

Solvency Report 2017

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Introduction

The purpose of this report is to give insight into Nordjyske Bank's calculation of adequate capital base and capital adequacy requirement. The report is prepared in accordance with information requirements in attachment 2 of the directive on risk exposure, capital base and capital adequacy requirement.

Determination of the adequate capital base and capital adequacy requirement is based on the instructions issued by the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority as most recently revised on 13 October 2017. The instructions prescribe use of the so-called 8+ method, which defines the individual capital adequacy requirement as an addition to the 8 %- requirement.

The report is published every quarter.

This report is a supplement to the Risk Report, which is prepared pursuant to regulation no. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and Council (EU) of 26 June 2013, articles 435 – 455. The Risk Report is prepared annually at the same time as publication of the bank's annual report.

Both reports are published on the homepage
www.nordjyskebank.dk.

The information in this report is not audited.

Solvency requirement and adequate capital base

The internal process

Pursuant to the stipulations in the CRR regulation, the board of directors and the executive board ensure that the bank has an adequate capital base. The board of directors and executive board shall furthermore calculate the bank's individual capital adequacy requirement.

The board of directors and executive board have as a minimum quarterly discussions about determination of adequate capital base and solvency requirement. The discussions are based on a memorandum prepared by the financial manager. The executive board is responsible for the memorandum.

The memorandum contains proposal about a level of adequate capital base and solvency requirement, including risk areas for which the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority describes capital should be reserved as a minimum. Based on the discussion the board of directors and executive board make a decision about the calculation of the bank's adequate capital base and solvency requirement, which will be sufficient to cover the bank's risks, cf. FiL § 124, (1) and (2).

In addition, the board of directors discusses once a year the calculation method for the bank's adequate capital base and solvency requirement, including which risk areas and benchmarks should be taken into consideration for the calculation of adequate capital base and solvency requirement.

Description of method

The 8+ model is based on the fact that general risks are covered by the statutory minimum requirement of 8 % of total risk exposure (the minimum requirement pursuant to regulation no. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and Council (EU) of 26 June 2013, article 92). The individual solvency requirement cannot be less than 8 %.

However, a financial institution may have increased risk in one or more areas. Typically, a higher risk will be identified in the credit area. In that case, the minimum solvency requirement cannot cover the risk, the reason why there is a need to calculate an addition to the 8 %.

The instructions of the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority set a number of benchmarks within which each individual risk area where the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority as a starting point estimates whether the 8 % requirement is insufficient, and therefore an addition must be reserved for adequate capital base/solvency requirement. Where possible, the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority has set up methods for calculation of the size of the addition within each individual risk area.

Although the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority sets up benchmarks in most areas, the bank assesses in all areas whether the indicated benchmarks to a sufficient degree take the bank's risks into consideration and individual adjustments have been made to a necessary extent. The bank's own history is used for this purpose.

In addition, it has to be determined to what extent the bank has special risks which necessitate an addition to the adequate capital base respectively solvency requirement.

Pursuant to the instructions, an assessment of the bank's risk profile shall be made in relation to the following 9 risk areas:

1. Earnings
2. Growth in lending
3. Credit risk
4. Market risk
5. Liquidity risk
6. Operational risks
7. Gearing
8. Any additions as a consequence of regulatory maturity of capital instruments
9. Any additions as a consequence of statutory requirements

Earnings

The basic earning is the first buffer to cover loss on lending and guarantees. If the basic earning is modest compared with lending and guarantees, it cannot to the same extent be expected to be loss absorbing, and, if so, an addition shall be calculated.

If the basic earnings defined as earnings before tax amount to less than 1 per cent of lending and guarantees, an addition must be given when calculating the adequate capital base. The calculation is based on the budget for 2018 approved by the bank's board of directors.

Nordjyske Bank expects basic earnings at the level of DKK 340-390 mill. in 2018.

The expected earnings amount to close to 2 % of the bank's credit risks in the form of lending and guarantees, gross, and thus is far above the limit of 1 %.

It is the opinion of the bank that the expected basic earnings are sufficient to meet the immediate risk on the portfolio of lending and guarantees. Therefore, no further capital will be reserved to cover it.

Growth in lending

In 2018, the bank expects a lending growth, though not at the same level as in 2017, where the realized growth in the bank's lending was at 9.2 %. The instructions issued by the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority indicate a growth of 10 % or more as above normal, and an addition must be given for an adequate capital base, if there is or if there is expected to be a growth in lending of 10 % or more.

It is the opinion of the bank that the expected development in lending does not pose any material risk. Therefore, no capital to cover growth in lending is reserved.

Credit risk

An assessment of the cautiously estimated loss on commitments exceeding 2 per cent of the capital base has been performed. This means commitments, which on group basis are larger than DKK 48.1 mill. Customers with financial problems include the following:

- Customers with an objective indication of value decrease (OIV), quality category 1.
- Customers with material weaknesses but no OIV, quality category 2c.

This assessment is supplemented by analyses of

- the risk of loss on the bank's commitments with agriculture, which is less than 2 % of the capital base

Furthermore, assessment is made of the bank's credit concentration risks on the following areas:

- Individual exposures
- industries
- Securities

Regarding individual exposures and industries, the assessment is based on the stipulations in the instructions.

Concentration risk on individual exposures shall cover the risk connected with the distribution of size of exposures in the lending portfolio.

The calculation of the addition for concentration risk on individual exposures is based on the instructions of the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority where an addition shall be made, if the 20 largest exposures exceed 4 % of the volume of exposure.

The calculation of the addition for concentration risk on industries is based on the instructions of the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority. Pursuant to these instructions, the Herfindahl-Hirschmann index (HHI) shall be applied to calculate the rate of concentration on industries. Based on HHI the addition is calculated, where an HHI less than 20 % does not give an addition in the solvency requirement, whereas $HHI > 20\%$ gives an addition depending on how much HHI exceeds 20 %.

With regard to the concentration of securities, a sensitivity analysis has been performed of the bank's securities in the agriculture assets on commitments where write-downs have been made.

The assessment made results in further capital requirement of DKK 134.3 mill. to cover special risks.

Market risk

The bank's current market risks are moderate and have been so through a number of years.

The instructions prescribe that the bank's special risks in this area should basically be assessed in relation to the maximum risk within the limits set by the board of directors for the executive board's authority to take market risks.

Regarding interest risks, the capital requirement may alternatively be calculated on the basis of the maximum framework utilisation within the last 12 months prior to the calculation. On the basis, DKK 63.3 mill. is reserved to cover the interest risk.

It is the opinion of the bank that there is no further need for additional capital to cover the risks in the market risk area.

Liquidity risk

The bank's funding, consisting of deposits, subordinated capital and the bank's equity amounts to DKK 20.0 bn. Lendings for DKK 11.8 bn. in relation to funding corresponds to a funding ratio of 0.59.

Compared with statutory requirements, cf. FIL § 152, this is amounts to excess coverage of 115 %.

Finally, the bank's LCR ratio is assessed at 257 % against statutory requirements of 80 %.

The bank has performed a stress test of liquidity, which shows that the bank also in a 12-month term can meet the statutory requirements.

Based on this liquidity stress test according to the LCR ratio, it is the bank's opinion that liquidity does not pose any specific risk. Therefore, no capital is reserved to cover costs to procure liquidity.

Operational risks

Based on a qualitative assessment of the bank's organisation, use of IT and the business model it shall be assessed whether there are special risks within the operational area.

In connection with assessment of adequate capital base and solvency requirement, the bank has provided an addition of DKK 14.5 mill. or 0.1 % of the risk exposure to cover any potential risks all organisations may be exposed to.

Gearing

The gearing rate reflects the bank's unweighted exposure in relation to equity. The bank's gearing rate, which can be calculated at 9.0 % is estimated not to be excessive and does not give reason to reservation of further capital to cover it.

Possible additions as a consequence of regulatory expiry of capital instruments

If the bank has capital instruments that expire or in other ways can no longer be included in the capital base, it shall be assessed, in consideration of caution, whether an addition in the solvency requirement shall be performed if the bank is challenged with regard to replacement of the debt instrument in question.

At present the bank does not have this challenge and thus there is no addition for this.

Possible additions as a consequence of statutory requirements

There are no additions to the solvency requirement due to statutory requirements, as the individual solvency requirement has been calculated at more than 8 % and the bank has not been ordered an individually fixed solvency requirement.

Pursuant to regulation no. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and Council (EU) of 26 June 2013, article 395, exposure should not exceed 25 % of the bank's capital base. The bank does not have exposures giving causing a need for an addition for adequate capital base as a result of the exposure size.

Adequate capital base and solvency requirement

as at 31.12.2017	Solvency as a percentage	Adequate capital base
General risks	8.0	DKK 1,156,3 mill.
Special risks		
- Earnings	0.0	DKK 0,0 mill.
- Growth in lending	0.0	DKK 0,0 mill.
- Credit risk	0.9	DKK 134,3 mill.
- Market risk	0.5	DKK 63,3 mill.
- Liquidity risk	0.0	DKK 0,0 mill.
- Operational risk	0.1	DKK 14,5 mill.
Special risks, total	1.5	DKK 212,1 mill.
Total individually assessed	9.5	DKK 1,368,4 mill.

Excess solvency coverage

as at 31.12.2017	Solvency as a percentage	Adequate capital base
Capital percentage	16.7	DKK 2,406,8 mill.
Individually assessed solvency requirement	9.5	DKK 1,368,4 mill.
Excess solvency coverage in relation to individually assessed solvency requirement	7.2	DKK 1,038,4 mill.
Individually assessed solvency requirement incl. capital requirement	10.8	DKK 1,551,3 mill.
Total excess capital adequacy	5.9	DKK 855,5 mill.

The bank's capital adequacy rate is calculated at 16.7 pct. Compared with an individual solvency requirement of 9.5 pct. there is an excess coverage of 7.2 %-points.

In 2017, a capital conservation buffer of 1.25 pct. has been phased in, which means that the individually assessed solvency requirement can be assessed to 10.8 pct., and the excess capital adequacy can be assessed to 5.9 pct.

Objective

The bank's board of directors has determined an objective for a capital rate in the level of 18.0 pct. and a core capital rate in the level of 15.5 pct. by the end of 2020.

