STANDARD & POOR'S

BANK CREDIT REPORT

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Jyske Bank A/S

CREDIT RATING	
	A/Positive/A-1

Credit Rating History	
May 2, 2006	A/A-1

Outstanding Rating(s)	
Counterparty Credit	A/Positive/A-1
Certificate of deposit	A/A-1

Sovereign Rating	
Denmark (Kingdom of)	AAA/Stable/A-1+

Major Rating Factors

Strengths:

- Strong domestic franchise in retail and commercial banking;
- Consistent and focused strategy;
- High asset quality and conservative risk management policies; and
- Solid retail funding base and strong capitalization.

Weaknesses:

- Geographical concentration in Denmark; and
- Improving cost efficiency remains a challenge.

Rationale

The ratings on Jyske Bank A/S reflect its strong domestic franchise, consistent and focused strategy, high asset quality and conservative risk management, as well as its solid retail funding base and strong capitalization. The ratings are constrained by the bank's geographical concentration in Denmark and its slightly inefficient cost base.

With consolidated assets of Danish krone (Dkr) 141.2 billion ($22.9 billion at Dkr6.16 to $1) at March 31, 2006, Jyske Bank is the third-largest commercial bank in Denmark. The bank enjoys a strong domestic banking franchise, in particular in its home region of Jutland in central Denmark. For many years Jyske Bank has pursued a consistent strategy of remaining independent, focusing on commercial banking for households and small and midsize enterprises (SMEs), and providing other, more value-added services such as asset management.

Asset quality has been very high in recent years, given the conservative composition of the loan portfolio and the soundness of the Danish economy. At year-end 2005, gross non-performing assets (NPLs) amounted to only 0.21% of gross loans. Moreover, the bank's credit risk management systems have improved markedly in recent years.

We consider Jyske Bank's funding base as very sound. Loans and advances are to a very large extent funded by deposits. In addition, the bank is active in the international money markets, and has access to longer-term market funding through an EMTN program. Management has always pursued a very conservative capital policy. At the end of the first quarter of 2006, adjusted common equity (ACE) amounted to 9.31% of risk assets, which is significantly higher than for its Nordic peers.

The ratings are constrained by Jyske Bank's limited geographic diversification. With more than 80% of its lending to Danish customers, the bank's performance is closely linked to that of the Danish economy. This is mitigated by the current health and past stability of the Danish economy, however. Jyske Bank's cost-to-income ratio was 63% in the first quarter of 2006, and has averaged about 60% in recent years, which is higher than that of its Nordic peers. The relatively inefficient cost base makes the bank potentially less resilient to continued downward pressure on margins in its traditional banking business.

Outlook

The positive outlook reflects Standard & Poor's expectation that Jyske Bank will be able to maintain its strong domestic market position and good profitability. We anticipate that the bank's successful expansion of its fee and commission income will continue, further diversifying its revenue base. The ratings also reflect the expectation that both asset quality and capitalization will remain strong.

A positive rating action could follow if profitability and asset quality continue to improve while operating costs are kept under control so that efficiency is not weakened. A sharp deterioration in asset quality in the sizeable domestic SME lending portfolio could pressure the bank's profitability, and could therefore result in the outlook being revised to stable, or could even put downward pressure on the ratings.

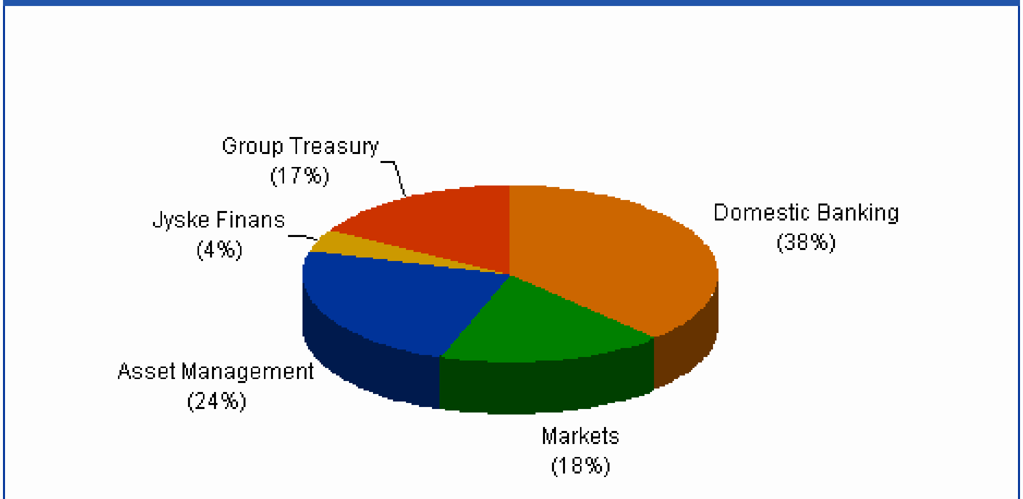
Profile: A Danish Bank For Households And SMEs

With consolidated assets of Danish krone Dkr141.2 billion at the end of the first quarter of 2006, Jyske Bank is Denmark's third-largest commercial bank after Danske Bank A/S (AA-/Stable/A-1+) and Nordea Bank Danmark A/S (AA-/Stable/A-1+). Jyske Bank has its historical base in the Jutland region, and was created in 1967 through the merger of four regional banks. Following a number of smaller acquisitions, the bank achieved nationwide coverage in the 1980s.

Jyske Bank offers a full range of financial services to households and small to medium-sized companies (SMEs) through a network of 120 branches and online banking. It commands a nationwide market share of total lending and deposits of 6%-7%, with a slightly stronger position among companies—particularly SMEs—than among households.

The capital markets arm, Jyske Markets, has a market share of 2%-3% on the Copenhagen stock exchange, and some 20% in the foreign exchange market. Jyske Asset Management, which includes private banking, mutual funds and pensions, had total funds under management amounting to Dkr66 billion at year-end 2005.

Sources of revenues and profit are relatively well diversified, with a slight predominance of domestic banking, but also significant contributions from treasury and markets activities and asset management (see chart 1).



Jyske Bank's Pre-tax Profits By Business Segment In 2005

This breakdown excludes the category of "Other", which includes eliminations, non-financial business units and one-off capital gains.

As banks are not allowed to offer mortgage loans in Denmark, Jyske Bank offers mortgage loans through its strategic partnership with the leading mortgage lender Nykredit Realkredit A/S (—/—/A-1) as well as Totalkredit (now owned by Nykredit Realkredit) and agriculture mortgage lender DLR Kredit (not rated). Under the agreements with these mortgage institutions, when a Jyske Bank customers request a mortgage loan, they are granted a Nykredit, Totalkredit, or DLR Kredit-branded mortgage. Although the credit granting decision is Jyske Bank's responsibility, the mortgage can only be recorded in the books of the mortgage institutions . However, Jyske Bank issues a guarantee in favor ofthe mortgage institutions for any credit loss arising from the mortgage loan (typically up to 20% LTV). Thus, the actual credit risk is ultimately borne by Jyske Bank, as LTVs of the mortgage book under this arrangement are within 60%-80%. The total amount of guarantees issued by Jyske Bank at end-year 2005 was DKr 9.9 billion.

In collaboration with PFA Pension, the bank also offers life insurance products to its customers. In addition, Jyske Bank plans to invest Dkr125 million in a joint life assurance and pension company, named "letpension", which is being set up together with a group of other Danish financial institutions. Sales are expected to start in 2007.

The group's main subsidiaries are the Danish finance companies Jyske Finans and Nordisk Factoring, Jyske Bank Schweiz, Jyske Bank Gibraltar, and the Dutch brokerage firm Berben's Effektenkantoor, which was acquired in June 2004.

Ownership And Legal Status: Limited Shareholder Pressure

Jyske Bank A/S is a commercial bank incorporated in Denmark according to The Commercial Banks and Savings Banks Act of 2001 and The Consolidated Act of 2003 and other prevailing banking laws. It is regulated by Finanstilsynet, the Danish Supervisory Authority. In addition, the bank has subsidiaries in Switzerland, Gibraltar and the Netherlands and branches in London, Hamburg and in Fuengirola, Southern Spain.

The shares of the bank are listed in the Copenhagen Stock Exchange. At year-end 2005, there were more than 239,000 shareholders, of which more than 84% were also customers. At year-end 2005, the only shareholder with more than 5% was Nykredit Realkredit. Employees hold around 6% of the shares. Two specific rules restrict the possibility of one large shareholder quickly gaining control of the bank: No single shareholder may acquire 10% or more of the share capital without the consent of the bank, and no single shareholder may cast more than 4,000 votes, corresponding to less than 0.01% of votes.

Strategy: Independent, Denmark-Based Relationship Banking

Standard & Poor's considers Jyske Bank's strategy as coherent and sound. The bank's main strategic goal is to remain independent and be the most customer-friendly full-service bank for households and SMEs in Denmark. In recent years, the bank has been investing heavily in upgrading its branch network, both in terms of layout and technology, aimed at creating more customer-friendly, advisory-focused branches. This is part of a general move to increase the advisory-related content, particularly asset management and private banking, in its product offering. Although recent years' investments have taken their toll on efficiency, management considers this investment essential for Jyske Bank's long-term success and profitability.

Jyske Bank is a decentralized organization and many decisions are taken at branch or divisional level. Since 2002, the group has used a risk adjusted return on capital (RAROC) approach to measure performance and risk across its different business areas and activities. This is the main management tool used in setting and evaluating performance targets in the group.

The particular ownership rules of the bank protect it from a hostile acquisition. Nevertheless, this has not prevented the bank from taking part in the consolidation of the financial services industry in Denmark. In 2003, Jyske Bank sold its 20.4% stake in Totalkredit (the mortgage lender previously jointly owned by the "smaller" Danish banks) to Nykredit Realkredit, which is in turn the largest shareholder of Jyske Bank, fostering the cooperation between the two entities.

Risk Management: SME Lending Is The Main Risk

Standard & Poor's views the risk management of Jyske Bank as conservative. The Supervisory Board sets the general policies and guidelines for risk and capital management and regularly receives reports on risk trends and limits utilization. Group Internal Control is in charge of overall risk management (developing and monitoring) and capital optimization, and reports to the Group Management Board.

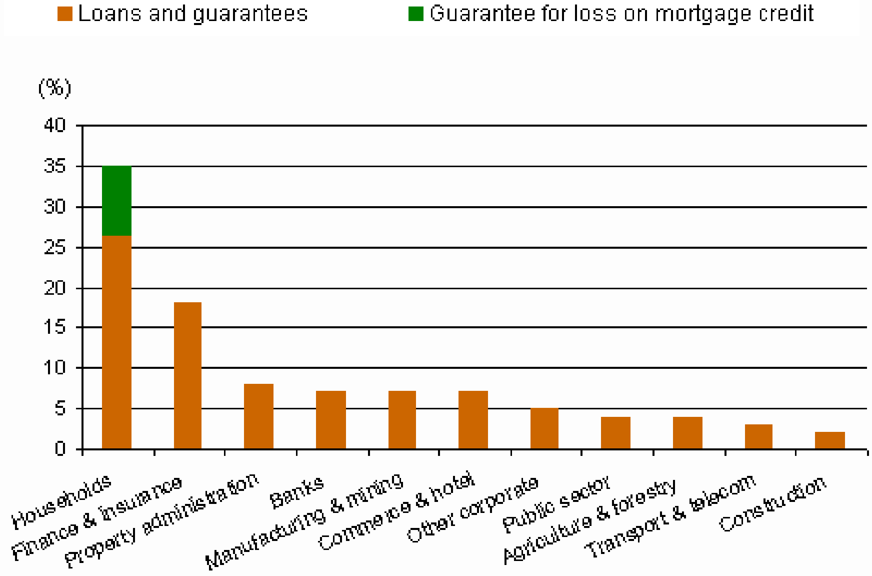
Credit risk

Jyske Bank's credit risk management approach is relatively decentralized, with the day-to-day management of credit risks undertaken by branch account managers and divisional centers. Any material change in the credit quality of a significant exposure is reported to the Group Management Board. All credit commitments are rated according to a uniform methodology.

The Group Internal Control unit monitors the overall credit risks, and regularly reviews the reliability of the rating methodology.

Jyske Bank's credit portfolio has a good mix between exposures to private customers (35%) and non-private customers, mostly SMEs operating in Denmark. Although the portfolio is well diversified by industry (see chart 2), it is heavily concentrated on Danish customers, who accounted for 83% of commitments in 2005. Lending to foreign residents is primarily to private customers within the private banking operations. As noted above, Jyske Bank is not allowed to offer traditional mortgage loans, but still has some mortgage credit risk exposure since it guarantees the first loss piece up to 20% on all mortgage loans it generates for Nykredit, Totalkredit, and DLR Kredit. Also in 2004, Jyske Bank and some other commercial banks started to offer mortgage-related products, enabling households to borrow for consumption needs against collateral in property. The on-balance mortgage portfolio of Jyske Bank is, however, still limited.

Jyske Bank's Loans And Guarantees Portfolio Breakdown For 2005



Jyske Bank's asset quality has been very high in recent years, and is not expected to deteriorate significantly given the diversified and conservative composition of the loan portfolio and the soundness of the Danish economy. At year-end 2005, gross NPLs amounted to only 0.21% of gross loans, which is low compared with other Scandinavian banks. The bank reported net recoveries in the first quarter of 2006. Moreover, the bank's credit risk management systems have improved notably in recent years following the introduction of a completely revised system for the assessment of credit risk at the end of 2002.

Excessive concentration—relative to capital—on large single names was a serious constraint on credit quality only a few years ago. Recently, however, the bank has managed to reduce the significance of these exposures relative to a growing capital base. Consequently, its large exposures are now more on a par with those of Danish and European peers.

Market risk

Jyske Bank measures and monitors market risk on an integrated level, comprising both the banking and the trading book. The Supervisory Board sets the overall market risk limits and the CEO then delegates maximum risk limits to the Group Treasury and Jyske Markets, which are the only units allowed to assume market risk. Group Treasury manages the group's overall market risk exposure, while Jyske Markets is in charge of the trading portfolio. All market risk positions are reported to the monthly asset-liability committee (ALCO). Jyske Bank hedges most of its market risk and its net exposure is limited. At the end of the first quarter 2006, the value-at-risk of the trading portfolio amounted to 0.2% of adjusted common equity (ACE), while the comparable figure for interest rate risk—measured as the impact of an immediate parallel yield curve shift—was 1.0%.

Funding and liquidity risk

Standard & Poor's considers Jyske Bank's funding base as very sound and its liquidity risk policies as prudent. Liquidity positions are monitored against quantitative limits set by the Supervisory Board and reported on a monthly basis to the Group Management Board through the ALCO committee.

Following the disposal and deconsolidation of its stake in Totalkredit in 2003, loans and advances are almost completely funded by deposits. The ratio of deposits to loans has been decreasing in the past two years, however, and now stands at just under 90%. On top of the cushion provided by a large and stable deposit base, the bank is also active in the international money markets where it has had access to longer term funding for a number of years. Short-term funding is executed by Jyske Markets, while strategic funding is the responsibility of Group Treasury. The bank has an EMTN program in place, and at year-end 2005 around Dkr17.1 billion had been drawn under this facility. In addition, Jyske Bank has access to €500 million five-year revolving credit facility with a group of international banks. Jyske Bank has also raised hybrid Tier 1 capital both in 2004 and 2005 by issuing euro-denominated perpetual notes.

Accounting

The introduction of IFRS has, in particular, made historical comparisons of provisions for loan impairments difficult. As with all other Danish institutions, Jyske Bank's accounting policies for impairment of loans and provisioning were previously not only based on objective evidence, but also to a large extent on subjective judgments, which tended to be very conservative. The fall in NPLs and loan loss provisions recorded in 2005 should therefore be seen as a reflection of this accounting change.

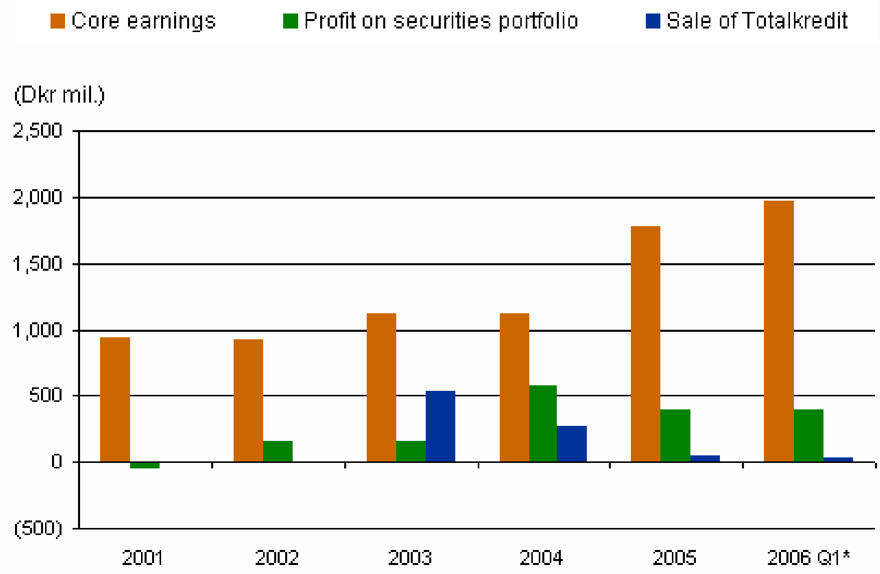
Profitability: Strong Non-Interest Income Growth Balanced By Cost Inflation

Standard & Poor's considers Jyske Bank's profitability to be fairly strong. Although impacted in 2001 and 2002 by the slowdown in the Danish economy and the heavy investment effort, the bank has been able to show consistent profitability through the previous cycle. Profitability is expected to remain high in the near to medium term, given the strength of the Danish economy, while it could be pressured in the long term if margins continue to shrink and Jyske Bank is unable to adjust its cost base accordingly.

The holdings of a large securities portfolio, which is fair valued, to some extent exaggerates the volatility of Jyske Bank's profits. So-called core earnings, which exclude the return on the securities portfolio and the gains on sales of fixed assets, are therefore a better indicator of the underlying profitability (see chart 3).

The significant increase in core earnings in 2005 and the first quarter of 2006 is due to a combination of higher commission and capital markets income and lower loan loss provisions.

Jyske Bank Core Earnings, Securities Portfolio Gains, And One-Time Gains



*Annualized first quarter figures for 2006.

Net income on average risk assets was 1.82% in the first quarter of 2006 and has averaged 1.77% over the past three years, which compares very favorably with Nordic peers. Although the low interest rate environment has been a challenge for the bank's revenue capacity, interest margins are still remarkably high. Net interest income on earning assets reached 2.35% in 2005, compared with an average of 2.30% in the past five years. The slow growth in net interest income has, however, spurred management to pursue stronger fee and commission income growth. The effort has so far proved successful, as shown by the sharp 36% increase in commission income during 2005, mainly as a result of higher activity in securities trading, larger volumes in payment transfers, and mortgage refinancing. This high rate of growth continued in the first quarter of 2006.

Improving efficiency remains a challenge for Jyske Bank. Its cost-to-income ratio has averaged 62% over the past five years, which is high compared with other Nordic banks. The main explanation behind this large expense base is the ambitious strategy of being a relationship-focused bank with a local presence, which requires an extensive branch network. In recent years the bank has made substantial investments in upgrading and refurbishing the entire network. In the coming years the bank will also make significant investments in its internal IT systems. According to management, the bank is taking advantage of the current favorable market conditions to invest in strategic projects. Furthermore, management claims that the costs that are increasing are of a flexible nature, meaning that in the event of deteriorating market conditions, the bank could reduce its annual cost base within a few quarters by about Dkr400 million, equal to 12% of total costs in 2005. In the first quarter of 2006, the cost-to-income ratio increased slightly to 63%, and we expect it to remain in the 60%-65% range in the medium term.

Capital: High Capitalization Supported By A No-Dividends Policy

Standard & Poor's considers Jyske Bank's capitalization to be strong. Management has always pursued a very conservative capital policy and is expected to continue to do so in the future. The bank is targeting a core capital ratio—excluding hybrid Tier 1 capital—of at least 7% and a total regulatory capital ratio of 10%. In the past three years, actual capitalization has exceeded these targets, and ACE has ranged between 9% and 10%. At the end of the first quarter in 2006, ACE amounted to 9.31% of risk assets, which is high compared with Nordic peers.

Jyske Bank issued Tier 1 hybrid capital in the form of perpetual notes in both 2004 and 2005 to an amount of €125 million and €100 million, respectively. As a matter of policy, the bank will carry out share buybacks rather than paying out dividends.

Table 1

Balance Sheet Statistics

	Year ended Dec. 31					Breakdown as a % of assets (adj.)				
(Mil. DKr)	**2005**	**2004**	**2003**	**2002**	**2001 -**	**2005**	**2004**	**2003**	**2002**	**2001**
Assets										
Cash and money market instruments	13,828	10,365	13,250	12,481	10,931	9.80	8.30	11.38	8.15	8.22
Securities	17,122	23,660	22,134	24,785	25,647	12.13	18.95	19.02	16.18	19.28
Nontrading securities	17,122	23,660	22,134	24,785	25,647	12.13	18.95	19.02	16.18	19.28
Mortgage-backed securities included above	11,102	0	0	0	0	7.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans to banks (net)	0	491	398	281	191	0.00	0.39	0.34	0.18	0.14
Customer loans (gross)	92,192	76,453	65,797	97,359	84,458	65.33	61.24	56.53	63.57	63.49
All other loans	92,192	76,453	65,797	97,359	84,458	65.33	61.24	56.53	63.57	63.49
Loan loss reserves	1,631	2,012	2,036	2,058	1,921	1.16	1.61	1.75	1.34	1.44
Customer loans (net)	90,561	74,441	63,761	95,302	82,537	64.17	59.63	54.78	62.23	62.04
Earning assets	122,227	110,152	100,746	134,198	120,579	86.61	88.23	86.55	87.62	90.64
Equity interests/participations (nonfinancial)	8	77	12	364	481	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.24	0.36
Intangibles (nonservicing)	214	199	30	17	119	0.15	0.16	0.03	0.01	0.09
Fixed assets	1,702	1,660	1,647	1,522	1,482	1.21	1.33	1.42	0.99	1.11
Accrued receivables	228	158	198	113	168	0.16	0.13	0.17	0.07	0.13
All other assets	17,667	13,995	14,995	18,306	11,600	12.52	11.21	12.88	11.95	8.72
Total reported assets	141,330	125,047	116,425	153,169	133,156	100.15	100.16	100.03	100.01	100.09
Less nonservicing intangibles	(214)	(199)	(30)	(17)	(119)					
Adjusted assets	141,116	124,848	116,396	153,153	133,036	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
						Breakdown as a % of liabilities + equity				
	2005	**2004**	**2003**	**2002**	**2001**	**2005**	**2004**	**2003**	**2002**	**2001**
Liabilities										
Total deposits	86,710	81,108	76,672	74,603	69,491	61.35	64.86	65.86	48.71	52.19
Noncore deposits	17,008	12,453	12,857	15,640	15,098	12.03	9.96	11.04	10.21	11.34
Core/customer deposits	69,702	68,655	63,816	58,963	54,393	49.32	54.90	54.81	38.50	40.85
Repurchase agreements	2,501	1,153	1,072	1,569	2,386	1.77	0.92	0.92	1.02	1.79
Other borrowings	26,993	14,707	9,873	45,961	39,627	19.10	11.76	8.48	30.01	29.76
Other liabilities	14,224	19,897	20,935	24,378	15,442	10.06	15.91	17.98	15.92	11.60
Total liabilities	130,428	116,865	108,552	146,511	126,946	92.29	93.46	93.24	95.65	95.34

Table 1

Balance Sheet Statistics			**(cont.'d)**							
	Year ended Dec. 31					**Breakdown as a % of assets (adj.)**				
(Mil. DKr)	**2005**	**2004**	**2003**	**2002**	**2001 -**	**2005**	**2004**	**2003**	**2002**	**2001**
Total shareholders' equity	10,902	8,182	7,873	6,658	6,209	7.71	6.54	6.76	4.35	4.66
Preferred stock and other capital	1,679	0	0	0	0	1.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Minority interest-equity	80	86	30	N.A.	35	0.06	0.07	0.03	N.A.	0.03
Common shareholders' equity (reported)	9,143	8,096	7,843	6,658	6,174	6.47	6.47	6.74	4.35	4.64
Share capital and surplus	631	680	720	976	728	0.45	0.54	0.62	0.64	0.55
Revaluation reserve	145	121	110	112	135	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.10
Retained profits	8,367	7,292	7,005	5,554	5,192	5.92	5.83	6.02	3.63	3.90
Other equity	N.A.	3	9	17	119	N.A.	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.09
Total liabilities and equity	141,330	125,047	116,425	153,169	133,156	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Less revaluation reserve, intangibles	(359)	(321)	(140)	(129)	(255)					
Tangible total equity	10,543	7,861	7,733	6,529	5,955					
Tangible common equity	8,864	7,861	7,733	6,564	5,955					
Adjusted common equity	8,864	7,861	7,733	6,564	5,955					
Plus preferred stock and other capital	1,679	0	0	0	0					
Adjusted total equity	10,543	7,861	7,733	6,564	5,955					

N.A.—Not available.

Table 2

Profit and Loss Statement Statistics										
	Year ended Dec. 31					**Adj. avg. assets (%)**				
(Mil. DKr)	**2005**	**2004**	**2003**	**2002**	**2001 -**	**2005**	**2004**	**2003**	**2002**	**2001**
Profitability										
Interest income	4,607	4,249	5,511	6,573	6,969	3.46	3.52	4.09	4.59	5.36
Interest expense	1,877	1,622	2,788	3,748	4,346	1.41	1.34	2.07	2.62	3.34
Net interest income	2,730	2,627	2,724	2,826	2,623	2.05	2.18	2.02	1.97	2.02
Operating noninterest income	2,784	2,247	1,991	1,264	996	2.09	1.86	1.48	0.88	0.77
Fees and commissions	1,472	1,082	924	758	668	1.11	0.90	0.69	0.53	0.51
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated subsidiaries	(3)	7	(2)	(148)	(112)	0.00	0.01	0.00	(0.10)	(0.09)
Trading gains	908	683	695	386	129	0.68	0.57	0.52	0.27	0.10
Other noninterest income	406	474	374	267	311	0.31	0.39	0.28	0.19	0.24
Operating revenues	5,514	4,874	4,715	4,089	3,619	4.15	4.04	3.50	2.86	2.78
Noninterest expenses	3,334	3,000	2,711	2,598	2,442	2.51	2.49	2.01	1.82	1.88
Personnel expenses	1,955	1,755	1,649	1,507	1,375	1.47	1.45	1.22	1.05	1.06
Other general and administrative expense	1,142	1,059	923	941	919	0.86	0.88	0.69	0.66	0.71
Depreciation and amortization-other	236	186	139	150	149	0.18	0.15	0.10	0.11	0.11
Net operating income before loss provisions	2,180	1,874	2,004	1,491	1,176	1.64	1.55	1.49	1.04	0.90
Credit loss provisions (net new)	17	327	399	408	286	0.01	0.27	0.30	0.28	0.22
Net operating income after loss provisions	2,163	1,547	1,604	1,083	890	1.63	1.28	1.19	0.76	0.68
Nonrecurring/special income	39	457	525	0	0	0.03	0.38	0.39	0.00	0.00
Nonrecurring/special expense	0	0	320	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00

Table 2

Profit and Loss Statement Statistics			(cont.'d)							
	Year ended Dec. 31					Adj. avg. assets (%)				
(Mil. DKr)	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001 -	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Pretax profit	2,202	2,004	1,809	1,083	890	1.66	1.66	1.34	0.76	0.68
Tax expense/credit	481	568	525	572	267	0.36	0.47	0.39	0.40	0.21
Net income before minority interest	1,721	1,436	1,284	511	624	1.29	1.19	0.95	0.36	0.48
Minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries	29	5	0	N.A.	4	0.02	0.00	0.00	N.A.	0.00
Net income before extraordinaries	1,692	1,431	1,284	511	619	1.27	1.19	0.95	0.36	0.48
Net income after extraordinaries	1,692	1,431	1,284	511	619	1.27	1.19	0.95	0.36	0.48
Core earnings	1,661	1,103	1,138	511	619	1.25	0.91	0.84	0.36	0.48

	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Asset Quality					
Nonperforming assets	1,454	434	330	346	388
Nonaccrual loans	1,454	434	330	346	388
Net charge-offs	380	191	282	173	113
Average balance sheet					
Average customer loans	82,501	69,101	79,531	88,919	78,950
Average earning assets	116,189	105,449	117,472	127,389	116,527
Average assets	133,188	120,736	134,797	143,162	130,257
Average total deposits	83,909	78,890	75,638	72,047	70,065
Average interest-bearing liabilities	106,586	92,293	104,875	116,819	107,582
Average common equity	8,619	7,970	7,251	6,416	6,031
Average adjusted assets	132,982	120,622	134,774	143,094	130,101
Other data					
Number of employees (end of period, actual)	4,026	3,713	3,547	3,359	3,328
Off-balance-sheet credit equivalents	26,589	21,198	19,404	17,247	17,310

N.A.—Not available.

Table 3

Ratio Analysis					
	Year ended Dec. 31				
	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
ANNUAL GROWTH (%)					
Customer loans (gross)	20.59	16.20	(32.42)	15.28	9.40
Loss reserves	(18.94)	(1.18)	(1.05)	7.11	4.35
Adjusted assets	13.03	7.26	(24.00)	15.12	4.62
Customer deposits	1.52	7.58	8.23	8.40	4.07
Tangible common equity	12.76	1.65	17.81	10.24	6.37
Total equity	33.24	3.92	18.25	7.23	4.92
Operating revenues	13.14	3.37	15.30	13.00	(2.43)
Noninterest expense	11.14	10.64	4.35	6.39	14.32
Net operating income before provisions	16.35	(6.47)	34.40	26.72	(25.18)
Loan loss provisions	(94.77)	(18.11)	(2.07)	42.56	(9.99)

Table 3

Ratio Analysis	(cont.'d)				
	Year ended Dec. 31				
	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Net operating income after provisions	39.84	(3.57)	48.13	21.63	(29.03)
Pretax profit	9.89	10.77	67.05	21.63	(29.03)
Net income	19.85	11.84	151.24	(18.03)	(42.42)
	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
PROFITABILITY (%)					
Interest Margin Analysis					
Net interest income (taxable equiv.)/avg. earning assets	2.35	2.49	2.32	2.22	2.25
Net interest spread	2.20	2.27	2.03	1.95	1.94
Interest income (taxable equiv.)/avg. earning assets	3.96	4.03	4.69	5.16	5.98
Interest income on loans/avg. total loans	4.59	4.90	5.29	5.80	6.75
Interest expense/avg. interest-bearing liabilities	1.76	1.76	2.66	3.21	4.04
Interest expense on deposits/avg. deposits	1.58	1.67	1.89	2.56	2.72
Revenue Analysis					
Net interest income/revenues	49.51	53.90	57.77	69.10	72.49
Fee income/revenues	26.70	22.21	19.60	18.55	18.45
Market-sensitive income/revenues	16.47	14.02	14.74	9.44	3.56
Noninterest income/revenues	50.49	46.10	42.23	30.90	27.51
Personnel expense/revenues	35.45	36.00	34.98	36.85	37.99
Noninterest expense/revenues	60.46	61.55	57.50	63.54	67.49
Noninterest expense/revenues less investment gains	60.46	61.55	57.50	63.54	67.49
Expense less amortization of intangibles/revenues	60.46	61.55	57.50	63.54	67.49
Expense less all amortizations/revenues	56.17	57.74	54.56	59.87	63.38
Net operating income before provision/revenues	39.54	38.45	42.50	36.46	32.51
Net operating income after provisions/revenues	39.23	31.74	34.03	26.49	24.61
New loan loss provisions/revenues	0.31	6.71	8.47	9.97	7.90
Net nonrecurring/abnormal income/revenues	0.71	9.38	4.35	0.00	0.00
Pretax profit/revenues	39.94	41.12	38.37	26.49	24.61
Net income/revenues	31.21	29.47	27.24	12.50	17.23
Tax/pretax profit	21.85	28.34	29.02	52.80	29.97
	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Other Returns					
Pretax profit/avg. risk assets (%)	2.42	2.51	2.26	1.32	1.16
Net income/avg. risk assets (%)	1.89	1.80	1.61	0.62	0.81
Revenues/avg. risk assets (%)	6.05	6.10	5.89	4.99	4.70
Net operating income before loss provisions/avg. risk assets (%)	2.39	2.35	2.50	1.82	1.53
Net operating income after loss provisions/avg. risk assets (%)	2.37	1.94	2.01	1.32	1.16
Net income before minority interest/avg. adjusted assets	1.29	1.19	0.95	0.36	0.48
Net income/avg. assets + securitized assets	1.29	1.19	0.95	0.36	0.48
Net income/employee (currency unit)	444,812	395,643	371,905	152,876	193,797
Personnel expense/employee (currency unit)	505,256	483,408	477,567	450,674	427,272
Cash earnings/avg. tang. common equity (ROE) (%)	23.41	20.80	19.91	10.57	13.37

Table 3

Ratio Analysis	(cont.'d)				
	Year ended Dec. 31				
	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Core earnings/avg. tang. common equity (ROE) (%)	19.87	14.15	15.92	8.17	10.72
	2005	**2004**	**2003**	**2002**	**2001**
FUNDING AND LIQUIDITY (%)					
Customer deposits/funding base	59.98	70.80	72.83	48.28	48.78
Total loans/customer deposits	132.27	112.07	103.73	165.60	155.62
Total loans/customer deposits + long-term funds	97.24	84.56	81.55	91.47	86.40
Customer loans (net)/assets (adj.)	64.17	59.63	54.78	62.23	62.04
	2005	**2004**	**2003**	**2002**	**2001**
CAPITALIZATION (%)					
Adjusted common equity/adjusted assets	6.28	6.30	6.64	4.29	4.48
Adjusted common equity/adjusted assets + securitization	6.28	6.30	6.64	4.29	4.48
Adjusted common equity/risk assets	9.02	9.36	10.20	7.80	7.46
Adjusted common equity/customer loans (net)	9.79	10.56	12.13	6.89	7.21
Internal capital generation/prior year’s equity	20.90	18.24	19.28	8.28	10.52
Tier 1 capital ratio	10.60	10.50	10.20	8.20	7.90
Regulatory total capital ratio	11.40	12.40	12.40	11.30	11.40
Adjusted total equity/adjusted assets	7.47	6.30	6.64	4.29	4.48
Adjusted total equity/adjusted assets + securitizations	7.47	6.30	6.64	4.29	4.48
Adjusted total equity/risk assets	10.73	9.36	10.20	7.80	7.46
Adjusted total equity plus LLR (specific)/customer loans (gross)	13.20	12.91	14.85	8.86	9.32
	2005	**2004**	**2003**	**2002**	**2001**
ASSET QUALITY (%)					
New loan loss provisions/avg. customer loans (net)	0.02	0.47	0.50	0.46	0.36
Net charge-offs/avg. customer loans (net)	0.46	0.28	0.35	0.19	0.14
Loan loss reserves/customer loans (gross)	1.77	2.63	3.09	2.11	2.27
Credit-loss reserves/risk assets	1.66	2.40	2.69	2.44	2.41
Nonperforming assets (NPA)/customer loans + ORE	1.58	0.57	0.50	0.36	0.46
NPA (excl. delinquencies)/customer loans + ORE	1.58	0.57	0.50	0.36	0.46
Net NPA/customer loans (net) + ORE	(0.20)	(2.12)	(2.68)	(1.80)	(1.86)
NPA (net specifics)/customer loans (net specifics)	(0.20)	(2.12)	(2.68)	(1.80)	(1.86)
Loan loss reserves/NPA (gross)	112.17	463.59	616.97	594.70	495.10