

August 11, 2009

Statement on lending developments in the first half of 2009 in accordance with the Danish Act on State-Funded Capital Injections into Credit Institutions

Under Danish law, banks that receive a state-funded capital injection must publish semi-annual statements on their lending developments in Denmark. Danske Bank A/S grants loans to retail and corporate customers in a number of countries.

The table below shows loans and advances, irrevocable loan commitments and guarantees before impairment charges for corporate customers (including the public sector) and retail customers of Danske Bank A/S.

Loans etc. before impairment charges

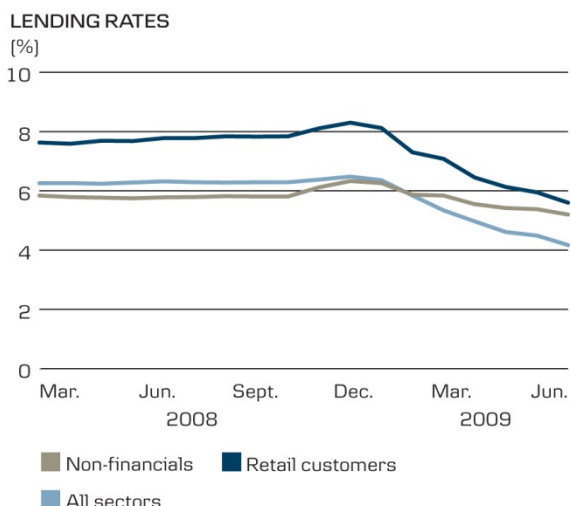
	June 30, 2009			Dec. 31, 2008		
	Corporate customers	Retail customers	Total	Corporate customers	Retail customers	Total
Denmark	367,227	163,222	530,449	451,230	168,593	619,823
Finland	29,640	9	29,649	25,277	8	25,285
Sweden	159,167	61,153	220,320	181,085	57,273	238,358
Ireland	60,096	30,998	91,094	57,665	31,585	89,250
UK	132,194	515	132,709	150,344	599	150,943
Germany	15,869	216	16,085	19,174	223	19,397
Baltics	1,019	21	1,040	1,149	22	1,171
Other EU member states	41,216	709	41,925	42,338	712	43,050
Norway	118,482	53,689	172,171	112,570	48,165	160,735
Eastern Europe	641	20	661	901	26	927
Other European countries	6,350	309	6,659	8,746	291	9,037
North America	185,502	451	185,953	202,253	489	202,742
Rest of world	13,016	15,576	28,592	9,554	15,779	25,333
Total	1,130,419	326,888	1,457,307	1,262,286	323,765	1,586,051

The Danske Bank Group's markets continued to suffer from negative developments in macroeconomic conditions, including steeply declining industrial output, declining asset values and low consumer confidence. Economic indicators have lately pointed to a stabilisation, although at a low level, and a clear trend is yet to be seen. The situation had an adverse effect on customers' creditworthiness and moderated their investment appetite and thus the demand for loans. The result was a decline in the number of financially viable projects and lending.

Danske Bank grants credits on the basis of insight into its customers' financial situation. Danske Bank monitors the financial position of customers on an ongoing basis to determine whether the basis for granting credit has changed. Facilities should reasonably match the customers' financial situation, including capital position and assets, and the customers must be able to demonstrate repayment ability. When loans and credits are granted with maturities of more than five years, Danske Bank normally requires a pledge, mortgage or other collateral. Danske Bank is cautious when granting credits to businesses in troubled or cyclical industries.

Danske Bank supported its creditworthy customers throughout the period, but tightened lending terms for less creditworthy corporate customers, property developers in particular. The uncertain outlook for the economy led to stricter requirements for collateral and wider lending margins. For retail customers, the requirements for the amount available for consumption and loan-to-value ratio for mortgage loans were unchanged from the level established in mid-2008. In practice, Danske Bank's credit rating of customers was unchanged in the first half of 2009. More information about the Group's lending policy, rating of customers and risk management is provided in section 4 of Risk Management 2008, published on February 5, 2009. Risk Management 2008 is available at www.danskebank.com/ir.

After the lowering of leading interest rates by the Danish central bank, Danske Bank lowered its variable deposit and lending rates in Denmark. The wider lending margins mirrored the deteriorating creditworthiness of customers during the first half of 2009. Lending margins were widened to strike a better balance between margins on the one hand and the risk relating to facilities and their duration on the other. The wider margins could not offset the large loan impairment charges made in the period, however.



Danish corporate customers' demand for credit, measured in terms of the loan amounts sought, fell 34% from the level in the second half of 2008, with most of the fall taking place in the first quarter of 2009. For existing customers, the fall was 33%, mainly because the number of loan applications fell 31%. For new customers, the demand and the number of loan applications also fell. The share of approved applications from existing customers fell from 92% in the second half of 2008 to 89% in the first half of 2009. Loan applications from new customers saw a similar trend. Danske Bank reduced loans etc. to credit institutions, financial institutions and insurance companies by Dkr65bn, and lower demand for credit from other corporate customers reduced loans etc. by Dkr17bn. Both figures are exclusive of impairment charges.

Loans etc. before impairment charges to retail customers in Denmark declined by Dkr5bn to Dkr163bn at June 30, 2009. Demand for credit fell 35% from the level in the second half of 2008. Demand declined in the first quarter of 2009, but the second quarter saw a rise generated by growing interest in mortgages on real property. For existing customers, demand fell as the number of loan applications dropped 33%. For new customers, demand for credit was only slightly below the figure recorded for the second half of 2008. The share of approved applications was 91% in the first half of 2009, against 93% in the second half of 2008. New customers accounted for most of the decrease.

The table below shows the trend in loans and advances, irrevocable loan commitments and guarantees before impairment charges for customers of Danske Bank A/S resident in Denmark. New customers are customers to whom Danske Bank has not granted loans or other credit facilities within the past 12 months.

Loans etc. before impairment charges

	June 30, 2009			Dec. 31, 2008
	Existing customers	New customers	Total	Total
Public sector	17,801	22	17,823	19,653
Corporate sector				
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	10,866	29	10,895	11,481
Fisheries	1,481	4	1,485	1,565
Manufacturing industries, extraction of raw materials and utilities	65,644	52	65,696	72,096
Building and construction	9,473	36	9,509	13,871
Trade, restaurants and hotels	26,314	82	26,396	31,033
Transport, mail and telephone	31,136	104	31,240	33,977
Credit, finance and insurance	156,042	286	156,328	221,594
Property administration, purchase and sale, and business services	36,684	83	36,767	39,850
Other	11,030	58	11,088	6,110
Total corporate sector	348,670	734	349,404	431,577
Retail customers				
Mortgages	123,116	1,127	124,243	124,153
Other	38,856	123	38,979	44,440
Total retail customers	161,972	1,250	163,222	168,593
Total	528,443	2,006	530,449	619,823

The credit quality of the loan portfolio deteriorated as the global and national macroeconomic recession worsened. Danske Bank's capital needs increased accordingly as described in the section on hybrid core capital on page 10 in the interim report of the Danske Bank Group for the first half of 2009.