

Interim Report 30 June 2014



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Result doubled

Result doubled during the first six months

During the first 6 months of 2014 Nordjyske Bank has made a pre-tax result of DKK 95 million compared with a result of DKK 48 million during the first 6 months of 2013. The result corresponds to a return on equity of 13.8 per cent pro annum.

Record high core earnings

The bank's core earning is DKK117 million in the first 6 months of 2014 which is the highest ever. The bank management considers the result satisfactory.

Core earnings are in the upper part of the bank's announced expectations. It should be noted that historically the first 6 months are ranked higher than the last 6 months, among other things, due to share dividend.

Increasing income and decreasing write-downs

Nordjyske Bank has improved business on many fronts. E.g. fee income has increased as a consequence of a higher activity level, among other things within fund management and loan processing. The biggest singular income increase is due to market price regulations on securities. However, net interest income is decreasing as a consequence of low interest rates and increased competition.

Furthermore Nordjyske Bank has seen a positive decrease on write-downs of no less than 24 per cent compared to the same period in 2013. This

also contributes considerably to the bank's improved result.

Many new customers and maintained lending Nordjyske Bank has also in 2014 seen a good influx of new customers – within both the private and business segments.

The willingness to invest is still moderate, but qua the positive influx of new customers the bank has been able to maintain lending at more than DKK 5.5 billion. This is at level with the end of 2013.

On the other hand the bank's deposits have decreased by DKK111 million compared to the end of 2013 to DKK 7.2 billion. The reason for this is partly a statutory incentive to conversion of capital pension to retirement pension, and partly a positive trend with growing willingness to investing in securities.

The bank still has excess liquidity of more than DKK 3 billion.

Core earnings at a record level

Condensed income statement (amounts in DKK million)	First 6 months 2014	First 6 months 2013	First 6 months 2012	First 6 months 2011	First 6 months 2010
Net interest earnings	164	171	181	174	177
Fees and commission earnings, net	77	74	64	56	52
Other operating earnings, etc.	10	9	8	7	8
Core income	251	254	253	237	237
Operating costs and write-downs on operations	134	139	138	139	137
Core earnings	117	115	115	98	100
Payments to the Deposit Guarantee Fund, etc.	8	8	5	22	13
Write-downs on loans etc.	48	63	58	42	52
Market price adjustments for listed securities, etc.	34	4	8	0	41
Pre-tax result	95	48	60	34	76

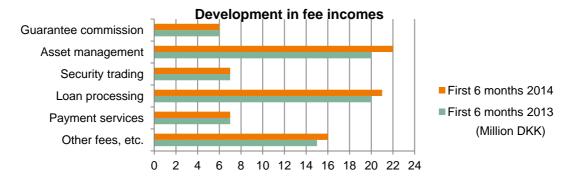
Key profitability figures	First 6 months 2014	First 6 months 2013	First 6 months 2012	First 6 months 2011	First 6 months 2010
Result before tax / average equity % p.a.	13.8	7.3	9.4	5.7	13.2
Result after tax / average equity % p.a.	11.2	5.4	6.9	4.3	11.4
Costs as a percentage of core income	53.4	54.7	54,3	58.6	57.7



Increasing income from services due to increased activity

Fee income in Nordjyske Bank has increased by 4 per cent – from DKK 74 million in the first 6 months of 2013 to DKK 77 million in the first six months of 2014. The increase is due to generally increasing activities within fund management, loan processing and other fees.

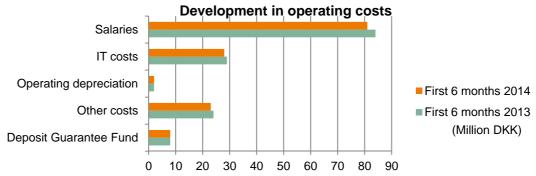
Nordjyske Bank's Private Banking-concept has been well received by the bank's customers. The concept contributes considerably to the increase in fee income.



Decreasing cost level

Operating costs and operating write-downs amount to DKK 134 million compared to DKK 139 million in the first 6 months of 2013.

The decrease is primarily due to savings on salaries as a consequence of reorganisations in the first 6 months of 2013, which have had full effect in the first 6 months of 2014.



Write-downs decrease by 24 per cent

In the first 6 months of 2014 the bank has written down DKK 15 million less on lending and guarantees than in the same period in 2013. This is a satisfactory development.

Write-downs amount to DKK 48 million in the first 6 months of 2014, corresponding to a write-down percentage of 1.4 pro annum.

Write-downs are still at level with expectations.

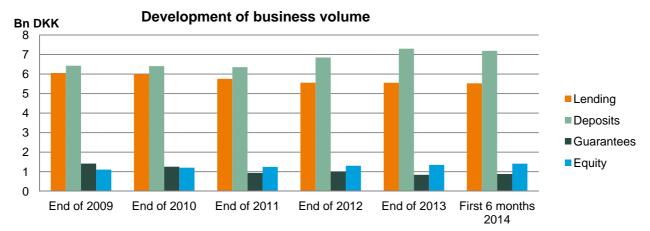
Increase in market price adjustments

During the first 6 months the bank has had market price adjustments of DKK 34 million compared with DKK 4 million last year.

Of this capital gain on bonds amount to DKK 7 million and capital gain on shares to 28 million, of which DKK 14 million concerns sale of the bank's shares in Nets A/S.



Development of business volume



Increasing business volume

The bank's business volume comprising, lending, deposits and guarantees amounts to DKK13.6 billion. The total business volume including custody values amounts to DKK 17.8 billion. This corresponds to an increase of DKK 300 million compared to the end of 2013.

New customers

The increasing business volume has been created among other things via continued positive influx of new customers, both private and commercial. One way to create influx of new customers is by increasing proactive sale and via referrals from other customers. The results of both proactive sale and customer referrals are very satisfactory and still take place with close focus on credit quality.

Softer breezes in society

Softer breezes are still blowing across the Danish economy, and not least Northern Jutland is favoured by a positive development. Employment is increasing and the number of compulsory sales in decreasing in Northern Jutland municipalities. In addition housing prices are beginning to increase in several places. This happens in spite of Northern Jutland being the region that has experienced the lowest fall in housing prices since the beginning of the financial crisis.



Mikael Jakobsen, Bank Director

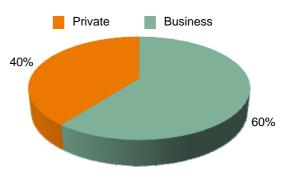
Lending is maintained...

Total lending in Nordjyske Bank amounts to DKK 5,525 million, which is at the same level as the end of 2013. The stable lending level is due to the positive influx of new customers.

...and guarantees increase

Guarantees of DKK 880 million, which is slightly higher than at the end of 2013, where guarantees amounted to DKK 841 million.

Distribution on lending and guarantees as at 30.06.2014



Decreasing deposits

Deposits in the bank amount to a total of DKK 7,186 million which is a fall of DKK 111 million since the end of 2013.

One of the reasons for the decrease in deposits is the historically low interest rate level, which increases the incentive to investment in securities.

At the same time a conversion wave from capital pension to retirement pension is rolling, by which deposits are reduced by tax payments to the state.

The bank still has The bank has sound excess liquidity.



Expectations for 2014

Nordjyske Bank expects continued moderate growth in the economic development in 2014.

Core earnings in the first 6 months of 2014 are in the upper part of the bank's announced expectations. It should be noted that historically the first 6 months are ranked higher than the last 6 months, among other things due to share dividend.

We expect core earnings - before payment to the Deposit Guarantee Fund, write downs on loans and revaluation of securities – in the range of DKK190-210 million compared to the previously announced expectations in the range of DKK 175-210 million.

Furthermore, the overall result will be affected by write-downs on loans and the price development of the bank's portfolio of securities

The main uncertainty factor is with write-downs on loans and guarantees. Write-downs in 2014 are expected to be lower than in 2013.

Nordjyske Bank - the safe choice

Nordjyske Bank - the safe choice

Nordjyske Bank has a strong and robust capital base as well as good liquidity. The bank is well equipped for future challenges with a strong local base consisting of many shareholders and a large customer base and loyal and competent employees.

We want a larger business volume to be able to deliver satisfactory results as well as live up to the constantly increasing demands and regulations that we encounter.

We remain interested in growing in Northern Jutland, including Aalborg, but Aarhus and Copenhagen are also of great interest to the bank.

We shall concentrate on private customers as well as small and medium-sized business customers.

The bank still wants to be proactive in the expected structural adjustment in the coming years.



Claus Andersen, Bank Director



Business concept and risk management

The bank's business concept is based on offering financial products and services combined with consultancy. It is our overall attitude only to assume risks that we have the competence resources to control.

The bank is naturally exposed to credit risks, market risks, liquidity risks and operational risks. Risk management is a central element in the bank, where credit risks are the most important risk area.

The various types of risks are described in the Annual Report 2013 and in the Risk Report 2013, which is available on our website at www.nordjyskebank.dk/risikorapport.

Our management updates business concept, politics and framework as a minimum once a year and revaluates the total risk.

For Nordjyske Bank contact to the customers in the bank's market area is of great importance. The bank ensure high quality consultancy by investing in education and ensuring the competences of the employees.

Find the Risk Report on the bank's website www.nordjyskebank.dk/risikorapport

The Supervision Diamond

The sum of large exposures must be < 125 per cent of the capital base Nordjyske Bank: 11.5 per cent

Loan growth must be < 20 per cent per year

Nordjyske bank: -1.5 per cent

Stable funding ratio must be < 1,0 Nordjyske Bank: 0.64



Property exposure must be < 25 per cent of loans and guarantees

Nordjyske Bank: 6.8 per cent

Liquidity coverage must be > 50 per cent Nordjyske Bank: 207 per cent

Nordjyske Bank is comfortably within the specified limits of the Supervision Diamond

The Danish Financial Supervisory Authority has set up five key markers for special risk areas for financial institutions. The five key markers comprise the so-called "Supervision Diamond". For each of the five key markers, the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority has established a limit within which the banks should in principle stay..



Credit risks

Key credit figures	First 6 months 2014	End of 2013	End of 2012	End of 2011	End of 2010	End of 2009
Lending in relation to equity	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.6	5.0	5.5
Period's loan growth in per cent per annum Total	-1.0	- 0.1	- 3.4	- 4.0	- 0.9	6.2
large exposures as a percentage of capital base	11.5	11.6	23.3	37.1	33.0	13.2 *)
Period's write-down percentage per annum	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.3
Accumulated write-down percentage	8.8	8.2	7.5	5.8	4.1	3.6

* calculated in accordance with previous rules

The bank's write-downs decreased by 24 per cent from the first 6 months of 2013 to the first 6 months of 2014 of which write-downs amount to DKK 48 million.

There are still limited challenges on the bank's private customers. The customers are favoured by low interest expenses as well as more stable housing prices in Northern Jutland than in other parts of the country. Challenges for private customers typically arise in case of unemployment or some other reasons that force them to sell their house.

Loans and guarantees to private customers amount to 40 per cent and to 60 per cent to business. Our goal is minimum 35 per cent lending and guarantees to private customers, as the risk on the private segment is assessed to be less than the risk on the business segment.

Limits have been set for all sector groups as there are risks on industry concentrations.

The property sector has a share 6 per cent.

Nordjyske Bank has a considerable concentration in exposure towards Danish commercial farming of 19 per cent of the bank's loans and guarantees. Danish commercial farming will be studied in the subsequent sections

Exposure towards the fishing industry amounts to 5 per cent of the bank's loans and guarantees. The fishing industry is natural in relation to the bank's primary market area and the bank has lengthy experience in this profession.

Distribution as at 30. June 2014 (amounts in DKK million)	Lending and guarantees before write-downs	Accumulated write downs and market value reductions	Period's write-downs for operations
Plant growing	375	15	3
Cattle breeding	413	144	1
Pig breeding	615	95	7
Fur farming	60	3	0
Danish commercial farming in total	1,463	257	11
Fishing, farming abroad (EU) etc.	771	30	5
Farming etc., total	2,234	287	16
Other lines of business	2,153	227	41
Business in total	4,387	514	57
Private customers	2,649	116	18
Public authorities	0	0	0
Total	7,036	630	75
Group-based write-downs		35	-1
Final loss – not previously written dow Received regarding receivables written interest etc.			4 30
Total reserves	_	665	48



Lending and guarantees to the agricultural sector

Agriculture is big business within the bank's primary market area in Northern Jutland, and therefore the bank has a natural basis for strong commitments in and relatively large exposure towards the agricultural sector.

Nordjyske Bank has a LandbrugsCenter (Agricultural Center), where strong competences within the farming segment are gathered, and can enter into dialogue with the agricultural customers. The bank's focus is on creating profitable operation for the agricultural customers, and in some cases the consequence of this means that we help farmers out of the business.

It is quite natural that the bank has focus on the industry, partly because of the concentration and partly because the industry is still financially challenged, although several positive elements for the farming industry are seen.

The bank has reserved write-downs and market price write-downs on commitments with Danish commercial farming at DKK 257 million, corresponding to18 per cent of loans and guarantees to the business.

The financial challenges for Danish commercial farming vary a great deal between each individual product type. The bank's reservations are concentrated on cattle and pig breeding.

At the same time the bank sees a great variation in the challenges among milk producers and pig breeders, and we see both milk producers and pig breeders with high efficiency and low costs produce good operating results.

Milk prices increased a lot in 2013, where some accounts showed positive surprises, and milk prices are still high in spite of a slight fall in 2014.

There are still challenges for milk producers, some of which have a burden of the past on investments.

Pig prices have been under pressure in 2013 and 2014 challenging some pig breeders to live up to their budgets. There are still challenges regarding sales to Russia, among others, which contribute to unstable and lower prices.

Feed prices are lower in 2014, which is positive for the farmers, who buy feed.

To a great extent plant growers can bear the lower prices since this production type is less burdened by big investments.

Capital adequacy reservation and stress test

The bank's assessment of the capital adequacy takes into consideration loss on engagements with considerable weaknesses but without write-downs and reservations. This assessment is in addition to the write-downs on lending and guarantees charged to the profit and loss account.

Furthermore capital is reserved for further loss on commitments with write-downs, provisions and market price write-downs.

Capital adequacy reservations of DKK 240 million are made for value regulation of securities as well as loss on commitments with Danish commercial farming. This amount is in addition to the bank's reservations for write-downs and price regulations concerning Danish commercial farming of DKK 257 million.

The bank performs stress tests on loans and guarantees on an ongoing basis. Stress test on the bank's agricultural portfolio shows that the current difficulties for the farming industries cannot threaten the bank. The bank's capital adequacy will still exceed the capital adequacy requirement, even if the bank should lose the entire blanco share on this segment.

Lending to plant growing abroad

The bank has own lending of 5 per cent of the bank's lending and guarantees to plant growing abroad (EU). It is estimated that there will be a very limited loss potential for the bank due to high equity, first preferred mortgage in the financed assets supplemented with state guarantee in the form of guarantee from the Eksport Kredit Fonden EKF.





Liquidity

Development in deposits

The bank continues to have a very comfortable liquidity situation, which fully lives up to the bank's policy of financing lending with deposits from customers and equity.

The bank's "own liquidity" in the form of deposits and equity amounts to DKK 8,598 million and exceeds lending by DKK 3,073 million.

At the same time the bank's deposits are stable. 90 per cent of the deposits are covered by the Deposit Guarantee Fund. Furthermore, the bank does not depend on expensive fixed term deposits. No deposits constitute more than one per cent of total deposits, and the 10 largest deposits make up less than 5 per cent of total deposits.

Stable funding (amounts in DKK million)	First 6 months 2014	First 6 months 2013
Lending	5,525	5,607
Equity	1,411	1,330
Deposits etc.	7,187	7,231
Funding	8,598	8,561
Excess amount	3,073	2,954
Funding ratio	0.64	0.65

Statutory excess solvency

The bank's excess solvency in relation to statutory requirements is very satisfactory at 207 per cent, corresponding to DKK 1,747 million.

The possibility of lending on sector shares expired on 1 July 2014 as a consequence of the stable liquidity on the financial markets and in the financial sector. The consequence of the expiry is not significant to the bank and would as at 30 June 2014 mean a reduction of the excess solvency of 17 percentage points..

Future liquidity requirements

The bank is aware of the tighter liquidity requirements as a consequence of the EU-regulations CRD IV and CRR. The new LCR-regulations are expected to come into force in 2015 and some definitions remain uncertain.

We expect to have satisfactory excess solvency in relation to the new requirements.

The regulations may have significance to the bank's placing of cash investment in mortgage bonds, among other things.

The bank's "own liquidity" exceeds lending by DKK three billion





Capital

The bank has a robustness with regard to solvency where the capital is founded on equity. Capital adequacy ratio and core capital ratio amount to 19.9 as at 30 June 2014.

These percentages are calculated on the basis of new capital adequacy regulations in the form of the CRD IV directive and CRR regulation from the EU as well as the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority's implementation of transitional rules in the regulations which apply as at 31 March 2014..

The comparative figures are calculated in accordance with previous rules.

The bank's core capital essentially consists of equity, which is why the changes of the rules with less inclusion of deferred capital do not have any influence on the bank's capital adequacy report. As a consequence of the new requirements calculated dividend is now deducted from the core capital.

The new regulations primarily affect the risk weighted items through increased weight and adjusted calculation of distressed commitments and through reduced weight of many commitments with small and medium-sized companies.

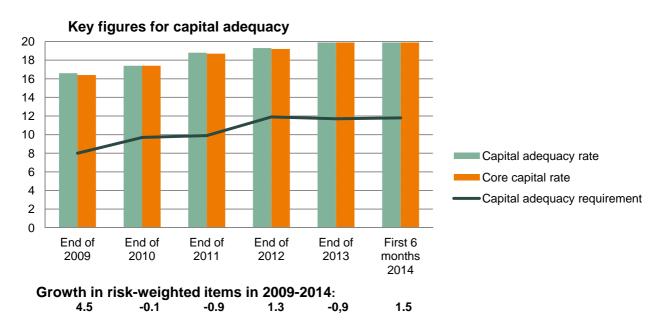
Overall, the changed rules are assessed to have a neutral effect on the capital adequacy ratio in 2014.

The graph below, which shows stable development of the bank's capital, is assessed to be true and fair and still relevant in spite of changed rules.

Core capital adequacy in relation to risk weighted items (amounts in DKK million)	First 6 months 2014	First 6 months 2013
Equity	1,411	1,330
Less		
- dividend, etc.	47	0
goodwill, etc.participating interest in financial	15	21
companies	80	58
Plus deferred capital	1	2
Core capital adequacy	1,270	1,253
Risk-weighted items	6,386	6,411
Capital adequacy rate	19.9	19.5
Core capital rate	19.9	19.5

The calculation of capital adequacy is unchanged applying standard methods for credit risk outside the trading portfolio and market risks. The operational risks are calculated by means of the so-called basic indicator method.

According to the stipulations in the Executive Order on risk exposure, capital basis and capital adequacy, the bank must publish detailed information regarding risks, capital structure, capital coverage, and risk control, etc. This information can be found on the bank's website www.nordjyskebank.dk/risikorapport





The individual capital adequacy requirement

Nordjyske Bank has calculated the individual capital adequacy requirement to an adequate capital base of DKK 750 million, corresponding to an individual capital adequacy requirement of 11.8 per cent.

Nordjyske Bank has an capital ratio of 169 per cent based on the actual adequacy ratio of 19.9 per cent in relation to the calculated capital adequacy, calculated by the 8+ method in accordance with FSA guidance. Information about the individual capital adequacy requirement is available on the bank's website

www.nordjyskebank.dk/risikorapport

Subsidiaries

Nordjyske Bank owns the entire share capital of Sæbygård Skov A/S. The result for the subsidiary for the first six months of 2014 is included in the bank's income statement under "result of investments in associated and group companies". The shares have been included at DKK 11.3 million, which is the book value.

Group financial statements have not been prepared, as the activities of the subsidiary, with regard to both the balance sheet and result, compared with those of the bank, are insignificant.

Uncertainty in relation to inclusion and calculation

Net income for the period is not affected by unusual circumstances – except for those already mentioned in the management report.

No events have occurred after the end of the financial period which will influence the bank's result for the first 6 months of 2014, the bank's assets and liabilities, and its financial position as at the end of June 2014.

Just like the other Danish banks, Nordjyske Bank is liable for losses of the Deposit Guarantee Fund in connection with the insolvency of other banks. Nordjyske Bank's most recently calculated share of the sector's liability towards the Deposit and Investment Guarantee Fund for contributors and investors amounts to 0.71 per cent..

Estimates have been made when calculating the book values. The estimates made are based on assumptions which the management regards as reasonable.

The most important estimates relate to

- write-downs on lending and receivables where quantification of the risk of missing future payments involves material estimates,
- valuation of intangible assets, regarding quantification of future earnings and the rate of interest used for the calculation,
- valuation of property with respect to the applied calculation interest and internal rent and
- valuation of unlisted sector shares, cf. below.

Unlisted shares in companies owned by the bank jointly with a number of other banks, etc. - the so-called sector shares - involve material estimates in connection with the determination of the market value. The calculation of the market value is based on available information about current transactions. If no current market data is available, the market value is based on published company announcements or on capital value calculations.

Financial calendar 2014

18.11.2014

Publication of quarterly report as at 30 September 2014



As at 30 June 2014



Income Statement

Amounto in DKK 1 000	noto	1/1 - 30/06 2014	1/1 - 30/06 2013	1/1 - 31/12 2013
Amounts in DKK 1,000	note	2014	2013	2013
Interest earnings	3	188,900	201,372	395,909
Interest expenses	4	25,023	30,076	58,645
Net interest earnings		163,877	171,296	337,264
Dividend from shares, etc.		5,784	3,267	5,446
Fees and commission earnings	5	79,722	75,806	133,356
Fees and commission costs paid	· ·	2,602	1,890	3,902
Net interest and fee earnings		246,781	248,479	472,164
Market value adjustments	6	36,006	7,520	18,602
Other operating income		1,633	2,880	4,987
Staff and administration costs	7	131,619	136,416	270,565
Depreciation and write-downs on intangible and				
tangible assets		2,460	2,139	6,477
Other operating costs		7,842	8,829	16,821
Write-down on lending and receivables, etc.		47,938	62,914	129,306
Result of investments in associated and				
group companies		902	- 689	- 1,787
Pre-tax result		95,463	47,892	70,797
Тах		17,989	12,169	17,852
Result for the period		77,474	35,723	52,945

Other total income

Amounts in DKK 1,000	note	1/1 - 30/06 2014	1/1 - 30/06 2013	1/1 - 31/12 2013
Increases in the reassessed value of headquarters properties		1,330	0	1,198
Reversals of such increases		2,421	144	244
Change, net		-1,091	- 144	954

Increases in and reversals of reassessed value of headquarters properties have no tax-related effect



Balance Sheet

Assets		As at 30/6	As at 30/6	As at 31/12
Amounts in DKK 1,000	note	2014	2013	2013
Cash and demand deposits				
with central banks		193,417	222,453	361,280
Receivables from financial institutions and			•	ŕ
central banks	8	333,164	369,802	276,270
Lending and other receivables at amortised				
cost price	9+10	5,525,050	5,606,614	5,552,725
Bonds at current value		1,103,242	1,021,305	1,125,686
Shares, etc.		281,517	239,208	252,181
Investments in associated companies		0	60	60
Investments in group companies		11,305	12,411	11,312
Assets related to pooled schemes		1,292,713	1,152,002	1,110,220
Intangible assets		11,884	13,784	11,884
Sites and buildings, total		131,670	138,715	135,366
- Investment properties		36,586	39,292	35,520
- Headquarters properties		95,084	99,423	99,846
Other tangible assets		4,054	4,943	4,749
Deferred tax assets		3,800	3,800	3,800
Assets in temporary possession		4,749	2,842	4,743
Other assets		89,022	72,240	59,202
Accrued expenses and deferred income		5,983	6,043	5,580
Total assets		8,991,570	8,866,222	8,915,058



Balance Sheet

Liabilities	As at 30/6	As at 30/6	As at 31/12
Amounts in DKK 1,000 note	2014	2013	2013
Debt			
Debt to financial institutions and central banks 11	176,425	133,169	135,134
Total deposits	7,186,071	7,228,723	7,296,683
- deposits and other debt 12	5,807,199	5,955,029	5,944,466
- deposits in pooled schemes	1,378,872	1,273,694	1,352,217
Bonds issued at amortised cost price	39	899	899
Current tax liabilities	15,817	21,603	3,372
Other liabilities	187,532	137,379	114,246
Accrued expenses and deferred income	0	5	2
Total debts	7,565,884	7,521,778	7,550,336
Provisions made			
Provisions for pensions and similar			
obligations	3,249	4,223	3,641
Provisions for loss from guarantees	3,403	1,967	1,899
Other provisions	4,994	2,192	4,024
Total provisions	11,646	8,382	9,564
Subordinated capital investments			
Subordinated capital investments	2,838	5,804	5,804
Subordinated Capital investments	2,030	3,804	3,804
Equity			
Share capital	77,200	77,200	77,200
Provisions for appreciation	25,444	25,437	26,535
Other reserves	20,111	20, 101	20,000
- statutory reserves	3,059	4,165	3,067
Profits carried forward	1,305,499	1,223,456	1,227,112
Proposed dividend	0	0	15,440
Total equity	1,411,202	1,330,258	1,349,354
Total liabilities	8,991,570	8,866,222	8,915,058



Equity Movements

Amounts in DKK 1,000	As at 30/6 2014	As at 30/6 2013	As at 31/12 2013
Share capital			
Share capital, start of the period	77,200	80,400	80,400
Capital increases or reductions	0	- 3,200	- 3,200
Share capital, end of the period	77,200	77,200	77,200
Provisions for appreciation			
Provisions for appreciation, start of the period	26,535	25,581	25,581
Other total income	- 1,091	- 144	954
Provisions for appreciation, end of the period	25,444	25,437	26,535
Other reserves			
Statutory reserves, start of the period	3,067	4,185	4,185
Result for the period	- 8	- 20	- 1,118
Statutory reserves, end of the period	3,059	4,165	3,067
Profits carried forward			
Profits carried forward, start of the period	1,227,112	1,185,797	1,185,797
Result for the period	77,474	35,723	52,945
Other comprehensive income	- 1,091	<u>- 144</u>	954
Total comprehensive income	76,383	35,579	53,899
- assigned to statutory reserves	8	20	1,118
- transferred to proposed dividend	0	0	- 15,440
- transferred to provisions for appreciation	1,091	144	- 954
Income and costs entered directly in equity			
Dividend from own shares	42	339	339
Capital reduction	0	3,200	3,200
Sale of own shares Purchase of own shares	28,531	17,658	44,926
Profits carried forward, end of the period	- 27,668 1,305,499	<u>- 19,281</u> 1,223,456	- 45,773 1,227,112
Tronto damos forward, one of the ported	1,000,100	1,220,100	1,227,112
Proposed dividend			
Proposed dividend, start of the year	15,440	8,040	8,040
Dividend paid	- 15,398	- 7,701	- 7,701
Dividend carried forward, own shares Result for the period	- 42 0	- 339 0	- 339 15,440
Proposed dividend, end of the year	0	0	15,440
Equity, end of the period	1,411,202	1,330,258	1,349,354



Accounting Policy

This interim report has been prepared in accordance with the Financial Business Act and the Danish FSA's "Executive Order on Financial Reports for Credit Institutions and Investment Companies, etc." The stipulations in the Danish FSA's Executive Oder are consistent with the stipulations about inclusion and calculation in the international accounting standards (IAS/IFRS), and Nasdaq OMXCopenhagen A/S´s disclosure requirements for listed companies.

The accounting policy is unchanged compared with the most recent financial year. For further information regarding the accounting policy, please refer to Nordjyske Bank's 2013 Annual Report at www.nordjyskebank.dk/bankenital



Notes with 2-year surveys

1. Key figures (amounts in DKK million)	1/1 - 30/06 2014	1/1 - 30/06 2013	1/1 - 31/12 2013
			,,,,
Income Statement:			
Net interest earnings	163.9	171.3	337.3
Fees and commission earnings, net	77.1	73.9	129.5
Net interest and fee earnings	246.8	248.5	472.2
Market value adjustments	36.0	7.5	18.6
Staff and administration costs	131.6	136.4	270.6
Write-downs on lending and receivables, etc.	47.9	62.9	129.3
Result of investments in associated and			
group companies	0.9	- 0.7	- 1.8
Pre-tax result	95.5	47.9	70.8
Result for the period	77.5	35.7	52.9
Other comprehensive income	- 1.1	- 0.1	1.0

	As at 30/6	As at 30/6	As at 31/12
	2014	2013	2013
Balance Sheet:			
Lending	5,525	5,607	5,553
Bonds	1,103	1,021	1,126
Shares, etc.	282	239	252
Investments in associated and			
group companies	11	12	11
Investment properties	37	39	36
Headquarters properties	95	99	100
Assets in temporary possession	5	3	5
Deposits, incl. pools	7,186	7,229	7,297
Subordinated capital investments	3	6	6
Equity	1,411	1,330	1,349
Total assets	8,992	8,866	8,915
Guarantees	880	908	841



Notes with 2-year surveys

2. Key figures	1/1 - 30/06 2014	1/1 - 30/06 2013	1/1 - 31/12 2013
	2011	20.0	20.0
Capital adequacy			
Capital adequacy percentage	19.9	19.5 *)	19.9 *)
Core capital percentage	19.9	19.5 *)	19.9 *)
Earnings			
Result before tax / average equity % p.a.	13.8	7.3	5.3
Result after tax / average equity % p.a.	11.2	5.4	4.0
Earnings per cost krone	1.5	1.2	1.2
Costs as a percentage of core earnings	53.4	54.7	57.6
Market risks			
Interest rate risk as a percentage of core capital	0.2	- 0.8	- 0.5
Currency position as a percentage of core capital	1.1	0.9	0.8
Currency risk as a percentage of core capital	0.0	0.0	0.0
Credit Risks			
Lending in relation to equity	3.9	4.2	4.1
Lending growth for the period as a percentage	- 0.5	0.9	- 0.1
Total large exposures as a percentage of capital			
base	11.5	11.8	11.6
Write-down percentage p.a. for the period	1.4	1.8	1.9
Accumulated write-down percentage	8.8	7.2	8.2
Property exposure before write-downs	6.8	6.6	6.7
Liquidity risks			
Lending incl. write-downs in relation to deposits	85.4	84.5	83.9
Excess cover in relation to statutory liquidity requirement as a			
percentage	206.5	209.7	215.0
Stable funding-ratio	0.64	0.65	0.64
The Nordjyske Bank share			
DKK per share at DKK 10			
Period's result per share	20.1	9.1	6.7
Book value per share	183.1	172.9	175.2
Listed price	122.0	89.5	109.0
Dividend per share	0.0	0.0	2.0
List price/period's result per share	6.08	9.87	16.20
Listed price/book value per share	0.67	0.52	0.62

^{*)} Calculated according to previous rules, as the bank does not have sufficient data basis to calculate the key figures according to the current rules.



Notes

3. Interest income Amounts in DKK 1,000	1/1 - 30/06 2014	1/1 - 30/06 2013	1/1 - 31/12 2013
Receivables from financial institutions and			
central banks	279	663	1,275
Lending and other receivables	183,723	196,176	385,073
Bonds	5,657	5,082	10,685
Derivative financial instruments, total	- 759	- 551	- 1,321
Other interest income	0	2	197
Total interest income	188,900	201,372	395,909

There is no interest income from genuine purchase and resale transactions

4. Interest expenses Amounts in DKK 1,000	1/1 - 30/06 2014	1/1 - 30/06 2013	1/1 - 31/12 2013
Debt to financial institutions and central banks	1,729	1,323	2,673
Deposits and other debt	23,207	28,301	55,147
Bonds	1	25	50
Subordinated capital investments	43	99	199
Other interest expenses	43	328	576
Total interest expenses	25,023	30,076	58,645

There are no interest expenses from genuine sale and repurchase transactions

5. Fees and commission earnings Amounts in DKK 1,000	1/1 - 30/06 2014	1/1 - 30/06 2013	1/1 - 31/12 2013
Security transactions and custody accounts	28,629	26,291	46,766
Payment services	8,038	7,683	15,255
Fees on loans	21,009	20,631	37,665
Guarantee commission	5,714	6,102	10,159
Other fees and commission	16,332	15,099	23,511
Total fees and commission income	79,722	75,806	133,356



6. Market value adjustments Amounts in DKK 1,000	1/1 - 30/06 2014	1/1 - 30/06 2013	1/1 - 31/12 2013
Bonds	6,534	1,277	2,928
Shares, etc.	27,404	3,201	14,600
Investment properties	- 1,345	144	- 4,034
Currencies	3,019	2,566	5,016
Derivative financial instruments	525	437	304
Assets related to pooled schemes	58,064	177	56,833
Deposits in pooled schemes	- 58,195	- 282	- 57,045
Total market value adjustments	36,006	7,520	18,602
7. Staff and administration costs	1/1 - 30/06	1/1 - 30/06	1/1 - 31/12
Amounts in DKK 1,000	2014	2013	2013
Staff costs:			
Salaries	62,456	66,941	130,447
Pensions	9,404	7,714	15,678
Social security expenses, etc.	9,003	8,751	17,125
	80,863	83,406	163,250
Other administration costs	50,756	53,010	107,315
Total staff and administration costs	131,619	136,416	270,565
Average number of full-time			
employees	258	266	264
8. Receivables from financial institutions and central			
banks	As at 30/6	As at 30/6	As at 31/12
Amounts in DKK 1,000	2014	2013	2013
Demand deposits Remaining term	224,344	356,882	267,584
- up to and including 3 months	100,000	1,157	0
- from 3 months up to and incl. 1 year	3,160	0	0
- between 1 and 5 years (incl.)	3,160	9,263	6,186
- more than 5 years	2,500	2,500	2,500
Total receivables from financial institutions and central			
banks	333,164	369,802	276,270
Time receivables from control banks	400,000	^	0
Time receivables from central banks Receivables from financial institutions	100,000	360.803	0 276 270
Total receivables from financial institutions and central	233,164	369,802	276,270
banks	333,164	369,802	276,270



9. Write-downs on lending	As at 30/6	As at 30/6	As at 31/12
Amounts in DKK 1,000	2014	2013	2013
Individual write-downs			
Start of the period	540,132	501,137	501,137
Write-downs during the period	76,112	80,198	160,964
Reversals of write-downs made			
in previous financial years	20,667	27,336	44,860
Other movements	14,875	13,433	30,391
Final loss, previously written down individually	25,572	93,762	107,500
End of the period	584,880	473,670	540,132
Group write-downs			
Start of the period	26,871	31,041	31,041
Write-downs during the period	552	1,318	2,918
Reversals of write-downs made			
in previous financial years	351	3,130	7,088
End of the period	27,072	29,229	26,871
10. Credit risks	As at 30/6	As at 30/6	As at 31/12
Amounts in DKK 1,000	2014	2013	2013

10. Credit risks	As at 30/6	As at 30/6	As at 31/12
Amounts in DKK 1,000	2014	2013	2013
Loans and other guarantees by sector and			
industry			
Public authorities	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing:			
Agriculture	19.5%	20.0%	19.1%
Arable farming abroad (EU)	4.6%	4.6%	4.8%
Fur farming	0.9%	0.7%	0.8%
Fishing	5.4%	5.3%	5.4%
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing total	30.4%	30.6%	30.1%
Industry and raw material extraction	4.8%	5.4%	6.3%
Energy supply	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Building and construction	3.2%	3.0%	3.0%
Trade	5.0%	5.6%	5.3%
Transport, hotels and restaurants	2.3%	2.9%	2.4%
Information and communication	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Financing and insurance	3.7%	3.6%	3.5%
Real property	6.2%	6.2%	6.3%
Other lines of business	4.1%	4.5%	4.2%
	60.4%	62.4%	61.8%
Private customers	39.6%	37.5%	38.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



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11. Debt to financial institutions and central banks Amounts in DKK 1,000	As at 30/6 2014	As at 30/6 2013	As at 31/12 2013
Demand	176,425	133,169	135,134
Total debt to financial institutions and central banks	176,425	133,169	135,134
The bank has unused longer-term credit facilities totalling	400,000	350,000	350,000
12. Deposits and other debt Amounts in DKK 1,000	As at 30/6 2014	As at 30/6 2013	As at 31/12 2013
Demand Remaining term	3,619,465	3,128,748	3,431,443
- up to and including 3 months	138,364	284,615	157,377
- from 3 months up to and incl. 1 year	772,875	762,751	665,556
- between 1 and 5 years (incl.)	592,079	959,426	885,242
- more than 5 years	684,416	819,489	804,848
Total deposits and other debt	5,807,199	5,955,029	5,944,466
By category			
- on demand	3,559,506	3,079,777	3,092,236
- at notice	1,169,017	1,604,898	1,533,700
- time deposits	46,450	55,113	130,404
- special deposits	1,032,226	1,215,241	1,188,126
Total deposits and other debt	5,807,199	5,955,029	5,944,466



13. Capital requirements Amounts in DKK 1,000	As at 30/6	As at 30/6	As at 31/12
	2014	2013	2013
Core capital after deductions Capital base after deductions	1,269,875	1,252,901 *)	1,249,379 *)
	1,270,442	1,252,750 *)	1,249,379 *)
Sufficient capital base	750,000	759,000 *)	739,000 *)
Risk-weighted items, total	6,385,795	6,410,949 *)	6,290,483 *)
Core capital percentage Capital adequacy percentage Capital adequacy requirement	19.9%	19.5% *)	19.9% *)
	19.9%	19.5% *)	19.9% *)
	11.8%	11.8% *)	11.7% *)

^{*)} Calculated in accordance with previous rule, as the bank does not possess sufficient data basis to the able to perform a calculation in accordance with the current set of rules and regulations.

14. Contingent liabilities Amounts in DKK 1,000	As at 30/6 2014	As at 30/6 2013	As at 31/12 2013
Financial guarantees Loss guarantees regarding mortgage loan Registration and conversion guarantees Other contingent liabilities	489,054 83,495 36,015 271,760	562,737 91,717 23,359 230,048	497,755 86,255 22,554 234,925
Total	880,324	907,861	841,489
Mortgaging			
For drawing rights on the Danish Central Bank bonds mortgaged	150,434	541,105	149,693



Endorsements

We have today approved the interim report for the period 1 January - 30 June 2014 for Nordjyske Bank A/S.

The interim report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Activities Act and also in accordance with additional Danish disclosure requirements for interim reports for listed financial companies

We consider the accounting policy chosen to be appropriate and that the interim statement for the period 1 January - 30 June 2014 provides a correct representation of the bank's assets and liabilities, its financial position and the result

Frederikshavn, 12 August 2014

The Executive Board

Mikael Tolbod Jakobsen

Bank Director Bank Director

/Bjarne Haugaard Finance Director

Board of Directors

Claus Andersen

Hans Jørgen Kaptain Sten Uggerhøj Erik Broholm Andersen

Per Lykkegaard Christensen Tina Conradsen Hanne Karlshøj

Ole Kristensen Henrik Lintner Helle Emborg Nielsen

The Management's Report includes a fair account of the development of the bank's activities and financial position and a fair description of the material risks and uncertainties by which the bank may be affected.

The interim report has not been audited or reviewed, but the independent auditors have verified that the conditions for ongoing inclusion of the period's earnings in the core capital have been met.