

dlr·kredit



Investor presentation

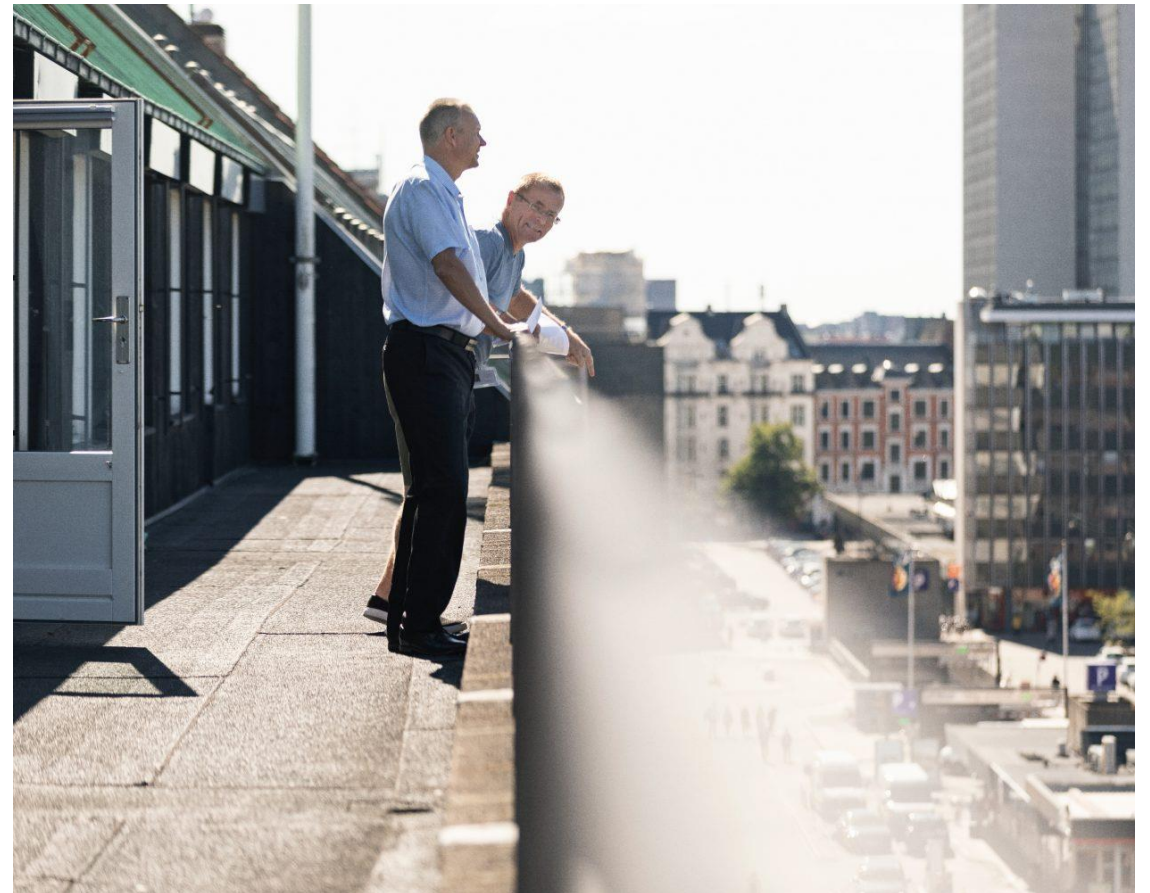
May 2025

This presentation is based on publicly available information primarily from following sources:

- <https://dlr.dk/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/DLR-Investor-presentation-Q1-2025.pdf>
- <https://dlr.dk/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/DLR-Kredit-delaarsrapport-1-kvartal-2025-UK-published-1.pdf>

DLR – issuance of Senior Non-Preferred Notes (SNP)

- DLR has mandated Danske Bank A/S and Nordea Abp to conduct the issuance of (expected) DKK 1,000 million SNP in DKK and/or SEK
- In July 2025, DLR redeems a SNP issue with an outstanding of DKK 1,000 million
- The bonds are issued under "DLR Kredit A/S DKK 10,000,000,000 Debt Issuance Programme" ([Base Prospectus](#)) dated 27 September 2024 and Supplement no. 1 dated 7 February 2025 to the Base Prospectus ([Supplement No. 1](#))
- The bonds will be listed on Nasdaq Copenhagen and are expected to be 'BBB' rated from S&P



About DLR Kredit

- DLR is a Danish mortgage credit institution specializing in lending to agricultural and commercial properties in Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands
- Founded in 1960 as a mortgage foundation, and in 2001 converted into the present form as a Limited Liability Company "A/S"
- Owned mainly by 41 local and regional banks who distribute loans/customers to DLR against commission payments from DLR

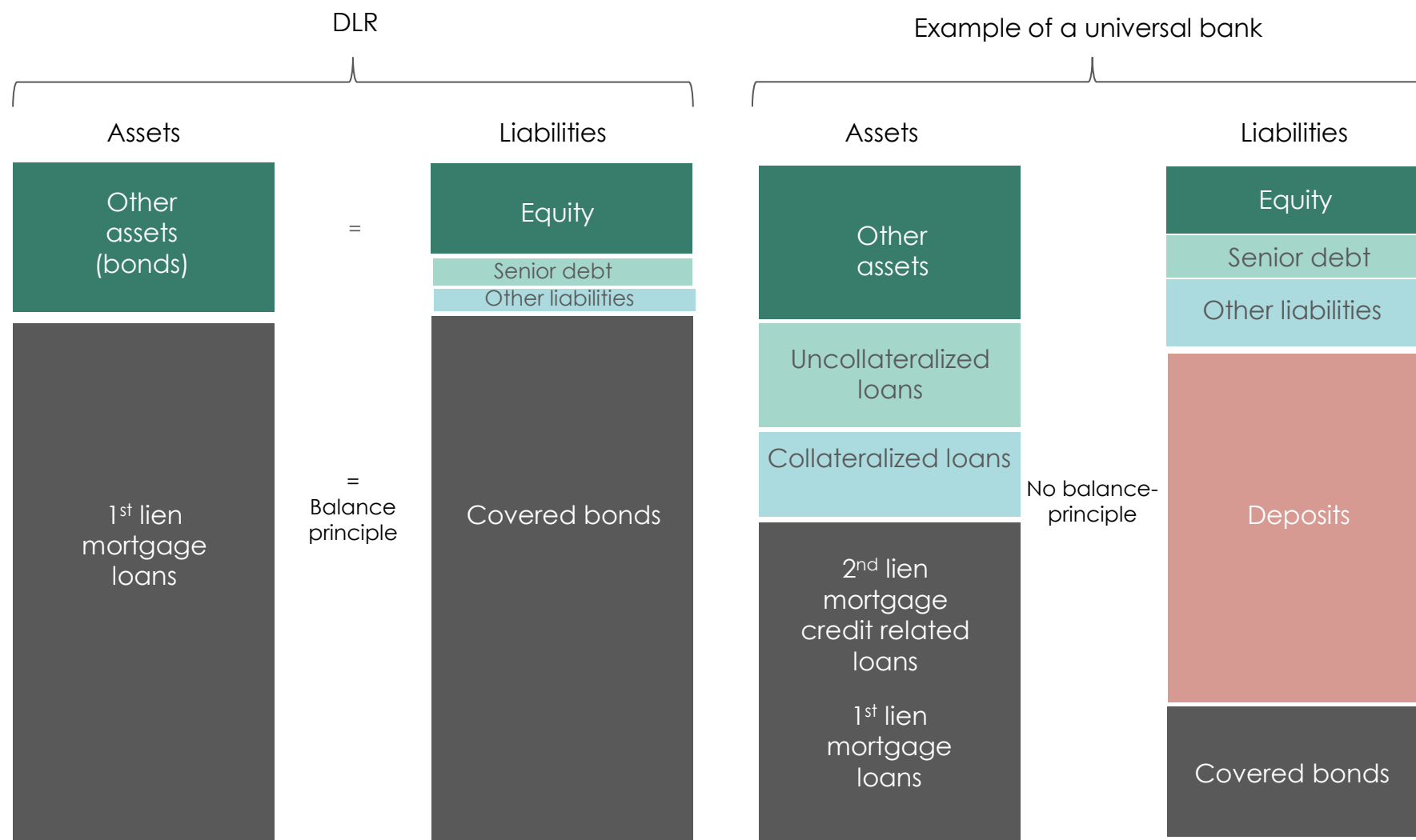
Loan portfolio of DKK 202.6 bn

Own funds of DKK 18.1 bn

251 FTE's in Nyropsgade, Copenhagen + 21 locally based agricultural valuation officers



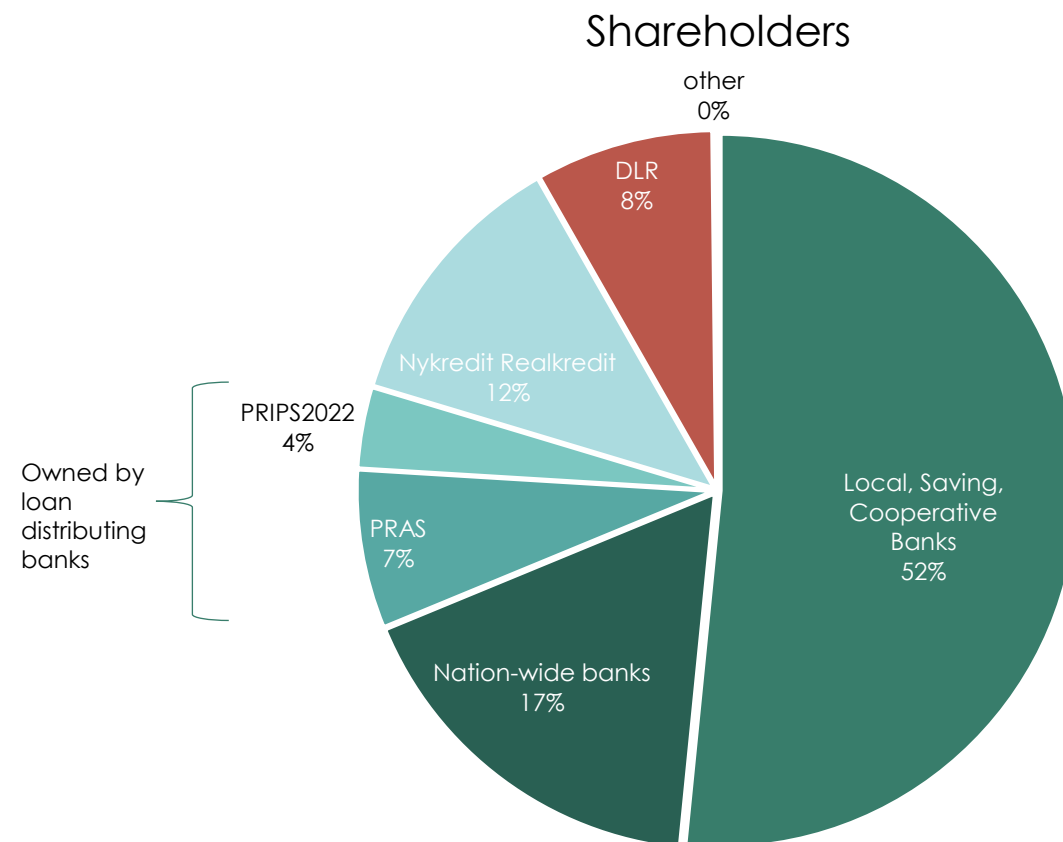
Balance sheet: DLR vs. Universal bank



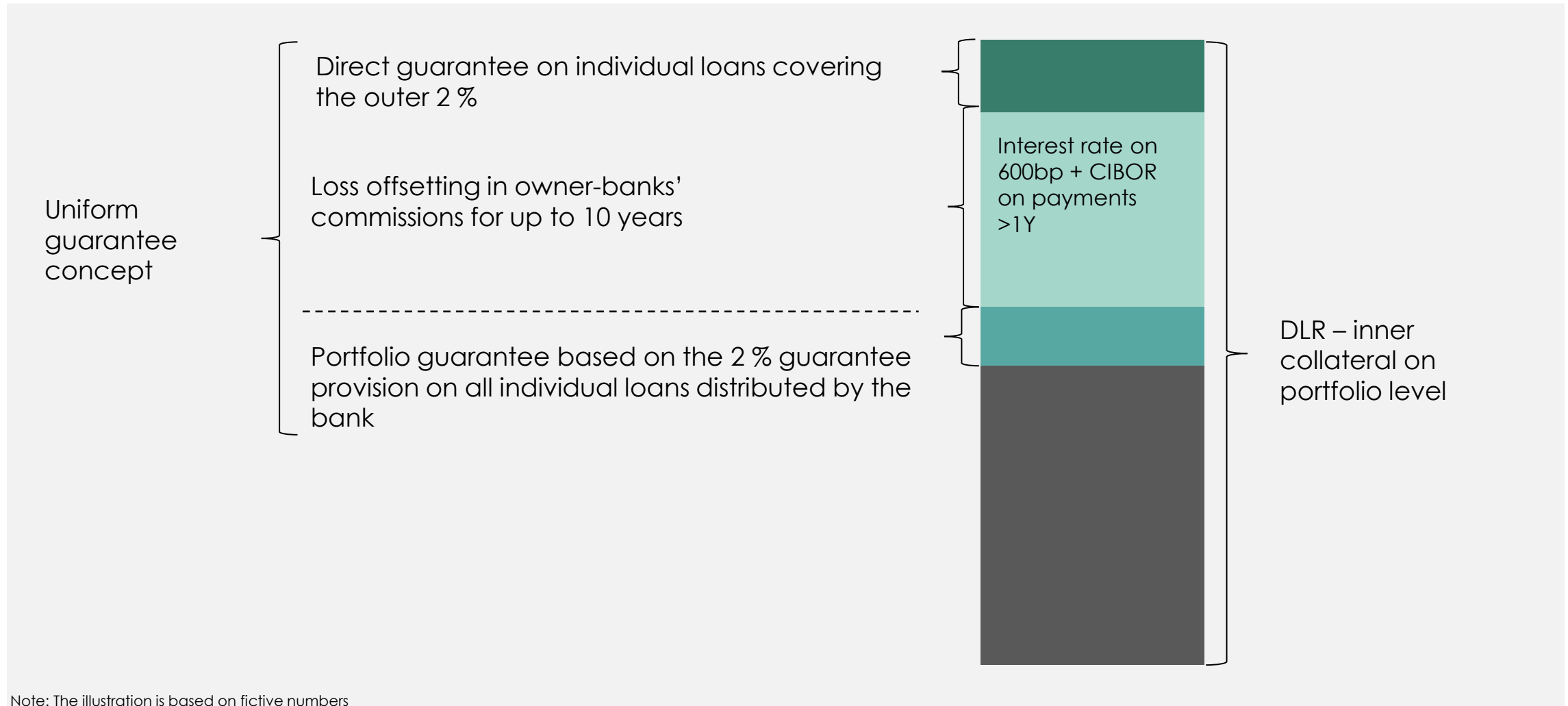
Rock solid business model

- based on support from partner banks

- DLR is primarily owned by the loan distribution banks (partner banks)
- The partner banks can freely distribute DLR's loans in competition with other providers of mortgage credit products
- Partner banks provide a direct loan loss guarantee on mortgages originated and receive commission payments
- During the Great Financial Crisis DLR's partner banks showed willingness and ability to support DLR
- Total value creation for shareholders in 2024 was DKK 2.4bn before tax (in Q1 2025 DKK 583m)



Uniform guarantee concept mitigates the impact of loan losses on DLR in 3 Steps



Note: The illustration is based on fictive numbers

Capital buffers

- end Q1 2025

- DLR's total capital buffer is DKK 19.6bn
- This corresponds to 25.5% of REA (DKK 77.1bn) and 9.7% of total loans outstanding (DKK 202.6bn)
- In addition, loss guarantees on DLR's mortgages as well as the possibility of offsetting losses in the commission payments would provide a significant cushion through an economic downturn

End-Q1 2025)	DKKbn
Equity	17,906
Subordinated Tier 2 capital	1,733
Total Capital buffer	19,639
Senior Non-Preferred Notes (Debt buffer requirement)	4,000

DLR is highly resilient

- DLR's high resilience is mainly due to:
 - 1) collateral in fixed property
 - 2) risks are mitigated by guarantee schemes with the owner banks,
 - 3) margin (administration fee) is independent of interest rate levels and is thus "immunized" against interest rate declines, unlike banks, and
 - 4) comfortable capital buffers
- DLR has comfortable capital buffers in stressed scenarios

Agenda

— **Interim financial results Q1 2025**

Lending and credit risk

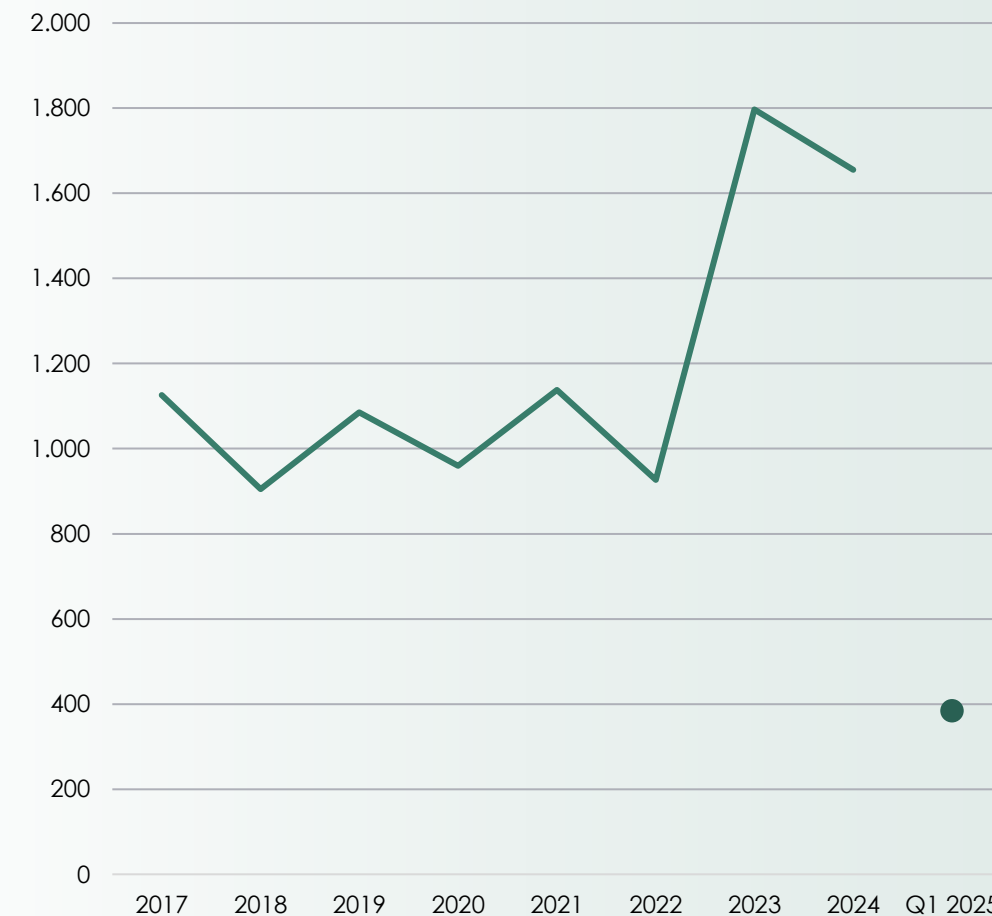
Capital structure and rating

Funding

Income statement

(DKK m)	Q1 2025	2024	2023
Administration fee income	501	1,967	1,927
Other core income, net	28	86	91
Interest expenses, subordinated debt	-15	-47	-45
Interest expenses, senior debt	-17	-67	-44
Fee and commission income, net	-153	-597	-561
Core income	344	1,342	1,368
Staff costs and administrative expenses, etc.	-110	-399	-350
Other operating expenses	0	-17	-22
Core profit before impairment of loans, advances and receivables	234	926	996
Impairment of loans, advances and receivables, etc.	-7	-36	1
Portfolio earnings (securities)	157	765	800
Profit before tax	384	1,655	1,797
Profit after tax	284	1,222	1,347

Profit before tax DKKm



Return on securities holdings

- DLR's securities portfolio is invested primarily in variable rate covered bonds, with maturities of up to five years
- DLR's gross portfolio earnings amounted to DKK 200m in Q1 2025, which is DKK 13m lower than in Q1 2024
- DKK 5.7bn of DLR's securities portfolio of DKK 31.1bn are funded through issuance of capital and debt instruments
- When calculating the net portfolio earnings, an internal intercompany interest rate (CIBOR3) on DLR's capital and debt issuance is deducted. Consequently, the net portfolio earnings amounted to DKK 157m

(DKKm)	Q1 2025	2024	2023
Bonds, interest rates	149	761	677
Bonds, price adjustments	45	179	285
Interest rates, credit institutions	2	15	12
Currency, price adjustments	4	0	1
Shares, price adjustments	0	0	1
Return on securities holdings, gross	200	955	976
CIBIOR-interest rate on capital and debt instruments issued ¹⁾	-36	-191	-176
Other	-7	0	0
Return on securities holdings, net	157	765	800

1) The interest rate is calculated as the CIBOR part of the interest rate expenses on issued capital and debt instruments

Note: The sum of individual entries may differ from total sums due to rounding

Agenda

— Interim financial results Q1 2025

Lending and credit risk

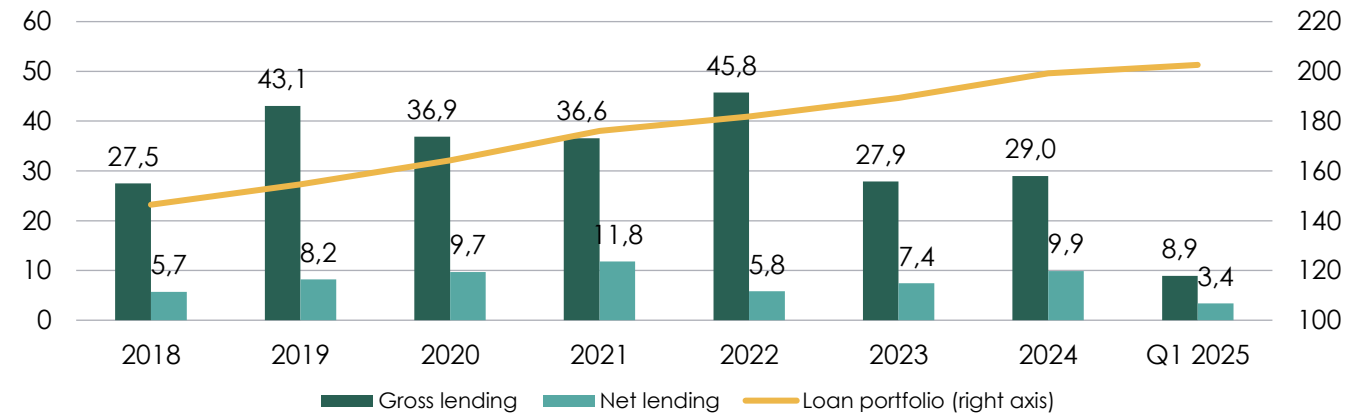
Capital structure and rating

Funding

Lending activity

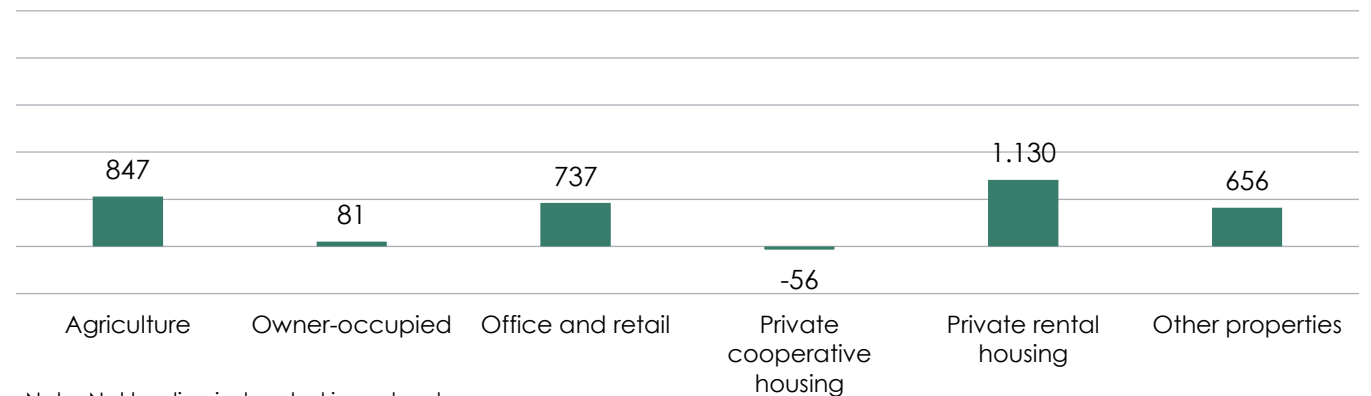
- DLR's loan portfolio expanded by DKK 3.4bn during Q1 2025, against DKK 2.4bn during the same period of 2024
- In Q1 2025, DLR recorded lending growth within all three main lending categories: agriculture, office/retail and private rental housing
- DLR's gross lending was DKK 8.9bn in Q1 2025, against DKK 7.2bn in Q1 2024
- At the end of Q1 2025, DLR's loan portfolio had increased to DKK 202.6bn

Gross and net lending and loan portfolio (DKKbn)



Note: Gross and net lending are denoted in nominal value

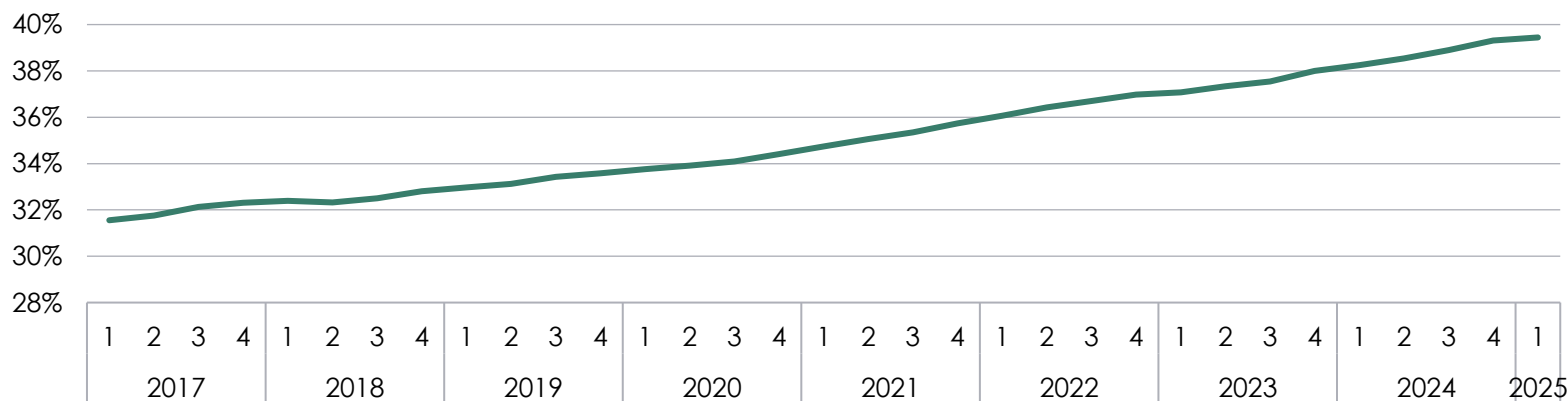
DLR's net lending on property segment in Q1 2025 (DKKbn)



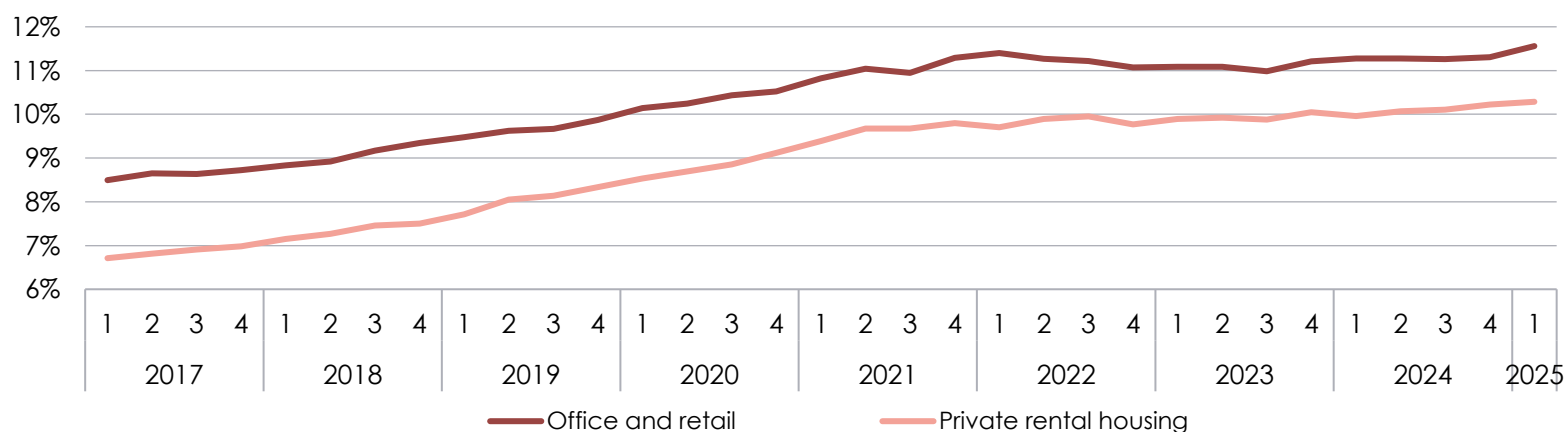
Note: Net lending is denoted in cash value

DLR's market shares

DLR's market share – Agriculture portfolio



DLR's market share – Commercial loan portfolio



Sources: DLR and Finance Denmark

- DLR's total loan portfolio of DKK 202.6bn at the end of March 2025 represents a share of 6.3% of Danish mortgage banks' total outstanding mortgages of DKK 3,205bn
- DLR's market share within agricultural lending has increased since 2015 and is at the end of March 2025 at 39.4%
- DLR's market share to commercial properties has remained stable in recent years, though with a slightly increasing trend for private rental housing
- In Q1 2025, the market share for office and retail properties increased by 0.3 percentage points to 11.6%

Loan portfolio

- Distributed on property categories and types of loans

Loan portfolio end March 2025			Distribution on loan types					
	Outstanding bond debt (DKKbn)	Distribution on property categories	Fixed rate loans	ARM short	ARM 1Y/2Y	ARM 3Y/4Y	ARM 5Y	Other floating rate loans
Agriculture	100.6	49.6%	11.7%	71.0%	2.4%	3.0%	11.3%	0.5%
Owner occupied incl. residential farms	11.4	5.6%	54.4%	16.8%	3.5%	6.1%	18.4%	0.8%
Office and retail	35.0	17.3%	28.9%	42.0%	2.1%	6.0%	20.7%	0.3%
Private residential rental housing	46.7	23.0%	26.0%	42.7%	1.9%	10.0%	19.2%	0.2%
Private cooperative housing	3.9	1.9%	71.8%	9.3%	0.5%	3.4%	14.7%	0.3%
Other properties	5.1	2.5%	44.0%	44.1%	1.6%	1.5%	8.7%	0.0%
Total	202.6	100.0%	22.4%	54.6%	2.2%	5.3%	15.2%	0.4%

Key loan portfolio risk drivers

Agriculture

- Market value of agricultural land
- Output prices
- Input prices
- Production volumes (harvest)
- Regulations and taxes
- Green tripartite agreement

Commercial real estate

- Market value of commercial real estate
- Expected yield
- Expected cash flow
- Vacancy rates
- Directive on the energy performance of buildings

Across segments...

- Interest rates
- Macroeconomic factors
- ESG-related credit risk

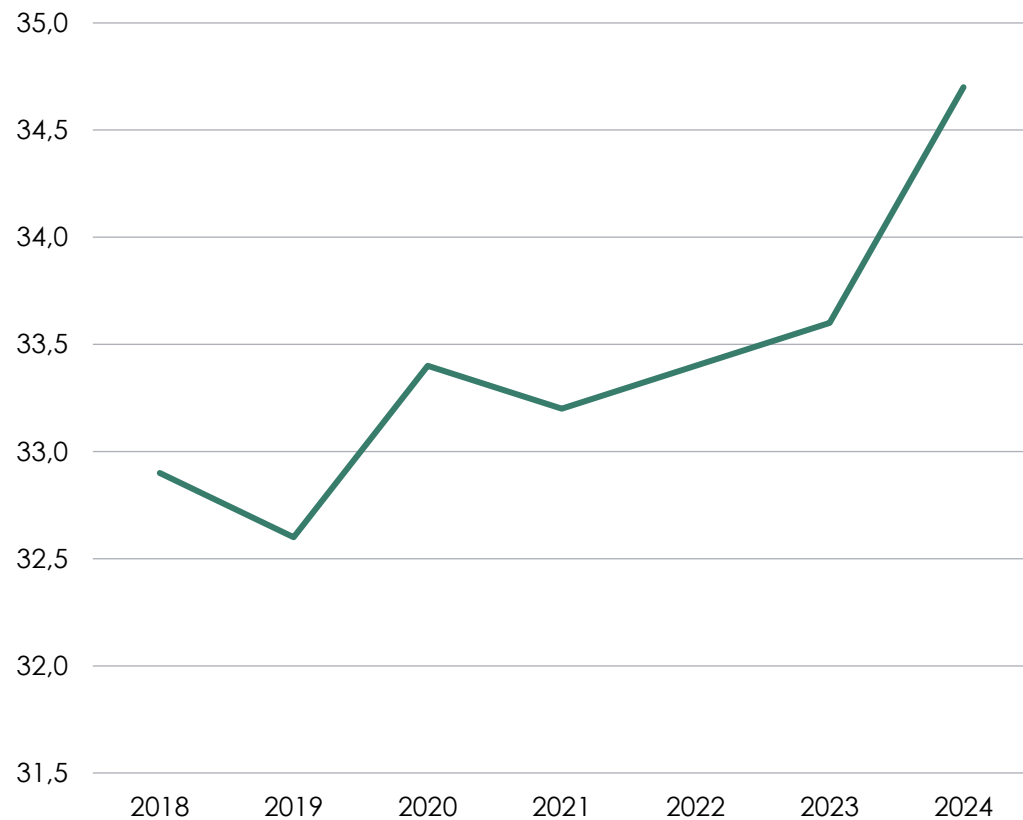
The agricultural sector in Q1 2025

- Agriculture performed well in 2024 due to generally favorable terms of trade – which continued into Q1 2025
- Global dairy market - slight increase in demand - upward trend in milk prices
- Piglet producers experienced good profitability in Q1 2025 - slaughter pig producers, however, continue to face earnings challenges
- The price of wheat has been declining since 2022 but remains at an acceptable level
- The development was reflected in land prices, which continued the upward trend from previous years

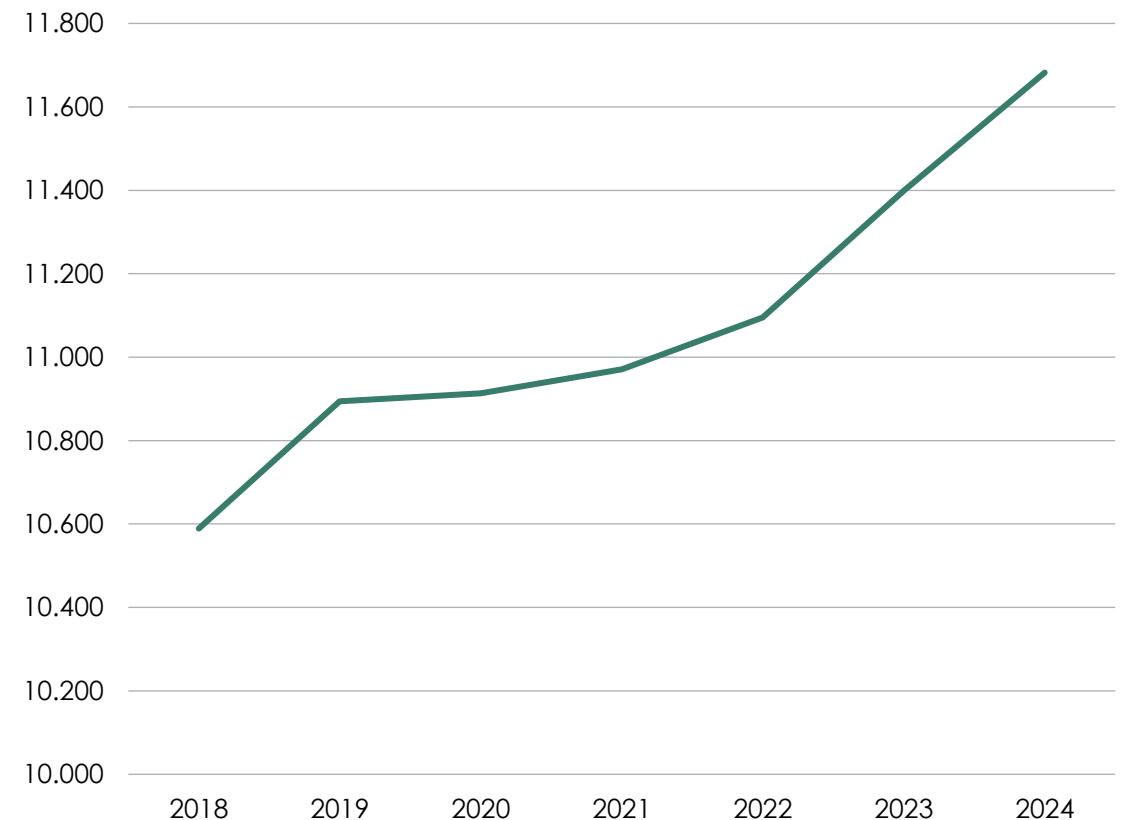


Productivity gains in porc and milk production

Produced pigs per sow per year, facilities >750 sows



Kg. ECM per cow per year



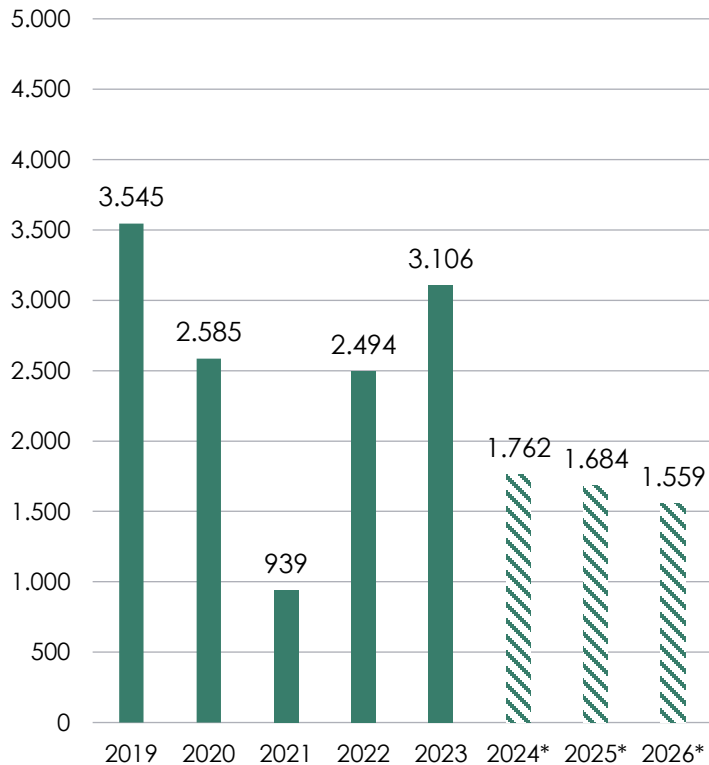
Source: SEGES

Note: ECM (Energy-corrected milk) Milk production corrected for fat and protein content

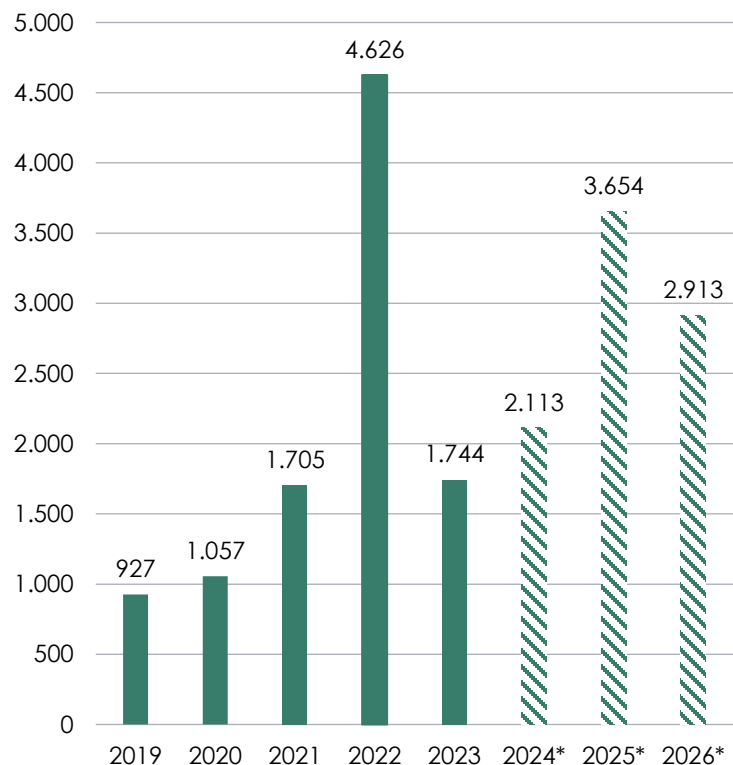
Agriculture income

- Measured in operating income before owner compensation

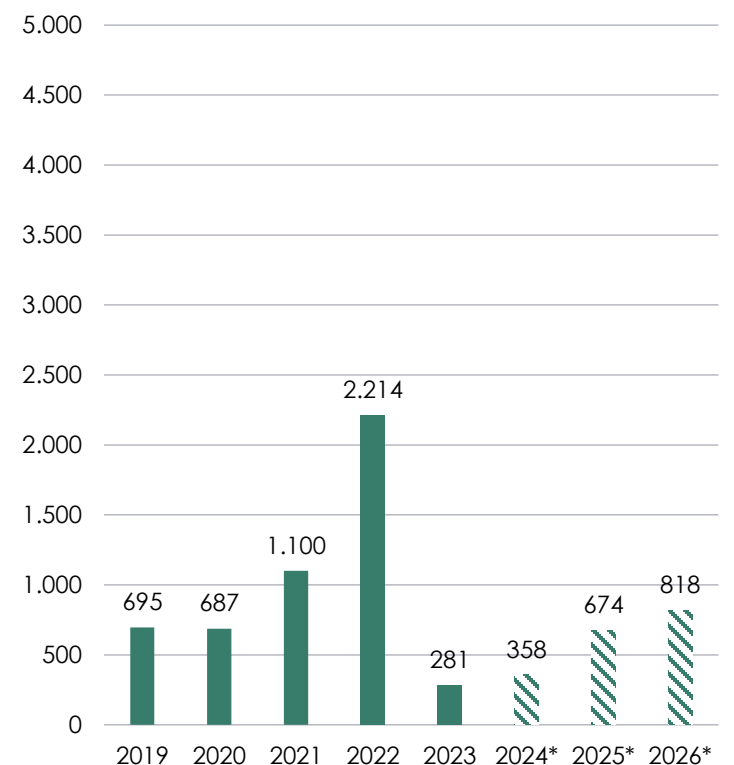
**Pork producers
(DKKt)**



**Milk producers
(DKKt)**



**Crop producers
(DKKt)**

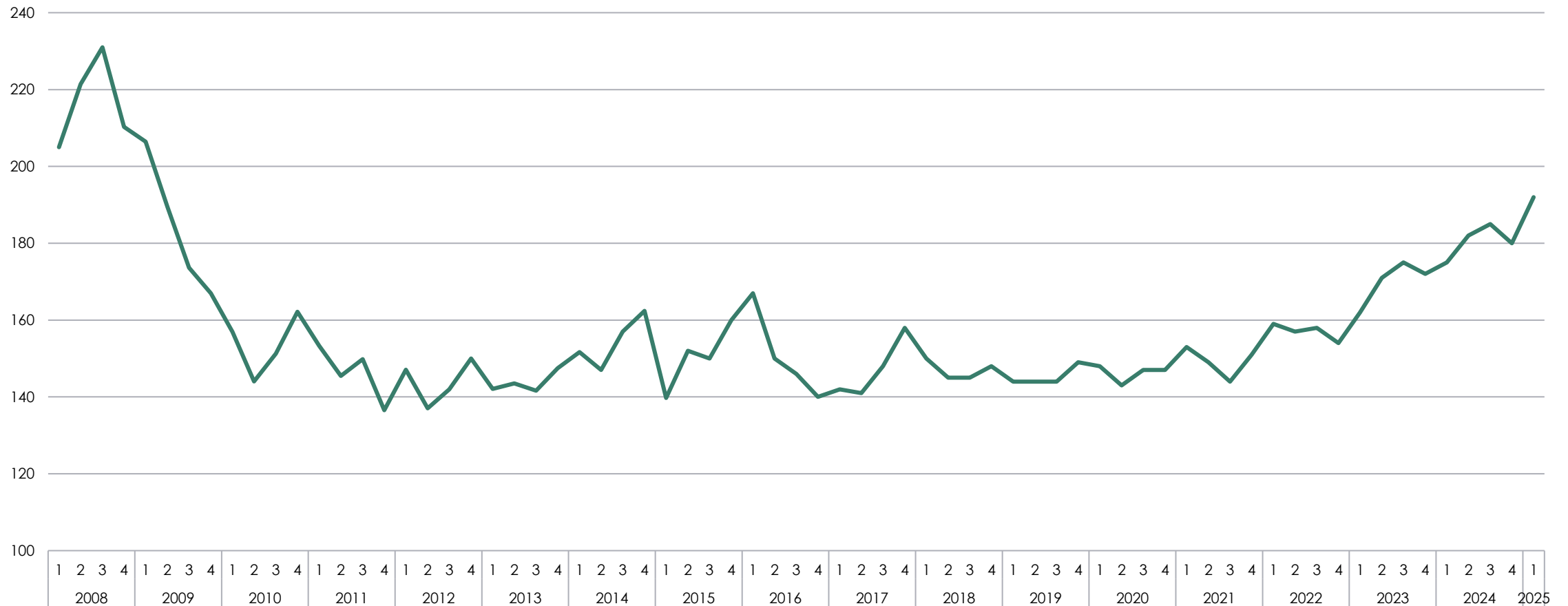


Source: SEGES

Note: The income statistics cover conventional full-time farms, and the forecasts are prepared by SEGES, March 2025

Price on agricultural land

Average price of arable land DKKt/ha

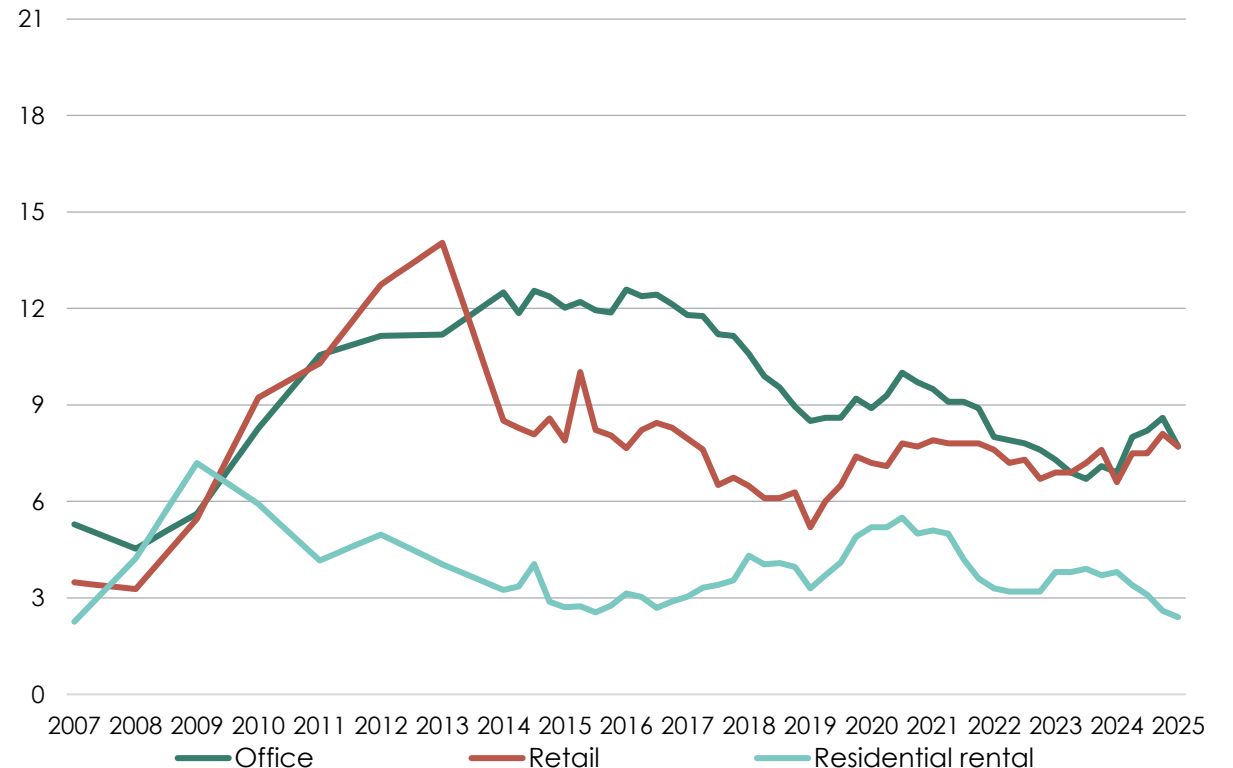


Source: DLR, based on registered purchases and sales of agricultural properties with more than 10 ha of arable land, excluding buildings

The commercial real estate market

- Vacancy rates remain at a relatively low level for the three property categories, although slightly increasing for office and retail
- Residential rental properties have seen a continued decrease in vacancy rates, reaching the lowest level since 2007, with a vacancy rate of 2.4 percent

Development in vacancy rates (%)

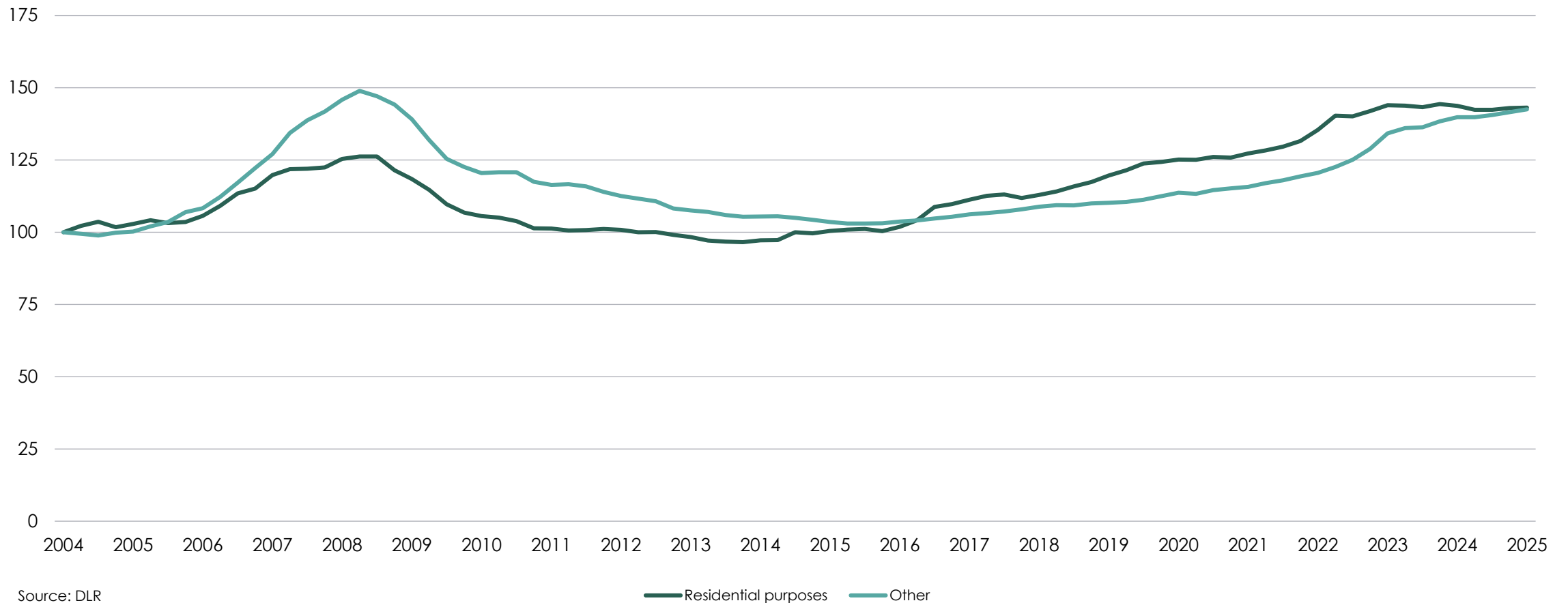


Source: EjendomDanmark

Pricing of DLR-mortgaged real estate

Stable prices on commercial real estate

Price indices of DLR's assessed value of commercial real estate (2004 = index 100)

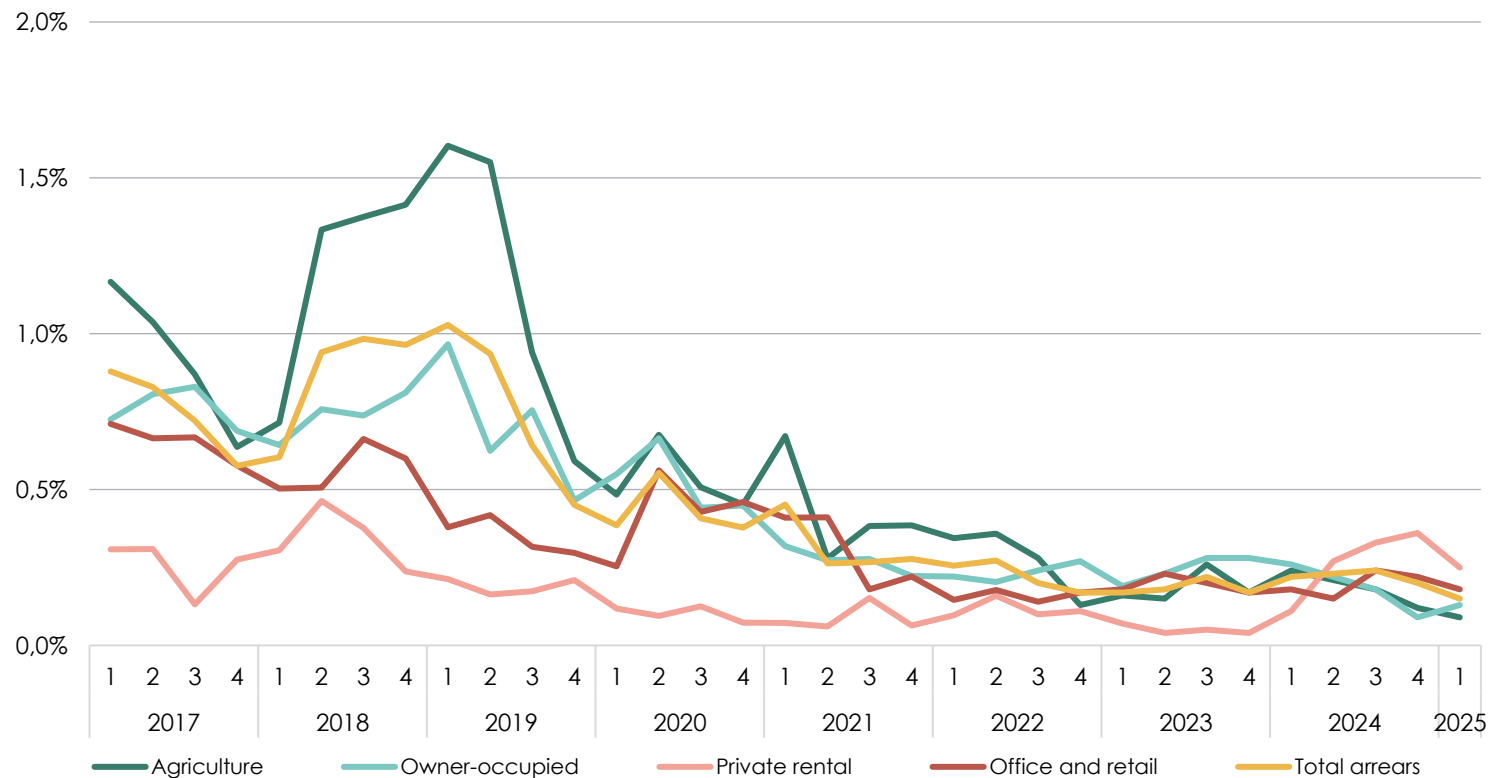


Source: DLR

Arrears

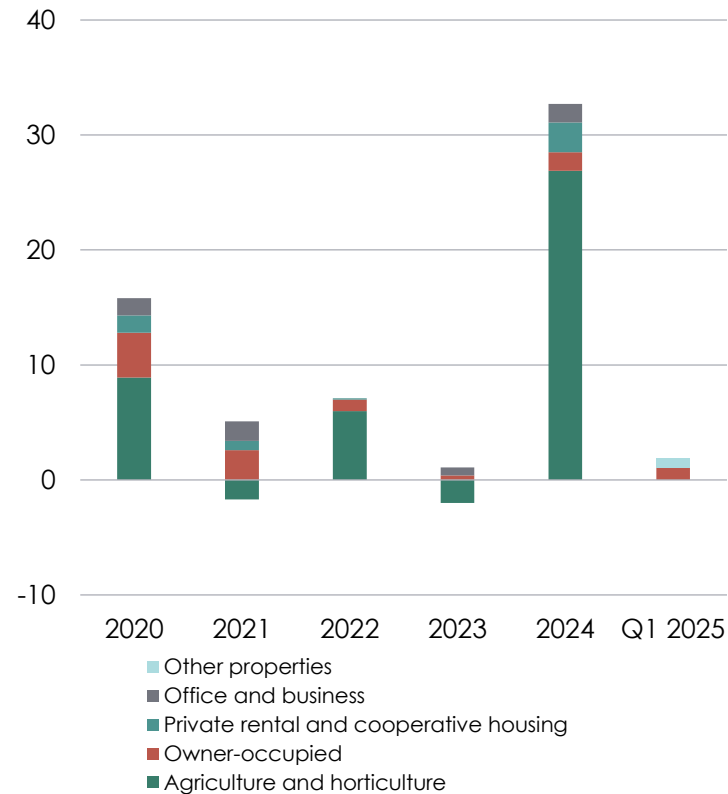
- Overall, the arrears ratio – measured as the percentage of mortgage payments in arrears 3½ months past the due date – was 0.15% in mid-April 2025, against 0.22% in mid-April 2024
- Arrears are low for all DLR's major business segments
- Arrears for private rental increased during 2024 to 0.36% in mid-January but have since dropped to 0.25% in mid-April. The increase refers primarily to a few individual cases

The borrowers' ability to pay timely remain high 105-days arrears, pct. of term payments

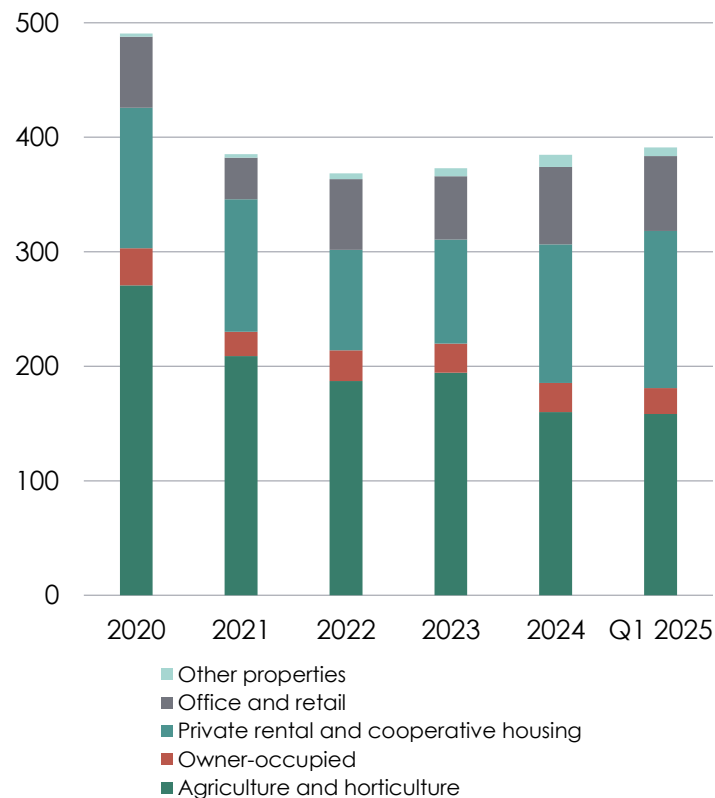


Losses and provisions

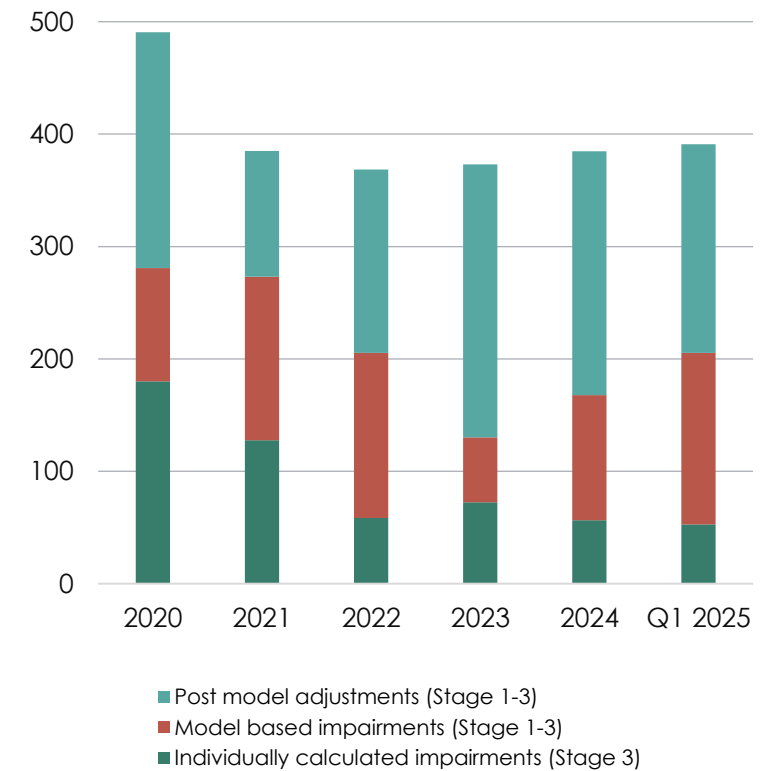
Actual loan losses before loss offsetting (DKKm)



Accumulated impairment provisions distributed by property (DKKm)



Accumulated impairment provisions distributed by impairment types (DKKm)



Note: The change in DLR's total losses from 2023 to 2024 is primarily due to a loss on a loan to one specific horticulural property. The loan is one of the few older loans not covered by DLR's loan loss guarantee concept.

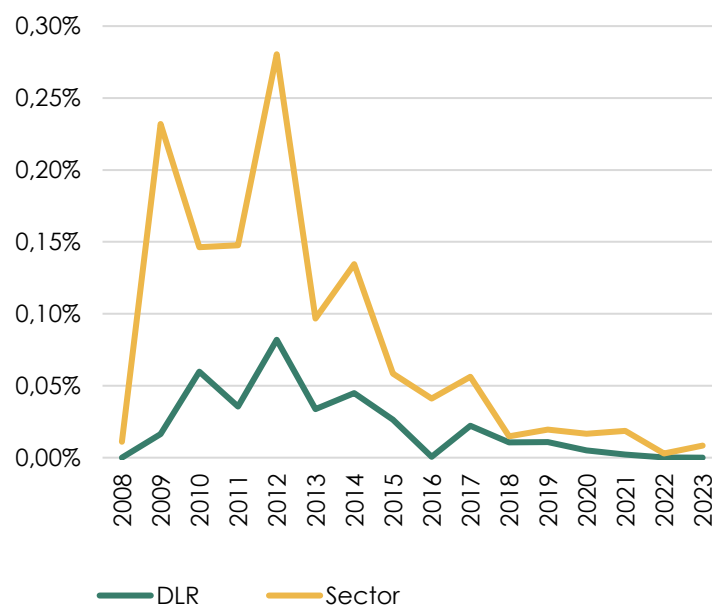
Few losses in DLR across business segments

- Decreasing and lower losses than in other mortgage banks

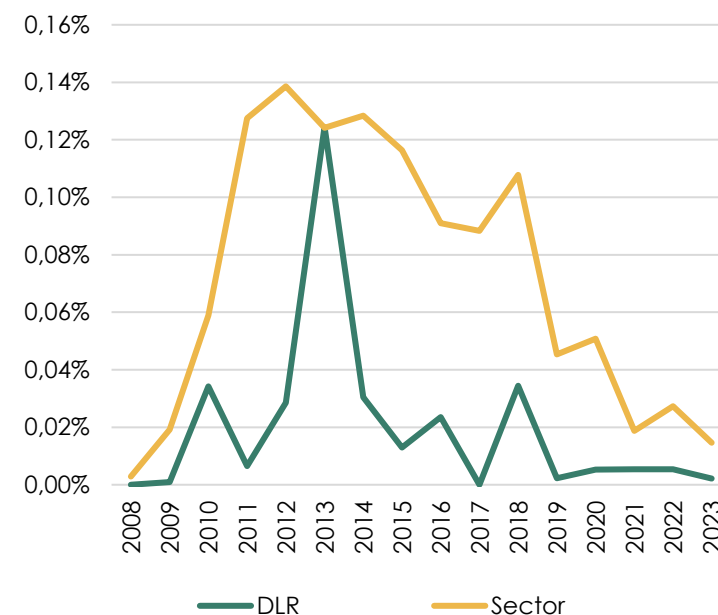
Losses on agricultural lending - DLR vs. all mortgage banks



Losses on private rental housing lending - DLR vs. all mortgage banks



Losses on office and retail lending - DLR vs. all mortgage banks

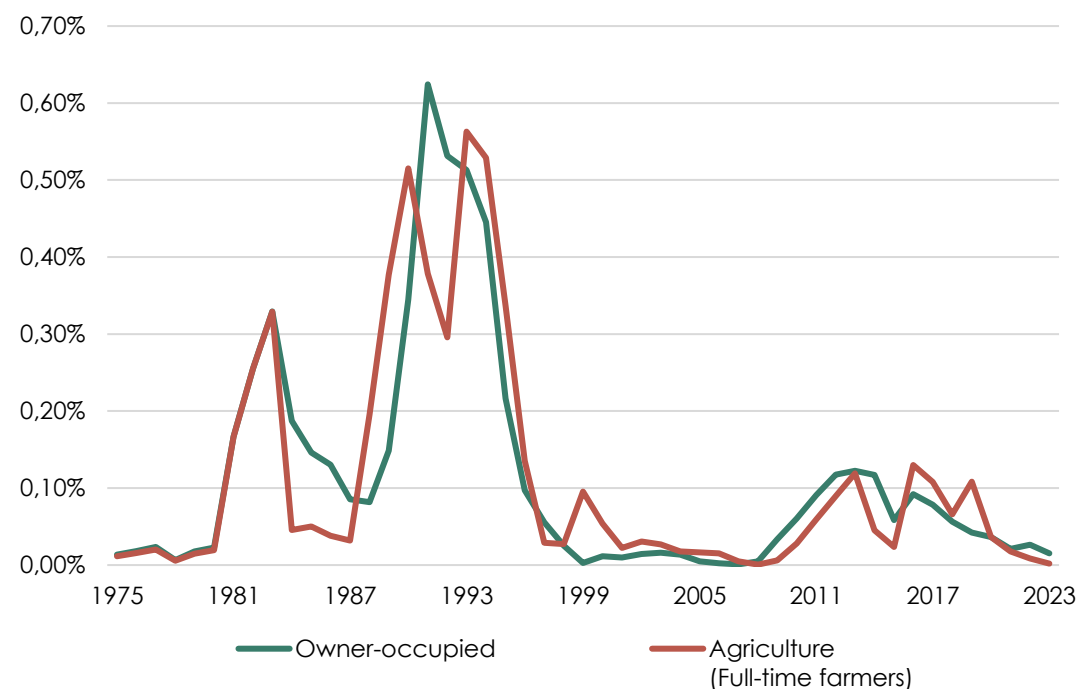


Source: Danish FSA and DLR

Agriculture is not an 'outlier' in terms of risk

- There are no significant differences in losses on lending to owner-occupied housing and agricultural properties
- During the biggest 'natural stress test' in the early 1990's, losses on owner-occupied lending were actually higher than on agricultural lending

Loss percentage on agricultural and owner-occupied housing for all Danish mortgage lending



Source: Danish FSA

Agenda

— Interim financial results Q1 2025

Lending and credit risk

Capital structure and rating

Funding

DLR's own funds

(DKKm)	Q1 2025	End-2024	End-2023
Equity			
- Distributable reserved	15,497	15,222	14,794
- Non-distributable reserves	2,408	2,399	2,355
Total equity	17,906	17,622	17,149
CET1 (total equity after capital deduction)	16,377	16,471	16,044
Tier 2 capital	1,733	1,694	1,298
Own funds	18,110	18,165	17,342
Total risk exposure	77,097	76,581	72,158
Total capital ratio, % ¹⁾	23.5	23.7	24.0
Capital requirement, % ²⁾	16.8	16.6	15.3
Capital surplus, %-points	6.7	7.2	8.7

1) The result for Q1 2025 is not included in the capital base – including the result, the capital ratio amounts to 23.9%

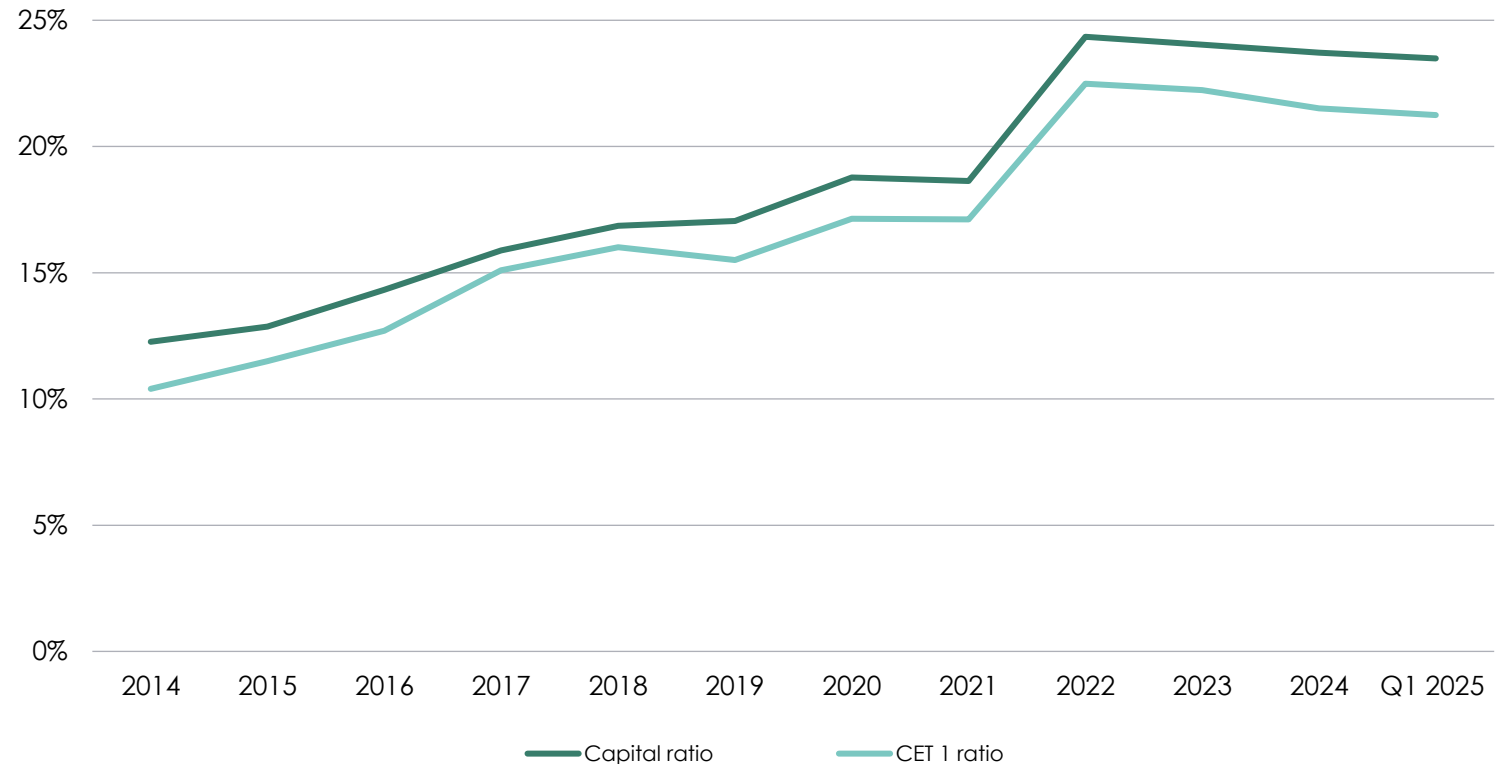
2) The capital requirement as of the end of Q1 2025 consists of the individual solvency need of 9.3%, supplemented by the SIFI requirement, which for DLR amounts to 1.0%, as well as a capital conservation buffer of 2.5% and a countercyclical capital buffer of 2.5%. Additionally, a systemic requirement of 0.01% has been added for the Faroe Islands and a systemic requirement of 1.5% for loans to real estate companies in Denmark

Note: The discrepancy between the total equity and adding up its subcategories is due to rounding

Capital structure

- The capital ratio was 23.5% at end 1Q 2025 – a marginal decrease of 0.2 percentage points from end 2024 as profit for 1Q2025 is not taken into account. If taken into account capital ratio was 23.9%
- In 2024 DLRs capital base increased by DKK 823m primarily due to:
 - After-tax profit of DKK 1,222m – dividend payments of DKK 750m and DKK 472m transferred to the capital base
 - Increased net issuance of Tier 2 capital – redemption of DKK 650m and issuance of DKK 400m and SEK 1,000m

DLR's capital ratios



DLR's ratings with S&P

S&P Global DLR Kredit A/S

SACP	bbb+	+	Support	+1	+	Additional Factors	0
Anchor	bbb+		ALAC Support	+1		Issuer Credit Rating	
Business Position	Moderate	-1	GRE Support	0		A- / Stable / A-2	
Capital and Earnings	Very Strong	+2	Group Support	0		Resolution Counterparty Rating	
Risk Position	Moderate	-1	Sovereign Support	0		A / -- / A-1	
Funding	Adequate						
Liquidity	Adequate	0					
Comparable Ratings Analysis							

- On September 5th 2024, S&P affirmed DLR's issuer credit rating (ICR) of A- with a stable outlook
- The rating is supported by an ALAC-uplift of +1
- The high issuer credit rating adds an extra buffer of 2 unused 'uplifts' to the AAA-rating of DLR's covered bonds
- DLR's covered bonds are supported by a further high over-collateralization of Capital Center B compared to S&P's OC-requirements
- S&P's latest report on DLR can be found here: <https://dlr.dk/en/investor/rating/>

Agenda

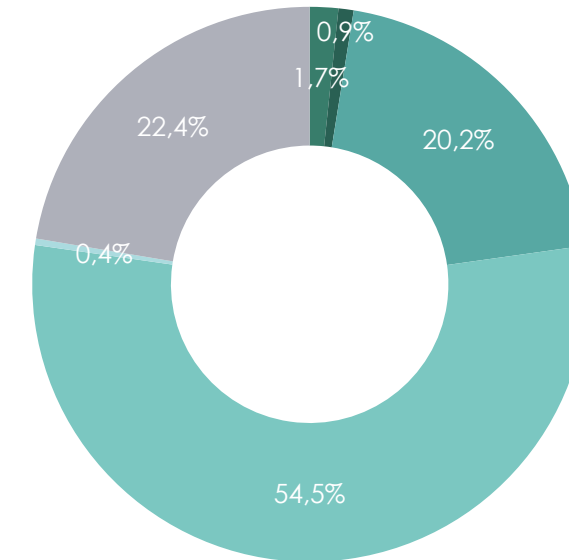
- Interim financial results Q1 2025
- Lending and credit risk
- Capital structure and rating
- Funding**

Covered bond funding structure

- DLR has a diversified funding structure both in terms of maturities and covered bond types
- DLR issued covered bonds (reflecting the breakdown on loan types) were primarily split by 54.5% ARM-Short-bonds, 22.4% fixed rate callable bonds with long maturities, 20.2% ARM-bonds (3-5Y) by end March 2025
- DLR has a well-diversified investor base

DLR's outstanding bonds distributed by loan types they finance

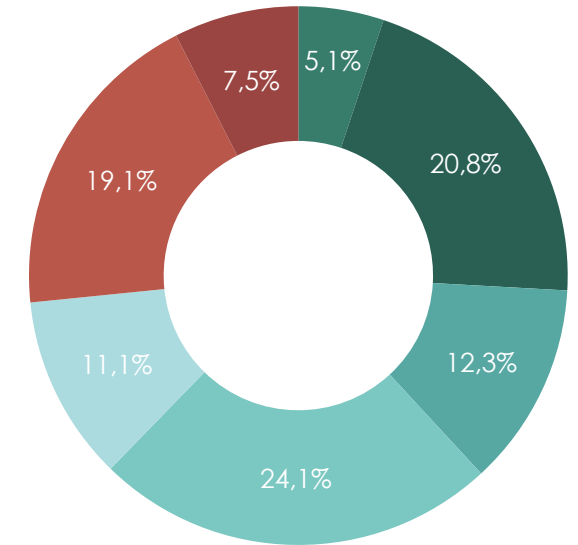
April 2025



■ ARM 1Y
■ ARM 2Y
■ ARM 3Y/5Y
■ ARM-Short
■ Other floating rate
■ Fixed-rate

Owner-distribution of DLR issued bonds

February 2025



■ Others
■ Insurance and pension
■ Foreign investors
■ The central bank and commercial banks
■ Mortgage banks
■ Investment funds
■ Undisclosed

Issued senior debt and capital

IN	Type	Amount (DKKm)	Issue date	Maturity date	Maturity (years)	Benchmark rate	Spread
DK0006352943	SNP	1,000	08-06-2021	01-07-2025	4	3M CIBOR	0,67%
DK0006356266	SNP	700	15-06-2022	02-07-2026	4	3M CIBOR	1,25%
DK0006356340	SNP	300	15-06-2022	02-07-2026	4	Fixed rate	2,99%
DK0006359609	SNP	1,000	20-06-2023	01-07-2027	4	3M CIBOR	2,40%
DK0006361183	SNP	1,000	06-06-2024	01-07-2028	4	3M CIBOR	1,90%
DK0006357900	Tier 2	650	14-10-2022	14-10-2032	10	6M CIBOR	4,25%
DK0030542097	Tier 2	688	20-11-2024	20-02-2035	10.25	3M STIBOR	2.85%
DK0006360961	Tier 2	400	20-11-2024	20-02-2035	10.25	3M CIBOR	2.60%
Total capital and debt instruments		5,738					

Forthcoming issue of DKK 1,000m SNP in DKK/SEK (refinancing)

- DLR has mandated Danske Bank A/S and Nordea Abp to conduct the issuance of DKK 1,000m Senior Non-Preferred Notes (SNP) in DKK and/or SEK
- The issue is expected to be effectuated in week 21/22 2025 taking the market development into consideration
- The expected maturity date of the issue is July 2029
- The expected rating of the issue is BBB (S&P)
- DLR's total issuance of SNP will remain at DKK 4 billion after the issuance

Appendix

Appendix contents

Sustainability

Vision, Mission & Business Strategy

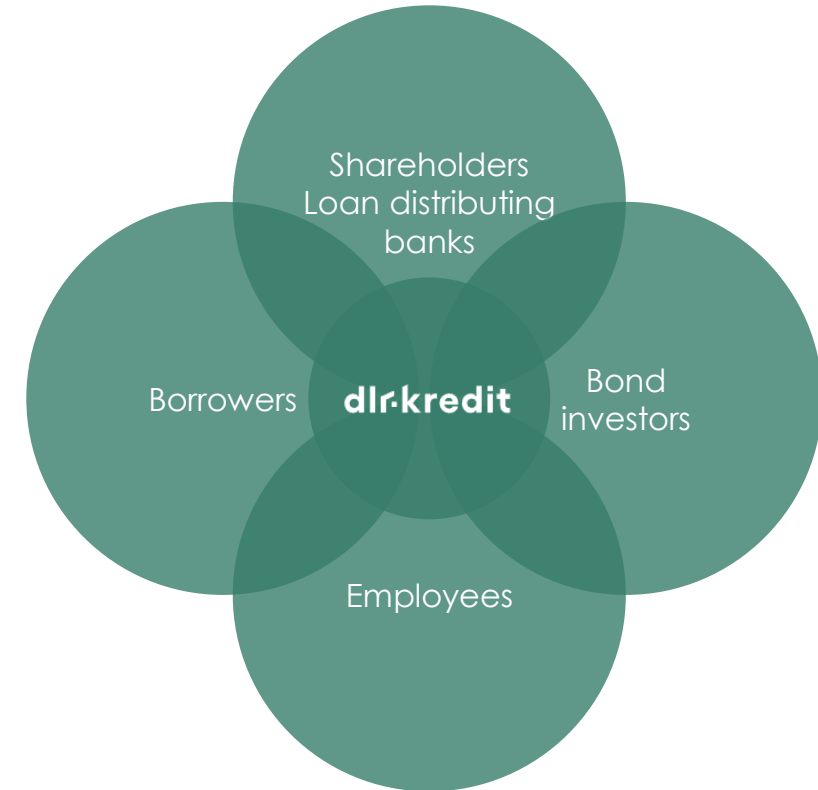
The Danish Mortgage Model

Lending and credit risk

Capital structure

DLR's approach to sustainability

- DLR's strategic work on sustainability is based on the interests of DLR's significant stakeholders
- DLR's strategic position in the field of sustainability is largely defined by the preferences and requirements of these stakeholders
- DLR considers, among other things, the various ESG policies of shareholder banks, borrowers' opportunities related to the green transition, and investors' desire to reduce the CO₂ emissions financed by DLR's bonds



Sustainability targets and focus areas for 2025

Explore the possibility of expanding the criteria for green loans to include CO₂e-reducing measures in the agricultural sector's biological processes

Expand questions about customers' ESG matters to include additional information on biodiversity

Send a report with the customer's own ESG responses directly to the customer via e-Boks, including comparative data from DLR's other customers

Provide further training for DLR's valuation experts in sustainability and ESG risks

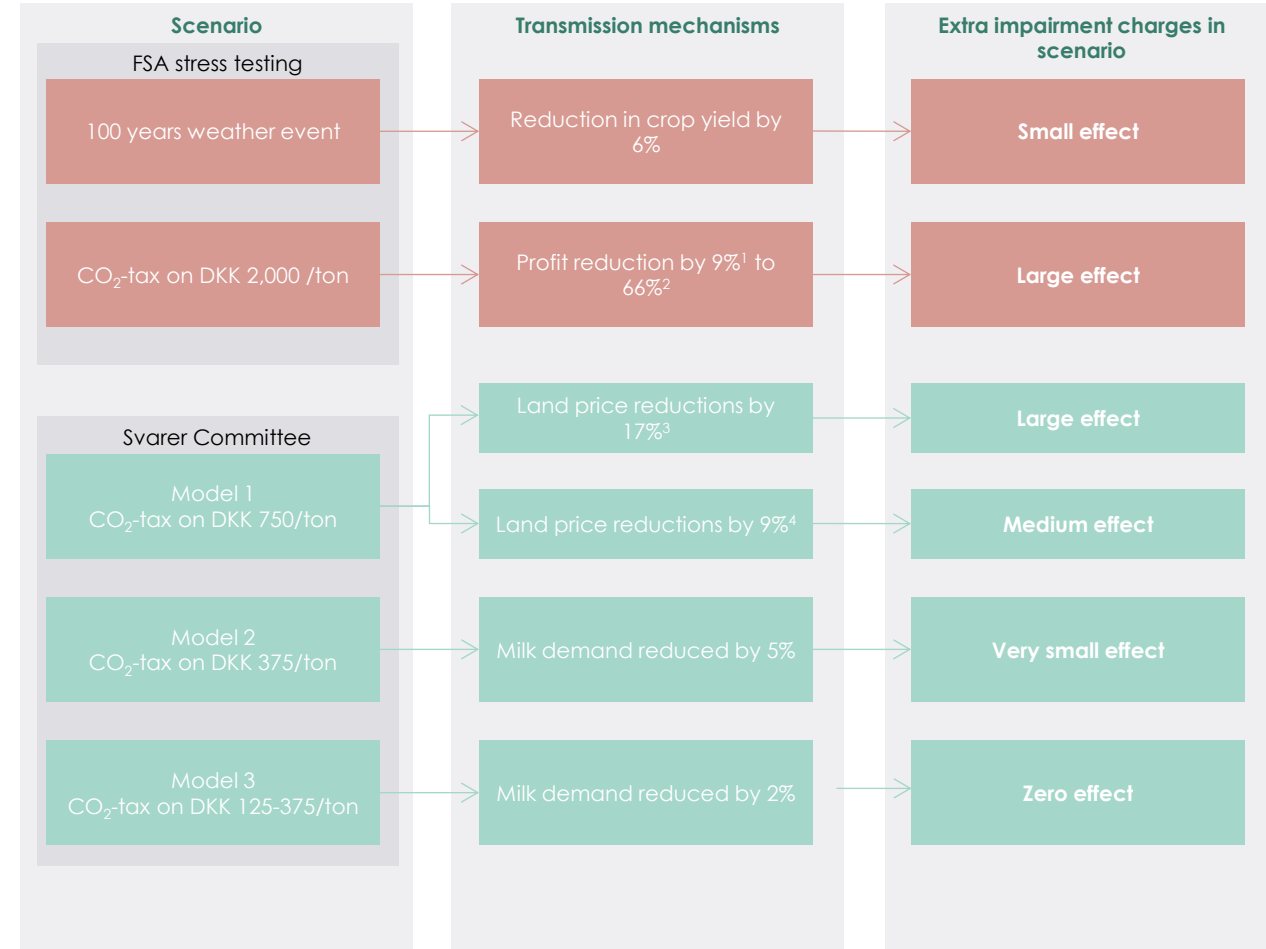
Host meetings with larger shareholder banks and joint meetings with smaller shareholder banks on ESG credit risks

Focus on well-being for leaders and employees in DLR through local well-being initiatives

ESG Risks

Three approaches to managing ESG risks at DLR:

- Portfolio approach
 - Adherence to the UN Principles for Responsible Banking and measurement of financed CO₂e emissions at portfolio level
- Stress testing approach
 - ESG-related stress testing based on the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority's guidelines on climate stress testing and the Svarer Committee's scenarios for a CO₂e tax
- Exposure approach
 - Assessment of individual exposures and counterparties' performance on ESG factors in relation to risks. DLR primarily focuses on climate-related risks that impact credit risk
 - Relevant ESG factors are incorporated into DLR's credit assessment of customers and property valuation
 - Going forward, DLR will place even greater emphasis on data-driven credit-related ESG risks and integrating them into credit assessments and property valuations



¹Crop producers, ²Dairy producers, ³Without afforestation, ⁴With afforestation

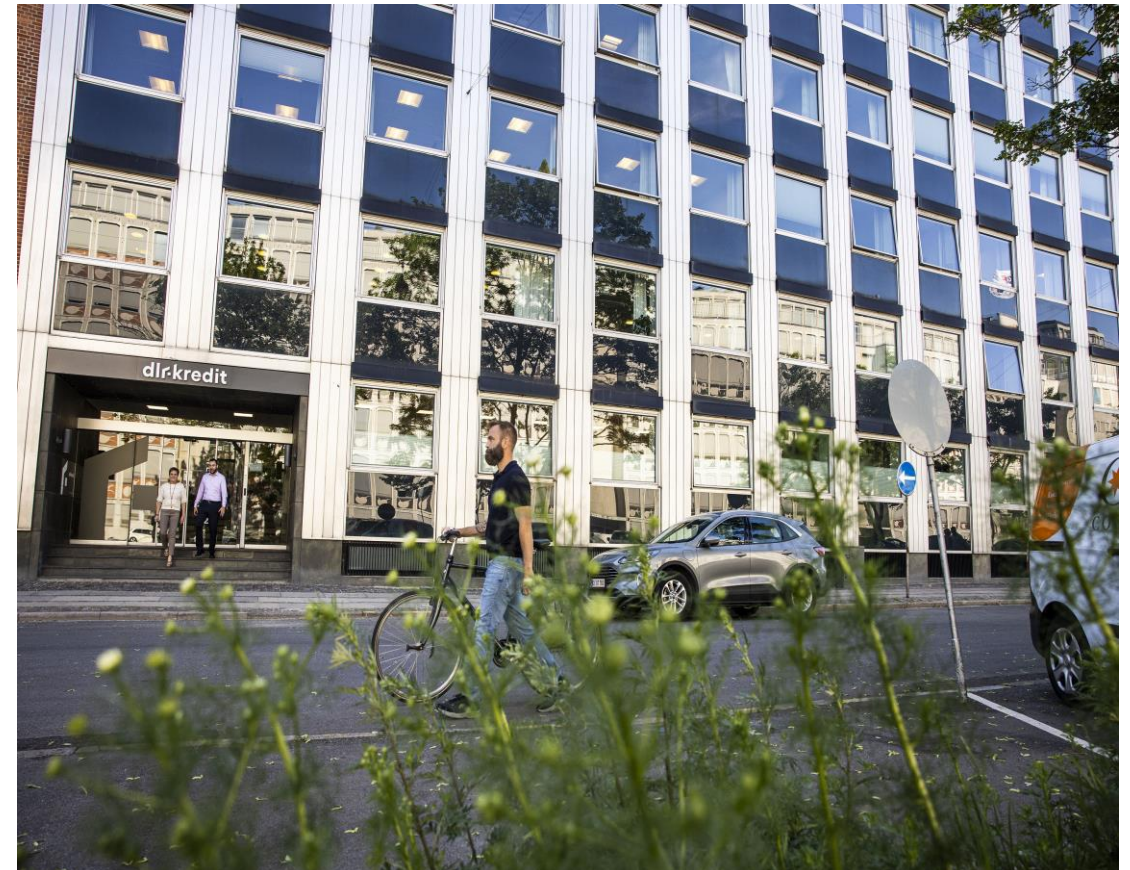
ESG data

ESG data on borrowers

- DLR has actively participated in e-nettet's efforts to improve ESG data and digitalization in the financial sector
- Three ESG solutions in e-nettet:
 - Climate – Improved data on physical climate risks
 - ESG Business – Better CO₂e data on agriculture properties
 - Consumption and Emissions – Enhanced CO₂e data on buildings
- DLR shares relevant information with its shareholder banks, including data on energy performance certificates, primary heating sources, organic farming and windmills

Sustainability information from borrowers

- Since September 2022, DLR has been sending ESG questionnaires to all new borrowers and existing customers applying for new loans. DLR generates ESG reports based on the responses
- These reports supplement information used by loan officers in DLR and banks advisors in DLR's partner banks in assessing customers' ESG factors
- From October 2024, the reports have been expanded to show how borrowers perform relative to a relevant benchmark



Appendix contents

Sustainability

— **Vision, Mission & Business Strategy**

The Danish Mortgage Model

Lending and credit risk

Capital structure

DLR's vision

- DLR aims to be the preferred partner for both customers and partner banks in the financing of agricultural and commercial properties – with a focus on maximizing mutual value creation
- Together with DLR's partner banks, DLR seeks to be a significant player in the financing of customers' sustainable transition

DLR's mission

- Deliver competitive mortgage credit products to agriculture and commercial customers together with DLR's partner-banks
- Provide attractive value creation for shareholders
- To be an attractive company for employees and partners, where sustainability is integrated into the business model

DLR's business strategy

- four pillar implementation

Customers/partners

- DLR must have a close relationship to loan distribution owner-banks and understand their business models and customers – "Your customers are our customers"

Products

- We must deliver standardized mortgage products based on competitive funding and with competitive loan terms and prices

Organization

- Our organization (employees, IT systems, competencies, sustainability activities, etc.) must continuously develop in alignment with the business environment we operate in.

Financials

- Our earnings and capital ratio must be robust, secure future operations and be attractive to shareholders



Appendix contents

Sustainability

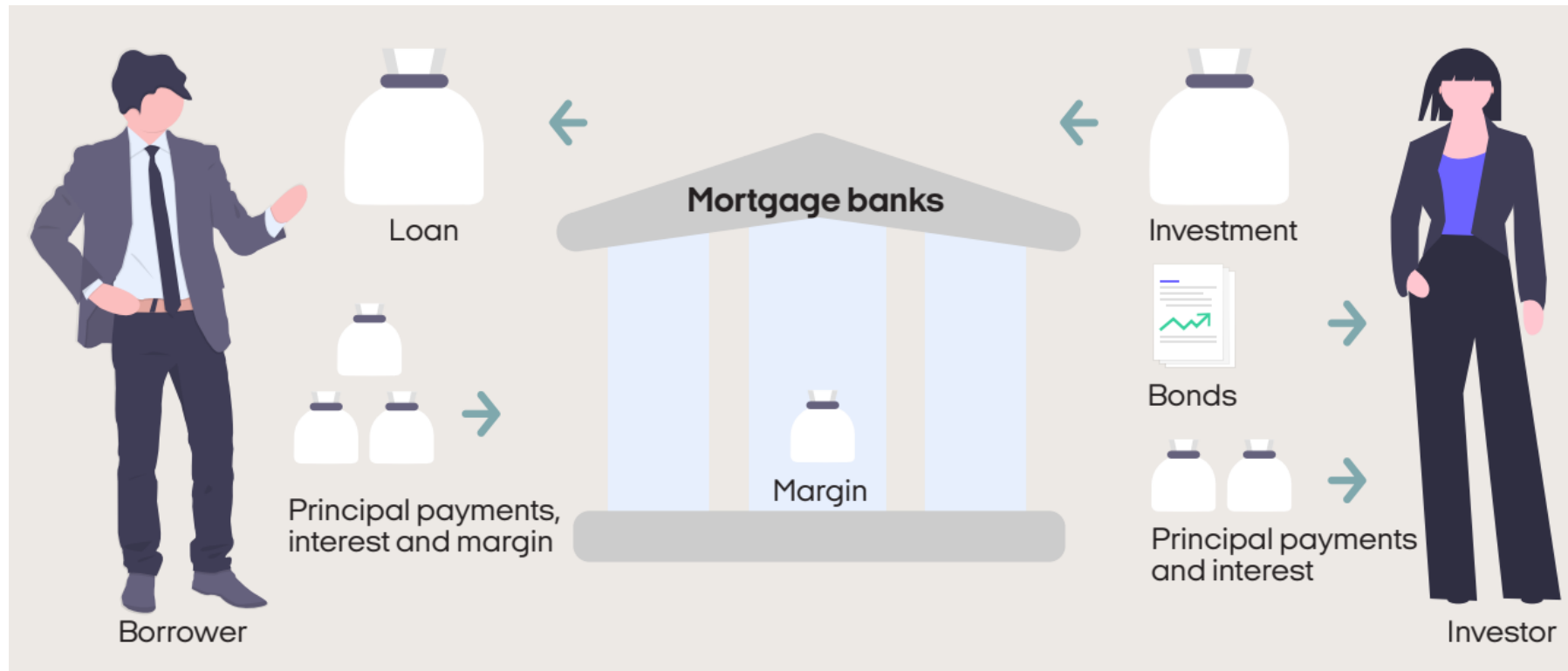
Vision, Mission & Business Strategy

— **The Danish Mortgage Model**

Lending and credit risk

Capital structure

Match funding principle – the foundation of the unique mortgage credit model



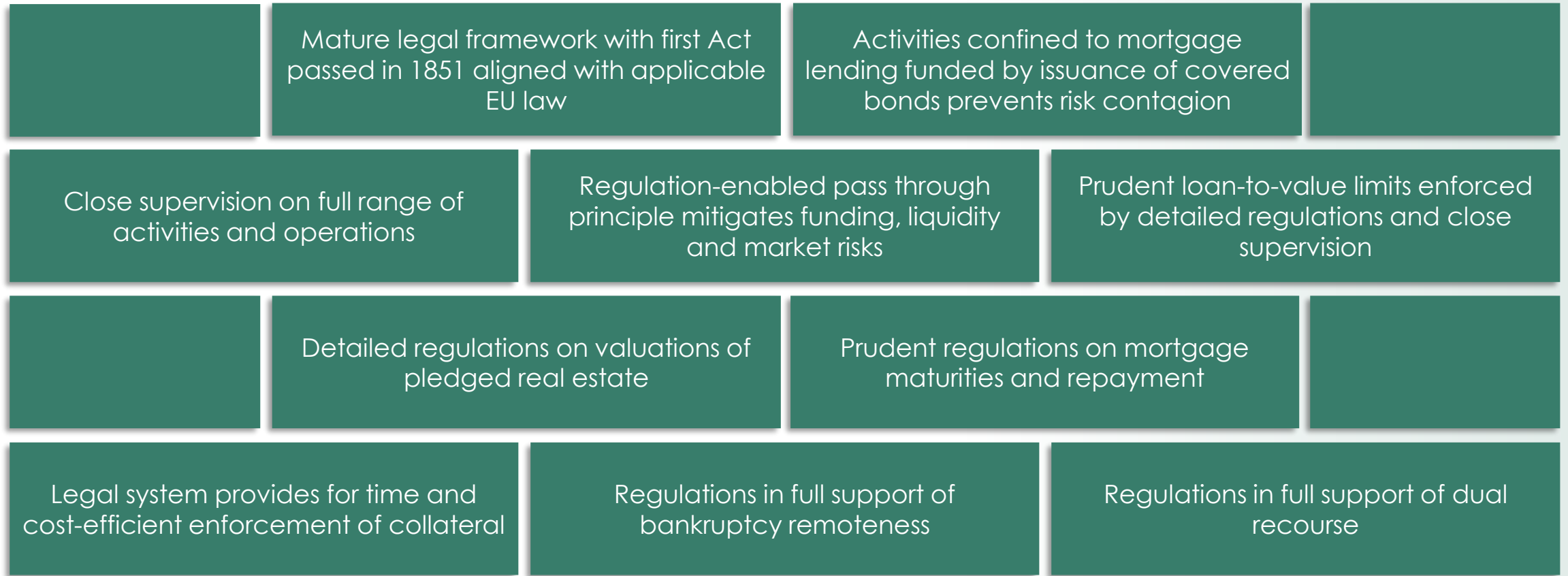
Features

- 1:1 relationship between bonds and mortgages
- Direct pass-through
- Market-based prices
- Transparent loan costs

Risks

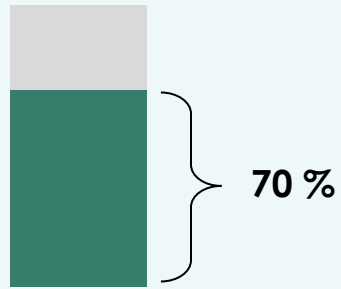
- Most significant risk is credit risk
- Limited market risk primarily on DLR's security portfolio
- Limited liquidity risk primarily related to refinancing (mitigated by statutory maturity extension in the event of an insufficient number of buyers)

Strong legal framework



Loan limits

Full-time farms, part-time farms and hobby farms

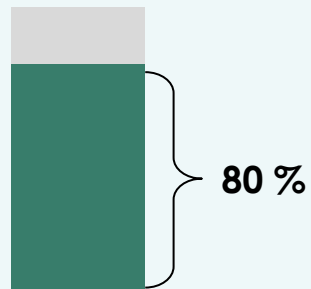


Full-time farms

- Livestock and/or crops
- Several or many production buildings
- Farming is the primary source of income

Part-time farms

- More than 10 ha
- Newer or renovated residential property
- Certain amount of production buildings



Hobby farms

- Maximum 10 ha
- Newer or renovated residential property
- Limited number of production buildings
- Well-located in terms of infrastructure (road, school, shopping etc.)

Loan limits

Commercial real estate properties

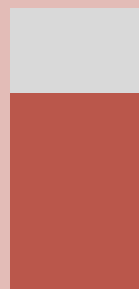
Overvej, om vi skal have denne



80 %

Private residential rental housing

Cooperative housing



70 %

Office and retail properties

Offices, warehouses, logistics, craft, auto repair shop etc.

§10-properties

Hotels, camping spots and restaurants etc.

Windmills and energy supply facilities

Appendix contents

Sustainability

Vision, Mission & Business Strategy

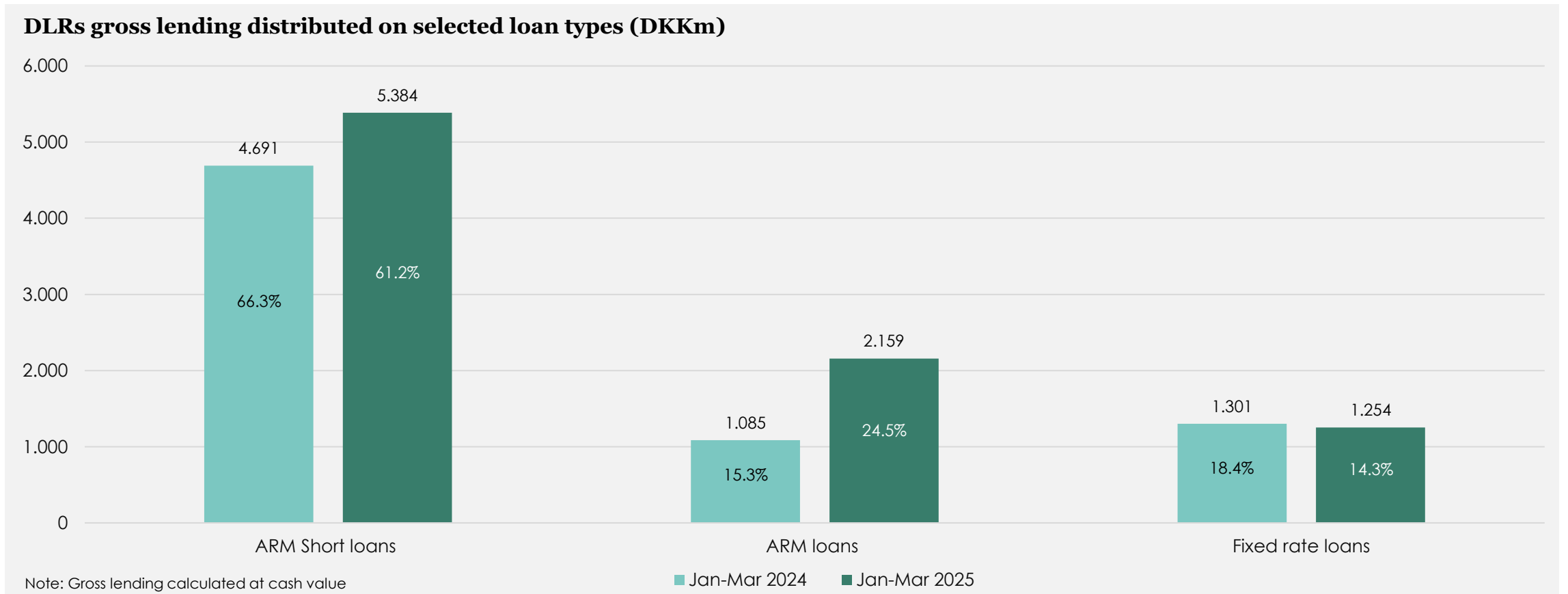
The Danish Mortgage Model

— **Lending and credit risk**

Capital structure

DLR's disbursed loans

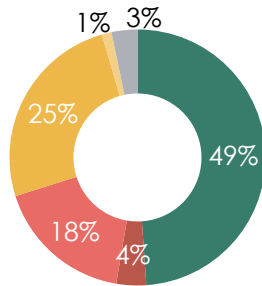
- Distributed on loan types



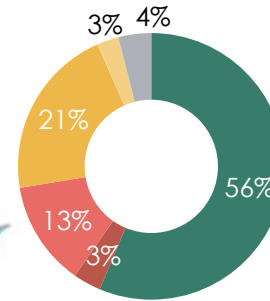
Geographical distribution of lending

- Outstanding debt at end March 2025

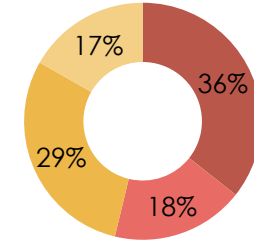
Central Jutland
DKK 62.6bn (30.9%)



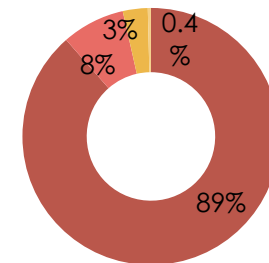
Northern Jutland
DKK 43.3bn (21.4%)



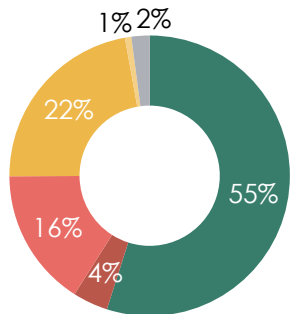
Greenland
DKK 3.1bn (1.5%)



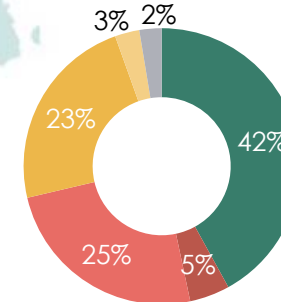
Faroe Island
DKK 2.0bn (1.0%)



Southern Jutland and Funen
DKK 54.8bn (27.0%)



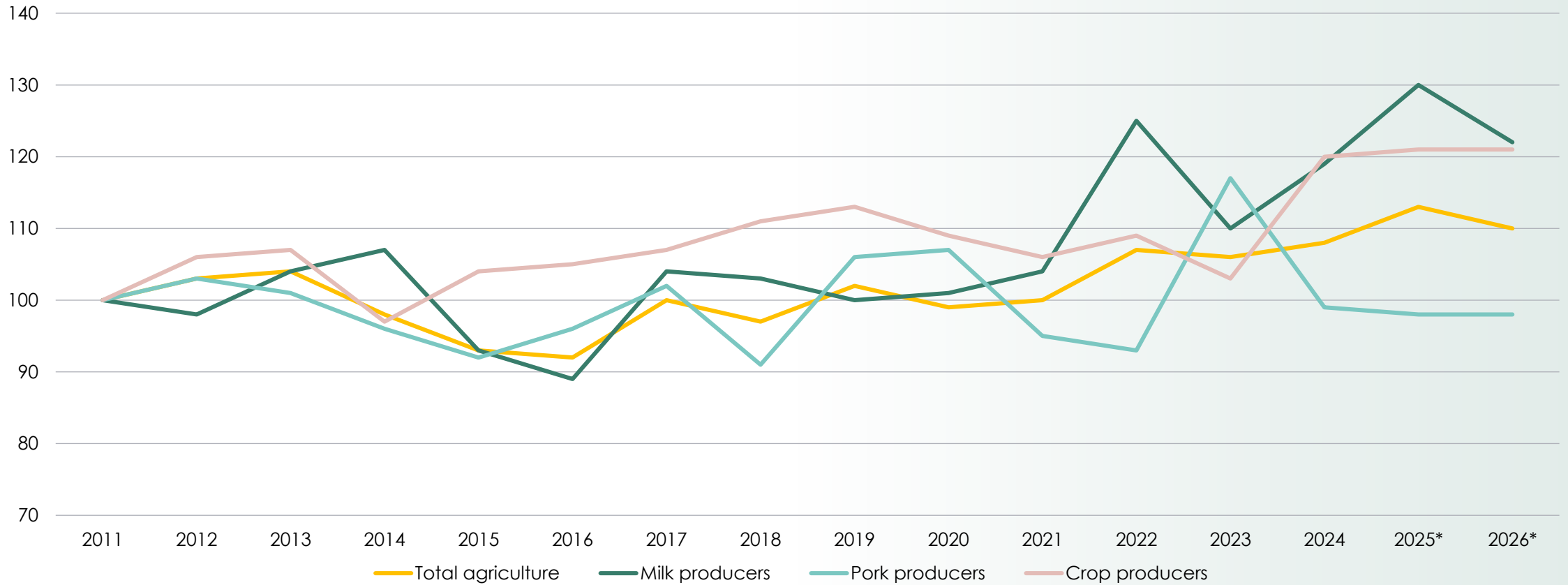
Zealand/Capital
DKK 36.9bn (18.2%)



- Agricultural properties
- Owner-occupied dwellings
- Office and retail properties
- Private rental housing properties
- Co-operative housing properties
- Other properties

Terms of trade for agriculture

Terms of trade for agriculture index (2011=100)

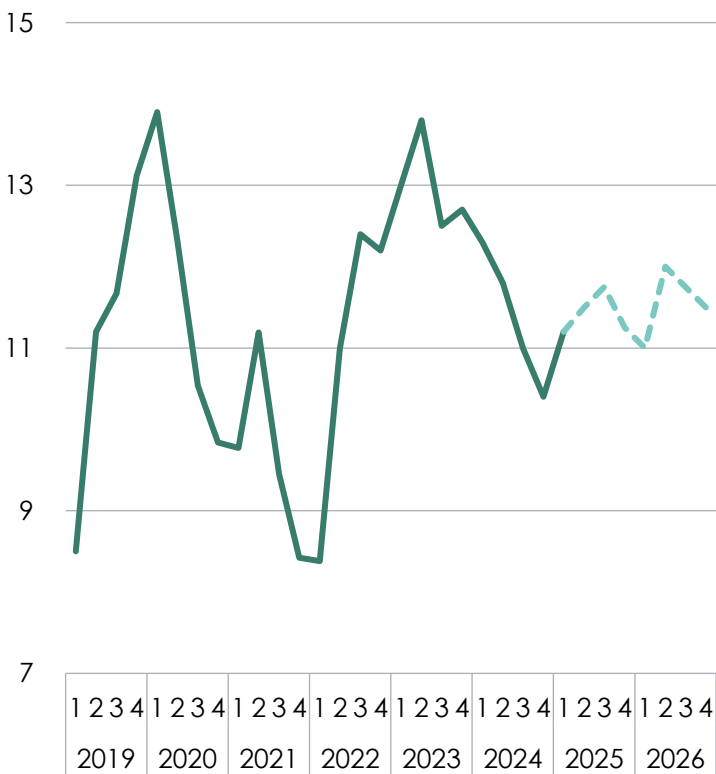


Source: SEGES

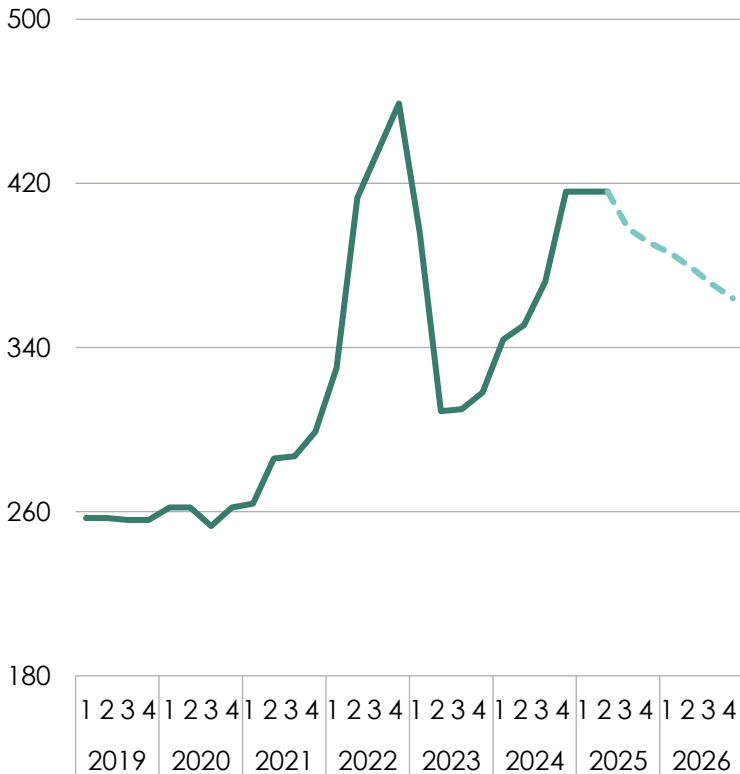
Note: The statements cover conventional full-time farms, and the forecasts are prepared by SEGES, March 2025

Development in agricultural product pricing

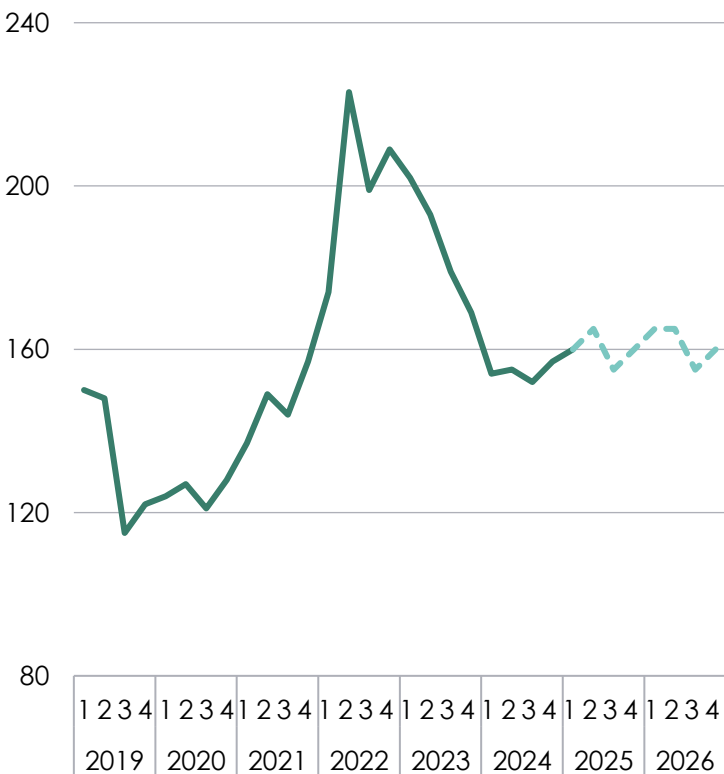
Development in pork price quotation (DKK/kg)



Milk price quotation (DKK0.01/kg)



Price on wheat (DKK/100 kg)

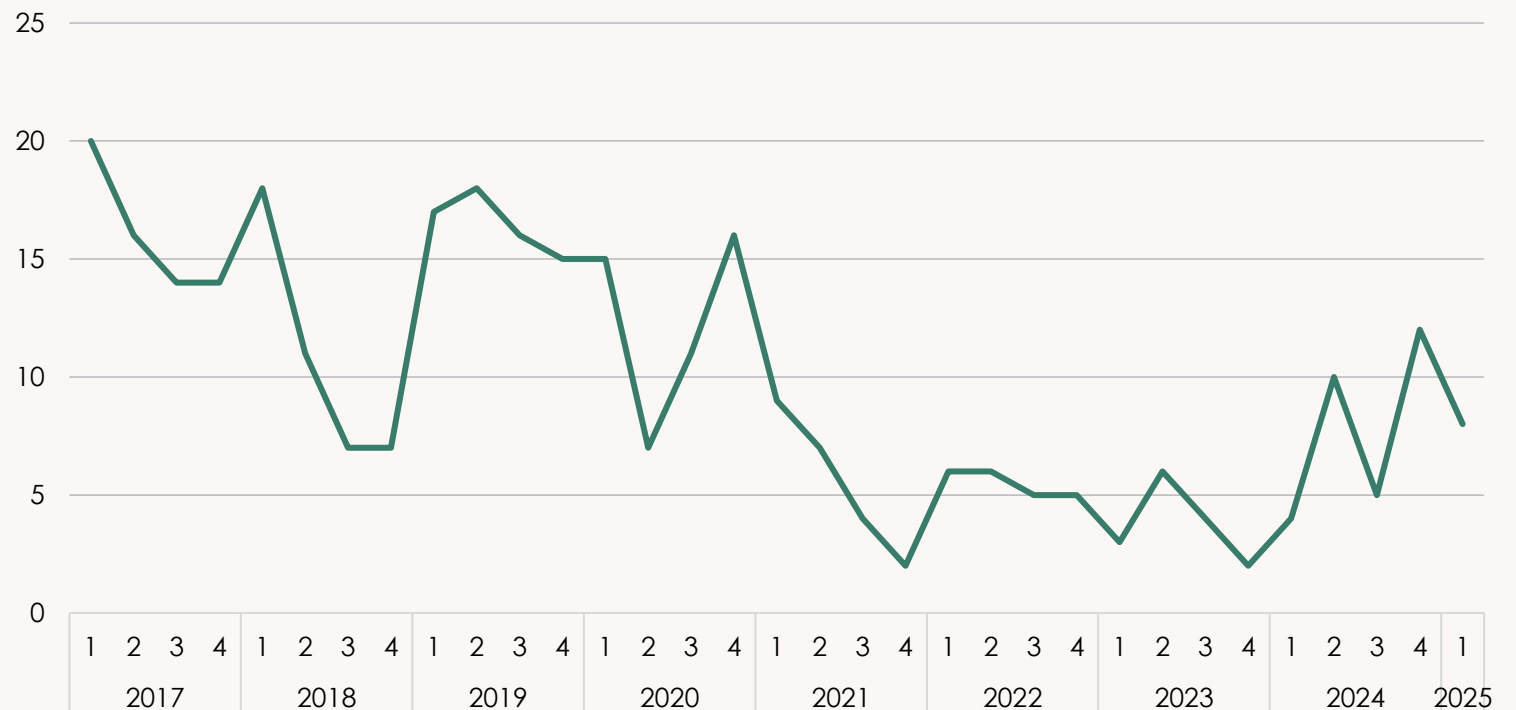


Source: SEGES
Note: Forecast, March 2025

Forced sales

- The number of completed forced sales of properties in which DLR held a mortgage was 8 in Q1 2025
- DLR holds a single property acquired through forced sale - acquired at the end of 2024

Forced Sales - Properties where DLR holds a mortgage (numbers)



Appendix contents

Sustainability

Vision, Mission & Business Strategy

The Danish Mortgage Model

Lending and credit risk

— **Capital structure**

Solvency need statement

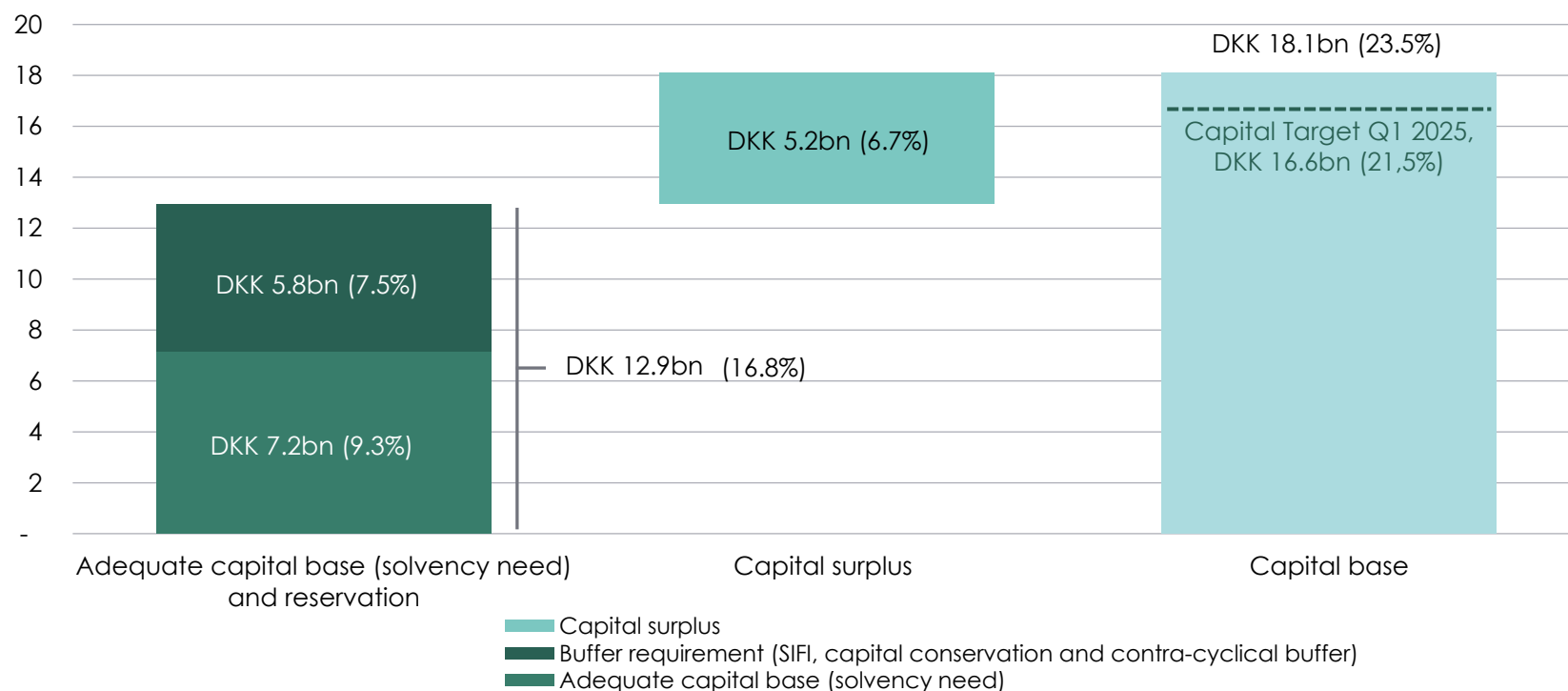
DKKm	Q1		Q4		Q3		Q2	
	2025		2024		2024		2024	
	Standard	IRB	Standard	IRB	Standard	IRB	Standard	IRB
Credit risk	3,533	2,059	3,490	2,126	3,429	2,126	3,298	2,103
Supplements to 8% requirement	499		509		526		480	
Market risk	192		233		181		213	
Supplements to 8% requirement	494		497		480		484	
Operational risk	384		277		240		240	
Supplements to 8% requirement	0		0		0		0	
Other circumstances	0		0		0		0	
Adequate capital base, total	7,161		7,133		6,982		6,818	
Total risk exposure STA/IRB	77,097		76,581		74,703		73,166	
Of which from credit risk	44,168	25,737	43,630	26,580	42,864	26,581	41,221	26,282
Individual solvency need, %	9.29		9.31		9.35		9.32	
Statutory adequate capital base	7,161		7,133		6,982		6,818	
Supplements due to statutory requirements	0		0		0		0	
Individual solvency need after supplements,%	9.29		9.31		9.35		9.32	
SIFI-requirement,%-points	1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00	
Capital preservation buffer, %-points	2.50		2.50		2.50		2.50	
Countercyclical buffer, %-points	2.50		2.50		2.50		2.50	
Systemic buffer Denmark (real estate companies) ¹⁾	1.49		1.23		1.22		1.21	
Systemic buffer Faroe Island, %-points	0.01		0.02		0.02		0.02	
Total statutory capital requirement, %-points	16.78		16.56		16.59		16.54	

1) The systematic buffer requirement will tie up additional capital in DLR from 2025 due to CRR3

Capital requirement and capital ratio

- At the end Q1 2025, DLR's own fund were DKK 18.1bn, while the total capital requirement amounted to DKK 12.9bn (16.8%)
- Consequently, DLR had a capital surplus of DKK 5.2bn (6.7%)
- DLR had defined a target for its capital ratio of 23.0% end-Q4-2024, while the targets for the tier 1 capital ratio and the common equity tier 1 capital ratio was 21.0% and 19.5%, respectively
- From January 2025 DLR has defined a capital ratio target of 21.5%, which reflects effects from new capital regulation (CRR) from the beginning of 2025

DLR's capital requirement and capital ratio end-Q1 2025 (DKKbn)



Note: The discrepancy between the total capital requirement and adding up its subcategories is due to rounding

Capital/Debt structure and planning



Elements in DLR's long-term capital plan

- Regulatory requirements
- Target capital ratio
- Need for sufficient funds to protect the SDO status and ratings (issuance of SSB)
- Debt buffer requirement (issuance of SNP)
- Changes in regulatory requirements in 2025
- Sector specific systemic buffer of 7%
- Adjusted guarantee concept

DLR's capital plan 2025-2029

- DLR's board has agreed on a long-term capital plan for DLR
- DLR's total capital ratio target is 21.5% and is expected to be around 20.0%, when the implementation of CRR3 is completed
- Total regulatory capital requirement of 16.8% as of Q1 2025