relevant local authorities.

Bribery and corruption cases are investigated through our Group Compliance function, which is independent from our business units in our first line of defence. Outcomes are reported to the Chief Compliance Officer, and if second or third lines of defence are involved, we follow dedicated procedures to guarantee independence and prevent conflicts of interest.

Actions and performance

At the Danske Bank Group, having a financial crime control framework that harnesses global practice is a strategic priority. We have a financial crime control framework in place that meets regulatory requirements and that is designed to manage risks in line with the Group's risk tolerance. Controls were tested in 2024, including those to mitigate bribery and corruption risks, to ensure that these controls are fully implemented and operating effectively. Any further improvements will be addressed in the normal course of business.

To understand our customers and their intended use of our products and services, a know your customer (KYC) due diligence review is performed on all customers before a customer relationship is established and before any occasional transaction is carried out. We also carry out KYC due diligence monitoring out on an ongoing basis depending on the customer's risk profile. In 2024, we initiated a review of our KYC and transaction monitoring to improve identification of bribery and corruption indicators when we perform KYC and transactions monitoring.

The Danske Bank Group had zero convictions and no fines for violations of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws in the reporting period.

Financial crime compliance training

Our mandatory risk and compliance training for all employees (including temporary staff and contractors) and functions contains mandatory eLearning training on the topic of financial crime risks. The content of the Fighting Financial Crime eLearning training covers the topics of anti-bribery and anti-corruption and must be completed by employees within 14 days of commencing their employment in the Group and regularly thereafter. If certain criteria are met on an individual basis, employees are assigned specialised training. For example, this may apply if an employee works in financial crime prevention, has access to insider information, or if their job profile requires it.

We perform a regular needs analysis relating to financial crime training to identify relevant employee competencies for specific roles of employees. Accordingly, the required nature, scope and depth of compliance training is ascertained, and compliance training is then tailored and developed.

In addition to mandatory core compliance training, all new Executive Leadership Team members receive Group Compliance Induction Compliance Training for the Executive Leadership Team, which covers financial crime risks, including bribery and corruption. Group Compliance conducts an annual review to determine whether updates to the training are needed, with the most recent update in 2025.

Newly appointed members of the Board of Directors are required to complete a mandatory training programme within their first year of appointment, unless an exemption has been granted by the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority (FSA). This programme is designed to ensure that members acquire the necessary competences to effectively discharge their duties and responsibilities. Additionally, based on recommendations from the Nomination Committee, the Board of Directors determines further training initiatives and regularly assesses the need for training particularly in areas related to financial crime risks, including anti-bribery and corruption.

Non-compliance with training requirements, including failure to complete the mandatory compliance training within the set deadline, is managed in accordance with the Group's Code of Conduct policy and HR policies, which may result in disciplinary actions.

Information technology, security risks and business continuity

IRO management

We provide critical financial infrastructure for our customers and broader society, and to do this requires safe and stable IT and security systems. The information technology and security risks relate to the risk of financial loss due to the breach of confidentiality, the failure of integrity, the unavailability or the lack of authenticity of systems, services, data and information. This includes security risks resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes or external events, including cyber-attacks. Business continuity risk is the risk that a failure of any of the four critical resources – people, premises, IT or partners/vendors – could disrupt business operations and have negative consequences for the Danske Bank Group and its reputation.

Policies related to information technology and security

The Board of Directors is ultimately accountable for establishing Group-wide principles for management and control of risks, including the requirements for managing IT and security risks. Our Non-Financial Risk Policy, IT Risk Management Policy and Security Policy set out the requirements for managing IT and security risks.

Our Group Internal Audit (GIA) function conducts risk-based audits of IT- and cyber-related areas, covering infrastructure and applications on a one-to-five-year rotation based on criticality and risk. Applications are also reviewed in end-to-end audits of Group processes.

The Group's external audit is carried out annually and focuses on IT and systems that have implications for financial reporting. The scope of the audit is limited to this area, and the audit is coordinated with GIA to ensure it is carried out efficiently. The external audit reports on system security, data security and operational security (DFSA requirement) based on GIA's work. Given the high IT- and cyber-related risks, audits in these areas have robust governance, including second-line-of-defence assessments and coordination with external audit.

The effectiveness of the policies and relevant governance documents is monitored and ensured through continual oversight and monitoring by a number of sub-committees and councils, including the Technology & Services Risk Committee, chaired by the Board of Directors or Executive Leadership Team. Matters are escalated to the Group All Risk Committee. To ensure that policies remain effective, they are also reviewed annually, as a minimum.

The IT Risk Management Policy supplements the Non-Financial Risk Policy by defining specific principles for managing IT risks, thereby ensuring alignment with internal objectives and regulatory requirements. The Security Policy covers risks of loss or disruption from breach of confidentiality, failures in system or

Training targets and completion in 2025*

	Training type		Completion rate	
Training			2025	2024
Fighting Financial Crime*	Mandatory training	Target: All employees	96%	97%

* Reporting principle for mandatory training in risk and compliance is included in section S4. In 2025, two financial crime compliance training courses were consolidated into a single training course, and the comparative information has been restated to reflect this change in presentation.

data integrity, unavailability of systems or data, as well as risk related to physical assets damage and the security of individuals.

The Board of Directors holds ultimate accountability for establishing the Group-wide principles for management and control of risks, including business continuity risk. The Business Continuity & Crisis Management (BCCM) Policy sets the control requirements for effectively managing business continuity risk.

Actions and performance

The ability of the Danske Bank Group to respond to cyber-related events and major IT disruptions is evaluated on a regular basis, and the Group also participates in the Danish FSA's annual cyber stress test exercise.

Technology risks are overseen by established committees and councils responsible for technology and services across the organisation. In accordance with the Technology & Services Risk Committee Charter, the committee reports on issues, actions and decisions taken by the committee to the Group All Risk Committee. The Technology & Services Risk Committee will escalate to the Group All Risk Committee in the following situations:

- Following from internal governing information such as the Non-Financial Risk Event Escalation Instruction
- When deemed relevant by the Technology & Services Risk Committee members
- When decisions extend beyond the authority defined in the Technology & Services Risk Committee Charter
- When the Technology & Services Risk Committee evaluates the need to review at Group level
- When Group risk tolerance or other risk limits are breached
- When decisions may have a significant effect on other parts of the Group

The Technology & Services Risk Committee reports on the outcome of the oversight activities to the Chief Operating Officer (governing person) and other relevant bodies and people. The committee reports on the risk mitigation acceptance instructions to the Non-Financial Risk Committee. In addition, a twice-yearly security and resilience update and a quarterly update on IT resilience are provided to the Non-Financial Risk Committee. The Cyber, Data and Third-Party Case-Decision Committee was established in 2023 to address cyber, data and third-party risk cases from business units or Group functions. To reflect the increased adoption of generative AI systems and AI-related user cases across the organisation, the Cyber, Data and Third-Party Case-Decision Committee was restructured into the AI Committee in August 2025.

Business continuity risk is managed holistically, resulting in proactive measures that enable us to identify potential threats and their impacts on business operations, respond to them, and continue the delivery of its products and services supported by functions at acceptable predefined levels following a disruption.

All employees are required to complete mandatory training in security and operational resilience, which covers IT security risk and business continuity. The training focuses on various security aspects in the Group that enable us to prevent, respond to, adapt to, mitigate and learn from various non-financial risks that may interrupt regular operational processes. Additional tailored and role-specific training is provided for employees according to their needs.

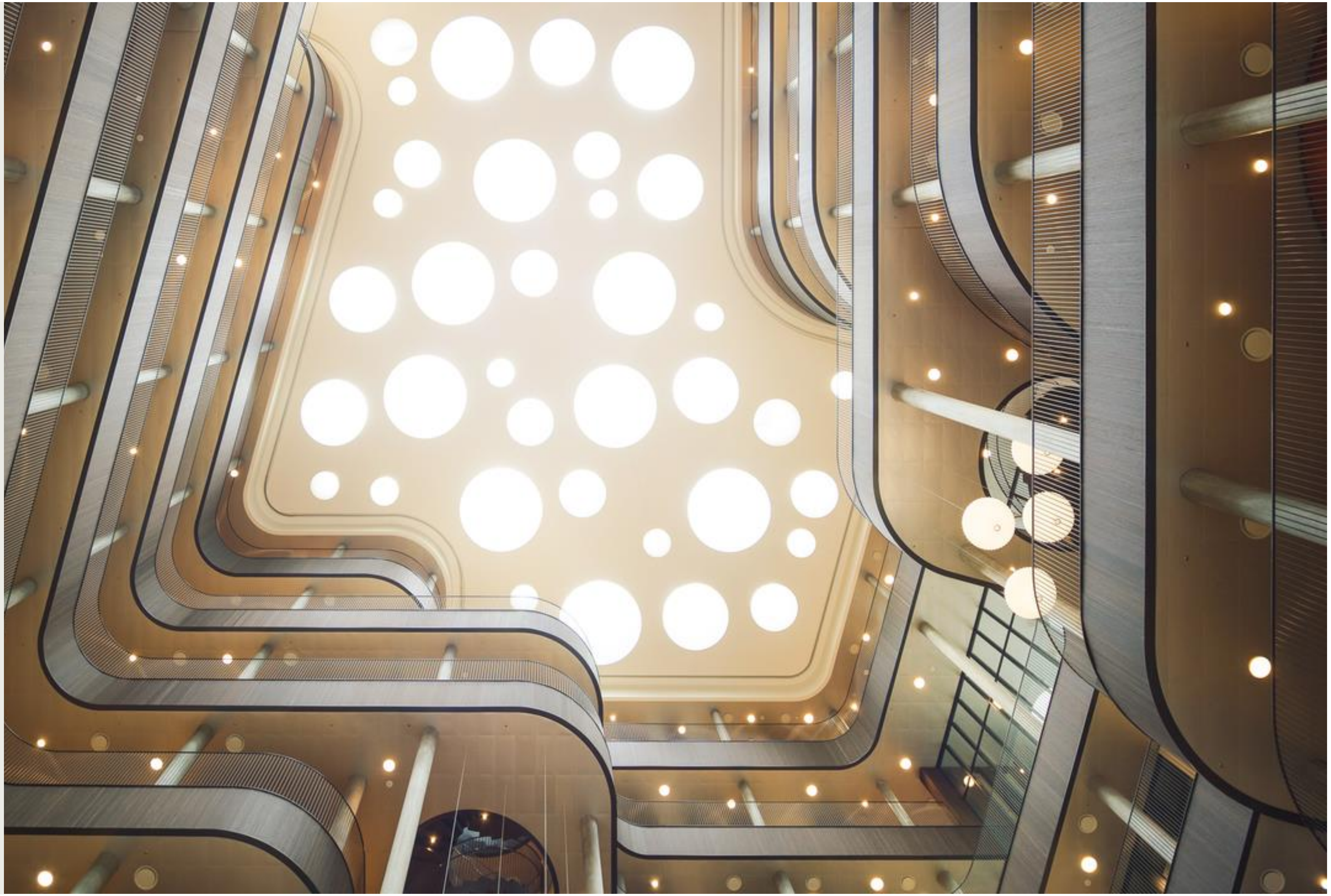
The Business Continuity (BC) process is defined in the BC Instruction, which sets out the rules for implementing BC within Danske Bank, alongside the roles and responsibilities tied to the process. To assess the criticality of business processes and activities, a Business Impact Analysis (BIA) is conducted across the Group. Business Continuity Plans (BCPs) are created for all processes deemed critical to business continuity. These plans are reviewed and updated annually or following significant changes and must be exercised at least once per year.

Training targets and completion in 2025*

	Training type		Completion rate	
Training			2025	2024
Security and Operational Resilience	Mandatory training	Target: All employees	97%	97%

* Reporting principle for mandatory training in risk and compliance is included in section S4.

Appendix - Sustainability Statement continued



Disclosures incorporated by reference

ESRS	Disclosure requirement	Section	Content
ESRS BP-1	Exemption from consolidated sustainability reporting	Note G36	List of significant subsidiaries
		Note G37	List of significant interests in associated entities
ESRS GOV-3	The incentive schemes and remuneration policies linked to sustainability matters for members of the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies	Remuneration Report 2025: Remuneration of the Executive Leadership Team	Detailed description of remuneration paid to the Executive Leadership Team
ESRS GOV-1	Roles and responsibilities in sustainability governance	Management and directorships – Board of Directors	Details of the competences of each Board member
ESRS S1-SBM 3	Scope of own workforce	Financial Highlights	The number of full-time-equivalent staff (FTE)
ESRS S1-17	Fines for incidents	Note G26	Material fines – if any - are included in G26
ESRS S4-4	Actions and performance: Social inclusion	Note G15	Principles for managing forbearance and impairments relating to forborne exposures

Disclosure requirements in ESRS covered by our Sustainability Statement

ESRS standard	Disclosure Requirement	Description	Page number
ESRS2	BP-1	General basis for preparation of sustainability statement	43
	BP-2	Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances	43
	GOV-1	The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies	49
	GOV-2	Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies	50
	GOV-3	Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes	50
	GOV-4	Statement on due diligence	51
	GOV-5	Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting	51
	SBM-1	Strategy, business model and value chain	45
	SBM-2	Interests and view of stakeholders	48
	SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	54-58
	IRO-1	Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	52-53
	IRO-2	Disclosure requirements in ESRS covered by the undertaking's sustainability statement	111-112
E1	E1-1	Transition plan climate change mitigation	61
	E1-2	Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	60
	E1-3	Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies	60
	E1-4	Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	61
	E1-6	Gross scopes 1, 2, 3 and total GHG emissions	62 (Partly, scope 3 only)
E4	E4-1	Transition plan and consideration of biodiversity and ecosystems in strategy and business model	79
	E4-2	Policies related to biodiversity and ecosystems	80
	E4-3	Actions and resources related to biodiversity and ecosystems	80
	E4-4	Targets related to biodiversity and ecosystems	80

ESRS standard	Disclosure requirement	Description	Page number
S1	S1-1	Policies related to own workforce	86
	S1-2	Process for engaging with own workforce and workers' representatives about impacts	87
	S1-3	Process to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workforce to raise concerns	88
	S1-4	Taking action on material impacts on own workforce and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce, and effectiveness of those actions	85
	S1-5	Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts and managing material risks and opportunities	92
	S1-6	Characteristics of the undertaking's employees	85, 86, 90, 91, 95
	S1-8	Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue	90
	S1-9	Diversity metrics	92-94
	S1-10	Adequate wages	90
	S1-11	Social protection	89
	S1-16	Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration)	95
	S1-17	Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts	88
S4	S4	Consumers and end-users	97
G1	G1-1	Corporate culture and business conduct policies	105
	G1-3	Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery	106-107
	G1-4	Incidents of corruption or bribery	107

List of datapoints derived from other EU legislation

Disclosure requirement	Data point		SFDR	Pillar 3	Benchmark regulation	EU Climate Law	Page
ESRS 2 GOV-1	21 (d)	Board's gender diversity	X		X		93
ESRS 2 GOV-1	21 (e)	Percentage of board members who are independent			X		93
ESRS 2 GOV-4	30	Statement on due diligence	X				51
ESRS 2 SBM-1	40 (d) i	Involvement in activities related to fossil fuel activities	X	X	X	X	Not material
ESRS 2 SBM-1	40 (d) ii	Involvement in activities related to chemical production	X		X		Not material
ESRS 2 SBM-1	40 (d) iii	Involvement in activities related to controversial weapons paragraph	X		X		Not material
ESRS 2 SBM-1	40 (d) iv	Involvement in activities related to cultivation and production of tobacco			X		Not material
ESRS E1-1	14	Transition plan to reach climate neutrality by 2050				X	61
ESRS E1-1	16 (g)	Undertakings excluded from Paris-Aligned Benchmarks		X	X		Not material
ESRS E1-4	34	GHG emission reduction targets	X	X	X		67, 69-70 (Partly, scope 3 only)
ESRS E1-5	38	Energy consumption from fossil sources disaggregated by sources (only high climate impact sectors)	X				Not material
ESRS E1-5	37	Energy consumption and mix	X				Not material
ESRS E1-5	40 to 43	Energy intensity associated with activities in high climate impact sectors	X				Not material
ESRS E1-6	44	Gross scope 1, 2, 3 and total GHG emissions	X	X	X		62 (Partly, scope 3 only)
ESRS E1-6	53 to 55	Gross GHG emissions intensity	X	X	X		Not material
ESRS E1-7	56	GHG removals and carbon credits				X	Not material
ESRS E1-9	66	Exposure of the benchmark portfolio to climate-related physical risks			X		Not material
ESRS E1-9	66 (a)	Disaggregation of monetary amounts by acute and chronic physical risk		X			Not material
ESRS E1-9	66 (c)	Location of significant assets at material physical risk		X			Not material
ESRS E1-9	67 (c)	Breakdown of the carrying value of its real estate assets by energy-efficiency classes		X			Not material
ESRS E1-9	69	Degree of exposure of the portfolio to climate-related opportunities			X		Not material

Disclosure requirement	Data point		SFDR	Pillar 3	Benchmark regulation	EU Climate Law	Page
ESRS E2-4	28	Amount of each pollutant listed in Annex II of the E-PRTR Regulation (European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) emitted to air, water and soil	X				Not material
ESRS E3-1	9	Water and marine resources	X				Not material
ESRS E3-1	13	Dedicated policy	X				Not material
ESRS E3-1	14	Sustainable oceans and seas	X				Not material
ESRS E3-4	28 (c)	Total water recycled and reused	X				Not material
ESRS E3-4	29	Total water consumption in m³ per net revenue on own operations	X				Not material
ESRS 2- SBM 3 - E4	16 (a) i		X				Not material
ESRS 2- SBM 3 - E4	16 (b)		X				79
ESRS 2- SBM 3 - E4	16 (c)		X				79
ESRS E4-2	24 (b)	Sustainable land / agriculture practices or policies	X				80
ESRS E4-2	24 (c)	Sustainable oceans / seas practices or policies	X				Not material
ESRS E4-2	24 (d)	Policies to address deforestation	X				Not material
ESRS E5-5	37 (d)	Non-recycled waste	X				Not material
ESRS E5-5	39	Hazardous waste and radioactive waste	X				Not material
ESRS 2- SBM3 - S1	14 (f)	Risk of incidents of forced labour	X				Not material
ESRS 2- SBM3 - S1	14 (g)	Risk of incidents of child labour	X				Not material
ESRS S1-1	20	Human rights policy commitments	X				87
ESRS S1-1	21	Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organization Conventions 1 to 8			X		87
ESRS S1-1	22	Processes and measures for preventing trafficking in human beings	X				Not material
ESRS S1-1	23	Workplace accident prevention policy or management system	X				89
ESRS S1-3	32 (c)	Grievance/complaints handling mechanisms	X				89
ESRS S1-14	88 (b) and (c)	Number of fatalities and number and rate of work-related accidents	X		X		Not material

Disclosure requirement	Data point		SFDR	Pillar 3	Benchmark regulation	EU Climate Law	Page
ESRS S1-14	88 (e)	Number of days lost to injuries, accidents, fatalities or illness	X				Not material
ESRS S1-16	97 (a)	Unadjusted gender pay gap	X		X		95
ESRS S1-16	97 (b)	Excessive CEO pay ratio	X				Not material
ESRS S1-17	103 (a)	Incidents of discrimination	X				88
ESRS S1-17	104 (a)	Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD Guidelines	X		X		Not material
ESRS 2- SBM3 – S2	11 (b)	Significant risk of child labour or forced labour in the value chain	X				Not material
ESRS S2-1	17	Human rights policy commitments	X				Not material
ESRS S2-1	18	Policies related to value chain workers	X				Not material
ESRS S2-1	19	Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights principles and OECD guidelines	X		X		Not material
ESRS S2-1	19	Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organization Conventions 1 to 8			X		Not material
ESRS S2-4	36	Human rights issues and incidents connected to its upstream and downstream value chain	X				Not material
ESRS S3-1	16	Human rights policy commitments	X				Not material
ESRS S3-1	17	Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights, ILO principles or OECD guidelines	X		X		Not material
ESRS S3-4	36	Human rights issues and incidents	X				Not material
ESRS S4-1	16	Policies related to consumers and end-users	X				97-100
ESRS S4-1	17	Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD guidelines	X		X		Not material
ESRS S4-4	35	Human rights issues and incidents	X				Not material
ESRS G1-1	10 (b)	United Nations Convention against Corruption	X				Not material
ESRS G1-1	10 (d)	Protection of whistleblowers	X				105-106
ESRS G1-4	24 (a)	Fines for violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws	X		X		107
ESRS G1-4	24 (b)	Standards of anti-corruption and anti-bribery	X				106-107

Abbreviations used in the Sustainability Statement

BBR	Danish Building and Housing Register
CDP	Carbon Disclosure Project
CSRD	Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive
DE&I	Diversity, Equity and Inclusion
DFSA	Danish Financial Supervisory Authority
DGNB	German Sustainable Building Council
DMA	Double Materiality Assessment
DMB	Danish Mortgage Bank
ELT	Executive Leadership Team
EPBD	Energy Performance of Buildings Directive
EPC	Energy performance certificates
ESG	Environmental, social and governance
ESRS	European Sustainability Reporting Standards
EVIC	Enterprise value including cash
FY	Financial Year
gCO_2e/MJ	Gram of carbon dioxide equivalent per megajoule
gCO_2e/tnm	Gram of carbon dioxide equivalent per tonne transported per nautical mile
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GoO	Guarantees of origin
IEA	International Energy Agency
IIGCC	Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRO	Impacts, Risks and Opportunities
ISS	Institutional Shareholder Services
$kgCO_2/m^2$	Kilogram of carbon dioxide per square meter
$kgCO_2e/m^2$	Kilogram of carbon dioxide equivalent per square metre
$kgCO_2/MWh$	Kilogram of carbon dioxide per megawatt hour
$kgCO_2e/MWh$	Kilogram of carbon dioxide equivalent per megawatt hour
KPI	Key performance indicator
LC&I	Large Corporates & Institutions
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
mDash®	Danske Bank proprietary sustainability research platform
MJ	Megajoule
Mt	Megaton
MW	Megawatt
MWh	Megawatt hour
NACE	Nomenclature of Economic Activities
NZAM	Net Zero Asset Managers initiative
NZAOA	Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance
OECM	Other effective area-based conservation measures
PAI	Principal Adverse Impacts
PC	Personal Customers
PCAF	Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials
PP	Poseidon Principles
RD	Realkredit Danmark
REGO	Renewable energy guarantees of origin
RTK	Revenue tonne kilometres
SBTi	Science Based Targets initiative
TCFD	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures
tCO_2	Tonnes of carbon dioxide
tCO_2e	Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent
$ktCO_2e$	Kilotonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent
$tCO_2e/mDKK$	Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per million Danish kroner of revenue
tCO_2/t	Tonnes of carbon dioxide per tonnes
TPI	Transition Pathway Initiative
TSP	Target-Setting Protocol
UNEP FI	United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative
WACI	Weighted average carbon intensity
WWF	Worldwide Fund for Nature

Disclosures according to Annex VI - templates for the KPIs of Credit institutions

0. Summary of KPIs to be disclosed by credit institutions under Article 8 Taxonomy Regulation

		Total exposure to Taxonomy-aligned activities (DKK millions)		KPI (%)	KPI (%)	% coverage (over total assets) (%)	non assessed exposures (% of covered assets) (%)	non assessed exposures (% of covered assets) (%)
		Turnover-based	CapEx-based	Turnover-based	CapEx-based		Turnover-based	CapEx-based
Main KPI	Green asset ratio (GAR) stock	48,801	51,350	4.41	4.64	34.44	0.00	0.00

		Total exposure to Taxonomy-aligned activities (DKK millions)		KPI (%)	KPI (%)	% coverage (over total assets) (%)	non assessed exposures (% of covered assets) (%)	non assessed exposures (% of covered assets) (%)
		Turnover-based	CapEx-based	Turnover-based	CapEx-based		Turnover-based	CapEx-based
Additional KPIs	*GAR (flow) **	10,057	11,374	4.25	4.81	7.37	0.00	0.00
	*Trading book***	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Financial guarantees	7	5	0.70	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Assets under management	19,791	25,541	2.24	2.89	0.00	0.00	0.00
	*Fees and commissions income***	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

* The KPIs are based on the gross carrying amount of new exposures i.e. new covered assets within the numerator of GAR
** Fees and commissions income and trading book KPIs shall only apply starting 2028.

1.Assets for the calculation of GAR based on turnover stock

	31 December 2025																
	Stock DKK millions	Total (gross) carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Breakdown per environmental objective												
					Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Non-assessed exposures	Of which financing non-material activities of counterparties	Of which exposures financing counterparties reporting in accordance with Article 7(9)	Of which not assessed considered non-material by the credit institution
1	**GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator**	1,105,815	754,925	48,801	48,534	6	3	218	41	0	0	30,338	3,873	0	0	0	0
2	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1,105,807	754,925	48,801	48,534	6	3	218	41	0	0	30,338	3,873	0	0	0	0
3	**Financial undertakings**	220,060	99,194	12,101	12,099	2	0	0	0	0	0	644	70	0	0	0	0
4	Loans and advances	34,909	9,558	929	928	1	0	0	0	0	0	37	16	0	0	0	0
5	Debt securities, including UoP	185,151	89,636	11,173	11,171	1	0	0	0	0	0	606	54	0	0	0	0
6	Equity instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
7	**Non-financial undertakings**	113,681	32,356	7,597	7,333	4	3	217	41	0	0	592	3,803	0	0		0
8	Loans and advances	113,681	32,356	7,597	7,333	4	3	217	41	0	0	592	3,803	0	0		0
9	Debt securities, including UoP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
10	Equity instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0
11	**Households**	772,066	623,375	29,103	29,103	0		0			0	29,103	0	0	0		0
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	669,038	618,013	29,103	29,103	0		0			0	29,103	0	0	0		0
13	of which building renovation loans	0	0	0	0	0		0			0	0	0	0	0		0
14	of which motor vehicle loans	5,947	5,362	0	0						0	0	0	0	0		0
15	**Local governments financing**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
16	Housing financing	0	0	0	0	0		0			0	0	0	0	0		0
17	Other local government financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
18	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	8	0	0	0	0		0			0	0	0	0	0		0
19	**Exposures included on a voluntary basis**	0	0	0	0	0		0			0	0	0	0	0		
20	Total GAR assets	1,105,815												0	0	0	0

1.Assets for the calculation of GAR based on turnover stock – continued

	31 December 2025																
					Breakdown per environmental objective												
	Stock DKK millions	Total (gross) carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Non-assessed exposures	Of which financing non-material activities of counterparties	Of which exposures financing counterparties reporting in accordance with Article 7(9)	Of which not assessed considered non-material by the credit institution
21	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**	2,105,202															
22	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**	268,342															
23	**Central banks exposure**	206,797															
24	**Trading book**	331,535															
25	**Undertakings and entities not subject to CSRD**	1,181,371															
26	SMEs and undertakings (other than SMEs) not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations	1,012,459															
27	Loans and advances	984,411															
28	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	229,782															
29	of which building renovation loans	0															
30	Debt securities	27,795															
31	Equity instruments	252															
32	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations	168,912															
33	Loans and advances	161,978															
34	Debt securities	6,833															
35	Equity instruments	101															
36	Derivatives	319															
37	**On demand interbank loans**	2,395															
38	**Cash and cash-related assets**	7,038															
39	**Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)**	107,404															
40	**Total assets**	3,211,016															
	Off-balance sheet exposures (stock) to Undertakings subject to CSRD disclosure obligations and local governments																
41	Financial guarantees	1,021	41	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
42	Assets under management	884,762	84,890	19,791	18,757	120	90	788	36	0	0	1,247	6,727	0	0	0	0
43	Of which debt securities	267,596	51,399	8,140	7,930	28	4	158	19	0	0	730	862	0	0	0	0
44	Of which equity instruments	537,203	33,491	11,652	10,827	92	86	630	17	0	0	517	5,865	0	0	0	0

1.Assets for the calculation of GAR based on CAPEX stock

	31 December 2025																
					Breakdown per environmental objective												
	Stock DKK millions	Total (gross) carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Non-assessed exposures	Of which financing non-material activities of counterparties	Of which exposures financing counterparties reporting in accordance with Article 7(9)	Of which not assessed considered non-material by the credit institution
1	**GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator**	1,105,815	769,170	51,350	51,183	3	3	143	18	0	0	30,213	3,423	0	0	0	0
2	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1,105,807	769,170	51,350	51,183	3	3	143	18	0	0	30,213	3,423	0	0	0	0
3	**Financial undertakings**	220,060	99,017	12,186	12,184	1	0	0	0	0	0	683	90	0	0	0	0
4	Loans and advances	34,909	9,178	948	947	1	0	0	0	0	0	45	21	0	0	0	0
5	Debt securities, including UoP	185,151	89,839	11,237	11,237	0	0	0	0	0	0	638	69	0	0	0	0
6	Equity instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
7	**Non-financial undertakings**	113,681	46,778	10,062	9,896	2	3	143	18	0	0	427	3,333	0	0		0
8	Loans and advances	113,681	46,778	10,062	9,896	2	3	143	18	0	0	427	3,333	0	0		0
9	Debt securities, including UoP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
10	Equity instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0
11	**Households**	772,066	623,375	29,103	29,103	0		0			0	29,103	0	0	0		0
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	669,038	618,013	29,103	29,103	0		0			0	29,103	0	0	0		0
13	of which building renovation loans	0	0	0	0	0		0			0	0	0	0	0		0
14	of which motor vehicle loans	5,947	5,362	0	0						0	0	0	0	0		0
15	**Local governments financing**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
16	Housing financing	0	0	0	0	0		0			0	0	0	0	0		0
17	Other local government financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
18	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	8	0	0	0	0		0			0	0	0	0	0		0
19	**Exposures included on a voluntary basis**	0	0	0	0	0		0			0	0	0	0	0		
20	**Total GAR assets**	1,105,815												0	0	0	0

1.Assets for the calculation of GAR based on CAPEX stock – continued

31 December 2025

	Stock DKK millions	Total (gross) carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Breakdown per environmental objective						Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Non-assessed exposures	Of which financing non-material activities of counterparties	Of which exposures financing counterparties reporting in accordance with Article 7(9)	Of which not assessed considered non-material by the credit institution
					Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)							
21	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**	2,105,202															
22	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**	268,342															
23	**Central banks exposure**	206,797															
24	**Trading book**	331,535															
25	**Undertakings and entities not subject to CSRD**	1,181,371															
26	SMEs and undertakings (other than SMEs) not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations	1,012,459															
27	Loans and advances	984,411															
28	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	229,782															
29	of which building renovation loans	0															
30	Debt securities	27,795															
31	Equity instruments	252															
32	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations	168,912															
33	Loans and advances	161,978															
34	Debt securities	6,833															
35	Equity instruments	101															
36	Derivatives	319															
37	**On demand interbank loans**	2,395															
38	**Cash and cash-related assets**	7,038															
39	**Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)**	107,404															
40	**Total assets**	3,211,016															
	Off-balance sheet exposures (stock) to Undertakings subject to CSRD disclosure obligations and local governments																
41	Financial guarantees	1,021	70	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	Assets under management	884,762	55,518	25,541	24,791	220	95	393	42	1	0	2,614	8,906	0	0	0	0
43	Of which debt securities	267,596	39,455	8,760	8,629	9	3	98	23	0	0	890	1,270	0	0	0	0
44	Of which equity instruments	537,203	16,064	16,781	16,162	211	92	296	19	1	0	1,724	7,636	0	0	0	0

1.Assets for the calculation of GAR based on turnover flow

31 December 2025

	Flow DKK millions	Total (gross) carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Breakdown per environmental objective						Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Non-assessed exposures	Of which financing non-material activities of counterparties	Of which exposures financing counterparties reporting in accordance with Article 7(9)	Of which not assessed considered non-material by the credit institution
					Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)							
1	**GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator**	236,575	130,128	10,057	9,987	5	0	65	0	0	0	6,783	1,109	0	0	0	0
2	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	236,575	130,128	10,057	9,987	5	0	65	0	0	0	6,783	1,109	0	0	0	0
3	**Financial undertakings**	37,349	9,324	1,215	1,214	1	0	0	0	0	0	81	12	0	0	0	0
4	Loans and advances	24,205	5,211	725	725	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0
5	Debt securities, including UoP	13,145	4,113	490	489	1	0	0	0	0	0	80	4	0	0	0	0
6	Equity instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
7	**Non-financial undertakings**	52,713	14,440	2,200	2,131	4	0	65	0	0	0	60	1,097	0	0		0
8	Loans and advances	52,713	14,440	2,200	2,131	4	0	65	0	0	0	60	1,097	0	0		0
9	Debt securities, including UoP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
10	Equity instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0
11	**Households**	146,513	106,363	6,642	6,642	0		0			0	6,642	0	0	0		0
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	118,431	104,962	6,642	6,642	0		0			0	6,642	0	0	0		0
13	of which building renovation loans	0	0	0	0	0		0			0	0	0	0	0		0
14	of which motor vehicle loans	1,401	1,401	0	0						0	0	0	0	0		0
15	**Local governments financing**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
16	Housing financing	0	0	0	0	0		0			0	0	0	0	0		0
17	Other local government financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
18	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0	0	0	0	0		0			0	0	0	0	0		0
19	**Exposures included on a voluntary basis**	0	0	0	0	0		0			0	0	0	0	0		
20	**Total GAR assets**	236,575												0	0	0	0

1.Assets for the calculation of GAR based on turnover flow - continued

31 December 2025																
				Breakdown per environmental objective												
Flow DKK millions	Total (gross) carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Non-assessed exposures	Of which financing non-material activities of counterparties	Of which exposures financing counterparties reporting in accordance with Article 7(9)	Of which not assessed considered non-material by the credit institution
21 **Assets not covered for GAR calculation**	0															
22 **Central governments and Supranational issuers**	0															
23 **Central banks exposure**	0															
24 **Trading book**	0															
25 **Undertakings and entities not subject to CSRD**	0															
26 SMEs and undertakings (other than SMEs) not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations	0															
27 Loans and advances	0															
28 of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	0															
29 of which building renovation loans	0															
30 Debt securities	0															
31 Equity instruments	0															
32 Non-EU country counterparties not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations	0															
33 Loans and advances	0															
34 Debt securities	0															
35 Equity instruments	0															
36 Derivatives	0															
37 **On demand interbank loans**	0															
38 **Cash and cash-related assets**	0															
39 **Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)**	0															
40 **Total assets**	0															
Off-balance sheet exposures (stock) to Undertakings subject to CSRD disclosure obligations and local governments																
41 Financial guarantees	33	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42 Assets under management	1,342,387	14,852	4,484	4,292	130	25	34	3	0	0	188	3,434	0	0	0	0
43 Of which debt securities	641,820	547	68	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	16	0	0	0	0
44 Of which equity instruments	405,670	14,295	4,414	4,223	130	25	33	3	0	0	177	3,418	0	0	0	0

1.Assets for the calculation of GAR based on CAPEX flow

	31 December 2025																
					Breakdown per environmental objective												
	Flow DKK millions	Total (gross) carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Non-assessed exposures	Of which financing non-material activities of counterparties	Of which exposures financing counterparties reporting in accordance with Article 7(9)	Of which not assessed considered non-material by the credit institution
1	**GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator**	236,575	137,732	11,374	11,349	2	0	24	0	0	0	6,806	1,103	0	0	0	0
2	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	236,575	137,732	11,374	11,349	2	0	24	0	0	0	6,806	1,103	0	0	0	0
3	**Financial undertakings**	37,349	9,345	1,244	1,243	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	14	0	0	0	0
4	Loans and advances	24,205	5,230	733	733	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0
5	Debt securities, including UoP	13,145	4,116	511	511	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	6	0	0	0	0
6	Equity instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
7	**Non-financial undertakings**	52,713	22,024	3,488	3,463	2	0	24	0	0	0	78	1,089	0	0		0
8	Loans and advances	52,713	22,024	3,488	3,463	2	0	24	0	0	0	78	1,089	0	0		0
9	Debt securities, including UoP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
10	Equity instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0
11	**Households**	146,513	106,363	6,642	6,642	0		0			0	6,642	0	0	0		0
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	118,431	104,962	6,642	6,642	0		0			0	6,642	0	0	0		0
13	of which building renovation loans	0	0	0	0	0		0			0	0	0	0	0		0
14	of which motor vehicle loans	1,401	1,401	0	0						0	0	0	0	0		0
15	**Local governments financing**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
16	Housing financing	0	0	0	0	0		0			0	0	0	0	0		0
17	Other local government financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
18	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0	0	0	0	0		0			0	0	0	0	0		0
19	**Exposures included on a voluntary basis**	0	0	0	0	0		0			0	0	0	0	0		
20	**Total GAR assets**	236,575												0	0	0	0

1.Assets for the calculation of GAR based on CAPEX flow - continued

31 December 2025

	Flow DKK millions	Total (gross) carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Breakdown per environmental objective						Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Non-assessed exposures	Of which financing non-material activities of counterparties	Of which exposures financing counterparties reporting in accordance with Article 7(9)	Of which not assessed considered non-material by the credit institution
					Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)							
21	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**	0															
22	**Central governments and Supranational issuers**	0															
23	**Central banks exposure**	0															
24	**Trading book**	0															
25	**Undertakings and entities not subject to CSRD**	0															
26	SMEs and undertakings (other than SMEs) not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations	0															
27	Loans and advances	0															
28	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	0															
29	of which building renovation loans	0															
30	Debt securities	0															
31	Equity instruments	0															
32	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations	0															
33	Loans and advances	0															
34	Debt securities	0															
35	Equity instruments	0															
36	Derivatives	0															
37	**On demand interbank loans**	0															
38	**Cash and cash-related assets**	0															
39	**Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)**	0															
40	**Total assets**	0															
	Off-balance sheet exposures (stock) to Undertakings subject to CSRD disclosure obligations and local governments																
41	Financial guarantees	33	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	Assets under management	1,342,387	14,646	7,397	6,998	353	27	15	4	0	0	748	4,484	0	0	0	0
43	Of which debt securities	641,820	377	86	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	25	0	0	0	0
44	Of which equity instruments	405,670	14,263	7,308	6,909	353	27	15	4	0	0	715	4,459	0	0	0	0

2. GAR sector information based on turnover

31 December 2025

	Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label) DKK millions	Total (gross) carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
1	29.10 Manufacture of motor vehicles	2,252	1,734	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	72.11 Research and experimental development on biotechnology	2,223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	26.51 Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation	1,867	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	72.11 Research and experimental development on biotechnology	1,743	1,464	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	26.51 Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation	1,494	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	20.14 Manufacture of other organic basic chemicals	1,375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	72.11 Research and experimental development on biotechnology	1,307	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	68.20 Renting and operating of own or leased real estate	1,298	1,298	234	234	0	0	0	0	0
9	72.11 Research and experimental development on biotechnology	1,005	844	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	72.11 Research and experimental development on biotechnology	1,004	843	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Nuclear activities	194	43	43						
12	Fossil gas activities	422	4	4						
13	Of which non-assessed exposures	0								

2. GAR sector information based on CAPEX

31 December 2025

	Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label) DKK millions	Total (gross) carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
1	29.10 Manufacture of motor vehicles	2,252	1,982	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	72.11 Research and experimental development on biotechnology	2,223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	26.51 Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation	1,867	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	72.11 Research and experimental development on biotechnology	1,743	1,168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	26.51 Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation	1,494	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	20.14 Manufacture of other organic basic chemicals	1,375	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	72.11 Research and experimental development on biotechnology	1,307	990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	68.20 Renting and operating of own or leased real estate	1,298	1,298	52	52	0	0	0	0	0
9	72.11 Research and experimental development on biotechnology	1,005	673	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	72.11 Research and experimental development on biotechnology	1,004	673	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Nuclear activities	194	5	5						
12	Fossil gas activities	422	0	0						
13	Of which non-assessed exposures	0								

3. GAR KPI stock based on turnover

	31 December 2025													
	% (compared to corresponding total covered assets in the denominator)	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Breakdown per environmental objective						Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of Taxonomy aligned in Taxonomy eligible	Non-assessed exposures
				Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)					
1	**GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator**	68.27	4.41	4.39	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.74	0.35	6.46	0.00
2	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	68.27	4.41	4.39	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.74	0.35	6.46	0.00
3	**Financial undertakings**	8.97	1.09	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.01	12.20	0.00
4	Loans and advances	0.86	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.72	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	8.11	1.01	1.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	12.46	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	**Non-financial undertakings**	2.93	0.69	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.34	23.48	0.00
8	Loans and advances	2.93	0.69	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.34	23.48	0.00
9	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	**Households**	56.37	2.63	2.63	0.00		0.00			0.00	2.63	0.00	4.67	0.00
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	55.89	2.63	2.63	0.00		0.00			0.00	2.63	0.00	4.71	0.00
13	of which building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	of which motor vehicle loans	0.48	0.00	0.00						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	**Local governments financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	**Exposures included on a voluntary basis**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
20	**GAR - Total GAR assets**	68.27	4.41	4.39	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.74	0.35	6.46	0.00

3. GAR KPI stock based on CAPEX

	31 December 2025													
				Breakdown per environmental objective										
	% (compared to corresponding total covered assets in the denominator)	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of Taxonomy aligned in Taxonomy eligible	Non-assessed exposures
1	**GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator**	69.56	4.64	4.63	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.73	0.31	6.68	0.00
2	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	69.56	4.64	4.63	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.73	0.31	6.68	0.00
3	**Financial undertakings**	8.95	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.01	12.31	0.00
4	Loans and advances	0.83	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.33	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	8.12	1.02	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.01	12.51	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	**Non-financial undertakings**	4.23	0.91	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.30	21.51	0.00
8	Loans and advances	4.23	0.91	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.30	21.51	0.00
9	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	**Households**	56.37	2.63	2.63	0.00		0.00			0.00	2.63	0.00	4.67	0.00
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	55.89	2.63	2.63	0.00		0.00			0.00	2.63	0.00	4.71	0.00
13	of which building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	of which motor vehicle loans	0.48	0.00	0.00						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	**Local governments financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	**Exposures included on a voluntary basis**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
20	**GAR - Total GAR assets**	69.56	4.64	4.63	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.73	0.31	6.68	0.00

4. GAR KPI flow based on turnover

	31 December 2025													
				Breakdown per environmental objective										
	% (compared to corresponding total covered assets in the denominator)	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of Taxonomy aligned in Taxonomy eligible	Non-assessed exposures
1	**GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator**	55.00	4.25	4.22	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	0.47	7.73	0.00
2	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	55.00	4.25	4.22	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	0.47	7.73	0.00
3	**Financial undertakings**	3.94	0.51	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	13.03	0.00
4	Loans and advances	2.20	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.91	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	1.74	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	11.92	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	**Non-financial undertakings**	6.10	0.93	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.46	15.23	0.00
8	Loans and advances	6.10	0.93	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.46	15.23	0.00
9	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	**Households**	44.96	2.81	2.81	0.00		0.00			0.00	2.81	0.00	6.24	0.00
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	44.37	2.81	2.81	0.00		0.00			0.00	2.81	0.00	6.33	0.00
13	of which building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	of which motor vehicle loans	0.59	0.00	0.00						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	**Local governments financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	**Exposures included on a voluntary basis**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
20	**GAR - Total GAR assets**	55.00	4.25	4.22	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	0.47	7.73	0.00

4. GAR KPI flow based on CAPEX

	31 December 2025													
				Breakdown per environmental objective										
	% (compared to corresponding total covered assets in the denominator)	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of Taxonomy aligned in Taxonomy eligible	Non-assessed exposures
1	**GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator**	58.22	4.81	4.80	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.88	0.47	8.26	0.00
2	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	58.22	4.81	4.80	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.88	0.47	8.26	0.00
3	**Financial undertakings**	3.95	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	13.31	0.00
4	Loans and advances	2.21	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.01	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	1.74	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	12.41	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	**Non-financial undertakings**	9.31	1.47	1.46	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.46	15.84	0.00
8	Loans and advances	9.31	1.47	1.46	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.46	15.84	0.00
9	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	**Households**	44.96	2.81	2.81	0.00		0.00			0.00	2.81	0.00	6.24	0.00
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	44.37	2.81	2.81	0.00		0.00			0.00	2.81	0.00	6.33	0.00
13	of which building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	of which motor vehicle loans	0.59	0.00	0.00						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	**Local governments financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	**Exposures included on a voluntary basis**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
20	**GAR - Total GAR assets**	58.22	4.81	4.80	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.88	0.47	8.26	0.00

5. KPI off-balance sheet exposures based on turnover stock

31 December 2025													
	% (compared to corresponding total off-balance sheet assets)	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Breakdown per environmental objective									Non-assessed exposures
				Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	3.97	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.00
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	9.59	2.24	2.12	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.76	0.00

5. KPI off-balance sheet exposures based on CAPEX stock

31 December 2025													
	% (compared to corresponding total off-balance sheet assets)	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Breakdown per environmental objective									Non-assessed exposures
				Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	6.87	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	6.27	2.89	2.80	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	1.01	0.00

5. KPI off-balance sheet exposures based on turnover flow

31 December 2025

	% (compared to corresponding total off-balance sheet assets)	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Breakdown per environmental objective: Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Non-assessed exposures
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	27.64	3.56	3.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.03	0.00
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	1.11	0.33	0.32	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.26	0.00

5. KPI off-balance sheet exposures based on CAPEX flow

31 December 2025

	% (compared to corresponding total off-balance sheet assets)	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Breakdown per environmental objective: Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Non-assessed exposures
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	27.67	3.64	3.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.06	0.00
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	1.09	0.55	0.52	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.33	0.00

Consolidated Danske Bank Group-level KPIs on turnover

						Breakdown per environmental objective						
	Revenue	Proportion of group revenue	Of which Taxonomy non-eligible	Of which Taxonomy eligible)	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystem s (BIO)	Taxonomy-aligned T-1 (%)**
Banking	56,840	97.67	31.73	68.27	4.41	4.39	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	4.33
Pension and insurance	1,357	2.33	83.35	16.65	5.89	5.84	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	4.95
Group average KPI	**58,197**	**100.00**	**32.93**	**67.07**	**4.44**	**4.42**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.02**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**4.34**

*Banking includes Danske Bank A/S and its consolidated subsidiaries. Pension and insurance include Danica.
**T-1 represents comparative figures restated in accordance with the Omnibus amendments.

Consolidated Danske Bank Group-level KPIs on Capex

						Breakdown per environmental objective						
	Revenue	Proportion of group revenue	Of which Taxonomy non-eligible	Of which Taxonomy eligible)	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystem s (BIO)	Taxonomy-aligned T-1 (%)**
Banking	56,840	97.67	30.44	69.56	4.64	4.63	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	4.29
Pension and insurance	1,357	2.33	82.98	17.02	4.50	4.47	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	3.54
Group average KPI	**58,197**	**100.00**	**31.67**	**68.33**	**4.64**	**4.63**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.01**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**4.27**

*Banking includes Danske Bank A/S and its consolidated subsidiaries. Pension and insurance include Danica.
**T-1 represents comparative figures restated in accordance with the Omnibus amendments.

EU Taxonomy Investment KPI Danica

	Exposures	%	Million DKK
1	**Total AUM**	**100.00**	**502,690**
2	**Assets covered by the KPI**	**87.30**	**438,835**
	% of covered assets	**% Turnover based**	**% CapEx based**
3	**Taxonomy eligible**	**16.65**	**17.02**
4	Nuclear activities	0.00	0.00
5	Fossil gas activities	0.02	0.01
6	**Taxonomy aligned**	**5.89**	**4.50**
7	Undertakings subject to Article 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU	1.01	1.26
8	of which Non-financial undertakings	0.52	0.72
9	of which Financial undertakings	0.45	0.46
10	Other covered counterparties and real estate assets	4.89	3.24
11	Investments other than investments held in respect of life insurance contracts where the investment risk is borne by the policy holders	0.09	0.10
12	Exposures included on a voluntary basis	0.00	0.00
13	Transitional activities	0.10	0.13
14	Enabling activities	0.39	0.48
15	Nuclear activities	0.00	0.00
16	Fossil gas activities	0.00	0.00
	Taxonomy aligned per objective	**% Turnover based**	**% CapEx based**
17	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	5.84	4.47
18	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	0.01	0.01
19	Water and marine resources (WTR)	0.00	0.00
20	Circular economy (CE)	0.02	0.01
21	Pollution (PPC)	0.00	0.00
22	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)	0.00	0.00
23	**Non-assessed exposures**	**12.70**	**12.70**
24	Exposures financing non-assessed non-material activities of counterparties	0.00	0.00
25	Exposures to counterparties reporting in accordance with Article 7(9) of this Regulation	0.00	0.00
26	Non-assessed exposures considered non-material by the reporting entity	12.70	12.70
	Breakdown of covered assets	**%**	**Million DKK**
27	Undertakings subject to Article 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU	16.88	74,090
28	of which Non-financial undertakings	14.85	65,181
29	of which Financial undertakings	2.03	8,909
30	Other covered counterparties and real estate assets	77.00	337,892
31	Exposures included on a voluntary basis	0.00	0
32	Investments other than investments held in respect of life insurance contracts where the investment risk is borne by the policy holders	6.12	26,853

Financial statements – Danske Bank Group

Financial statements – Danske Bank Group

Financial statements – Danske Bank A/S

Income statement – Danske Bank Group

Note	(DKK millions)	2025	2024
G5	Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	54,100	63,022
G5	Other interest income	20,838	17,504
G5	Interest expense	38,327	43,829
	Net interest income from banking activities	**36,611**	**36,697**
G6	Fee income*	18,254	17,396
G6	Fee expenses*	2,831	2,484
	Net fee income	**15,423**	**14,912**
G5	**Net trading income or loss**	**2,872**	**2,668**
G7	Insurance revenue	6,210	5,869
G7	Insurance service expenses	6,385	5,609
G7	Net return on investments backing insurance liabilities	22,488	44,001
G7	Net finance income or expense from insurance	-21,006	-42,968
	Other insurance related income	50	94
	Net insurance result	**1,357**	**1,387**
G8	**Other income**	577	741
	Total other income	**577**	**741**
	Total income	**56,840**	**56,405**
G9	Operating expenses	**25,848**	**25,736**
	Profit before loan impairment charges	**30,992**	**30,669**
G11	Loan impairment charges	294	-543
	Profit before tax	**30,699**	**31,212**
G21	Tax	7,662	7,583
	Net profit	**23,037**	**23,629**
	Earnings per share (DKK)	27.9	27.9
	Diluted earnings per share (DKK)	27.9	27.8
	Dividend per share (DKK)	22.72	28.70

* Fee income and fee expenses in 2024 have been restated as described in note G2(c). There is no impact on Net fee income or Net profit for 2024.

Statement of comprehensive income – Danske Bank Group

Note	(DKK millions)	2025	2024
	Net profit	23,037	23,629
	Other comprehensive income		
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
	Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans	68	54
G21	Tax*	21	14
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	**47**	**40**
	Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
	Translation of units outside Denmark	2,060	-1,613
G12	Hedging of units outside Denmark	-957	635
	Unrealised value adjustments of bonds at fair value (OCI)	-284	479
	Realised value adjustments of bonds at fair value (OCI)	-5	73
G21	Tax*	216	-113
	Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	**598**	**-313**
	Total other comprehensive income	**645**	**-273**
	Total comprehensive income	**23,682**	**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)	31 December 2025	31 December 2024*
	Assets		
G14	Cash in hand and demand deposits with central banks	137,181	107,498
G14	Due from credit institutions and central banks	116,592	143,569
G12	Trading portfolio assets	444,980	531,831
G13	Investment securities	296,738	269,118
G15	Loans at amortised cost	1,022,281	921,900
G16	Loans at fair value	1,060,925	1,074,783
G17	Assets under pooled schemes and investment contracts	76,809	76,173
G18	Insurance assets	555,504	548,912
G19	Intangible assets	7,872	6,737
G21	Tax assets	5,894	5,814
G23	Other assets**	29,135	29,707
	Total assets	**3,753,911**	**3,716,042**

Note	(DKK millions)	31 December 2025	31 December 2024*
	Liabilities		
G20	Due to credit institutions and central banks	217,422	214,364
G12	Trading portfolio liabilities	286,837	357,507
G20	Deposits	1,244,582	1,173,781
G22	Issued bonds at fair value	740,334	746,556
G22	Issued bonds at amortised cost	259,855	243,198
G17	Deposits under pooled schemes and investment contracts	77,040	76,608
G18	Insurance liabilities	551,087	531,303
G21	Tax liabilities	2,813	1,832
G23	Other liabilities	62,808	66,033
G22	Non-preferred senior bonds	99,682	89,492
G22	Subordinated debt	30,289	40,798
	Total liabilities	**3,572,749**	**3,541,472**
	Equity		
	Share capital	8,350	8,622
G24	Foreign currency translation reserve	-2,514	-3,617
	Reserve for bonds at fair value (OCI)	-43	246
	Retained earnings	156,832	157,040
	Proposed dividends	18,537	12,279
	Total equity	**181,162**	**174,570**
	Total liabilities and equity	**3,753,911**	**3,716,042**

* Comparative information has been restated as described in note G2(b).
** Other assets includes Assets 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
Effect of adjustment of insurance liabilities*	-	-	-	-1,117	-	-1,117
Restated total equity as at 1 January 2025	8,622	-3,617	246	157,040	12,279	174,570
Net profit	-	-	-	23,037	-	23,037
Other comprehensive income						
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans	-	-	-	68	-	68
Translation of units outside Denmark	-	2,060	-	-	-	2,060
Hedging of units outside Denmark	-	-957	-	-	-	-957
Unrealised value adjustments	-	-	-284	-	-	-284
Realised value adjustments	-	-	-5	-	-	-5
Tax	-	-	-	-237	-	-237
Total other comprehensive income	-	1,103	-289	-169	-	645
Total comprehensive income	-	1,103	-289	22,868	-	23,682
Transactions with owners						
Dividends paid	-	-	-	43	-12,279	-12,236
Proposed dividends	-	-	-	-18,537	18,537	-
Share capital reduction	-272	-	-	272	-	-
Acquisition of own shares - share buy-back programme	-	-	-	-4,803	-	-4,803
Acquisition of own shares - other	-	-	-	-29,581	-	-29,581
Sale of own shares	-	-	-	29,319	-	29,319
Share based payments	-	-	-	211	-	211
Total equity as at 31 December 2025	8,350	-2,514	-43	156,832	18,537	181,162

* See note G2(b) for details on the adjustment to insurance liabilities.

(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
Effect of adjustment of insurance liabilities*	-	-	-	-1,117	-	-1,117
Restated total equity as at 1 January 2024	8,622	-2,639	-306	162,479	6,466	174,622
Net profit	-	-	-	23,629	-	23,629
Other comprehensive income						
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans	-	-	-	54	-	54
Translation of units outside Denmark	-	-1,613	-	-	-	-1,613
Hedging of units outside Denmark	-	635	-	-	-	635
Unrealised value adjustments	-	-	479	-	-	479
Realised value adjustments	-	-	73	-	-	73
Tax	-	-	-	99	-	99
Total other comprehensive income	-	-978	552	153	-	-273
Total comprehensive income	-	-978	552	23,782	-	23,356
Transactions with owners						
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-11,741	-6,466	-18,207
Proposed dividends	-	-	-	-12,279	12,279	-
Acquisition of own shares - share buy-back programme	-	-	-	-5,246	-	-5,246
Acquisition of own shares - other	-	-	-	-26,957	-	-26,957
Sale of own shares	-	-	-	26,799	-	26,799
Share based payments	-	-	-	203	-	203
Total equity as at 31 December 2024	8,622	-3,617	246	157,040	12,279	174,570

* See note G2(b) for details on the adjustment to insurance liabilities.

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 ran until 30 January 2026. At the end of December 2025, the Group had acquired 17,765,560 shares for a total amount of DKK 4,549 million under the share buy-back programme based on trade date. 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.

Dividend
The Board of Directors proposes a total dividend for 2025 of DKK 22.72 per share, comprising a proposed ordinary dividend of DKK 16.94 per share and a proposed extraordinary dividend of DKK 5.78 per share. The total dividend proposed, totalling DKK 18,537 million net of dividends on total number of own shares acquired under the share buy-back programme for 2025, will be paid out after the Annual General Meeting.

Earnings per share

	2025	2024
Number of shares issued at 1 January	862,184,621	862,184,621
Cancellation of own shares (day-weighted) share buy-back programme 2024	-18,771,926	-
Average number of own shares held by the Group (including share buy-back programme)	18,894,287	14,110,317
Average number of shares outstanding	**824,518,408**	**848,074,304**
Average number of dilutive shares issued for share-based payments	2,191,861	1,656,061
Adjusted average number of shares outstanding after share capital reduction, including dilutive shares	**826,710,269**	**849,730,365**
Net profit attributable to the shareholders of the parent company (DKK millions)	**23,037**	23,629
Earnings per share (DKK)	27.9	27.9
Diluted earnings per share (DKK)	27.9	27.8

The share capital consists of shares of a nominal value of DKK 10 each. All shares carry the same rights; there is thus only one class of shares.

Number of shares outstanding

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Issued at 1 January	862,184,621	862,184,621
Cancellation of own shares (share buy-back programme 2024)	-27,189,496	-
Number of shares issued at 31 December	**834,995,125**	**862,184,621**
Shares held in relation to Share buy-back programme	17,765,560	25,996,321
Shares held in the Group's trading portfolio	2,231,371	2,370,881
Shares outstanding at 31 December	**814,998,194**	**833,817,419**

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 on 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.

Holding of own shares

(DKK millions)	Share buy-back programme	Trading portfolio	Total 2025	Total 2024
Holding as at 1 January	5,295	483	5,778	435
Cancellation of own shares (share buy-back programme 2024)	-5,927	-	-5,927	-
Acquisition of own shares	4,803	29,581	34,384	32,203
Sale of own shares	-	29,319	29,319	26,799
Value adjustment	1,489	-33	1,456	-60
Holding as at 31 December	**5,660**	**711**	**6,371**	**5,778**

Holdings of own shares disclosed above are those held in the Group's trading portfolio and those repurchased as part of the Group's share buy-back programme. In addition, the Group holds DKK 1,544 million of own shares on behalf of customers which are not deducted from equity, comprising DKK 546 million of own shares in Assets under pooled schemes, DKK 63 million of own shares in Assets under investment contracts, and DKK 935 million of own shares in Insurance assets. Details on acquisitions and sales of own shares that are not deducted from equity are presented under Statement of Capital of Danske Bank A/S.

The Board of Directors is authorised to let Danske Bank A/S acquire own shares up to a total nominal amount of 10% of the share capital. The shares may be held for ownership or provided as collateral. If shares are acquired for ownership, the acquisition price may not deviate by more than 10% from the price quoted at the time of acquisition. Danske Bank A/S has obtained permission from the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority to acquire own shares for market-making purposes etc. and this amount is deducted from the Group's common equity tier 1 capital.

Statement of capital – Danske Bank Group

Total capital and total capital ratio

(DKK millions)	31 December 2025	31 December 2024*
Total equity	181,162	175,687
Revaluation of domicile property at fair value	221	219
Tax effect of revaluation of domicile property at fair value	-35	-24
Total equity calculated in accordance with the rules of the Danish FSA	**181,348**	**175,882**
Common equity tier 1 capital instruments	181,348	175,882
Adjustment to eligible capital instruments	-1,250	-901
IFRS 9 reversal due to transitional rules	-	752
Prudent valuation	-742	-912
Prudential filters	-	-
Expected/proposed payouts	-23,037	-17,279
Intangible assets of banking operations	-7,401	-6,266
Minimum Loss Coverage for Non-Performing Exposures	-2,332	-2,607
Deferred tax on intangible assets	733	461
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability, excluding temporary differences	-450	-599
Defined benefit pension plan assets	-961	-917
Statutory deduction for insurance subsidiaries	-3,775	-2,397
Common equity tier 1 capital	**142,133**	**145,217**
Additional tier 1 capital instruments	7,569	10,360
Tier 1 capital	**149,702**	**155,577**
Tier 2 capital instruments	22,003	26,570
Total capital	**171,706**	**182,147**
Total risk exposure amount	**822,078**	**814,706**
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (%)	17.3%	17.8%
Tier 1 capital ratio (%)	18.2%	19.1%
Total capital ratio (%)	20.9%	22.4%

* Comparative information has not been restated. See note G2(b) for more detail.

Expected/proposed payouts at 31 December 2025 include proposed dividend for 2025 of DKK 18,537 million and the share buy-back programme of DKK 4,500 million. Expected/proposed payouts at 31 December 2024 include proposed dividend for second half of 2024 of DKK 7,810 million, the extraordinary dividend of DKK 4,469 million and the share buy-back programme of DKK 5,000 million.

Total capital and the total risk exposure amount are calculated in accordance with the rules applicable under the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR), 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 and is not covered by the statutory audit.

Cash flow statement – Danske Bank Group

Note	(DKK millions)	2025	2024
	Cash flow from operations		
	Profit before tax	30,699	31,212
	Tax paid	-6,321	-10,335
G25	Adjustment for non-cash operating items	495	700
	Cash flow from operations before changes in operating capital	**24,873**	**21,577**
	Changes in operating capital		
	Amounts due to/from credit institutions and central banks	8,579	59,148
	Trading portfolio	16,180	-109,329
	Acquisition/sale of own shares	-261	-158
	Investment securities	-27,620	14,796
	Loans at amortised cost and fair value	-86,816	-35,906
	Deposits	70,801	-53,265
	Issued bonds at amortised cost and fair value	6,638	4,526
	Insurance assets/liabilities	13,205	-6,967
	Other assets/liabilities	-3,024	13,109
	Cash flow from operations	**22,555**	**-92,469**
	Cash flow from investing activities		
	Acquisition of businesses	-21	-
	Sale of businesses	-	26
	Acquisition of intangible assets	-1,662	-1,270
	Acquisition of tangible assets	-343	-984
	Sale of tangible assets	2	-6
	Cash flow from investing activities	**-2,024**	**-2,234**

Note	(DKK millions)	2025	2024
	Cash flow from financing activities		
G25	Issue of subordinated debt	8,329	12,108
G25	Redemption of subordinated debt	-17,878	-11,392
G25	Issue of non-preferred senior bonds	30,141	28,338
G25	Redemption of non-preferred senior bonds	-16,154	-35,702
	Dividends paid	-12,236	-18,207
	Share buy-back programme	-4,803	-5,246
	Principal portion of lessee lease payments	-501	-576
	Cash flow from financing activities	**-13,102**	**-30,677**
	Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January	242,100	365,609
	Foreign currency translation	797	1,871
	Change in cash and cash equivalents	7,429	-125,380
	Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	**250,326**	**242,100**
	Cash and cash equivalents, end of period		
G14	Cash in hand	7,038	6,909
G14	Demand deposits with central banks	130,143	100,590
G14	Amounts due from credit institutions and central banks within three months	113,145	134,601
	Total	**250,326**	**242,100**

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

(a) General
Danske Bank Group prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Accounting Standards) and applicable interpretations (IFRIC) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), as adopted by the EU. Furthermore, the consolidated financial statements comply with the Danish FSA's Executive Order No. 658 dated 23 May 2025 requirements on the use of IFRS Accounting Standards by undertakings subject to the Danish Financial Business Act.

Amendments to IAS 21 became effective on 1 January 2025 and have no impact on the financial statements.

In 2025, the Group has also corrected its measurement of liabilities under insurance contracts (part of Insurance liabilities) for 2024, which has resulted in a decrease of DKK 1.1 billion in the Group's equity as at 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2024.

In addition, the Group updated the process for fee eliminations, which has resulted in a decrease of DKK 2.0 billion in Fee income and Fee expenses in 2024. There is no impact on Net fee income nor net profit for 2024.

Further information on the changes described above can be found in note G2. Except for the changes described above, the Group has not changed its material accounting policies from those applied in the Annual Report 2024.

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.

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Exchange rate adjustments of monetary assets and liabilities arising as a result of differences in the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the balance sheet date are recognised in the income statement. Non-monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency that are subsequently revalued at fair value are translated at the exchange rates at the date of revaluation. Exchange rate adjustments are included in the fair value adjustment of an asset or liability. Other non-monetary items in foreign currency are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date. The accounting treatment of foreign currency translation of units outside Denmark is described in note G24.

For the purpose of clarity, the primary financial statements and the notes to the financial statements are prepared using the concepts of materiality and relevance. This means that line items not considered material in terms of quantitative and qualitative measures or relevant to financial statement users are aggregated and presented together with other items in the primary financial statements. Similarly, information not considered material is not presented in the notes.

The material accounting policies are incorporated into the notes to which they relate.

(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) 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). An overview of the classification and measurement basis for financial instruments can be found in section (c) of this note.

Further, 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 financial year 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 below.

The expected credit loss is calculated for all individual facilities as a function of probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD) and loss given default (LGD) and incorporates 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 expectations 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 2025, a new downside scenario was introduced to address the ongoing uncertainty, in addition to the existing three scenarios. Therefore the four scenarios at 31 December 2025 are: base case, upside, downside and severe downside.

The base case scenario enters with a probability of 50% (31 December 2024: 60%), the upside scenario with a probability of 25% (31 December 2024: 20%), the new downside scenario with a probability of 5% (2024: 0%) and the severe downside scenario with a probability of 20% (31 December 2024: 20%). On the basis of these assessments, the allowance account at the end of 2025 amounted to DKK 19.7 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 2.5 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 2.5 billion). If the upside scenario was assigned a probability of 100%, the allowance account would decrease by DKK 0.1 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 0.2 billion) compared to the base case scenario. If the downside scenario was assigned a probability of 100%, the allowance account would increase by DKK 0.5 billion compared to the base case scenario. If the severe downside scenario was assigned a probability of 100%, the allowance account would increase by DKK 12.4 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 12.9 billion) compared to the base case scenario.

In determining the expected credit losses, management is required to exercise judgement in defining what is considered a significant increase in credit risk. According to the Group's definition of a significant increase in credit risk, i.e. when a loan is transferred from stage 1 to stage 2, facilities with an initial PD below 1% are transferred to stage 2 if the facility's 12-month PD has increased by at least 0.5 of a percentage point and the facility's lifetime PD has doubled since origination. The allowance account is relatively stable in terms of changes to the definition of significant increase in credit risk. At the end of 2025, the allowance account would increase by DKK 0.1 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 0.1 billion), if instead an increase in the facility's 12-month PD by at least 0.25 of a percentage point combined with a doubling of the lifetime PD was considered a significant increase in credit risk.

G1. Material accounting policies and estimates - continued

Management applies judgement when determining the need for post-model adjustments. At the end of 2025, the post-model adjustments amounted to DKK 5.4 billion (2024: DKK 5.9 billion). They mainly cover the macroeconomic and geopolitical uncertainties. Further information on post-model adjustments can be found in the section Forward-looking information in note G39.

Loan impairment charges for 2025 amounted to a net charge of DKK 294 million (2024: a net reversal of DKK 543 million). The impairment charge reflected sustained credit quality and a decrease in post-model adjustments.

The applied macroeconomic scenarios in 2025 differ from those used at 31 December 2024. The severe downside scenario reflects a severe global recession scenario. The scenario is utilised within the Group's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) process, which closely resembles regulatory stress tests. The severe recession scenario anticipates declining demand, negative economic growth, and higher, more persistent unemployment rates. Inflation is expected to rise, leading to increased interest rates and a decline in property prices. The adoption of the severe downside scenario is intended to capture the risk of recession driven by global trade tensions.

Except as described above, all other policies and principles remain in place. Staging criteria are unchanged, including the 30 days past due criteria and PD-based criteria for transfer to stage 2.

Sustainability risk

Credit risk is deemed to be the risk type most materially affected by sustainability drivers. Sustainability risks are identified, assessed and monitored at portfolio level and, when deemed necessary, are integrated into the Group's credit risk tolerance to allow for portfolio management. Climate risk is identified as the predominant ESG-related factor influencing credit risk. Climate risk will affect the Group's credit risk in the medium and long-term. Climate risk is managed through risk tolerances or strategic targets, or already have post-model adjustments allocated covering the climate related risks.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group's assessment of sustainability risk has not led to adjustments to staging or modelled expected credit losses. Note G39 provides further information on the impact of sustainability risk on the Group.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

At the end of 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. FVA is calculated including both funding cost and funding benefit. At 31 December 2025, the adjustments totalled DKK 0.2 billion (2024: DKK 0.3 billion), including the adjustment for credit risk on derivatives that are credit impaired. Note G32 provides more details on the fair value measurement of financial instruments.

The Group uses derivatives to hedge the fixed interest rate on some financial assets and liabilities, thus converting the fixed interest rates on the financial instruments to variable interest rates by the use of swaps.

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. As at 31 December 2025, goodwill amounted to DKK 4.5 billion (31 December 2024 DKK 4.4 billion).

At each reporting date, 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. The impairment test conducted in 2025 did not reveal any impairment loss. Goodwill mainly consists of DKK 2.1 billion (2024: DKK 2.1 billion) in Markets, DKK 1.8 billion (2024: DKK 1.8 billion) in Asset Management and DKK 0.5 billion (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 2025 and 2024.

Note G19 provides more information about the impairment test in 2025 and 2024 including sensitivity to changes in assumptions.

G1. Material accounting policies and estimates - continued

Measurement of insurance contract liabilities (part of Insurance liabilities)
Liabilities under insurance contracts 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 European Insurance and Occupational Pension Authority (EIOPA) discount yield curve, as shown below:

DKK	1 year	5 years	10 years	20 years	30 years
2025	2.30	2.70	3.07	3.40	3.43
2024	2.33	2.35	2.46	2.44	2.54

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 provides further information on the measurement of insurance liabilities. Note G39 contains a sensitivity analysis for life insurance.

(c) Overview of classification and measurement basis for financial instruments and insurance contracts
Financial assets and insurance assets account for around 98% of total assets (2024: 97%), and financial liabilities and insurance liabilities account for around 98% of total liabilities (2024: 98%). A portion of financial assets relate to investments made under insurance contracts. The following sections provide a general description of the classification and measurement of financial instruments and obligations under insurance contracts.

Financial instruments – general
The Group recognises financial assets and liabilities when it becomes a party to the terms of the contract. A financial asset, or a portion of a financial asset, is derecognised if the contractual rights to cash flows from the asset have expired, or have been transferred, usually by sale, leading to substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset or significant risks and rewards being transferred. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability has been settled, has expired or has been extinguished.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial instruments are recognised and derecognised at the settlement date. Fair value adjustments of unsettled financial instruments are recognised from the trade date to the settlement date if the financial asset is classified at fair value through profit or loss or fair value through other comprehensive income. The classification is shown in the table on next page.

Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities – general
Financial assets are classified on the basis of the business model adopted for managing the assets and on their contractual cash flow characteristics (including embedded derivatives, if any) are grouped into one of the following measurement categories:

- Amortised cost (AMC)
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

Financial assets are measured at AMC if they are held within a business model for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows (hold to collect) and if cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets are measured at FVOCI if they are held within a business model for the purpose of both collecting contractual cash flows and selling (hold to collect and sell) and if cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. FVOCI results in the assets being recognised at fair value in the balance sheet and at AMC in the income statement. Gains and losses, except for expected credit losses and foreign exchanges gains and losses, are therefore recognised in Other comprehensive income until the financial asset is derecognised. When the financial asset is derecognised the cumulative gains and losses previously recognised in Other comprehensive income are reclassified to the income statement.

All other financial assets are mandatorily measured at FVPL including financial assets held within other business models, such as financial assets managed at fair value or held for trading and financial assets with contractual cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Generally, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost and when relevant with bifurcation of embedded derivatives not closely related to the host contract. Financial liabilities measured at fair value comprise the trading portfolio (derivatives and obligations to repurchase securities) and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option. Value adjustments relating to the inherent credit risk of financial liabilities designated at fair value are recognised in Other comprehensive income unless this leads to an accounting mismatch.

G1. Material accounting policies and estimates - continued

Classification and measurement of financial instruments, insurance assets and insurance liabilities

	Amortised cost	Fair value OCI	Fair value through profit or loss						
(DKK billions)	Held to collect assets/Liabilities	Held to collect and sell financial assets	Held for trading	Managed at fair value	FVPL due to SPPI test	Designated	Interest rate hedge*	Own shares/bonds	Total
Assets									
Cash in hand and demand deposits with central banks	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137
Due from credit institutions and central banks	86	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	117
Derivatives	-	-	194	-	-	-	-	-	194
Bonds	146	120	187	30	-	-	-	-	484
Shares	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	64
Loans	1,023	-	-	321	740	-	-	-	2,083
Assets under pooled schemes and investment contracts	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	77
Insurance assets	-	-	-	490	-	-	-	24	514
Total financial assets, 31 December 2025	**1,392**	**120**	**445**	**948**	**740**	**-**	**-**	**24**	**3,669**
Total financial assets, 31 December 2024**	**1,246**	**105**	**532**	**968**	**755**	**-**	**-**	**28**	**3,633**
Liabilities									
Due to credit institutions and central banks	59	-	-	-	-	159	-	-	217
Trading portfolio liabilities	-	-	286	-	-	-	-	-	287
Deposits	1,110	-	-	-	-	134	-	-	1,245
Issued bonds at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	740	-	-	740
Issued bonds at amortised cost	260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	260
Deposits under pooled schemes and investment contracts	-	-	-	-	-	77	-	-	77
Insurance liabilities ***	-	-	-	-	-	551	-	-	551
Non-preferred senior bonds	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Subordinated debt	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Loan commitments and guarantees	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total financial liabilities, 31 December 2025	**1,562**	**-**	**286**	**-**	**-**	**1,662**	**-**	**-**	**3,510**
Total financial liabilities, 31 December 2024******	**1,558**	**-**	**357**	**-**	**-**	**1,564**	**-2**	**-**	**3,477**

* The interest rate risk on some fixed-rate financial assets and liabilities is hedged by derivatives (fair value hedging). The interest rate risk on some fixed-rate bonds 'hold to collect and sell' is also hedged by derivatives. The fair value represents changes in the fair value of the interest rate risk on the hedged items, i.e. not a full fair value of the hedged items.
** The value of Own shares / bonds as at 31 December 2024 has been corrected. There is no impact on Total financial assets as at 31 December 2024.
*** Insurance contract liabilities (part of Insurance liabilities) comprise the liability for remaining coverage and liability for incurred claims, which includes estimates of present value of future cash flows, risk adjustment for non-financial risk and contractual service margin.
**** Comparative information has been restated as described in note G2(b).

G1. Material accounting policies and estimates - continued

As at 31 December 2025, financial assets covered by the expected credit loss model accounted for about 56.3% of total assets (31 December 2024: 53.8%). This comprises all financial assets measured at amortised cost excluding cash in hand and demand deposits with central banks, fair value OCI and FVPL due to SPPI test.

The business model assessment
The business model assessment in Danske Bank Group has been applied separately for each business unit represented by the Group's reportable segments, and it is based on observable factors for the different portfolios, such as (1) how the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the Executive Board and the Board of Directors, (2) the risks that affect the performance of the business model and the way such risks are managed and (3) past and expected frequency, value and timing of sales from the portfolio. In general, the business model assessment of the Group can be summarised as follows:

The Group's banking units, comprising Personal Customers, Business Customers, General Banking at Large Corporates & Institutions (LC&I) and Northern Ireland, have a "hold to collect" business model. The financial assets consist primarily of loans. The management and reporting of performance are based on collecting the contractual cash flows, and loans are only very infrequently sold.

The trading unit at LC&I (Markets) and the financial assets related to the Group's insurance activities at Danica have a business model that is neither "hold to collect" nor "hold to collect and sell" and the financial assets are mandatorily recognised at FVPL. The assets consist of bonds, shares, repo transactions and short-term loans. Some of the financial assets are included in portfolios with a trading pattern that falls under the definition of "held for trading" while other portfolios are managed and their performance reported on a fair value basis.

Group Treasury has portfolios of bonds within the "hold to collect" business model, the "hold to collect and sell" business models and the "other" business model.

The remaining portfolio of Non-core (part of Group Functions) is "hold to collect". The financial assets consist primarily of loans.

The SPPI test (solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding)
The second step in the classification of the financial assets in portfolios being "hold to collect" and "hold to collect and sell" relates to the assessment of whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with the SPPI test. The principal amount reflects the fair value at initial recognition less any subsequent changes, e.g. due to repayment. The interest must represent only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a margin consistent with basic lending features. If the cash flows introduce more than de minimis exposure to risk or volatility that is not consistent with basic lending features, the financial asset is mandatorily recognised at FVPL.

In general, the Group's portfolios of financial assets that are "hold to collect" or "hold to collect and sell" (loans and bonds) have contractual cash flows that are consistent with the SPPI test, i.e. they have basic lending features.

However, loans granted under Danish mortgage finance law are funded by issuing listed mortgage bonds with matching terms. Such loans are granted by the Realkredit Danmark subsidiary only. Borrowers may repay such loans by delivering the underlying bonds. This represents an option to prepay at fair value that can be both above and below the principal amount plus accrued interest. Changes in the fair value of the underlying bonds include other elements than the effect of changes in the relevant benchmark interest rate and the prepayment option is therefore not consistent with the SPPI test in IFRS 9 and are mandatorily measured at FVPL.

All equity instruments have contractual cash flows that do not pass the SPPI test. All such holdings are recognised at FVPL since the Group has decided not to use the option to designate equity instruments at FVOCI.

Financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are generally measured at amortised cost and when relevant with bifurcation of embedded derivatives not closely related to the host contract. Financial liabilities measured at fair value comprise derivatives, the trading portfolio and liabilities designated at FVPL under the fair value option. Value adjustments relating to the inherent own credit risk of financial liabilities designated at fair value are, however, recognised in Other comprehensive income unless this leads to an accounting mismatch.

IFRS 9 allows the designation of financial liabilities at FVPL when doing so results in more relevant information, because either (1) it eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise, or (2) is part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed and their performance reported on a fair value basis to management.

The Group designates the following financial liabilities at FVPL:

- Mortgage bonds issued by Realkredit Danmark. The bonds fund the loans granted by Realkredit Danmark, i.e. loans that due to the SPPI test are mandatorily recognised at FVPL. The fair value of the loans is based on the fair value of the issued bonds (the loans and the issued bonds that are funding the loans have matching contractual terms) adjusted for changes in the fair value of the credit risk of borrowers. To eliminate the accounting mismatch that exists if the loans are measured at FVPL and the issued bonds at AMC, the issued bonds are designated at FVPL, and fair value changes of the issued bonds (including fair value changes related to own credit risk) are offset by the fair value changes of the loans. Hence, changes in the fair value attributable to the Group's own credit risk on the issued bonds are also recognised in the income statement since an accounting mismatch would otherwise arise.
- Financial liabilities in Markets and Investment Banking in LC&I. These financial liabilities are part of a portfolio of financial assets and liabilities that is managed and performance reported to the Management on a fair value basis. The financial liabilities consist of repo transactions deposits and commercial papers. Changes, if any, in the fair value attributable to the Group's own credit risk is, however, recognised in Other comprehensive income.

Hedge accounting
The Group uses derivatives to hedge the interest rate risk on some fixed-rate assets and fixed-rate liabilities measured at amortised cost and on some bonds measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Hedged risks that meet the criteria for fair value hedge accounting are treated accordingly. The interest rate risk on the hedged assets and liabilities is measured at fair value through profit or loss. At the end of 2025, hedging derivatives measured at fair value accounted for 0.01% of total assets and 0.01% of total liabilities (31 December 2024: 0.01% and 0.01%, respectively). Note G12 provides further information on hedge accounting.

Insurance activities – general
The Group issues contracts for life insurance and health and accident insurance, which are divided into insurance and investment contracts. Insurance contracts are contracts under which the Group accepts significant insurance risk from a policyholder, by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholder. Investment contracts are contracts that entail no significant insurance risk and comprise unit-linked contracts under which the investment risk lies with the policyholder.

G1. Material accounting policies and estimates - continued

Insurance contracts
The Group's insurance contracts are measured in line with IFRS 17, Insurance contracts. Under IFRS 17, the majority of insurance contract liabilities are measured based on estimates of the present value of future cash flows, risk adjustment for non-financial risk, and contractual service margin. Most of these insurance contracts are with direct participating features, which means that the policyholder participates in a share of a pool of underlying items, the return of which accrues to the policyholder. The underlying items are measured at fair value, and are classified as Insurance assets in the Balance sheet.

Insurance contracts with one-year duration are measured using an estimate of expected benefits payable but not yet disbursed.

Investment contracts
Investment contracts are recognised as financial liabilities, and, consequently, contributions and benefits under such contracts are recognised directly in the balance sheet. Deposits are measured at the value of the savings under Deposits under pooled schemes and investment contracts. Savings under investment contracts are measured at fair value under Assets under pooled schemes and investment contracts. The return on the assets and the crediting of the amounts to policyholders' accounts are recognised under Net return on investments backing insurance liabilities.

Net income from insurance business
Insurance activities are presented in the Income statement under Net insurance result. Net insurance result comprises Insurance revenue, Insurance service expenses, Net return on investments backing insurance liabilities and Net finance income or expenses from insurance.

(d) Reporting on the ESEF Regulation
The Commission's Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 on the European Single Electronic Format (ESEF Regulation) requires a special digital reporting format for annual report for publicly listed entities. The ESEF Regulation includes requirements related to the preparation of the annual report in XHTML format and iXBRL tagging of the consolidated financial statements key elements including Income statement, Statement of comprehensive income, Balance sheet, Statement of capital, Cash flow statement and notes.

Danske Bank Group's iXBRL tagging is prepared in accordance with the ESEF taxonomy which is included in the appendices of the ESEF Regulation and is developed based on the IFRS taxonomy that is published by IFRS Foundation. For the annual report for 2025, the ESEF Taxonomy for 2024 has been applied.

The account balances in the consolidated financial statement is XBRL tagged to the elements in the ESEF Regulation that is assessed to correspond to the content of the account balances. For account balances that are assessed not to be covered by the account balances defined in the ESEF taxonomy, the Group has incorporated entity specific extensions to the taxonomy. These extensions are – except subtotals – embedded in the elements in the ESEF Taxonomy. The annual report comprises – in accordance with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation – of a zip-file DanskeBank-2025-12-31-0-en.zip, that includes an XHTML-file, that can be opened with standard web browsers and a number of technical XBRL files that make automated extracts of the incorporated XBRL data possible.

G2. Changes in accounting policies and restatements

(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) Correction of liabilities under insurance contracts (part of Insurance liabilities)

In continuation of the FSA's functional inspection of health and accident insurance, Danica identified material misinterpretations of data used in connection with calculating technical provisions for health and accident insurance. The misinterpretations have significantly affected Insurance contract liabilities in 2024 and in previous years. The Group has therefore restated the comparatives for 2023 or the opening balance of 2024, where it was not possible to make adjustment further back in time than 1 January 2024.

This results in a decrease in the Group's equity of DKK 1.1 billion as at 1 January 2024. The impact of this change on the Group's result in 2024 is not material, and therefore Net profit in 2024 has not been adjusted. Similarly, earnings per share and diluted earnings per share in 2024 have not been restated. The following table shows the impact of the adjustments described above. Line items not included in the table have not been affected by the restatement.

(DKK millions)	31 December 2023	Adjustment	1 January 2024
Assets			
Total assets	3,729,292	-	3,729,292
Liabilities			
Insurance liabilities	482,630	1,510	484,140
Tax liabilities	1,557	-393	1,164
Total liabilities	**3,553,552**	**1,117**	**3,554,670**
Equity			-
Retained earnings	163,596	-1,117	162,479
Total equity	**175,739**	**-1,117**	**174,622**
Total liabilities and equity	**3,729,292**	**-**	**3,729,292**

(DKK millions)	31 December 2024	Adjustment	Restated 31 December 2024
Assets			
Total assets	3,716,042	-	3,716,042
Liabilities			
Insurance liabilities	529,793	1,510	531,303
Tax liabilities	2,225	-393	1,832
Total liabilities	**3,540,355**	**1,117**	**3,541,472**
Equity			-
Retained earnings	158,157	-1,117	157,040
Total equity	**175,687**	**-1,117**	**174,570**
Total liabilities and equity	**3,716,042**	**-**	**3,716,042**

In the notes, all line items related to Insurance liabilities and Tax liabilities have been restated as at 31 December 2024 in the following notes: G3, G18, G21, G27 and G40. Furthermore, in the Highlights in note G40, Net profit and Total equity have also been adjusted by DKK 480 million for 2023, and ratios for 2023 have been recalculated accordingly. This results in a difference between equity as of 31 December 2023 in the Highlights in note G40 and equity as of 1 January 2024 in Changes in equity of DKK 637 million.

In the financial statements for Danske Bank A/S, line items related to Holdings in group undertakings and equity have been restated by DKK 1.1 billion as at 31 December 2024. In addition, in the Highlights in note P30, Income from associates and group undertakings, Net profit, Total equity and Total assets have also been adjusted by DKK 480 million for 2023, and ratios for 2023 have been recalculated accordingly.

Ratios for regulatory requirements in 2024 and 2023 have not been restated as a result of the changes described above, as the net impact on the Group's total capital and capital ratios is not material. Therefore the Group's total capital and capital ratios for 2024 will not be revised nor resubmitted to regulators, and remains as published in the Annual Report 2024. Therefore the following ratios throughout Annual Report 2025 that are not restated for 2024 and 2023 are: Total capital ratio, Total capital ratio, including conglomerate, Common equity tier 1 capital ratio, Tier 1 capital ratio and Sum of large exposures as % of CET1 capital.

(c) Change in process of eliminations for fees

During 2025, the Group refined the distribution of intra-Group eliminations between fee types, which has been applied retrospectively. Therefore Fee income and Fee expenses have both been decreased by DKK 2.0 billion for 2024. There is no impact on Net fee income nor net profit for 2024.

(d) Standards and interpretations not yet in force

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has issued two new standards (IFRS 18; IFRS 19) and amendments to existing international accounting standards (IFRS 7, IFRS 9) that are not yet in force.

IFRS 18, Presentation and disclosure in financial statements

IFRS 18 was issued in 2024 to improve reporting of financial performance by introducing new requirements for the Income statement and disclosures for management-defined performance measures. IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 and is effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. IFRS 18 is not yet endorsed by the EU.

IFRS 18 introduces specific categories for the classification of income and expenses in the Income statement (Operating, Investing, Financing, Income taxes and Discontinued operations), which is determined by main business activities. The Group has assessed that it has both providing financing to customers and investing in assets as main business activities, and hence the majority of the Group's income and expenses are expected to be classified in the Operating category.

IFRS 18 also introduces management-defined measures (MPMs), which are subtotals of income and expenses that are not defined in the IFRS standards but used in public communication. A note is required showing a reconciliation between MPMs and the most directly comparable subtotals in the income statement. The Group is currently in the process of identifying MPMs.

IFRS 18 will also have minor changes to the Balance sheet and Cash flow statement. However IFRS 18 will have no impact on the Group's net profit or equity on implementation.

G2. Changes in accounting policies and restatements -continued

Amendment to IFRS 9, Financial instruments, and IFRS 7, Financial instruments: disclosures
The amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 clarifies requirements in relation to settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system, assessing contractual cash flows of financial assets in respect of contingent events, disclosures relating to investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI and disclosures for financial instruments with contingent features. The amendment is effective from 1 January 2026, and has been endorsed by the EU.

The amendment regarding contractual cash flows is most relevant for the Group's loans with ESG features that are measured at amortised cost. To remain classified as amortised cost, the contractual cash flows before and after the triggering event (for example, meeting a contractually specified target) must pass the SPPI test, and the cash flows should not be significantly different from similar instruments without the contingent features. The Group's assessment is that this amendment is not expected to have a material impact on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, however there will need to be more disclosures for financial instruments with contingent features.

Other
IFRS 19, Subsidiaries without public accountability: disclosures and other amendments to IFRS 7 and IFRS 9 issued by IASB are not expected to materially impact the Bank's financial statements.

G3. Business segments

(a) Business model and business segmentation
Danske Bank is a Nordic bank with bridges to the rest of the world offering customers a wide range of services in the fields of banking, mortgage finance, insurance, pension, real-estate brokerage, asset management and trading in fixed income products, foreign exchange and equities. The Group consists of a number of business units and support functions. The business units are segmented according to customers, products and services characteristics.

The Group has five business units and a Group Functions unit, which constitute the Group's reportable segments under IFRS 8.

Personal Customers serves personal customers and Private Banking customers in Denmark, Sweden and Finland. The personal customer business in Norway was sold during the fourth quarter of 2024.

Business Customers serves small and medium-sized business customers across all markets, and includes the Group's Asset Finance operations.

Large Corporates & Institutions serves large corporates and institutional customers across all Nordic markets.

Danica specialises in pension schemes, life insurance policies and health insurance policies in Denmark.

Northern Ireland serves personal, business and corporate in Northern Ireland.

Group Functions encompasses Group Treasury, Group support functions, Non-core and eliminations, including the elimination of returns on own shares (that are held for trading) and issues. Group Treasury is responsible for the Group's liquidity management and funding.

Accounting policy

Segment reporting and the financial highlights are based on the information provided to management. Segment reporting and the financial highlights are fully aligned with the IFRS financial statements and are presented as a condensed version of the IFRS reporting.

Internal income and expenses are allocated to the individual segments on an arm's-length basis. Expenses incurred centrally, including expenses incurred by support, administrative and back-office functions, are charged to the business units according to consumption and activity. Funding costs for lending and deposit activities (FTP) are allocated on the basis of a maturity analysis of loans and deposits, interbank rates and funding spreads, and depend on market trends.

Segment assets and liabilities are assets and liabilities that are used for maintaining the operating activities of a segment or have come into existence as a result of such activities and which are either directly attributable or may be reasonably allocated to a segment. A calculated share of shareholders' equity is allocated to each segment. Other assets and liabilities are recognised under Group Functions.

Capital (shareholders' equity) is allocated to the business units based on the Group's capital allocation framework, with goodwill allocated directly to the relevant business units. The framework is based on a regulatory approach and is calibrated to the Group's CET1 capital ratio target. Therefore, the capital consumption of the individual business units is closely aligned with the Group's total capital consumption. However, for the Danica and Northern Ireland business units, the capital allocated equals the legal entity's capital.

G3. Business segments – continued

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 2025

(DKK millions)	Personal Customers	Business Customers	Large Corporates & Institutions	Danica	Northern Ireland	Group Functions	Eliminations	Total
Net interest income	13,004	11,820	8,257	-	3,358	341	-169	36,611
Net fee income	4,592	2,474	8,116	-	309	-171	104	15,423
Net trading income	108	30	2,205	-	184	357	-11	2,872
Net income from insurance business	-	-	-	1,357	-	-	-	1,357
Other income	119	446	6	-	13	3,056	-3,064	577
Total income	**17,822**	**14,771**	**18,584**	**1,357**	**3,863**	**3,584**	**-3,141**	**56,840**
Operating expenses	9,292	5,684	7,440	-	1,591	4,801	-2,960	25,848
of which resolution fund, bank tax etc.	31	82	120	-	-	77	-	310
Profit before loan impairment charges	**8,530**	**9,086**	**11,144**	**1,357**	**2,272**	**-1,217**	**-181**	**30,992**
Loan impairment charges	33	-998	1,260	-	1	-3	-	294
Profit before tax	**8,497**	**10,085**	**9,883**	**1,357**	**2,271**	**-1,214**	**-181**	**30,699**
Loans, excluding reverse transactions	664,689	689,496	335,359	-	69,073	16,056	-16,564	1,758,110
Other assets	456,800	190,168	2,753,243	607,075	67,186	4,819,007	-6,897,679	1,995,801
Total assets	**1,121,489**	**879,665**	**3,088,602**	**607,075**	**136,259**	**4,835,064**	**-6,914,243**	**3,753,911**
Deposits, excluding repo deposits	401,463	264,013	331,121	-	115,227	10,092	-12,163	1,109,754
Other liabilities	692,508	569,832	2,715,540	587,629	14,666	4,784,900	-6,902,080	2,462,994
Allocated capital	27,517	45,819	41,942	19,447	6,365	40,072	-	181,162
Total liabilities and equity	**1,121,489**	**879,665**	**3,088,602**	**607,075**	**136,259**	**4,835,064**	**-6,914,243**	**3,753,911**
Profit before tax as % p.a. of allocated capital (avg.)	31.6	21.6	24.2	7.1	33.3	-2.8	-	17.4
Cost/income ratio (%)	52.1	38.5	40.0	-	41.2	-	-	45.5
Full-time-equivalent staff, end of period	3,897	1,770	2,180	984	1,233	9,962	-	20,026

Business segments 2024

(DKK millions)	Personal Customers	Business Customers	Large Corporates & Institutions	Danica*	Northern Ireland	Group Functions	Eliminations	Total*
Net interest income	14,042	11,434	7,164	-	3,025	1,227	-195	36,697
Net fee income	4,764	2,303	7,645	-	320	-345	224	14,912
Net trading income	134	31	2,365	-	154	-2,145	2,129	2,668
Net income from insurance business	-	-	-	1,387	-	-	-	1,387
Other income	114	639	191	-	12	2,442	-2,659	741
Total income	**19,054**	**14,408**	**17,365**	**1,387**	**3,511**	**1,180**	**-501**	**56,405**
Operating expenses	9,774	5,501	7,460	-	1,580	3,995	-2,575	25,736
of which resolution fund, bank tax etc.	150	226	459	-	-	71	-	906
Profit before loan impairment charges	**9,280**	**8,907**	**9,905**	**1,387**	**1,931**	**-2,815**	**2,074**	**30,669**
Loan impairment charges	-440	218	-233	-	-86	-2	-	-543
Profit before tax	**9,720**	**8,690**	**10,138**	**1,387**	**2,017**	**-2,813**	**2,074**	**31,212**
Loans, excluding reverse transactions	655,785	655,646	303,376	-	63,266	16,567	-19,959	1,674,680
Other assets	444,773	175,777	3,003,255	595,335	66,842	5,215,052	-7,459,671	2,041,362
Total assets	**1,100,559**	**831,423**	**3,306,631**	**595,335**	**130,108**	**5,231,618**	**-7,479,630**	**3,716,042**
Deposits, excluding repo deposits	383,544	251,446	355,760	-	108,504	9,780	-14,398	1,094,635
Other liabilities	691,488	538,204	2,909,686	575,948	15,152	5,181,592	-7,465,233	2,446,837
Allocated capital	25,527	41,774	41,185	19,386	6,451	40,246	-	174,570
Total liabilities and equity	**1,100,559**	**831,423**	**3,306,631**	**595,335**	**130,108**	**5,231,618**	**-7,479,630**	**3,716,042**
Profit before tax as % p.a. of allocated capital (avg.)	32.5	20.6	25.0	7.3	31.0	-6.6	-	17.9
Cost/income ratio (%)	51.3	38.2	43.0	-	45.0	-	-	45.6
Full-time-equivalent staff, end of period	3,806	1,731	2,127	940	1,261	10,050	-	19,916

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

G3. Business segments – continued

(b) Total income broken down by type of product

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Corporate and commercial banking	26,811	25,792
Personal and private banking	19,549	20,705
Trading	5,402	4,641
Asset management	3,277	3,201
Insurance	1,357	1,387
Other	443	679
Total	**56,840**	**56,405**

Corporate and commercial banking comprises interest and fee income from corporate and commercial banking products and services. Personal and private banking comprises interest and fee income from financing products, savings products and from retail banking (in the form of personal loans, cards and deposits). Trading comprises income from fixed income and foreign exchange products and equities, including brokerage. Asset management comprises income from the management of assets. Insurance comprises income at Danica from the contracts issued by Danica.

Danske Bank Group does not have any single customer that generates 10% or more of the Group's total income.

(c) Geographical segmentation

The geographical segmentation of income from external customers is shown in compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards and does not reflect the Group's management structure. The geographical segmentation below reflects the customer's country of residence, except trading income, which is broken down by the country in which the activities are carried out. Management believes that the business segmentation provides a more informative description of the Group's activities.

Total income from external customers, by geographical segmentation

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Denmark	31,763	33,154
Sweden	8,719	7,460
Norway	4,463	4,493
Finland	6,556	6,220
UK	4,237	3,936
Other	1,102	1,143
Total	**56,840**	**56,405**

G4. Activities by country

Under CRD 4, a financial institution must disclose, by country in which it operates through a subsidiary or a branch, information about income, number of employees, profit before tax, tax and public subsidies received. This information is not comparable to the geographical segmentation presented in note G3(c), in which segmentation is based on the customer's country of residence. The Group has not received any public subsidies that relate to the Group's activities as a financial institution.

Danske Bank carries out its activities in the countries listed below under a variety of names, of which the main ones are: Danske Bank (banking, trading and asset management activities), Realkredit Danmark (mortgage finance), Danske Mortgage Bank (mortgage finance), Danske Hypotek (mortgage finance), Northern Bank (banking), Danica (life insurance) and Danske Leasing A/S (leasing). Note G36 discloses the company names of the Group's significant subsidiaries.

Activities in the individual countries
Activities in Denmark include: Banking, trading, asset management, leasing, life and nonlife insurance and other activities.
Activities in Finland include: Banking, trading, asset management, leasing and other activities.
Activities in Sweden include: Banking, trading, asset management, leasing and other activities.
Activities in Norway include: Banking, trading, asset management, leasing and other activities.
Activities in the United Kingdom include: Banking, trading and leasing.
Activities in Ireland include: Banking.
Activities in Lithuania include: Other activities.
Activities in Luxembourg: Asset management.
Activities in Poland include: Banking.
Activities in the USA include: Trading.
Other activities include: Group support functions, real-estate brokerage and activities taken over by the Group under non-performing-loan agreements.

In the following tables, Income is defined as interest income, fee and commission income and other operating income.

Activities by country

2025	Income (DKK millions)	Full-time-equivalent staff	Profit before tax (DKK millions)	Tax on profit (DKK millions)
Denmark	43,980	9,988	16,866	4,614
Finland	11,481	1,610	3,299	660
Sweden	16,049	1,434	4,406	946
Norway	10,002	618	2,957	740
United Kingdom	6,475	1,316	2,406	610
Ireland	1,204	44	400	7
Lithuania	2,930	4,504	85	28
Luxembourg	1,298	17	90	21
Poland	286	480	160	31
USA	62	16	29	6
Total	**93,768**	**20,026**	**30,699**	**7,662**

2024	Income* (DKK millions)	Full-time-equivalent staff	Profit before tax (DKK millions)	Tax on profit (DKK millions)
Denmark	39,818	9,868	18,692	5,081
Finland	14,729	1,554	3,559	714
Sweden	16,930	1,429	3,480	744
Norway	14,327	650	2,393	510
United Kingdom	7,277	1,352	2,176	542
Ireland	1,503	42	497	-91
Lithuania	2,601	4,479	119	15
Luxembourg	1,148	16	111	28
Poland	259	509	142	28
USA	71	16	43	11
Total	**98,663**	**19,916**	**31,212**	**7,583**

* Fee income and fee expenses in 2024 have been restated as described in note G2(c). There is no impact on Net fee income or Net profit for 2024.

G5. Net interest and Net trading income or loss

This note shows interest income, interest expense and Net trading income or loss broken down by balance sheet item and by portfolios of financial instruments measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss.

Accounting policy

Interest income and expenses

Interest income and expenses arising from interest-bearing financial instruments measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised according to the effective interest method on the basis of the cost of the individual financial instrument. Interest includes amortised amounts of fees that are an integral part of the effective yield on a financial instrument, such as origination fees, and amortised differences between the cost and the redemption price, if any. Interest on financial instruments included in stage 3 (for the calculation of expected credit losses) is recognised on the basis of the carrying amount (i.e. net of impairment charges). The interest rate risk on some financial portfolios recognised at amortised cost is hedged by derivatives using fair value hedge accounting. Note G12 provides more information on hedge accounting.

Interest income and expenses also includes interest on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss due to failing the SPPI test, such as loans granted by Realkredit Danmark (see note G16). However the fair value adjustments of the credit risk on these loans are presented under Loan impairment charges. Interest income on loans measured at fair value for which interest on loans included in stage 3 is recognised on the basis of the gross carrying amount.

Interest on other financial instruments mandatorily measured at fair value are recognised in trading income or loss (see below).

In the income statement, interest income on financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income is presented as Interest income calculated using the effective interest method. All other interest income is presented as Other interest income. The line item Interest expenses includes all interest expenses.

Accounting policy

Net trading income or loss

Net trading income or loss includes realised and unrealised capital gains and losses on financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at fair value through profit or loss as well as exchange rate adjustments and dividends. Net trading income or loss also includes all interest on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss that do not have the business model “hold to collect” or “hold to collect and sell” under IFRS 9. This includes all interest in Markets (part of Large Corporates & Institutions), except for fixed income from customer transactions, and all interest in Group Treasury (part of Group Functions) except income at Internal Bank and returns on assets under pooled schemes (including the crediting of these returns to customer accounts). Further, the fair value adjustment of own credit risk on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss in the Group's trading unit is presented in Other comprehensive income. Net trading income or loss includes the fair value adjustments of own credit risk on bonds issued by Realkredit Danmark, as an accounting mismatch between the fair value adjustment of the loans and the bonds in Realkredit Danmark would otherwise exist (see further information in note G16).

Realised gains and losses on *financial assets at amortised cost*, e.g. loans, are recognised under Net trading income or loss when the financial asset is derecognised, unless the derecognition relates to a credit risk event/forbearance measure, in which case the gain or loss is presented under Loan impairment charges (see note G15). Otherwise, the derecognition gain or loss on the financial asset is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount (gross of expected credit losses) and the repayment amount. For financial assets (bonds) at fair value through other comprehensive income, gains or losses further include amounts previously recognised in Other comprehensive income. For financial liabilities at amortised cost, the gain or loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the redemption price including cost related to the redemption, if any.

For financial assets and liabilities subject to fair value hedge accounting, the fair value adjustments of the hedged financial instrument and the hedging instruments are recognised in Net trading income or loss. Any hedge ineffectiveness is also presented in Net trading income or loss.

G5. Net interest and Net trading income or loss – continued

Net interest and Net trading income 2025

(DKK millions)	Interest income	Interest expense	Net interest income	Net trading income	Total
Financial portfolios at amortised cost					
Due from/to credit institutions and central banks	12,230	3,036	9,194	16	9,210
Loans and deposits	33,801	8,205	25,596	151	25,747
Bonds held to collect (investment securities)	3,036	-	3,036	-	3,036
Issued bonds, including non-preferred senior	-	11,647	-11,647	-1,125	-12,772
Subordinated debt	-	1,329	-1,329	-363	-1,692
Other financial instruments	1,659	207	1,453	-	1,453
Total	**50,726**	**24,423**	**26,303**	**-1,321**	**24,982**
Financial portfolios at fair value through OCI					
Bonds held to collect and sell (investment securities)	3,374	-	3,374	-12	3,362
Total	**3,374**	**-**	**3,374**	**-12**	**3,362**
Financial portfolios at fair value through profit or loss					
Due from/to credit institutions and central banks	295	-	295	-	295
Loans and deposits	19,576	-	19,576	-	19,576
Trading portfolio assets and liabilities	-229	-	-229	1,503	1,275
Bonds (investment securities)	1,195	-	1,195	2,746	3,942
Issued bonds	-	13,904	-13,904	-	-13,904
Assets and deposits under pooled schemes	-	-	-	-45	-45
Total	**20,838**	**13,904**	**6,934**	**4,205**	**11,138**
Total net interest and net trading income	**74,938**	**38,327**	**36,611**	**2,872**	**39,483**

Net interest and Net trading income 2024

(DKK millions)	Interest income	Interest expense	Net interest income	Net trading income	Total
Financial portfolios at amortised cost					
Due from/to credit institutions and central banks	13,289	4,043	9,246	-9	9,237
Loans and deposits	41,390	10,526	30,864	-77	30,787
Bonds held to collect (investment securities)	2,322	-	2,322	-	2,322
Issued bonds, including non-preferred senior	-	11,482	-11,482	-5,523	-17,005
Subordinated debt	-	1,351	-1,351	-614	-1,965
Other financial instruments	2,008	379	1,630	-	1,630
Total	**59,009**	**27,780**	**31,230**	**-6,223**	**25,007**
Financial portfolios at fair value through OCI					
Bonds held to collect and sell (investment securities)	4,013	-	4,013	-9	4,004
Total	**4,013**	**-**	**4,013**	**-9**	**4,004**
Financial portfolios at fair value through profit or loss					
Due from/to credit institutions and central banks	248	-	248	-	248
Loans and deposits	21,627	-	21,627	-	21,627
Trading portfolio assets and liabilities	-5,257	-	-5,257	5,866	609
Bonds (investment securities)	886	-	886	3,109	3,995
Issued bonds	-	16,050	-16,050	-	-16,050
Assets and deposits under pooled schemes	-	-	-	-75	-75
Total	**17,504**	**16,050**	**1,454**	**8,900**	**10,354**
Total net interest and net trading income	**80,526**	**43,829**	**36,697**	**2,668**	**39,365**

Changes to the fair value of the hedged interest rate risk are recognised under Net trading income or loss and shown under the hedged balance sheet items in the table above, whereas value adjustments of hedging derivatives are recognised under Net trading income or loss under the trading portfolio. Net trading income or loss includes dividends from shares of DKK 387 million (2024: DKK 410 million) and foreign exchange adjustments of DKK -134 million (2024: DKK 1,122 million).

G6. Fee income and expenses

Fee income and expenses are presented on a net fee income basis in the Management's report, representing the presentation provided to key management for decision making purposes. Fee income and Fee expenses are broken down by fee type on the basis of the underlying activity, and by business segment.

Accounting policy

Fee income

Fee income is recognised to reflect the transfer of services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration that is expected to be received in exchange for such services. The Group identifies the performance obligation, i.e. the services agreed with the customer, and the consideration, and recognises income in line with the transfer of services, the performance obligation, agreed with the customer.

For each performance obligation identified, the Group determines at contract inception whether it satisfies the performance obligation over time or at a point in time, and whether the consideration is fixed or variable, including whether consideration is constrained by, for instance, external factors outside the Group's influence. The consideration is subsequently allocated to the identified performance obligation.

When income is highly susceptible to external factors, such as the development in the financial markets, the income is recognised once the consideration to be received is known and it is probable that a significant reversal of the consideration will not occur.

Fee expenses

Fee expenses for services provided over a period of time, such as guarantee commissions and investment management fees, are accrued over the period. Transaction fees, such as brokerage and custody fees, are recognised on settlement of the individual transaction. Fees that form an integral part of the effective rates of interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, such as origination fees, are carried under interest expense. Similar fees related to financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised when the financial liability is established and are carried under fee expenses.

(a) Presentation by activity

Fee income is managed internally net of fee expenses, and on the basis of the underlying activity, i.e.

- Investment
- Money transfers, account fees, cash management and other fees
- Lending and guarantees
- Capital markets

Note G3 provides details on net fee income per business segment. A description of each activity by business segment is provided below:

Banking units

Fee income in the banking units relates to Personal Customers and Business Customers, General Banking in LC&I, and Northern Ireland, and it primarily relates to the provision of general banking services to customers, i.e.:

Fee income from investment activities, for example for executing customer security purchase orders, is recognised at the time of the transaction. When the service is provided over time, for example fee income for managed accounts, fee income is recognised over time.

Fee income from money transfers, account fees, cash management and other activities is generally recognised when the service is provided. For transactions such as money transfers and card transactions, fee income is recognised at the time of the transaction. Similarly, fixed income on customer transactions in foreign currencies is recognised at the time of the transaction. This includes the fixed margin on customer transactions in foreign currencies. Fee income charged for services provided over time, for example subscription fees, account packages and cash deposit services, is recognised over time as the service is provided to the customer.

Fee income from lending and guarantee activities, such as services provided in relation to mortgage loans recognised at fair value, and the provision of trade finance guarantees, is recognised when the service has been provided to the customer at a point in time. For fee income for establishing loans recognised at amortised cost, although the performance obligation is satisfied when the loan is granted, the fee income is recognised over time (the expected maturity of the loan), in accordance with IFRS 9 and classified as interest income.

LC&I

Net fee income in LC&I primarily relates to income derived from General Banking (see above description of Banking units) and from Investment Banking.

Markets share of margins on customer derivatives is presented as part of fee income. Except for margins on customer derivatives, fee income consists mainly of fees received for services provided at a point in time.

Fee income in Investment Banking primarily consists of:

Fee income from investment activities, for example executing share trades on behalf of customers and securities lending, is recognised when the service is provided at a point in time.

Fee income from lending and guarantee activities is primarily derived from coordinating and arranging syndicated loan transactions, as well as issuing bonds on behalf of customers. Such income is recognised at a point in time, once the agreed performance obligation has been fulfilled. However any establishment fee for syndicated loan transactions is recognised over time.

Fee income from capital markets activities is primarily derived from arranging transactions on behalf of customers. Such income is recognised when the individual performance obligation has been fulfilled.

G6. Fee income and expenses – continued

Asset Management (part of LC&I)
Fee income for asset management services is recognised over time when the service is provided to the customer provided that it is probable that a significant reversal of the consideration will not occur.

Performance fee income is variable, and the consideration is based on the accumulated return on the underlying asset, determined at a specific date, such as the end of the year. The accumulated return is highly susceptible to external factors, such as the development in the financial markets. Fee income is recognised once the fee to be received is known.

Fee income and expenses 2025

(DKK millions)	Fee income	Fee expenses	Net fee income
Investment	7,403	1,572	5,832
Money transfers, account fee, cash management and other fees	6,822	1,037	5,785
Lending and Guarantees	2,366	164	2,201
Capital markets	1,663	58	1,605
Total	**18,254**	**2,831**	**15,423**

Fee income and expenses 2024

(DKK millions)	Fee income*	Fee expenses*	Net fee income
Investment	6,928	1,390	5,538
Money transfers, account fee, cash management and other fees	6,367	894	5,472
Lending and Guarantees	2,324	148	2,176
Capital markets	1,778	52	1,726
Total	**17,396**	**2,484**	**14,912**

* Fee income and fee expenses in 2024 have been restated as described in note G2(c). There is no impact on Net fee income or Net profit for 2024.

Fees for financial instruments not recognised at fair value relate primarily to fees on loans, guarantees and issued bonds. In the table above, such fees are included as fee income or expense from lending and guarantee activities. Fee income on loans and guarantees amounted to DKK 1,957 million (2024: DKK 1,914 million), of which DKK 1,071 million relates to financial instruments not recognised at fair value (2024: DKK 1,077 million), whereas expenses amounted to DKK 115 million (2024: DKK 110 million).

G7. Net insurance result

Insurance contracts are contracts entered into by Danica that entail significant insurance risks or entitle policyholders to a bonus (discretionary participation feature).

Contracts that do not entail significant insurance risk are recognised as investment contracts with premiums recognised directly in the balance sheet. Note G17 provides more information on the accounting for investment contracts.

Accounting policy

Insurance revenue
The Group recognises insurance revenue as it provides insurance services. Insurance revenue reflects the amount of consideration the Group expects to be entitled to in exchange for those services provided. For insurance contracts under the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA), insurance revenue is based on the expected premium for the period.

The contractual service margin (CSM) is recognised in insurance revenue as insurance contracts services are provided.

Insurance service expenses
Insurance service expenses comprise incurred claims and other incurred insurance expenses.

Net finance income or expense from insurance contracts
Net investment return for insurance comprises the return on assets backing insurance activities, and Net finance income or expense from insurance, which comprises the change in carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts arising from the effect of time value of money and the effect of financial risk of groups of insurance contracts.

G7. Net insurance result – continued

(a) Insurance revenue

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Insurance revenue from contracts not under PAA		
Contractual service margin recognised for the services provided	1,601	1,542
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	17	28
Expected incurred claims and directly attributable expenses	1,904	2,297
Insurance revenue from contracts not under PAA	**3,522**	**3,867**
Insurance revenue from contracts under PAA	2,688	2,002
Total insurance revenue	**6,210**	**5,869**

(b) Insurance service expenses

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Incurred claims and other incurred insurance service expenses	2,801	2,394
Insurance service expenses from contracts not under PAA	**2,801**	**2,394**
Insurance service expenses from contracts under PAA	3,565	3,198
Total insurance service expenses	**6,366**	**5,592**

In the IFRS Income statement, Insurance service expenses also includes net expenses of DKK 19 million from reinsurance.

(c) Net investment return for insurance

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Net return on investments backing insurance liabilities		
Income from investment property	906	848
Interest income and dividends	18,698	24,977
Value adjustments	17,121	39,006
Income from holdings in associates and joint ventures	583	719
Interest expenses	-10,429	-15,630
Tax on pension returns	-3,707	-5,164
Other	-684	-755
Net return on investments backing insurance liabilities	**22,488**	**44,001**
Net finance income or expense from insurance contracts		
Finance income or expense from insurance contracts	-19,574	-39,281
Movement in investment contracts liabilities	-1,432	-3,687
Net finance income or expense from insurance contracts	**-21,006**	**-42,968**
Net investment return for insurance	**1,482**	**1,033**

G8. Other income

The Group uses quantitative and qualitative materiality considerations when aggregating line items in the income statement that are not considered individually material. Such line items are presented under Other income. Similarly, the materiality assessment includes presenting additional line items in the income statement. Other income includes rental income and lease payments under operating leases (when the Group is a lessor), fair value adjustments of investment property, income from holdings in associates, and amounts received on the sale of lease assets and income from real-estate brokerage.

Accounting policy

Income from lease assets and investment property
Income from lease assets and investment property includes income from assets let under operating leases. Lease payments are recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease term.

Income from holdings in associates
Associates are accounted for using the equity method. Further information is provided in note G37.

Other income

(DKK millions)	2025	2024*
Income from lease assets and investment property	90	271
Income from real-estate brokerage	108	93
Gain or loss on sale of disposal groups	6	244
Income from holdings in associates	-14	-257
Other income	387	389
Total	**577**	**741**

* Other income in 2024 is restated to include Gain or loss on sale of disposal groups, which was separately disclosed in the Income statement in Annual Report 2024.

G9. Operating expenses

Operating expenses include staff costs, administrative expenses (including Resolution fund) and depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges. Operating expenses also include net gain or loss on the sale of operating lease assets that have been held for rental purposes as part of its ordinary activities. Note G19 provides more information on intangible assets.

Accounting policy

Staff costs
This item includes salaries, performance-based pay, expenses for share-based payments, holiday allowances, anniversary bonuses, pension costs and other remuneration. Salaries and other remuneration that the Group expects to pay are expensed when the employees render the services. Performance-based remuneration is expensed as it is earned.

Share-based payment
Part of the performance-based remuneration for the year is paid in the form of conditional shares. Rights to conditional shares vest up to four years after the grant date, provided that the employee, with the exception of retirement, has not resigned from the Group. In addition to this requirement, the vesting of rights is conditional on certain targets being met. The fair value of share-based payments at the grant date is expensed over the vesting period with the intrinsic value expensed in the year in which the share-based payments are earned, and the time value (if any) accrued over the remaining service period. Expenses are set off against shareholders' equity. Fair value adjustments after the grant date are not recognised in the income statement.

Pension obligations
The Group's contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised in the income statement as they are earned by the employees. For defined benefit pension plans, the Group expenses the standard cost. Actuarial gains or losses as a result of the difference between expected trends in pension assets and benefits and actual trends are recognised under Other comprehensive income.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment charges
In addition to amortisation, depreciation and impairment charges for intangible, tangible and right-of-use assets, the net of gain or loss on the sale of operating lease assets is presented here.

G9. Operating expenses - continued

(a) Operating expenses

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Staff costs	16,371	15,644
Administrative expenses	7,855	8,291
Amortisation/depreciation and impairment charges of intangible, tangible and right-of-use assets	1,622	1,799
Total	**25,848**	**25,736**

An impairment loss of DKK 74 million was recognised in 2025 on software development costs (2024: DKK 61 million) and is included in the table above. Note G19 provides further information.

Staff costs

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Salaries	11,899	11,944
Share-based payments	211	203
Pension, defined contribution plans	1,512	1,454
Pension, defined benefit plans	69	42
Severance payments	629	213
Financial services employer tax and social security costs	2,051	1,787
Total	**16,371**	**15,644**

The table above does not include staff costs directly attributable to insurance contracts. These are included within Insurance service expenses. See note G7.

Total salary costs amounted to DKK 14.3 billion (2024: DKK 13.9 billion), with variable remuneration accounting for 9.3% of this amount (2024: 8.8%). Share-based payments 2025 include DKK 11.5 million relating to sign-on fee. Note G34 provides more information on share-based payments.

(b) Pension plans

Most of the Group's pension plans are defined contribution plans under which the Group pays contributions to insurance companies, including Danica. Such payments are expensed regularly. The Group has, to a minor extent, entered into defined benefit pension plans. Under defined benefit pension plans, the Group is under an obligation to pay defined future benefits from the time of retirement. Defined benefit pension plans are typically funded by ordinary contributions made by employers and employees to separate pension funds investing the contributions on behalf of the members to fund future pension obligations. Defined benefit pension plans in Northern Ireland and Ireland account for most of the Group's obligations under such plans, but the Group also has a small number of defined benefit pension plans in Denmark and Sweden. The plans in these countries do not accept new members and, for most of the plans, contributions payable by existing members have been discontinued.

At 31 December 2025, the net present value of pension obligations was DKK 10,423 million (2024: DKK 11,163 million), and the fair value of plan assets was DKK 11,134 million (2024: DKK 11,796 million). The present value of obligations under defined benefit pension plans less the fair value of pension assets is recognised for each plan under Other assets and Other liabilities. Pension plan net assets amounted to DKK 960 million (2024: DKK 907 million) and pension plan net liabilities amounted to DKK 250 million (2024: DKK 275 million).

The Group recognises the service cost and interest on the net defined benefit pension asset/liability in the income statement, whereas actuarial gains or losses are recognised under Other comprehensive income.

The calculation of the net obligation is based on valuations made by external actuaries. These valuations rely on assumptions about a number of variables, including discount and mortality rates and salary increases. The measurement of the net obligation is particularly sensitive to changes in the discount rate. The discount rate is determined by reference to yields on high-quality corporate bonds with terms matching the terms of the pension obligations. If the discount rate was lowered half a percentage point, the gross pension obligation would increase DKK 0.7 billion (2024: DKK 0.7 billion). The amount would be recognised under Other comprehensive income.

G10. Audit fees

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Audit firm appointed by the general meeting		
Fees for statutory audit of the consolidated and parent company financial statements	45	42
Fees for other assurance engagements	12	15
Fees for tax advisory services	-	-
Fees for other services	7	12
Total	**64**	**69**

Fees for non-audit services provided by Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab (Denmark) and Deloitte Globally amounted to DKK 14 million (2024: DKK 13 million) and covered various assurance reports and other advisory engagements.

G11. Loan impairment charges

Loan impairment charges include impairment charges for expected credit losses against 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.

The item also includes expected losses and realised gains and losses on assets (such as tangible assets and group undertakings) taken over by the Group under non-performing loan agreements. Further, the item includes external costs directly attributable to the collection of amounts due under non-performing loans, such as legal costs.

Accounting policy

The accounting policy for when a loan impairment charge is recognised and how the charge is determined is described under the relevant balance sheet line items. Notes G15, G16 and G23 provide more information.

Loan impairment charges

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
ECL impairment on Due from credit institutions and central banks	13	-
ECL impairment on Loans at amortised cost	580	-589
ECL impairment on Loan commitments and guarantees etc.	-41	-287
ECL impairment, total	**552**	**-877**
Fair value credit risk adjustment on Loans at fair value	-258	333
Total	**294**	**-543**

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
ECL on new assets	3,129	3,207
ECL on assets derecognised	-2,493	-2,900
Impact of net remeasurement of ECL (incl. changes in models)	-52	49
Write-offs charged directly to income statement	234	216
Received on claims previously written off	-209	-730
Interest income, effective interest method	-316	-386
Total	**294**	**-543**

Note G15 provides further information on changes in the allowance account.

G12. Trading portfolio assets and liabilities

Trading portfolio assets comprise the equities and bonds held by the Group's trading units at Large Corporates & Institutions and all derivatives with positive fair value. Trading portfolio liabilities consist of derivatives with negative fair value and obligations to deliver securities (obligations to repurchase securities).

Accounting policy

The trading portfolio is recognised at fair value through profit or loss. Realised and unrealised capital gains and losses and dividends are recognised in the income statement under Net trading income or loss. Fair value is the amount for which a financial asset can be sold or a financial liability be transferred to a knowledgeable, willing third party. Note G32 provides information about fair value measurement and fair value adjustments. The Group uses the option in IFRS 9 to continue using the fair value hedge accounting model in IAS 39. The derivatives used as hedging instruments are presented in the balance sheet together with other derivatives.

(a) Trading portfolio assets and liabilities

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Trading portfolio assets		
Derivatives with positive fair value	193,944	261,046
Listed bonds	187,469	178,017
Listed shares	63,294	92,637
Unlisted shares	273	131
Total	**444,980**	**531,831**
Trading portfolio liabilities		
Derivatives with negative fair value	190,818	254,500
Obligations to repurchase securities	96,019	103,007
Total	**286,837**	**357,507**

G12. Trading portfolio assets and liabilities – continued

(b) Explanation of derivatives

The Group's activities in the financial markets include trading in derivatives. Derivatives are financial instruments whose value depends on the value of an underlying instrument or index etc. Derivatives can be used to manage market risk exposure, for example. The Group trades a considerable volume of the most commonly used interest rate, currency and equity derivatives, including:

- Swaps
- Forwards and futures
- Options

The Group trades a limited number of swaps whose value depends on developments in specific credit or commodity risks, or inflation indices.

The Group trades derivatives as part of servicing customers' needs as individual transactions or as integral parts of other services, such as the issuance of bonds with yields that depend on developments in equity or currency indices. The Group also uses derivatives to manage the Group's own exposure to foreign exchange, interest rate, equity market and credit risks. Note G39 provide additional information about the Group's risk management policy. Large Corporates & Institutions is responsible for the day-to-day management and hedging of the Group's market risks.

Derivatives are recognised and measured at fair value. Some of the Group's loans, deposits, issued bonds, etc. in the Group's banking units and Group Treasury carry fixed rates. Generally, such fixed-rate items are recognised at amortised cost. Further, the Group classifies certain bonds as 'hold to collect and sell' financial assets. Unrealised value adjustments of such bonds are recognised under Other comprehensive income. The Group uses fair value hedge accounting if the interest rate risk on fixed-rate financial assets and liabilities or bonds measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is hedged by derivatives.

Derivatives

	2025			2024		
(DKK millions)	Nominal amount	Positive fair value	Negative fair value	Nominal amount	Positive fair value	Negative fair value
Currency contracts						
Forwards and swaps	7,193,025	46,643	49,102	7,548,867	107,823	101,845
Options	241,484	1,123	1,461	293,370	1,618	1,846
Interest rate contracts						
Forwards/swaps/FRAs	28,451,113	113,489	110,591	24,523,269	115,357	117,037
Options	2,978,191	26,284	21,311	2,727,354	26,210	21,456
Equity contracts						
Forwards	212,046	440	500	256,796	2,746	5,364
Options	364,032	5,609	7,472	346,880	6,945	6,607
Other contracts						
Commodity contracts	10	-	-	-	-	-
Credit derivatives bought	27	-	6	143	-	90
Credit derivatives sold	122	27	-	457	33	-113
Total derivatives held for trading purposes	**39,440,050**	**193,614**	**190,444**	**35,697,136**	**260,732**	**254,134**
Hedging derivatives						
Currency contracts	1,301	-	170	2,322	1	107
Interest rate contracts	559,126	330	203	508,980	314	259
Total derivatives	**40,000,477**	**193,944**	**190,817**	**36,208,438**	**261,046**	**254,500**

Positive and negative fair values of derivatives are offset if certain criteria are fulfilled. Note G31 provides more information.

G12. Trading portfolio assets and liabilities – continued

(c) Explanation of hedge accounting

An overview over the risks the Group is exposed to and how they are defined is provided in note G39. For some of those risks hedge accounting is applied. The Group uses fair value hedge accounting for hedges of interest rate risk. Further, the Group hedges part of the foreign currency risk on net investment in foreign entities.

Hedge of interest rate risk
The Group manages the fixed interest rate risk on financial assets and finance liabilities measured at amortised cost as a combination of economic hedges (matching of interest rate risk from assets and liabilities at amortised cost across the Group's banking units) and hedges using interest rate swaps. Group Treasury is responsible for the risk management of the interest rate risk (the so-called interest rate risk in the banking book). In the risk management process, economic hedges are established and/or identified. This includes the acquisition of 'hold to collect' fixed interest rate bonds in Group Treasury and the identification of fixed-rate loans extended by the Group's banking units to hedge the fixed interest rate risk on liabilities (including core demand deposits). Interest rate risk on fixed-rate liabilities (such as long dated funding via bond issuance) is generally hedged by interest rate swaps and the interest rate risk on certain fixed-rate assets can be hedged using derivatives as well. For further information see the sections Market risk in relation to non-trading portfolios at Group Treasury and Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) in G39.

When the Group uses swaps to hedge the fixed interest rate risk on financial instruments, the Group applies fair value hedge accounting using the option in IFRS 9 to continue to apply the fair value hedge accounting provisions in IAS 39. Fair value hedge accounting can be applied if changes in the fair value of the hedging swaps are expected to be effective in offsetting changes in the fair value of the hedged fixed interest rate risk. This requires (1) a formal designation and documentation of the hedging relationship, including a risk management objective and strategy for the hedge, (2) that the hedge is expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value of the hedged interest rate risk, (3) the effectiveness of the hedge can be reliably measured and (4) the hedge on an ongoing basis has proven to be effective in actually offsetting of changes in fair value. With effective hedging, the hedged interest rate risk on hedged assets and liabilities is measured at fair value and recognised as a value adjustment of the hedged items. Value adjustments on the hedged item and the hedging swaps are presented in the income statement under Net trading income or loss. Any ineffective portion of a hedge that lies within the range for effective hedging is therefore also included under Net trading income or loss.

The interest rate is considered fixed if the interest rate resets to a reference rate with a term longer than three months. Once a financial instrument has been designated as a hedged item it will remain as hedged item for the life of the instrument. For hedged assets and liabilities to which a fixed rate of interest applies for a specified period of time starting at the commencement date of the agreement, future interest payments are split into basis interest and a customer margin and into periods of time. By entering into swaps or forwards with matching payment profiles in the same currencies and for the same periods, the Group hedges the risk at portfolio level from the commencement date of the hedged items. The fair values of the hedged interest rate risk and the hedging derivatives to ensure that changes in the fair value of the hedged interest rate risk lie within a band of 80-125% of the changes in the fair value of the hedging derivatives. Portfolios of hedging derivatives are adjusted if necessary.

The primary reasons for changes in the fair value of fixed interest rate financial assets are changes in the interest rate risk and the credit risk.

Hedge ineffectiveness relates to the fact that fair value changes on the hedged items are measured based on the interest rate curve relevant for each hedged item while the fair value of the fixed legs of the hedging derivatives are measured based on a swap curve. Further, the adjustment of the portfolios of hedging derivatives to changes in hedged positions is not done instantly, and some hedge ineffectiveness can therefore exist.

The tables below show the hedging derivatives and the hedged fixed interest rate financial instruments.

Hedging derivatives – fair value hedges

Hedging derivatives	Nominal amount	Carrying amount		Changes in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness
(DKK millions)		Assets	Liabilities	
Interest rate swaps, 2025				
Total	560,427	330	374	1,609
Interest rate swaps, 2024				
Total	511,302	315	366	5,945

Profile of the timing of the nominal amount of the hedging derivatives

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
< 12 months	211,574	177,667
1-5 years	339,539	321,519
> 5 years	9,314	12,117
Total	560,427	511,302

EU carve-out to IAS 39
The Group has a portfolio of mortgage loans and a portfolio of non-maturing core deposits where the interest rate risk is most efficiently hedged by using derivatives. To avoid an accounting mismatch between these mortgage loans and deposits at amortised cost and hedging derivatives at fair value, the Group has adopted the EU's carve-out to IAS 39. The fair value adjustments on loans and deposits as at 31 December 2025 are DKK 38 million (2024: DKK -29 million) and DKK -169 million (2024: DKK 106 million) respectively.

G12. Trading portfolio assets and liabilities – continued

Hedged fixed interest rate risk

Hedged fixed interest rate risk	Carrying amount of hedged items		Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments on the hedged item included in the carrying amount of the hedged item		Change in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness
(DKK millions)	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	
2025					
Loans	30,691		-441		151
Bonds 'held to collect and sell'	4,141		48		-12
Amounts due to credit institutions		4,365		-5	16
Deposits		30,833		168	-247
Issued bonds		233,813		-277	6
Non-preferred senior debt		83,188		-588	-1,130
Subordinated debt		18,295		-20	-363
Total	**34,832**	**370,493**	**-393**	**-722**	**-1,578**
2024					
Loans	18,903		-623		-77
Bonds 'held to collect and sell'	1,432		59		-9
Amounts due to credit institutions		13,274		12	-9
Deposits		25,772		-81	186
Issued bonds		215,665		-312	-4,705
Non-preferred senior debt		77,884		-1,719	-818
Subordinated debt		27,197		-382	-614
Total	**20,335**	**359,792**	**-564**	**-2,482**	**-6,046**

Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in the income statement, 2025	31
Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in the income statement, 2024	-101

G12. Trading portfolio assets and liabilities – continued

Hedge of foreign exchange risk on net investments in foreign entities

The Group hedges its foreign exchange risk on net investments in foreign currency units. Foreign exchange risk is defined as risk of losses from translating the net investments in foreign entities that are denominated in a foreign currency other than DKK. The net investment in foreign currency units includes the net assets and goodwill of the units. The Group has granted loans in the currency of the foreign unit to its branches in Sweden, Norway and Finland for a total of DKK 34,751 million (2024: 32,893 million). The loans represent the capital allocated to these units. The settlement of the loans is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future and they are a part of the net investment in those units. Further, Danske Bank A/S has granted the subsidiary Northern Bank an additional tier 1 capital instrument that together with shareholders' equity in Northern Bank is considered part of the net investment in Northern Bank. The exchange differences from translating net profit in the foreign units at the date of underlying transactions and assets and liabilities at the closing rate and from translating the opening net assets at a closing rate that differs from the previous closing rate are recognised in Other comprehensive income (translation differences).

The Group hedges the foreign exchange risk of net investments in branches and subsidiaries outside Denmark by designating funding arrangements in the matching currencies as a hedge of the foreign exchange risk on the net investments. The foreign exchange differences on the funding arrangements are recognised in Other comprehensive income to offset the exchange differences on the net investments. The funding arrangements consist primarily of issued bonds. Realised net profit is hedged in the beginning of the next month. The Group does not hedge the expected financial results of units outside Denmark or other future transactions. In terms of assessing hedge effectiveness, this is applied by comparing the nominal value of the funding arrangement to the nominal value of the net investments. Hedge ineffectiveness can arise to the extent the funding arrangements exceed the net investments. However, when the net investments are decreased, e.g. when the net investments are reduced by paying out dividend, the same amount of funding arrangements are de-designated as hedges and the funding arrangements designated as hedges will therefore, in general, not exceed the net investments.

Part of the funding of the loans granted to the branches in Sweden, Norway and Finland is in DKK in order to create a so-called structural FX hedge position in accordance with banking regulation, 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 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 investment 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 Accounting Standards since it decreases the hedge of the currency risk on the net investments in those units. At the end of 2025, the structural FX hedge position totalled DKK 40,018 million (2024: DKK 36,952 million) and a gain of DKK 1,071 million has been recognised in Other comprehensive income mainly due to a strengthening of the SEK against DKK. For comparison, in 2024 a loss of DKK 946 million was recognised in Other comprehensive income due to a weakening of the SEK and NOK against the DKK.

The cumulative exchange differences on the hedging instrument and the translation differences related to the net investment are reclassified from Other comprehensive income to the income statement on the disposal of the foreign entities.

Hedging of net investments in foreign entities

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Net investment in foreign units	41,951	39,999
Funding arrangements designated as a hedge of net investments in foreign units	1,933	3,047
Portion of net investment in foreign units not hedged, structural FX position	**40,018**	**36,952**
Hedge ineffectiveness		
Exchange differences on the hedging instruments	-957	635
Exchange differences on the net investment used for recognising hedge ineffectiveness	957	-635
Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in the income statement (net trading income)	-	-
Hedging gains or losses recognised in OCI	-957	635

In the table, funding arrangements designated as a hedge of net investments in foreign units are primarily included in Issued bonds at amortised cost.

G13. Investment securities

Investment securities consist of bonds and shares held by non-trading units in the Group. It consists primarily of the liquidity portfolio managed by Group Treasury. The liquidity portfolio includes different portfolios with different business models. Some portfolios are managed on a fair value basis and mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss under IFRS 9, whereas other portfolios are either 'hold to collect and sell' and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or 'hold to collect'.

Accounting policy

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)
Financial assets measured at fair value include securities that are managed on a fair value basis with no short-term profit taking. Realised and unrealised capital gains and losses and dividends are carried in the income statement under Net trading income or loss. Further, all shares (including unlisted shares) and bonds held in Group Treasury that do not have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (i.e. that does not pass the SPPI test in IFRS 9) are mandatorily measured at FVPL and, consequently, included in this category.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
This category comprises bonds only, and primarily bonds listed in a liquid market, as the Group does not use the option to designate equity instruments at FVOCI. The bonds are held within a business model for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows and selling (hold to collect and sell). The bonds have cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (i.e. that pass the SPPI test in IFRS 9). FVOCI results in the assets being recognised at fair value in the balance sheet and at amortised cost in the income statement, including the recognition of expected credit losses as described in note G15. Gains and losses, except for expected credit losses and foreign exchanges gains and losses, are therefore recognised in Other comprehensive income until the bond is derecognised. When a fixed interest rate risk is hedged in a hedge that qualifies for fair value hedge accounting, the fair value changes of the hedged interest risk are presented in the income statement under Net trading income or loss. When bonds are sold unrealised value adjustments recognised under Other comprehensive income are reclassified to the income statement and presented under Net trading income or loss. The Group recognises interest income according to the effective interest method, including amortisation of the difference between cost and the redemption value over the term to maturity of the bonds.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost (AMC)
This category consists of bonds held within a business model for the purpose of collecting the contractual cash flows (hold to collect) and with cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (i.e. that pass the SPPI test in IFRS 9). The bonds are measured at amortised cost. Interest income is recognised according to the effective interest method, including amortisation of the difference between cost and the redemption value over the term to maturity of the bonds. A change in the contractual cash flows that is required by the Interest Rate Benchmark Reform is accounted for by updating the effective interest rate, without recognising a gain or loss. This can only be applied if the change is necessary as a direct consequence of the reform, and the new basis for determining the contractual cash flows is economically equivalent to the previous basis. The bonds are subject to the expected credit model in IFRS 9 as described in note G15. The interest rate risk on fixed-rate bonds is not hedged.

(a) Investment securities

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Listed bonds	30,166	28,112
Unlisted shares	354	519
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**30,520**	**28,631**
Bonds hold to collect and sell (FVOCI)		
Listed bonds	119,736	104,773
Total bonds hold to collect and sell (FVOCI)	**119,736**	**104,773**
Total at fair value	**150,256**	**133,404**
Bonds hold to collect (AMC)		
Listed bonds	146,482	135,714
Total investment securities	**296,738**	**269,118**

b) Further explanation
Investment securities consist of the liquidity portfolio held by Group Treasury. The liquidity portfolio is part of the balance sheet management to optimise the balance sheet composition, to hedge the interest rate risk in the banking book and to manage the Group's liquidity need. The management of the interest rate risk in the banking book is carried out through a combination of hedges with derivatives and partly through matching the duration on the fixed interest rate deposits (the interest risk on core deposits) with bond holdings with a matching duration. The latter is carried out through the acquisition of portfolios of bonds.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)
This portfolio includes the part of the liquidity bond portfolio that is actively traded although less frequently than what is required to be classified as a held-for-trading portfolio. These bonds are held in a business model being neither 'hold to collect' nor 'hold to collect and sell' and are therefore mandatorily recognised at fair value through profit or loss under IFRS 9.

The portfolio comprises primarily Danish mortgage bonds. Further, the portfolio includes listed and unlisted shares.

G13. Investment securities – continued

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
This portfolio includes the part of the liquidity bond portfolio where both the collection of the contractual cash flows and sales are an integral part of achieving the objectives with the acquired bond portfolio. Further, the bonds included in the portfolio have contractual cash flows that pass the SPPI test. The performance of the portfolio is measured on a combination of the collection of the contractual cash flows and sales proceeds. Sales typically occur when market opportunities arise, or when there is a need to adjust the portfolio to hedge part of the interest rate risk on the Group's core deposits. There is no objective of short-term profit taking and the performance reporting related to this portfolio reflects a combination of the collection of the contractual cash flows and realising fair value changes. The business model is therefore 'hold to collect and sell'. The portfolio comprises primarily highly-rated covered, sovereign, supranational and agency bonds.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost (AMC)
This portfolio includes the part of the liquidity bond portfolio that is held in a business model being 'hold to collect', i.e. with the purpose of generating a return until maturity. Further, the bonds included in the portfolio have contractual cash flows that pass the SPPI test.

The performance is measured based on the collection of the contractual cash flows. The fair value of the portfolio is monitored for liquidity purposes as the bonds can be used in repo transactions. Sales from the portfolio are infrequent. When sales are made, they reflect:

- sales close to maturity (the proceeds from the sale approximate the collection of contractual cash flows)
- sales are made to manage risk concentration (e.g. the sale of bonds is made due to a concentration of currency risk)
- sales made due to increase in credit risk above a certain level (i.e. outside the investment policy)

The bonds are primarily Danish mortgage bonds, government bonds and government-guaranteed bonds. 94% of the portfolio is rated AA or higher (2024: 93%), while the remaining portfolio has investment grade ratings.

SPPI test applied for bonds at FVOCI or AMC
The SPPI test is applied for each bond to assess whether the contractual cash flows represent repayment of principal amount and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Bonds that are included in the portfolios at FVOCI or AMC are generally plain vanilla bonds that:

- have a fixed maturity, i.e. no perpetual bonds
- do not have terms that introduce exposure to risk or volatility, e.g. by a yield that refers to changes in equity or commodity prices
- are not subordinated or convertible bonds
- can be prepaid (e.g. at par plus accrued interest), with the fair value of the prepayment option being insignificant at initial recognition. In general, this will be the case if the premium/discount to the contractual par amount is insignificant at initial recognition

Bonds that are not compliant with the SPPI test are included in the portfolio of bonds at FVPL.

G14. Due from credit institutions and central banks

The item due from credit institutions and central banks includes both balances that are measured at amortised cost and balances that are measured at fair value through profit or loss, depending on the business model for the management of the amounts due from credit institutions.

Accounting policy

For balances due from credit institutions in the Group's banking units (Personal Customers and Business Customers, General Banking in Large Corporates & Institutions and Northern Ireland), the business model is 'hold to collect'. As the contractual cash flows
represent basic lending feature, these balances are measured at amortised cost. For further information see note G15.

For balances due from credit institutions and central banks in the Group's trading units (Markets in Large Corporates & Institutions) the business model is neither 'hold to collect' nor 'hold to collect and sell' and these balances are mandatorily recognised at fair value through profit or loss. For further information see note G16.

Cash in hand and demand deposits with central banks

This item includes cash in hand of DKK 7,038 million (2024: DKK 6,909 million) and demand deposits of DKK 130,143 million (2024: DKK 100,590 million) measured at amortised cost.

Due from credit institutions and central banks

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Due from credit institutions and central banks measured at fair value through profit or loss:		
Reverse transactions	28,275	62,039
Other amounts due	2,390	1,000
Total at fair value through profit or loss	**30,664**	**63,040**
Due from credit institutions and central banks measured at amortised cost:		
Reverse transactions	43	6
Other amounts due	85,909	80,536
Allowance account	25	12
Total at amortised cost	**85,927**	**80,529**
Total	**116,592**	**143,569**

Due from credit institutions and central banks includes amounts due within three months and totalled DKK 113,145 million at the end of 2025 (2024: DKK 134,601 million). This amount is included under Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement.

G15. Loans at amortised cost

In general, the loans in the Group's banking units (Personal Customers, Business Customers, General Banking in LC&I and Northern Ireland) are held with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows. Therefore, most of the Group's loans in the banking units are classified as 'hold to collect' under IFRS 9. Further, the loans have basic lending features with the contractual cash flows solely representing repayment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (the SPPI test). Therefore, the loans in the Group's banking units are recognised at amortised cost. The only exception is loans granted by Realkredit Danmark (see note G16) which are recognised at fair value, as the contractual cash flows do not represent basic lending features only, i.e. they do not pass the SPPI test in IFRS 9.

Accounting policy

At initial recognition, loans are measured at fair value plus transaction costs less origination fees and other charges that are an integral part of the effective interest rate on loans. This usually corresponds to the amount disbursed to the customer. Subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, less impairment charges for expected credit losses. The difference between the value at initial recognition and the redemption value is amortised over the term to maturity as part of the effective interest. If fixed-rate loans are hedged effectively by derivatives, the fair value of the hedged interest rate risk is added to the carrying amount of the hedged assets.

Impairment for expected credit losses

The impairment charge for expected credit losses depends on whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition and follows a three stage model:

- **Stage 1:** 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 2:** If the credit risk has increased significantly, the loan is transferred to stage 2 and an impairment charge equal to the lifetime expected credit losses is recognised.
- **Stage 3:** If the loan is in default, it is transferred to stage 3, for which the impairment charge continues to equal the lifetime expected credit losses but with interest income being recognised on the net carrying amount.

The expected credit loss is calculated for all individual facilities as a function of the probability of default (PD), the exposure at default (EAD) and the loss given default (LGD) and incorporates forward looking elements. For facilities in stages 2 and 3, the lifetime expected credit losses cover the expected remaining lifetime of a facility.

Expected credit loss impairment charges are booked in an allowance account and allocated to individual exposures.

(a) Loans at amortised cost

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Reverse transactions	4,288	2,408
Other loans	1,031,860	933,297
Allowance account	13,867	13,804
Total at amortised cost	**1,022,281**	**921,900**

Loans included payments due under finance leases of DKK 38,164 million at the end of 2025 (2024: DKK 36,643 million).

(b) Further explanation

Classification and measurement – business model assessment

The business model assessment in Danske Bank Group is applied separately for each business unit represented by the Group's reportable segments. The assessment is based on observable factors for the different portfolios, such as (1) how the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the Executive Board and the Board of Directors, (2) the risks that affect the performance of the business model and the way such risks are managed and (3) past and expected frequency, value and timing of sales for the portfolio.

In the Group's banking units (Personal Customers, Business Customers, General Banking in LC&I and Northern Ireland), the management and reporting of performance are based on collecting the contractual cash flows, and loans are only very infrequently sold. Therefore, the business model has been assessed as being 'hold to collect'.

Once a year, the Group assesses if past sales are consistent with the business model for loans in the Group's banking unit being 'hold to collect'. In general, if sales are below 5% of the size of a portfolio the sales are considered to be insignificant. Larger sales are considered individually in relation to consistency with the business model. The following sales are consistent with the business model being 'hold to collect':

- Loans are sold after having previously been transferred to one of the Group's debt collection units
- Loans are sold to manage credit concentration risk (specific countries or industries)
- Loans to customers that have refocused their activities out of the Nordic region, i.e. the customers are no longer Nordic customers
- The sale of loans that are no longer profitable, e.g. due to changes in the regulatory environment or the like.

G15. Loans at amortised cost – continued

Classification and measurement – The SPPI test (solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding)
For each loan in the Group's banking units, it is assessed if the contractual cash flows are consistent with the SPPI test. The principal amount reflects the fair value at initial recognition less any subsequent changes, e.g. due to repayment. The interest represents consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a margin consistent with basic lending features only. If the cash flows introduce more than de minimis exposure to risk or volatility that is not consistent with basic lending features, the loan is mandatorily recognised at fair value through profit or loss. Features that are not genuine do not affect the classification. A feature is not genuine if it affects the contractual cash flows only on the occurrence of an event that is extremely rare, highly abnormal and very unlikely to occur.

In general, the SPPI test of the Group's portfolios of loans covers, for instance, the following elements:

- Compensation for the time value of money. For some of the Group's variable-rate loans, the market standard for these loans is that the reset frequency and the tenor of the reference rate do not match. It has been assessed that the mismatch does not significantly modify the compensation for the time value of money. No loans have interest rates that are leveraged or linked to, for instance, the development in share prices etc.

- Prepayment options are consistent with the SPPI test, if the prepayment amount represents the principal amount outstanding and accrued interest, and may include a reasonable compensation for early repayment. This is generally the case with the Group's loans, except loans granted by Realkredit Danmark (see further below).

- Extension options are consistent with the SPPI test if the cash flows during the extension period represent cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Only very few loans include a contractual right for the customer to extend the loan, and for such loans, the interest rate will be updated to the current market rate for such loans.

- Compensation for credit risk and other basic lending risks. The interest rate includes a credit margin to compensate the Group for the credit risk, and it may be fixed initially. The Group does not incorporate profit sharing agreements, for example by contractual terms that increase the credit margin if the customer's earnings increase.

- Non-recourse features. In general, the Group does not grant loans that legally are non-recourse. However, in some cases a financial asset represents an investment in particular assets or cash flows, in which case the contractual cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. This could be the case when the Group's claim is limited to specified assets of a debtor or the cash flows from specified assets, e.g. related to loans granted to a company/a special purpose entity with limited assets and with no guarantee from the owner/parent company. The Group only grants such loans if the cash flows from the underlying asset(s) are large compared to the contractual cash flows from the loans. Therefore, non-recourse-like features are limited and excluded from the assessment.

- Non-payment is not considered a breach of contract. The Group does not grant loans where non-payment would not constitute a breach of contract.

- The Group grants loans with sustainability-linked features. These are loans granted to support customers in achieving sustainability targets. The loans include incentives in the form of a change to the margin applicable to the loan if certain predetermined sustainability targets specific to the customer are met. These loans have been assessed and the contractual cash flows are considered to fulfil the SPPI test criteria and are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. As a result, the loans are held at amortised cost.

Loans granted under Danish mortgage finance law are funded by issuing listed mortgage bonds with matching terms. Such loans are granted by the Realkredit Danmark subsidiary only. Borrowers may repay such loans by delivering the underlying bonds. This represents an option to prepay at fair value that can be both above and below the principal amount plus accrued interest and include other elements than the effect of changes in the relevant benchmark interest rate. The loans do not pass the SPPI test and are mandatorily recognised at fair value through profit or loss, see further in note G16.

Financial instruments in scope of the expected credit loss impairment model in IFRS 9
Impairment charges for expected credit losses apply to all financial assets recognised at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, lease receivables and certain loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. Therefore, the Group's expected credit loss model also applies to bond portfolios included in the line item Investment securities, except for the bonds that are recognised at fair value through profit or loss.

Further, the adjustment for fair value of credit risk on loans granted by Realkredit Danmark is based on the expected credit loss impairment model in IFRS 9. Further information can be found in the accounting policy for note G16.

Significant increase in credit risk (transfer from stage 1 to stage 2)
The classification of facilities between stages 1 and 2 for the purpose of calculating expected credit losses depends on whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. The assessment of whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition is performed by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the facility and incorporating forward-looking information. A facility is transferred from stage 1 to stage 2 based on observed increases in the probability of default:

- For facilities originated below 1% in PD: An increase in the facility's 12-month PD of at least 0.5 percentage points and a doubling of the facility's lifetime PD since origination.

- For facilities originated above 1% in PD: An increase in the facility's 12-month PD of 2 percentage points or a doubling of the facility's lifetime PD since origination.

In addition, facilities that are more than 30 days past due are moved to stage 2. 30 days past due is considered a backstop. Finally, customers subject to forbearance measures are placed in stage 2, if the Group, in the most likely outcome, expects no loss, or if the customers are subject to the two-year probation period for performing forborne exposures.

G15. Loans at amortised cost – continued

Stage 3 (credit-impaired facilities)
A facility is transferred from stage 2 to stage 3 when it becomes credit-impaired. A facility becomes credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows have occurred. This includes observable data about (a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower; (b) a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event; (c) the borrower, for financial or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having been granted a concession that would not otherwise have been considered; (d) it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter into bankruptcy or other financial restructuring; and (e) the purchase or origination of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit loss. It may not be possible to identify a single individual event – instead, the combined effect of several events may cause financial asset to become credit-impaired. Credit-impaired facilities are placed in rating category 11. For rating category 11 (default), all facilities are classified as stage 3 exposures.

Definition of default
The definition of default is used in the measurement of expected credit losses and the assessment to determine movements between stages. The definition of default is also used for internal credit risk management and capital adequacy purposes.

To support a more harmonised approach regarding the application of the definition of default, the European Banking Authority (EBA) issued the Guidelines on the application of the definition of default, EBA/GL/2016/07, and the Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) on the materiality threshold for credit obligations past due, EBA/RTS/2016/06.

The Group's definition of default for accounting aligns with the regulatory purposes. All exposures that are considered default are also considered Stage 3 exposures. This is applicable for exposures that are default due to either the 90 days past due default trigger or the unlikeliness to pay default triggers. 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.

Purchased or originated credit-impaired facilities (POCI)
A facility that is credit-impaired at initial recognition is classified as a POCI financial asset. This is the case if the financial asset is purchased or originated at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses. For such assets, life-time expected credit losses are recognised for the remaining lifetime of the asset. In general, the Group does not purchase credit-impaired financial assets and the category therefore relates to originated credit-impaired facilities, typically originated in relation to forbearance measures.

Calculation of expected credit losses
The expected credit loss is calculated for all individual facilities as a function of the probability of default (PD), the exposure at default (EAD) and the loss given default (LGD). In general, the Group's IFRS 9 impairment models and parameters draw on the bank's internal models in order to ensure alignment of models across the Group. New models and calculations have been developed especially for IFRS 9 purposes, including models for lifetime PD, prepayment and forward-looking LGD. All expected credit loss impairment charges are allocated to individual exposures. For significant loans in stage 3, the Group determines the expected credit losses individually.

Expected remaining lifetime
For most facilities, the expected lifetime is limited to the remaining contractual maturity and is adjusted for expected prepayment. For exposures with weak credit quality, the likelihood of prepayment is not included. For exposures that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment and where a contractual ability to demand prepayment and cancellation of the undrawn commitment does not limit the Group's exposure to credit losses to the contractual notice period, the expected lifetime is the period during which the Group expects to be exposed to credit losses. This period is estimated on the basis of the normal credit risk management actions. Products identified as in scope of an expected lifetime longer than the remaining contractual maturity include credit cards, overdraft balances and certain revolving credit facilities.

Incorporation of forward-looking information
The forward-looking elements of the calculation reflect the current expectations of the Group's senior management. The Group's independent macroeconomic research unit in Markets creates macroeconomic scenarios, including an assessment of the probability of 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 Afterwards there is a process to ensure a review and sign-off of the scenarios. Management's approval of the scenarios can include adjustments to the scenarios or to which scenarios are used, the assigned probability weighting and post-model adjustments to cover the outlook for particular high-risk portfolios which are not provided by the Group's macroeconomists. The approved scenarios are used to calculate the impairment levels. Technically, the forward-looking information is used directly in the PDs through an estimate of general changes to the PDs and the LGDs in the expected credit loss calculation. However, for significant exposures in stage 3, an individual assessment of the scenarios, changes to expected credit losses and the related probabilities are performed by senior credit officers.

The forward-looking information is based on a three-year forecast period converging to steady state in year seven. The base case is based on the macroeconomic outlook as disclosed in the Group's Nordic Outlook reports. Further information on the macroeconomic scenarios used can be found in note G39.

G15. Loans at amortised cost – continued

Write-off policy
Loans considered uncollectible are written off. Write-offs are debited to the allowance account. Loans are written off once the usual collection procedure has been completed and the loss on the individual loan can be calculated. If the full loss is not expected to be realised until after a number of years, for example in the event of administration of complex estates, a partial write-off is recognised, reflecting the Group's claim less collateral, estimated dividend and other cash flows.

Modification
When a loan is modified the Group assesses whether the modification results in derecognition. This depends on whether the changes to the contractual cash flows or other contractual terms are significant or not.

If the changes are significant, the modification is accounted for as derecognition of the original loan and recognition of a new loan. If the changes are not significant, the modification is accounted for as a modification of the original loan. The assessment is based on the following considerations:

- The Group differentiates between changes in the cash flows or other terms within the original contract and modifications of the contract, i.e. a new contract.
- In general, a significant modification is defined as a full credit process, a pricing decision and the signing of a new contract.
- An assessment of whether the modification is caused as a forbearance measure or made on commercial terms.

If the financial asset is not derecognised, the original effective interest rate remains unchanged, and the net present value of the changed contractual cash flows represents the gross carrying amount of the financial asset after the modification. The difference between the net present value of the original contractual cash flows and the modified contractual cash flows is recognised in the income statement as a modification gain or loss.

If the original financial asset is derecognised, a derecognition gain or loss is recognised in the income statement. The derecognition gain or loss represents the difference between the carrying amount of the original financial asset (updated to reflect current expected credit losses) and the initial carrying amount of the new financial asset plus/minus any cash payments between the parties in relation to the modification.

Modifications in the form of forbearance measures include interest reduction schedules, interest only schedules, temporary payment holidays, term extensions, cancellation of outstanding fees, waiver of covenant enforcement and debt forgiveness. For modifications that are not significant, the modification loss is recognised in the Income statement within Loan impairment charges.

In terms of stage allocation, a modification that leads to derecognition of the initial loan and recognition of a new loan, the loan will (unless the new loan is credit-impaired at initial recognition) be recognised in stage 1 at initial recognition, i.e. the initial credit risk is reset. If the replacing loan is considered an amendment to the original loan, the initial credit risk is not reset. Loans modified as part of the Group's forbearance policy, where the modification does not result in derecognition, the loss allowance on the forborne loans will generally only be measured based on 12-months expected credit losses when there is evidence of the borrower's improved repayment behaviour. When a loan in stage 3 is modified, and the modification results in derecognition, the Group assesses if the new loan is originated credit impaired. The assessment includes factors such as whether the customer's repayment behaviour has improved significantly prior to the modification or not, and whether the pricing on the new loan reflects the actual credit risk etc. New loans that are originated credit impaired remains under a lifetime ECL calculation for the remaining term of the exposure.

(c) Reconciliation of total allowance account and gross credit exposure

In the following table, the allowance account and the gross credit exposure is reconciled by measurement category. Loans at amortised cost includes the balance sheet line item Loans at amortised cost, as well as exposures under Due from credit institutions that are carried at amortised cost and demand deposits with central banks, see note G14. Loans at fair value consists of loans granted by Realkredit Danmark, for which the allowance account represents the fair value adjustment of the credit risk (for further information see note G16).

Loan commitments and guarantees consists of guarantees, loan commitments shorter than 1 year and loan commitments longer than 1 year, see note G26. The allowance account for loans at amortised cost and at fair value is credited against the related loans, whereas the allowance account related to loan commitments and guarantees is recognised as a liability and presented under Other liabilities.

G15. Loans at amortised cost – continued

Reconciliation of total allowance account

	Loans at amortised cost			Loans at fair value			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	1,854	5,503	6,617	1,080	710	1,215	658	1,273	1,230	20,140
Transferred to stage 1	850	-768	-83	158	-129	-29	189	-166	-23	-
Transferred to stage 2	-162	367	-205	-106	151	-46	-48	110	-62	-
Transferred to stage 3	-16	-363	379	-11	-30	41	-1	-22	22	-
ECL on new assets	314	1,273	812	192	65	37	55	203	258	3,207
ECL on assets derecognised	-354	-1,227	-692	-136	-129	-68	-67	-139	-88	-2,900
Impact of net remeasurement of ECL (incl. changes in models)	-714	609	324	-146	194	291	-207	222	-523	49
Write offs debited to the allowance account	-40	-	-258	-9	-	-60	-	-	-	-367
Foreign exchange adjustments	-21	-67	-80	-	-	-	-4	-18	50	-140
Other	-77	50	-9	-	-55	11	-4	-	-3	-89
As at 31 December 2024	**1,634**	**5,377**	**6,806**	**1,021**	**777**	**1,392**	**571**	**1,463**	**860**	**19,901**
Transferred to stage 1	1,228	-919	-309	198	-172	-26	144	-147	2	-
Transferred to stage 2	-137	350	-213	-48	88	-39	-23	84	-61	-
Transferred to stage 3	-52	-635	686	-9	-31	40	-2	-243	245	-
ECL on new assets	351	1,177	885	138	51	26	116	332	53	3,129
ECL on assets derecognised	-223	-808	-766	-221	-132	-149	-41	-102	-52	-2,493
Impact of net remeasurement of ECL (incl. changes in models)	-1,413	768	967	-246	136	84	-158	-8	-180	-52
Write offs debited to the allowance account	-	-	-828	-	-	-35	-	-	-	-864
Foreign exchange adjustments	14	77	60	-	-	-	3	15	-25	145
Other	-	-17	-169	-	-	109	13	2	-18	-80
As at 31 December 2025	**1,403**	**5,370**	**7,118**	**832**	**718**	**1,403**	**623**	**1,395**	**824**	**19,686**

The movements on the allowance account are determined by comparing the classification and amount in the balance sheet at the beginning and the end of the year. The table above excludes the allowance account of DKK 4 million (2024: DKK 4 million) relating to bonds at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (all in stage 1). It also excludes the adjustment for credit risk on Loans held for sale (loan portfolios where the Group has entered into sales agreements). For further information on the decomposition of the allowance account on facilities in stages 1-3, see the notes on credit risk.

G15. Loans at amortised cost – continued

Reconciliation of gross credit exposure

	Loans at amortised cost			Loans at fair value			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	
Gross carrying amount at 1 January 2024	1,207,535	92,229	20,770	723,254	24,631	8,397	465,453	27,364	3,519	2,573,152
Transferred to stage 1	14,694	-14,362	-332	5,784	-5,181	-603	4,843	-4,643	-201	-
Transferred to stage 2	-28,554	29,629	-1,075	-10,864	11,800	-935	-4,243	4,464	-221	-
Transferred to stage 3	-2,548	-2,268	4,816	-1,700	-923	2,623	-369	-176	546	-
New assets	377,287	29,680	4,488	81,326	2,457	511	247,042	10,954	2,115	755,860
Assets derecognised	-376,938	-34,803	-8,180	-61,915	-3,655	-1,383	-187,509	-11,224	-1,609	-687,215
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	-	-2	-11	-	-5	-	-	-	-18
Other changes*	-189,759	-5,146	-325	-14,433	-557	-240	-21,055	-267	-158	-231,939
As at 31 December 2024	**1,001,717**	**94,958**	**20,161**	**721,442**	**28,572**	**8,364**	**504,161**	**26,473**	**3,992**	**2,409,840**
Transferred to stage 1	26,797	-26,070	-726	6,614	-6,198	-417	6,546	-5,779	-767	-
Transferred to stage 2	-29,117	30,012	-896	-9,032	9,603	-571	-15,125	15,247	-121	-
Transferred to stage 3	-2,310	-2,586	4,896	-1,169	-774	1,943	-346	-1,501	1,847	-
New assets	475,654	27,244	4,826	94,983	2,518	795	243,872	12,055	664	862,611
Assets derecognised	-320,123	-27,046	-7,625	-70,846	-5,221	-1,922	-213,757	-8,972	-1,710	-657,223
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	-	-2	-	-	-15	-	-	-	-17
Other changes	-11,866	-4,632	-1,022	-33,512	-1,657	-432	-12,128	-407	-548	-66,203
As at 31 December 2025	**1,140,751**	**91,880**	**19,612**	**708,480**	**26,842**	**7,747**	**513,223**	**37,115**	**3,357**	**2,549,007**

* Other changes in Loans at amortised cost in 2024 include loans that were included in the sale of the personal customers business in Norway during the fourth quarter of 2024.

(d) Significant accounting estimates related to expected credit losses
Note G1(b) provides information on significant accounting estimates related to expected credit losses.

G16. Loans and issued bonds at fair value

The Group has two types of portfolios of loans and issued bonds that are measured at fair value through profit or loss. The first portfolio consists of loans granted and bonds issued by the subsidiary Realkredit Danmark, a Danish mortgage institution covered by Danish mortgage finance law. The other portfolio consists of loans and bonds issued by the Group's trading units (Markets in LC&I).

Accounting policy

Loans granted and bonds issued by Realkredit Danmark

Loans granted by Realkredit Danmark have contractual cash flows that are not solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. This is because borrowers may repay the loans by delivering the underlying bonds, which represents an option to prepay at fair value that can be both above and below the principal amount plus interest. This is not consistent with the SPPI test since changes in the underlying bonds' fair value reflects other factors than just interest rate developments. Therefore, the loans are mandatorily recognised at fair value through profit or loss. The issued bonds that are funding the loans are designated at fair value through profit or loss in order not to create an accounting mismatch. For the issued bonds, changes in fair value attributable to the Group's own credit risk is presented in the income statement, as an accounting mismatch would otherwise be introduced.

The fair value of the bonds issued by Realkredit Danmark is normally defined as their quoted market price. A small number of the issued bonds are illiquid, thus the fair value of these bonds is calculated on the basis of a discounted cash flow valuation technique. The fair value of the loans is based on the fair value of the underlying bonds which ensures that changes in the fair value of the interest rate risk on the loans are measured based on market implied input. This fair value is adjusted for changes in the fair value of cash flows from the loans that differ from the cash flows from the issued bonds. The most important component is the credit risk on the borrowers (covered by the Group and not by the bond holders and therefore not priced into the price of the issued bonds).

Changes in fair value of credit risk etc. on the loans

The IFRS 13 estimate of the fair value of the credit risk on the loans is based on the expected credit losses estimated in the models developed in connection with the Group's implementation of the expected credit loss impairment model in IFRS 9, including the allocation of loans between stage 1, stage 2 and stage 3. The expected credit losses are calculated for all loans as a function of PD, EAD and LGD and incorporates forward looking information, see further in note G15. The latter reflects management's expectations of expected credit losses and involves multiple scenarios (base case, upside, downside and severe downside), including an assessment of the probability for each scenario.

On top of the expected credit losses, a collective assessment determines the need for further adjustments to reflect other components in the fair value measurement, such as an assessment of lifetime expected credit losses for loans in stage 1, an investors risk premium, compensation for administrative costs related to the loans and the possibility to increase the margin on the loans if the credit risk etc. increases. It is acknowledged that the possibility to increase the margin depends on the economic resources of the customers. The possibility to increase the margin is therefore only considered in the measurement if it is very likely that the margin can be increased without the customer defaulting. Further, the possibility to increase the margin is only relevant if it does not give the customer an incentive to "move" to another mortgage institution. Therefore, the possibility to increase the margin is only relevant for the measurement of loans to customers with neither a relatively high credit risk nor a relatively low credit risk.

Accounting policy

The discount rate used to discount the cash flows represents the interest rate on the funding bonds. This is considered to be close to a risk-free interest rate. The risk premium is incorporated into the cash flows. The risk premium is assumed to be higher for customers with high credit risk than for customers with low credit risk. Further, the adjustments for changes in the fair value of the credit risk and other components cannot increase the value of a loan (the adjustment cannot be positive).

Other loans and issued bonds measured at fair value through profit or loss

The loans in the Group's trading units (Markets in LC&I) are managed and their performance reported on a fair value basis and the loans are under IFRS 9 mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss. In order not to introduce an accounting mismatch by measuring the financial assets in the trading units at fair value through profit or loss and the financial liabilities at amortised cost, the financial liabilities in the trading units are designated at fair value through profit or loss with fair value changes attributable to the Group's own credit risk presented in Other comprehensive income.

(a) Loans at fair value

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Loans granted by Realkredit Danmark:		
Nominal value	783,618	794,568
Fair value adjustment of underlying bonds	-40,548	-36,190
Adjustment for credit risk	2,953	3,191
Fair value of loans granted by Realkredit Danmark	**740,117**	**755,188**
Loans in the Group's trading units:		
Reverse transactions	320,808	319,596
Total	**1,060,925**	**1,074,783**

(b) Issued bonds at fair value

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Bonds issued by Realkredit Danmark:		
Nominal value	881,628	875,633
Fair value adjustment of funding of current loans	-42,510	-36,190
Holding of own mortgage bonds	100,448	94,948
Fair value of bonds issued by Realkredit Danmark	**738,670**	**744,495**
Bonds issued by the Group's trading units:		
Commercial papers and certificates of deposit	1,664	2,061
Total	**740,334**	**746,556**

G16. Loans and issued bonds at fair value – Continued

(c) Further explanation on loans granted and bonds issued by Realkredit Danmark
Each loan granted by Realkredit Danmark is funded by issuing listed mortgage bonds with matching characteristics (e.g. amount outstanding, reference interest rate, term and currency). The borrower may repay the loan by delivering the underlying bonds to Realkredit Danmark.

The loans are held in a business model being similar to other loans in the Group's banking units, i.e. the business model under IFRS 9 is 'held to collect'. The customers' right to prepay a loan by delivering the underlying bonds represents an option to prepay at fair value. Under this prepayment option, the prepayment amount can be both above and below the principal amount plus accrued interest. Changes in the fair value of the underlying bonds include other elements than the effect of changes in the relevant benchmark interest rate and the prepayment option is therefore not consistent with the SPPI test in IFRS 9 and are mandatorily measured at FVPL.

To eliminate the accounting mismatch that would exist if the loans are measured at fair value through profit or loss and the issued bonds at amortised cost, the issued bonds are designated at fair value through profit or loss using the fair value option for financial liabilities in IFRS 9. As the fair value of the loans is based on the fair value of the issued bonds, fair value changes of the issued bonds are offset by fair value changes of the loans, including the changes related to the fair value of the own credit risk of the issued bonds. For example, if the credit quality of the bonds worsens the fair value of the liability decreases and the fair value of the loans also decreases. Therefore, fair value changes of own credit risk on the issued bonds are recognised in the income statement, as an accounting mismatch would otherwise be created if changes in own credit risk were recognised in Other comprehensive income.

The value of the loans is affected by changes in the credit risk on the loans. In 2025, the Group recognised DKK -258 million regarding changes in the credit risk on loans at fair value (2024: DKK 333 million) see note G11. At the end of 2025, the accumulated changes in the credit risk amounted to DKK 2,910 million (2024: DKK 3,191 million). The amounts are determined as the amount of the change in fair value that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk, with the latter being represented by the fair value of the funding issued bonds. The Group does not use credit derivatives or similar instruments to mitigate the exposure to credit risk.

The holding of own mortgage bonds includes pre-issued bonds of DKK 64 billion (2024: DKK 56 billion) used for FlexLån® refinancing in January 2026.

The nominal value of bonds issued by Realkredit Danmark equals the amount to be redeemed on maturity.

Fair value adjustment for the credit risk on issued mortgage bonds is calculated on the basis of the option-adjusted spread (OAS). The calculation incorporates maturity, nominal holdings and OAS sensitivity. As a number of estimates are made, the calculation is subject to uncertainty.

In 2025, the Danish mortgage bond yield spread decreased and the fair value of issued mortgage bonds thus increased by approximately DKK 5.6 billion. In 2024, the Danish mortgage bond yield spread increased, causing a decrease in the fair value of issued mortgage bonds. Based on the outstanding portfolio at the end of 2025, Realkredit Danmark estimates that there has been a net decrease of the spread since the issuance of the bonds, which produces a negative fair value of approximately DKK 6.7 billion (2024: positive fair value of approximately DKK 1.4 billion). Net profit and shareholders' equity remain unaffected by the change in fair value because the spread decrease, increase the value of mortgage loans correspondingly.

Fair value adjustment for the credit risk on issued mortgage bonds may also be calculated on the basis of changes in similar AAA rated mortgage bonds offered by other Danish issuers. The market for such bonds is characterised by an absence of measurable price differences between bonds with similar features from different issuers. Using this method, no fair value adjustment for credit risk in 2025 or the period since the issue has been required.

(d) Further explanation on loans, deposits and issued bonds by the Group's trading units
The loans in the Group's trading units (Markets in LC&I) are managed and their performance reported on a fair value basis. The loans are mandatorily recognised at fair value through profit or loss as the business model is neither 'hold to collect' nor 'hold to collect and sell'. The loans consist primarily of reverse transactions and short-term loans. In order not to introduce an accounting mismatch, the financial liabilities in the trading units are designated at fair value through profit or loss, using the fair value option in IFRS 9.

The financial liabilities consist of issued bonds (certificates of deposits and commercial papers) and deposits (including repo transactions) with a maturity no longer than six months in general. Fair value changes attributable to the Group's own credit risk are presented in Other comprehensive income. During 2025, changes in fair value attributable to the Group's own credit risk recognised in Other Comprehensive Income amounted to DKK 0 million (2024: DKK 0 million). In the balance sheet, deposits in the trading units are presented together with other deposits. The amount that the Group would be contractually required to pay at maturity amounts to DKK 1,902 million (2024: DKK 2,536 million) for bonds issued by the Group's trading units.

G17. Assets and deposits under pooled schemes and investment contracts

Assets and deposits under pooled schemes and investment contracts comprises contributions to pooled schemes and contracts defined as investment contracts. Assets include intra-group balances, which are eliminated. Consequently, the value of the line item Deposits under pooled schemes and investment contracts exceeds that of Assets under pooled schemes and investment contracts.

Accounting policy

Assets earmarked for customer savings are measured at fair value and recognised under Assets under pooled schemes and investment contracts. Deposits made by customers are recognised under Deposits under pooled schemes and investment contracts. These deposits are measured at the value of savings, corresponding to the fair value of the assets.

The Group has elected not to deduct own shares from equity that are held on behalf of customers. Therefore total assets under pooled schemes and investment contracts includes these own shares that meet this criterion.

	Pooled schemes		Investment contracts		Total	
(DKK millions)	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
(a) Assets						
Bonds	5,178	13,204	5,871	5,834	11,049	19,038
Shares	9,765	10,910	15,617	14,441	25,382	25,351
Unit trust certificates	33,330	25,639	2,327	2,520	35,657	28,159
Other	194	55	4,758	4,005	4,952	4,060
Total	**48,467**	**49,808**	**28,573**	**26,800**	**77,040**	**76,608**
including						
other intra-group balances	230	434	-	-	230	434
Total assets recognised in balance sheet	**48,237**	**49,373**	**28,573**	**26,800**	**76,810**	**76,172**
(b) Deposits	48,467	49,808	28,573	26,800	77,040	76,608

Assets under pooled schemes at 31 December 2025 include DKK 396 million of own shares that are not eliminated (2024: DKK 258 million). Assets under investment contracts include DKK 63 million of own shares that are not eliminated (2024: DKK 65 million).

G18. Insurance assets and Insurance liabilities

Insurance contracts are contracts under which the Group accepts significant insurance risk from a policyholder, by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholder. The Group issues contracts for life insurance and health and accident insurance.
Insurance assets comprise assets earmarked for policyholders because most of the return accrues to policyholders. As the assets can be used only for payment of insurance liabilities, they are presented as a single line in the balance sheet.
Insurance liabilities comprise liabilities as defined by IFRS 17 and other liabilities in the insurance business.

Accounting policy

Insurance assets

Insurance assets are managed on a fair value basis with no short-term profit taking. The business model for managing the assets is therefore neither 'hold to collect' nor 'hold to collect and sell' and the financial assets are therefore mandatorily recognised at fair value through profit or loss. The valuation technique used matches the Group's accounting policy for similar assets.

The Group has elected to not deduct own shares and own bonds from equity and liabilities respectively that are underlying items of insurance contracts with direct participation features. Therefore total Insurance assets include these own shares and own bonds.

Insurance contract liabilities (part of Insurance liabilities)

The Group has divided all insurance contracts into portfolios and groups and determined measurement methods for the individual groups of contracts. The classification of insurance contracts in the four portfolios is based on an assessment of similar risks and on an overall management approach:

- An average-rate portfolio
- A unit-linked portfolio
- A portfolio of legacy life insurance products in run-off
- A portfolio containing health and accident insurance contracts.

The Group applies the annual cohort exemption from the EU to the average-rate portfolio.

The Group measures Insurance contract liabilities using the General Measurement Model (GMM), Variable Fee Approach (VFA) or Premium Allocation Approach (PAA). The majority of the Group's life insurance contracts are measured using VFA because they meet the definition of insurance contracts with direct participation features. GMM is used for legacy life insurance products in run-off.

Insurance contracts measured using GMM or VFA are initially measured as the total of fulfilment cash flows (which comprise estimated future cash flows, an adjustment for time value of money and effect of financial risks, and a risk adjustment for non-financial risk) and contractual service margin (CSM; unearned profit that will be recognised as the Group provides insurance contract services). At each reporting date, the group of insurance contracts is subsequently measured as the sum of the liability for remaining coverage (comprising fulfilment cash flows relating to future service and CSM) and liability for incurred claims (comprising fulfilment cash flows relating to past service). PAA is applied to the Health and accident insurance portfolio, which comprises only one-year insurance contracts.

G18. Insurance assets and Insurance liabilities – continued

(a) Insurance assets

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Due from credit institutions	17,698	13,872
Investment securities	515,881	509,309
Holdings in associates	11,706	11,873
Investment property	25,479	23,757
Reinsurance contract assets	206	204
Other assets	6,363	8,258
Total	**577,333**	**567,273**
including		
own bonds	4,730	5,437
other intra-group balances	17,099	12,924
Total assets under insurance contracts	**555,504**	**548,912**

Insurance assets include DKK 22,923 million of own bonds that are not eliminated (2024: DKK 26,341 million) and DKK 935 million of own shares that are not eliminated (2024: DKK 1,147 million).

Investment properties held on behalf of insurance customers amount to DKK 25,479 million (2024: DKK 23,757 million). Changes in the fair value of these investment properties will only to a limited extent affect the Group's net profit. The valuation is based on the same principles as investments made for own investment purposes. The required rate of return ranged between 2.5- 7.0% (2024: 2.5-7.0%) and averaged 4.3% (2024: 4.4%). An increase in the required rate of return of 1.0 percentage point would reduce fair value at the end of 2025 by DKK 5,321 million (2024: DKK 4,456 million).

Investment securities within insurance assets

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Listed bonds	169,215	190,122
Unlisted bonds	1,898	2,103
Listed shares	222,195	200,163
Unlisted shares	35,343	36,911
Unit trust certificates	27,446	26,869
Derivatives with positive fair value	58,959	52,102
Other securities	825	1,039
Total	**515,881**	**509,309**

(b) Insurance liabilities

(DKK millions)	2025	2024*
Insurance contract liabilities		
Life insurance	465,542	439,987
Health and accident	17,279	17,750
Total insurance contract liabilities	**482,821**	**457,737**
Other insurance-related liabilities		
Due to credit institutions	1,847	12,852
Derivatives with negative fair value	63,846	62,479
Other	10,125	12,259
Total other insurance-related liabilities	**75,818**	**87,590**
Total insurance liabilities before eliminations	**558,639**	**545,327**
including		
Intra-group balances	7,552	14,024
Total	**551,087**	**531,303**

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

Other insurance-related liabilities are those held within the insurance business. They comprise mostly derivatives and liabilities due to credit institutions, and are measured in accordance with the Group's accounting policies for such liability types.

G18. Insurance assets and Insurance liabilities – continued

(c) Insurance contract liabilities – Life insurance

Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims

	2025			2024		
	Liabilities for remaining coverage			Liabilities for remaining coverage		
(DKK millions)	Excluding loss component	Liabilities for incurred claims	Total	Excluding loss component	Liabilities for incurred claims	Total
Balance as at 1 January	439,987	-	439,987	399,330	-	399,330
Insurance revenue	**-3,483**	**-**	**-3,483**	**-3,736**	**-**	**-3,736**
Insurance service expenses						
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	2,499	2,499	-	2,124	2,124
Losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts (future service)	-	-	-	22	-	22
Total insurance service expenses	**-**	**2,499**	**2,499**	**22**	**2,124**	**2,146**
Investment component	**-33,736**	**33,736**	**-**	**-29,506**	**29,506**	**-**
Net finance income or expense from insurance contracts issued	**20,122**	**-**	**20,122**	**39,829**	**-**	**39,829**
Cash flows						
Premiums received	46,226	-	46,226	37,646	-	37,646
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses paid	-	-36,235	-36,235	-	-31,630	-31,630
Changes in amounts due from policyholders	272	-	272	-46		-46
Total cash flows	**46,498**	**-36,235**	**10,263**	**37,600**	**-31,630**	**5,970**
Other	**-3,846**	**-**	**-3,846**	**-3,552**	**-**	**-3,552**
Balance as at 31 December	**465,542**	**-**	**465,542**	**439,987**	**-**	**439,987**

G18. Insurance assets and Insurance liabilities – continued

The fair value approach was applied to insurance contracts on transition to IFRS 17, since the full retrospective approach was impracticable. DKK 3.1 billion of insurance revenue in 2025 relates to contracts that existed at the transition date (2024: DKK 3.4 billion).

Analysis by measurement components - life insurance

(DKK millions)	Estimated present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	CSM for contracts existing at transition date	CSM for other contracts	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2025	422,615	835	13,666	2,871	439,987
Changes that relate to current service					-
CSM recognised for services provided	-	-	-1,321	-280	-1,601
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	-	-17	-	-	-17
Experience adjustments	510	-	-	-	510
Total changes that relate to current service	**510**	**-17**	**-1,321**	**-280**	**-1,108**
Changes that relate to future service					
Contracts initially recognised during the year	-1,043	-	-	1,043	-
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	-967	-87	927	127	-
Total changes that relate to future service	**-2,010**	**-87**	**927**	**1,170**	**-**
Insurance service result	**-1,500**	**-104**	**-394**	**890**	**-1,108**
Net finance income or expense from insurance contracts issued	**20,126**	**-4**	**-**	**-**	**20,122**
Cash flows					
Premiums received	46,226	-	-	-	46,226
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses paid	-36,235	-	-	-	-36,235
Changes in amounts due from policyholders	272	-	-	-	272
Total cash flows	**10,263**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10,263**
Other	**-3,722**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-3,722**
Balance as at 31 December 2025	**447,782**	**727**	**13,272**	**3,761**	**465,542**

(DKK millions)	Estimated present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	CSM for contracts existing at transition date	CSM for other contracts	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2024	381,717	910	14,748	1,955	399,330
Changes that relate to current service					-
CSM recognised for services provided	-	-	-1,352	-190	-1,542
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	-	-28	-	-	-28
Experience adjustments	45	-	-	-	45
Total changes that relate to current service	**45**	**-28**	**-1,352**	**-190**	**-1,525**
Changes that relate to future service					
Contracts initially recognised during the year	-954	-	-	954	-
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	-348	-52	270	152	22
Total changes that relate to future service	**-1,302**	**-52**	**270**	**1,106**	**22**
Insurance service result	**-1,257**	**-80**	**-1,082**	**916**	**-1,503**
Net finance income or expense from insurance contracts issued	**39,824**	**5**	**-**		**39,829**
Cash flows					
Premiums received	37,646	-	-	-	37,646
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses paid	-31,630	-	-	-	-31,630
Changes in amounts due from policyholders	-46	-	-	-	-46
Total cash flows	**5,970**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,970**
Other	**-3,639**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-3,639**
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**422,615**	**835**	**13,666**	**2,871**	**439,987**

The fair value approach was applied to insurance contracts on transition to IFRS 17, since the full retrospective approach was impracticable. As at 31 December 2025, DKK 13.3 billion of total CSM relates to contracts that existed at the transition date (31 December 2024: 13.7 billion).

G18. Insurance assets and Insurance liabilities – continued

Life insurance contracts issued during the year

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows	29,305	21,628
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	-30,348	-22,582
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	-	-
Contractual service margin	1,043	954
Increase in insurance contract liabilities from contracts recognised in the year	-	-

Expected timing of contractual service margin recognition

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Less than 1 year	1,511	1,396
1 – 5 years	5,931	5,635
5 – 10 years	3,748	3,742
More than 10 years	5,843	5,764
Total	**17,033**	**16,537**

G18. Insurance assets and Insurance liabilities – continued

(d) Insurance contract liabilities – Health and accident

Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims - Health and accident

	2025					2024*				
	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liabilities for incurred claims			Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liabilities for incurred claims		
(DKK millions)	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total
Balance as at 1 January	56	2,038	14,844	812	17,750	63	2,185	14,501	845	17,594
Insurance revenue	-2,688	-	-	-	-2,688	-2,002	-	-	-	-2,002
Insurance service expenses										
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses		-1,539	3,712	372	2,545	-	-1,287	3,102	359	2,174
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims (past service)	-	-	409	-336	73	-	-	166	-385	-219
Losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts (future service)	-	934	-	-	934	-	1,182	-	-	1,182
Total insurance service expenses	-	-605	4,121	36	3,552	-	-105	3,268	-26	3,137
Investment component		-181	-263	-39	-483	-	-33	78	-7	38
Cash flows										
Premiums received	2,657	-	-	-	2,657	2,003	-	-	-	2,003
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses paid	-	-	-3,265	-	-3,265	-	-	-3,011	-	-3,011
Changes in amounts due from policyholders	-	-	-10		-10	-	-	8	-	8
Total cash flows	2,657	-	-3,275	-	-618	2,003	-	-3,003	-	-1,000
Other	-	-3	-231		-234	-8	-9			-17
Balance as at 31 December	25	1,249	15,196	809	17,279	56	2,038	14,844	812	17,750

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

G18. Insurance assets and Insurance liabilities – continued

(e) Maturity of insurance contract liabilities
The following table shows a maturity analysis of the Group's insurance contract liabilities, reflecting the timing of estimated present value of future cash flows.

Maturity analysis of insurance contract liabilities

(DKK millions)	2025	2024*
1 year	45,650	43,094
1-2 years	39,390	37,311
2-3 years	36,520	34,625
3-4 years	33,604	32,036
4-5 years	30,690	29,456
More than 5 years	296,967	281,215
Total	**482,821**	**457,737**

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

G19. Intangible assets

Intangible assets consist of goodwill, acquired and internally developed software and licences.

Accounting policy

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of an undertaking and is calculated as the difference between the cost of the undertaking and the fair value of its net assets, including contingent liabilities, at the time of acquisition. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units at the level at which management monitors the investment.

Goodwill is not amortised; instead, each cash-generating unit is tested for impairment once a year, or more frequently if indications of impairment exist. Goodwill is written down to its recoverable amount through profit and loss if the carrying amount of the net assets of the cash-generating unit exceeds the higher of the assets' fair value less costs to sell and their value in use, which equals the present value of the future cash flows expected from the unit.

Goodwill on associates is recognised under Holdings in associates.

Software and licences

Software acquired is measured at cost, including expenses incurred to make a software application ready for use. Software (both acquired and internally developed) is amortised over its expected useful life, usually three to five years, using the straight-line method.

Software developed by the Group is recognised as an asset if the cost of development is reliably measurable and analyses show that future earnings from using the individual software applications exceed the cost. Cost includes expenses incurred to make a software application ready for use. Once a software application has been developed, the cost is amortised over its expected useful life. The cost of development consists primarily of direct remuneration and other directly attributable development costs. Costs incurred in the planning phase are not included but are expensed when incurred.

Software is tested for impairment if indications of impairment exist and is written down to its value in use.

Licences are measured at cost and amortised over the expected useful life, usually three to five years, using the straight-line method.

(a) Intangible assets

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Goodwill	4,465	4,438
Software and licences	3,407	2,299
Total	**7,872**	**6,737**

(b) Further explanation of impairment testing of goodwill

The Group's goodwill is tested for impairment at least once a year by testing at the level of identifiable cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated. Further, if goodwill in a cash-generating unit is fully impaired, a further impairment loss is recognised as an impairment loss on intangible or tangible assets, if any.

(DKK millions)	1 January 2024 Goodwill	Foreign currency translation	31 December 2024 Goodwill	Addition	Foreign currency translation	31 December 2025 Goodwill
LC&I, General Banking	508	-	508	-	1	509
LC&I, Markets and Investment Banking	2,099	2	2,101	-	2	2,103
LC&I, Asset Management	1,811	2	1,813	21	3	1,836
Others	19	-3	16	-	-	16
Total	**4,437**	**1**	**4,438**	**21**	**6**	**4,465**

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 21 million. The Group did not make any acquisitions of undertakings in 2024. No goodwill impairment charge was recognised in 2025 (2024: DKK 0 billion).

Model applied in the goodwill impairment tests for 2025 and 2024

The impairment test compares the recoverable amount and the carrying amount for each cash-generating unit. The recoverable amount is represented by the present value of expected future cash flows (value in use). The special debt structure of financial institutions requires the use of a discounted dividend (equity) model to calculate the present value of expected future cash flows, as the interest on lending and borrowings is included as part of the cash flows.

The carrying amount for each cash-generating unit is the aggregate of the cash-generating unit's goodwill and allocated capital. The cash-generating unit's allocated capital is derived using the Group's capital allocation framework. The capital framework is based on a regulatory approach to identify the individual business unit's capital consumption and is in accordance with the Group's capital targets. In the 2025 test, allocated capital is allocated as 14% of the cash-generating unit`s risk exposure amount (2024: 14%).

For each cash generating unit, the expected future cash flow is based on approved strategies and earnings estimates for the budget period representing the first five years. For the terminal period, the steady state normalised level of earnings (expected dividend) is expected to grow at a constant growth rate equal to expected real GDP growth. Cash flow estimates are post-tax, and the risks of the individual cash-generating units are reflected in the estimated earnings. Accordingly, the risk-adjusted cash flows carry a similar risk profile. The estimated cash flows are discounted at the Group's risk-adjusted required rates of return post-tax.

G19. Intangible assets - continued

Cash generating units with goodwill

Large Corporates & Institutions, General Banking

In 2007, Danske Bank acquired the shares of the Sampo Bank group and incorporated its banking activities into the business structure of Danske Bank's banking activities. In the beginning of 2011, General Banking was separated from banking activities into an independent unit, resulting in reallocation of goodwill to the unit. As a result of organisational changes in 2012, General Banking became part of Corporates & Institutions as a separate cash generating unit. At the organisational changes in 2021, Corporates & Institutions was renamed to Large Corporates & Institutions.

Large Corporates & Institutions, Markets and Investment Banking

The trading activities of Sampo Bank were incorporated into the business structure of Danske Markets in 2007. As a result of organisational changes in 2012, Danske Markets became part of Corporates & Institutions as a separate cash generating unit. In 2015, the unit was renamed to FI&C and Capital Markets. At the organisation changes in 2021, Corporates & Institutions was renamed to Large Corporates & Institutions and FI&C and Capital Markets to Markets and Investment Banking.

Large Corporates & Institutions, Asset Management

The asset management activities of Sampo Bank were incorporated into the business structure of Danske Capital in 2007. In addition to the acquisition of Sampo Bank, goodwill recognised by Danske Capital is attributable to a number of smaller acquisitions. As a result of organisational changes in 2016, Danske Capital became part of Wealth Management as a separate cash generating unit. At the organisational changes in 2021, the Wealth Management segment was dissolved and the asset management activities were transferred to Large Corporates & Institutions as a separate subsegment.

Key assumptions for goodwill impairment tests

Discount rate

The discount rate used to calculate the present value of expected future cash flows is in the test for 2025 unchanged 9% after tax compared to the test in 2024. The discount rate has been determined on the basis of the Capital Asset Pricing Model and comprises a risk-free interest rate, the market risk premium and a factor covering the systematic market risk (beta factor). The values for the risk-free interest rate, the market risk premium and the beta factor are determined and updated yearly using external sources of information. The Group applies the same discount rate to all cash-generating units, as the risks of the individual cash-generating units are reflected in their estimated cash flows.

Cash flows in the terminal period

Cash flows in the terminal period reflect net earnings (dividend) in the preceding year growing at a constant rate. The growth estimates are determined on the basis of Danske Research's forecasts of real GDP growth for the relevant markets. For Asset Management, General Banking as well as for Markets and Investment Banking & Securities, the assumed growth rate in the terminal period is 1.3% (2024: 1.3%). Around 72% of the net present value of future cash flows is expected to be generated in the terminal period (2024: 73%).

Large Corporates & Institutions, General Banking

Earnings are primarily affected by expectations for the interest level and its resulting effect on net interest income, as well as expectations for net fee income, operating expenses and credit losses.

The interest rate levels used in the impairment test are based on Danske Research's expectations for developments in overnight money market interest rates. When interest rate levels increase, the return on allocated capital will increase. Earnings on lending and deposits depend on the growth in lending and deposits volumes and on changes in lending and deposit margins. The growth in lending is 7% in 2026 and from 2027 to 2028 around 6%, and then in year 2029 and 2030 the growth is equal to GDP growth at 2%. Deposit volumes are expected to be relatively stable to the end of 2030 also taking into consideration the expected development in existing deposits over time, while deposit margin is expected to be lower compared to the test last year.

Fee income is in especially 2026-2028 expected to increase driven by growth in corporate daily banking fees assumed to be above GDP due to the announced Forward '28 strategy ambition of 5% growth. For the years 2029-2030, the net fee income is expected to grow in line with GDP. In addition, net fees have decreased compared to the test in 2024 due to a reclassification between General Banking and Markets on FX related income.

For 2026-2030, operating expenses are expected to increase due to the Forward '28 strategy. Compared to the test last year, the expected costs for the period have decreased due to lower expected inflation for the period.

The expectations for credit losses are for the budget period based on Danske Bank's estimates and have been reduced compared to previous years' impairment test, as the provisions have shown to be overly conservative.

Allocated capital has increased compared to the test last year, which is mainly driven by increased lending but partly offset by Basel 4 regulation, which has resulted in a lower capital increase than anticipated one year ago.

Large Corporates & Institutions, Markets and Investment Banking

Earnings are primarily affected by expectations for net fee income, net trading income and costs.

Income growth from 2026-2030 is expected to be above GDP growth rate at an average 3.9% yearly growth. Income is impacted by interest on calculated capital cost assigned to the trading income line in Markets. Interest on calculated equity and Capital cost is forecasted by Group balance sheet management.

Costs are expected to increase from 2026 in general due to investment in the strategy and the general assumptions on inflation, salary (including bonus). In year 2027, a decrease in other costs is explained by a massive investment in GenAI in the year 2025 and 2026 which is reduced in year 2027 together with cost reductions from efficiencies.

Large Corporates & Institutions, Asset Management

Earnings at Asset Management depend primarily on the management fee on assets under management. Expected cash flows therefore depend on expectations for changes in assets under management and the average margin on those assets. For the period until the terminal period, changes in assets under management depend on net sales and on the accumulation of market returns on the assets. Asset under management is expected to grow using Rådet for Afkastforventningers' assumptions. The average margin on assets under management is at the same level as last year. Staff related costs are forecasted based on expectations about inflation for wages and other costs based on general inflation. In year 2025, the inflation rate is especially for other costs at a lower rate than for the test in 2024. All assumptions reflect management's expectations.

G19. Intangible assets - continued

Sensitivity analysis
For General Banking, the excess value (the amount by which the recoverable amount exceeds the carrying amount of goodwill) amounts to DKK 21,357 million (2024: DKK 12,015 million). The excess value increased compared to last year's test especially due to higher level of strategic growth contributing to net interest income, due to both increased lending and higher margins, but also improved macroeconomic environment with a higher GDP growth and a lower inflation compared to the test last year. If the growth in the terminal period is reduced from 1.3% to -8.3% (2024: from 1.3% to −3.8%) or the discount rate is increased from 9.0% to 14.5% (2024: increased from 9.0% to 12.3%) the excess value would be zero.

For Markets and Investment Banking, the excess value amounts to DKK 20,450 million (2024: DKK 8,400 million). The increase in the excess value for this year, is mainly caused by consolidating FX income in Markets by reclassifying the income from General Banking. This leads to an increase in the profit after tax generated by a CGU, which significantly increases the terminal period value. If the growth in the terminal period is reduced from 1.3 % to −30.7% (2024: from 1.3 % to −7.0%) or the discount rate is increased from 9.0% to 20.9% (2024: increase from 9.0% to 13.9%), the excess value would be zero.

For Asset Management, the excess value amounts to DKK 2,322 million (2024: DKK 2,038 million). The increase in excess value is mainly driven by higher income due to increased expectations to level for growth in AuM, and stable costs base. If the growth in the terminal period is reduced from 1.3% to −13.1% (2024: from 1.3% to −13.2%) or the discount rate is increased from 9.0% to 16.6% (2024: from 9.0% to 16.6%), the excess value would be zero.

(c) Software and licences

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Cost at 1 January	12,786	11,554
Foreign currency translation	-	-
Additions	1,658	1,280
Disposals	-131	-48
Cost at 31 December	**14,313**	**12,786**
Amortisation and impairment charges at 1 January	10,487	9,927
Foreign currency translation	1	-1
Amortisation charges	475	533
Impairment charges	74	61
Amortisation and impairment charges for assets sold	-131	-33
Depreciation and amortisation charges at 31 December	**10,906**	**10,487**
Carrying amount at 31 December	**3,407**	**2,299**

G20. Due to credit institutions and central banks and Deposits

Amounts due to credit institutions and central banks and Deposits also include amounts received under repo transactions (sales of securities which the Group agrees to repurchase at a later date). Such transactions are presented as collateralised borrowings.

Accounting policy

Amounts due to credit institutions and central banks and Deposits in the Group's trading units (Markets in LC&I) are designated at fair value through profit or loss. However, the amount of the change in fair value attributable to the Group's own credit risk is recognised in Other comprehensive income.

All other balances are measured at amortised cost. If fixed-rate deposits are hedged effectively by derivatives, the fair value of the hedged interest rate risk is added to the amortised cost of the liabilities.

(a) Due to credit institutions and central banks

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Designated at fair value:		
Repo transactions	158,924	129,910
Other amounts due	-	-
Total designated at fair value	**158,924**	**129,910**
Amortised cost:		
Repo transactions	-	-
Other amounts due	58,498	84,454
Total amortised cost	**58,498**	**84,454**
Total	**217,422**	**214,364**

(b) Deposits

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Designated at fair value:		
Repo transactions	134,205	78,528
Time deposits	-	21
Total designated at fair value	**134,205**	**78,550**
Amortised cost:		
Repo transactions	623	618
Transaction accounts	939,812	891,606
Time deposits	157,123	190,046
Pension savings etc.	12,820	12,962
Total amortised cost	**1,110,377**	**1,095,232**
Total	**1,244,582**	**1,173,781**

(c) Further explanation of balances designated at fair value through profit or loss

Any changes in the fair value that is attributable to changes in the Group's own credit risk of the liabilities are recognised in Other comprehensive income. As the deposits are collateralised and/or with a short maturity, no change in the fair value is attributable to changes in the Group's own credit risk. The amount that the Group would be contractually required to pay at maturity amounts to DKK 158.9 billion (2024: DKK 129.9 billion) for Due to credit institutions and central banks and DKK 134.2 billion (2024: DKK 78.6 billion) for Deposits.

G21. Tax

Tax assets and liabilities are divided into current and deferred tax in this note. Current tax relates to expected tax to be paid on the profit for the year, whereas deferred tax relates to temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the balance sheet. Further, this note gives an overview of the Group's tax expense for the year and the effective tax rate broken down by country.

Accounting policy

Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax payable on the profit for the year adjusted for prepaid tax and prior-year tax payables and receivables. Tax assets and liabilities are offset if the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off such assets and liabilities and intends either to settle the assets and liabilities on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax on all temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts is accounted for in accordance with the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax is measured on the basis of enacted or substantially enacted tax regulations and rates that are applicable in the relevant countries at the time the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Changes in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement on the basis of expected cash flows. The Group does not recognise deferred tax on temporary differences between the tax base and the carrying amounts of goodwill not subject to amortisation for tax purposes and other items if the temporary differences arose at the time of acquisition without effect on net profit or taxable income. If the tax base may be calculated according to several sets of tax regulations, deferred tax is measured in accordance with the regulations that apply to the use of the asset or settlement of the liability as planned by management. Tax assets arising from unused tax losses are only recognised if it is expected that such tax losses can be offset against tax on future profit in the next five years. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to the same tax jurisdiction, a legally enforceable right to offset exists and the Group intends to settle on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax is calculated on the profit for the year, and adjustments of prior-year tax charges are recognised in the income statement. Tax on items recognised under Other comprehensive income is recognised under Other comprehensive income. Similarly, tax on items recognised in equity is recognised in equity. When uncertainty over tax treatment exists, the uncertainty is reflected by using either the most likely outcome (if the possible outcomes are binary or are concentrated on one value) or the expected value, probability weighted amounts in a range of possible outcomes (if there is a range of possible outcomes that are neither binary nor concentrated on one value).

(a) Tax assets and liabilities

(DKK millions)	Tax assets		Tax liabilities	
	2025	2024	2025	2024*
Current tax charge	5,018	4,784	1,457	1,007
Deferred tax	876	1,030	1,357	825
Total	**5,894**	**5,814**	**2,813**	**1,832**

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

(b) Change in deferred tax

(DKK millions)	1 January	Foreign currency translation	Recognised in profit for the year	Recognised in shareholders' equity	31 December
2025					
Intangible assets	398	1	-323	-	76
Tangible assets	-27	1	838	-4	808
Securities	218	1	-305	-	-86
Provisions for obligations	416	4	345	106	871
Tax loss carry forwards	-598	13	125	-	-460
Other	-612	1	-40	-76	-727
Total	**-205**	**21**	**640**	**26**	**481**
2024*					
Intangible assets	525	-19	-108	-	398
Tangible assets	-993	-16	987	-5	-27
Securities	535	-27	-290	-	218
Provisions for obligations	1,205	3	-411	-381	416
Tax loss carry forwards	-623	-18	43	-	-598
Other	-787	-4	164	15	-612
Total	**-139**	**-81**	**385**	**-371**	**-205**

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

Recognition of deferred tax requires management to assess the probability and amount of future profit. Deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses are recognised to the extent that such losses can be offset against tax on future profit in the next five years. The tax base of unrecognised tax loss carry forwards, relating primarily to the Group's banking operations in Ireland, amounted to DKK 2.2 billion (2024: DKK 2.3 billion).

G21. Tax – continued

(c) Tax expense

Tax expense 2025

(DKK millions)	Denmark	Finland	Sweden	Norway	UK	Ireland	Other	Total
Profit before tax	16,866	3,300	4,406	2,957	2,406	400	364	30,699
Tax on profit for the year								
Current tax charge	3,638	680	936	1,159	440	-	87	6,940
Transferred to other comprehensive income	216	-	1	-	20	-	-	237
Change in deferred tax	767	-23	-6	-450	154	-7	-2	433
Adjustment recognised tax loss	-	-	-	-	3	7	-	10
Adjustment of prior-year tax charges	-7	3	15	31	-7	7	-	42
Total	**4,614**	**660**	**946**	**740**	**610**	**7**	**85**	**7,662**
Effective tax rate %								
Tax rate	26.0	20.0	20.6	25.0	26.8	12.5		
Non-recognised tax loss	-	-	-	-	-	-12.5		
Non - taxable income	-0.9	-0.2	-0.1	-1.1	-2.0	-		
Non-deductible expenses	2.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.7	-		
Tax on profit for the year	**27.4**	**19.9**	**21.2**	**24.0**	**25.5**	**-**		
Adjustment of prior-year tax charges	-	0.1	0.3	1.0	-0.3	1.8		
Adjustment recognised tax loss	-	-	-	-	0.1	-		
Effective tax rate	**27.4**	**20.0**	**21.5**	**25.0**	**25.3**	**1.8**	**-**	**25.0**
Tax on other comprehensive income								
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	6	-	1	-	14	-	-	21
Hedging of units outside Denmark	291	-	-	-	-	-	-	291
Unrealised value adjustments of bonds	-81	-	-	-	6	-	-	-75
Total	**216**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**20**	**-**	**-**	**237**

G21. Tax – continued

Tax expense 2024

(DKK millions)	Denmark	Finland	Sweden	Norway	UK	Ireland	Other	Total
Profit before tax	18,691	3,559	3,480	2,393	2,176	497	416	31,212
Tax on profit for the year								
Current tax charge	4,267	644	667	972	385	-	95	7,030
Transferred to other comprehensive income	-123	-	11	-	13	-	-	-99
Change in deferred tax	1,045	70	62	-357	141	91	-3	1,049
Adjustment recognised tax loss	-	-	-	-	-4	-91	-	-95
Adjustment of prior-year tax charges	-108	1	4	-105	7	-91	-10	-302
Total	**5,081**	**714**	**744**	**510**	**542**	**-91**	**82**	**7,583**
Effective tax rate %								
Tax rate	26.0	20.0	20.6	25.0	26.8	12.5		
Non-recognised tax loss	-	-	-	-	-	-12.5		
Non - taxable income	-0.4	-	-0.1	-0.6	-2.5	-		
Non-deductible expenses	2.1	0.1	0.8	1.3	0.5	-		
Tax on profit for the year	**27.7**	**20.1**	**21.3**	**25.7**	**24.8**	**-**		
Adjustment of prior-year tax charges	-0.5	-	0.1	-4.4	0.3	-18.2		
Adjustment recognised tax loss	-	-	-	-	-0.2	-		
Effective tax rate	**27.2**	**20.1**	**21.4**	**21.3**	**24.9**	**-18.2**	**-**	**24.3**
Tax on other comprehensive income								
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	4	-	11	-	-1	-	-	14
Hedging of units outside Denmark	-258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-258
Unrealised value adjustments of bonds	131	-	-	-	14	-	-	145
Total	**-123**	**-**	**11**	**-**	**13**	**-**	**-**	**-99**

G21. Tax – continued

(d) Pillar 2 disclosure

The Global Anti-Base Erosion Model Rules (GloBE Rules or Pillar Two model rules) apply to multinational enterprises (MNEs) with revenue in excess of EUR 750 million per their consolidated financial statements. The Pillar Two model rules introduce taxing mechanisms under which MNEs would pay a minimum level of tax. The taxing mechanisms impose a minimum tax on the income arising in each jurisdiction in which an MNE operates by imposing a Top-up Tax in a jurisdiction whenever the effective tax rate, determined on a jurisdictional basis under the GloBE Rules, is below a 15% minimum rate.

The Group is in scope of the OECD Pillar Two model rules and has applied the temporary exception from the accounting requirements for deferred taxes in IAS 12. Consequently, the Group neither recognises nor discloses information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

The Group has estimated that the effective tax rates exceed 16% in all jurisdictions, except for Ireland, where one of the Group's branches operates.

The Group's assessment indicates for Ireland that the weighted average effective tax rate based on accounting profit is 2% for the annual financial year ended 31 December 2025. However, due to the effect of tax losses carried forward in the Ireland branch, no Pillar Two tax has been included in the income tax in the statement of profit or loss.

G22. Issued bonds

The issued bonds presented in this note consist of preferred senior, non-preferred senior and subordinated bonds issued by the Group. Note G16 provides more information about issued bonds measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Preferred senior bonds are presented under the balance sheet item Issued bonds at amortised cost, while non-preferred senior and subordinated bonds are presented as separate line items in the balance sheet. Non-preferred senior bonds rank senior to subordinated debt and junior to other debt. Subordinated bonds are liabilities in the form of subordinated loan capital and other capital instruments which, in case of the Group's voluntary or compulsory winding-up, will not be repaid until the claims of its ordinary and non-preferred senior creditors have been met. Subordinated bonds include additional tier 1 capital that converts into a variable number of ordinary shares if the common equity tier 1 capital ratio falls below 7% for Danske Bank A/S or Danske Bank Group (the trigger event). The number of shares the additional tier 1 capital could potentially convert into is a function of the share price at the time of conversion, however, minimised to USD 23.97 per share (a maximum of 52.1 million shares for the outstanding amount of the capital of USD 1.25 billion). This capital utilises 35% of the Board of Directors' authorisation to issue additional tier 1 that can be converted into shares without pre-emption rights.

Accounting policy

Issued bonds, both senior, non-preferred senior and subordinated bonds, are at initial recognition measured at fair value less transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost plus the fair value of the hedged interest rate risk. Interest expense is recognised according to the effective interest rate method, including amortisation of any difference between the amount received on issue and the redemption amount.

The Group issues perpetual bonds with discretionary interest payments that fulfil the requirements for additional tier 1 capital under the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR). If a trigger event occurs, those bonds must be either written down temporarily or converted into a variable number of ordinary shares, depending on the terms of the individual bond issue. Bonds that convert into a variable number of ordinary shares are accounted for as liabilities, while bonds that are temporarily written down are accounted for as equity. For liability accounted bonds, the interest expense is recognised in the income statement, i.e. the bonds are accounted for as liabilities in their entirety.

The yield on some issued bonds depends on an index that is not closely linked to the bonds' financial characteristics, for example an equity or commodity index. Such embedded derivatives are bifurcated and measured at fair value in the trading portfolio.

(a) Issued bonds

Issued bonds at fair value

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Bonds issued by Realkredit Danmark (covered bonds)	738,670	744,495
Structured retail notes	1,664	2,061
Total	**740,334**	**746,556**

Bonds issued by Realkredit Danmark under the Group's green finance framework amounted to a nominal value of DKK 34,824 million outstanding at the end of 2025 (2024: DKK 29,126 million).

Issued bonds at amortised cost

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Commercial papers and certificates of deposits	58,694	49,044
Preferred senior bonds	61,164	66,778
Covered bonds	139,857	126,763
Structured retail notes	141	612
Issued bonds at amortised cost, total	**259,855**	**243,198**
Non-preferred senior bonds	99,682	89,492

The issuance and redemption of bonds (including commercial papers and certificates of deposits at fair value) during the year and the maturity of the outstanding bonds are presented in the following tables.

G22. Issued bonds – continued

Other issued bonds
Other issued bonds in the following tables comprises Issued bonds at fair value, excluding bonds issued by Realkredit Danmark (covered bonds), 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	31 December 2025
Commercial papers and certificate of deposits	49,002	114,171	100,109	-4,364	58,700
Preferred senior bonds	68,592	19,374	22,242	-3,179	62,545
Covered bonds	128,673	33,711	27,308	6,141	141,217
Structured retail notes	3,117	403	1,665	338	2,194
Non-preferred senior bonds	91,588	30,192	16,080	-4,676	101,024
Total	**340,972**	**197,852**	**167,404**	**-5,740**	**365,680**

(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**

The Group has issued non-preferred senior bonds and preferred senior bonds in accordance with the Group's green bond framework. At the end of 2025, the nominal value of green non-preferred senior bonds issued amounted to DKK 29,875 million (2024: DKK 20,515 million), and the nominal value of green preferred senior bonds issued amounted to DKK 7,814 million (2024: DKK 9,082 million).

Broken down by maturity

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Redeemed bonds 2025		114,771
2026	120,891	64,979
2027	64,906	56,221
2028 or later	179,883	105,001
Nominal value of other issued bonds	365,680	340,972
Fair value hedging of interest rate risk	-628	-1,781
Premium/discount	-484	-595
Own holding of bonds issued	3,368	3,844
Total other issued bonds	**361,201**	**334,751**

(b) Subordinated debt

Subordinated debt consists of liabilities in the form of issued subordinated bonds. Some of these bonds (presented as liability accounted additional tier 1 capital below) rank below other subordinated bonds. Early redemption of subordinated debt must be approved by the Danish FSA. Subordinated debt is included in total capital in accordance with the CRR.

The issuance and redemption of subordinated debt during the year and the maturity of the outstanding debt are presented in the following tables.

Nominal value of subordinated debt

(DKK millions)	1 January 2025	Issued	Redeemed	Foreign currency translation	31 December 2025
Subordinated debt, excluding liability accounted additional tier 1 capital	30,732	4,753	13,045	175	22,614
Liability accounted additional tier 1 capital	10,708	3,576	4,784	-1,562	7,937
Total	41,440	8,329	17,829	-1,388	30,552

(DKK millions)	1 January 2024	Issued	Redeemed	Foreign currency translation	31 December 2024
Subordinated debt, excluding liability accounted additional tier 1 capital	24,895	12,056	6,236	17	30,732
Liability accounted additional tier 1 capital	15,174	-	5,170	704	10,708
Total	40,069	12,056	11,406	721	41,440

G22. Issued bonds – continued

Subordinated debt

Currency	Borrower	Note	Nominal (millions)	Interest rate	Year of issue	Maturity	Redemption price	2025 (DKK m)	2024 (DKK m)
Subordinated debt, excluding liability accounted additional tier 1 capital									
Redeemed in 2025									13,055
EUR	Danske Bank A/S	a	750	1.00	2021	15.05.2031	100	5,602	5,595
EUR	Danske Bank A/S	b	750	4.625	2024	14.05.2034	100	5,602	5,595
SEK	Danske Bank A/S	c	4,250	var	2024	23.08.2034	100	2,933	2,757
EUR	Danske Bank A/S	d	500	3.75	2024	19.11.2036	100	3,734	3,730
NOK	Danske Bank A/S	e	1,600	var	2025	16.04.2035	100	1,010	-
EUR	Danske Bank A/S	f	500	3.50	2025	19.11.2035	100	3,734	-
Subordinated debt, excluding liability accounted additional tier 1 capital								**22,614**	**30,732**
Liability accounted additional tier 1 capital									
Redeemed in 2025									5,354
USD	Danske Bank A/S	g	750	4.375	2021	Perpetual	100	4,762	5,354
USD	Danske Bank A/S	h	500	7.00	2025	Perpetual	100	3,175	-
Liability accounted additional tier 1 capital								**7,937**	**10,708**
Nominal subordinated debt								30,552	41,440
Discount								-96	-80
Fair value hedging of interest rate risk								-20	-383
Own holding of subordinated debt								-147	-180
Total subordinated debt								**30,289**	**40,798**
Portion included in total capital as additional tier 1 or tier 2 capital instruments*								30,552	37,710

* Portion included in total capital as additional tier 1 or tier 2 capital instruments in 2024 has been corrected.

G22. Issued bonds – continued

a) Optional redemption in February-May 2026. If the debt is not redeemed, the annual interest rate will be reset at 1.40 percentage points above the 5-year EUR swap rate for the remaining five years until maturity. CRR compliant tier 2 capital.

b) Optional redemption in February-May 2029. If the debt is not redeemed, the annual interest rate will be reset at 1.95 percentage points above the 5-year EUR swap rate for the remaining five years until maturity. CRR compliant tier 2 capital.

c) Optional redemption in May-August 2029. If the debt is not redeemed, the quarterly interest rate will be reset at 1.70 percentage points above the 3 month STIBOR rate for the remaining five years until maturity. CRR compliant tier 2 capital.

d) Optional redemption in November 2031. If the debt is not redeemed, the annual interest rate will be reset at 1.55 percentage points above the 5-year EUR swap rate for the remaining five years until maturity. CRR compliant tier 2 capital.

e) Optional redemption in January-April 2030. If the debt is not redeemed, the quarterly interest rate will be reset at 1.50 percentage points above the 3 month NIBOR rate for the remaining five years until maturity. CRR compliant tier 2 capital.

f) Optional redemption in August-November 2030. If the debt is not redeemed, the annual interest rate will be reset at 1.18 percentage points above the 5-year EUR swap rate for the remaining five years until maturity. CRR compliant tier 2 capital.

g) Optional redemption from May 2026. If the debt is not redeemed, the annual interest rate will be reset at 3.387 percentage points above the 5 year CMT-rate. The capital converts into a variable number of shares if Danske Bank Group's or Danske Bank A/S's common equity tier 1 capital ratio falls below 7%. The instrument is included as a CRR compliant additional tier 1 capital instrument in the statement of capital.

h) Optional redemption from February-August 2030. If the debt is not redeemed, the annual interest rate will be reset at 2.599 percentage points above the 5 year CMT-rate. The capital converts into a variable number of shares if Danske Bank Group's or Danske Bank A/S's common equity tier 1 capital ratio falls below 7%. The instrument is included as a CRR compliant additional tier 1 capital instrument in the statement of capital.

G23. Other assets and Other liabilities

The Group uses quantitative and qualitative materiality considerations when aggregating line items in the balance sheet that are not considered individually material. Such line items are presented under Other assets or Other liabilities and consist of net assets or net liabilities in defined benefit pension plans, investment property, tangible assets, right-of-use lease assets and lease liabilities and holdings in associates.

The Group uses clean pricing of financial instruments, and accrued interest is therefore included in Other assets and Other liabilities. In addition, prepayments and accrued income and expenses are included under Other assets and Other liabilities. Other staff commitments includes provisions for holiday payments, variable remuneration, severance pay etc. The provisions recognised represent the compensation that the employee has earned and that is expected to be paid to the employee.

Accounting policy

Right of use lease assets and lease liabilities

The Group recognise a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date, for all lease agreements, that the Group has entered into as lessee, except short-term leases and leases of low value asset. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the future payments from lease components, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate for the individual lease. The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount, to reflect interest and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. Further lease liabilities are changed when remeasurements are needed, corresponding adjustment is the related right-of-use asset. Gain or loss from a lease modification that are not accounted for as a separate lease is recognised in profit and loss. The initial right-of-use asset comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, initial direct costs and costs to restore the underlying asset. The right-of-use asset are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of the lease term and the useful life of the underlying asset. When the Group is an intermediate lessor, the Group accounts for the head lease and the sublease as two separate contracts. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease.

Loan commitments and guarantees

The Group issues a number of loan commitments and guarantees. Such exposures are subject to impairment for expected credit losses. Note G15 provides further information.

Other provisions, including litigations

Provisions for other obligations, such as lawsuits, are recognised if the obligation is likely to result in a payment obligation and the amount can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised at the present value of expected payments.

Other assets and other liabilities

(DKK millions)	2025	2024*
Other assets		
Accrued interest and commissions due	7,354	7,352
Prepayments, accruals and other amounts due	9,505	9,727
Defined benefit pension plan, net assets	960	907
Investment property	361	396
Tangible assets	6,879	7,092
Right of use lease assets	3,579	3,675
Holdings in associates	387	396
Assets held for sale	109	160
Total	**29,135**	**29,707**
Other liabilities		
Sundry creditors	40,082	42,659
Accrued interest and commissions due	13,031	13,265
Defined benefit pension plans, net liabilities	250	275
Other staff commitments	1,102	1,287
Lease liabilities	3,676	3,787
Loan commitments and guarantees etc.	2,843	2,893
Reserves subject to a reimbursement obligation	2	2
Provisions, including litigations	1,822	1,866
Total	**62,808**	**66,033**

* Other assets includes Assets held for sale, which was separately disclosed in the Balance sheet in Annual Report 2024.

Information on defined benefit plans and holdings in associates is provided in notes G9 and G37, respectively.

G23. Other assets and Other liabilities – Continued

(a) Further explanation of other assets
Right-of-use lease assets consist of domicile property of DKK 3,579 million (2024: DKK 3,675 million). The depreciation charge is DKK 539 million (2024: DKK 630 million). The interest expense on the corresponding lease liability is DKK 134 million (2024: DKK 143 million). There have been no significant impairment losses of the right-of-use lease assets in 2025 and 2024.

Tangible assets consist primarily of lease assets (where the Group acts as lessor). Further, it includes domicile properties (not held for sale) amounting to DKK 49 million (2024: DKK 70 million). If indications of impairment exist, the properties are written down to the lower of their carrying amount and their value in use.

(b) Further explanation of other liabilities
The following table shows an analysis of provisions by class of provision:

Provisions

(DKK millions)	Customer remediations	Regulatory and legal proceedings	Restructuring cost	Other provisions	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2025	1,228	5	236	396	1,866
Additional provisions made	39	1	291	17	347
Amounts used	155	1	29	31	216
Reversals	104	-	20	50	174
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	-	-1	-1
Balance as at 31 December 2025	**1,008**	**4**	**478**	**331**	**1,822**

Customer remediation refers to activities to compensate customers for losses or damages associated with a failure to comply with regulations or to treat customers fairly. Customer remediation is often initiated by the Group in response to customer complaints and/or industry developments in sales practices and is not necessarily initiated by regulatory action. Customer remediation includes the provision for customer compensation in the debt collection case and other investor protection cases. In 2025, DKK 0.1 billion has been paid out from the provision for debt collection customers in Denmark. The payments will continue in 2026.

Regulatory and legal proceedings include civil court, arbitration or tribunal proceedings brought against companies within the Danske Bank Group (whether by way of claim or counterclaim) or civil disputes that may, if not settled, result in court, arbitration or tribunal proceedings. Regulatory matters refer to investigations, reviews and other actions carried out by, or in response to the actions of, regulators or law enforcement agencies in connection with alleged wrongdoing by companies within the Danske Bank Group. For further information on regulatory and legal proceedings, including the Estonia matter, see note G26(c).

Restructuring costs include provisions for severance pay in connection with termination of employees and provisions for branch mergers and closure of office sites. Other provisions include a provision of DKK 0.1 billion (2024: DKK 0.2 billion) for restoration of lease assets.

G24. Equity

Equity is the residual interest in the assets after deducting all liabilities recognised in the balance sheet. Equity is divided between capital and reserves that are attributable to holders of shares issued by the Group (owners of Danske Bank A/S) and other parties holding an interest in the net assets of the Group.

At the end of 2025, the nominal value of issued additional tier 1 capital in Danske Bank Group amounted to DKK 7,937 million (2024: DKK 10,708 million), all accounted for as liability instruments; see note G22. Danske Bank A/S may, at its sole discretion, omit interest and principal payments to bondholders. Additional tier 1 capital instruments that are accounted for as equity instruments are included in equity as a non-controlling interest. This means that equity was increased at the time of issue by the net proceeds received. When interest is paid, the amount paid to investors reduces equity at the time of payment and does not affect net profit. If the Group decides to repay the capital, equity will be reduced by the redemption amount at the time of redemption. The capital issued is included in tier 1 capital instruments in the statement of capital as it meets the criteria of the CRR for such instruments.

Accounting policy

Own shares

Amounts received or paid for the Group's sale or purchase of Danske Bank shares that are neither held on behalf of customers or are underlying items of insurance contracts with direct participation features are recognised directly in equity under transactions with owners. The same applies to premiums received or paid for derivatives entailing settlement in own shares. A capital reduction by cancellation of own shares will lower the share capital by an amount equal to the nominal value of the shares at the time of registration of the capital reduction.

The Group has elected to not deduct from equity own shares that are held on behalf of customers or those that are underlying items of insurance contracts with direct participation features.

(a) Further explanation

Equity consists of various components, including the accumulated balance of each class of Other comprehensive income, retained earnings and issued additional tier 1 capital. The various components of equity are described below. Tax on items recognised directly in equity is recognised under Retained earnings.

Foreign currency translation reserve

Assets and liabilities of units outside Denmark are translated into DKK at the applicable exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Income and expenses are translated at the applicable exchange rates at the transaction date. Gains and losses arising at the translation of net investments in units outside Denmark are recognised under Other comprehensive income and recognised in the foreign currency translation reserve in equity. Net investments include the net assets and goodwill of the units as well as holdings in the form of subordinated loan capital and other loans to the units for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future. Exchange rate adjustments of financial liabilities used for hedging the Group's net investments are also recognised under Other comprehensive income and in the foreign currency translation reserve. Further information can be found in Note G12(c).

If the net investment in a unit outside Denmark is sold, translation differences, including the impact from hedge, are reclassified from Other comprehensive income to the income statement.

Reserve for bonds at fair value through other comprehensive income

The reserve covers unrealised fair value adjustments, other than expected credit losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, of bonds measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Unrealised fair value adjustments of hedged interest rate risks that qualify for fair value hedge accounting are recognised in the income statement and are not included in the reserve. When bonds are sold, the Group reclassifies unrealised value adjustments from the reserve to the income statement.

Proposed dividends

The Board of Directors' proposal for dividends for the year submitted to the general meeting is included as a separate reserve in equity. The dividends are recognised as a liability when the general meeting has adopted the proposal. Any dividend payments approved by the Board of Directors during the year are deducted from retained earnings at the time of payment and are therefore not included in proposed dividends.

Share-based payments

Share-based payments by the Group are settled in Danske Bank shares. The fair value at the grant date is expensed over the vesting period and set off against equity. At the time of exercise, payments by employees are recognised as an increase in equity. As with other purchases of Danske Bank shares, shares acquired for hedging purposes reduce equity by the amount paid.

G25. Note to the cash flow statement

This note provides further information on the cash flow statement, including a reconciliation of the cash flows arising from financing activities.

Accounting policy

The cash flow statement is prepared according to the indirect method. The statement is based on pre-tax profit for the year and shows the cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities as well as the increase or decrease in cash and cash equivalents during the year. Cash and cash equivalents consists of cash in hand and demand deposits with central banks as well as amounts due from credit institutions and central banks with an original maturity shorter than three months.

Investing activities include cash flows from the sale or acquisition of tangible and intangible assets as well as businesses. Financing activities include cash flows from the Group's issued non-preferred senior bonds, subordinated debt, additional tier 1 capital and share capital.

All credit institutions and insurance companies supervised by national FSAs are subject to local statutory capital requirements. These requirements restrict intra-group facilities. Note G30 provides information on amounts due from credit institutions that are provided as collateral for liabilities or contingent liabilities.

Adjustment for non-cash operating items

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Unrealised income from holdings in associates	14	257
Amortisation/depreciation of intangible, tangible and right-of-use assets	991	1,026
Loan impairment charges	294	-544
Other	-804	-39
Total	**495**	**700**

Other mostly comprises change in accrued interest and commissions due and payable.

Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities

(DKK millions)	1 January 2025	Issued	Redeemed	Foreign exchange movement	Fair Value changes	31 December 2025
Subordinated debt	40,798	8,329	17,878	-1,388	428	30,289
Non-preferred senior bonds	89,492	30,141	16,154	-4,676	879	99,682

(DKK millions)	1 January 2024	Issued	Redeemed	Foreign exchange movement	Fair Value changes	31 December 2024
Subordinated debt	38,774	12,108	11,392	721	587	40,798
Non-preferred senior bonds	93,194	28,338	35,702	1,067	2,595	89,492

Fair value changes include the impact from fair value hedge accounting, amortisation of transaction costs and changes in own holdings. The cash flows from debt issued and redeemed are based on the applicable foreign exchange rate at the transaction date and net of any transaction costs etc. In note G22, which shows changes in the nominal value of subordinated debt, issue and redemption amounts exclude transaction costs etc.

Liabilities from financing activities include lease liabilities that are recognised on the balance sheet under IFRS 16. At the end of 2025, lease liabilities amounted to DKK 3,676 million (2024: DKK 3,787 million). The cash flows included in the cash flow statement as cash flows from financing activities relate to the principal portion of the lease payments. Other changes are non-cash changes, which primarily consist of interest expenses, new leases, terminated leases and modifications of existing leases.

G26. Guarantees, commitments and contingent liabilities

The Group uses a variety of loan-related financial instruments to meet customers' financial requirements. Such instruments include loan commitments, loan offers, other credit facilities and guarantees. This note provides information on such instruments and on other contingent liabilities.

Accounting policy

Guarantees and loan commitments are subject to the expected credit loss impairment model in IFRS 9. Note G15 provides further information.

Contingent liabilities consist of possible obligations arising from past events. The existence of such obligations will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the Group's control. Further, contingent liabilities consist of present obligations arising from past events, for which it is either not probable that the obligation will result in an outflow of financial resources, or it is not possible to reliably estimate the amount of the obligation.

A contingent liability is not recognised in the financial statement but disclosed, unless the possibility of an outflow of financial resources is remote.

(a) Guarantees

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Financial guarantees	13,946	17,393
Other guarantees	85,724	78,965
Total	**99,670**	**96,359**

(b) Commitments

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Loan commitments shorter than 1 year	206,636	191,002
Loan commitments longer than 1 year	244,547	244,372
Other unutilised commitments	14,406	16,689
Total	**465,589**	**452,062**

(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. On 15 December 2025, Danske Bank confirmed that its three-year corporate probation with DoJ was concluded. The conclusion marked the end of the process to resolve the case with the American authorities related to the non-resident portfolio at Danske Bank's former Estonia branch.

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 to the Eastern High Court where the main hearing is scheduled to start in January 2028.

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. In December 2022, the action was dismissed by the court and in January 2023, the complainants filed an appeal of the dismissal. In March 2024, the appellate court heard oral arguments for the appeal and, in July 2025, the appellate court rendered its decision affirming in its entirety the dismissal of the claims against Danske Bank and the other international banks. The complainants subsequently asked the appellate court to reconsider its decision which the appellate court denied on 16 October 2025. The complainants did not seek a discretionary review from the Supreme Court of the United States within the deadline on 14 January 2026, and the case is therefore closed.

G26. Guarantees, commitments and contingent liabilities – continued

(d) Other contingent liabilities
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 2025.

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 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.

G27. Balance sheet items broken down by expected due date

The Group presents the balance sheet items in order of liquidity instead of distinguishing between current and non-current items. The following table shows the balance sheet items expected to mature within one year and after more than one year.

	2025		2024*	
(DKK millions)	Within 1 year	After 1 year	Within 1 year	After 1 year
Assets				
Cash in hand and demand deposits with central banks	137,181	-	107,498	-
Due from credit institutions and central banks	114,795	1,797	137,635	5,934
Trading portfolio assets	289,536	155,445	352,853	178,978
Investment securities	103,444	193,294	97,140	171,978
Loans at amortised cost	282,410	739,871	258,166	663,734
Loans at fair value	341,386	719,540	344,148	730,636
Assets under pooled schemes and investments contracts	-	76,809	-	76,173
Insurance assets	21,965	533,539	28,234	520,677
Intangible assets	-	7,872	-	6,737
Tax assets	5,018	876	4,784	1,030
Other assets**	16,969	12,166	17,240	12,467
Total	**1,312,703**	**2,441,208**	**1,347,697**	**2,368,344**
Liabilities				
Due to credit institutions and central banks	215,064	2,358	211,823	2,541
Trading portfolio liabilities	54,387	232,449	86,496	271,011
Deposits	287,153	957,429	265,143	908,639
Issued bonds at fair value	171,424	568,911	137,282	609,275
Issued bonds at amortised cost, including Non-preferred senior bonds	118,309	241,228	108,761	223,928
Deposits under pooled schemes and investment contracts	12,584	64,455	13,424	63,183
Insurance liabilities	41,492	509,595	53,671	477,632
Tax liabilities	1,457	1,357	1,007	825
Other liabilities	58,880	3,928	61,969	4,063
Subordinated debt	-	30,289	-	40,798
Total	**960,751**	**2,611,998**	**939,576**	**2,601,896**

* Comparative information has been restated as described in note G2(b).
** Other assets includes Assets held for sale, which was separately disclosed in the Balance sheet in Annual Report 2024.

Deposits include fixed-term deposits and demand deposits. Fixed-term deposits are recognised according to maturity. Demand deposits have short contractual maturities but are considered a stable funding source with an expected maturity of more than one year.

G28. Contractual due dates of financial liabilities

The following table shows the contractual due dates of non-derivative financial liabilities broken down by maturity time bands. The maturity analysis is based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay and does not reflect the expected due date. The section on liquidity risk in note G39 provides information about the Group's liquidity risk and liquidity risk management.

(DKK millions)	0-1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	> 5 years
2025					
Due to credit institutions and central banks	182,245	30,932	6,774	1,515	1,231
Deposits	1,130,973	63,797	35,222	10,527	8,538
Repurchase obligation under reverse transactions	106,465	-	-	-	-
Issued bonds at fair value	94,479	73	91,495	385,558	287,700
Issued bonds at amortised cost	18,511	14,636	88,250	225,536	55,313
Subordinated debt	98	197	885	36,822	30,289
Other financial liabilities	813	1,946	9,825	25,135	39,320
Financial and loss guarantees	99,670	-	-	-	-
Loan commitments shorter than 1 year	206,636	-	-	-	-
Loan commitments longer than 1 year	244,547	-	-	-	-
Other unutilised loan commitments	34	-	-	-	-
Total	**2,084,470**	**111,580**	**232,451**	**685,094**	**422,390**
2024					
Due to credit institutions and central banks	178,088	25,904	14,047	2,806	2
Deposits	1,051,947	72,591	36,477	10,303	8,978
Repurchase obligation under reverse transactions	103,007	-	-	-	-
Issued bonds at fair value	78,226	9,458	102,928	477,350	210,268
Issued bonds at amortised cost	18,158	18,372	75,943	222,742	38,053
Subordinated debt	124	248	1,115	90,475	-
Other financial liabilities	2,076	1,888	9,459	24,019	39,164
Financial and loss guarantees	96,359	-	-	-	-
Loan commitments shorter than 1 year	191,002	-	-	-	-
Loan commitments longer than 1 year	244,372	-	-	-	-
Other unutilised loan commitments	34	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,963,394**	**128,461**	**239,970**	**827,694**	**296,464**

(a) Further explanation
Disclosures comprise agreed payments, including principal and interest. For liabilities with variable cash flows, for example variable-rate financial liabilities, disclosure is based on the contractual conditions at the balance sheet date.

Usually, deposits are contractually very short-term funding, but in practice, they are considered a stable funding source, as amounts disbursed largely equal deposits received. A number of loan commitments and guarantees expire without being utilised. Loan commitments and guarantees are included at the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. To take into account potential drawings under loan commitments, the Group factors in the effect of the unutilised portion of the facilities in the calculation of liquidity risk.

For guarantees to result in a payment obligation to the Group, a number of individual conditions must be met. As it is not possible to break down the earliest dates on which such conditions are met by maturity time bands, all guarantees are included in the 0-1 month column.

The table excludes investment commitments in Danica of DKK 14,372 million (2024: 16,655 million). The investment commitments relate primarily to commitments to participate in alternative investments where the insurance policyholders assume the majority of the risks on the investments.

G29. Transferred financial assets that are not derecognised

The Group enters into transactions that transfer ownership of financial assets, such as bonds and shares, to a counterparty, while the Group retains the risks associated with the holding of the assets. If the Group retains all significant risks, the securities remain on the balance sheet, and the transactions are accounted for as loans received against collateral. Such transactions are repo transactions and securities lending. The transactions involve selling the securities to be repurchased at a fixed price at a later date. Counterparties are entitled to sell the securities or deposit them as collateral for loans.

Trading portfolio

	2025		2024	
(DKK millions)	Bonds	Shares	Bonds	Shares
Carrying amount of transferred assets				
Repo transactions	272,141		176,271	
Securities lending		5,380		1,811
Total transferred assets	**272,141**	**5,380**	**176,271**	**1,811**
Repo transactions, own issued bonds	20,860		32,146	
Carrying amount of associated liabilities	293,752	5,649	209,057	1,901
Net positions	**751**	**269**	**639**	**91**

The Group has not entered into any agreements on the sale of assets that entail the Group's continuing involvement in derecognised financial assets.

G30. Assets provided or received as collateral

At the end of 2025, the Group had deposited securities (including bonds issued by the Group) worth DKK 5.7 billion as collateral with Danish and international clearing centres and other institutions (2024: DKK 4.2 billion).

At the end of 2025, the Group had provided cash and securities (including bonds issued by the Group) worth DKK 66.2 billion as collateral for derivatives transactions (2024: DKK 85.8 billion).

At the end of 2025, the Group had registered assets (including bonds and shares issued by the Group) under insurance contracts and investment contracts worth DKK 511.9 billion (2024: DKK 505.3 billion) as collateral for policyholders' savings of DKK 527.2 billion (2024: DKK 469.8 billion).

At the end of 2025, the Group had registered loans at fair value and securities worth a total of DKK 744.7 billion (2024: DKK 760.6 billion) as collateral for bonds issued by Realkredit Danmark. Note G16 provides additional information. Similarly, the Group had registered DKK 254.5 billion worth of loans and other assets (2024: DKK 231.1 billion) as collateral for covered bonds issued under Danish, Swedish and Finnish 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

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
(DKK millions)	Repo	Other	Total	Repo	Other	Total
Due from credit institutions	-	15,622	15,622	-	29,204	29,204
Trading and investment securities	272,141	46,605	318,746	176,271	52,627	228,898
Loans at fair value	-	740,117	740,117	-	755,188	755,188
Loans at amortised cost	-	265,594	265,594	-	243,691	243,691
Insurance assets and assets under investment contracts	-	505,775	505,775	-	487,000	487,000
Total	**272,141**	**1,573,713**	**1,845,854**	**176,271**	**1,567,709**	**1,743,981**
Own issued bonds	20,860	23,764	44,625	32,146	21,030	53,176
Total, including own issued bonds	**293,001**	**1,597,478**	**1,890,479**	**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 272.1 billion at the end of 2025 (2024: DKK 176.3 billion).

At the end of 2025, the Group had received DKK 402.6 billion worth of securities (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 many 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. At the end of 2025, the Group had sold securities or provided securities as collateral worth DKK 96.0 billion (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 transferred the ownership of these assets. Note G39 provides more details on assets received as collateral.

G31. Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities in the financial statements requires some criteria to be fulfilled. In the event that the counterparty or the Group defaults, further offsetting will take place. This note shows the offsetting in the financial statements, further netting according to enforceable master netting agreements and similar agreements (i.e. in the event of default) and collateral provided or received under such agreements.

Accounting policy

Assets and liabilities are offset when the Group and the counterparty have a legally enforceable right to offset recognised amounts and have agreed to settle the balances on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Positive and negative fair values of derivatives with the same counterparty are offset if the Group has agreed with the counterparty to settle contractual cash flows net and to make cash payments or provide collateral on a daily basis to cover changes in the fair value of the derivative position. Master netting agreements or similar agreements give the right to additional offsetting in the event of default. Such agreements reduce the exposure further in the event of default, but do not qualify for offsetting under IFRS Accounting Standards.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

(DKK millions)	Gross amount	Offsetting	Net amount presented in balance sheet	Further offsetting, master netting agreements	Collateral	Net amount
2025						
Financial assets						
Derivatives with positive market value	196,254	2,310	193,944	115,354	69,113	9,477
Reverse transactions	577,787	224,372	353,414	-	353,414	-
Other financial assets	31,248	17,959	13,289	-	-	13,289
Total	**805,288**	**244,641**	**560,647**	**115,354**	**422,528**	**22,766**
Financial liabilities						
Derivatives with negative market value	193,127	2,310	190,817	115,354	36,255	39,209
Repo transactions	518,124	224,372	293,752	-	293,001	751
Other financial liabilities	93,024	17,959	75,065	-	-	75,065
Total	**804,275**	**244,641**	**559,634**	**115,354**	**329,256**	**115,024**
2024						
Financial assets						
Derivatives with positive market value	264,550	3,503	261,046	158,285	92,045	10,716
Reverse transactions	585,019	200,970	384,049		384,049	-
Other financial assets*	32,473	18,489	13,984			13,984
Total	**882,041**	**222,962**	**659,080**	**158,285**	**476,095**	**24,700**
Financial liabilities						
Derivatives with negative market value	258,003	3,503	254,500	158,285	47,587	48,628
Repo transactions	410,026	200,970	209,057		208,418	639
Other financial liabilities*	88,791	18,489	70,302			70,302
Total	**756,820**	**222,962**	**533,858**	**158,285**	**256,004**	**119,569**

*Other financial assets and other financial liabilities for 2024 have been corrected.

G32. Fair value information for financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised in the balance sheet at fair value or amortised cost. Group breaks down its financial instruments according to the valuation method. Note G1 provides additional information.

	31 December 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	-	137,181	-	107,498
Due from credit institutions and central banks	30,664	85,927	63,040	80,529
Trading portfolio assets	444,980	-	531,831	-
Investment securities held at amortised cost	-	146,482	-	135,714
Investment securities held at fair value	150,256	-	133,404	-
Loans at amortised cost	-	1,022,281	-	921,900
Loans at fair value	1,060,925	-	1,074,783	-
Assets under pooled schemes and investment contracts	76,809	-	76,173	-
Insurance assets	513,957	-	508,045	-
Total	**2,277,592**	**1,391,871**	**2,387,276**	**1,245,642**
Financial liabilities				
Due to credit institutions and central banks	158,924	58,498	129,910	84,454
Trading portfolio liabilities	286,837	-	357,507	-
Deposits	134,205	1,110,377	78,550	1,095,232
Issued bonds at fair value	740,334	-	746,556	-
Issued bonds at amortised cost	-	259,855	-	243,198
Deposits under pooled schemes and investment contracts	77,040	-	76,608	-
Insurance liabilities	56,669	-	60,111	-
Liabilities held for sale	-	-	-	-
Non-preferred senior bonds	-	99,682	-	89,492
Subordinated debt	-	30,289	-	40,798
Loan commitments and guarantees	-	2,843	-	2,893
Total	**1,454,008**	**1,561,544**	**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 table above 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.

(a) Financial instruments at fair value

The fair value is the amount for which a financial asset or a financial liability can be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties. Fair value is measured on the basis of the following hierarchy:

The fair value hierarchy

- Quoted price (level 1) consists of financial instruments that are quoted in an active market. The Group uses the price quoted in the principal market.
- Valuation based on observable input (level 2) consists of financial instruments valued substantially on the basis of observable input other than a quoted price for the instrument itself. If a financial instrument is quoted in a market that is not active, the Group bases its measurement on the most recent transaction price. Adjustment is made for subsequent changes to market conditions, for instance, by including transactions in similar financial instruments that are assumed to be motivated by normal business considerations. For a number of financial assets and liabilities, no market exists. In such cases, the Group uses recent transactions in similar instruments and discounted cash flows or other generally accepted estimation and valuation techniques based on market conditions at the balance sheet date to calculate an estimated value. 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.
- Valuation based on significant non-observable input (level 3): The valuation of certain financial instruments is based substantially on non-observable input. Such instruments include unlisted shares, some unlisted bonds and a limited portion of the derivatives portfolio (2%).

G32. Fair value information for financial instruments – continued

Financial instruments at fair value, by fair value category

(DKK millions)	Quoted prices	Observable input	Non-observable input	Total
31 December 2025				
Financial assets				
Due from credit institutions and central banks	-	30,664	-	30,664
Derivatives	4,899	187,978	1,068	193,944
Interest rate contracts	4,899	139,129	663	144,690
Currency contracts etc.	-	48,849	405	49,254
Trading portfolio bonds	174,852	12,616	-	187,468
Trading portfolio shares	63,294	-	273	63,567
Investment securities, bonds	133,378	16,527	-	149,904
Investment securities, shares	-	-	353	353
Loans at fair value	-	1,060,925	-	1,060,925
Assets under pooled schemes and investment contracts	76,809	-	-	76,809
Insurance assets, bonds	158,103	33,605	1,898	193,606
Danish mortgage bonds	75,638	11,014	300	86,952
Other covered bonds	82,465	22,591	1,598	106,654
Insurance assets, shares	234,593	3,857	35,343	273,793
Insurance assets, derivatives	2,340	43,651	567	46,558
Total	**848,267**	**1,389,824**	**39,502**	**2,277,592**
Financial liabilities				
Due to credit institutions and central banks	-	158,924	-	158,924
Derivatives	5,398	184,410	1,010	190,817
Interest rate contracts	5,398	131,267	538	137,203
Currency contracts etc.	-	53,143	472	53,615
Obligations to repurchase securities	94,586	1,433	-	96,019
Deposits	-	134,205	-	134,205
Issued bonds at fair value	740,334	-	-	740,334
Deposits under pooled schemes and investment contracts	-	77,040	-	77,040
Insurance Liabilities	566	55,392	711	56,669
Total	**840,884**	**611,404**	**1,721**	**1,454,008**

(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
Interest rate contracts	7,289	140,184	652	148,125
Currency contracts etc.	-	109,460	3,462	112,922
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
Danish mortgage bonds	72,637	19,374	338	92,349
Other covered bonds	87,462	29,901	1,765	119,128
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
Interest rate contracts	10,125	137,458	422	148,005
Currency contracts etc.	-	103,798	2,697	106,495
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**

G32. Fair value information for financial instruments – continued

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 reclassifications 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 instead become liquid and have been moved from the Observable input to the Quoted prices category.

Valuation techniques
The most frequently used valuation techniques include the pricing of transactions with future settlement and swap models that apply present value calculations, credit pricing models and options models, such as Black & Scholes models. As part of the Group's control environment, valuation models are validated by units that are independent of the business units that develop the models and trade in the products covered by the models. Validation is made to test the implementation, quality and operating stability of models to ensure that the models can be used for pricing and risk management of financial products.

Loans granted and bonds issued by Realkredit Danmark are recognised at the fair value of the issued bonds (the quoted price in an active market). The Group adjusts for changes to the fair value of the credit risk on borrowers etc. The adjustment is described further in note G16. The value of derivatives, primarily long-term contracts, is determined on observable yields extrapolated to yield curves for the full duration of the contracts. Moreover, the very limited portfolio of credit derivatives is valued on the basis of observable input as well as assumptions about the probability of default (recovery rate). Unlisted shares are measured at fair value in accordance with the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines (IPEV) which are compliant with IFRS Accounting Standards. IPEV guides the calculation of the estimated fair value of unlisted shares as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Valuation methods include discounted cash flow models and pricing based on a multiple of earnings or equity.

Fair value adjustments
Management estimates underlie the valuation of financial instruments for which the value is based on valuation techniques. The Group makes fair value adjustments to cover changes in counterparty risk (CVA) on derivatives, funding risk (FVA and ColVA), bid-offer spreads on the net open position of portfolios with offsetting market risk, and model risk on level 3 derivatives.

Credit value adjustment (CVA) and funding value adjustment (FVA and ColVA)
The Group makes a fair value adjustment to cover the counterparty credit risk on derivatives with a positive fair value (CVA). For a given counterparty's portfolio of derivatives, CVA is calculated as a function of the probability of default (PD), the expected positive exposure (EPE) and the loss given default in the event of bankruptcy (LGD). The Group enters into derivatives transactions mainly with counterparties in the Scandinavian market.

The PDs used in the CVA model are derived from single name liquid credit default swap (CDS). If this is not available, the PDs are derived using proxy mapping to a CDS index. For the calculation of EPE, the Group uses simulations to estimate the expected positive exposures to the counterparty's portfolio over the term of the derivatives. The exposure model is based fully on market-implied data. For the calculation of LGD, the Group uses market compliant LGD. However, for customers classified in stage 3 in relation to the expected credit loss impairment, CVA is calculated as if the derivatives were loans subject to impairment because of credit losses.

A fair value adjustment for derivatives to cover expected funding costs (FVA and ColVA) is calculated. FVA primarily arises from the cost or benefit of funding uncollateralised derivatives. The adjustment is a function of the unsecured funding curve and expected future exposures. ColVA takes into account the funding cost and benefit on collateralised derivatives. The ColVA adjustment is a function of expected collateral balance s and cross-currency basis and repo spreads.

At the end of 2025, CVA, FVA and ColVA came to a net amount of DKK 51 million (2024: DKK 173 million), including the adjustment for credit risk on derivatives in stage 3.

Bid-offer spread
For portfolios of assets and liabilities with offsetting market risk, the Group bases its measurement of the portfolios on mid-market prices and makes fair value adjustments to recognise net assets at the bid price and net liabilities at the offer price (exit prices). At the end of 2025, these fair value adjustments totalled DKK 99 million (2024: DKK 106 million).

Model risk
To account for the uncertainty associated with measuring the value of derivatives on the basis of non-observable input (level 3 in the fair value hierarchy), the Group has established guidelines to quantify risk. The Group calculates and monitors the reserve on an ongoing basis. At the end of 2025, the reserve totalled DKK 1 million (2024: DKK 1 million).

Amortisation of initial margin
If, at the time of acquisition, a difference arises between the model value of a financial instrument, calculated on the basis of non-observable input and actual cost (day-one profit or loss), and the difference is not the result of transaction costs, the Group adjusts model parameters to actual cost to take the initial margin into account. Accordingly, the valuation of derivatives includes amortisation of the value of initial margins over the remaining term to maturity. The initial margins relate to elements not covered by the above CVA and FVA adjustments, such as future administrative expenses and capital consumption.

Unamortised initial margins

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Unamortised initial margins at 1 January	1,229	1,176
Amortised to the income statement during the year	-540	-455
Initial margins on new derivatives contracts	601	608
Terminated derivatives contracts	-78	-100
Unamortised initial margins as at 31 December	**1,212**	**1,229**

G32. Fair value information for financial instruments – continued

Financial instruments valued on the basis of non-observable input

The tables below shows financial instruments valued on the basis of non-observable input.

Financial instruments valued on the basis of non-observable input

		Sensitivity (change in fair value)		Gains/losses for the period	
(DKK millions)	Carrying amount	Increase	Decrease	Realised	Unrealised
31 December 2025					
Unlisted shares allocated to insurance contract policyholders	35,343	-	-	-683	-147
Unlisted shares other	626	63	63	50	-37
Illiquid bonds	1,898	26	26	-	-194
Derivatives, net fair value	-86	-	-	-	-570
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 of those shares will only to a limited extent affect the Group's net profit. 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, an additional 10% decrease in the fair value is considered to be a conservative adjustment compared to the estimated unrealised fair value at the end of the period.

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

	31 December 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	-817	-194	-570	2,274	-1,398	615
Acquisitions	4,357	84	-195	3,658	372	707
Sale and redemption	-5,121	-95	-516	-3,856	-21	-105
Transferred from quoted prices and observable input	-	-	-	167	692	-
Transferred to quoted prices and observable input	-	-	24	-	-	-58
Fair value end of period	**35,970**	**1,898**	**-86**	**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.

(b) Financial instruments at amortised cost
In this section, the fair value of financial instruments recognised at amortised cost is presented. The fair value is based on quoted market prices, if available. If quoted prices are not available, the value is approximated to reflect the price that would have been fixed had the terms been agreed at the balance sheet date.

The fair values disclosed below are determined on the basis of the following principles:

Investment securities (bonds classified as hold to collect), other issued bonds and subordinated debt
Quoted prices in an active market exist for a significant part of these financial instruments. If quoted prices in an active market do not exist, the Group uses an estimate of the current return required by the market to estimate the fair value.

Other financial instruments
The determination of the fair value of financial instruments recognised at amortised cost is based on the following preconditions relating to interest rate risk:

- For a significant number of the Group's deposits and loans, the interest rate depends on the standard variable rate fixed by the Group. The rate is adjusted only upon certain changes in market conditions. Such deposits and loans are considered to carry interest at a variable rate, as the standard variable rate fixed by the Group at any time applies to both new and existing arrangements.

G32. Fair value information for financial instruments – continued

- The interest rate risk on some fixed-rate loans extended by the Group is designated as a hedge of the interest rate risk on liabilities. Interest rate risk not hedging the interest rate risk on liabilities is hedged by derivatives. Such hedges are accounted for as fair value hedges, and the fair value of the hedged interest risk is adjusted in the carrying amount of the hedged financial instruments. Consequently, only fair value changes related to fixed-rate loans not hedged by derivatives are adjusted in the fair values presented in the following table.

For financial instruments that are only to a limited extent influenced by changes in credit risk, the amortised cost, including the adjustment for the fair value hedge accounting of the interest rate risk, is a reasonable approximation of fair value. This is the case for Due from/to credit institutions and central banks and Deposits.

It is assessed that the expected credit loss impairment model used for loans measured at amortised cost is a reasonable proxy for the fair value of the credit risk.

In the following table, fair value is presented for classes of financial instruments for which the carrying amount is not a reasonable approximation of fair value.

(DKK millions)	Carrying amount	Fair value	Quoted prices	Observable input	Non-observable input
31 December 2025					
Financial assets					
Investment securities	146,482	143,265	137,053	6,212	-
Loans at amortised cost	1,022,281	1,022,270	-	89	1,022,182
Financial liabilities					
Issued bonds, including non-preferred senior bonds	359,537	361,975	281,666	70,129	10,180
Subordinated debt	30,289	30,807	30,041	765	-
31 December 2024					
Financial assets					
Investment securities	135,714	131,944	124,978	6,966	-
Loans at amortised cost	921,900	921,883	-	117	921,766
Financial liabilities					
Issued bonds, including non-preferred senior bonds	332,690	334,316	260,389	61,426	12,501
Subordinated debt	40,798	40,954	34,173	6,781	-

The liquidity portfolio managed by Group Treasury includes different portfolios with different business models (note G13 provides further description of business models). Investment securities 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 investment securities classified as hold to collect, amortised cost exceeded fair value as of 31 December 2025 with DKK 3,217 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 5.3, following Moody's numerical rating factor to scale, which corresponds to a strong Aa1 rating. The interest rate risk duration for the portfolio is 3.0 years. Without any reinvestments, respectively 29%, 53% and 18% of this portfolio will reach maturity within a period of 1 year, between 1 to 5 years, and after 5 years.

G33. Related parties

Danske Bank A/S acts as the bank of a number of its related parties. Payment services, trading in securities and other instruments, depositing of surplus liquidity and provision of short- and long-term financing are the primary services provided by Danske Bank A/S.

Danica manages the pension plans of a number of related parties, and Danske Bank manages the assets of a number of the Group's pension funds.

Accounting policy

A related party to the Group is either a party over which the Group has control or significant influence or a party that has control or significant influence over the Group. All entities over which the Group has control are consolidated and are therefore not considered a related party to the Group.

Entities that are related parties to the Group comprise shareholders that have a significant holding of shares (significant influence over the Group), associates, joint venture partners or defined benefit pension plan providers (the Group has significant influence over the entity). Further, key management personnel, defined as members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Leadership Team, are related parties to the Group.

Transactions with related parties are settled on an arm's-length basis and recognised in the financial statements according to the same accounting policy as for similar transactions with unrelated parties.

Related parties

	Parties with significant influence		Associates		Board of Directors		Executive Leadership Team	
(DKK millions)	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Loans and loan commitments	9,175	9,538	1,224	1,614	28	30	31	32
Securities and derivatives	789	1,506	10,318	10,560	-	-	-	-
Deposits	9,702	12,779	1,254	1,278	16	15	17	14
Derivatives	24	93	-	8	-	-	-	-
Pension obligation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guarantees issued	311	581	3	4	-	-	4	-
Guarantees and collateral received	608	891	17	486	19	22	22	23
Interest income	285	320	44	91	1	1	1	1
Interest expense	381	608	49	67	-	-	-	-
Fee income	33	29	24	8	-	-	-	-
Dividend income	64	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other income	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan impairment charges*	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade in Danske Bank shares								
Acquisition of shares	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
Sale of shares	1,035	1,089	-	-	-	-	13	-

In the table, all exposures for parties with significant influence are in stage 1.

The Group is a listed company, with no shareholder having control over the Group. Related parties with significant influence include shareholders with holdings exceeding 20% of Danske Bank A/S's share capital. The A.P. Møller and Chastine McKinney Møller Foundation and companies of A.P. Møller Holding Group, Copenhagen, hold 21% of the share capital. Note G38 lists significant holdings in associates. The Board of Directors and Executive Leadership Team columns list the personal facilities, deposits, etc. held by members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Leadership Team and their dependants, and facilities with businesses in which these parties have control, joint control or significant influence.

In 2025, the average interest rates on credit facilities granted to members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Leadership Team were 2.8% (2024: 2.7%) and 2.8% (2024: 3.0%), respectively. Notes G34 and G35 specify the remuneration and shareholdings of management.

G33. Related parties – continued

Pension funds set up for the purpose of paying out pension benefits to employees of the Danske Bank Group are also considered related parties. The Danske Bank Group has entered into transactions with these funds. Such transactions are not eliminated in the consolidated financial statements. Transactions with pension funds in 2025 comprised loans in the amount of DKK 5 million (2024: DKK 6 million), deposits amounting to DKK 58 million (2024: DKK 59 million), DKK 10 million worth of bonds issued (2024: DKK 11 million), derivatives with a positive fair value of DKK 0 million (2024: DKK 0 million), derivatives with a negative fair value of DKK 116 million (2024: DKK 404 million), interest expenses of DKK 1 million (2024: DKK 2 million), fee income of DKK 0 million (2024: DKK 0 million) and pension contributions of DKK 86 million (2024: DKK 15 million).

The figures above do not include debt to related parties in the form of issued notes or bonds. Such notes or bonds are bearer securities, which means that Danske Bank does not know the identity of the holders. Danske Bank shares may be registered by name. Related parties' holdings of Danske Bank shares equalling 5% or more of Danske Bank's share capital are determined on the basis of the most recent reporting of holdings to Danske Bank.

G34. Remuneration of management and material risk takers

This note gives information on the total remuneration of the Group's management in the form of the Board of Directors and the Executive Leadership Team, and remuneration of other material risk takers. This note further includes information on the Group's share-based payments. Remuneration Report 2025 available at danskebank.com/remuneration provides a detailed description of remuneration paid to the Board of Directors and the Executive Leadership team.

(a) Remuneration of the Board of Directors
The members of the Board of Directors receive fixed remuneration and are not covered by any of the Group's incentive programmes. In addition, the members of the Board of Directors also receive a fee for board committee membership. The Board of Directors is remunerated by the parent company, Danske Bank A/S. The Group has no pension obligations towards the directors. At the end of 2025 there were 13 members of the Board (2024: 12 members).

Remuneration of the Board of Directors

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Directors' remuneration	12	12
Remuneration for committee work	6	5
Total	**18**	**17**

b) Remuneration of the Executive Leadership Team

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Fixed remuneration	102	97
Variable remuneration*	50	26
Total	**152**	**123**

* Executive Leadership Team remuneration in 2025 includes sign-on fee of DKK 23 million as variable remuneration. See Remuneration Report 2025 for details.

The table above includes expensed remuneration for Executive Leadership Team members while they are in executive positions at Danske Bank. Any remuneration received by former Executive Leadership Team members after stepping down from their executive position (for example, during the notice period) is excluded from the table. See Remuneration Report 2025 for details on any remuneration granted to former ELT members.

At the end of 2025, the Executive Leadership Team had 9 members (2024: 9 members).

Part of the variable remuneration of the Executive Leadership Team is provided as a share-based long-term incentive programme and deferred variable payouts from the short-term incentive. The incentive programmes are further described in section (d).

G34. Remuneration of management and material risk takers – continued

In the Remuneration Report 2025, the value of the long-term incentive programme grant is the grant value of the award for the performance period 2025-2027 of which one third of the award granted is included within total variable remuneration in this note. In the Remuneration Report 2025, the value of the long-term incentive corresponds to the grant value of the award for the three-year performance period, 2025-2027. In accordance with EBA regulations, prorated provisions for the long-term incentive and deferrals from the short-term incentive, will be paid in future financial years.

Membership of the Board of Directors in one or more of the Group's subsidiaries is not remunerated separately but considered part of the Executive Leadership Team's responsibilities and as such part of the remuneration of the Executive Leadership Team. Danske Bank Group's Remuneration Policy provides more information about remuneration in the Group. The policy is available at danskebank.com/remuneration-policy.

(c) Remuneration of other material risk takers
Danske Bank Group is required to identify all employees whose professional activities could have a material impact on the risk profile of Danske Bank in accordance with current legislation. Other material risk takers do not include members of the Board of Directors or the Executive Leadership Team.

At the end of 2025, 438 other material risk takers were designated (end of 2024: 436 other material risk takers).

Remuneration of full-time equivalents designated as other material risk takers

	2025	2024
Number of full-time equivalents designated as other material risk takers for Danske Bank Group during the year	449	435
Fixed remuneration (DKK millions)	888	834
Variable remuneration (DKK millions)	346	341
Total	**1,234**	**1,175**
of which:		
Number of full-time equivalents designated as other material risk takers for Danske Bank A/S during the year	295	289
Fixed remuneration (DKK millions)	682	646
Variable remuneration (DKK millions)	292	303
Total	**974**	**949**

Fixed and variable remuneration for 2025 is estimated and the final figure is determined at the end of February 2026. The final fixed and variable remuneration for material risk takers will be published in the quantitative disclosure on material risk takers' remuneration, compliant with the Danish FSA and EBA requirements. The disclosure will be available at danskebank.com/remuneration in May 2026.

The Group's pension obligations towards other material risk takers amounted to DKK 80 million to 22 employees at the end of 2025 (2024: DKK 106 million and 26 employees). Payouts from variable remuneration for other material risk takers are split into cash and Danske Bank shares according to EBA regulations. Further, 40-60% of payouts from variable remuneration are deferred for a minimum of three years. All payouts from variable remuneration are subject to back-testing and clawback if granted on the basis of results which have subsequently proven to not be sustainable or accurate.

(d) Share-based payments
The total expense recognised as operating expenses in 2025 arising from share-based payments was DKK 211 million (2024: DKK 203 million). All share-based payments are equity-settled. The exact number of shares granted for 2025 will be determined at the middle of April 2026.

The Group has granted rights to conditional shares under the bonus structure for material risk takers and other employees as part of their variable remuneration. Such employees have a performance agreement based on the performance of the Group, the business unit and the individual employee. Part of the Danske Bank shares granted to material risk takers are deferred, as required by the EBA (see section (c) above on payouts from variable remuneration). The fair value at the grant date is measured at the monetary value of the underlying performance agreement.

The variable remuneration of the Executive Leadership Team is provided as part of a short-term incentive- and a long-term incentive programme.

The short-term incentive programme is structured similarly to that of other material risk takers, as described above. However, the rights to Danske Bank shares are deferred for five years, followed by a one year holding period before shares are available to trade.

The long-term incentive programme is based on the performance in selected KPIs over a three-year performance period. In 2025, there were three long-term incentive programmes running: the 2023-2025, the 2024-2026 and the 2025-2027. For the long-term incentive programme 2023-2025, only the total shareholder return performance relative to peers was selected as a KPI, whereas the long-term incentive programmes 2024-2026 and 2025-2027 are based also on the return on equity. Both KPIs are weighted equally. After the performance period of three years, part of the shares will be paid out. The remaining shares are deferred for five years from the grant date followed by a one year holding period before shares are available to trade.

The remuneration is subject to backtesting and clawback.

The fair value of the long-term incentive programmes at the grant date was DKK 12.9 million for the 2025-2027 programme and DKK 10.4 million for the 2024-2026 programme. The fair value of the shares is calculated at the grant date and is based on relevant assumptions, which relate to volatility relative to peers. The fair value at grant date is expensed over the three-year vesting period. The increase between the 2023-2025 programme and 2024-2026 programme is due to a change to the remuneration model – see Remuneration Report 2025 for more details.

In the following table, Other staff includes material risk takers and other employees eligible for share-based payments.

G34. Remuneration of management and material risk takers – continued

Conditional shares

	Number of shares Executive Leadership Team	Other staff	Total	Employee payment price (DKK)	Fair value at issue (DKK millions)	Fair value at end of year (DKK millions)
Granted in 2016						
1 January 2024	-	239	239	-	0.0	0.1
Vested 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forfeited 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 December 2024	-	239	239	-	0.0	0.1
Vested 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forfeited 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes 2025	-	-239	-239	-	-	-
31 December 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
Granted in 2017						
1 January 2024	-	2,380	2,380	-	0.6	0.8
Vested 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forfeited 2024	-	-938	-938	-	-	-
Other changes 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 December 2024	-	1,442	1,442	-	0.3	0.5
Vested 2025	-	-1,442	-1,442	-	-	-
Forfeited 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 December 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
Granted in 2019						
1 January 2024	-	2,335	2,335	-	0.3	0.7
Vested 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forfeited 2024	-	-2,335	-2,335	-	-	-
Other changes 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 December 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vested 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forfeited 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 December 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Number of shares Executive Leadership Team	Other staff	Total	Employee payment price (DKK)	Fair value at issue (DKK millions)	Fair value at end of year (DKK millions)
Granted in 2020						
1 January 2024	6,405	59,957	66,362	-	6.4	21.1
Vested 2024	-	-5,428	-5,428	-	-	-
Forfeited 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes 2024	-	-6,405	-6,405	-	-	-
31 December 2024	6,405	48,124	54,529	-	5.3	17.4
Vested 2025	-6,405	-45,031	-51,436	-	-	-
Forfeited 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes 2025	-	-3,093	-3,093	-	-	-
31 December 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
Granted in 2021						
1 January 2024	112,852	684,755	797,607	-	94.5	254.1
Vested 2024	-21,960	-146,848	-168,808	-	-	-
Forfeited 2024	-32,306	-28,032	-60,338	-	-	-
Other changes 2024	-	1,573	1,573	-	-	-
31 December 2024	58,586	511,448	570,034	-	67.9	181.6
Vested 2025	-4,818	-328,283	-333,101	-	-	-
Forfeited 2025	-	-2,217	-2,217	-	-	-
Other changes 2025	-14,831	-79,361	-94,192	-	-	-
31 December 2025	38,937	101,587	140,524	-	16.4	44.8
Granted in 2022						
1 January 2024	126,022	742,340	868,362	-	99.7	276.7
Vested 2024	-7,389	-195,734	-203,123	-	-	-
Forfeited 2024	-	-3,373	-3,373	-	-	-
Other changes 2024	-	-66,754	-66,754	-	-	-
31 December 2024	118,633	476,479	595,112	-	68.3	189.6
Vested 2025	-46,340	-237,202	-283,542	-	-	-
Forfeited 2025	-	-5,681	-5,681	-	-	-
Other changes 2025	-10,208	91,259	81,051	-	-	-
31 December 2025	62,085	324,855	386,940	-	44.4	123.3

G34. Remuneration of management and material risk takers – continued

	Number of shares Executive Leadership Team	Other staff	Total	Employee payment price (DKK)	Fair value at issue (DKK millions)	Fair value at end of year (DKK millions)
Granted in 2023						
1 January 2024	127,579	368,226	495,805	-	70.2	158.0
Vested 2024	-5,580	-88,645	-94,225	-	-	-
Forfeited 2024	-	-2,086	-2,086	-	-	-
Other changes 2024	-	-22,765	-22,765	-	-	-
31 December 2024	**121,999**	**254,730**	**376,729**	**-**	**53.3**	**120.0**
Vested 2025	-5,580	-76,457	-82,037	-	-	-
Forfeited 2025	-	-2,394	-2,394	-	-	-
Other changes 2025	-16,221	19,120	2,899	-	-	-
31 December 2025	**100,198**	**194,999**	**295,197**	**-**	**41.8**	**94.0**
Granted in 2024						
Granted in 2024	196,016	1,071,957	1,267,973	-	262.7	404.0
Vested 2024	-	-257,758	-257,758	-	-	-
Forfeited 2024	-	-34,291	-34,291	-	-	-
Other changes 2024	-	-157,627	-157,627	-	-	-
31 December 2024	**196,016**	**622,281**	**818,297**	**-**	**169.6**	**260.7**
Vested 2025	-9,561	-118,904	-128,465	-	-	-
Forfeited 2025	-	-17,190	-17,190	-	-	-
Other changes 2025	-22,683	38,824	16,141	-	-	-
31 December 2025	**163,772**	**525,011**	**688,783**	**-**	**142.7**	**219.4**
Granted in 2025						
Granted in 2025	195,184	783,792	978,976	-	226.4	311.9
Vested 2025	-	-268,948	-268,948	-	-	-
Forfeited 2025	-	-11,115	-11,115	-	-	-
Other changes 2025	-21,091	21,091	-	-	-	-
31 December 2025	**174,093**	**524,820**	**698,913**	**-**	**161.6**	**222.7**

There were no remaining conditional shares granted in 2018 as at 31 December 2024 or 31 December 2025.
At the end of 2025, the Executive Leadership Team held a total of 539,085 conditional shares with fair value of DKK 171.8 million (2024: 501,639 conditional shares with fair value of DKK 102.2 million). See Remuneration Report 2025 for further details of the Executive Leadership Team's holdings. In 2025, the average price at the vesting date for rights to conditional shares was DKK 275.4 (2024: DKK 200.9).

G35. Danske Bank shares held by the Board of Directors and the Executive Leadership Team

Number of shares	Beginning of 2025	Upon appointment / retirement	Additions	Disposals	End of 2025
Board of directors					
Martin Blessing	21,000	-	-	-	21,000
Martin Nørkjær Larsen	9,193	-	-	-	9,193
Lars-Erik Brenøe	32,886	-	-	-	32,886
Jacob Dahl	18,569	-	-	-	18,569
Lieve Mostrey	1,400	-	1,000	-	2,400
Allan Polack	4,466	-	38	-	4,504
Rafael Salinas	-	-	-	-	-
Marianne Sørensen	-	10	1,544	-	1,554
Helle Valentin	600	-	-	-	600
Bente Bang	1,262	-	-	-	1,262
Kirsten Ebbe Brich	3,796	-	-	-	3,796
Aleksandras Cicasovas	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Louise Aggerstrøm Hansen	676	-	-	-	676
Raija-Leena Hankonen-Nybom	8,000	-8,000	-	-	-
Total	**102,848**	**-7,990**	**2,582**	**-**	**97,440**
Executive Leadership Team					
Carsten Rasch Egeriis	45,018	-	22,396	-	67,414
Magnus Agustsson	1,497	-	7,458	-	8,955
Joachim Alpen	-	-	537	-	537
Christian Bornfeld	8,375	-	4,972	-	13,347
Karsten Breum	70,227	-	-	-15,538	54,689
Cecile Hillary	-	48,311	-	-21,470	26,841
Johanna Norberg	23,380	-	8,252	-	31,632
Dorthe Tolborg	5,000	-	-	-2,589	2,411
Frans Woelders	12,841	-	9,181	-	22,022
Stephan Engels	31,932	-31,932	-	-	-
Total	**198,270**	**16,379**	**52,796**	**-39,597**	**227,848**

Danske Bank discloses all additions, disposals and total holdings of members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Leadership Team and their immediate family. For any members of the Board of Directors or the Executive Leadership Team who were appointed during the financial year, shares held prior to their appointment are included in additions. The value of shares received upon appointment in the Executive Leadership Team in 2025 was DKK 11.5 million. See Remuneration Report 2025 for details.
The total holdings of conditional shares of the members of the Executive Leadership Team is disclosed in note G34.

G36. Group holdings and undertakings

Accounting policy

The financial statements consolidate Danske Bank A/S and group undertakings in which the Group has control over financial and operating policy decisions. Control is said to exist if Danske Bank A/S, directly or indirectly, is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from the involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect these returns through the power over the entity. Power exists if Danske Bank A/S, directly or indirectly, holds more than half of the voting rights in an undertaking or otherwise has power to control management and operating policy decisions. Operating policy control may be exercised through agreements about the undertaking's activities. In the rare situations where potential voting rights exist, these are taken into account if Danske Bank has the practical ability to exercise these rights.

When assessing whether to consolidate investment funds, the Group reviews all facts and circumstances to determine whether the Group, as fund manager, is acting as agent or principal. The Group is deemed to be a principal, and the Group controls and consolidates a fund when it acts as fund manager and cannot be removed without cause (i.e. when kick-out rights are weak), has variable returns through significant holdings, and is able to influence the returns of the funds by exercising its power. Holdings where all returns belong to customers (pooled schemes and investment contracts) are not considered as exposure to variable returns, whereas holdings where the majority of the returns belong to customers (holdings related to insurance contracts) are considered only limited exposure to variable returns.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared by consolidating items of the same nature and eliminating intra-group transactions, balances and trading profits and losses.

Undertakings acquired are included in the financial statements at the time of acquisition. The net assets of such undertakings (assets, including identifiable intangible assets, less liabilities and contingent liabilities) are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition according to the acquisition method.

If the cost of acquisition exceeds the fair value of the net assets acquired, the excess amount is recognised as goodwill. Goodwill is recognised in the functional currency of the undertaking acquired. The portion of the acquisition that is attributable to non-controlling interests does not include goodwill.

Divested undertakings are included in the financial statements until the transfer date. Changes in the ownership share in a subsidiary that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. This implies that the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in the relative interest in the subsidiary, and any difference between the fair value of the consideration paid/received and the adjustment made to non-controlling interests is attributed to the shareholders of Danske Bank A/S. If changes in the ownership share in a subsidiary result in the loss of control, any investment retained in the former subsidiary is recognised at fair value, and amounts recognised under Other comprehensive income are reclassified to the income statement or transferred directly to retained earnings if so required by other IFRS Accounting Standards. The difference between the fair value of the consideration received plus any investment.

Held-for-sale group undertakings

Companies taken over by the Group under non-performing loan agreements and actively marketed for sale and expected to be sold within 12 months of classification are recognised as held for sale. Assets and liabilities in such companies are presented under Assets held for sale and Liabilities in disposal groups held for sale. The assets are recognised at the lower of cost and fair value less expected costs to sell.

a) Further explanation

All credit institutions and insurance companies supervised by national FSAs are subject to local statutory capital requirements. These requirements restrict intra-group facilities and dividend payouts.

Danica has an obligation to allocate part of the margin by which Danica's equity exceeds the statutory solvency requirement to certain policyholders who were previously policyholders of Statsanstalten for Livsforsikring (now part of Danica). This applies only if the margin exceeds the margin in Statsanstalten for Livsforsikring before the privatisation in 1990 and relates to any excess included in the shareholders' equity or paid out as dividend. Such special allotments are expensed and recognised under Net insurance benefits.

Restrictions impacting the Group's ability to use assets are disclosed in note G30 and include, among others, assets pledged as collateral under repo transactions funded by covered bonds and assets held by insurance subsidiaries that are primarily held to satisfy obligations to policyholders' savings.

The Group has established a number of investment funds in which the Group acts as fund manager. The Group has consolidated assets under management of DKK 9,639 million (2024: DKK 4,609 million), as the Group is deemed to be acting as principal rather than agent in its role as fund manager and because the Group is the sole investor, owning 100% of the investment funds. The investments are held to satisfy obligations towards insurance policyholders and are recognised under Insurance assets.

The Group does not have consolidated structured entities in the form of securitisation vehicles or asset-backed financing vehicles.

(b) Acquisition of subsidiary undertakings

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. The operating result, assets and liabilities of the acquisition were consolidated from 1 January 2025.

Goodwill of DKK 21 million is attributable to the workforce and an increase in market share of assets under management. None of the goodwill is deductible for tax purposes.

The Group did not make any other acquisitions of undertakings in 2025 or 2024.

G36. Group holdings and undertakings – continued

(c) List of significant subsidiaries

		Share capital (thousands)	Net profit (DKK m)	Shareholders' equity (DKK m)	Share capital (%)
Danske Bank A/S, Copenhagen	DKK	8,349,951	23,037	181,162	
Credit institutions					
Danske Hypotek AB (publ), Stockholm	SEK	50,000	337	5,701	100
Danske Mortgage Bank Plc, Helsinki	EUR	70,000	221	2,754	100
Northern Bank Limited, Belfast	GBP	218,170	1,418	6,146	100
Realkredit Danmark A/S, Copenhagen	DKK	630,000	4,424	54,642	100
Insurance operations					
Danica Pension, Livsforsikringsaktieselskab, Copenhagen	DKK	1,101,000	1,229	19,496	100
Investment and real estate operations etc.					
Danica Ejendomme P/S, Copenhagen	DKK	4,410,000	2,086	37,542	100
Danica Kapitalforvaltning K/S, Copenhagen	DKK	10,000	613	623	100
Danske Invest Management A/S, Copenhagen	DKK	120,000	294	542	100
Danske Leasing A/S, Birkerød	DKK	10,000	282	2,101	100
Danske Markets Inc., New York	USD	2,000	30	368	100
Danske Private Equity A/S, Copenhagen	DKK	6,000	15	80	100
DDB Invest AB, Stockholm	SEK	100,000	3	166	100
home a/s, Åbyhøj	DKK	15,000	24	128	100

The list above includes significant active subsidiary operations only.

As of December 2025, Danske Invest Asset Management AS (Norway) no longer exists as it has been merged with Danske Bank A/S.

The Group's ownership share of the other subsidiaries is unchanged from 2024 to 2025. The financial information above is extracted from the companies' most recent annual reports prior to 5 February 2026.

G37. Interests in associates and joint arrangements

Accounting policy

Joint ventures and associates are entities other than group undertakings in which the Group has holdings and joint control with one or more parties or significant but not controlling influence, respectively. The Group generally classifies entities as joint ventures/associates if Danske Bank A/S, directly or indirectly, holds 20-50% of the share capital and has influence over management and operating policy decisions. Holdings in joint ventures and associates are recognised at cost at the date of acquisition and are subsequently measured according to the equity method. The proportionate share of the net profit or loss of the individual entity is included under Income from holdings in associates. The share is calculated on the basis of data from financial statements with balance sheet dates no earlier than three months before the Group's balance sheet date. If objective evidence of impairment exists, the investment is recognised at the lower of carrying amount and the present value of future cash flows.

The proportionate share of the profit or loss on transactions between associates/joint ventures and group undertakings is eliminated.

Ownership shares held by the Group's insurance business are treated as held by a venture capital organisation and are measured at fair value.

List of significant associates

		Share capital (thousands)	Net profit (DKK m)	Shareholders' equity (DKK m)	Share capital (%)
Vipps MobilePay, Oslo	NOK	28,145	-555	1,760	28

The financial information above is extracted from the most recent annual reports prior to 5 February 2026.

The total carrying amount of holdings in associates amounted to DKK 387 million (2024: DKK 396 million) and is presented under Other assets in note G23. The list above includes significant associates held at end 2025.

The Group does not have any other significant holdings in joint ventures or joint operations.

G38. Interests in unconsolidated structured entities

The Group has established a number of investment funds in which the Group acts as fund manager. The Group is entitled to receive management fees based on the assets under management. The Group may also retain units in these funds. The assets in unconsolidated investment funds managed by the Group totalled DKK 1,008.8 billion (2024: DKK 875.5 billion). The Group retained holdings of DKK 196.2 billion (2024: DKK 167.1 billion) in these funds. Substantially all of these holdings are related to pooled schemes, investment contracts and insurance contracts. Income generated to the Group in the form of management fees amounted to DKK 4.0 billion (2024: DKK 3.7 billion). In addition, the Group has holdings in private equity investment funds of DKK 0.1 billion (2024: DKK 0.1 billion).

The Group has limited exposure to structured securitisation entities. The exposure dates back to the period between 2001-2007 when the Group acted as an investor. This involved the purchase of bonds and entering into facilities for securitisation assets that were either structurally senior or triple A-rated by at least one of the major rating agencies. The Group has not acted as a sponsor or an orginator, and none of the assets of the structured entities were previously held on the Group's balance sheet. The remaining exposure consists mainly of liquidity facilities and is reported as part of the credit exposure in Non-core (part of Group Functions). At the end of 2025, the gross exposure amounted to DKK 2.3 billion (2024: DKK 2.5 billion). During the year, the Group did not provide any non-contractual financial or other support to any of the structural entities. The key risk on the portfolio relates to the underlying securitisation transactions, which consist mainly of commercial and residential mortgage loans originated in the UK and Germany.

G39. Risk management

The Danske Bank Group assumes risks to support the activities of the Group's customers, while ensuring stability of the Group's financial position to the benefit of shareholders, society, customers and employees. The Group applies an enterprise risk management (ERM) framework approach that sets common standards for how the Group manages risk across all risk types and entities. The framework defines the Group's risk taxonomy, risk roles and responsibilities, risk governance, approach to risk appetite, and risk culture. The framework is supported by policies approved by the Board of Directors. The risk taxonomy organises and visualises the most material risk types applicable to the Group and is intended to ensure adequate risk identification and ownership across the Group. The risk taxonomy is reviewed annually.

The Group's risk management practices are organised in line with the principles of the three-lines-of-defence model. The three lines of defence segregate duties between 1) units that enter into business transactions with customers or otherwise expose the Group to risk (risk ownership), 2) units in charge of risk oversight and challenge in respect of risk owners (risk oversight), and 3) Group Internal Audit (risk assurance).

The first line of defence owns and manages the business activities and related risks. It consists of business units and support functions, which are responsible for establishing appropriate controls to ensure that risks are identified, assessed, managed and reported appropriately. Risks must be managed in line with delegated responsibilities and policies as set by the second line of defence and approved by the Board of Directors.

The second line of defence consists of Group Risk Management and Group Compliance. These units set policies and the overall risk management. The second line of defence supports, challenges and is responsible for the risk oversight of the first line of defence, and operates independently of the first line of defence. The second line of defence has the authority to veto any decisions proposed by the first line of defence that fall outside the set risk appetite or are not aligned with agreed policies.

The chief risk officer (CRO) as head of Group Risk Management and the chief compliance officer (CCO) as head of Group Compliance are responsible for the independent risk and compliance functions. The CRO and CCO are both members of the Executive Leadership Team (ELT). In cooperation with and under the responsibility of the chief executive officer (CEO), the CRO and CCO submit risk and compliance reports to committees within the ELT and Board of Directors.

Group Risk Management is organised in risk functions with group-wide risk type oversight responsibility. Group Risk Management has the responsibility to set standards for effective management of the risks to which the Group is exposed. Group Risk Management is also responsible for ensuring that material risks are identified, assessed, monitored, controlled / mitigated and reported upon. In addition, Group Risk Management maintains oversight of risk exposure at all Group entities, and report risk exposure and risk-related concerns to the ELT and Board of Directors.

Group Compliance is responsible for monitoring and assessing the Group's compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations, and maintains the governance framework for regulatory compliance risk and financial crime risk. Group Compliance has specific second-line responsibility for organising compliance training, providing independent advice, guidance and challenge, undertaking risk assessments and risk-based monitoring, and providing independent reporting to the ELT and the Board of Directors on compliance risks and issues. Group Compliance also undertakes compliance oversight assessments to evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of other risk management frameworks.

The third line of defence consists of Group Internal Audit (GIA). GIA is an independent and objective assurance entity that assists the Board of Directors and the ELT in protecting the assets, reputation and sustainability of the Group by evaluating the effectiveness of risk management, controls and governance. GIA is headed by the chief audit executive who reports directly to the Board of Directors.

G39. Risk management - continued

Risk governance
The Board of Directors approves the Group's risk tolerance and policies of significant importance on the recommendation of the ELT. In addition the Board of Directors receives regular reports, oversees the main risks, and reviews the largest credit exposures.

The ELT is responsible for the Group's day-to-day management. It supervises the Group's risk management practices, oversees developments in Group's compliance methods, approves credit applications up to a defined limit, and ensures that bookkeeping and asset management are both sound and consistent with the Group's strategy and in compliance with applicable legislation.

Risks arising from financial instruments
The Group is exposed to the following risk types arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk: The risk of losses because debtors or counterparties fail to meet all or part of their payment obligations to the Group.
- Market risk: The risk of losses arising from adverse movements in market prices affecting the Group's assets, liabilities and off-balance-sheet items.
- Liquidity risk: The risk that a lack of funding leads to excessive costs or prevents the Group from maintaining its business model, or from fulfilling its payment obligations.
- Life insurance risk: The risk of losses due to changes in fair value of insurance assets and insurance liabilities and insurance risk at Danica (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Danske Bank A/S). Market risk and other risks on assets and liabilities allocated to policyholders are therefore included in Life insurance risk.

Other risks to the Group include non-financial risk and sustainability risk. Non-financial risk is the risk of financial losses or gains, regulatory impact, reputational impact, market impact or customer impact resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems or external events, including legal and compliance risks. Sustainability risk is defined as the risk of a significant negative effect on the Group's performance due to current or future environmental, social and governance (ESG) events or conditions. Sustainability risk is a cross-taxonomy risk, which can impact all risk types in the Group's risk taxonomy.

The Management's report and Risk Management 2025 provide a detailed description of Danske Bank Group's risk management practices. Risk Management 2025 is available at danskebank.com/reports. The publication is not covered by the statutory audit.

The following pages provide detail on the risks arising from financial instruments and how they are managed.

Total capital

Capital risk is the risk of not having enough capital to cover all material risks arising from the Group's chosen business strategy.

The Danske Bank Group (the Group) has licences to provide financial services and must therefore comply with the capital requirements of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) and the Danish Financial Business Act. The Danish rules are based on the EU Capital Requirements Directive (CRD) and apply to both Danske Bank A/S (the Parent Company) and the Group. Similarly, the Group's financial subsidiaries in and outside Denmark must comply with local capital requirements. The regulatory requirements stipulate a minimum capital level of 8% of the total risk exposure amount (REA) under Pillar 1 (including risk exposure amounts for credit risk, counterparty credit risk, market risk and operational risk). In addition, financial institutions are required to calculate their solvency need under Pillar 2 to reflect all relevant risks. As stipulated in the CRD, a combined buffer requirement (CBR) applies to financial institutions in addition to the solvency need ratio. The Group's CBR consists of a systemic risk buffer, a countercyclical buffer, a capital conservation buffer and a SIFI buffer and must be funded with common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital. Because Danske Bank A/S is designated a systemically important financial institution (SIFI) in Denmark, the Group must meet a SIFI buffer requirement of 3%.

The Group's total capital consists of tier 1 capital (share capital and additional tier 1 capital after deductions) and tier 2 capital (subordinated loan capital after deductions).

The Group's CET1 capital is based on the carrying amount of shareholders' equity and adjusted with the following main deductions.
- Adjustments to eligible capital instruments
- Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability
- Defined benefit pension fund assets
- Intangible assets of banking operations, including goodwill
- Minimum loss coverage for non-performing exposures
- Expected/proposed payout
- Prudent valuation
- Prudential filters
- Statutory deductions for insurance subsidiaries

The presentation of the Group's total capital in the statement of capital shows the difference between the carrying amount of shareholders' equity and CET1 capital. At the end of 2025, the Group's CET1 capital amounted to DKK 142.1 billion (2024: DKK 145.2 billion), and its CET1 capital ratio was 17.3% (2024: 17.8%)

The Group's additional tier 1 capital and tier 2 capital may, subject to certain conditions, be included in total capital. The conditions are described in the CRR. Note G22 shows additional tier 1 capital and tier 2 capital. At the end of 2025, the Group's total capital was DKK 171.7 billion (2024: DKK 182.1 billion), and its total capital ratio was 20.9% (2024: 22.4%). The Group's tier 1 capital was DKK 149.7 billion (2024: DKK 155.6 billion), and its tier 1 capital ratio was 18.2% (2024: 19.1%).

Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment 2025 provides a description of the Group's solvency need.

The target for the CET1 capital ratio was kept at above 16% and ensures a sufficiently prudent buffer in relation to the capital requirement. This implies a capital target buffer of at least 1.2 percentage points in relation to the CET1 capital requirement.

G39. Risk management notes - continued

Credit risk

The Group offers loans, credits, guarantees and other products as part of its business model and thus takes on credit risk.

Credit risk is the risk of losses because debtors or counterparties fail to meet all or part of their payment obligations to the Group.

In accordance with the Group's Credit Policy, the Group carefully assesses the financial situation of customers to ensure that loans granted are suited to their needs and financial capacity and that customers understand their financial obligations.

In order to mitigate credit risk, the Group uses a number of measures, including collateral, guarantees and covenants.

Further information on the Group's risk management practices related to credit risk can be found in the report Risk Management 2025.

Sustainability risk

The Group may be exposed to sustainability drivers. Credit risk is deemed to be the risk type most materially affected by sustainability drivers. Sustainability and ESG considerations are integrated into the Group's lending practices.

Sustainability and credit risk

Sustainability risks are identified, assessed and monitored at the portfolio level as part of the annual sector reviews, which include an in-depth assessment of sub-sectors and the customers with the largest exposure. This enables the Group to map the most material sustainability risks facing the individual portfolios, monitor aggregate risk levels on an ongoing basis, and identify additional Credit Risk Policy requirements. When deemed necessary, the sustainability risk findings are integrated into the Group's credit risk tolerance to allow for portfolio management.

Relationship managers use a digital system to identify and assess each customer's sustainability risk level through a set of sector-specific ESG questions for both new and existing business customers. The customer-level sustainability risk assessments serve as input factors in the overall credit decision process and enable the Group to monitor the overall sustainability risk level. All counterparties with a total exposure exceeding the threshold are in scope for assessment across business units. The scope of analysis is adjusted to capture the size and complexity of the counterparty concerned, with higher risk and larger exposure requiring a more detailed analysis. This requirement covers corporate counterparties in all the Group's business units, i.e. retail customers, as well as mid- and large corporates. On the back of the results, relationship managers are required to engage with customers with a significant exposure and a high level of identified risks to agree on a future action plan to mitigate these risks.

At the end of 2025, 92% (2024: 90%) of the Group's total business exposure in scope was assessed for sustainability risk, and the Group implemented a more in-depth analysis of drivers of customers' ESG risk levels. These bottom-up customer assessments will increasingly be tied to top-down portfolio risk management efforts at the group level. This will ensure a consistent feedback loop between strategic and customer considerations in the Group's sustainability risk management.

Climate risk management

Climate risk is identified as the predominant ESG-related factor influencing the Group's credit risk, and risk practices are being enhanced in accordance with regulatory and industry developments.

Climate risk is primarily categorised into transition risks, associated with moving towards a low-carbon economy, and physical risks stemming from projected climate changes, including both long-term shifts (chronic changes) and event-driven changes (acute changes) to weather patterns. Both climate-related risks will affect credit risk in the medium and long-term. To address these risks, the Group is actively improving its climate data collection to refine the long-term view of climate-related risks across sectors.

At the portfolio level, the Group's exposure to sectors that face high climate transition and physical risks is outlined in the Pillar 3 disclosures, e.g. including the disclosure of the energy efficiency of collateral.

On the basis of the latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report on Europe, the Group has identified flooding risk (river and coastal flooding) as the most important physical hazard applicable to the portfolio. The current mapping of exposures subject to flooding risk focuses on residential and commercial property and forms part of the Pillar 3 disclosures.

In accordance with Pillar 3 transition risk disclosure requirements, the Group reports its financed emissions and the energy efficiency of collateral. The Group has taken into consideration the financed emissions of the sector portfolios identified as climate change contributors. It has been identified that the majority of emissions are attributable to only a few sectors, specifically agriculture, shipping, oil and gas. The Group actively monitors and manages these sectors at both the customer and portfolio levels. For instance, this is evidenced by the decline in the oil and gas portfolio in recent years.

The Group performs quantitative climate scenario analyses, including bottom-up climate stress tests to assess the effects of both physical and transition climate-related risks over short-, medium- and long-term horizons. Stress tests related to physical risks focus on collateral-related exposures based on expected loss calculations related to river and coastal flooding. In relation to transition risks, the Group has analysed scenarios for carbon taxes as a key driver for this transition in different sectors. Special focus on transition-risk scenario analyses is given to the Danish agricultural sector, where the introduction of a carbon tax is planned by the Danish government by 2030. For the Danish agricultural sector, results of the stress testing analysis are directly used in the impairment post-model-adjustment process. Moreover, the Group performs detailed bottom-up climate analyses on the commercial real estate sector, which constitutes a large part of the total Group's exposure, with a particular focus on the EU's Energy Performance of Buildings Directive.

Customer transition risk assessments

Managing climate transition risks takes place at both portfolio and customer levels. At the portfolio level, the Group sets long-term targets for sectors with high financed emissions, such as oil and gas, as outlined in the Group's Sustainability Statement of this Annual Report. Climate risks are also taken into consideration when the Group determines its risk tolerance process for high-risk segments to further manage the portfolios.

The Group has developed a methodology to assess transition risks at the customer level to gain a more granular overview of transition risks in relevant high-emitting sectors. The methodology considers the customers' current performance as well as their short-, medium-, and long-term ambitions and plans to meet their decarbonisation strategy and targets. In addition, the assessments include an evaluation of the customers' risk of not executing on their strategies because of external factors that affect their ability to transition, i.e. technology and government support factors.

Transition risk assessment scores are divided into four categories on the basis of alignment assessment, technology and government factors. The transition risk assessments contribute to the overall credit evaluation of customers.

The Group focuses on financially weak laggards in the transition process since they are subject to an increased risk of impairment. For these customers, the Group has identified mitigating actions, which include collaborating to develop a transition plan that ensures alignment with established standards. Financially weak transition laggards represent approximately 7% (2024: 10%) of the Group's assessed credit exposure and they will be monitored on an ongoing basis.

Credit risk – continued

Credit exposure
Credit exposure consists of balance sheet items and off-balance-sheet items that carry credit risk. Most of the exposure derives from lending activities in the form of secured and unsecured loans. Securities positions taken by the Group's trading and investment units also entail credit risk and are presented as credit exposure from trading and investment securities as well as derivatives and loans at the Group's trading units.

The overall management of credit risk thus covers credit risk from direct lending activities, counterparty credit risk on derivatives and loans at the Group's trading units and credit risk from securities positions.

Breakdown of credit exposure

(DKK billions) 31 December 2025	Total	Lending activities	Counterparty credit risk	Trading and investment securities	Customer-funded investments
Balance sheet items					
Demand deposits with central banks	130.1	130.1	-	-	-
Due from credit institutions and central banks	116.6	85.9	30.7	-	-
Trading portfolio assets	445.0	-	193.9	251.0	-
Investment securities	296.7	-	-	296.7	-
Loans at amortised cost	1,022.3	1,022.3	-	-	-
Loans at fair value	1,060.9	740.1	320.8	-	-
Assets under pooled schemes and investment contracts	76.8	-	-	-	76.8
Insurance assets	555.5	-	-	-	555.5
Off-balance-sheet items					
Guarantees	99.7	99.7	-	-	-
Loan commitments shorter than 1 year	206.6	206.6	-	-	-
Loan commitments longer than 1 year	244.5	244.5	-	-	-
Other unutilised commitments	14.4	-	-	-	14.4
Total	**4,269.2**	**2,529.3**	**545.4**	**547.8**	**646.7**

(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**

Credit risk – continued

The Group's exposure to the risk on some balance sheet items is limited. This is the case for assets under customer-funded investment pools, investment contracts and insurance contracts. The risk on assets under pooled schemes and investment contracts is assumed solely by the customers, while the risk on insurance assets is assumed primarily by the customers. The section on life insurance risk describes the Group's credit risk on insurance contracts.

In addition to credit exposure from lending activities, Danske Bank had made uncommitted loan offers and granted uncommitted lines of credit of DKK 229 billion at 31 December 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 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 73% (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 2025.

Classification of customers
The main objectives of risk classification are to rank the Group's customers according to risk and to estimate each customer's probability of default (PD). As part of the credit process, the Group classifies customers according to risk and updates their classifications upon receipt of new information. Risk classification comprises rating and credit scoring of customers. While all large customers are rated, the Group uses fully automated and statistically-based scoring models for small customers such as personal customers and small businesses. Credit scores are updated monthly in a process subject to automated controls.

The Group has developed a number of classification models to assess customer PD and to classify customers in various segments.

In its credit risk management, the Group uses point in time (PIT) PD estimates for risk classification. These PIT PD estimates express a customer's probability of default within the next 12 months in the current economic situation. The Group's classification scale consists of 11 main rating categories with fixed PD bands. During a downturn, a customer's PIT PD may increase, and the customer may migrate to a lower rating category. The effect from a downturn is thus larger when PIT PD is used than if the classification were based on through-the-cycle (TTC) PD, which the Group uses to calculate the risk exposure amount for credit risk.

The classification of facilities between stage 1 and 2 for the purpose of calculating expected credit losses under IFRS 9 depends on whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. The assessment of whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition is performed by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the individual facility and incorporating forward-looking information. A facility is transferred from stage 1 to stage 2 on the basis of observed increases in the probability of default:

- For facilities originated below 1% in PD: an increase in the facility's 12-month PD of at least 0.5 of a percentage point since initial recognition and a doubling in the facility's lifetime PD since origination.
- For facilities originated above 1% in PD: an increase in the facility's 12-month PD of 2 percentage points since origination or a doubling of the facility's lifetime PD since origination.

In addition, facilities that are more than 30 days past due are moved to stage 2. 30 days past due is considered a backstop. Finally, customers subject to forbearance measures are placed in stage 2 if the Group, in the most likely outcome, expects no loss or the customers are in the two-year probation period for performing forborne exposures.

A facility is transferred from stage 2 to stage 3 when it becomes credit-impaired. A facility becomes credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows have occurred. This includes observable data about (a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower; (b) a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event; (c) the borrower, for financial or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having been granted a concession that would not otherwise have been considered; (d) it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter into bankruptcy or other financial restructuring; and (e) the purchase or origination of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit loss. It may not be possible to identify a single discrete event – instead, the combined effect of several events may cause a financial asset to become credit-impaired. Credit-impaired facilities are placed in rating category 10 or 11. For customers in rating category 10, the stage 3 classification applies only to customers where a loss is expected in the most likely scenario. For rating category 11 (default), all facilities are classified as stage 3 exposures.

Exposures which are considered to be in default for regulatory purposes will always be categorised as stage 3 exposures under IFRS 9. This applies to 90-days-past-due considerations and unlikely-to-pay factors leading to regulatory default.

Management applies judgement and recognises post-model adjustments to cover risks that are not reflected sufficiently in the Group's expected credit loss model. Besides increasing the expected credit losses, the post-model adjustments may lead to the transfer of part of the gross exposure covered by the post-model adjustments from stage 1 to stage 2 through targeted PD pushes to the current point in time estimates of PD (i.e. increases in the PD for the underlying customers in the selected portfolios covered by the post-model adjustments) to ensure consistency between the methods used for disclosing information about expected credit losses and exposures subject to significant increase in credit risk. While the distribution of customers between the Group's 11 rating categories is unchanged and reflects the current point-in-time estimate of the underlying customers' PDs, the PD pushes may lead to the transfer of gross exposures to stage 2 as the assessment of the increase in credit risk is performed by comparing the initial PD with the current PD (after the adjustment for the targeted PD pushes).

Expected credit losses
The expected credit loss is calculated for all individual facilities as a function of the probability of default (PD), the exposure at default (EAD) and the loss given default (LGD). For exposures in stage 1, 12- month expected credit losses are recognised, while lifetime expected credit losses are recognised for exposures in stage 2-3. Note G15 provides further information.

Credit portfolio broken down by rating category
The Group's definition of default for accounting aligns with the regulatory purposes. All exposures in stage 3 are considered default. As a result, all non-performing loans are considered default, and hence equal to the total of stage 3 exposures.

Although Stage 3 and default (rating 11) are generally aligned, 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.

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 2025.

The following table breaks down the credit exposure by rating categories and stages.

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		
31 December 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	188.8	0.1	-	-	-	-	188.8	0.1	-	166.4	-	-
2	0.01	0.03	194.0	0.2	-	-	-	-	194.0	0.2	-	96.4	-	-
3	0.03	0.06	510.3	1.0	-	0.1	-	-	510.2	1.0	-	257.3	0.6	-
4	0.06	0.14	569.2	4.2	0.4	0.2	-	-	569.0	4.1	0.4	254.5	3.1	-
5	0.14	0.31	472.5	16.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	-	472.1	16.8	0.1	179.0	13.8	-
6	0.31	0.63	314.7	39.8	-	0.5	0.7	-	314.1	39.1	-	111.4	19.1	-
7	0.63	1.90	99.3	44.4	0.1	0.9	1.8	0.1	98.4	42.6	-	40.5	14.8	-
8	1.90	7.98	11.6	25.3	0.1	0.7	2.3	0.1	10.9	23.0	-	1.6	6.7	-
9	7.98	25.70	1.5	4.8	-	-	0.5	-	1.5	4.3	-	0.1	1.3	-
10	25.70	99.99	0.5	17.9	0.9	-	2.0	0.2	0.5	15.8	0.7	0.1	6.5	0.2
11 (default)	100.00	100.00	0.2	1.3	29.2	-	0.1	9.0	0.2	1.2	20.1	0.1	0.1	3.3
Total			**2,362.5**	**155.8**	**30.7**	**2.9**	**7.5**	**9.3**	**2,359.6**	**148.4**	**21.4**	**1,107.3**	**66.1**	**3.5**

(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	-
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 table breaks 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		
31 December 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	250.4	1.3	0.2	-	-	-	250.4	1.3	0.2	247.3	-	-
Financials	132.5	3.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	132.5	3.0	0.3	118.9	1.6	0.2
Agriculture	52.4	4.8	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	52.1	4.2	0.8	12.6	1.1	-
Automotive	25.7	8.1	0.6	-	0.6	0.2	25.7	7.6	0.4	19.8	5.3	0.2
Capital goods	76.6	11.8	2.1	-	0.7	0.9	76.5	11.1	1.2	70.6	9.3	0.4
Commercial and residential real estate	295.0	25.2	3.4	0.4	1.0	0.8	294.5	24.2	2.6	50.0	3.5	0.6
Construction and building materials	43.8	11.5	1.9	0.3	0.8	1.1	43.5	10.6	0.8	32.1	7.0	0.3
Consumer goods	90.0	9.0	1.3	-	0.4	0.6	89.9	8.7	0.7	68.9	6.5	0.3
Hotels, restaurants and leisure	13.6	1.1	0.5	-	-	0.1	13.6	1.1	0.4	5.2	0.3	0.1
Metals and mining	26.3	2.0	0.8	-	0.2	0.2	26.4	1.9	0.6	19.5	1.1	0.1
Other commercials	1.4	-	-	0.2	-	-	1.2	-	-	1.1	-	-
Pharma and medical devices	56.9	2.2	0.1	-	-	-	56.9	2.1	0.1	53.5	2.0	-
Non-profit housing	210.3	3.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	210.2	3.1	0.7	32.8	0.3	-
Pulp, paper and chemicals	41.3	5.5	0.5	-	0.3	0.2	41.3	5.3	0.3	29.4	3.9	-
Retailing	27.4	2.5	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.8	27.3	2.3	0.8	18.0	1.5	0.3
Services	93.1	5.3	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	92.9	4.9	0.9	77.7	3.2	0.2
Shipping	18.7	5.9	0.5	-	0.1	0.1	18.7	5.8	0.4	6.9	1.1	0.1
Oil and gas	17.7	0.3	-	-	-	-	17.6	0.3	-	14.6	0.2	-
Social services	28.9	2.6	0.5	-	0.1	0.1	28.9	2.6	0.3	11.5	2.2	-
Telecom and media	27.6	0.7	1.4	-	0.1	0.5	27.6	0.6	0.9	22.8	0.4	0.5
Transportation	18.6	2.2	0.6	-	0.2	0.2	18.6	2.0	0.4	9.9	0.6	-
Utilities and infrastructure	88.8	13.3	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.2	88.7	12.9	0.7	65.8	11.5	0.1
Personal customers	725.6	34.2	10.3	1.1	1.2	2.5	724.6	32.9	7.8	118.2	3.4	-
Total	**2,362.5**	**155.8**	**30.7**	**2.9**	**7.5**	**9.3**	**2,359.6**	**148.4**	**21.4**	**1,107.3**	**66.1**	**3.5**

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	82.7	10.3	1.8	-	0.4	0.7	82.7	9.9	1.1	74.9	7.9	0.2
Commercial and residential real estate	270.5	31.2	4.0	0.7	1.4	0.9	269.9	29.7	3.2	48.4	4.3	0.5
Construction and building materials	43.5	8.0	1.9	0.4	1.1	0.9	43.1	6.9	1.0	31.5	3.2	0.5
Consumer goods	80.8	10.1	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	80.8	9.6	0.8	64.8	7.6	0.1
Hotels, restaurants and leisure	12.1	1.3	0.7	-	0.1	0.2	12.1	1.2	0.5	3.2	0.3	0.1
Metals and mining	19.2	2.3	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	19.2	2.2	0.2	15.3	0.9	0.1
Other commercials	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	-	-	1.7	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.3	0.1
Pharma and medical devices	56.1	1.4	-	-	0.1	-	56.0	1.3	-	52.9	1.1	-
Non-profit housing	199.0	3.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	199.0	3.1	0.4	25.6	0.5	-
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	24.3	3.0	1.8	-	0.3	0.5	24.3	2.7	1.3	14.7	1.8	0.6
Services	77.6	6.3	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	77.4	5.7	0.8	64.4	4.0	0.4
Shipping	21.0	4.2	0.5	-	0.1	0.1	21.0	4.2	0.4	7.0	0.2	0.1
Oil and gas	16.5	1.4	1.0	-	-	0.1	16.5	1.4	0.9	14.5	0.2	0.1
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	90.4	0.3	-	-	-	-	90.3	0.3	-	67.3	0.2	-
Personal customers	690.1	42.7	11.5	1.1	1.3	2.7	689.0	41.3	8.8	95.3	4.8	0.3
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 broken down by industry has been reclassified as at 31 December 2024 due to a change in NACE classifications. There is no change to total credit exposure as at 31 December 2024.

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. The table showing collateral by type (after haircut) is included. The mitigating effect from collateral at the end of December 2025 can be found as the difference between the columns 'Net exposure' and 'Net exposure, ex collateral' and amounted to DKK 1,352.4 billion at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: DKK 1,319.9 billion).

Credit exposure by business unit

(DKK billions)	Gross exposure			Expected credit loss			Net exposure			Net exposure, ex collateral		
31 December 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	449.4	20.3	6.1	0.7	0.7	1.3	448.7	19.6	4.8	77.2	1.8	-
Personal Customers Sweden	103.7	2.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	103.6	2.5	0.4	31.3	0.4	-
Personal Customers Finland	75.9	5.9	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	75.8	5.8	1.5	5.7	0.4	-
Global Private Banking	76.8	3.8	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	76.7	3.5	0.6	13.8	0.5	0.1
Personal Customers Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Personal Customers	**705.8**	**32.6**	**9.4**	**1.0**	**1.3**	**2.2**	**704.8**	**31.3**	**7.2**	**128.1**	**3.1**	**0.1**
Business Customers												
Asset Finance	53.1	10.2	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.5	53.0	9.9	1.2	20.1	2.4	0.1
Business Customers	277.2	39.1	8.8	0.7	3.2	3.6	276.5	36.0	5.3	110.9	15.2	0.9
Commercial Real Estate	410.4	17.9	2.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	409.9	17.4	2.2	67.7	2.7	0.4
Business Customers Other	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	-	-
Total Business Customers	**741.1**	**67.3**	**13.2**	**1.2**	**4.0**	**4.5**	**739.8**	**63.3**	**8.7**	**199.0**	**20.3**	**1.3**
Large Corporates & Institutions	**619.6**	**52.4**	**6.7**	**0.3**	**2.1**	**2.3**	**619.2**	**50.4**	**4.4**	**540.1**	**42.2**	**2.1**
Northern Ireland	**101.0**	**3.5**	**1.4**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**100.8**	**3.4**	**1.0**	**47.5**	**0.5**	**-**
Group Functions	**195.0**	**-**	**0.1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**195.0**	**-**	**-**	**192.6**	**-**	**-**
Total	**2,362.5**	**155.8**	**30.7**	**2.9**	**7.5**	**9.3**	**2,359.6**	**148.4**	**21.4**	**1,107.3**	**66.1**	**3.5**

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

Concentration risk
The Group has implemented a set of frameworks to manage the concentration risk to which the Group is exposed. These frameworks cover single-name concentrations, industry concentrations and geographical concentrations.

Industry concentrations
The Group manages industry concentrations as part of its credit risk tolerance framework by setting exposure limits on selected industries. For commercial property, this also includes reducing the number of low-quality customers to ensure creditworthiness within the concentration limits. The industry concentrations are updated on an ongoing basis and at least once a year. The Group accepts the risks on material concentrations in accordance with the industry-specific guidelines that outline the use of credit policies within the industry. For personal customers, the Group also manages key concentrations in relation to high loan-to-value (LTV) ratios and short-term interest loans, for example.

Geographical concentrations
Credit reporting includes a breakdown by country. For selected countries, exposures to sovereigns, financial institutions and counterparties in derivatives trading are managed within country limits.

Single-name concentrations and large exposures
Limits are set on credit risk exposures to single names, thus protecting the Group from excessive losses resulting from the default of a single customer group.

The limits on large exposures are defined within the large exposure restrictions of article 391 of the Capital Requirements Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (CRR):

- an absolute limit on the largest single aggregate exposure.
- the sum of the 20 largest exposures.

Collateral
The Group uses a number of measures to mitigate credit risk, including collateral, guarantees and covenants. The main method is obtaining collateral.

The value of collateral is monitored and reassessed by advisers, internal or external assessors, and automatic valuation models to ensure it reflects current market prices. The Groups Collateral System supports this process by only accepting up-to-date values, thus ensuring that the Group complies with regulatory requirements.

The validity of the internal and external inputs on which the valuation models depend is assessed regularly and the performance of the models themselves is validated annually by an independent unit, to assess their performance and highlight any deficiencies that need to be addressed.

The market value of collateral is subject to a haircut to reflect the fact that the Group may not be able to obtain the estimated market value upon the sale of the individual asset in a distressed situation. Hence, the haircut includes a forced sale reduction, price volatility during the sales period, realisation costs and maintenance costs. The haircut applied depends on the type of collateral. For regulatory purposes, the Group also applies more conservative haircuts in order to capture the risk of an economic downturn.

Credit risk – continued

Types of collateral

(DKK billions)	Personal Customers	Business Customers	Large Corporates & Institutions	Northern Ireland	Group Functions	Total
31 December 2025						
Real property	587.6	468.2	37.7	51.6	-	1,145.1
- Personal	581.7	2.5	-	31.9	-	616.1
- Commercial	5.0	433.0	36.2	16.8	-	490.9
- Agricultural	0.9	32.7	1.5	2.9	-	38.0
Custody account and securities	7.2	3.7	6.8	-	-	17.7
Vehicles	1.5	7.8	-	-	-	9.3
Equipment	-	14.0	3.2	3.1	-	20.2
Vessels	-	1.8	19.1	-	-	20.9
Guarantees	6.8	5.3	14.3	0.7	-	27.0
Amounts due	-	2.5	0.7	0.3	-	3.5
Other assets	9.2	87.6	7.8	1.6	2.4	108.7
Total collateral	**612.3**	**590.9**	**89.5**	**57.2**	**2.4**	**1,352.4**
Total unsecured credit exposure	131.0	220.9	584.4	47.9		984.2
Unsecured portion of credit exposure (%)	17.6%	27.2%	86.7%	45.6%	-	42.1%

(DKK billions)	Personal Customers	Business Customers	Large Corporates & Institutions	Northern Ireland	Group Functions	Total
31 December 2024						
Real property	583.2	441.4	36.3	48.8	-	1,109.7
- Personal	575.6	1.0	-	30.8	-	607.4
- Commercial	5.8	408.4	34.7	15.0	-	463.9
- Agricultural	1.9	31.9	1.5	3.0	-	38.5
Custody account and securities	6.4	4.1	6.3	-	-	16.8
Vehicles	1.9	22.8	-	-	-	24.6
Equipment	-	15.1	3.3	3.5	-	21.9
Vessels	-	1.5	21.0	-	-	22.5
Guarantees	17.7	48.3	16.4	1.3	-	83.6
Amounts due	-	3.1	0.5	0.3	-	4.0
Other assets	0.1	28.4	4.0	1.6	2.4	36.6
Total collateral	**609.4**	**564.7**	**87.8**	**55.5**	**2.5**	**1,319.9**
Total unsecured credit exposure	107.5	203.5	600.2	49.5		960.8
Unsecured portion of credit exposure (%)	15.0%	26.5%	87.2%	47.2%	-	42.1%

Credit risk – continued

Past due amounts (excluding loans in rating category 10 and 11)

Past due amounts

(DKK millions)	Personal Customers	Business Customers	Large Corporates & Institutions	Northern Ireland	Group Functions	Total past due amount	Total due under loans
31 December 2025							
6-30 days	5	7	1	4	-	17	801
31-60 days	3	2	-	-	-	5	284
> 60 days	7	2	2	-	-	11	433
Total past due amounts	16	11	3	4	-	34	
Total due under loans	912	421	139	46	-		1,519
31 December 2024							
6-30 days	11	7	-	1	-	19	910
31-60 days	2	13	-	2	-	17	349
> 60 days	5	3	-	-	-	9	1,092
Total past due amounts	18	24	-	3	-	45	
Total due under loans	1,195	1,094	1	61	-		2,351

For the past due amounts, the average unsecured portion of the claims recorded was 32.2% at the end of 2025 (2024: 21.6%). Real property accounted for 68.8% of collateral provided (2024: 78.6%).

Forbearance practices and repossessed assets

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 2025, the Group had recognised properties taken over in Denmark at a carrying amount of DKK 7 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 Other assets (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.

Exposures subject to forbearance measures

(DKK millions)	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Stage 1	159	256
Stage 2	5,650	7,629
Stage 3	7,091	6,966
Total	**12,900**	**14,851**

Credit risk – continued

Expected credit losses (allowance account)
The expected credit loss is calculated for all individual facilities as a function of the probability of default (PD), the exposure at default (EAD) and the loss given default (LGD). In general, the Group's IFRS 9 impairment models and parameters draw on the bank's internal models in order to ensure alignment of models across the Group. New models and calculations have been developed especially for IFRS 9 purposes, including models for lifetime PD, prepayment and forward-looking LGD. All expected credit loss impairments are allocated to individual exposures. For significant stage 3 exposures, the Group determines the expected credit losses individually.

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	1,197	-1,063	-134	-
Transferred to stage 2	-317	629	-312	-
Transferred to stage 3	-28	-414	443	-
ECL on new assets	561	1,540	1,106	3,207
ECL on assets derecognised	-557	-1,495	-848	-2,900
Impact of net remeasurement of ECL (incl. changes in models)	-1,106	1,024	132	49
Write-offs debited to the allowance account	-9	-	-358	-367
Foreign exchange adjustments	-24	-85	-31	-140
Other changes	-82	-5	-2	-89
ECL allowance account as at 31 December 2024	**3,226**	**7,617**	**9,058**	**19,901**
Transferred to stage 1	1,570	-1,238	-332	-
Transferred to stage 2	-208	522	-313	-
Transferred to stage 3	-62	-909	971	-
ECL on new assets	605	1,560	965	3,129
ECL on assets derecognised	-485	-1,042	-966	-2,493
Impact of net remeasurement of ECL (incl. changes in models)	-1,818	896	870	-52
Write-offs debited to the allowance account	-	-	-864	-864
Foreign exchange adjustments	17	92	35	145
Other changes	13	-15	-78	-80
ECL allowance account as at 31 December 2025	**2,858**	**7,482**	**9,345**	**19,686**

The stage 3 allowance account includes DKK 1.5 billion (2024: DKK 1.9 billion) relating to originated credit impaired financial assets. Originated credit impaired financial assets are granted as part of restructuring non-performing loan exposures, and are otherwise outside the Group's credit policy. The Group has not acquired any credit impaired financial assets.

Expected credit losses (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	407	1,897	767	138	-1	3,207
ECL on assets derecognised	-779	-2,013	-59	-47	-3	-2,900
Impact on remeasurement of ECL (incl. change in models)	-10	484	-303	-124	2	49
Write-offs debited to allowance account	-134	-179	-40	-14	-	-367
Foreign currency translation	-30	-140	-8	39	-1	-140
Other changes	-87	-2	1	-	-1	-89
ECL allowance account as at 31 December 2024	**4,674**	**10,752**	**3,666**	**785**	**22**	**19,901**
ECL on new assets	472	1,643	943	61	9	3,129
ECL on assets derecognised	-663	-1,740	-43	-46	-1	-2,493
Impact on remeasurement of ECL (incl. change in models)	243	-887	599	4	-10	-52
Write-offs debited to allowance account	-182	-186	-467	-28	-	-864
Foreign currency translation	25	154	1	-35	-	145
Other changes	-81	31	-31	-	-	-80
ECL allowance account as at 31 December 2025	**4,488**	**9,768**	**4,669**	**742**	**20**	**19,686**

The method used for calculating expected credit losses is described in note G15.

Credit risk – continued

Gross credit exposure

(DKK millions)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount at 1 January 2024	2,396,241	144,224	32,686	2,573,152
Transferred to stage 1	25,322	-24,186	-1,135	-
Transferred to stage 2	-43,661	45,892	-2,231	-
Transferred to stage 3	-4,617	-3,367	7,984	-
New assets	705,655	43,091	7,115	755,860
Assets derecognised	-626,362	-49,682	-11,171	-687,215
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-11	-	-7	-18
Other changes	-225,247	-5,970	-722	-231,939
As at 31 December 2024	**2,227,319**	**150,003**	**32,518**	**2,409,840**
Transferred to stage 1	39,957	-38,047	-1,910	-
Transferred to stage 2	-53,274	54,862	-1,588	-
Transferred to stage 3	-3,825	-4,862	8,686	-
New assets	814,509	41,816	6,285	862,611
Assets derecognised	-604,727	-41,239	-11,257	-657,223
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	-	-17	-17
Other changes	-57,506	-6,696	-2,002	-66,203
As at 31 December 2025	**2,362,454**	**155,838**	**30,715**	**2,549,007**

In the table above, 'Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition' includes partial forgiveness of debt assessed to be uncollectible. The modification loss is recognised within the income statement as part of Loan impairment charges. The contractual amount of loans written off in 2025 and for which the Group retains the right to enforce its claims amounted to DKK 754 million (2024: DKK 826 million).

Allowance account broken down by balance sheet item

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Due from credit institutions and central banks	25	15
Loans at amortised cost	13,867	13,672
Loan commitments and guarantees	2,843	3,245
ECL Impairment, Total	**16,734**	**16,932**
Fair value credit risk adjustment on loans at fair value	2,952	2,968
Total	**19,686**	**19,901**

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 fourth quarter 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 31 December 2025, the base case scenario expects the Nordic economic recovery to continue, albeit at different rates across the region. Most interest rate reductions are anticipated to have been completed and inflation has returned to normal levels. The Nordic property markets remain generally robust, with house prices stable or increasing.

The upside scenario presents a slightly more positive outlook than the base case, with global economic conditions improving, increased demand, and marginally higher GDP growth. This scenario also sees further support for housing markets, accompanied by a modest rise in interest rates.

A second downside scenario was introduced in the second quarter of 2025 to address the ongoing uncertainty. This scenario, which is called the downside scenario, envisions escalating trade tensions leading to an economic slowdown with a weaker foreign demand and declining equity markets.

The severe downside scenario 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 price increases and inflation, prompting interest rates to be hiked in response, 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 and reflect a more balanced risk picture. The weight on the base case scenario is 50% (31 December 2024: 60%), the upside scenario is weighted 25% (31 December 2024: 20%), the new downside scenario is weighted 5% (31December 2024: 0%) and the severe downside scenario is weighted 20% (31 December 2024: 20%)

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

Credit risk – continued

Macroeconomic scenarios

31 December 2025	Base-case			Upside			Downside			Severe downside		
	2025	2026	2027	2025	2026	2027	2025	2026	2027	2025	2026	2027
Denmark												
GDP	2.6	2.7	2.1	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.5	1.5	1.1	-3.4	-2.0	-
Unemployment	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.6	6.4	7.4	7.8
Inflation	1.9	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.5	2.0	1.1	2.0	4.0	3.0	2.0
Property prices - Residential	5.9	6.3	3.7	5.9	7.3	5.7	5.9	1.3	3.7	-19.7	-11.0	-6.0
Interest rate - 3 month	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.7	3.9	4.7	3.4
Sweden												
GDP	1.9	2.6	2.4	1.9	2.7	2.9	1.8	1.3	1.3	-3.5	-3.4	-1.0
Unemployment	8.7	8.3	7.5	8.7	8.3	7.4	8.7	8.5	8.0	10.2	11.1	11.5
Inflation	2.8	1.6	2.0	2.8	1.9	2.2	2.9	1.7	2.4	4.9	3.9	2.9
Property prices - Residential	1.2	5.3	4.2	1.2	6.3	5.2	1.2	0.3	4.2	-22.0	-13.0	-7.0
Interest rate - 3 month	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	4.8	5.6	4.3
Norway												
GDP	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.2	-2.7	-1.1	0.6
Unemployment	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	5.5	6.4	6.5
Inflation	3.1	2.2	2.4	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.2	2.7	4.5	3.0	2.0
Property prices - Residential	6.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	3.0	6.0	-19.0	-13.0	-7.0
Interest rate - 3 month	4.2	3.3	3.3	4.2	3.4	3.7	4.2	3.3	3.4	4.7	5.2	4.3
Finland												
GDP	0.3	1.5	1.8	0.3	1.7	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	-2.4	-2.0	-0.3
Unemployment	9.5	9.3	8.7	9.5	9.2	8.5	9.5	9.5	9.1	10.9	11.9	11.9
Inflation	0.5	1.4	1.8	0.5	1.9	2.4	0.5	1.4	2.2	4.0	3.0	2.0
Property prices - Residential	-1.5	0.8	2.5	-1.5	1.8	4.5	-1.5	-3.2	2.5	-14.2	-7.0	-5.0
Interest rate - 3 month	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.7	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. Its weighting was 0% as at 31 December 2024.

Credit risk – continued

With the applied macroeconomic scenarios, the allowance account as at 31 December 2025 amounted to DKK 19.7 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 2.5 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 2.5 billion). If the upside scenario was assigned a probability of 100%, the allowance account would decrease by DKK 0.1 billion (31 December 2024: decrease DKK 0.2 billion) compared to the base case scenario. If the downside scenario was assigned a probability of 100%, the allowance account would increase by DKK 0.5 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 0.5 billion) compared to the base case scenario. If the severe downside scenario was assigned a probability of 100%, the allowance account would increase by DKK 12.4 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. 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 31 December 2025, the post-model adjustments amounted to DKK 5.4 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.

Following the significant impact on the expected credit losses from post-model adjustments, the following table provides more information about the adjustments.

Post-model adjustments by industries

(DKK billions)	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Agriculture	0.8	0.9
Commercial and residential real estate	1.0	1.6
Construction and building materials	0.6	1.0
Personal customers (including other retail exposures)	1.0	1.0
Others*	2.0	1.4
Total	**5.4**	**5.9**

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

The total balance of post-model adjustments has decreased compared to the end of 2024. The post-model adjustments related to Commercial and residential real estate have decreased due to improved market conditions with lower interest rates, while the post-model adjustments related to construction have decreased following some individualisation 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 volatility on energy and commodities, 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)	2025	2024
Counterparty credit risk		
Derivatives with positive fair value	193.9	261.0
Reverse transactions and other loans at fair value	351.5	382.6
Credit exposure from other trading and investment securities		
Bonds	483.9	446.6
Shares	63.9	93.3
Total	**1,093.2**	**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 349.1 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 381.6 billion), of which DKK 28.3 billion relates to credit institutions and central banks (31 December 2024: DKK 62.0 billion), and other primarily short-term loans of DKK 2.4 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 1.0 billion), of which DKK 2.4 billion (31 December 2024: DKK 1.0 billion) relates to credit institutions and central banks.

Counterparty credit risk (derivatives)
Counterparty credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a transaction defaults before the final settlement of the transaction's cash flows. It is a combination of credit risk (a deterioration in the creditworthiness of a counterparty) and market risk (the potential value of derivatives contracts).

Derivatives are subject to credit risk. Positive and negative fair values of derivatives with the same counterparty are offset in the balance sheet if certain conditions are fulfilled.

Danske Bank Group takes on counterparty credit risk when it enters into over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives, securities financing transactions (SFTs), and/or exchange-traded derivatives (ETDs).

The Group mitigates counterparty credit risk through pre-deal controls, post-deal monitoring, clearing, close-out netting agreements and collateral agreements. Those agreements include rights to additional set-off in the event of default by a counterparty, they reduce the exposure further, but they do not qualify for offsetting under IFRS Accounting Standards. The net current exposure to derivatives with positive market value after offsetting under master netting agreements amounted to DKK 78.6 billion (2024: DKK 102.8 billion) (note G31 provides more information). The exposure is broken down by rating category in the following table.

Net current exposure broken down by category

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
1	16,738	13,661
2	5,959	14,101
3	43,117	58,728
4	8,629	11,654
5	2,722	2,986
6	869	1,128
7	356	266
8	39	83
9	3	3
10	116	144
11	41	7
Total	**78,590**	**102,761**

The Group uses a range of measures to capture counterparty credit risk, including current exposure, potential future exposure (PFE) and exposure at default (EAD). Current exposure is a simple measure of counterparty credit risk exposure that takes into account only current mark-to-market values and collateral.

Customer-level counterparty risk is managed by means of PFE lines on a set of maturity buckets. It is measured at the 97.5% percentile for a set of future time horizons. PFE lines are approved by the relevant credit unit and all transactions are assumed to be held to contractual maturity. The Group carries out daily counterparty credit risk measurement and monitoring as well as intraday line utilisation monitoring.

The Danish FSA approved the Group's simulation model for calculating the regulatory capital requirement for counterparty credit risk in 2015. More advanced measures such as EAD, which is a regulatory measure, express potential future losses and are based on internal models for future scenarios of market data. EAD figures are provided in the Additional Pillar 3 Disclosures (accessible at danskebank.com/investor-relations).

An overview of counterparty credit risk exposures (at counterparty and portfolio levels) is reported to the Executive Leadership Team and other senior management on a monthly basis. The Group uses a simulation-based model to calculate counterparty credit risk exposure for the majority of its portfolio.

The Group makes fair value adjustments to cover the counterparty credit risk on derivatives with positive fair value (CVA) that are recognised in the financial statements. Note G32 provides more information.

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

Bond portfolio

(DKK millions)	Central and local government bonds	Quasi-government bonds	Danish mortgage bonds	Swedish covered bonds	Other covered bonds	Corporate bonds	Total
31 December 2025							
Held-for-trading (FVPL)	119,596	2,958	26,882	24,219	7,147	6,666	187,467
Managed at fair value (FVPL)	9,135	420	16,786	1,683	145	1,998	30,168
Held to collect and sell (FVOCI)	23,425	9,788	60,801	1,873	23,849	-	119,736
Held to collect (AMC)	42,638	8,761	90,736	3,429	917	-	146,482
Total	**194,794**	**21,928**	**195,205**	**31,204**	**32,059**	**8,664**	**483,854**
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 31 December 2025, the Group had an additional bond portfolio, including bond-based unit trust certificates, worth DKK 193,606 million (31 December 2024: DKK 211,477 million) recognised as insurance assets and thus not included in the table above. The section on Life insurance risk provides more information. For bonds classified as held to collect, amortised cost exceeded fair value as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024. Note G32 provides 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 government bonds	Quasi-government bonds	Danish mortgage bonds	Swedish covered bonds	Other covered bonds	Corporate bonds	Total
31 December 2025							
Denmark	26,637	-	195,205	-	-	3,304	225,146
Sweden	43,980	-	-	31,204	-	2,543	77,727
UK	22,474	434	-	-	6,806	2	29,716
Norway	6,751	-	-	-	22,186	830	29,766
USA	19,619	5,228	-	-	-	22	24,869
Spain	488	-	-	-	1	-	489
France	13,123	24	-	-	399	64	13,610
Luxembourg	-	7,661	-	-	-	135	7,795
Finland	8,564	3,193	-	-	2,007	985	14,749
Ireland	722	-	-	-	-	10	732
Italy	2,289	-	-	-	-	6	2,295
Portugal	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Austria	2,340	-	-	-	104	106	2,550
Netherlands	2,684	13	-	-	14	433	3,143
Germany	45,043	149	-	-	466	130	45,788
Belgium	79	4,527	-	-	-	3	4,609
Other	-	701	-	-	76	91	868
Total	**194,794**	**21,928**	**195,205**	**31,204**	**32,059**	**8,664**	**483,854**

(DKK millions)	Central and local government 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
31 December 2025							
AAA	119,321	17,635	195,165	31,177	30,954	2,030	396,282
AA+	19,840	4,288	-	-	31	1	24,160
AA	30,476	-	-	27	720	1,148	32,371
AA-	10,195	-	40	-	-	188	10,423
A+	11,998	5	-	-	-	587	12,590
A	-	-	-	-	-	1,055	1,055
A-	147	-	-	-	-	320	468
BBB+	-	-	-	-	-	841	841
BBB	2,289	-	-	-	354	1,399	4,042
BBB-	528	-	-	-	-	596	1,124
BB+	-	-	-	-	-	150	150
BB	-	-	-	-	-	178	178
BB-	-	-	-	-	-	28	28
Sub. "investment-grade" or unrated	-	-	-	-	-	142	142
Total	**194,794**	**21,928**	**195,205**	**31,204**	**32,059**	**8,664**	**483,854**

(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**

Market risk

Market risk is defined as the risk of losses arising from adverse movements in market prices affecting on-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet positions. The Group's market risk management is intended to ensure proper oversight of all market risks, including both trading-related market risk and non-trading-related market risk as well as market risk in relation to fair value adjustments. The market risk framework is designed to systematically identify, assess, measure, monitor, control and report on market risk.

The Market Risk Policy set by the Board of Directors lays out the overall framework for market risk management and identifies the boundaries, which define the Group's market risk profile and business strategy. The Market Risk Policy also defines the overall limits for various market risk factors and additional boundaries within which trading activities are performed.

As the first line of defence, two business units, Large Corporates & Institutions (LC&I) and CFO Area, manage market risks through the implementation of the Group's Market Risk Policy into standard operating procedures and a control environment. Interest rate risks in relation to other business units are transferred to and managed by CFO Area. The units own, identify and manage the Group's market risks and perform operational and managerial controls in the day-to-day risk management.

LC&I manages the market risk (such as interest rate risk, equity market risk and foreign exchange risk) associated with the Group's trading activities in the financial markets. CFO Area manages the interest rate risk, equity risk and structural foreign exchange risk associated with the assets and liabilities of the non-trading portfolio. CFO Area also monitors the credit spread risk of the non-trading portfolio and the risk associated with the Group's legacy defined benefit pension plans. The Market & Counterparty Credit Risk Committee gains assurance that both risk-taking and the framework are prudent in relation to trading activities. The Group Asset & Liability Committee (Group ALCO) ensures that balance-sheet risks are aligned with the Group's tolerances and facilitates a coordinated approach to asset and liability management.

In the day-to-day management of activities, Group Risk Management (the second line of defence) owns the market risk framework and is in charge of market risk oversight and control of the units in the first line of defence. It also maintains the limit framework and monitors adherence to limits. Oversight and control processes at Group Risk Management encompass current and emerging risk monitoring, limit control, portfolio analysis, stress testing, reporting to senior management and challenging the risk management practices performed by the units in the first line of defence. CFO Area is accountable for the independent price verification (IPV) framework, prudent valuation, and profit and loss (P/L) control. Also, the Group has set a risk tolerance for its trading portfolio covering trading-related market risk and xVA-related market risk that determines how much the Group is prepared to lose on its exposure over a 12-month period of severe stress.

Market risk in relation to Trading portfolio

The strategic focus is to provide global fixed income, currency, and capital market products to institutional and corporate customers in the Nordic countries and to offer local Nordic products to global customers. Principal risk-taking takes place mainly in fixed income products. The Group's business activities involve a natural flow of various currencies. These are primarily currencies related to the Group's domestic markets in the Nordic region. The Group provides liquidity and engages in market-making in equity-related assets. The Group's equity market risk and exposure to currencies are limited as compared with the market risk derived from interest rates. The exposure to commodity market risk is insignificant.

The following table shows the Value at Risk (VaR) for the trading-related activities at LC&I. VaR is a quantitative measure that shows, with a certain probability, the maximum potential loss that the Group may suffer within a specified holding period. In general, a VaR model estimates a portfolio's aggregate market risk by incorporating a range of risk factors and assets. All figures are calculated daily using full revaluations.

Value at Risk for trading-related activities at LC&I

	2025		2024	
(DKK millions)	Average	End of year	Average	End of year
Bond spread risk	13	11	14	14
Interest rate risk	21	15	32	28
Foreign exchange risk	6	6	5	6
Equity risk	3	3	3	2
Diversification effects	-20	-17	-19	-25
Total VaR	**23**	**18**	**35**	**25**

VaR is calculated at a confidence level of 95% for a 1-day horizon.

Market risk in relation to fair value adjustments

The Group's fair value accounting includes various valuation adjustments (referred to as xVA) inherent in the Group's derivatives portfolio – specifically credit value adjustments (CVA), funding value adjustments (FVA) and collateral value adjustments (ColVA). The Group applies a market-implied approach that is in line with industry best practice. Hence, these valuation adjustments are sensitive to market risks that materialise due to changes in interest rates, funding spreads and credit spreads. These market risks can give rise to volatility in the fair value adjustments. Credit, funding and collateral valuation adjustments are substantial because of the size and nature of the Group's derivatives portfolio, and the associated market risks are similarly of a considerable size. The strategy is therefore to hedge large parts of the market risks, while the default risks are capitalised in accordance with regulation. When managing xVA, the Group focuses on managing economic risk as well as regulatory capital. This means that the Group also manages market risks originating from counterparties outside the scope of the CVA market risk charge.

The Group manages all xVAs of the derivatives trading books centrally according to a clearly defined hedging strategy for each risk type associated with the xVA portfolio. The credit spread risk of CVA is significantly hedged using credit default swaps (CDS) based on liquid indices or selected single-name CDS contracts. Funding spread risk is a key risk factor for xVA and is managed collectively with credit spread risk. Overall, foreign exchange risks and interest rate risks from the xVA positions are almost fully hedged, with a very limited residual P/L effect.

Prudent value adjustments

In addition to the fair value adjustment, further adjustments are made to ensure that prices are not only fair but also prudent. The applied methodology and the adjustments based on the methodology ensure that positions can be exited at a given price at a confidence level of 90%. Adjustments are made for multiple sources of uncertainty such as market price uncertainty, close-out costs, model risk, unearned credit spreads, concentrated positions, future administrative expenses, and operational risk. Whenever possible, the calculation of the adjustments is based entirely on market data, but when such data is insufficient, individual input may be based on expert opinions. When market data is unavailable in their entirety, the application of methodologies, such as the costs of hedging and generic haircuts, will ensure prudence in prices as well as compliance with regulatory standards.

Market risk - continued

Market risk in relation to the non-trading portfolio
The Group's exposure to market risk in the non-trading portfolio originates mainly from interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB), credit spread risk in the banking book (CSRBB) and, to a far lesser extent, from the equity risk associated with a small portfolio of equity investments. Furthermore, the Group is exposed to market risk arising from the hedge of structural foreign exchange risk.

Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB)
Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) derives from providing the Group's core banking customers with conventional banking products and from the Group's funding and liquidity management activities at CFO area. IRRBB arises from adverse movements in interest rates, and in turn they change the underlying value of the Group's assets, liabilities, and off-balance sheet items and its economic value.

The level of IRRBB is monitored using several risk measures, such as prescribed regulatory metrics, the risk tolerances set by the Board of Directors and, other risk measures that are considered appropriate. The table below shows the Group's total interest rate sensitivity in the non-trading book (economic value-based measure) measured as the change in the net present value of assets, liabilities, and off-balance sheet items in the non-trading book subject to a parallel interest rate curve shift of +100bp and -100bp.

The sensitivity to falling interest rates changed from a gain of DKK 0.7 billion at the end of 2024 to a gain of DKK 0.1 billion in 2025, while the sensitivity to rising interest rates changed from a loss of DKK 0.5 billion at the end of 2024 to a loss of DKK 1.2 billion at the end of 2025.

Interest rate risk in the banking book

	2025		2024	
At last business day (DKK millions)	+100bp	-100bp	+100bp	-100bp
Total	**-1,190**	**144**	**-536**	**722**

The net interest income (NII) risk metric is used for measuring the change in net interest income over a forecast horizon of 12 months in a number of different scenarios. A constant balance-sheet approach is used for creating a base scenario over the 12-month time horizon. Assuming a parallel downward yield curve shift of 1%, the Group's NII would be DKK 2.3 billion lower than the base scenario calculation at the end of December 2025 (end of December 2024: DKK 2.2 billion lower than the base scenario).

The change in both the economic value (EV) IRRBB measure and the NII sensitivity was affected mainly by rising interest rate volatility in the markets.

Credit spread risk in the banking book
Credit spread risk in the banking book (CSRBB) derives from bond positions related primarily to the Group's funding and liquidity management activities at CFO Area. As the second line of defence, Group Risk Management monitors adherence to limits.

On the basis of a 10-day 99% VaR measure, the Group's CSRBB was DKK 92 million at the end of December 2025, decreased from DKK 103 million at the end of 2024.

Structural foreign exchange risk
Structural foreign exchange risk arises as the Group's CET1 capital is denominated in its domestic currency, DKK, while some of its assets and liabilities are denominated in foreign currencies. Although a fully matched foreign currency position will protect Danske Bank against losses from movements in exchange rates, the Group's CET1 capital ratio will fall if the domestic currency depreciates because of the imbalance between the CET1 capital in a particular foreign currency and the CET1 capital required to support the risk exposure amount (REA) denominated in that same currency.

The Group's objective is to manage structural foreign exchange risk to reduce the potential effect of fluctuations in exchange rates on the CET1 capital ratio in a manner that avoids income statement volatility, while at the same time acknowledging potential increased volatility in other comprehensive income. The Group pursues a strategy of hedging the foreign exchange sensitivity of the CET1 capital ratio stemming from the allocated capital that reflects credit and operational risk REAs in the three most significant balance sheet currencies (NOK, SEK and EUR). By nature, structural foreign exchange (hedge) positions are long-term and non-trading positions, and they also remain relatively stable over time.

Regulatory capital for market risk
The minimum capital requirement for market risk is measured based on positions in the trading book.

The Group mainly uses the internal model approach (IMA) to measure the risk exposure amount (REA) used for determining the minimum capital requirement for market risk in the trading book. The IMA comprises the VaR capital charge, the Stressed Value-at-Risk (SVaR) capital charge and the incremental risk charge (IRC). The Group uses the internal VaR model to calculate the VaR and SVaR capital charges, whereas the IRC is calculated on the basis of the incremental risk model. No diversification effects between capital charges are considered.

The REA for the Group's minor exposures to commodity risk and collective investment undertakings is calculated according to the standardised approach.

The Group has implemented new models for estimating the REA for CVA risk in accordance with the CRR3 regulatory framework. The primary model, the Standardised Approach for Credit Value Adjustments (SA-CVA), covers most of the portfolio and is based on sensitivities derived from the CVA accounting framework. To ensure comprehensive coverage, the Group has also adopted the Basic Approach for Credit Value Adjustments (BA-CVA); this model is a standardised approach that utilises exposures estimated by the exposure models for the default risk charge and addresses exposures that are not included in the SA-CVA model.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that a lack of funding leads to excessive costs or prevents the Group from maintaining its business model or fulfilling its payment obligations.

Accepting and managing liquidity risk is an integral part of the Group's business strategy. Realkredit Danmark and Danica manage their own liquidity risks. At Realkredit Danmark, the financing of mortgage loans through the issuance of listed mortgage bonds with matching conditions has eliminated liquidity risk in all material respects. Danica's balance sheet includes assets and long-term life insurance liabilities. A large part of Danica's assets are readily marketable securities. Both companies are subject to statutory limits on their exposures to Danske Bank A/S. For liquidity management purposes, the term "Group" (the Danske Bank Group) does not include Danica because it is not a credit institution. Realkredit Danmark is included in the prudential consolidation of the Group and recognised in Group aggregates, unless explicitly stated otherwise.

Liquidity risk management

The Board of Directors sets the overall principles and standards for managing liquidity and funding across the Group in the Group's Liquidity Policy. It defines the overall liquidity risk profile and outlines the supporting principles and related governance, including for the funding plan, internal allocation of liquidity costs, monitoring and reporting, the Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP), and the contingency plan for funding and liquidity. Managing the Group's liquidity in line with the set risk profile must not compromise adherence to the Group's ESG principles, as outlined in the Code of Conduct Policy and other policies outlining key ESG principles and must consider vulnerabilities to potential future ESG events. However, currently the Group assesses the overall liquidity risk impact of ESG event as low. The Liquidity Policy also includes guidelines and limits to ensure that liquidity and funding risks are adequately captured, managed, and mitigated.

At Group level, day-to-day liquidity management is based on the monitoring and management of short- and long-term liquidity risks. Liquidity triggers make up a vital part of day-to-day liquidity management because they are used as early warnings of a potential liquidity crisis. The triggers are monitored by various functions across the Group, depending on the type of trigger. Liquidity management is organised to fulfill two pivotal objectives – sufficient distance to non-viability and limited market reliance. The framework applied to achieve these objectives is described in the following sections, although it is not limited to that framework.

Short-term liquidity and distance to non-viability

The principal aim of the Group's short-term risk management is to ensure that the liquidity reserve is sufficient to absorb the net effects of known future receipts and payments from current transactions. Cash and bond holdings eligible for repo agreements with central banks are considered liquid assets. Potential and expected outflows are monitored on an ongoing basis using different tools, notably the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR).

The LCR requirement stipulates that financial institutions must have a liquidity reserve in excess of projected net outflows during a severe stress scenario lasting 30 days. By executive order, Danish SIFIs are also subject to currency-specific liquidity requirements. The requirements apply individually and only for currencies that are significant to the individual bank. For Danske Bank, these currencies are USD and EUR. Additionally, Danske Bank has set internal limits on the LCRs for SEK and NOK.

The Group maintained a prudent liquidity position throughout 2025. The LCRs of Danske Bank A/S and the Group decreased from 148% and 167% at the end of 2024 to 138% and 156% at the end of 2025, respectively. Increased lending impacted the LCR negatively, whereas more repo funding and an increase in the level of collateral due to movements in financial market rates impacted the LCR positively.

The LCR regulation effectively determines the minimum size of the liquidity reserve and imposes requirements on its composition. Consequently, Danske Bank's liquidity reserve mostly consists of liquid assets available in a stressed situation. Assets received as collateral are included in the reserve, while assets used as collateral – or otherwise encumbered - are excluded. The table below shows the value of the Group's LCR liquidity reserve after the application of the statutory haircuts which may differ from the ones available in the market and the ones used for internal liquidity stress testing. Most of the Group's bond holdings are highly liquid, because they are repo eligible with central banks and in money markets. Central bank eligibility is vital for intra-day liquidity management and overnight liquidity facilities as a backstop during severe market stress.

Liquidity reserve (Group) - LCR definition

(DKK billions after haircut)		2025	2024
Total high-quality liquid assets		556	560
Level 1a assets	Central bank reserves	169	127
	Central government debt	108	103
	Other level 1a assets	29	31
Level 1b assets	Extremely high-quality covered bonds	227	273
Level 2a assets	High-quality covered bonds	20	24
	Other level 2a assets	3	2
Level 2b assets		0.3	0.4

Funding and market reliance

The Group monitors its funding mix to ensure that it is well-diversified in terms of funding sources, maturities and currencies, as a diverse range of funding sources provides protection against market disruptions. With its large market share in Denmark, the Group has a net deposit surplus in DKK (deposits exceed lending). The same is true, though to a lesser degree for USD and GBP, while the opposite is the case for EUR, SEK and NOK. The net deposit surplus in Danish kroner is a valuable, stable funding source for the Group.

Retail deposits are a very important and stable funding source for the Group. Retail customers do not tend to make withdrawals based on short-term considerations, and most retail deposits are covered by a deposit guarantee scheme, which eliminates depositors direct credit exposure to the bank.

Additionally, managing reliance on wholesale deposits and market funding is a key concern for the Group. Such funding may be unstable, especially in the event of general market unrest or issues specific to Danske Bank. Large funding needs covered by market funding can make the Group vulnerable to investor sentiments, market stress and market dysfunctionalities. The size and maturity profile of wholesale funding must therefore be prudent.

Sensitivity analysis is also used to assess the Group's ability to withstand liquidity outflows related to changes in different balance sheet items, including when capital markets are inaccessible, i.e. market reliance.

Liquidity risk - continued

The net stable funding ratio (NSFR) requires that banks maintain a stable funding profile in relation to the composition of their assets. The NSFR limits overreliance on short-term wholesale funding, promoting funding stability. Stable funding sources include, among other things, own capital, debt issues or deposits with a maturity of over a year. The amount of required stable funding is determined by assigning different weights to assets based on type and maturity.

In 2025, financial markets worked well, and banks were able to access the funding markets with spread in general tightening. The NSFRs of Danske Bank A/S and the Group increased from 108% and 118% at the end of 2024 to 113% and 121% at the end of 2025, respectively. Increased lending led to an increase in the amount of required stable funding. This was partly offset by reduced required stable funding related to equity finance transactions. Additionally, changes in the derivative portfolio and the level of collateral reduced the amount of required stable funding. Available stable funding improved due to an increase in wholesale funding, a change in the deposit composition and increased repo funding.

The following tables break down funding sources by type and currency. It does not include mortgage bonds issued by Realkredit Danmark.

Funding sources by type of liability (%)

	2025	2024
Central banks/credit institutions	10	13
Repo transactions	-3	-11
Short-term bonds	4	3
Long-term bonds	9	10
Other covered bonds	8	8
Deposits (business)	33	30
Deposits (personal)	27	34
Subordinated debt	2	2
Shareholders' equity	10	11
Total	**100**	**100**

Funding sources by currency (%)

	2025	2024
DKK	33	34
EUR	32	27
USD	9	13
SEK	13	12
NOK	5	6
GBP	8	9
Other	-	-1
Total	**100**	**100**

Stress tests

Stress tests are a core element of managing liquidity risk. Stress tests are carried out monthly for the Group to measure the stressed liquidity survival horizon and to detect signs of possible vulnerabilities to different adverse events. The stressed liquidity survival horizon is defined as the period during which the liquidity reserve remains positive in a stress scenario. The stress tests estimate liquidity risk in various scenarios, including three standard scenarios: a scenario specific to the Group, a general market crisis scenario and a combination of the two.

All stress tests assume that the Group does not reduce its lending activities. This means that existing lending activities are maintained and require funding. The availability of funding varies depending on the scenario and the type of funding source. The assessment of funding stability is based on the maturity structure for debt and behavioural data for deposits.

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Life Insurance risk

The Danske Bank Group's life insurance risk consists of risks originating from its ownership of Danica. This includes pension-related market risk and insurance risk. In addition, the operations of Danica are exposed to non-financial risk as well as sustainability and conduct risk. The Group runs its life insurance operations with the aim of providing best-in-class services to customers, while at the same time maintaining a predictable risk profile. The Group is also subject to internal pension risk through its defined benefit plans established for current and former employees.

Danske Bank's financial results are affected by Danica's financial position. Earnings from Danica consist mainly of the risk allowance from with-profits policies, earnings from unit-linked products and from health and accident products, and the investment return on Danica's equity capital.

The life insurance risk framework is governed by Danica's Board of Directors. Danica's risk management function monitors various risk types and limits on a daily basis. Items monitored include limits set by Danica's Board of Directors for its asset-liability management (ALM), solvency position and own funds loss exposure in a risk scenario defined by Danica's Board of Directors. The risk management function also follows up on investment limits, calculates key risk figures/ratios for ALM purposes and performs capital projections for Danica.

Operating under Solvency II regulations, Danica provides pensions as well as life and health insurance products in Denmark. As part of its product offerings, Danica provides benefits and life annuities on retirement, insurance against death, disability and accident. Danica no longer writes new business on guaranteed benefits and annuities but have large portfolio on existing customers in these products. This exposes Danica to insurance risks (such as lapse, longevity and disability risks) and to pension-related market risk.

Pension-related market risk

Pension-related market risk involves the risk of losses because of changes in the fair value of Danica's assets and liabilities since assets and liabilities are not fully exposed to the same types of market risk. Pension-related market risk primarily covers changing market conditions, such as changes in interest rates, equity prices, property values, exchange rates and credit spreads. Pension-related market risk also includes:

- volatility risk, which relates primarily to the value of equity options and swaptions, but also assets with embedded options like Danish callable mortgage bonds,
- inflation risk, which relates mainly to the indexation of benefits for part of Danica's health and accident products,
- liquidity risk, which is the risk of losses because Danica may be forced to sell investment assets to meet liquidity needs,
- counterparty credit risk, which is the risk of losses because counterparties default on their obligations,
- concentration risk, which is the risk of losses as a result of high exposure to a few asset classes, industries, issuers, etc.

Pension-related market risk may lead to financial losses for Danica, either as losses of investment assets or as the technical provisions increases.

Danica has three sources of pension-related market risk:

- with-profits products (conventional, average-rate products),
- unit-linked products (to which policyholders may have attached an investment guarantee),
- investments relating to assets allocated to the shareholders' equity of Danica and other products with direct equity exposure.

The amount of pension-related market risk differs for the various products in Danica's product range, but the most significant pension-related market risk is the market risk related to its with-profit products.

The with-profit products offer guaranteed benefits based on a technical rate of interest and are called Danica Traditionel. The portfolio of with-profit products is closed for new business, which means that it is in run-off.

The products offer policyholders an annuity or a lump sum consisting of a guaranteed minimum amount in nominal terms. Customers are divided into homogeneous interest rate groups on basis of the technical rates, and each group has its own investment strategy and asset allocation. In each interest rate group, customers participate in a collective investment pool that covers a range of different assets (such as equities, real estate, alternative investments and fixed income products).

The policyholders earn interest at a rate set at the discretion of Danica and subject to change at any time.

The difference between the actual (set) interest rate and the return on the policyholders' (collective) assets is allocated to collective buffer accounts owned by the policyholders. The balances of these buffer accounts are gradually transferred to the individual customer accounts in subsequent years by means of a bonus allocation mechanism. This means that high investment returns may lead to higher benefits than those guaranteed.

The mark-to-market value of the guaranteed benefits depends on the level of the discount curve, which is defined under Solvency II and based primarily on EUR swap rates plus the Volatility Adjustment spread, which is based on the yields on Danish mortgage, credit and government bonds. The level of the long end of the discount curve, for which no reliable market data is available, is determined by the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA).

For the portfolio of with-profit products Danica will have to cover the shortfall if the value of the assets falls below the value of the liabilities. This will be the case if, for example, investment returns become sufficiently negative (reducing the asset values) or if the level of the discount curve, other things being equal, falls (increasing the value of the liabilities). Hence, the market risk on investments is carried by the policyholders to the extent that the negative returns can be covered by the collective buffer accounts. Once the buffer accounts have been depleted, negative investment returns on customer savings will force Danica to step in with funds to ensure that it is possible to provide the benefits guaranteed to the policyholders. In that case, Danske Bank A/S will incur a loss in the form of a decrease in equity holdings in Danica.

Furthermore, Danica can book the annual risk allowance fee income for each of the individual interest rate groups only if the collective bonus potential for the interest rate group is sufficient to cover the risk allowance.

Managing the with-profits product thus involves a combination of managing risks on behalf of the policyholders and managing Danica's risk of having to cover losses. For more information about the management of these risks, see Danica's Annual Report 2025.

The pension-related market risk associated with unit-linked products is primarily carried by the policyholders, particularly in respect of contracts without an investment guarantee.

Life Insurance risk – continued

In unit-linked products, policyholders receive the actual return on the investments rather than a fixed interest rate return. However, some of the unit-linked products give the policyholders the option to have their benefits guaranteed.

Danica's main savings product – and the product recommended to most customers – is called Danica Balance. Danica Balance is primarily a life-cycle product, meaning that the asset allocation between different risk categories (bonds or equities, for example) for each customer is adjusted gradually as the customer approaches retirement.

From a Danica perspective the pension-related market risk associated with unit-linked products primarily relates to a potential reduction in earnings in case of lower customer savings or business volume.

For unit-linked products with financial guarantees, Danica hedges the market risk related to the guarantees and also manages risk by adjusting the investment allocation during the period leading up to retirement. The investment allocation is adjusted according to the guaranteed amount, the investment horizon etc. However, if a guarantee is attached to the individual policy, Danica bears the risk in relation to the guarantee.

The pension-related market risk associated with assets allocated to shareholders' equity and other products concerns the following:

- Assets in which the shareholders' equity of Danica is invested, i.e. investment returns have a full effect on Danica profits.
- The investment results for Danica's health and accident products.
- Assets for some life insurance products with investment guarantees. This means, that Danica bears the risk if the changes in the value of provisions for these products differ from the changes in the value of the corresponding assets. The provisions are the net present value of expected future pay-outs and are exposed to movements in the discount curve, which is defined under Solvency II. The corresponding assets may be exposed to changes in interest rates and to changes in the values of equities and property.

Danica has separate investment strategies for assets allocated to its equity, to health and accident products, and to life insurance products with investment guarantees.

Insurance risk
Insurance risks are linked to trends in policy surrender activity, mortality, disability, critical illness and other variables that could materialise unfavourably from Danica's current assumptions and expectations. For example, an increase in longevity lengthens the period during which benefits are payable under certain pension plans and may potentially have a negative effect on Danica's profits. Similarly, trends in mortality, sickness and recovery affect life insurance and disability benefits. The principal insurance risks are longevity risk, the risk of increased surrenders (i.e. the risk of customers leaving Danica or ceasing to pay premiums) and claim risks related to the Health & Accident business. Most insurance risks materialise over long-time horizons during which the gradual changes in biometric conditions deviate from those assumed in contract pricing.

Insurance risk may also materialise through changes in the actuarial assumptions used for liability valuation. Unfavourable changes in assumptions resulting in an increase in liabilities will, to the extent possible, be covered by customer buffers. Once the buffer accounts have been depleted, Danica will have to step in with funds to ensure that it is possible to provide the benefits guaranteed to the policyholders. In that case, Danske Bank A/S will incur a loss in the form of a decrease in equity holdings in Danica.

Concentration risk relating to life insurance risk comprises the risk of losses as a result of high exposure to a few customer groups and to a few individuals. Danica limits concentration risk by means of risk diversification of the insurance portfolio and by means of reinsurance.

To limit losses on individual life insurance policies subject to high-risk exposure, Danica reinsures a small portion of the risk related to mortality and disability. Moreover, Danica use reinsurance to reduce the risk on expected future earnings in case of an increase in lapse rates.

The various risk elements are subject to ongoing actuarial assessment for the purposes of calculating insurance obligations and making relevant business adjustments.

Monitoring and reporting
Danica's Board of Directors has set overall risk limits on the potential loss in a number of stress scenarios. The risk management function monitors these limits on a daily basis. Any breaches are reported by the CRO to the ALM Committee and senior management.

Danica's Board of Directors receives quarterly reports on Danica's risk and solvency position, including stress and sensitivity figures. Stress and sensitivity figures are also reported to Danske Bank A/S via Group Risk Management and CFO Area (Capital Management).

The table below shows the changes in different risk factors and their effect on equity.

The table shows sensitivity information in accordance with IFRS 17.128. The scenarios resulting in the largest effects on shareholders equity are especially:

- Insurance risks related to an increase in cases / lower reactivations related to the H&A business,
- Market risks related to large changes in interest rates, decrease in volatility adjustment and increasing credit spreads on mortgage bonds.

The above risks have a significant focus and are mitigated as part of Danica's governance structure, where the BoD has set limits and tolerances for all significant risks.

Sensitivity analysis SCR

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Volatility adjustment in the discount curve (VA) =0	-244	-253
Rates down 100 bps	126	94
Rates up 100 bps	-384	-141
Listed equities down 10%	-55	-84
Property down 10%	-289	-328
Mortgage spreads increase 40 bps	-262	-295
DKK and EUR inflation increase 10 bps	-9	-8
10% increase in cases in Health & Accident (H&A)	-606	-578
10% decrease in frequency of re-activation in H&A	-973	-976
10% increase in longevity assumptions *	-297	-265

* 10% increase in longevity assumptions has been corrected for 2024.

Life insurance risk – continued

The tables below provides information on the bond portfolio held in connection with with-profit and unit-linked products.

Bond portfolio (insurance business) broken down by geographical area

(DKK millions)	Central and local govern-ment bond	Quasi-government bonds	Danish mortgage bonds	Swedish covered bonds	Other covered bonds	Corporate bonds	Total
2025							
Denmark	11,374	364	86,952	-	-	16,396	115,086
Sweden	-	-	-	12	-	193	205
UK	6	9	-	-	-	1,855	1,870
Norway	4	-	-	-	-	298	302
USA	8,549	447	-	-	-	11,281	20,277
Spain	1,991	-	-	-	-	541	2,532
France	7,379	120	-	-	-	2,616	10,115
Luxembourg	-	63	-	-	-	1,756	1,819
Canada	-	15	-	-	-	210	225
Finland	234	5	-	-	-	308	547
Ireland	618	-	-	-	-	172	790
Italy	3,735	2	-	-	-	914	4,651
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	21	21
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	109	109
Netherlands	991	25	-	-	-	2,652	3,668
Germany	19,279	47	-	-	-	991	20,317
Other	389	4,910	-	-	-	5,773	11,072
Total	**54,549**	**6,007**	**86,952**	**12**	**-**	**46,086**	**193,606**

(DKK millions)	Central and local govern-ment bond	Quasi-government bonds	Danish mortgage bonds	Swedish covered bonds	Other covered bonds	Corporate bonds	Total
2024							
Denmark	14,040	-	92,349	-	6	15,074	121,469
Sweden	-	-	-	-	1	530	531
UK	6	-	-	-	4	2,307	2,317
Norway	4	-	-	-	-	1,233	1,237
USA	10,044	957	-	-	4	11,920	22,925
Spain	1,938	-	-	-	3	994	2,935
France	6,835	-	-	-	-	2,591	9,426
Luxembourg		85	-	-	-	2,245	2,330
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	484	484
Finland	236	5	-	-	-	450	691
Ireland	629	-	-	-	-	269	898
Italy	4,072	-	-	-	-	1,045	5,117
Portugal		-	-	-	-	37	37
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	19	19
Netherlands	1,765	-	-	-	-	2,425	4,190
Germany	21,710	-	-	-	-	2,157	23,867
Other	4,374	807	-	-	-	7,823	13,004
Total	**65,653**	**1,854**	**92,349**	**-**	**18**	**51,603**	**211,477**

Life insurance risk – continued

Danica has set a separate investment strategy for assets in which its shareholders' equity is invested.

Bond portfolio (insurance business) broken down by external ratings

(DKK millions)	Central and local government bond	Quasi-government bonds	Danish mortgage bonds	Swedish covered bonds	Other covered bonds	Corporate bonds	Total
2025							
AAA	40,226	980	76,585	12	-	46	117,849
AA+	233	-	-	-	-	1,056	1,289
AA	627	40	-	-	-	409	1,076
AA-	7,351	239	29	-	-	1,305	8,924
A+	1,991	114	7,164	-	-	17,354	26,623
A	10	130	2,877	-	-	1,336	4,353
A-	1	72	-	-	-	1,988	2,061
BBB+	3,754	288	-	-	-	2,457	6,499
BBB	27	715	297	-	-	3,754	4,793
BBB-	43	820	-	-	-	1,531	2,394
Sub-inv. grade or unrated	286	2,609	-	-	-	14,850	17,745
Total	**54,549**	**6,007**	**86,952**	**12**	**-**	**46,086**	**193,606**

(DKK millions)	Central and local government bond	Quasi-government bonds	Danish mortgage bonds	Swedish covered bonds	Other covered bonds	Corporate bonds	Total
2024							
AAA	47,564	1,362	81,389	-	6	1,637	131,958
AA+	236	-	-	-	-	1,427	1,663
AA	7,526	27	-	-	-	168	7,721
AA-	20	-	-	-	1	1,110	1,131
A+	193	-	7,661	-	-	14,742	22,596
A	2,036	-	2,928	-	-	1,896	6,860
A-	118	10	-	-	-	3,250	3,378
BBB+	184	4	-	-	-	1,911	2,099
BBB	4,775	124	371	-	-	3,432	8,702
BBB-	588	53	-	-	1	1,704	2,346
Sub-inv. grade or unrated	2,413	274	-	-	10	20,326	23,023
Total	**65,653**	**1,854**	**92,349**	**-**	**18**	**51,603**	**211,477**

G40. Highlights and ratios – Danske Bank Group

Highlights

(DKK millions)	2025	2024*	2023*	2022	2021
Highlights					
Net interest and fee income	52,421	52,019	48,245	39,180	39,266
Value adjustments	2,485	2,258	2,244	403	36,307
Staff costs and administrative expenses	24,223	23,936	23,885	24,994	24,973
Provision for Estonia matter	-	-	-	13,800	-
Loan impairment charges	294	-543	262	1,502	141
Income from associates and group undertakings	-14	-257	-110	9	226
Net profit	23,037	23,629	20,782	-4,580	13,001
Loans	2,083,207	1,996,684	1,849,819	2,009,953	2,051,903
Total equity	181,162	174,570	175,259	160,278	175,997
Total assets	3,753,911	3,716,042	3,729,292	3,746,059	3,981,082

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

Ratios

Ratios	2025	2024*	2023*	2022	2021
Total capital ratio (%)	20.9	22.4	23.1	22.1	22.4
Tier 1 capital ratio (%)	18.2	19.1	20.5	19.6	20.0
Return on equity before tax (%)	17.3	17.8	15.5	-1.0	9.6
Return on equity after tax (%)	13.0	13.5	12.4	-2.7	7.5
Income/cost ratio (%)	217.4	223.9	201.1	96.1	153.5
Interest rate risk (%)	-1.0	-0.4	-	0.3	-1.0
Foreign exchange position (%)	1.8	1.2	1.9	4.6	1.9
Foreign exchange risk (%)	-	-	-	-	-
Loans plus impairment charges as % of deposits	162.4	164.5	150.0	157.6	153.7
Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	155.9	167.4	170.4	151.0	163.7
Sum of large exposures as % of CET1 capital	111.9	123.1	100.5	120.2	108.7
Impairment ratio (%)	-	-	-	0.1	-
Growth in loans (%)	5.0	0.1	-7.0	-2.0	-0.2
Loans as % of equity	11.5	11.4	10.6	12.5	11.6
Return on assets (%)	0.6	0.6	0.6	-0.1	0.3
Earnings per share (Nominal value DKK 100)	27.9	27.9	24.2	-5.4	14.6
Book value per share (DKK)	222.3	209.4	203.8	186.7	207.1
Dividend per share (DKK)	22.72	28.70	14.50	-	2.00
Share price end of period/earnings per share (DKK)	11.4	7.3	7.5	-25.3	7.7
Share price end of period/book value per share (DKK)	1.43	0.97	0.88	0.74	0.55

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

The Board of Directors proposes a total dividend for 2025 of DKK 22.72 per share, comprising a proposed ordinary dividend of DKK 16.94 per share and a proposed extraordinary dividend of DKK 5.78 per share.

The ratios and key figures are calculated in accordance with the requirements stipulated in the Danish FSA's Executive Order on Financial Reports for Credit Institutions and Investment Companies, etc.

G40. Highlight and ratios – Danske Bank Group – continued

Definitions of ratios

Ratios	Definition
Earnings per share (DKK)	Net profit for the year divided by the average number of shares outstanding during the year. Net profit is stated after the deduction of interest on equity-accounted additional tier 1 capital.
Diluted earnings per share (DKK)	Net profit for the year divided by the average number of shares outstanding during the year, including the dilutive effect of share options and conditional shares granted as share-based payments. Net profit is stated after the deduction of interest on equity-accounted additional tier 1 capital.
Return on equity (%)	Net profit for the year divided by average equity (average equity as end of current and prior year), including equity-accounted additional tier 1 capital. For the definition used in the management report see page "Definition of alternative performance measures".
Income/cost ratio (%)	Total income divided by expenses, including goodwill impairment charges and provision for Estonia matter.
Common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital	Primarily paid-up share capital and retained earnings. CET1 capital is defined in the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR).
Additional tier 1 capital	Capital instruments that form part of tier 1 capital. Additional tier 1 capital is defined in CRR.
Tier 1 capital	Common equity tier 1 capital plus additional tier 1 capital, less certain deductions, such as intangible assets. The deductions are defined in CRR.
Tier 2 capital	Subordinated loan capital subject to certain restrictions that falls under the requirements for such instruments in CRR.
Total capital	Tier 1 capital plus tier 2 capital, less certain deductions as defined in CRR.
Risk exposure amount	Total risk exposure amount and off-balance-sheet items that involve credit risk, market risk and operational risk as calculated in accordance with the CRR.
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	Common equity tier 1 capital divided by the total risk exposure amount.
Tier 1 capital ratio	Tier 1 capital divided by the total risk exposure amount.
Total capital ratio	Total capital divided by the total risk exposure amount.
Dividend per share (DKK)	The sum of ordinary dividends, extraordinary dividends and special dividends, divided by the number of shares outstanding.
Share price at 31 December	Closing price of Danske Bank shares at the end of the year.

Ratios	Definition
Book value per share (DKK)	Total equity at 31 December divided by the number of shares outstanding at the end of the year. For the definition used in the management report see page "Definition of alternative performance measures".
Number of full-time-equivalent staff at 31 December	Number of full-time-equivalent staff (part-time staff translated into full-time staff) at the end of the year.
Lending growth	Growth in lending from the beginning to the end of the year, excluding repo transactions.
Loans plus impairment charges as % of deposits	Loans at fair value and loans at amortised cost (gross of expected credit losses) divided by deposits including deposits under pooled schemes.
Return on assets	Net profit for the year divided by average assets (average assets as total assets end of current and prior year).

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.

In 2025, Danske Bank A/S corrected its measurement of Holdings in group undertakings for 2024, which has resulted in a decrease of DKK 1.1 billion in Danske Bank A/S' equity as at 1 January 2024 and 31 December 2024. Further information can be found in note G2(b).

Except for the changes described above, 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. As of December 2025, Danske Invest Asset Management AS (Norway) no longer exists as it has been merged with Danske Bank A/S.

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.

(DKK millions)	Net profit 2025	Net profit 2024	Equity 31 December 2025	Equity 31 December 2024*
Danske Bank Group based on IFRS	23,037	23,629	181,162	174,570
Domicile properties	5	7	221	219
Tax effect	-12	4	-35	-24
Parent company statement based on Danish FSA rules	**23,030**	**23,640**	**181,348**	**174,764**

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

Income statement – Danske Bank A/S

Note	(DKK millions)	2025	2024
P2	Interest income	50,715	57,102
P3	Interest expense	25,319	31,613
	Net interest income	**25,397**	**25,489**
	Dividends from shares etc.	387	410
P4	Fee and commission income	16,860	15,868
	Fees and commissions paid	2,462	1,951
	Net interest and fee income	**40,182**	**39,816**
P5	Value adjustments	2,101	1,882
	Other operating income	496	616
P6	Staff costs and administrative expenses	21,076	20,723
P7	Amortisation, depreciation and impairment charges	1,554	1,734
	Other operating expenses	-	1
	Loan impairment charges etc.	642	-743
	Income from associates and group undertakings	8,551	8,286
	Profit before tax	**28,059**	**28,886**
P9	Tax	5,028	5,246
	Net profit	**23,030**	**23,640**
	Proposed profit allocation		
	Equity method reserve	750	5,179
	Dividend for the year	18,537	24,059
	Retained earnings	3,743	-5,598
	Total	**23,030**	**23,640**

The Board of Directors proposes a total dividend for 2025 of DKK 22.72 per share, comprising a proposed ordinary dividend of DKK 16.94 per share and a proposed extraordinary dividend of DKK 5.78 per share.

Statement of comprehensive income – Danske Bank A/S

Note	(DKK millions)	2025	2024
	Net profit	23,030	23,640
	Other comprehensive income		
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
	Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans	68	54
P9	Tax*	21	14
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	**47**	**40**
	Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
	Translation of units outside Denmark	2,060	-1,613
	Hedging of units outside Denmark	-957	635
	Unrealised value adjustments of bonds at fair value (OCI)	-284	479
	Realised value adjustments of bonds at fair value (OCI)	-21	63
P9	Tax*	203	-123
	Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	**595**	**-313**
	Total other comprehensive income	**642**	**-273**
	Total comprehensive income	**23,672**	**23,368**

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

Balance sheet – Danske Bank A/S

Note	(DKK millions)	2025	2024*
	Assets		
	Cash in hand and demand deposits with central banks	88,504	65,084
P10	Due from credit institutions and central banks	150,082	185,755
P11	Loans and other amounts due at fair value	320,808	319,596
P11	Loans and other amounts due at amortised costs	809,611	726,785
P13	Bonds at fair value	309,176	289,299
P13	Bonds at amortised cost	89,527	81,249
	Shares etc.	63,918	93,283
	Holdings in associates	387	396
	Holdings in group undertakings	92,611	91,961
P14	Assets under pooled schemes	48,237	49,373
	Intangible assets	7,837	6,720
	Land and buildings, total	3,690	3,790
P15	Domicile property	3,690	3,790
P16	Other tangible assets	6,039	6,076
	Current tax assets	3,504	3,075
P17	Deferred tax assets	696	682
P18	Assets held for sale	63	95
P19	Other assets	213,628	283,205
	Prepayments	2,827	2,312
	Total assets	**2,211,143**	**2,208,737**

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

Note	(DKK millions)	2025	2024*
	Liabilities and equity		
	Amounts due		
P20	Due to credit institutions and central banks	215,889	218,293
P21	Deposits and other amounts due	1,136,754	1,074,946
	Deposits under pooled schemes	48,467	49,808
P22	Issued bonds at fair value	1,664	2,061
P22	Issued bonds at amortised cost	246,536	233,072
	Current tax liabilities	1,548	965
P23	Other liabilities	341,079	410,571
	Deferred income	1,833	1,528
	Total amounts due	**1,993,770**	**1,991,244**
	Provisions for liabilities		
	Provisions and pensions and similar obligations	157	143
P17	Provisions for deferred tax	1,115	718
	Provisions for losses on guarantees	3,179	3,199
	Other provisions for liabilities	1,286	1,559
	Total provisions for liabilities	**5,737**	**5,620**
P24	Subordinated debt	30,289	37,109
	Equity		
	Share capital	8,350	8,622
	Accumulated value adjustments	-2,573	-3,371
	Equity method reserve	34,145	33,395
	Retained earnings	122,890	123,840
	Proposed dividends	18,537	12,279
	Total equity	**181,348**	**174,764**
	Total liabilities and equity	**2,211,143**	**2,208,737**

* 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
Effect of adjustment of holdings in group undertakings**	-	-	-1,117	-	-	-1,117
Total equity as at 1 January 2025	8,622	-3,371	33,395	123,840	12,279	174,764
Net profit	-	-	750	22,280	-	23,030
Other comprehensive income						
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans	-	-	-	68	-	68
Translation of units outside Denmark	-	2,060	-	-	-	2,060
Hedging of units outside Denmark	-	-957	-	-	-	-957
Unrealised value adjustments	-	-284	-	-	-	-284
Realised value adjustments	-	-21	-	-	-	-21
Tax	-	-	-	-224	-	-224
Total other comprehensive income	-	798	-	-156	-	642
Total comprehensive income	-	798	750	22,124	-	23,672
Transactions with owners						
Dividends paid	-	-	-	43	-12,279	-12,236
Proposed dividends	-	-	-	-18,537	18,537	-
Share capital reduction	-272	-	-	272	-	-
Acquisition of own shares - share buy-back programme	-	-	-	-4,803	-	-4,803
Acquisition of own shares - other	-	-	-	-29,581	-	-29,581
Sale of own shares	-	-	-	29,319	-	29,319
Share based payments	-	-	-	211	-	211
Total equity as at 31 December 2025	8,350	-2,573	34,145	122,890	18,537	181,348

* Accumulated value adjustments includes foreign currency translation reserve, reserve for bonds at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), valuation reserve and cash flow hedge reserve.
** See note G2(b) for details on the adjustment to holdings in group undertakings.

Dividend for 2025 of DKK 22.72 per share comprises a proposed ordinary dividend of DKK 16.94 per share and a proposed extraordinary dividend of DKK 5.78 per share. The total dividend proposed by the Board of Directors, totalling DKK 18,537 million net of dividends on total number of own shares acquired under the share buy-back programme for 2025, will be paid out after the Annual General Meeting

(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
Effect of adjustment of holdings in group undertakings**	-	-	-1,117	-	-	-1,117
Total equity as at 1 January 2024	8,622	-2,935	28,216	134,436	6,466	174,805
Net profit	-	-	5,179	18,461	-	23,640
Other comprehensive income						
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans	-	-	-	54	-	54
Translation of units outside Denmark	-	-1,613	-	-	-	-1,613
Hedging of units outside Denmark	-	635	-	-	-	635
Unrealised value adjustments	-	479	-	-	-	479
Realised value adjustments	-	63	-	-	-	63
Tax	-	-	-	109	-	109
Total other comprehensive income	-	-436	-	163	-	-273
Total comprehensive income	-	-436	5,179	18,625	-	23,368
Transactions with owners						
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-11,741	-6,466	-18,207
Proposed dividends	-	-	-	-12,279	12,279	-
Share capital reduction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of own shares - share buy-back programme	-	-	-	-5,246	-	-5,246
Acquisition of own shares - other	-	-	-	-26,957	-	-26,957
Sale of own shares	-	-	-	26,799	-	26,799
Share based payments	-	-	-	203	-	203
Total equity as at 31 December 2024	8,622	-3,371	33,395	123,840	12,279	174,764

* Accumulated value adjustments includes foreign currency translation reserve, reserve for bonds at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), valuation reserve and cash flow hedge reserve.
** See note G2(b) for details on the adjustment to holdings in group undertakings.

Dividend for 2024 was DKK 28.70 per share, comprises DKK 14.00 per share that paid out during 2024, and DKK 14.70 per share, totalling DKK 12,279 million net of dividends on own shares, which was proposed in Annual Report 2024 and paid out after the Annual General Meeting in March 2025

Statement of capital – Danske Bank A/S – Continued

Holding of own shares - Danske Bank A/S

Moderselskabet Danske Bank A/S' beholdning af egne aktier	Number of shares	Nominal value (DKK m)	Percentage of share capital	Sales/purchase price (DKK m)
Holding as at 1 January 2024	3,507,270	35	0.36	
Share capital reduction in 2024	-	-	-	-
Acquired in 2024	159,945,809	1,599	18.55	32,335
Sold in 2024	133,819,316	1,338	15.52	26,894
Holding as at 31 December 2024	**29,633,763**	**296**	**3.44**	
Share capital reduction in 2025 (share buy-back programme 2024)	-27,189,496	-272	3.15	-
Acquired in 2025	136,693,575	1,367	15.85	34,476
Sold in 2025	117,899,239	1,179	13.67	29,420
Holding as at 31 December 2025	**21,238,603**	**212**	**2.46**	

Holdings in the table above include shares held in relation to the share buy-back programme, shares held in the trading portfolio and shares held in pooled schemes. Holdings of shares in relation to the share buy-back programme and the trading portfolio are deducted from equity (refer to the consolidated financial statements). However Danske Bank A/S has elected not to deduct shares from equity that are held on behalf of customers (i.e. shares held in pooled schemes). As at 31 December 2025, 1,241,672 Danske A/S shares are held in pooled schemes. The acquisitions and sales of shares in pooled schemes are DKK 92 million and DKK 101 million respectively.

Danske Bank shares held by subsidiaries

	Number of shares	Nominal value (DKK m)	Percentage of share capital	Sales/purchase price (DKK m)
Holding as at 1 January 2024	6,096,846	61	0.71	
Acquired in 2024	434,739	4	0.05	87
Sold in 2024	581,319	6	0.07	117
Holding as at 31 December 2024	**5,950,266**	**60**	**0.69**	
Acquired in 2025	268,065	3	0.03	65
Sold in 2025	3,085,012	31	0.37	790
Holding as at 31 December 2025	**3,133,319**	**31**	**0.38**	

Acquisitions of shares held by subsidiaries comprise shares acquired on behalf of customers.

Statement of capital – Danske Bank A/S – Continued

Total capital and total capital ratio

(DKK millions)	31 December 2025	31 December 2024*
Total equity	181,348	175,882
Additional tier 1 capital instruments included in total equity	-	-
Accrued interest on additional tier 1 capital instruments	-	-
Common equity tier 1 capital instruments	181,348	175,882
Adjustment to eligible capital instruments	-1,250	-901
IFRS 9 reversal due to transitional rules	-	775
Prudent valuation	-724	-879
Prudential filters	-	-
Expected/Proposed payouts	-23,037	-17,279
Intangible assets of banking operations	-7,210	-6,249
Minimum Loss Coverage for Non-Performing Exposures	-1,801	-2,059
Deferred tax on intangible assets	719	456
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability, excluding temporary differences	-297	-304
Defined benefit pension plan assets	-832	-818
Statutory deduction for insurance subsidiaries	-3,775	-2,397
Common equity tier 1 capital	**143,141**	**146,227**
Additional tier 1 capital instruments	7,569	10,360
Tier 1 capital	**150,711**	**156,588**
Tier 2 capital instruments	22,003	26,570
Total capital	**172,714**	**183,158**
Total risk exposure amount	**704,117**	**711,891**
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (%)	20.3%	20.5%
Tier 1 capital ratio (%)	21.4%	22.0%
Total capital ratio (%)	24.5%	25.7%

* Comparative information has not been restated. See note G2(b) for more detail.

Expected/proposed payouts at 31 December 2025 include proposed dividend for 2025 of DKK 18,537 million and the share buy-back programme of DKK 4,500 million. Expected/proposed payouts at 31 December 2024 include proposed dividend for second half of 2024 of DKK 7,810 million, the extraordinary dividend of DKK 4,469 million and the share buy-back programme of DKK 5,000 million.

Total capital and the total risk exposure amount are calculated in accordance with the rules applicable under the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR), 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 and is not covered by the statutory audit.

Notes – Danske Bank A/S

P1. Net interest and fee income and value adjustments

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Business segments		
Personal Customers	13,750	15,249
Business Customers	11,529	11,157
Large Corporates & Institutions	17,579	16,166
Other	-575	-873
Total	**42,283**	**41,698**
Geographical segmentation		
Denmark	22,395	23,174
Finland	6,482	6,093
Ireland	647	660
Norway	4,289	4,545
UK	311	364
Sweden	7,960	6,670
Baltics	-11	-1
Poland	211	193
Total	**42,283**	**41,698**

Geographical segmentation is based on the location in which the individual transaction is recorded. The figures for Denmark include financing costs related to investments in activities outside Denmark.

P2. Interest income

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Reverse transactions with credit institutions and central banks	29	9
Other transactions with credit institutions and central banks	11,567	12,771
Reverse loans	53	83
Loans and other amounts due	32,775	41,820
Bonds	5,318	5,436
Derivatives, total	64	-3,667
- Currency contracts	1,395	1,628
- Interest rate contracts	-1,407	-4,595
- Equity contracts	76	-700
Other interest income	909	650
Total	**50,715**	**57,102**

P3. Interest expense

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Repo transactions with credit institutions and central banks	98	120
Other transactions with credit institutions and central banks	1,308	1,995
Repo deposits	16	14
Deposits and other amounts due	13,269	18,408
Issued bonds	8,943	9,294
Subordinated debt	1,501	1,541
Other interest expenses	184	239
Total	**25,319**	**31,613**

P4. Fee and commission income

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Securities trading and custody account fees	7,810	7,309
Payment services fees	4,333	3,870
Origination fees	1,947	1,943
Guarantee commissions	746	722
Other fees and commissions	2,024	2,024
Total	**16,860**	**15,868**

Origination fees includes mainly fee income from the establishment of Danish mortgage loans (received from Realkredit Danmark), and fee income for coordinating and arranging syndicated loan transactions, as well as issuing bonds on behalf of customers.

P5. Value adjustments

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Loans at fair value	67	961
Bonds	687	1,847
Shares etc.	1,371	6
Currency	-227	1,043
Derivatives	1,270	2,595
Issued bonds	-1,067	-4,570
Total	**2,101**	**1,882**

P6. Staff costs and administrative expenses

Remuneration of the Executive Leadership Team and the Board of Directors

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Executive Leadership Team*	152	123
Board of Directors	18	17
Total	**170**	**140**

* Executive Leadership Team remuneration in 2025 includes sign-on fee. See Remuneration Report 2025 for details.

The remuneration of the Executive Leadership Team includes remuneration for membership of the board of directors of one or more of the Group's subsidiaries. Such remuneration is deducted from the contractual remuneration.

Staff costs

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Salaries	11,695	11,382
Pensions	1,463	1,364
Financial services employer tax and social security costs	1,947	1,684
Total	**15,105**	**14,429**
Other administrative expenses	**5,801**	**6,154**
Total staff costs and administrative expenses	**21,076**	**20,723**
Number of full-time-equivalent staff	17,471	17,369

Note G34 provides additional information about the remuneration of the Board of Directors, the Executive Leadership Team, and other material risk takers.

P7. Amortisation, depreciation and impairment charges

This item includes impairment charges for software of DKK 74 million (2024: DKK 61 million). Note G19 contains additional information.

P8. Audit fees

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Audit firm appointed by the general meeting		
Fees for statutory audit of the parent company financial statements	30	26
Fees for other assurance engagements	8	9
Fees for tax advisory services	-	-
Fees for other services	1	5
Total	**39**	**40**

Fees for non-audit services provided by Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab (Denmark) and Deloitte Globally amounted to DKK 14 million (2024: DKK 13 million) and covered various assurance reports and other advisory engagements.

P9. Tax

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Calculated tax charge for the year	4,609	4,689
Deferred tax	204	493
Adjustment of prior-year tax charges	215	64
Total	**5,028**	**5,246**
(%)		
Effective tax rate		
Danish tax rate	26.0	26.0
Non-taxable income and non-deductible expenses, excluding income from associates and group undertakings	0.9	1.1
Difference between tax rates of units outside Denmark and Danish tax rate	-1.8	-1.6
Adjustment of prior-year tax charges	0.8	0.2
Effective tax rate	**25.9**	**25.7**
Portion included under Income from associates and group undertakings	-8.0	-7.5
Total	**17.9**	**18.2**
(DKK millions)		
Tax on other comprehensive income		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	21	14
Hedging of units outside Denmark	203	-123
Total	**224**	**-109**

P10. Due from credit institutions and central banks

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
On demand	61,880	47,227
Up to 3 months	51,921	87,683
From 3 months to 1 year	9,451	4,196
From 1 to 5 years	26,237	46,270
Over 5 years	593	379
Total	**150,082**	**185,755**
Due from credit institutions	58,312	93,556
Term deposits with central banks	91,770	92,199
Total	**150,082**	**185,755**
Reverse transactions included in above item	28,317	62,045

DKK 32,578 million (2024: DKK 63,040 million) of Due from credit institutions and central banks are recognised at fair value through profit or loss. Note G14 provides further information.

P11. Loans and other amounts due

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
On demand	59,176	67,375
Up to 3 months	380,839	377,112
From 3 months to 1 year	134,157	112,969
From 1 to 5 years	368,425	331,570
Over 5 years	187,823	157,355
Total	**1,130,420**	**1,046,381**
Reverse transactions included in above item	325,099	325,941

Loans and other amounts due include Loans and other amounts due at amortised cost of DKK 809,611 million and Loans and other amounts due at fair value of DKK 320,808 million (2024: DKK 726,785 million and DKK 319,596 million respectively).

Loans and guarantees broken down by sector and industry (%)

	2025	2024
Public sector	2.6	2.7
Business customers		
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fisheries	2.8	2.7
Manufacturing industries and extraction of raw materials	11.8	13.0
Energy and utilities	3.8	3.5
Building and construction	1.2	1.6
Trade	6.0	5.5
Transport, hotels and restaurants	3.2	3.3
Information and communication	2.3	1.8
Finance and insurance	30.2	32.1
Property administration	13.2	12.4
Other	5.6	5.4
Total Business customers	**80.2**	**81.4**
Personal customers	**17.2**	**15.9**
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

The relative distribution between industries includes loans at amortised cost, loans at fair value and guarantees.

P12. 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
	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	-	759	-692	-68	185	-163	-21	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-154	337	-183	-48	107	-58	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-14	-338	353	-1	-21	22	-
ECL on new assets	1	-	-	331	1,237	703	54	202	256	2,785
ECL on assets derecognised	-	-	-	-322	-1,183	-643	-66	-138	-88	-2,442
Impact of net remeasurement of ECL (incl. changes in models)	-2	1	-2	-613	569	354	-201	224	-536	-206
Write offs debited to the allowance account	-	-	-2	-	-	-280	-	-	-	-282
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	-	-31	-68	-100	-4	-19	48	-173
Other changes	3	-3	-	-134	26	239	2	-2	-	132
ECL allowance account as at 31 December 2024	**7**	**4**	**-**	**1,321**	**5,118**	**6,155**	**565**	**1,457**	**1,176**	**15,804**
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	1,151	-852	-299	154	-146	-8	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-126	311	-185	-23	79	-56	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-49	-624	673	-2	-243	245	-
ECL on new assets	-	5	-	359	1,132	861	113	331	53	2,854
ECL on assets derecognised	-	-	-	-198	-775	-710	-40	-101	-45	-1,870
Impact of net remeasurement of ECL (incl. changes in models)	2	5	-	-1,323	707	924	-168	-7	-170	-28
Write offs debited to the allowance account	-	-	-	-	-	-799	-	-	-	-799
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	-	24	76	74	4	15	-24	168
Other changes	-	-	-	-60	-56	-61	13	2	4	-158
ECL allowance account as at 31 December 2025	**9**	**15**	**-**	**1,098**	**5,038**	**6,632**	**617**	**1,388**	**1,174**	**15,972**

* The ECL allowance account reconciliation for full-year 2024 has been corrected.

The credit risk section in note G39 provides further information on the decomposition of the allowance account on facilities in stages 1-3 and originated credit-impaired facilities.

P13. Bonds at fair value and Bonds at amortised cost

Bonds at fair value

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Bonds at fair value through profit or loss	202,353	191,477
Bond at fair value through other comprehensive income	106,822	97,822
Total	**309,176**	**289,299**

Bonds at amortised cost

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Fair value of hold-to-collect bonds	86,622	78,112
Carrying amount of hold-to-collect bonds	89,527	81,249

Note G32 provides further information on the difference between the fair value and carrying amount of hold-to-collect bonds.

P14. Assets under pooled schemes

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Bonds at fair value	5,178	13,204
Shares	9,765	10,910
Unit trust certificates	33,330	25,639
Cash deposits etc.	194	55
Total assets before eliminations	**48,467**	**49,808**
Other internal balances	230	434
Total	**48,237**	**49,373**

P15. Investment and domicile property

Investment property consists solely of owned properties. As at 31 December 2025, Danske Bank A/S has no Investment property (2024: DKK 0 million).

Domicile property includes property owned by Danske Bank A/S and leased properties (right-of-use assets).

Domicile property

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Domicile property (owned properties)	10	1
Right-of-use-assets (leased properties)	3,680	3,789
Total	**3,690**	**3,790**

P16. Other tangible assets

Other tangible assets includes assets owned by Danske Bank A/S.

Other tangible assets, owned

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Cost at 1 January	12,348	12,022
Foreign currency translation	48	-87
Additions, including leasehold improvements	1,913	2,004
Disposals	1,610	1,591
Cost at 31 December	**12,699**	**12,348**
Depreciation and impairment charges at 1 January	6,271	5,942
Foreign currency translation	26	-34
Depreciation charges	1,312	1,270
Depreciation and impairment charges for assets sold	949	906
Depreciation and impairment charges at 31 December	**6,660**	**6,272**
Carrying amount at 31 December	**6,039**	**6,076**

P17. Change in deferred tax

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Deferred tax assets	696	682
Provisions for deferred tax	1,115	718
Deferred tax asset/liability, net	**419**	**36**

Change in deferred tax

(DKK millions)	1 January	Foreign currency translation	Recognised in profit for the year	Recognised in shareholders' equity	31 December
2025					
Intangible assets	279	1	-287	-	-7
Tangible assets	-328	1	832	-1	504
Securities	219	1	-304	-	-84
Provisions for obligations	757	2	161	8	928
Tax loss carry forwards	-304	-	-2	-	-306
Other	-587	-	-18	-11	-616
Total	**36**	**5**	**382**	**-4**	**419**
2024					
Intangible assets	373	-19	-75	-	279
Tangible assets	-1,135	-16	823	-	-328
Securities	536	-27	-290	-	219
Provisions for obligations	842	5	-106	16	757
Tax loss carry forwards	-241	1	-64	-	-304
Other	-678	-	91	-	-587
Total	**-303**	**-56**	**379**	**16**	**36**

Unrecognised tax loss carry forwards amounted to DKK 2.2 billion at the end of 2025 (31 December 2024: DKK 2.3 billion).

P18. Assets held for sale

Assets amounting to DKK 63 million are classified as held for sale as at 31 December 2025 (2024: DKK 95 million).

P19. Other assets

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Positive fair value of derivatives	202,262	269,842
Other assets	11,366	13,363
Total	**213,628**	**283,205**

P20. Due to credit institutions and central banks

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
On demand	32,972	35,539
Up to 3 months	176,170	169,602
From 3 months to 1 year	6,679	13,019
From 1 to 5 years	66	133
Over 5 years	2	1
Total	**215,889**	**218,293**
Reverse transactions included in above item	158,941	135,921

DKK 160,838 million (2024: DKK 129,910 million) of Due to credit institutions and central banks are designated at fair value through profit or loss. Note G20 provides further information.

P21. Deposits and other amounts due

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
On demand	855,718	815,566
Term deposits	33,752	39,604
Time deposits	99,635	127,668
Repo deposits	134,828	79,146
Special deposits	12,820	12,962
Total	**1,136,754**	**1,074,946**
On demand	855,718	815,566
Up to 3 months	240,562	218,064
From 3 months to 1 year	23,608	25,298
From 1 to 5 years	9,624	8,913
Over 5 years	7,241	7,105
Total	**1,136,754**	**1,074,946**

DKK 134,205 million (2024: DKK 78,550 million) of deposits are designated at fair value through profit or loss. Note G20 provides further information.

P22. Issued bonds

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Up to 3 months	32,324	35,822
From 3 months to 1 year	67,182	53,424
From 1 to 5 years	113,309	118,703
Over 5 years	35,385	27,184
Total	**248,200**	**235,133**

Issued bonds include the line items Issued bonds at fair value and Issued bonds at amortised cost. Note G22 provides further information.

P23. Other liabilities

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Negative fair value of derivatives	205,699	264,406
Other liabilities	135,380	146,165
Total	**341,079**	**410,571**

Other liabilities includes an obligation to repurchase securities amounting to DKK 96 billion (2024: DKK 103 billion).

P24. Subordinated debt

Subordinated debt consists of liabilities in the form of subordinated loan capital and hybrid capital, which, in the event of Danske Bank's voluntary or compulsory winding-up, will not be repaid until the claims of ordinary creditors have been met. Hybrid capital ranks below subordinated loan capital. Early redemption of subordinated debt must be approved by the Danish FSA. Subordinated debt is included in the capital base in accordance with section 128 of the Danish Financial Business Act.

Subordinated debt

Currency	Nominal (millions)	Interest rate	Year of issue	Maturity	Redemption price	2025 (DKK millions)	2024 (DKK millions)
Subordinated debt, excluding liability accounted additional tier 1 capital							
Redeemed in 2025							9,325
EUR	750	1.00	2021	15.05.2031	100	5,602	5,595
EUR	750	4.625	2024	14.05.2034	100	5,602	5,595
SEK	4,250	var	2024	23.08.2034	100	2,933	2,757
EUR	500	3.75	2024	19.11.2036	100	3,734	3,730
NOK	1,600	var	2025	16.04.2035	100	1,010	-
EUR	500	3.50	2025	19.11.2035	100	3,734	-
Subordinated debt, excluding liability accounted additional tier 1 capital						**22,614**	**27,002**
Liability accounted additional tier 1 capital							
Redeemed in 2025							5,354
USD	750	4.375	2021	Perpetual	100	4,762	5,354
USD	500	7.00	2025	Perpetual	100	3,175	-
Liability accounted additional tier 1 capital						**7,937**	**10,708**
Nominal subordinated debt						30,552	37,710
Fair value hedging of interest rate risk						-20	-344
Discount						-96	-77
Own holding of subordinated sebt						-147	-180
Total subordinated debt						**30,289**	**37,109**
Portion included in total capital as additional tier 1 or tier 2 capital instruments						**30,552**	**37,710**
Interest on subordinated debt and related items							
Interest						1,332	1,347
Origination and redemption costs						47	45
Extraordinary repayments						14,149	11,392

Note G22 contains additional information about subordinated debt and contractual terms.

P25. Assets deposited as collateral

At the end of 2025, Danske Bank A/S had deposited DKK 5,664 million worth of securities as collateral with Danish and international clearing centres and other institutions (2024: DKK 4,223 million).

In repo transactions, which involve selling securities to be repurchased at a later date, the securities remain in the balance sheet, and the amounts received are recognised as deposits. Repo transaction securities are treated as assets provided as collateral for liabilities. Counterparties are entitled to sell the securities or deposit them as collateral for other loans.

Assets sold in repo transactions

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Bonds at fair value	300,439	188,538
Total	**300,439**	**188,538**

In addition, the Group had deposited DKK 21,603 million worth of own bonds as collateral for repo transactions and securities lending (2024: DKK 32,146 million). The amount has been eliminated in the balance sheet.

At the end of 2025, Danske Bank A/S had provided DKK 54,460 million worth of cash and securities as collateral for derivatives transactions (2024: DKK 68,719 million).

Danske Bank A/S had registered DKK 111,164 million worth of loans and advances and DKK 0 million worth of other assets as collateral for covered bonds at the end of 2025 (2024: DKK 95,395 million and DKK 1,800 million, respectively).

P26. Contingent liabilities

The Group uses a variety of loan-related financial instruments to meet the financial requirements of its customers. These include loan offers and other credit facilities, guarantees and instruments that are not recognised in the balance sheet.

(a) Guarantees and other liabilities

(DKK millions)	2025	2024
Guarantees		
Financial guarantees	13,870	17,320
Mortgage finance guarantees	26,082	28,758
Registration and remortgaging guarantees	13,813	9,666
Other guarantees	84,996	77,906
Total	**138,761**	**133,651**
Other liabilities		
Loan commitments shorter than 1 year	142,293	142,230
Loan commitments longer than 1 year	237,100	235,941
Other obligations	1,465	1,529
Total	**380,858**	**379,700**

P26. Contingent liabilities - continued

(b) 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. On 15 December 2025, Danske Bank confirmed that its three-year corporate probation with DoJ was concluded. The conclusion marked the end of the process to resolve the case with the American authorities related to the non-resident portfolio at Danske Bank's former Estonia branch.

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 to the Eastern High Court where the main hearing is scheduled to start in January 2028.

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. In December 2022, the action was dismissed by the court and in January 2023, the complainants filed an appeal of the dismissal. In March 2024, the appellate court heard oral arguments for the appeal and, in July 2025, the appellate court rendered its decision affirming in its entirety the dismissal of the claims against Danske Bank and the other international banks. The complainants subsequently asked the appellate court to reconsider its decision which the appellate court denied on 16 October 2025. The complainants did not seek a discretionary review from the Supreme Court of the United States within the deadline on 14 January 2026, and the case is therefore closed.

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 G23.

(c) Further explanation

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

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.

Note G26 provides additional information about contingent liabilities.

P27. Related parties

	Parties with significant influence		Associates		Group undertakings		Board of Directors		Executive Leadership Team	
(DKK millions)	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Loans and loan commitments	9,173	9,536	1,054	1,000	30,450	46,068	10	19	3	4
Securities and derivatives	383	770	387	396	100,977	101,906	-	-	-	-
Deposits	9,702	12,779	647	635	7,012	15,400	16	15	17	14
Derivatives	24	93	-	-	10,724	7,778	-	-	-	-
Issued bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pension obligation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guarantees issued	550	581	-	1	40,077	38,536	-	-	4	-
Guarantees and collateral received	533	813	12	397	-	-	10	19	3	4
Interest income	277	308	22	32	5,604	8,912	1	1	-	-
Interest expense	381	608	7	14	3,277	4,770	-	-	-	-
Fee income	32	29	22	5	4,058	3,873	-	-	-	-
Fee expense	-	-	-	-	121	111	-	-	-	-
Dividend income	21	8	-	-	7,716	3,246	-	-	-	-
Other income	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan impairment charges	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade in Danske Bank shares										
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
Sales	1,035	1,089	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-

P27. Related parties – continued

Related parties with significant influence include shareholders with holdings exceeding 20% of Danske Bank A/S's share capital. The A.P. Møller and Chastine Mc-Kinney Møller Foundation and companies of A.P. Møller Holding Group, Copenhagen, hold 21% of the share capital. The consolidated financial statements specify significant group holdings and holdings in associates under Group holdings and undertakings. The Board of Directors and Executive Leadership Team columns list the personal facilities, deposits, etc. held by members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Leadership Team and their dependants, and facilities with businesses in which these parties have a controlling or significant influence.

In 2025, the average interest rates on credit facilities granted to members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Leadership Team were 5.6% (2024: 3.7%) and 4.4% (2024: 4.4%), respectively. Notes G34 and G35 of the consolidated financial statements specify the remuneration and shareholdings of management.

Pension funds set up for the purpose of paying out pension benefits to employees of Danske Bank A/S are also considered related parties. In 2025, transactions with these funds comprised loans and advances in the amount of DKK 0 million (2024: DKK 1 million), deposits in the amount of DKK 52 million (2024: DKK 53 million), derivatives with a positive fair value of DKK 0 million (2024: DKK 0 million), derivatives with a negative fair value of DKK 38 million (2024: DKK 351 million), interest expenses of DKK 0 million (2024: DKK 1 million) and pension contributions of DKK 86 million (2024: DKK 2 million).

Danske Bank A/S acts as the bank of a number of its related parties. Payment services, trading in securities and other instruments, depositing of surplus liquidity and provision of short- and long-term financing are the primary services provided by Danske Bank A/S. In addition, Danske Bank A/S and group undertakings receive interest on holdings, if any, of listed bonds issued by Realkredit Danmark A/S. Note G16 of the consolidated financial statements specifies the Group's holdings of own mortgage bonds.

Danske Bank A/S handles a number of administrative functions, such as IT operations and development, HR management, procurement and marketing activities for group undertakings. Danske Bank A/S received a total fee of DKK 1,470 million for services provided in 2025 (2024: DKK 1,525 million).

The figures above do not include debt to related parties in the form of issued notes or bonds. Such notes or bonds are bearer securities, which means that Danske Bank does not know the identity of the holders. Danske Bank shares may be registered by name. Related parties' holdings of Danske Bank shares equalling 5% or more of Danske Bank's share capital are determined on the basis of the most recent reporting of holdings to Danske Bank.

Transactions with related parties are settled on an arm's-length basis, whereas transactions with group undertakings are settled on a cost reimbursement basis.

P28. Hedging of risk

	2025		2024	
(DKK millions)	Carrying Amount	Amortised/ notional value	Carrying Amount	Amortised/ notional value
Assets				
Loans	1,838	1,973	2,739	2,833
Total	**1,838**	**1,973**	**2,739**	**2,833**
Financial instruments hedging interest rate risk				
Derivatives	97	13,025	57	16,902
Liabilities				
Deposits	11,662	11,673	12,165	12,140
Due to credit institutions	4,365	4,369	13,274	13,262
Issued bonds	204,464	205,579	193,703	195,561
Subordinated debt	18,295	18,315	23,506	23,849
Total	**238,786**	**239,936**	**242,648**	**244,812**
Financial instruments hedging interest rate risk				
Derivatives	-161	309,157	-91	305,889

Note G12 provides further information about hedge accounting.

P29. Group holdings and undertakings

Notes G36 and G37 provide details on the Group's major holdings, undertakings and associates.

P30. Highlights and ratios – Danske Bank A/S

Highlights

(DKK millions)	2025	2024*	2023*	2022	2021
Net interest and fee income	40,182	39,816	36,579	28,194	26,535
Value adjustments	2,101	1,882	1,726	1,273	2,776
Staff costs and administrative expenses	21,076	20,723	20,822	21,342	20,520
Other operating expenses	-	1	669	13,800	2
Loan impairment charges etc.	642	-743	525	1,041	-44
Income from associates and group undertakings	8,551	8,286	8,088	3,958	7,179
Net profit	23,030	23,640	20,781	-5,022	13,015
Loans	1,130,420	1,046,381	904,108	1,120,120	1,070,546
Total equity	181,348	174,764	175,443	160,466	177,539
Total assets	2,211,143	2,208,737	2,289,256	2,353,780	2,363,929

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

Ratios

	2025	2024*	2023*	2022	2021
Total capital ratio (%)	24.5	25.7	26.8	25.2	26.5
Tier 1 capital ratio (%)	21.4	22.0	23.9	22.4	23.6
Return on equity before tax (%)	15.8	16.5	13.9	-1.8	8.4
Return on equity after tax (%)	12.9	13.5	12.4	-2.7	7.5
Income/cost ratio (%)	220.6	233.0	199.0	92.2	162.0
Interest rate risk (%)	-0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	-0.4
Foreign exchange position (%)	1.9	1.1	1.8	4.4	1.8
Foreign exchange risk (%)	-	-	-	-	-
Loans plus impairment charges as % of deposits	96.5	94.2	79.2	94.1	86.2
Liquidity coverage ratio (90 days) (%)	134.5	138.1	150.5	140.4	141.0
Sum of large exposures as % of CET1 capital	103.0	115.9	93.6	112.9	107.2
Impairment ratio (%)	0.1	-0.1	-	0.1	-
Growth in loans (%)	11.8	-0.7	-19.7	6.4	1.3
Loans as % of equity	6.2	6.0	5.2	7.0	6.1
Return on assets (%)	1.0	1.1	0.9	-0.2	0.5
Earnings per share	27.9	27.9	24.2	-5.5	14.6
Book value per share (DKK)	222.5	209.6	204.1	187.2	206.2
Dividend per share (DKK)	22.72	28.70	14.50	-	2.00
Share price end of period/earnings per share (DKK)	11.4	7.3	7.5	-24.9	7.7
Share price end of period/book value per share (DKK)	1.43	0.97	0.88	0.73	0.55

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

The ratios are defined by the Danish FSA in, for example, the Executive Order on Financial Reports for Credit Institutions and Investment Companies, etc

Statement by the management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Leadership Team (the management) have today reviewed and adopted the annual report of the Danske Bank Group for the financial year 1 January 2025 - 31 December 2025.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the Parent Company financial statements give a true and fair view of the Group's and the Parent Company's assets, liabilities, shareholders' equity and financial position at 31 December 2025 and of the results of the Group's and the Parent Company's operations and the consolidated cash flows for the financial year 1 January 2025 - 31 December 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.

The sustainability statement is prepared in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) as required by the Danish Financial Business Act and the Executive Order on Financial Statements for Credit Institutions and Investment Companies, etc. as well as article 8 in the EU Taxonomy regulation.

ESEF-compliant financial reports

In our opinion, the annual report of the Danske Bank Group for the financial year 1 January 2025 – 31 December 2025 with the file name DanskeBank-2025-12-31-0-en.zip has been prepared, in all material respects, in compliance with the ESEF Regulation.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 5 February 2026

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	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 report

To the shareholders of Danske Bank A/S

Report on the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements

Opinion
We have audited the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements of Danske Bank A/S for the financial year 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025, pages 136-268, which comprise the income statement, statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including material accounting policy information, for the Group as well as for the Parent and the consolidated cash flow statements. The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and additional disclosure requirements for listed financial companies in Denmark, and the parent financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Business Act.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the Group's financial position at 31 December 2025 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the financial year 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and additional disclosure requirements for listed financial companies in Denmark.

Also, in our opinion, the parent financial statements give a true and fair view of the Parent's financial position at 31 December 2025 and of its financial performance for the financial year 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 in accordance with the Danish Financial Business Act.

Our opinion is consistent with our audit book comments issued to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements" section of this auditor's report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities, and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark to audits of financial statements of public interest entities. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, we have not provided any prohibited non-audit services as referred to in Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014.

We were appointed auditors of Danske Bank A/S for the first time on 18 March 2015 for the financial year 2015. We have been reappointed annually by decision of the general meeting for a total continuous engagement period of 11 years up to and including the financial year 2025.

Key audit matters
Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements for the financial year 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

<table>
<tr><th>Key audit matters</th><th>How the matters were addressed in our audit</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Impairment charges for loans and provisions for guarantees</td></tr>
<tr><td>Loans for the Group amounted to DKK 2,083,206 million at 31 December 2025 (DKK 1,996,683 million at 31 December 2024), and the total allowance account for the Group amounted to DKK 19,686 million at 31 December 2025 (DKK 19,901 million at 31 December 2024).

Measurement of loan impairment charges for loans and provisions for guarantees is deemed a key audit matter as the determination of assumptions for expected credit losses is highly subjective due to the level of judgement applied by Management.

The most significant judgements are:

• Assumptions used in the expected credit loss models to assess the credit risk related to the exposure and the expected future cash flows of the customer.

• Timely identification of exposures with significant increase in credit risk and credit impaired exposures.

• Valuation of collateral and assumptions of future cash flows on manually assessed credit-impaired exposures.

• Post-model adjustments for high-risk portfolios, which are not appropriately captured in the expected credit loss model.

Management has provided further information about the loan impairment charges and provisions for guarantees in notes G1(b), G11, G15, G16 and G39 to the consolidated financial statements.</td><td>Based on our risk assessment and industry knowledge, we have examined the impairment charges for loans and provisions for guarantees and evaluated the methodology applied as well as the assumptions made according to the description of the key audit matter.

Our audit included the following elements:

• Testing of key controls over assumptions used in the expected credit loss models to assess the credit risk related to the exposure and the expected future cash flows of the customer.

• Obtaining and substantively testing evidence to support the assumptions used in the expected credit loss models concerning methods applied to derive probability of default and loss given default.

• Testing of key controls over timely identification of exposures with significant increase in credit risk and timely identification of credit impaired exposures.

• Obtaining and substantively testing evidence of timely identification of exposures with significant increase in credit risk and timely identification of credit impaired exposures.

• Testing of key controls over models and manual processes for valuation of collateral and assumptions of future cash flows.

(Continues on the next page)</td></tr>
</table>

Key audit matters	How the matters were addressed in our audit
Impairment charges for loans and provisions for guarantees	
	• Obtaining and substantively testing evidence to support appropriate determination of assumptions for loan impairment charges and provisions for guarantees including valuation of collateral and assumptions of future cash flows on manually assessed credit impaired exposures. • Testing of key controls over post-model adjustments applied to manage non-linearity that are not included in the modelled expected credit losses • Obtaining and substantively testing evidence of post-model adjustments for high-risk portfolios including industries affected by the macroeconomic uncertainties with particular focus on the methodology applied, evidence of assumptions-setting processes and the consistency thereof by: ○ Assessing the key developments since last year against industry standards and historical data. ○ Assessing the appropriateness of the different identified post-model adjustments compared with the embedded macro forecasts applied in the expected credit loss models. ○ Challenging the methodologies applied by using our industry knowledge and experience. ○ Challenging assumptions implemented due to expected effects of macroeconomic uncertainties.

Key audit matters	How the matters were addressed in our audit
Measurement of insurance contract liabilities	
Insurance contract liabilities for the Group amounted to DKK 482,821 million at 31 December 2025 (DKK 457,737 million at 31 December 2024). Measurement of insurance contract liabilities is deemed a key audit matter as the determination of assumptions for the measurement of insurance contract liabilities for life insurance contracts requires Management to apply complex judgements about future events. Changes in assumptions and the methodology applied may have a material impact on the measurement of insurance contract liabilities. Assumptions involving the most significant judgements are: • Determining disability rates, recapitalisation, mortality rates, surrender probabilities, paid-up policy probability and provisions for expected onerous health and accident insurance policies. • Assumptions related to regulatory and reporting requirements, including risk and interest. Management has provided further information about insurance contract liabilities in notes G1(b) and G18 to the consolidated financial statements. During 2025, the Group identified a material error in the prior period's financial statements. The error relates to significant misinterpretations of data used in calculating the technical provisions for health and accident insurance for 2024 and earlier years. This error resulted in a misstatement of the prior period's financial statements, which has been corrected retrospectively. Management has provided further information about the error in note G2(b) in the consolidated financial statements.	Based on our risk assessment, we have examined Management's valuation of insurance contract liabilities and evaluated the methodology applied and the assumptions made. Our audit included the following elements, where we also made use of our internationally qualified actuaries: • Testing of key controls over the actuarial models, data collection and analysis, including the assumptions-setting processes and the operating effectiveness of such controls. • Assessing methods, models and data used against market practice based on historical development and trends. • Evaluating the disability and mortality rates and surrender probabilities used in the calculation against historical data and market practice. • Evaluating revised principles and assumptions applied to calculate expected onerous health and accident insurance policies. • Assessing the key changes in the assumptions against regulatory and reporting requirements and industry standards. • Analysing developments in risk, interest and cost results, by using our industry knowledge and experience. • Assessing the nature and cause of the error and evaluating management's rationale and methodology for correcting the error. • Testing and evaluating the accuracy and completeness of the adjustments made to the opening balances and comparative information.

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

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements does not cover the Management's report, and we do not as part of the audit express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements and the parent 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's report provides the information required by the Danish Financial Business Act. This does not include the requirements of the legislation related to the sustainability statement covered by the separate auditor's limited assurance report hereon.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's report is in accordance with the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Business Act except for the requirements of the legislation related to the sustainability statement which is covered by a separate limited assurance statement cf. above. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's report.

Management's responsibilities for the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements
Management is responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and additional disclosure requirements for listed financial companies in Denmark, and for the preparation of parent financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Business Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements and parent financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Group's and the Parent's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Group or the Parent or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements and these parent financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's and the Parent's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements, and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and the Parent's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and the Parent to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and, where applicable, safeguards put in place and measures taken to eliminate threats.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter.

Report on compliance with the ESEF Regulation
As part of our audit of the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements of Danske Bank A/S, we performed procedures to express an opinion on whether the annual report of Danske Bank A/S for the financial year 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025, with the file name DanskeBank-2025-12-31-0-en.zip is prepared, in all material respects, in compliance with the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 on the European Single Electronic Format (ESEF Regulation) which includes requirements related to the preparation of the annual report in XHTML format and iXBRL tagging of the consolidated financial statements including notes.

Management is responsible for preparing an annual report that complies with the ESEF Regulation. This responsibility includes:

- The preparing of the annual report in XHTML format;

- The selection and application of appropriate iXBRL tags, including extensions to the ESEF taxonomy and the anchoring thereof to elements in the taxonomy, for financial information required to be tagged using judgement where necessary;

- Ensuring consistency between iXBRL tagged data and the consolidated financial statements presented in human readable format; and

- For such internal control as Management determines necessary to enable the preparation of an annual report that is compliant with the ESEF Regulation.

Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance on whether the annual report is prepared, in all material respects, in compliance with the ESEF Regulation based on the evidence we have obtained, and to issue a report that includes our opinion.

The nature, timing and extent of procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material departures from the requirements set out in the ESEF Regulation, whether due to fraud or error. The procedures include:

- Testing whether the annual report is prepared in XHTML format;
- Obtaining an understanding of the company's iXBRL tagging process and of internal control over the tagging process;
- Evaluating the completeness of the iXBRL tagging of the consolidated financial statements inclusive of notes;
- Evaluating the appropriateness of the company's use of iXBRL elements selected from the ESEF taxonomy and the creation of extension elements where no suitable element in the ESEF taxonomy has been identified;
- Evaluating the use of anchoring of extension elements to elements in the ESEF taxonomy; and
- Reconciling the iXBRL tagged data with the audited consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the annual report of Danske Bank A/S for the financial year 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025, with the file name DanskeBank-2025-12-31-0-en.zip is prepared, in all material respects, in compliance with the ESEF Regulation.

Copenhagen, 5 February 2026

Deloitte
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Business Registration No 33 96 35 56

Kasper Bruhn Udam State-Authorised Public Accountant MNE no 29421	**Jakob Lindberg** State-Authorised Public Accountant MNE no 40824

Independent Auditor's limited assurance report on Sustainability Statement

To the stakeholders of Danske Bank A/S

Limited assurance conclusion
We have conducted a limited assurance engagement on the Sustainability statement of Danske Bank A/S (the "Group") included in the Management's report (the "Sustainability statement"), for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2025.

Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Sustainability statement is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of the legislation, including the Danish Financial Business Act and the Executive Order on Financial Statements for Credit Institutions and Investment Firms, etc., including:

- compliance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), including that the process carried out by the management to identify the information reported in the Sustainability statement (the "Process") is in accordance with the description set out in the section Double materiality assessment; and

- compliance of the disclosures in the section EU Taxonomy Regulation within the environmental section of the Sustainability statement with Article 8 of EU Regulation 2020/852 (the "Taxonomy Regulation").

Basis for conclusion
We conducted our limited assurance engagement in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised), Assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information, and additional requirements applicable in Denmark.

The procedures in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion. Our responsibilities under this standard are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the assurance engagement" section of our report.

Our independence and quality management

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab applies International Standard on Quality Management 1, ISQM1, which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Other matter
The comparative information included in the Sustainability statement of the Group for the financial year 2023 and previous years was not subject to an assurance engagement. Our conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Inherent limitations in preparing the Sustainability Statement
In reporting forward-looking information in accordance with ESRS, management is required to prepare the forward-looking information on the basis of disclosed assumptions about events that may occur in the future and possible future actions by the Group. Actual outcomes are likely to be different since anticipated events frequently do not occur as expected.

Management's responsibilities for the Sustainability Statement
Management is responsible for designing and implementing a process to identify the information reported in the Sustainability statement in accordance with the ESRS and for disclosing this Process as included in the section Double materiality assessment of the Sustainability statement. This responsibility includes:

- understanding the context in which the Group's activities and business relationships take place and developing an understanding of its affected stakeholders;

- the identification of the actual and potential impacts (both negative and positive) related to sustainability matters, as well as risks and opportunities that affect, or could reasonably be expected to affect, the Group's financial position, financial performance, cash flows, access to finance or cost of capital over the short-, medium-, or long-term;

- the assessment of the materiality of the identified impacts, risks and opportunities related to sustainability matters by selecting and applying appropriate thresholds; and

- making assumptions that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Management is further responsible for the preparation of the Sustainability statement, in accordance with the requirements of the legislation, including the Danish Financial Business Act and the Executive Order on Financial Statements for Credit Institutions and Investment Firms, etc., including:

- compliance with the ESRS;

- preparing the disclosures as included in the section EU Taxonomy Regulation within the environmental section of the Sustainability statement in compliance with Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation;

- designing, implementing and maintaining such internal control that management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the Sustainability statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and

- the selection and application of appropriate sustainability reporting methods and making assumptions and estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's responsibilities for the assurance engagement
Our objectives are to plan and perform the assurance engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the Sustainability statement is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a limited assurance report that includes our conclusion. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence decisions of users taken on the basis of the Sustainability statement as a whole.

As part of a limited assurance engagement in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised) we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the engagement.

Our responsibilities in respect of the Process include:

- Obtaining an understanding of the Process but not for the purpose of providing a conclusion on the effectiveness of the Process, including the outcome of the Process;

- Considering whether the information identified addresses the applicable disclosure requirements of the ESRS, and

- Designing and performing procedures to evaluate whether the Process is consistent with the Group's description of its Process, as disclosed in the section Double materiality assessment.

Our other responsibilities in respect of the Sustainability statement include:

- Identifying disclosures where material misstatements are likely to arise, whether due to fraud or error; and

- Designing and performing procedures responsive to disclosures in the Sustainability statement where material misstatements are likely to arise. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Summary of the work performed
A limited assurance engagement involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the Sustainability statement.

The nature, timing and extent of procedures selected depend on professional judgement, including the identification of disclosures where material misstatements are likely to arise, whether due to fraud or error, in the Sustainability statement.

In conducting our limited assurance engagement, with respect to the Process, we:

- Obtained an understanding of the Process by performing inquiries to understand the sources of the information used by management; and reviewing the Group's internal documentation of its Process; and

- Evaluated whether the evidence obtained from our procedures about the Process implemented by the Group was consistent with the description of the Process set out in the section Double materiality assessment.

In conducting our limited assurance engagement, with respect to the Sustainability statement, we:

- Obtained an understanding of the Group's reporting processes relevant to the preparation of its Sustainability statement including the consolidation processes by obtaining an understanding of the Group's control environment, processes and information systems relevant to the preparation of the Sustainability statement but not evaluating the design of particular control activities, obtaining evidence about their implementation or testing their operating effectiveness;

- Evaluated whether material information identified by the Process is included in the Sustainability statement;

- Evaluated whether the structure and the presentation of the Sustainability statement are in accordance with the ESRS;

- Performed inquiries of relevant personnel and analytical procedures on selected information in the Sustainability statement;

- Performed substantive assurance procedures on selected information in the Sustainability statement;

- Evaluated methods, assumptions and data for developing material estimates and forward-looking information and how these methods were applied; and

- Obtained an understanding of the process to identify taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned economic activities and the corresponding disclosures in the Sustainability statement.

Copenhagen, 5 February 2026

Deloitte
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR-nr. 33963556

Kasper Bruhn Udam	**Jakob Lindberg**
State-Authorised	State-Authorised
Public Accountant	Public Accountant
MNE no 29421	MNE no 40824

Management and directorships – Board of Directors

Martin Blessing
Chairman of the Board of Directors

Elected by the general meeting

Born: July 1963
Nationality: German
Gender: Male
Joined the Board on 9 June 2020
Appointed Chairman on 17 March 2022
Most recently re-elected in 2025
Term expires in 2026
Independent

Committees
Chairman of the Remuneration Committee
Member of the Nomination Committee

Competencies:
- Extensive executive level experience as senior executive and CEO of major European financial institutions and board level experience from large and diverse companies and financial institutions
- Substantial experience with universal banking and the financial services provided by Danske Bank, including personal banking, private banking, corporate and institutional banking and wealth management
- Profound understanding of market demands, including customer needs as well as the importance of customer-centric service
- Accustomed to navigating within a complex regulatory framework in a highly regulated industry and extensive experience with regulatory interactions

Directorships and other offices:
Private-sector directorships:
MB-Ventures GmbH (private investment company, executive officer)
German Trade and Investment GmbH (chairman of the supervisory board and personal envoy of the German Federal Chancellor for Investments)

Martin Nørkjær Larsen
Vice Chairman

Elected by the general meeting

Chief Financial Officer, A.P. Møller Holding A/S

Born: January 1979
Nationality: Danish
Gender: Male
Joined the Board on 22 March 2024
Most recently re-elected in 2025
Term expires in 2026
Non-independent

Committees
Chairman of the Nomination Committee

Competencies:
- Executive level experience from large corporates with global reach and exposure
- Expert knowledge of finance in all its facets, including capital planning and funding via debt and equity capital markets, as well as accounting and audit-related matters
- Understanding of market demands from roles as chief financial officer of large global corporations
- Knowledge of compensation models and remuneration practices
- Understanding of key ESG themes, including climate transition and experience with ESG reporting
- Board experience, including committee work

Directorships and other offices:
Private-sector directorships:
APMH Invest A/S (member of the board of directors and CEO)
Chairman or member of the board of directors of 23 affiliated undertakings, including, Maersk Product Tankers A/S (chairman), Maersk Offshore Wind A/S (chairman) and Maersk Tankers A/S (board member)
Navigare Capital Partners A/S (chairman of the board of directors)
Assuranceforeningen SKULD (Gjensidig) (vice chairman of the board of directors)
MVKH ApS (personally owned investment company, executive officer)

Jacob Dahl
Board member

Elected by the general meeting

Born: February 1964
Nationality: Danish
Gender: Male
Joined the Board on 17 March 2022
Most recently re-elected in 2025
Term expires in 2026
Independent

Committees
Chairman of the Risk Committee
Member of the Remuneration Committee

Competencies:
- Extensive experience with international business and deep knowledge of related issues and market practices in the Nordic countries
- Global experience with multiple areas of banking and proven track record with managing strategy processes and implementing financial strategies within the banking industry
- Profound knowledge of IT systems and business processes, including understanding of risks pertaining to new technology, data and information and cyber security
- Extensive experience with and proven ability to navigate complex stakeholder environments
- Understanding of the risks, concentrations and dependencies related to the business model and of alternative/disruptive business models

Directorships and other offices:
Private-sector directorships:
CM Holding A/S (member of the board of directors)
Jaka1 ApS and Jaka2 ApS (private investment company, executive officer)
Predicti ApS (chairman of the board of directors)

Lieve Mostrey
Board member

Elected by the general meeting

Born: September 1960
Nationality: Belgian
Gender: Female
Joined the Board on 22 March 2024
Most recently re-elected in 2025
Term expires in 2026
Independent

Committees
Member of the Risk Committee

Competencies:
- Extensive executive level experience from large financial institutions including as chief executive officer of a systemically important financial market infrastructure (FMI)
- Strong business acumen, solid universal banking and general management experience, deep knowledge of IT and operations as well as knowledge of finance, auditing, risk and people management
- Accustomed to operating in an international, regulated business environment
- Board experience from the financial sector (market infrastructure and payments)

Directorships and other offices:
Private-sector directorships:
Belfius Bank NV/SA (member of the board of directors and member of audit committee, nomination committee and technology committee)
Matexi NV (member of the board of directors and member of the audit & risk committee)

Allan Polack
Board member

Elected by the general meeting

Born: May 1959
Nationality: Danish
Gender: Male
Joined the Board on 17 March 2022
Most recently re-elected in 2025
Term expires in 2026
Independent

Committees
Chairman of the Audit Committee

Competencies:
- Executive level experience from management of large financial institutions
- Extensive experience with managing strategy processes and stakeholder management
- Extensive experience with asset management and insurance operations in the various markets in which the Danske Bank Group operates and detailed insights into the banking industry in the Nordic countries
- Experience with implementation of sustainable business practices and setting measurable sustainability targets
- Extensive experience from non-executive board roles

Directorships and other offices:
Private-sector directorships:
Home.Earth K/S (chairman of the supervisory board)
The Council for Return Expectations (an independent expert council set up by Insurance & Pension Denmark and Finance Denmark (member of the board of directors)
Indefi Consultants (member of the advisory board)
AP Adding (personally owned sole proprietorship)

Entities which do not pursue predominantly commercial objectives:
Valdemar Frænkel og Moder Emmy Polack F. Berendts Mindelegat (member of the board of directors)
Ældresagens Senat (member)
WeShelter - Fonden Missionen blandt Hjemløse (member of the advisory board)

Rafael Salinas
Board member

Elected by the general meeting

Born: November 1963
Nationality: Spanish
Gender: Male
Joined the Board on 21 March 2025
Most recently elected in 2025
Term expires in 2026
Independent

Committees
Member of the Audit Committee
Member of the Risk Committee

Competencies:
- Comprehensive experience with risk management, including advanced risk management models and methodologies, with expert knowledge of key risk types, such as credit, counterparty credit, market, liquidity, funding, capital, live insurance and interest rate risks
- Expert knowledge of finance in all its dimensions along with extensive experience with trading activities, asset and liability management, financial accounting and financial reporting
- Executive level experience from chief risk officer and chief financial officer roles at a listed multinational financial institution
- Detailed insights into the European banking industry

Directorships and other offices:
Private-sector directorships:
Garanti BBVA (Türkiye Garanti Bankasi AS) (member of the board of directors)
BBVA México (BBVA México SA de CCV and Grupo Financiero BBVA México SA de CV) (member of the board of directors and member of the risk committee)

Entities which do not pursue predominantly commercial objectives:
Fundación CEMFI (member of the investment committee)
Fundación Amigos de la Alhambra (member of the board of trustees)

Marianne Sørensen
Board member

Elected by the general meeting

Born: September 1964
Nationality: Danish
Gender: Female
Joined the Board on 21 March 2025
Most recently elected in 2025
Term expires in 2026
Independent

Committees
Member of the Audit Committee
Member of the Remuneration Committee

Competencies:
- Extensive experience with financial oversight and risk mitigation strategies and experience with audit-related matters, including as chairman of the audit committee in a financial institution
- Profound understanding of regulatory compliance, social, ethical and professional standards and experience with setting up internal control and oversight mechanisms
- Experience with implementing sustainable business practices and setting measurable sustainability targets with knowledge of regulatory frameworks related to sustainability, including disclosure and reporting requirements

Directorships and other offices:
Private-sector directorships:
Maersk Offshore Wind A/S (member of the board of directors)
Fonden Lindoe Offshore Renewables Center (vice chairman of the board of directors)
MSH Consulting (personally owned small business)

Entities which do not pursue predominantly commercial objectives:
Energinet (member of the board of directors and chairman of the audit and risk committee)

Helle Valentin
Board member

Elected by the general meeting

Managing Partner, IBM Consulting, EMEA

Born: January 1967
Nationality: Danish
Gender: Female
Joined the Board on 17 March 2022
Most recently re-elected in 2025
Term expires in 2026
Independent

Committees
Member of the Nomination Committee

Competencies:
- Extensive experience with international business from senior positions at global corporations and international board experience
- Understanding of digital banking and knowledge of new/emerging technologies, including risks pertaining to new technology, data and information security and cyber security
- Profound knowledge of IT infrastructure, technological disruption, digital business models and enablers as well as digital transformation
- Experience with implementation of sustainable business practices and setting measurable sustainability targets
- Knowledge of conditions pertaining to strategic themes, such as climate and transition, nature and biodiversity as well as human rights and social impact

Directorships and other offices:
Private-sector directorships:
RWE AG (member of the supervisory board and member of the strategy and sustainability committee)

Bente Bang
Board member

Elected by the employees

Wealth Adviser, Danske Bank, Wealth Center Zealand

Born: January 1963
Nationality: Danish
Gender: Female
Joined the Board on 15 March 2018
Most recently re-elected in 2022
Term expires in 2026

Committees
Member of the Remuneration Committee

Competencies:
- Understanding of personal banking and general banking products in the personal banking area
- Knowledge of corporate values and behaviour
- Experience with negotiation and communication
- Board experience as employee-elected board member

Directorships and other offices:
None

Kirsten Ebbe Brich
Board member

Elected by the employees

Chairman of Finansforbundet in Danske Bank

Born: July 1973
Nationality: Danish
Gender: Female
Joined the Board on 18 March 2014
Most recently re-elected in 2022
Term expires in 2026

Competencies:
- Corporate values, conduct and behaviour
- Experience with driving cultural transformation and change management processes
- Negotiation and communication
- Compensation structures and models such as collective bargaining agreements
- Technology and digital transformation, balancing AI potential with ethical safeguards
- Extensive board experience as employee-elected board member

Directorships and other offices:
Finansforbundet i Danske Banks Jubilæumsfond (chairman)
Danske Unions/Finansforbundet i Danmark (transnational association of local Danske Bank Group staff unions) (chairman)
Danske Banks Velfærdsfond af 1993 (member of the board of directors)
Finansforbundet (the Financial Services Union in Denmark) (member of the executive committee)

Aleksandras Cicasovas
Board member

Elected by the employees

Chapter Lead, Core Payments Platform Tribe, Danske Bank

Born: April 1992
Nationality: Lithuanian
Gender: Male
Joined the Board on 17 March 2022
Term expires in 2026

Competencies:
- Knowledge of IT-systems and digital transformation
- Understanding of digital banking and new technologies
- Understanding of corporate values and culture, especially pertaining to Lithuania

Directorships and other offices:
Lithuanian Works Council, Danske Bank
European Works Council, Danske Bank

Louise Aggerstrøm Hansen
Board member

Elected by the employees

Chief Analyst, Danish Macro Research, Markets, Danske Bank

Born: November 1986
Nationality: Danish
Gender: Female
Joined the Board on 17 March 2022
Term expires in 2026

Committees
Member of the Risk Committee

Competencies:
- Deep knowledge and awareness of macroeconomic, financial, social and other developments in Danish society
- Understanding of banking and general banking products pertaining to personal banking
- Extensive experience with communicating complex financial subjects

Directorships and other offices:
None

Management and directorships – Executive Leadership Team (ELT)

Carsten Egeriis
Chief Executive Officer

Born: June 1976
Nationality: Danish
Gender: Male
Joined the ELT on 1 August 2017

Directorships and other offices:
Danica Pension, Livsforsikringsaktieselskab (chairman of the board of directors)
Climate Partnership on Finance (chairman)
Finans Danmark (second vice chairman of the board of directors)
FR I af 16. september 2015 A/S (member of the board of directors)

Joachim Alpen
Head of Large Corporates & Institutions

Born: February 1967
Nationality: Swedish
Gender: Male
Joined the ELT on 1 August 2023

Directorships and other offices:
None

Magnus Agustsson
Chief Risk Officer

Born: January 1973
Nationality: Icelandic
Gender: Male
Joined the ELT on 22 November 2021

Directorships and other offices:
None

Christian Bornfeld
Head of Personal Customers and Financial Crime Risk & Prevention

Born: December 1976
Nationality: Danish
Gender: Male
Joined the ELT on 1 May 2022

Directorships and other offices:
Realkredit Danmark A/S (chairman of the board of directors)
Vipps MobilePay AS (member of the board of directors)
Finance Denmark (personal substitute to the second vice chairman of the board of directors)
FR I AF 16. SEPTEMBER 2015 A/S (personal substitute to the member of the board of directors)

Karsten Breum
Chief People Officer

Born: November 1972
Nationality: Danish
Gender: Male
Joined the ELT on 25 August 2020

Directorships and other offices:
Bikubens Pensionsfond (chairman)
Finans Danmark / Arbejdsgiver (FA) (the employers association for the financial sector) (chairman)
Danske Banks Fond (chairman)
Finanskompetencepuljen (member of the board of directors)
Grænsefonden (member of the board of directors)

Cecile Hillary
Chief Financial Officer

Born: August 1974
Nationality: French/British
Gender: Female
Joined the ELT on 1 March 2025

Directorships and other offices:
Foreign Trade Adviser to the French Embassy in Denmark

Johanna Norberg
Head of Business Customers

Born: June 1971
Nationality: Swedish
Gender: Female
Joined the ELT on 1 May 2022

Directorships and other offices:
Samuel Söderström Foundation (member of the board of directors)

Dorthe Tolborg
Chief Compliance Officer

Born: August 1964
Nationality: Danish
Gender: Female
Joined the ELT on 1 June 2023

Directorships and other offices:
Appointed member of 'Eksamensudvalget' (Danish Business Authority)
Appointed member of 'Revisorrådet' (Danish Business Authority)

Frans Woelders
Chief Operating Officer

Born: August 1965
Nationality: Dutch
Gender: Male
Joined the ELT on 18 March 2020

Directorships and other offices:
Danske Bank, Belfast (Northern Bank Limited), Northern Ireland (member of the board of directors)

Supplementary information

Financial calendar	
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	
Claus Ingar Jensen Head of Investor Relations	clauj@danskebank.dk

Links	
Danske Bank	danskebank.com
Denmark	danskebank.dk
Finland	danskebank.fi
Sweden	danskebank.se
Norway	danskebank.no
Northern Ireland	danskebank.co.uk
Realkredit Danmark	rd.dk
Danica	danica.dk

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

ESEF data	
Domicile of entity	Denmark
Country of incorporation	Denmark
Principal place of business	Denmark
Legal form of entity	A/S
Name of reporting entity or other names of identification	Danske Bank Group
Name of parent	Danske Bank A/S
Name of ultimate parent of group	Danske Bank A/S
Address of entity's registered office	Bernstorffsgade 40, DK-1577 København V.

Danske Bank Group

Bernstorffsgade 40
DK-1577 København V
Tel. +45 33 44 00 00
CVR no. 61126228-København
danskebank.com

Danske Bank