

Jyske Bank

Q1 2017

2 May 2017

Our targets

Q1 2017

- Delivering an attractive long-term return on equity of 8-12%
- Volume growth
 - DKK 100bn in housing-related loans
 - DKK 20bn in property loans for corporate clients
- Maintaining a strong capital position
 - Long-term targets for capital ratio 17.5% and CET1 ratio 14%
 - Capital levels above long term targets in order to manage future regulatory requirements
 - S&P rating A- (stable outlook)

12.3%

DKK 84.3bn

DKK 13.6bn

17.6% and
15.8%*

* Capital ratio of 19.4% and CET1 ratio of 16.3% if current profit and Tier 2 capital were included

- One of the four large financial institutions in Denmark and a Danish SIFI
 - 3 segments (Banking, Mortgage and Leasing)
 - Estimated market share of 10-11%
 - Danish play
 - Approx. 890,000 customers
 - Nationwide branch network comprised of 95 personal client branches, 30 corporate branches and 10 Private Banking centres
 - Total assets of DKK 570bn and total loans of DKK 425bn of which mortgage loans account for DKK 287bn (68%)
- Growth strategy primarily focused on property lending: home loans and mortgages
 - Creating growth and challenging the border between banks and mortgage credit institutions
- Strong capital position
 - Long-term capital policy and well-positioned to manage effects of regulatory requirements
 - Capital distribution:
 - 2015 and 2016: DKK 2.25bn (dividend DKK 500m and buy-backs DKK 1.75bn)
 - 2017: DKK 1.5bn (dividend DKK 500m, buy-back DKK 500m and extra ordinary dividend DKK 500m to be proposed at extra ordinary general meeting to be held in Q2 2017)
 - Able and willing to participate in further consolidation of the Danish financial sector

Jyske Bank in brief

Jyske Bank Group key figures

	Profit before tax, DKKmn	Net Shareholders' profit, DKKmn	equity at year- end, DKKmn	ROE after tax, opening equity	Loans and advances, DKKbn	Deposits, DKKbn	Total assets, DKKbn	Number of FTEs
1997	584	443	4,772	11.5%	36.6	41.5	63.1	2,671
1998	710	511	5,173	10.7%	39.7	43.8	76.9	2,772
1999	1,276	897	5,391	17.3%	49.8	49.8	92.6	3,013
2000	1,255	1,083	5,887	20.1%	75.4	52.3	127.4	3,190
2001	890	623	6,174	10.6%	82.5	54.4	133.2	3,418
2002	1,083	511	6,658	8.3%	95.3	59.0	153.2	3,359
2003	1,809	1,284	7,843	19.3%	63.8	63.8	116.4	3,547
2004	1,960	1,407	7,858	17.9%	74.6	68.7	125.2	3,713
2005	2,174	1,701	9,477	21.6%	90.9	79.8	141.6	4,026
2006	2,810	2,134	9,637	22.5%	107.2	88.8	160.7	4,216
2007	2,273	1,735	9,704	18.0%	134.0	112.7	214.3	4,145
2008	1,291	988	10,722	10.2%	129.1	117.0	236.8	4,112
2009	589	471	12,523	4.4%	110.6	109.3	224.5	3,877
2010	1,012	757	13,352	6.0%	114.0	115.8	244.1	3,847
2011	631	493	13,846	3.7%	124.5	127.3	270.2	3,809
2012	849	596	15,642	4.3%	118.6	121.0	258.2	3,574
2013	2,301	1,808	17,479	11.6%	131.4	131.4	262.0	3,774
2014	3,103	3,089	27,561	17.7%	361.8	152.7	541.7	4,191
2015	3,204	2,476	30,040	9.0%	396.2	144.9	543.4	4,021
2016	3,906	3,116	31,038	10.3%	422.4	154.6	586.7	3,981
Q1 2017	1,243	976	31,405	12.3%	424.9	155.5	570.2	4,024

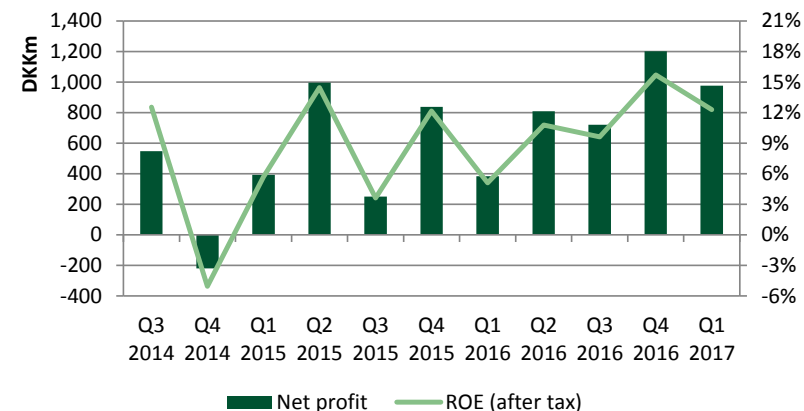
Average ROE 1997- Q1 2017 of 12.7%

- Jyske Bank delivers a net profit of DKK 976m, equal to ROE 12.3% p.a.
 - Continued growth in new home loans, total volume of DKK 84.3bn end of Q1 (end-2016: DKK 79.5bn), stable volume in traditional bank loans and deposits have ceased to increase
 - Core income at level with high level seen in Q4 2016. Continued pressure on NII due to low interest rate environment and subdued demand for volume. Partially off-set by growth in new home loans. Favourable development in financial markets drive up fee income and value adjustments
 - Core expenses ex. one-offs are stable. One-offs of DKK 110m expensed in Q1 2017
 - Net reversals - credit quality continues to improve, minor reversal on agriculture
- Jyske Bank strengthens its customer focus
 - As of May 2nd the Jyske Bank Group implements a new organisation based on customer segments
 - The new structure is introduced to meet client wishes and needs in a simple and effective way and with a matching administrative set-up
 - 3 client-centric business units are established: Privat, Erhverv og Private Banking Denmark
 - Client-centric functions in BRFkredit and Jyske Bank's branch network are merged
 - Administrative tasks related to client services are grouped in a Group support unit
 - The changes results in a FTE adjustment of approx. -50
- Capital distribution
 - 2017: DKK 1.5bn in total
 - Ordinary dividend DKK 500m
 - Share buyback programme of DKK 500m (March 1st to September 29th 2017)
 - Extra ordinary dividend of DKK 500m to be proposed at extra ordinary general meeting to be held in Q2 2017

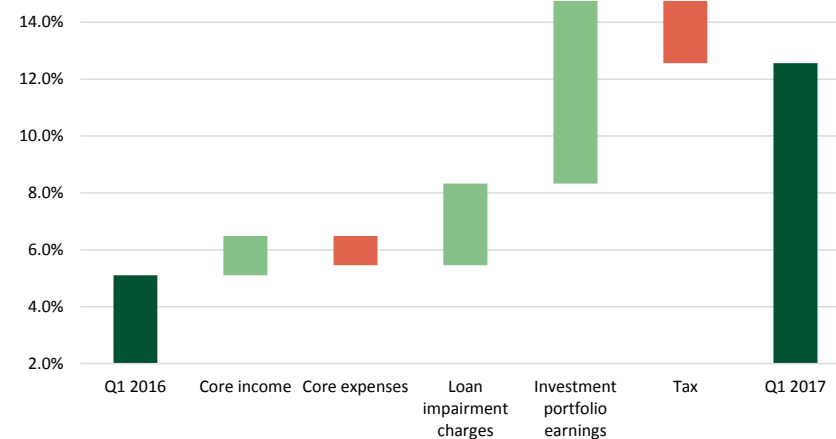
A strong start to the year

- Delivering a net profit of DKK 976m and ROE of 12.3% p.a. in Q1 2017
- A decrease of 3.4 percentage points compared to Q4 2016, given that improved core income and investment portfolio earnings only provide partial compensation for higher core expenses due to one-offs and lower level of reversals of impairment charges
- ROE of 12.3% p.a. in Q1 2017 compared to 5.1% p.a. in Q1 2016, increase attributed to:
 - Positive contributions from all items except core expenses and tax. Excl. expensed one-offs of DKK 110m core expenses would also have represented an improvement compared to Q1 2016

Net profit

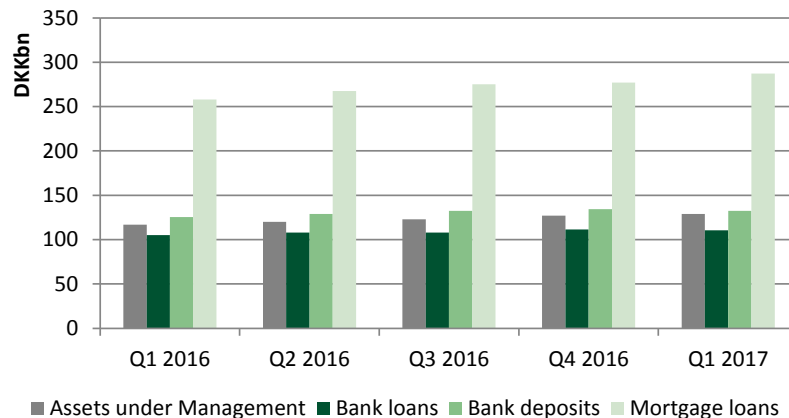


Q1 2017 vs. Q1 2016: Development in ROE after tax

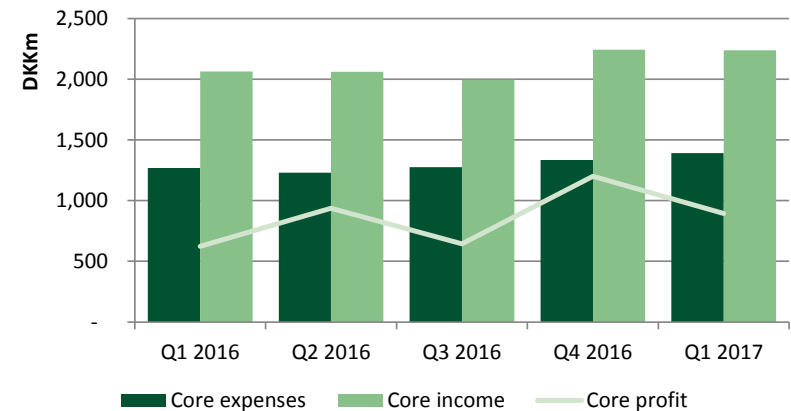


- Growth in mortgages and home loans continues at slightly lower pace
- Bank loans continue to stabilise and bank deposits decrease
- Positive development in AUM due to positive returns and net inflow of funds
- Core income increases due to strong net fee income and value adjustments driven by favourable development in financial markets
- Core expenses up due to one-offs - underlying development stable
- Net reversals of impairments - also to a minor extent on agriculture

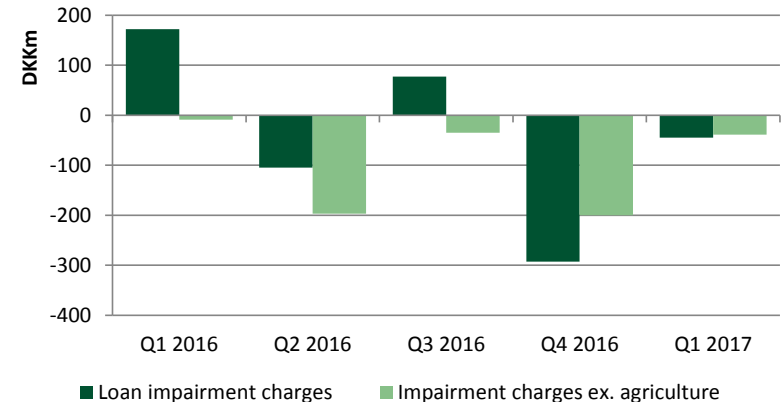
Business volumes



Financials

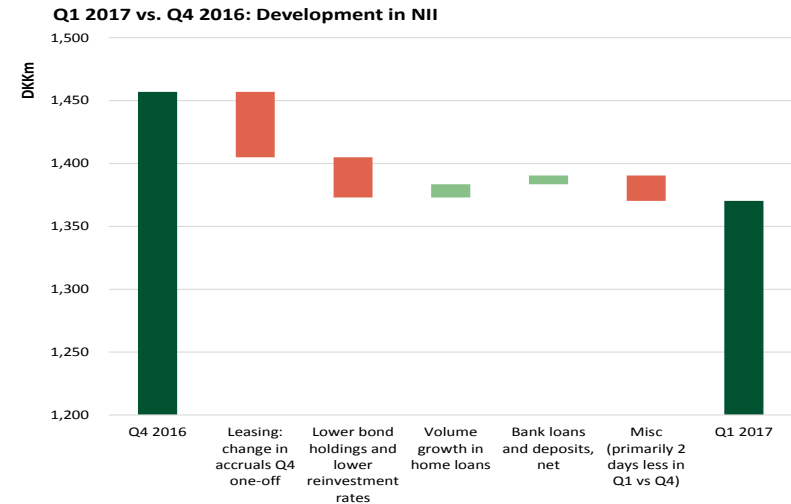


Loan impairment charges (under core profit)



Continued pressure on NII

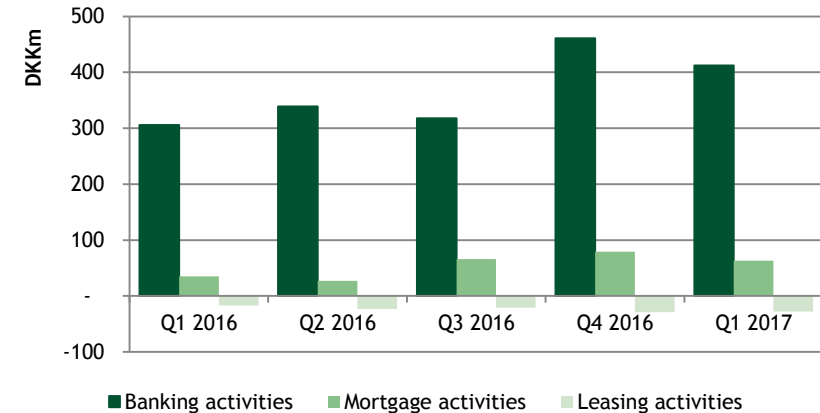
- Underlying trend continues in Q1:
 - NII from growth in home loans and mortgages as well as leasing activities partially compensate for the top-line pressure experienced in banking activities
- Negative variance of DKK 87m compared to Q4 2016
 - One-off of DKK 52m related to change in accruals for up-front fees in leasing activities recognised in Q4 2016
 - 2 days less in Q1 2017 (90 days) than Q4 2016 (92 days)
 - Reduced bond holdings, liquidity as well as trading portfolio, result in lower interest income from bonds
 - Positive NII effect from negative deposits rates introduced in mid-December
 - Pressure on margins



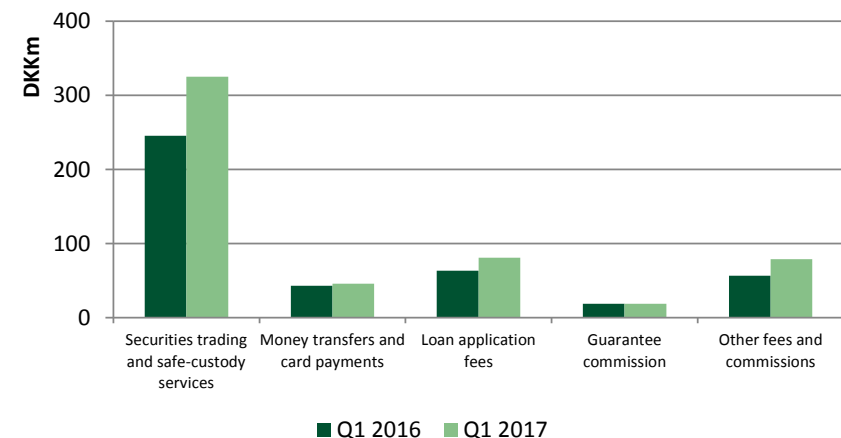
Tailwind from financial markets results in strong net fee income

- Net fee income in Q1 2017 only second to levels seen in Q4 and up by 38% compared to Q1 2016. The increase can be attributed to:
 - Banking activities: Primarily investment related fee income, secondarily loan application fees
 - Mortgage activities: Fee income increased by higher activity level (loan application fees) and refinancing activity
- Securities trading etc.:
 - Higher investment related commissions as well as performance related fees as stock markets have developed favourably compared to Q1 2016
 - Increased refinancing activity within mortgages leads to higher brokerage income
- Loan application fees:
 - Higher activity in mortgage activities and reinstatement of up-front fees on home loans

Net fee income



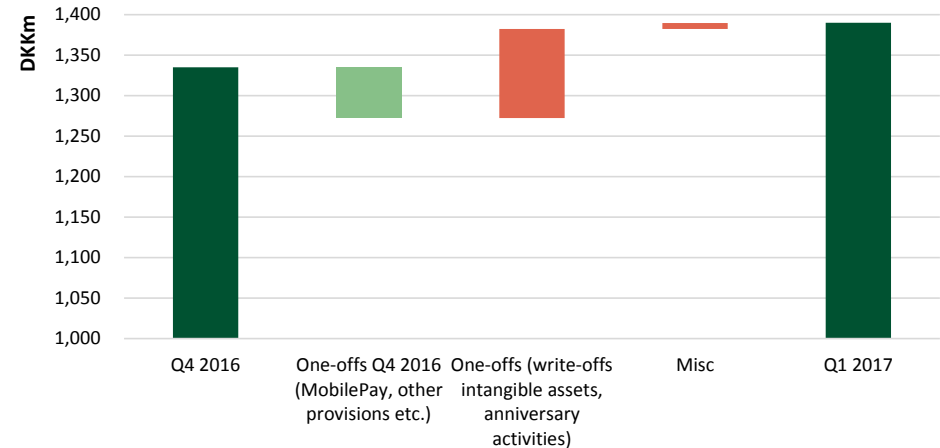
Fee and commission income



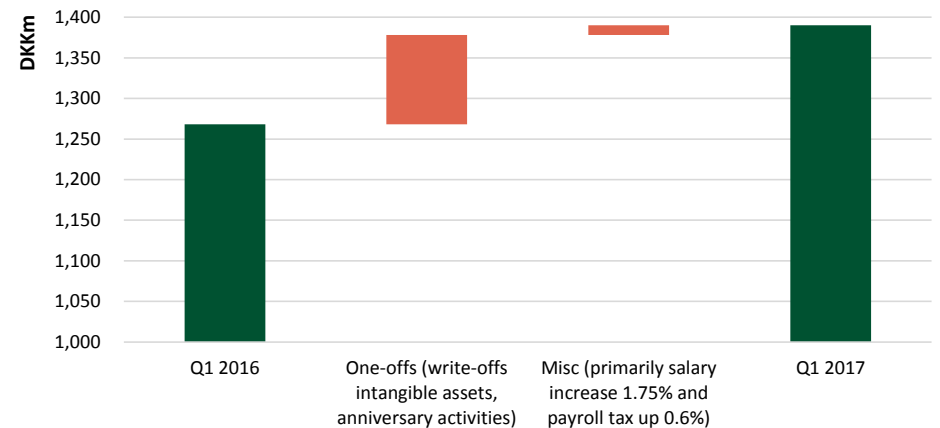
Underlying trend in core expenses stable

- Underlying development in core expenses stable
- Core expenses in Q1 2017 up by DKK 55m compared to Q4 2016:
 - Both quarters affected by one-offs. In Q1 2017, one-offs of DKK 110m - approx. DKK 50m higher than the one-offs in Q4 2016
- Compared to Q1 2016 core expenses are up by DKK 122m due to:
 - One-offs incurred in Q1 2017
 - Annual re-occurring salary increase stipulated by collective agreement (1.8%) and increase in payroll tax rate (0.6%)

Q1 2017 vs. Q4 2016: Development in core expenses



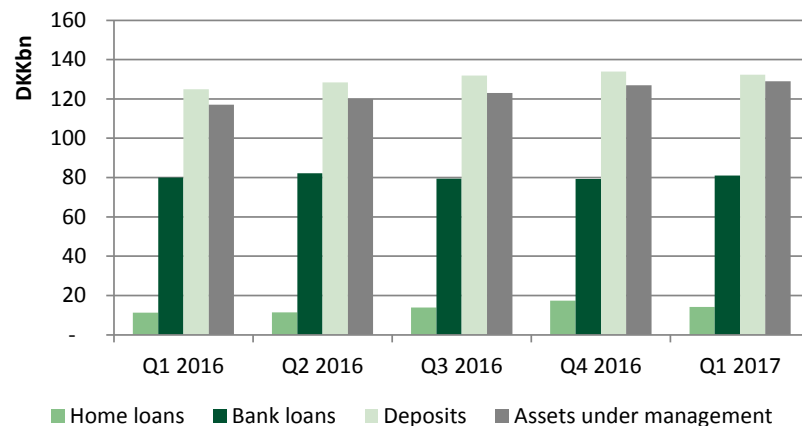
Q1 2017 vs. Q1 2016: Development in core expenses



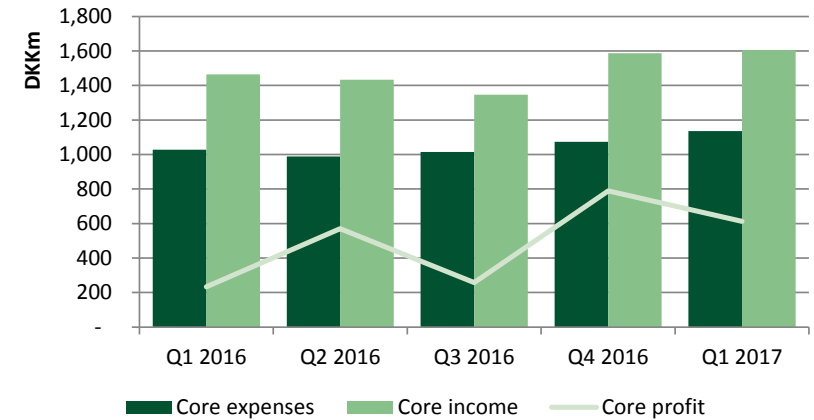
Banking activities

- Stabilisation of bank loans and bank deposits
- Positive development in AUM due to positive returns and net inflow of funds
- Core income at level with Q4 2016 due to strong net fee income and value adjustments
- Core expenses up due to one-offs, underlying development stable
- Net reversals of impairments - also minor reversal on agriculture

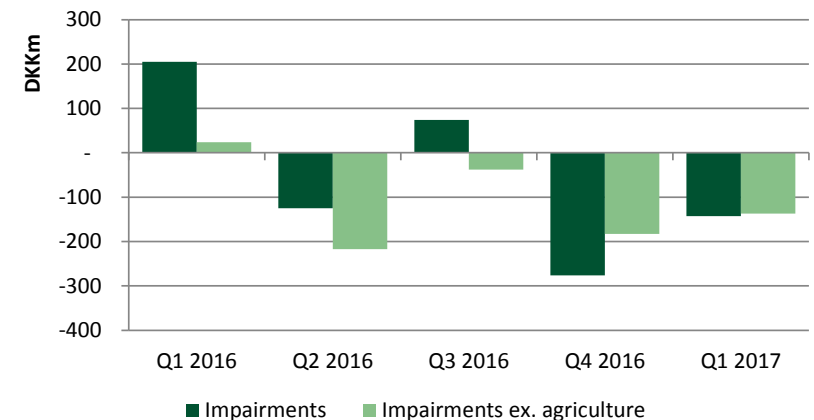
Business volumes



Financials



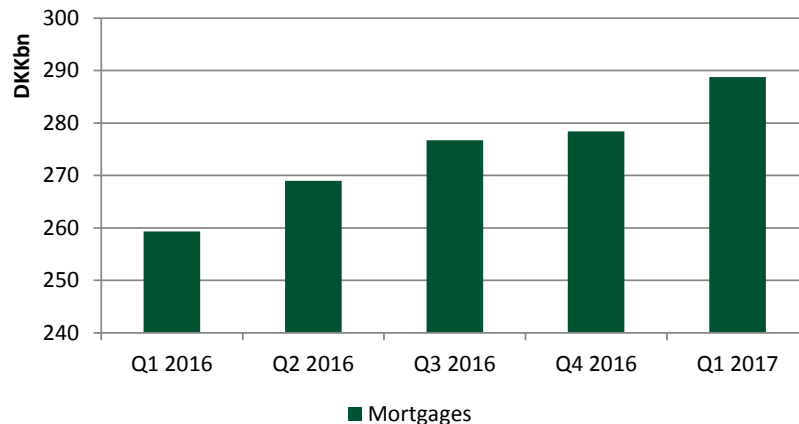
Impairments



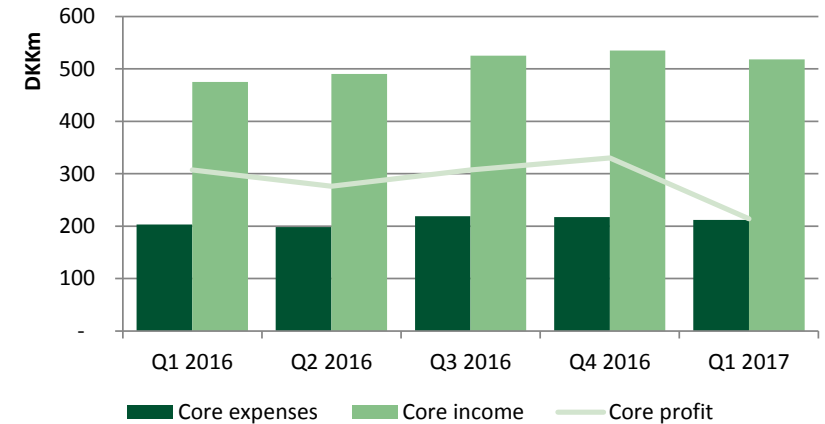
Mortgage activities

- Growth in all lending segments - most significant in Private and Commercial segment
- Core income stable - NII grows as volume grows, net fee income lower in Q1 2017 than Q4 2016
- Core expenses as expected
- Increased impairments on hard-to-sell mortgaged properties

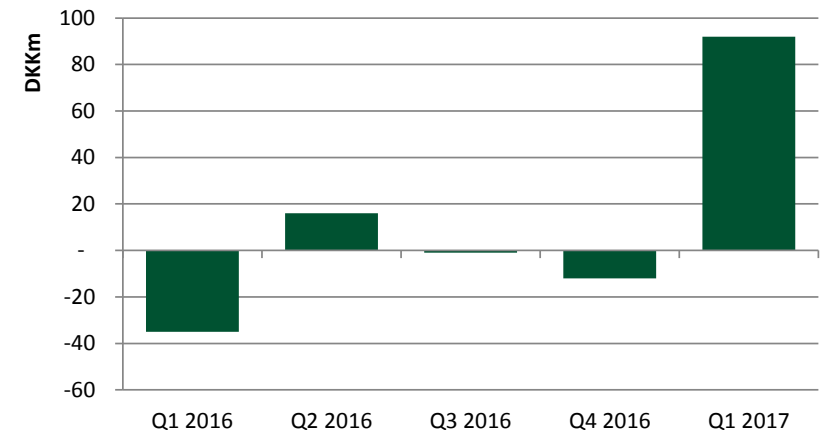
Business volumes (BRFkredit A/S)



Financials



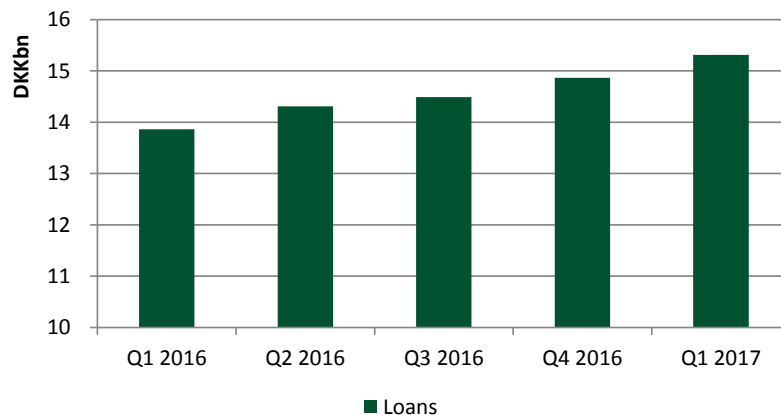
Impairments



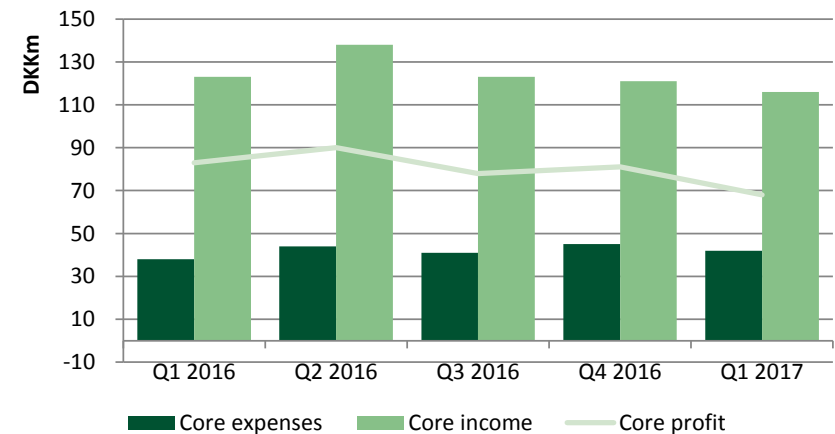
Leasing activities

- Gradually increasing loan volumes
- Adjusted for one-off in NII Q4 2016, stable development in core income
- Core expenses develop as expected
- Impairment charges at continued low level

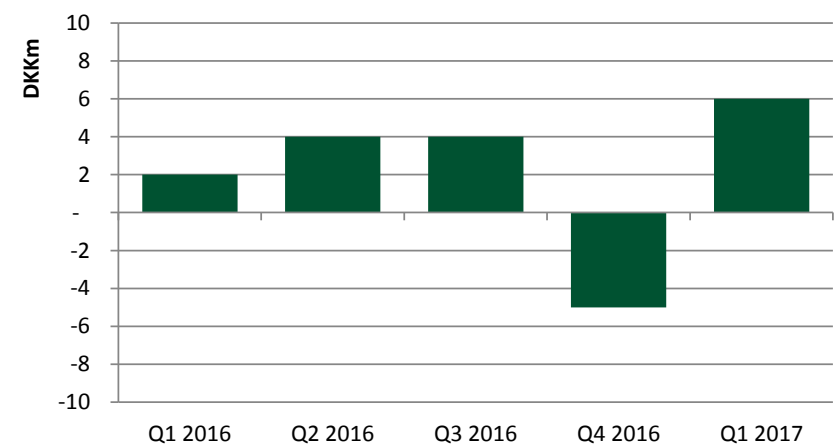
Business volumes



Financials



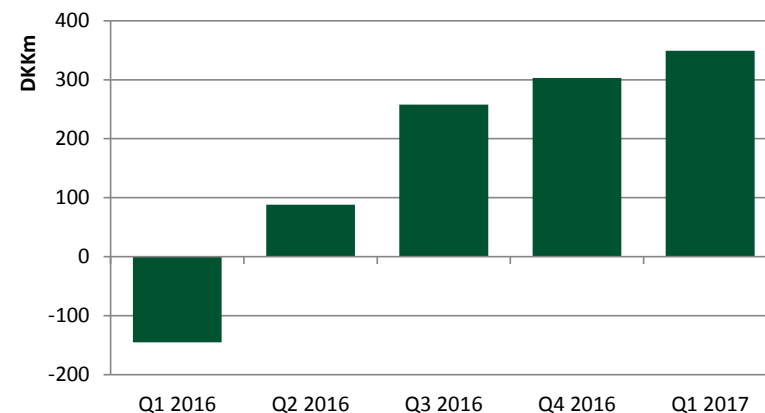
Impairments



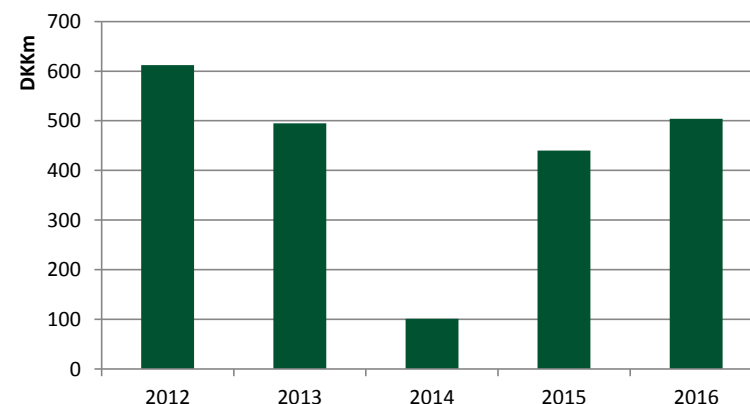
Strong investment portfolio earnings

- Investment portfolio earnings driven by:
 - Positive value adjustments on portfolio of Danish mortgage bonds driven by narrowing of credit spreads (OAS)
 - Positive effect of approx. DKK 100m from Jyske Bank's holdings in Nordjyske Bank: DKK 70m in value adjustments and DKK 30m in received dividend (Q1 2016: DKK -130m and DKK 15m, respectively)
- Jyske Bank to reduce its holdings of Nordjyske Bank shares in the course of 2017 if a price acceptable to Jyske Bank can be achieved
- Annual investment portfolio earnings have been ranging between DKK 100-600m the past 5 years
 - With an average of approx. DKK 400m

Investment portfolio earnings, quarterly



Investment portfolio earnings, last 5 years

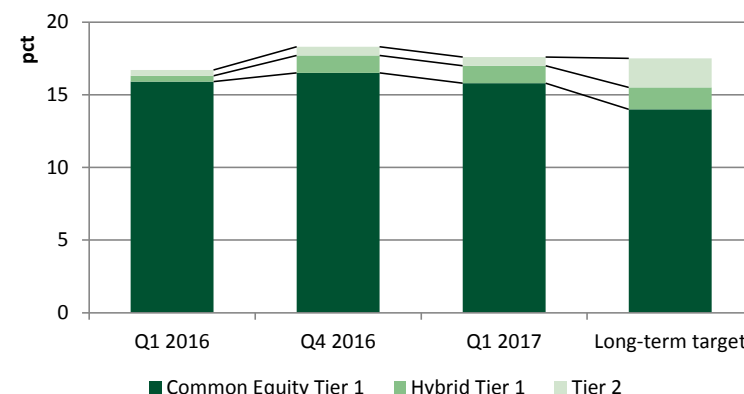


Capital

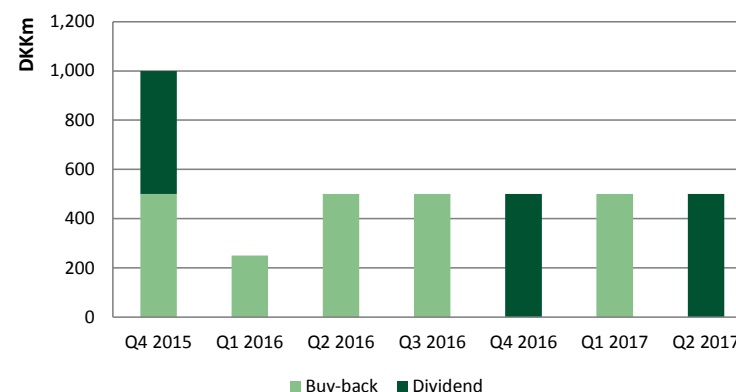
Adjusting to long-term capital targets

- Capital ratio 17.6% and CET1 ratio 15.8% end of Q1 2017 vs. long-term targets of 17.5% and 14%
 - Tier 2 capital issued as per value date April 5th to be included in capital base in Q2
 - Capital ratio of 19.4% and CET1 ratio of 16.3% if current profit and Tier 2 capital were included
- Gradual adjustment of the capital structure towards targets (3.5 pp. in subordinated debt)
 - Subordinated debt 1.8% of REA end of Q1 2017, 3.1% if Tier 2 capital issued early April is included
 - Adjustment expected to be completed by end of H1 2018
- Capital distribution:
 - Share buy-back programmes of DKK 2.25bn in total:
 - DKK 750m (Nov 2015-Jun 2016)
 - DKK 1bn (Jul - Dec 2016)
 - DKK 500m (Mar - Sep 2017)
 - Dividends of DKK 1.5bn in total:
 - DKK 500m (March 2016)
 - DKK 500m (March 2017)
 - Extra ordinary dividend of DKK 500m to be proposed at EGM (Q2 2017)
- Defending and securing a stable S&P rating of A- remains a key priority

Capital ratios

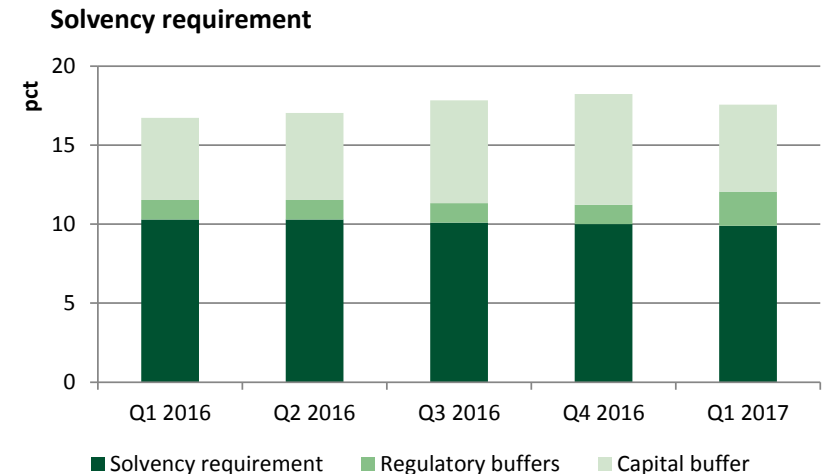
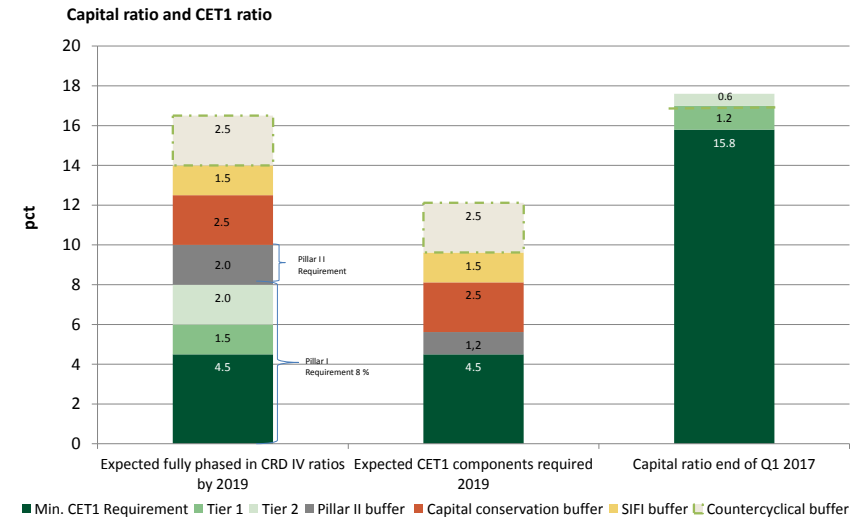


Capital distribution (time of announcement)



Strong capital position

- Capital ratio 17.6% and CET1 ratio 15.8% end of Q1 2017 compared to 18.3% and 16.5% end of 2016. Changes in capital ratios due to:
 - Current profit no longer included in capital base
 - Proposed extraordinary dividend deducted from capital
 - Higher REA (primarily volume growth in property related loans)
- Solid capital base remains essential to allow room for:
 - Growth (property related loans)
 - Higher capital requirements imposed by upcoming legislation
 - Aligning capital to S&P requirements
 - M&A activity if opportunity should arise
- Individual solvency requirement decreases, combined buffer requirements increase:
 - 9.9% (+0.9% SIFI requirement and 1.3% capital conservation buffer, in total 12.1%)
 - Capital buffer DKK 10.1bn corresponding to 5.5%

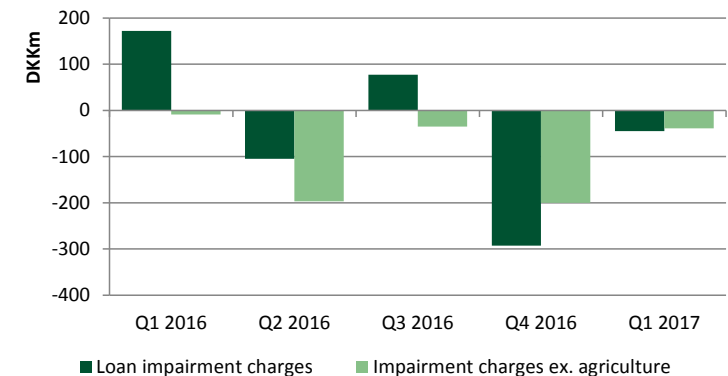


Credit Quality

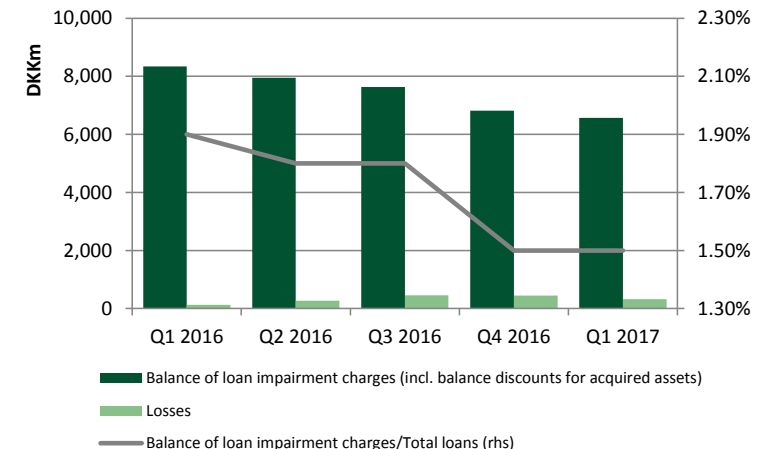
Net reversals

- Net reversals of DKK 45m under core profit
 - Of which agriculture DKK 6m
- Total balance of management's estimate of DKK 465m end of Q1 2017, of which DKK 185m relate to agriculture, compared to DKK 471m and DKK 235m respectively end of 2016
- Impairment ratios (under core profit):
 - Impairment ratio for Q1 2017 -1bp
 - Well below normalized level
 - Accumulated impairment ratio 1.5% (incl. balance of discounts for acquired loans) - unchanged compared to end of 2016
- Banking:
 - Overall credit quality continues to improve
 - Low number of new defaults and improvement in credit quality of previously defaulted clients
 - Minor reversal in agriculture segment
- Mortgage:
 - Overall positive development in credit quality
 - Impairment charges on hard-to-sell mortgaged properties

Loan impairment charges (under core profit)



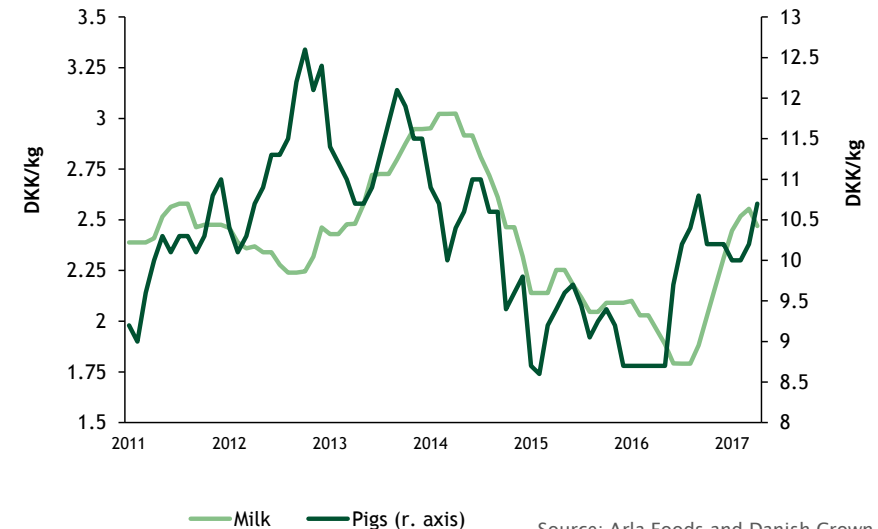
Balance of loan impairment charges and losses



Limited exposure to dairy and pig farmers

- Exposure to dairy and pig farmers accounts for less than 1% of the Group's loans and guarantees
- Commodity price development:
 - Pork: Prices peaked at 10.8 DKK/kg in Q3 2016. Current prices are close to the peak
 - Milk: Prices hit historic lows during the summer of 2016 but have recovered and now stand at 2.5 DKK/kg
- Rebound in commodity prices improves situation for dairy and pig farmers but they remain structurally challenged by high leverage and, in many places, run-down production facilities
- Impairment ratio for dairy farmers 46% end of Q1 2017 - up from 45% end of 2016 whereas impairment ratio for pig farmers stays stable at 26%

Commodity prices



DKKm/%	Loans, advances and guarantees		Balance of loan impairment charges		Impairment ratio		Impairment charges		Losses	
	Q1 2017	Q4 2016	Q1 2017	Q4 2016	Q1 2017	Q4 2016	Q1 2017	Q1 2016	Q1 2017	Q1 2016
Dairy farmers	801	889	692	722	46%	45%	6	51	50	21
Pig farmers	1,223	1,237	424	431	26%	26%	-1	71	20	1
Total	2,024	2,126	1,116	1,153	36%	35%	5	122	70	22

Reducing risk and earnings volatility

”A great match” - growth, profitability and risk profile

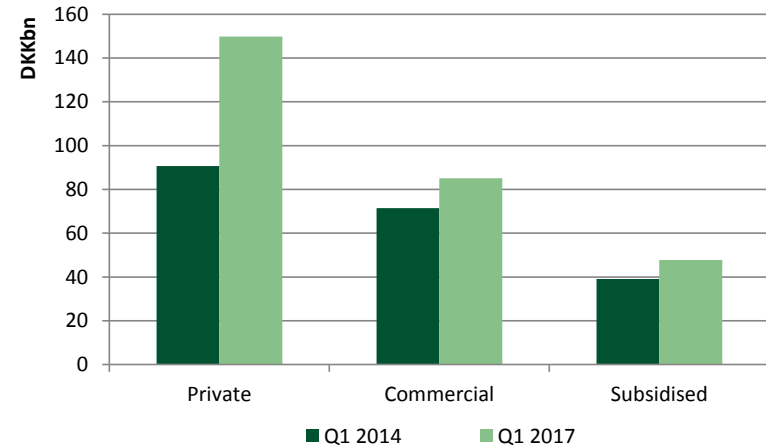
In February 2014, the merger between Jyske Bank and BRFkredit was announced under the headline “A great match”. Part of the rationale was:

- High growth potential
- Revenue and cost synergies
- Diversified balance sheet and de-risked earnings profile

A lot has been achieved 3 years later:

- Annual revenue and cost synergies of DKK 600m were harvested by mid-2016 - 18 months ahead of plan - mainly due to:
 - Volume growth of more than DKK 80bn
 - 10% reduction in FTE
 - Lower capital costs
- Growth targets within reach
 - DKK 100bn in housing-related loans
 - DKK 20bn in mortgage loans for commercial clients

Development in mortgage lending



Core expenses and FTEs



Transformed risk profile reduces risk and earnings volatility

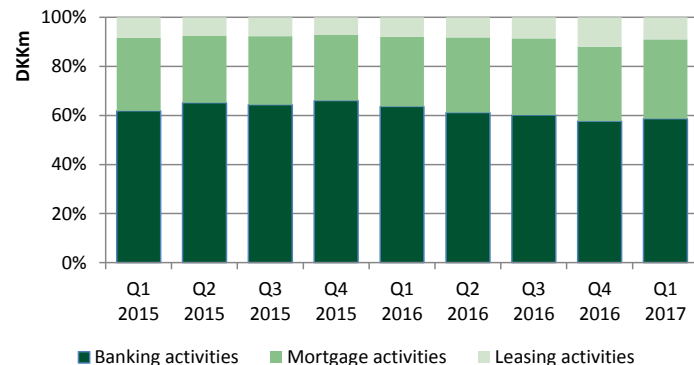
De-risked profile:

- From 100% bank loans to more than 2/3 mortgage loans. Low risk mortgage loans make up 68% of the Group's loan portfolio at end of Q1 2017:
 - Fully collateralised
 - Historically, losses and impairment charges on mortgages are significantly lower than on bank loans: 19bp vs. 89bp
- Larger part of portfolio comprised of private individuals
 - Less concentration risk and higher degree of diversification

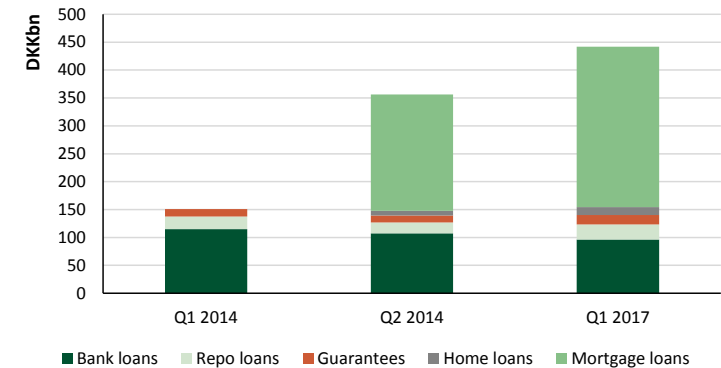
Reduced earnings volatility:

- Growth in non-interest rate sensitive NII from mortgage activities:
 - 68% of loan volume and 32% of NII in Q1 2017
 - 61% of loan volume and 30% of NII in Q1 2015

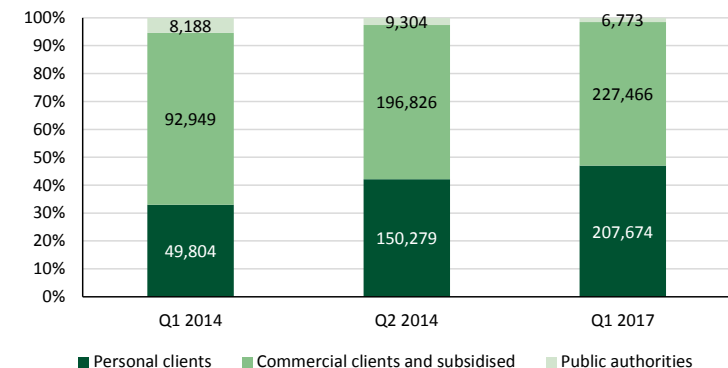
Net interest income



Total loans, advances and guarantees by loan type



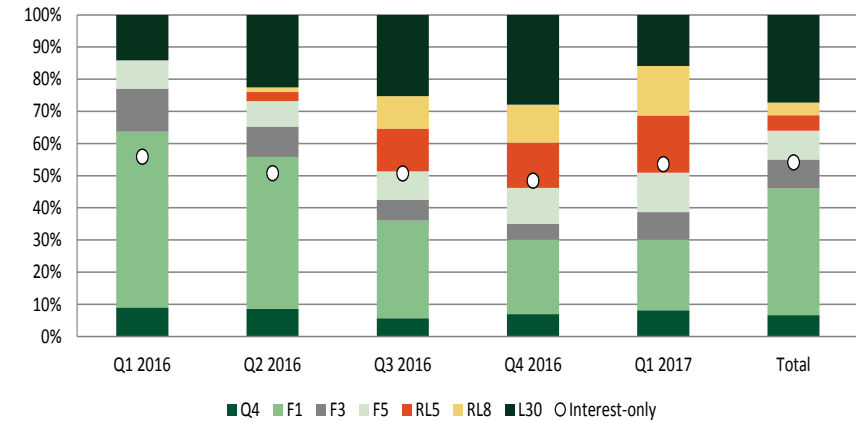
Total loans, advances and guarantees by client segment



Growth in home loans continues to improve quality of portfolio

- Majority of clients known by Jyske Bank. Volume primarily stems from repatriation of loans previously referred to Totalkredit
- 85% in credit rating class 1-5 compared to overall average of approx. 65% for bank loans for the retail segment (Risk and Capital Management 2016)
- Minimal losses since December 2013
- Jyske Bank's risk appetite in growth areas is lower than average (Danish FSA report, October 2016)
- Development in portfolio composition by product type supports compliance with benchmarks in FSA diamond

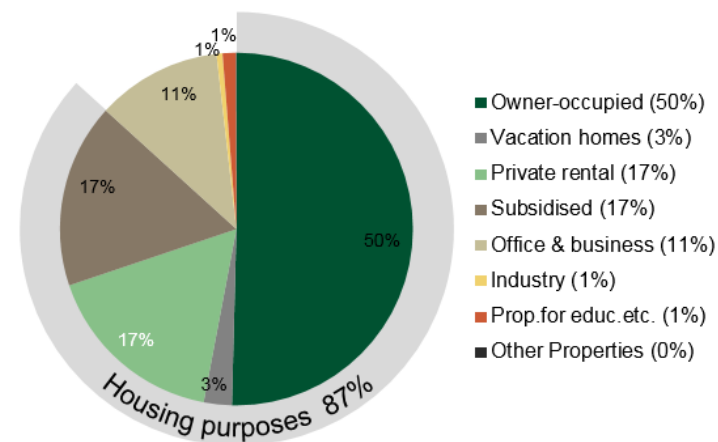
Jyske Bank home loan portfolio by product type



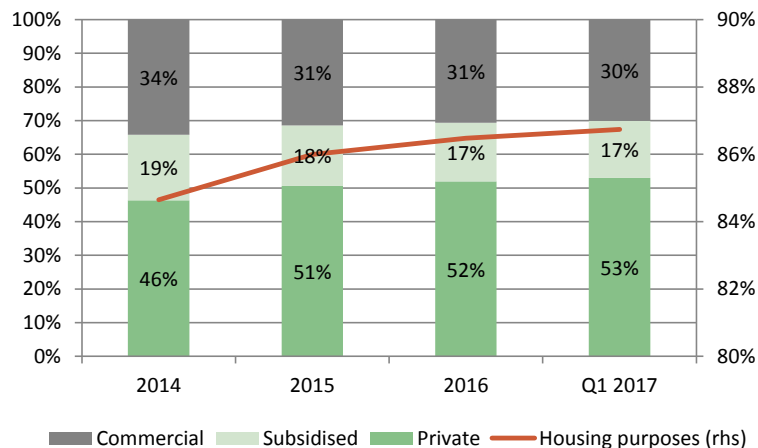
Mortgages: The portfolio

- 87% of lending to properties with housing purposes
 - No loans with swaps to co-operative housing
 - No lending to agriculture and other primary production
- Increasing share of retail lending
 - Primarily driven by joint funding of Jyske Bank home loans
 - The increase is expected to continue
- Increase in share of fixed rate mortgages and decreasing share of F1 and F2

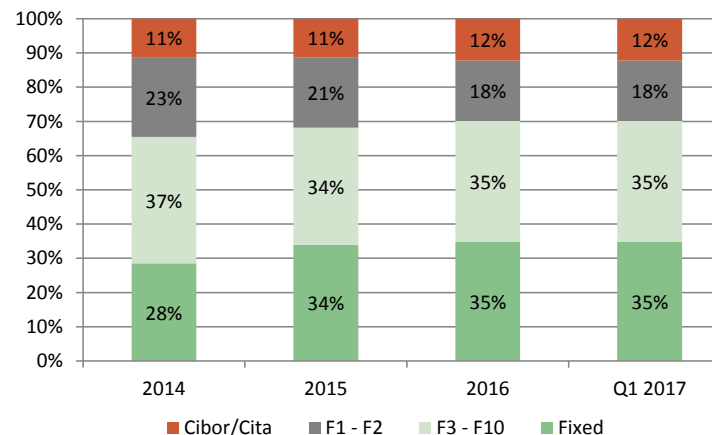
Distribution of lending portfolio



Development in lending portfolio

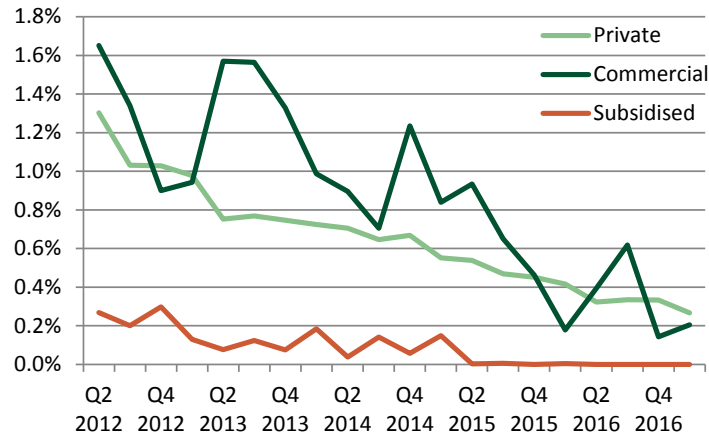


Development in loan types

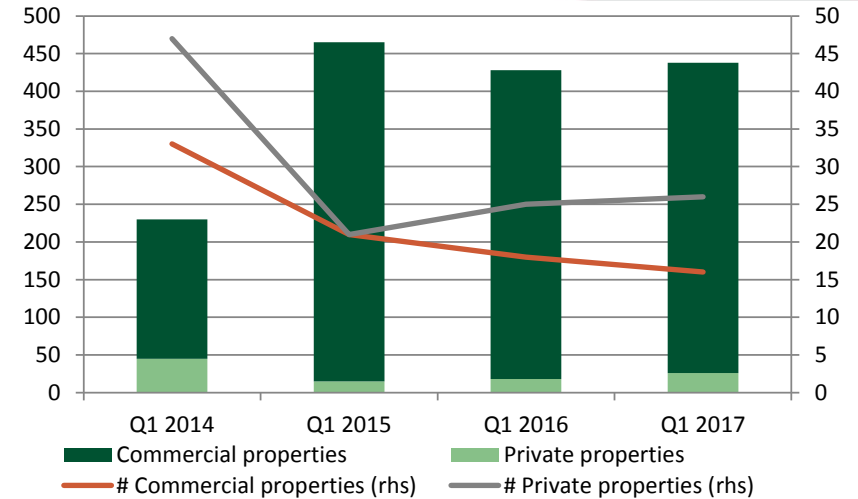


Mortgages: Improved credit quality

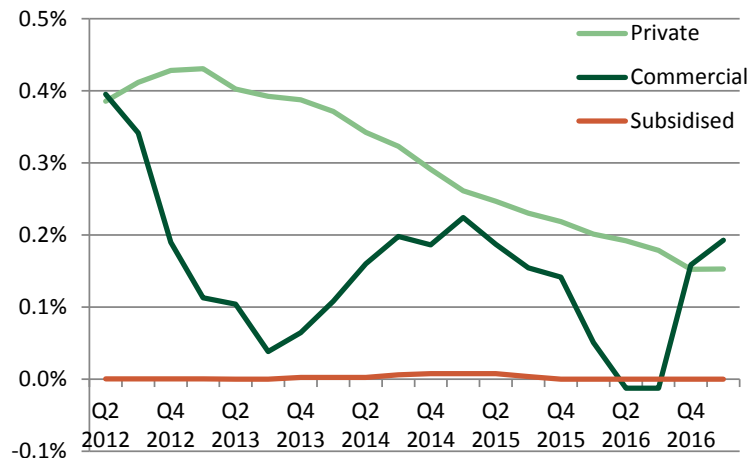
Lending in 90-days arrears (per cent of lending)



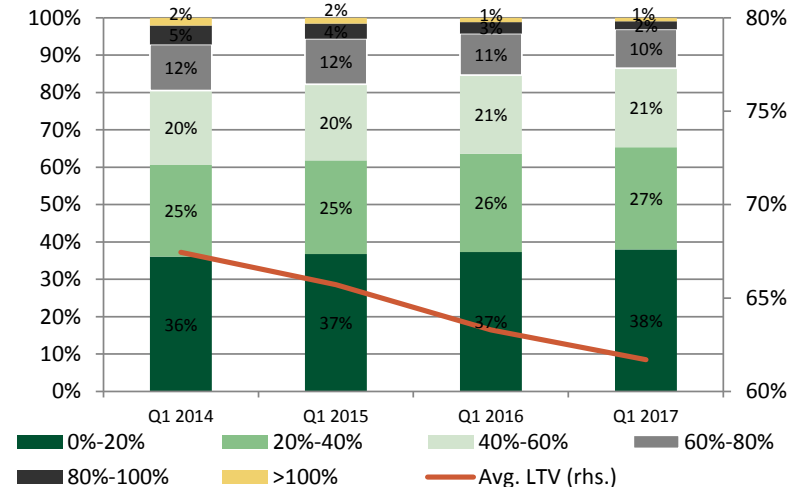
Reposessed properties (DKKm/number)



Yearly realised losses (running year)



Loan-to-Value brackets (per cent of lending)



Bank loans: the portfolio

- Portfolio composition end of Q1 2017
 - Corporates 56%
 - Private individuals 39%
 - Public authorities 5%
- Accumulated impairment ratio total portfolio 3.6%
 - Public authorities 0%
 - Corporates 5.0%
 - Private individuals 2.1%
- Corporates
 - Net reversals on most sectors, in Q1 2017 also minor reversal on agriculture
 - Finance and insurance accounts for the largest reversal, DKK 47m
 - Impairment ratio for Q1 2017 -9bp
- Private individuals
 - Impairment ratio for Q1 2017 1bp
 - Low number of new defaults

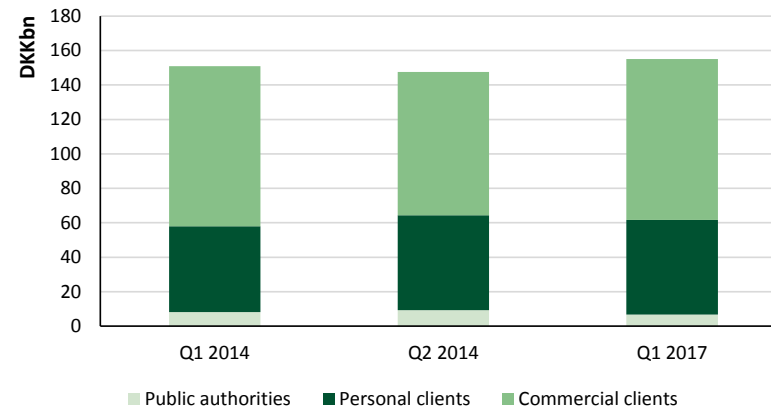
Q1 2017	Loans, advances and guarantees	Balance of loan impairment charges	Losses	Impairment charges
Public authorities	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	4.3%	26.9%	39.1%	6.7%
Manufacturing, mining, etc.	5.1%	3.9%	5.0%	15.3%
Energy supply	3.2%	0.6%	0.0%	-0.4%
Building and construction	2.0%	1.9%	8.5%	9.9%
Commerce	7.0%	2.9%	6.7%	-0.6%
Transport, hotels and restaurants	1.6%	1.9%	5.5%	-14.0%
Information and communication	0.6%	0.8%	0.0%	34.5%
Finance and insurance (ex repo loans)	18.4%	15.6%	0.9%	52.5%
Real property	10.2%	19.6%	12.9%	-8.0%
Other sectors	3.6%	3.5%	0.2%	8.7%
Corporate clients	56.1%	77.6%	78.8%	104.8%
Private individuals	38.6%	22.4%	21.2%	-4.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Bank loans, advances and guarantees excl. repo loans

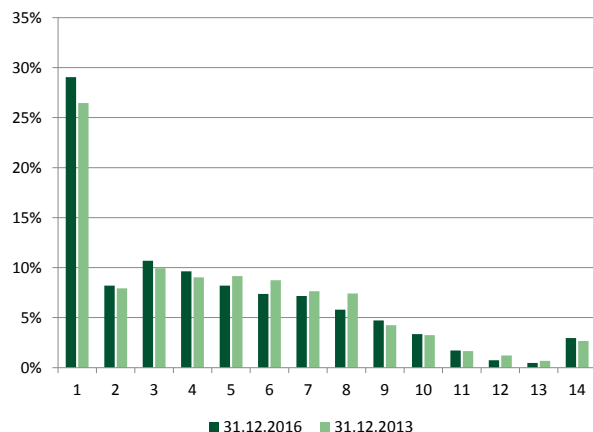
Improved credit quality

- Only minor changes between customer segments in bank loan portfolio the past 3 years
- Improved credit quality within segments:
 - Retail: 66% in STY 1-5 rating classes end of 2016 vs. 63% end of 2013
 - Commercial: 63% in STY 1-5 rating classes end of 2016 vs. 60% end of 2013
- Improvements reflect the moderate upturn in the Danish economy: moderate economic growth, low interest rates, real wage increase, rising house prices, etc.

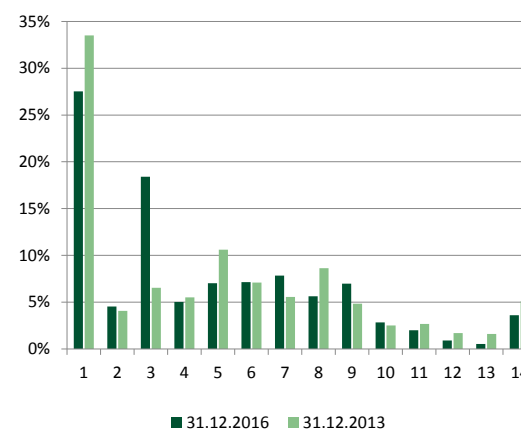
Bank loans excl. repo loans



Retail portfolio distributed by internal rating classes



Commercial portfolio distributed by internal rating classes



Appendices:

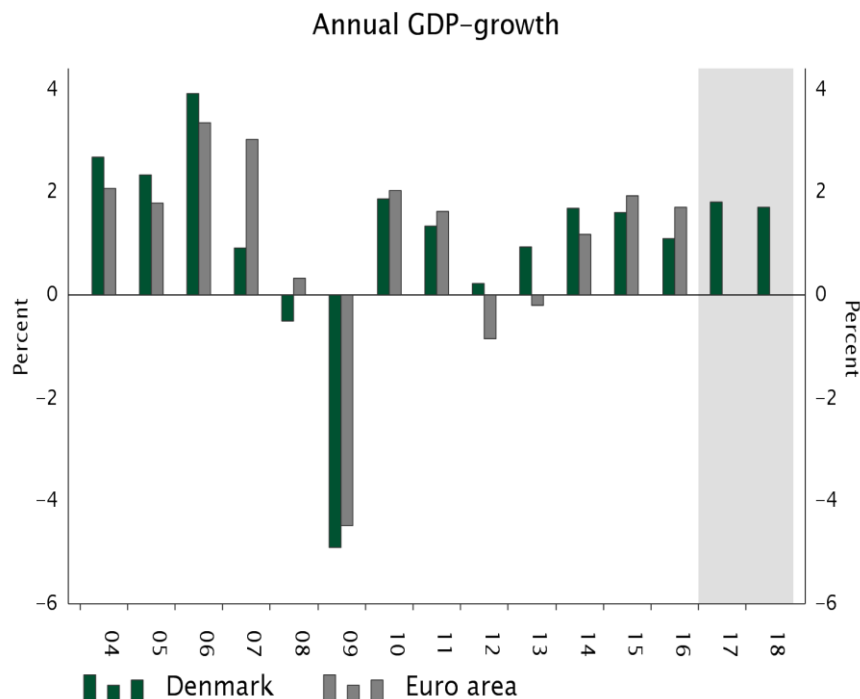
- 1) Danish Economy
- 2) Jyske Bank Q1 2017 results
- 3) Liquidity
- 4) Business segments
- 5) NPLs

Danish Economy

Danish economy - a slow recovery story

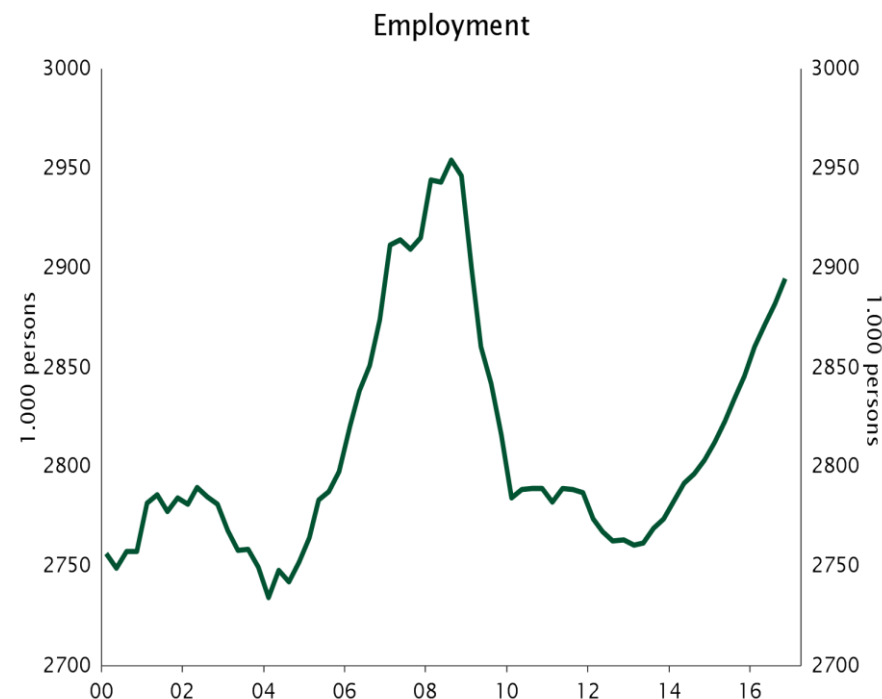
- Overall the Danish financial sector's operating environment is slowly improving

The slow upturn is set to continue over the next years, but of course depending on the global economy



Kilde: Thomson Reuters Datastream and Jyske Bank forecasts

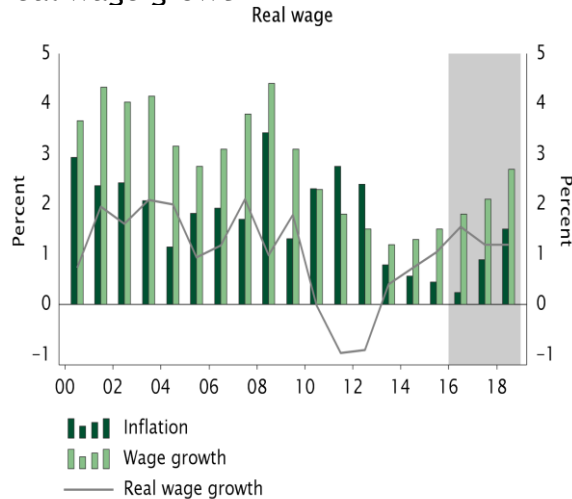
The private sector is driving the 4% increase in employment



Kilde: Thomson Reuters Datastream

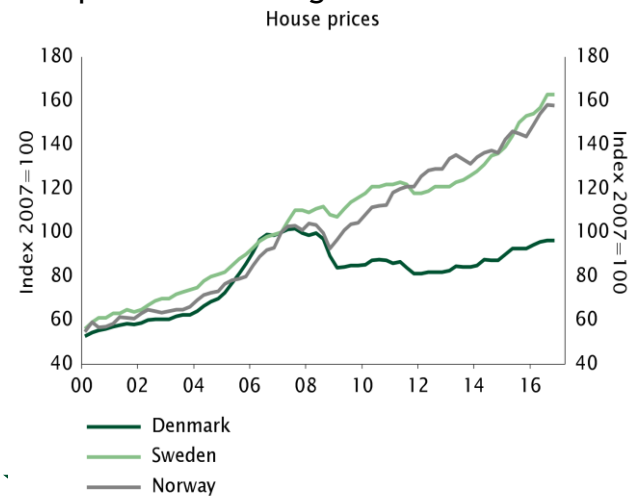
3 kinds of stimulus support demand

Real wage growth



Kilde: Thomson Reuters Datastream and Jyske Bank

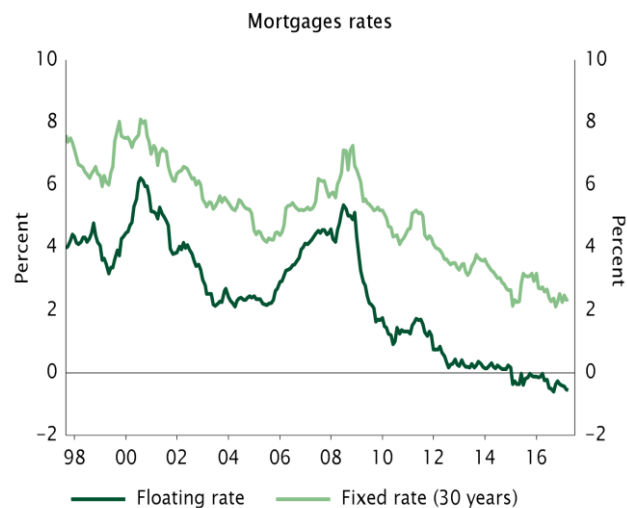
House prices recovering after burst in 2008/09



Kilde: Thomson Reuters Datastream

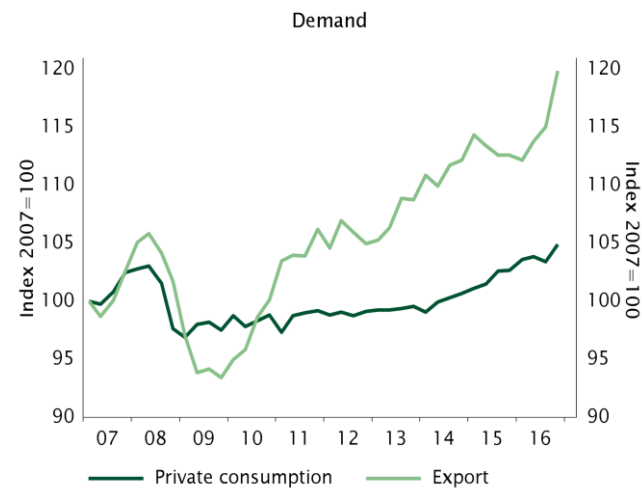
Compared to Sweden and Norway - Denmark has repriced

Interest rates are at a historic low



Kilde: Thomson Reuters Datastream

Demand has increased

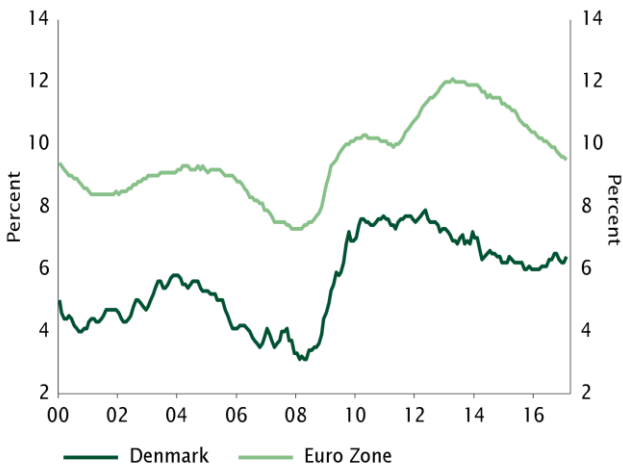


Kilde: Thomson Reuters Datastream

Improved asset quality as defaults are close to normalization

Unemployment is relatively low

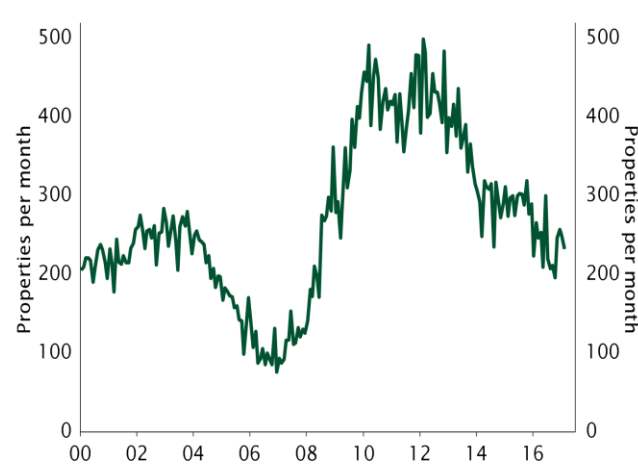
Unemployment rate (harmonized)



Kilde: Thomson Reuters Datastream

Forced house sales below 0.2% per year

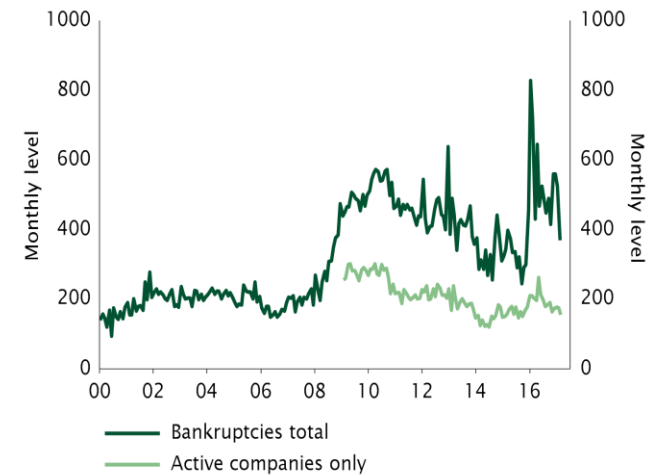
Foreced sales (properties)



Kilde: Thomson Reuters Datastream

Business bankruptcies closer to normal

Bankruptcies



Kilde: Thomson Reuters Datastream and Statistics Denmark

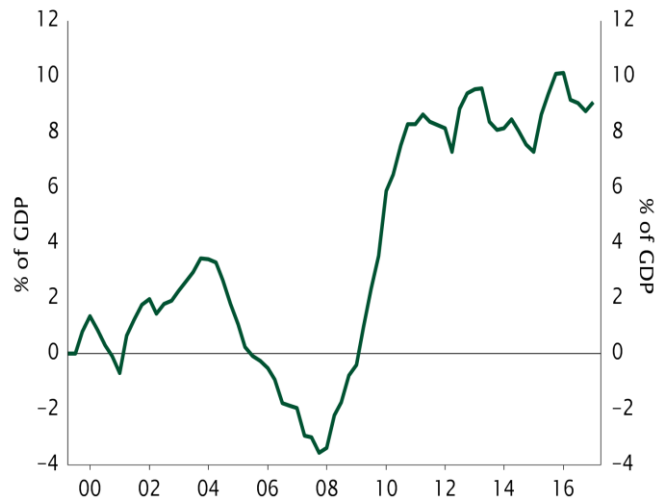
Data for bankruptcies from late 2015 and into 2016 are distorted by a registration issue. Looking at active companies only gives the best possible reflection of the actual development

Turnaround and consolidation at the same time

Low interest rates and solid real wage growth make it possible for households to consume more and save up at the same time

The private sector is still saving up

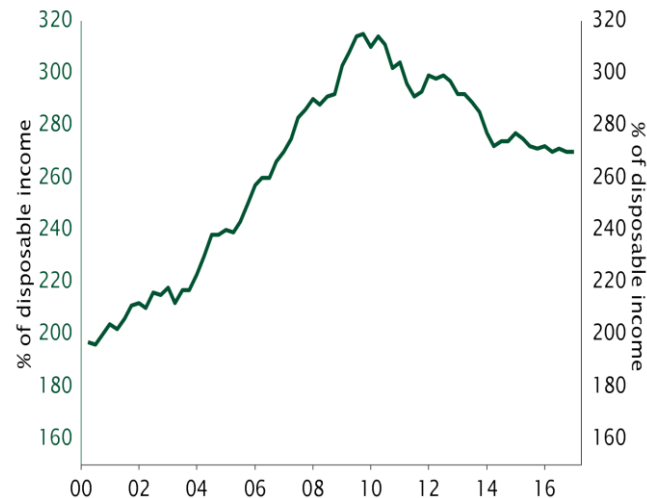
Private sector financial saving



Kilde: Thomson Reuters Datastream

...so household debt is declining

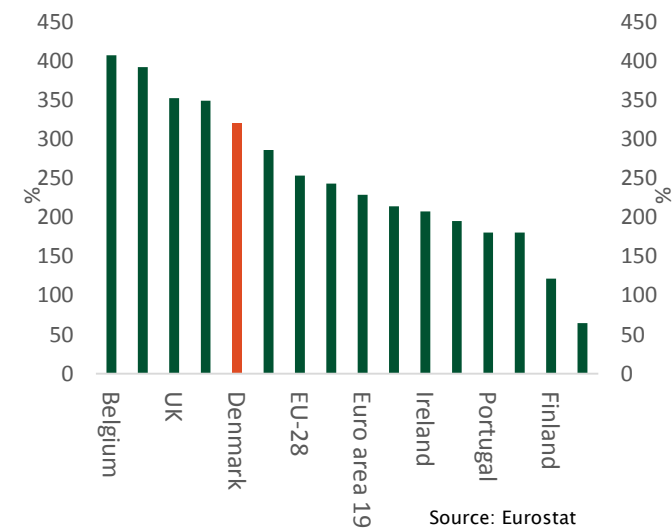
Household gross debt



Kilde: Thomson Reuters Datastream

...and household net assets are large

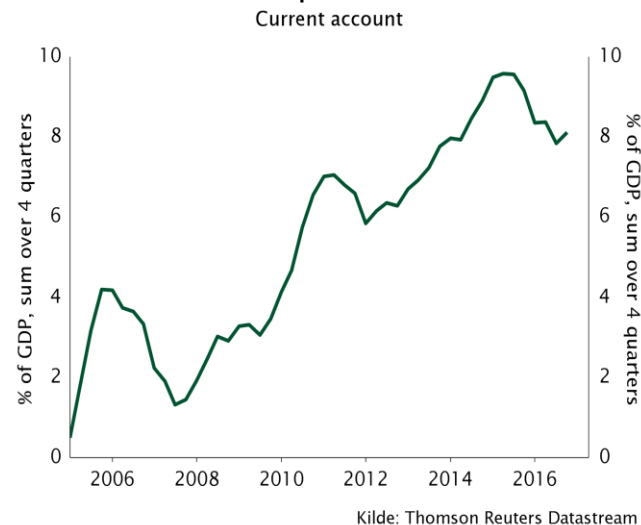
Net Financial Wealth-to-Income, 2015



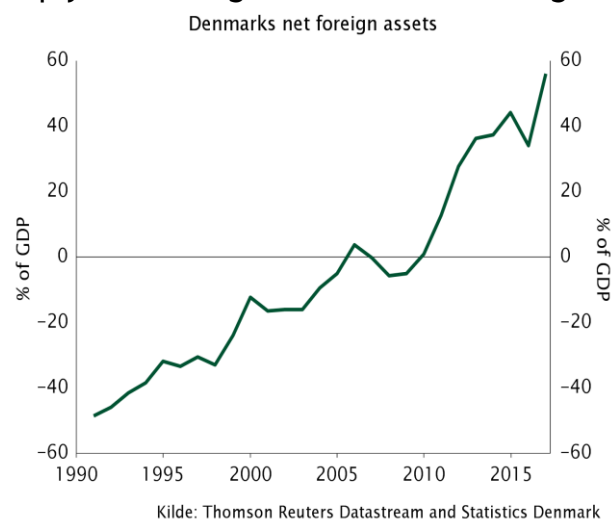
Source: Eurostat

Denmark is a AAA economy with strong structural financial features

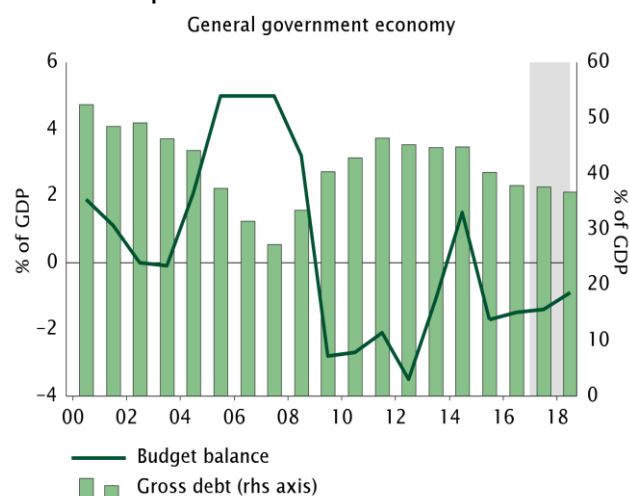
Current account surpluses since late 90s



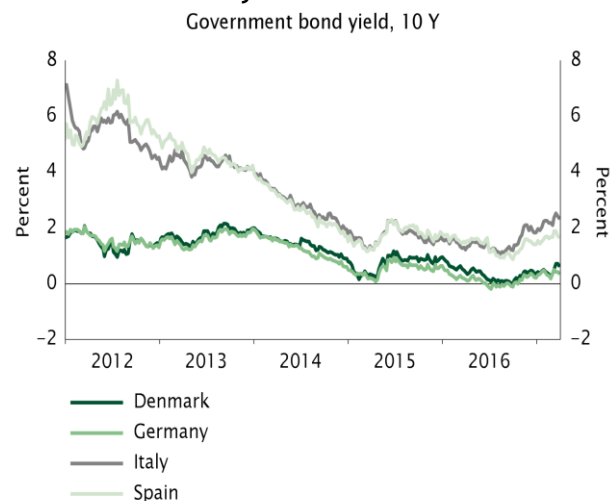
..imply that foreign assets are increasing



And public sector debt is low



This is why Denmark is AAA



House prices have increased in all regions in 2016

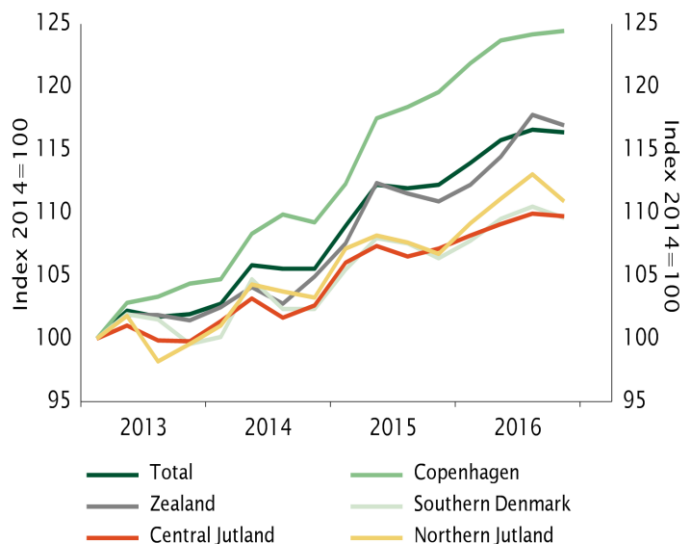
Large price increases on flats in the four largest cities

There is a risk that very low interest rates may overheat local parts of the market

However, a new housing tax model is likely to have a dampening effect

House prices are up in all regions

Regional house prices



Kilde: Thomson Reuters Datastream

Real house prices are at an average level

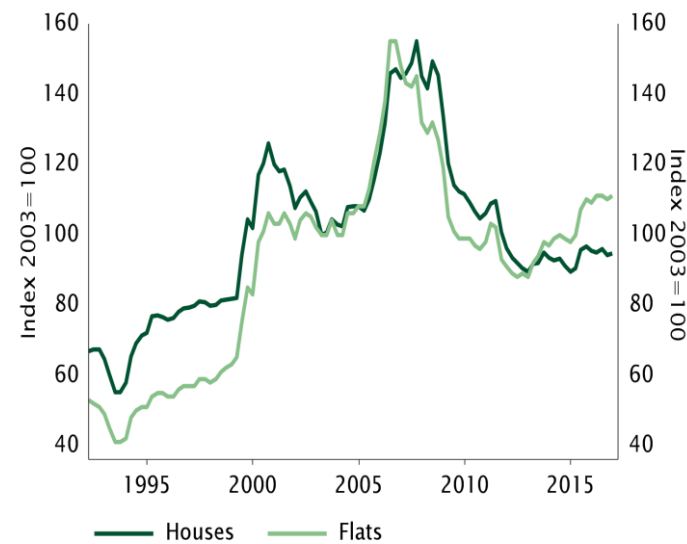
House prices relative to income



Kilde: Thomson Reuters Datastream and Jyske Bank

...but housing costs on flats are up

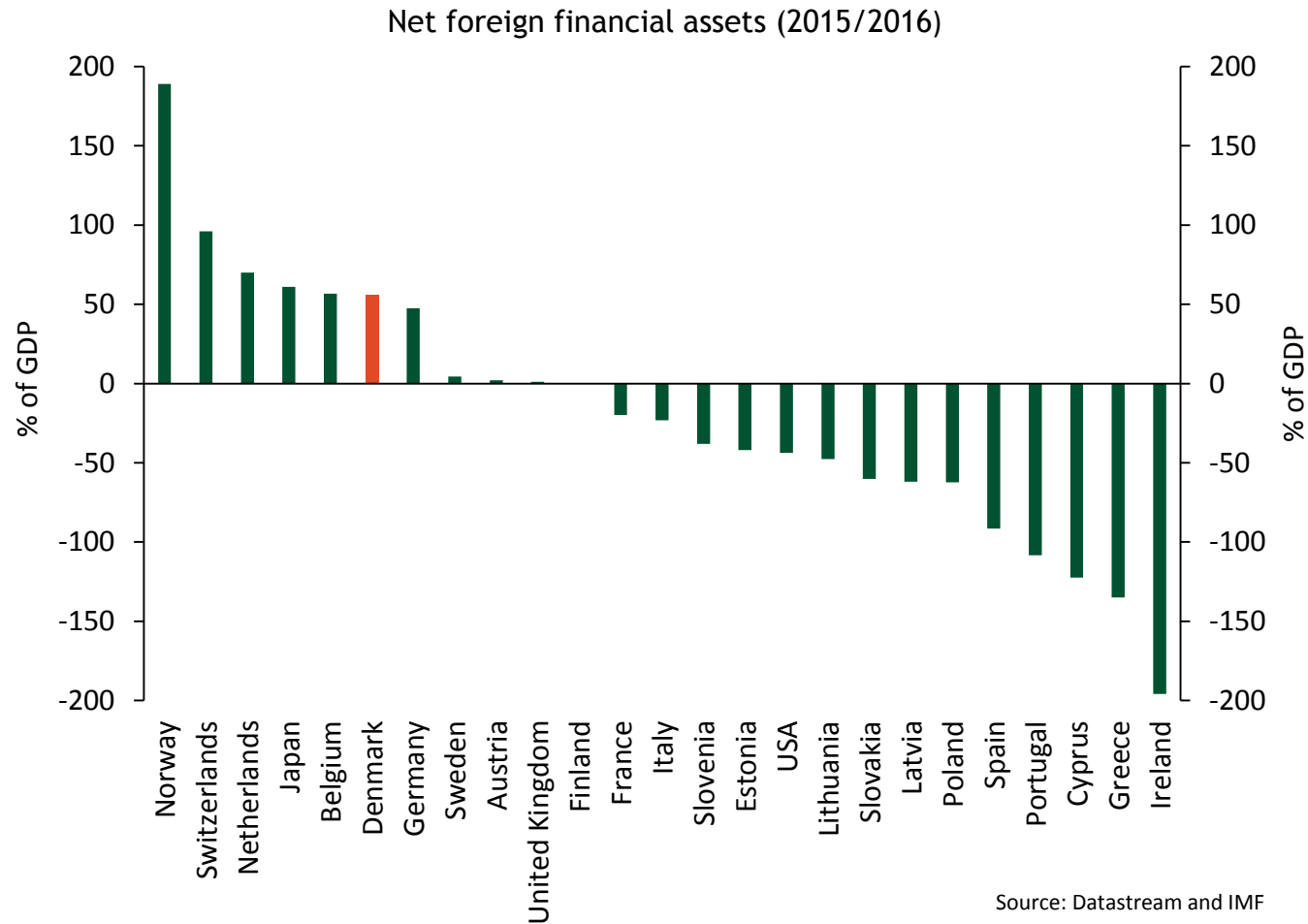
Housing cost burden



Kilde: Thomson Reuters Datastream and Jyske Bank

Note: First year net payment (incl. installment) on fixed interest mortgage relative to income.

A strong financial position



Jyske Bank Q1 2017 results

Q1 2017 results



- Net profit of DKK 976m (corresponding to ROE of 12.3% p.a.)
- Core income driven by:
 - NII pressured by lower margins on bank loans for corporates and lower interest income from bond holdings as reinvestment rates are lower
 - Strong net fee income driven by investment related fees and increased activity in mortgage activities
 - Value adjustments benefit from rising long term interest rates and continued narrowing of credit spreads
- Core expenses increased by one-offs of DKK 110m, underlying development stable
- Net reversals, also minor reversal within agriculture
- Core profit generated on the basis of a business volume where:
 - Traditional bank loans continue to stabilise
 - New home loan products show continued growth
 - Mortgage volume shows growth in all loan segments
 - Deposits cease to increase
 - Assets under management increase due to positive returns and net inflow of funds

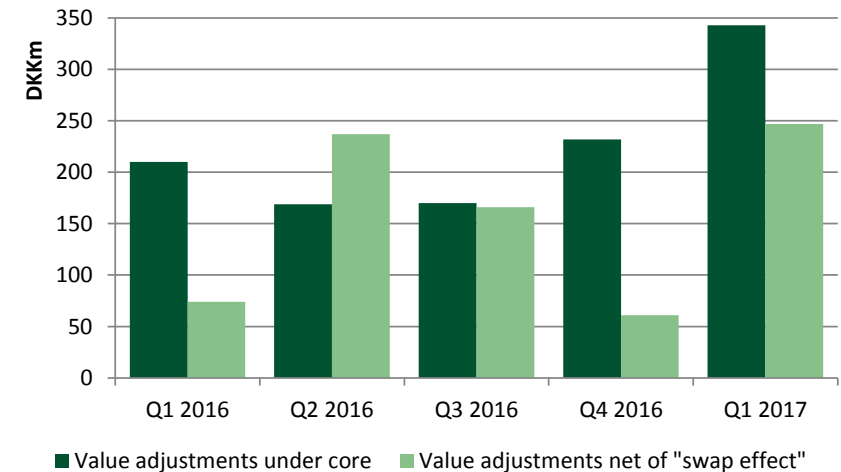
CORE PROFIT AND PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD			Index	Index		
DKKm	Q1 2017	Q1 2016	17/16	Q1 2017	Q4 2016	Q1/Q4
Net interest income	1,370	1,450	94	1,370	1,457	94
Net fee and commission income	447	324	138	447	501	89
Value adjustments	346	210	165	346	232	149
Other income	60	57	105	60	79	76
Income from operating lease (net)	16	22	73	16	-27	-
Core income	2,239	2,063	109	2,239	2,242	100
Core expenses	1,390	1,268	110	1,390	1,335	104
Core profit before loan impairment charges	849	795	107	849	907	94
Loan impairment charges	-45	172	-	-45	-293	15
Core profit	894	623	143	894	1,200	75
Investment portfolio earnings	349	-145	-	349	303	115
Pre-tax profit	1,243	478	260	1,243	1,503	83
Tax	267	94	284	267	301	89
Net profit for the period	976	384	254	976	1,202	81

SUMMARY OF BALANCE SHEET, END OF PERIOD			Index	Index		
DKKbn	Q1 2017	Q1 2016	17/16	Q1 2017	Q4 2016	Q1/Q4
Mortgage loans	287	258	111	287	277	104
Traditional bank loans	96	94	103	96	94	102
New home loans	14	11	127	14	17	82
Bank deposits	132	125	106	132	134	99
Assets under management	129	117	110	129	127	102

Value adjustments driven by narrowing of credit spreads and increasing long term interest rates

- Positive value adjustments on Danish mortgage bonds driven by narrowing of credit spreads (OAS)
- Value adjustments from clients' transactions relating to interest-rate hedging (swaps):
 - Q1 2017: a positive effect of DKK 96m primarily driven by rising long-term interest rates (Q1 2016: DKK 136m and Q4 2016: DKK 171m)

Value adjustments under core income

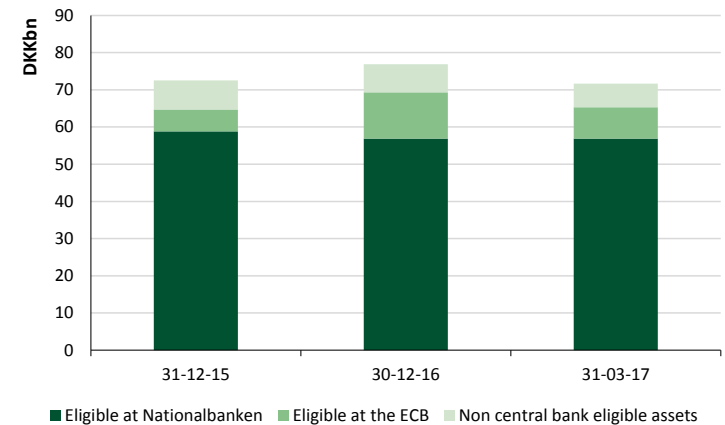


Liquidity

Ample liquidity

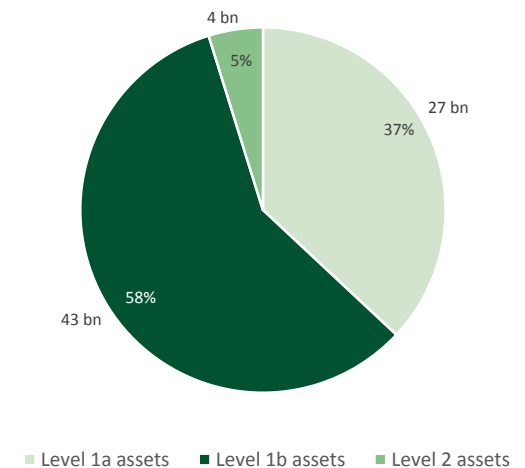
- Liquidity buffer DKK 72bn end of Q1 2017 (DKK 77bn end of 2016)
 - 90% of the buffer - DKK 65bn - is eligible for repo transactions at central banks (the Danish Central Bank or the ECB)

Group Liquidity buffer



- Group's LCR at 219% by end of Q1 2017 vs. 193% end of Q4 2016
 - Primarily comprised of level 1a and 1b assets
 - The Group operates with an internal minimum target for LCR of 150%

LCR Liquidity Buffer, Q1 2017



A frequent EUR issuer

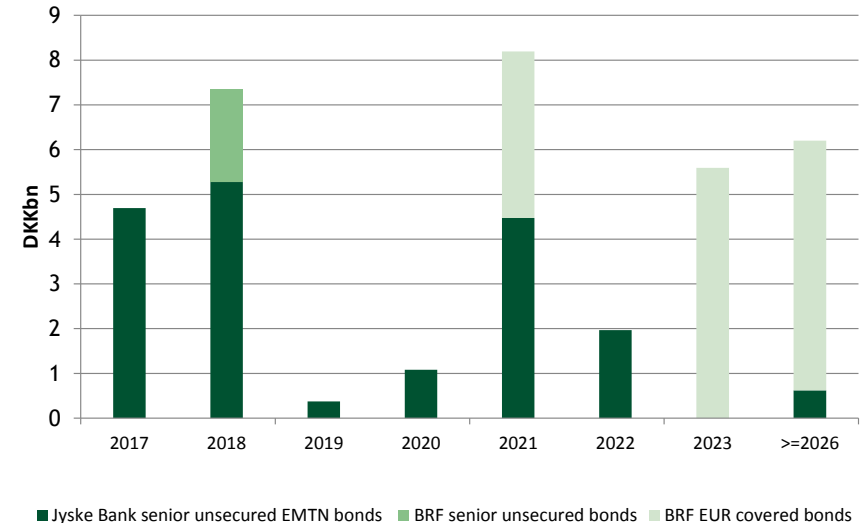
On going access to a diversified European investor base helps Jyske Bank maintain a prudent risk - and funding - profile

- **Jyske Bank:**
 - Short term ongoing activities in French CP
 - At least one senior unsecured EUR public benchmark a year (focus on 3-5 year maturities)
 - Future issuance volumes of senior debt will depend on MREL requirement, but from 2018 and onwards focus will be on MREL eligible instruments (senior non preferred)
- **BRFkredit:**
 - AAA rated covered bonds based on 100% Danish primarily residential mortgages

Extending the maturity profile especially in covered bond issuance from BRFkredit remains key to underpin compliance with S&Ps SFR and the Danish FSA's upcoming Supervisory Diamond for mortgage institutions

Group issuance of senior debt will be from Jyske Bank A/S

Redemption profile



Non-performing loans

Non-performing loans

- At group level NPLs amounted to 3.5% of loans and advances at the end of Q1 2017
- Jyske Bank has been submitting information about non-performing loans (NPLs) since end of Q3 2014
- Jyske Bank has chosen to apply EBA's technical standards as definition for NPLs
- NPLs comprise exposures with individually assessed impairment charges and exposures with high or full risk as well as past due exposures. If criteria for non-performing exposures are no longer present, and if previously credit easing measures have been granted, clients are still subject to the criterion for non-performing exposures for at least a year after the credit easing was granted
- Please refer to the following slides for further details as well as a breakdown by banking and mortgage activities.

NPLs - Jyske Bank Group

JYSKE BANK GROUP DKKm	2017 Q1	2016 Q4	2016 Q3	2016 Q2	2016 Q1
Carrying amount	441,941	438,592	426,124	422,554	424,423
Balance of loan impairments charges and provisions for guarantees	5,790	5,937	6,497	6,715	6,939
Balance of discounts for acquired assets	782	879	1,144	1,236	1,418
Gross carrying amount (incl. discounts)	448,513	445,408	433,765	430,505	432,780
NON-performing					
Carrying amount - loans and advances	14,787	15,498	14,776	16,565	16,295
Carrying amount - guarantees	887	851	805	882	921
Carrying amount	15,674	16,348	15,581	17,447	17,216
Balance of impairment charges on non-performing exposures	5,561	5,730	6,053	6,290	6,494
- loans and advances	5,160	5,313	5,540	5,773	6,013
- guarantees	401	417	513	517	481
Balance of discounts for acquired assets	730	857	1,118	1,203	1,320
Gross carrying amount (incl. discounts)	21,966	22,936	22,752	24,940	25,029
NPL Coverage ratio ¹	28.6%	28.7%	31.5%	30.0%	31.2%
NPL Level ²	3.5%	3.7%	3.7%	4.1%	4.1%
Performing					
Carrying amount	426,266	422,244	410,543	405,106	407,208
Balance of loan impairments charges and provisions for guarantees	229	207	444	425	445
Balance of discounts for acquired assets	52	22	26	34	99
Gross carrying amount (incl. discounts)	426,547	422,472	411,013	405,565	407,751

1) Balance of loan impairments charges and provisions for guarantees plus discounts in relation to non-performing gross carrying amount, incl. discounts

2) Non-performing carrying amount in relation to total carrying amount

NPLs - Banking activities

BANKING, DKKm	2017 Q1	2016 Q4	2016 Q3	2016 Q2	2016 Q1
Carrying amount	153,146	160,159	150,857	153,562	166,513
Balance of loan impairments charges and provisions for guarantees	5,007	5,182	5,723	5,980	6,282
Balance of discounts for acquired assets	383	451	523	553	666
Gross carrying amount (incl. discounts)	158,536	165,792	157,103	160,095	173,461
NON-performing					
Carrying amount - loans and advances	6,090	6,426	6,989	7,840	8,099
Carrying amount - guarantees	887	851	805	882	921
Carrying amount	6,977	7,277	7,794	8,722	9,020
Balance of impairment charges on non-performing exposures	4,908	5,091	5,607	5,888	6,160
- loans and advances	4,507	4,674	5,094	5,371	5,679
- guarantees	401	417	513	517	481
Balance of discounts for acquired assets	381	448	523	553	666
Gross carrying amount (incl. discounts)	12,266	12,816	13,924	15,163	15,846
NPL Coverage ratio ¹	43.1%	43.2%	44.0%	42.5%	43.1%
NPL Level ²	4.6%	4.5%	5.2%	5.7%	5.4%
Performing					
Carrying amount	146,169	152,882	143,063	144,840	157,494
Balance of loan impairments charges and provisions for guarantees	99	91	116	92	122
Balance of discounts for acquired assets	2	3	0	0	0
Gross carrying amount (incl. discounts)	146,270	152,976	143,179	144,932	157,615

1) Balance of loan impairments charges and provisions for guarantees plus discounts in relation to non-performing gross carrying amount, incl. discounts

2) Non-performing carrying amount in relation to total carrying amount

NPLs - Mortgage activities

MORTGAGE, DKKm	2017 Q1	2016 Q4	2016 Q3	2016 Q2	2016 Q1
Carrying amount	288,794	278,433	275,267	268,992	257,910
Balance of loan impairments charges and provisions for guarantees	783	755	774	735	657
Balance of discounts for acquired assets	399	428	621	683	753
Gross carrying amount (incl. discounts)	289,976	279,616	276,661	270,409	259,319
NON-performing					
Carrying amount - loans and advances	8,697	9,071	7,787	8,725	8,196
Carrying amount - guarantees					
Carrying amount	8,697	9,071	7,787	8,725	8,196
Balance of impairment charges on non-performing exposures	653	639	446	402	334
- loans and advances	653	639	446	402	334
- guarantees					
Balance of discounts for acquired assets	349	409	595	649	654
Gross carrying amount (incl. discounts)	9,700	10,120	8,828	9,777	9,184
NPL Coverage ratio ¹	10.3%	10.4%	11.8%	10.8%	10.8%
NPL Level ²	3.0%	3.3%	2.8%	3.2%	3.2%
Performing					
Carrying amount	280,097	269,362	267,480	260,266	249,714
Balance of loan impairments charges and provisions for guarantees	130	116	328	332	323
Balance of discounts for acquired assets	50	18	26	33	99
Gross carrying amount (incl. discounts)	280,277	269,496	267,834	260,632	250,136

1) Balance of loan impairments charges and provisions for guarantees plus discounts in relation to non-performing gross carrying amount, incl. discounts

2) Non-performing carrying amount in relation to total carrying amount

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