Danmarks Skibskredit A/S

November 6, 2025

This report does not constitute a rating action.

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Ratings Score Snapshot

SACP: bbb+

Anchor	bbb+	
Business position	Constrained	-2
Capital and earnings	Very Strong	2
Risk position	Adequate	0
Funding	Moderate	0
Liquidity	Strong	
CRA adjustment		0

Support: 0

ALAC support	0
GRE support	0
Group support	0
Sovereign support	0

Additional factors: 0

Issuer credit rating
BBB+/Stable/A-2

ALAC--Additional loss-absorbing capacity. CRA--Comparable ratings analysis. GRE--Government-related entity. ICR--Issuer credit rating. SACP--Stand-alone credit profile.

Credit Highlights

Overview

Key strengths	Key risks
Very strong capitalization.	Concentration of revenue and credit risk due to the narrow business model.
Sound risk management with conservative underwriting and prudent provisioning.	Structural reliance on a narrow wholesale funding model.
Ample liquidity buffers.	

Danmarks Skibskredit A/S' (Danish Ship Finance A/S'; DSF's) strong track record and demonstrated prudence in underwriting continue to mitigate its significant concentrations in the highly cyclical shipping finance segment. Over recent years, shipping markets have benefitted from extraordinary events--resulting in disrupted supply chains and longer travel distances--that have supported freight rates and earnings and allowed shipowners to deleverage. While near-term prospects look favorable, we anticipate that a gradual normalization of market conditions will result in DSF's loan book growth rebounding to 8%-10% per year in

2026-2027, compared with a year-on-year decline of 24% in the first half of 2025. Similarly, following successful workouts of legacy nonperforming assets (NPAs) and material credit recoveries in 2021-2024, we expect the cost of risk will gradually normalize over 2026-2027, with net loan loss provisioning of 10-20 basis points (bps).

We do not expect significant strategic changes under the new majority owner that would alter our view of DSF's business or risk profile. While, under the stewardship of ADGM-based Magellan, DSF may expand into new markets, we anticipate it will maintain its strict client selection and underwriting while diligently managing liquidity buffers to mitigate concentration risk.

We expect capitalization will remain robust but decline over 2026-2027 as credit growth returns. We forecast the risk-adjusted ratio (RAC) ratio will peak at 24.5%-25.0% in 2025 (23.9% in 2024) and then decline to 20.5%-21.5% by 2027 in tandem with an expanding loan book and risk-weighted asset (RWA) growth. Our base case projects annual net income of Danish krone (DKK) 315 million-DKK335 million (€42 million-€45million) in 2026-2027 with earnings retention of 15%-30%. While this would be an improvement on earnings in the first half of 2025, which were burdened by U.S. dollar depreciation and high one-off costs, it is structurally lower than 2022-2024 levels, which were underpinned by loan loss recoveries and the impact of higher interest rates on investment income.

DSF's narrow wholesale funding profile and lack of domestic central bank access is offset by strict balance sheet matching and ample liquidity buffers. We expect the lender will continue prefunding its lending and maintain a match-funded loan book based on the Danish balance principle which, in our opinion, greatly limits its refinancing risk. We also view its robust liquidity holdings, estimated at 44% of assets as of June 30, 2025, as a mitigant against its total reliance on wholesale funding.

Outlook

The stable outlook reflects our view that DSF's high-quality underwriting policy will allow it to continue successfully navigating cycles in the shipping segments, with robust capitalization underpinned by predictable earnings and contained realized credit losses in the next 24 months.

We expect DSF will maintain its prudent client selection, underwriting, and investment strategy. Moreover, we anticipate continued prefunding of lending and strong liquidity buffers against adverse scenarios under its new majority owner.

Downside scenario

We could downgrade DSF if its risk profile were to deteriorate. This could follow an increase in risk appetite with lowered standards for new underwriting, a looser provisioning policy, or materially increased risk-taking in investments and liquidity management, for example. A negative rating action could also follow the group's consolidated capitalization weakening below the threshold for our very strong assessment or a significant deterioration in global shipping market conditions, to which DSF would not be immune.

Upside scenario

We consider a positive rating action on DSF remote. We see limited upside to our assessment of its business model, given the lender's business concentration.

Key Metrics

Danmarks Skibskredit A/S--Key Ratios And Forecasts

(%)	2023a	2024a	2025f	2026f	2027f
Growth in operating revenue	81.9	-21.6	3.8-4.7	4.2-5.2	7.6-9.3
Growth in customer loans	-8.5	-14.3	(4.5)-(5.5)	7.2-8.8	9.0-11.0
Growth in total assets	14.7	-9.2	9.0-11.1	3.6-4.4	4.2-5.1
Net interest income/average earning assets (NIM)	1.0	0.8	0.8-0.8	0.8-0.9	0.9-0.9
Cost to income ratio	25.5	34.7	42.2-44.4	32.3-33.9	30.9-32.5
Return on average common equity	8.1	4.2	2.8-3.1	3.3-3.7	3.5-3.8
Return on assets	1.4	0.7	0.4-0.5	0.4-0.5	0.4-0.5
New loan loss provisions/average customer loans	-1.5	-0.5	(0.0)-(0.0)	0.1-0.1	0.2-0.2
Gross nonperforming assets/customer loans	2.8	0.7	0.0-0.0	0.3-0.4	0.6-0.7
Net charge-offs/average customer loans	-1.3	-0.3	0.0-0.0	0.0-0.0	0.0-0.0
Risk-adjusted capital ratio	24.3	23.9	24.5-25.0	21.5-22.5	20.5-21.5

Fiscal years ended Dec. 31. All figures are S&P Global Ratings-adjusted. a--Actual. e--Estimate. f--Forecast. NIM--Net interest margin.

Anchor: 'bbb+', Based On DSF's Blended Loan Portfolio And Domicile In Denmark

Our bank criteria use our Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment's economic risk and industry risk scores to determine a bank's anchor--the starting point for assigning an issuer credit rating. For DSF, we use the weighted-average economic risk score of '3', based on the geographic breakdown of its loan portfolio, with an industry risk score of '4' for Denmark. DSF's anchor is in line with that on pure Danish commercial banks, despite its international exposures.

Denmark's resilient economy supports our view of Danish banks' low economic risk environment. They benefit from operating in a high-income, open economy with mature political and institutional settings that promote fiscal discipline and growth-stimulating policies. We expect Denmark's economic growth to decelerate to 1.8% in 2025 (3.5% in 2024) and average 1.9% per year in 2026-2027 due to a slightly weaker outlook for the pharmaceutical sector. Even so, GDP will continue to be supported by Denmark's competitive and diverse economy, underpinned by private consumption, public investments, and sound performance by many export-oriented, countercyclical market players in the agriculture, shipping and pharmaceutical sectors.

We expect banks' sound profitability will continue to support robust capitalization in the sector. Danish banks' profitability has materially improved in recent years. Interest margin compression from policy rate cuts, margin pressures, muted growth prospects, and a manageable rise in credit costs will likely moderate the systemwide return on average earning assets to an adequate 0.68% by 2026, compared with 0.73% in 2024.

Banks' credit losses should remain relatively low in the European context, supported by robust asset quality from a resilient Danish economy, moderate house-price growth, and high employment.

We view the regulatory environment in Denmark as in line with that of EU standards. Danish authorities have had a good track record of addressing vulnerabilities in recent years but need to be tested through a full economic cycle.

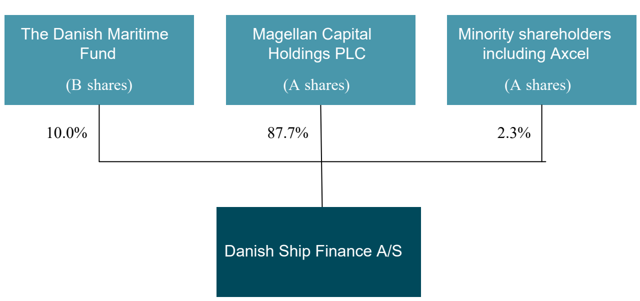
Although Danish banks rely heavily on wholesale funding, the lion's share relates to secured covered bond funding, which strongly benefits from the efficiency, market depth, and demonstrated stability of Denmark's covered bond market.

Business Position: A Proven Track Record In Ship Finance, With Significant Concentration In An Inherently Volatile Niche

With total assets of DKK64.8 billion (€8.7 billion) as of June 30, 2025, we expect DSF will remain a small, specialized lender to the shipping industry, providing services to a few large shipping operators by financing vessels against first-lien mortgages. We expect DSF's small size, narrow franchise, and inherent concentration in a highly cyclical industry to remain its main rating constraints. Nevertheless, we view its extensive expertise in international shipping, cautious client selection, and robust operational track record--as demonstrated after the 2009 downturn in global shipping and amid the COVID-19-induced downturn--as mitigating factors.

Since mid-2024, DSF has been majority-owned (87.7%) by ADGM-based Magellan Holding Ltd., via its U.K.-based subsidiary Magellan Capital Holding PLC. Magellan Group was founded in 2022 and is wholly owned by Hassan Elali, the founder of ZMI Holdings--a specialized offshore solutions provider and an established operator in the GCC maritime space. The remainder is held by longstanding minority owner the Danish Maritime Fund (10%) and other minority shareholders, including private equity fund Axcel (2.3%). Following the transaction, DSF Holding was merged into Danish Ship Finance A/S, which is the sole continuing entity.

Danish Ship Finance A/S ownership structure



Sources: S&P Global Ratings.

On Oct. 1, 2025, Kristian Skovmand took up the position as DSF's CEO after Erik Lassen stepped down after 17 years in the role. Generally, we do not expect any material strategic changes under the new majority owner that would alter our view on DSF's business or risk profile. We anticipate Magellan will utilize its expertise and relationships to advance the lender's position in previously untapped markets, but we do not foresee the targeted expansion deviating from DSF's strict criteria for client selection and underwriting. Similarly, we acknowledge the ambition to enhance investment returns but expect DSF will continue to diligently manage its sizeable liquidity buffers, which we consider key in offsetting its concentration risks on both sides of the balance sheet.

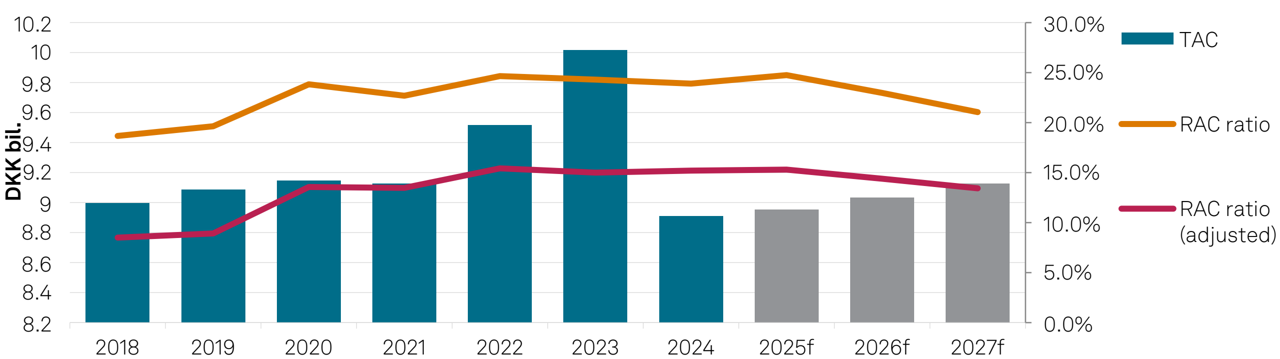
In the first half of 2025, DSF reported healthy underlying loan growth of close to 5% (net of new disbursed loans and scheduled repayments), compared with year-end 2024. Even so, as the lion's share of the loan book is denominated in USD, the loan book was greatly affected by the 12% depreciation of the USD to the DKK. Coupled with prepayments of DKK700 million (€94 million), gross loans declined by close to 7%. Alongside the abating earnings tailwind from loan loss recoveries of legacy loans and high one-off expenses, this weighed on earnings, which declined by 63% year on year in the first half of 2025.

Capital And Earnings: Ample Capitalization Supported By Declining Business Volumes And Offsetting High Extraordinary Capital Distribution

The sharp decline in lending volumes--and consequently credit risk RWA--has provided a temporary boost to the RAC ratio, which we anticipate will peak at 24.5%-25.0% in 2025, before gradually decreasing to 20.5%-21.5% by 2027 as the loan book expands. DSF consequently continues to demonstrate ample loss-absorbing capacity, despite material extraordinary capital distributions of DKK1,649 million, equivalent to four times net earnings in 2024. In our view, this provides a necessary offset to DSF's significant exposure concentrations.

Ample capitalization offsets high concentration risk

RAC ratio before and after concentration adjustment



RAC--Risk-adjusted capital. TAC--Total adjusted capital. DKK--Danish krone. f--Forecast. Source: S&P Global Ratings.

Our forecast assumptions for 2025-2027 include:

- Stabilizing loan volumes in the second half of 2025, after which we project 8%-10% annual growth in 2026-2027.
- A slight widening of lending margins on the back of increasing credit demand and the shrinking excess liquidity of shipping lenders.
- Robust but moderating investment income as the fixed income portfolio reprices at lower interest rates.
- Operating expenses of DKK270 million-DKK290 million in 2025, affected by significant one-off costs relating to DSF's new headquarters and the change of CEO, and DKK225 million-DKK235

million annually in 2026-2027, resulting in a cost-to-income ratio of 43% in 2025 and 31%-33% in 2026-2027 (compared with 46% as of the June 30, 2025).

- Minimal provisioning need in 2025, and yearly cost of risk of 10bps-20bps in 2026-2027.
- Net operating income of DKK263 million-DKK283 million in 2025 and DKK315 million-DKK335 million in 2026-2027, with a return on equity of 2.9%-3.5% (4.2% in 2024).
- Annual dividends of DKK230 million-DKK240 million (€31 million-€32 million), resulting in a dividend payout ratio of 70%-85% of net income over 2025-2027.

Our view of DSF's capitalization is also supported by the lender's regulatory metrics. Comprising only common equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital, DSF's total capital ratio stood at 24.7% as of June 30, 2025, 10.9 percentage points above the regulatory requirement. Although we anticipate capitalization will decline with recovering loan growth and higher annual dividend payouts compared with historic levels, we do expect DSF to remain very well capitalized. Our projections are supported by the buyer's explicit commitment to refrain from discretionary shareholder capital distributions that would reduce the institution's CET1 ratio below 19%.

Since its conversion to a limited liability company in 2005, DSF has held a mandatory tied-up capital reserve of DKK8.3 billion (€1.1 billion). The Danish Maritime Fund (10% of share capital) receives a preferred dividend of 15% up to a maximum 1% of tied-up capital (DKK83 million). The current level of tied-up capital must be restored before any ordinary dividend payments, and it cannot be liquidated. While the tied-up reserve provides DSF with significant loss-absorbing capacity, the buffer of distributable funds has decreased as a result of shareholder distributions in 2024, which limits DSF's ability to upstream capital in excess of annual income.

Risk Position: Robust Shipping Markets And Prudent Risk Management Offset Concentration Risks In A Highly Cyclical Industry

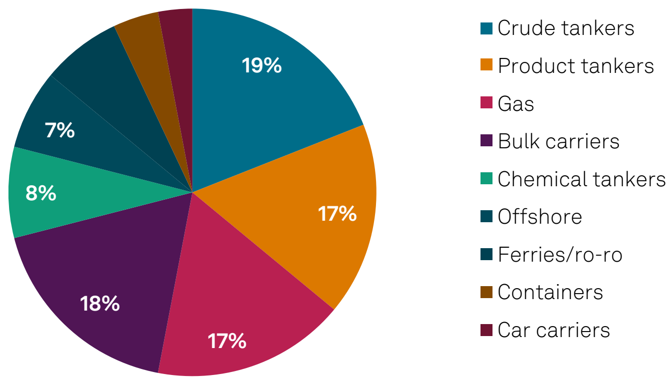
We consider that DSF's effective risk management performance, specifically its conservative underwriting and provisioning policy and its prudent asset-liability management, mitigate its material concentration in a cyclical and capital-intensive industry.

DSF maintains a conservative risk management framework that applies strict diversification rules across clients, vessel types, and regions, and requires full insurance coverage on all mortgaged vessels. Loans are secured by first-priority mortgages on vessels. As of year-end 2024, 100% of the loan book was secured within 60% of vessel market value, with a weighted average loan-to-value ratio, after impairment charges, of 37%. The lender also applies a conservative method in evaluating collateral when calculating impairment provisions for expected credit losses, resulting in an average haircut of 67% to market value.

DSF's loan portfolio is tilted toward financially stronger ship owners, reflecting the lender's dedicated strategy of working primarily with the best-performing shipping companies with diversified fleets and the ability to navigate difficult markets and adjust operating capacity. However, the select niche of clients also results in significant concentration risk. As of year-end 2024, the lender's top 20 clients represented 70% of the loan book and 2.1x its total adjusted capital. As of June 30, 2025, DSF had 79 clients, for which it financed 557 vessels over 11 shipping segments, with tankers and bulk carriers as its largest segments.

DSF's loan book is diversified across vessel types

Exposure profile as of June 30, 2025



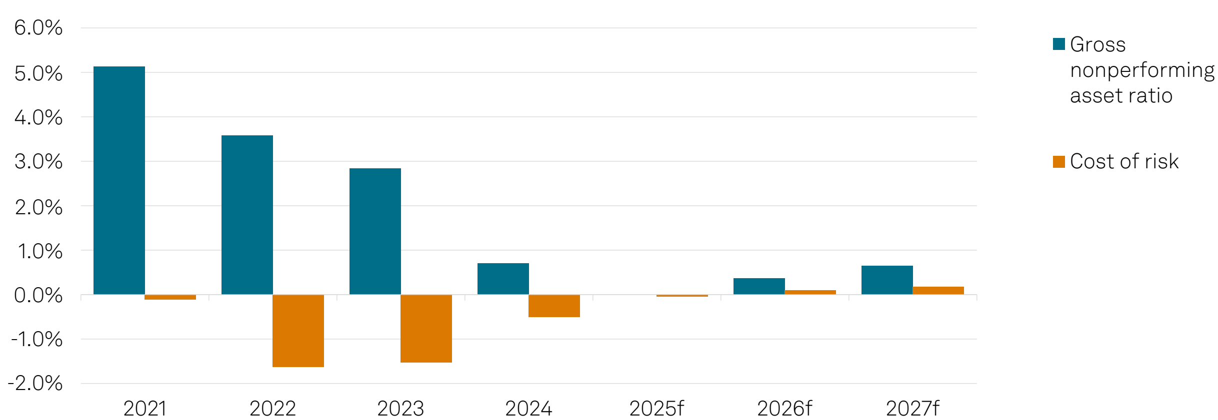
Source: S&P Global Ratings.

Freight rates and second-hand vessel prices have come down from exceptional highs in 2022, but earnings among shipowners have remained within the highest 20% seen since 2000. While this has spurred a surge in orders for new vessels, order books have remained comparatively contained, at about 15% of the current fleet--significantly below 2009 levels of above 55%. Nonetheless, new supply is outgrowing demand, tilting the outlook for the sector to the downside.

Owing to the workout of legacy exposures, DSF has recorded material recoveries on written-off loans over the past four years, resulting in net loan impairment reversals of DKK5 million in the first half of 2025 and over DKK1.3 billion since 2021. In the first half of 2025, DSF resolved the last legacy problem loan and had no remaining stage 3 loans as of June 30, 2025--down from 5.1% in 2021.

Normalizing shipping markets will reverse asset quality trend

But nonperforming assets should remain low over 2025-2027



Source: S&P Global Ratings.

Moreover, we consider that DSF's balance sheet matching and use of derivative hedges greatly limits refinancing and other market risks, and view this as a prerequisite for the current rating. The investment portfolio is booked at fair value with a short duration, and we consider interest rate sensitivity to be low. Unhedged risks mainly relate to credit spread risk in the investment portfolio and, to a lesser extent, exchange rate risk on margins.

Funding And Liquidity: Prefunding And Strict Balance Sheet Matching Offset A Narrow Wholesale Funding Model

We view DSF's funding and liquidity profile as a neutral factor for the lender's creditworthiness. Specifically, we consider that DSF's predictable wholesale funding model and prudent liquidity management offset its structural reliance on market funding. We expect this will continue to support a stable funding ratio materially above that of domestic peers. We estimate the ratio was 170% as of June 30, 2025, up from 161% at year-end 2024.

The loan book is entirely wholesale, funded through the issuance of wholesale mortgage bonds. Loan offers are prefunded and matched in accordance with the Danish balance principle. DSF adheres to the specific balance principle under the Danish mortgage act that requires the permitted future liquidity deficit between issued bonds and loans disbursed to be covered by available own funds.

DSF's ample buffers of good-quality liquid assets further mitigate refinancing risk. As of June 30, 2025, the lender had DKK36.7 billion (€4.9 billion) in liquid assets, almost exclusively in 'AAA' rated government and covered bonds that are eligible for repurchase agreements.

We expect that broad liquid assets will continue to cover short-term wholesale funding by a comfortable margin, estimated at 2.0x as of June 30, 2025, compared with 2.6x as of year-end 2024. We therefore think DSF could withstand a scenario in which it loses close to one-third of its loan portfolio and still makes timely payments on the remaining maturity of its debt outstanding without accessing wholesale markets. This view is further supported by DSF's regulatory liquidity coverage ratio, which stood at 224% as of Dec. 31, 2024.

Although DSF's euro-denominated bonds are eligible for repurchase operations at the European Central Bank, its Danish krone-denominated bonds were removed from the list of eligible collateral for the Danish central bank's credit facilities in krone in 2015, driven by the central bank's attempt to reduce its administrative burden.

Support: No Uplift To The Stand-Alone Credit Profile

We do not factor any external support into our assessment of DSF, including from the nonoperating holding company Magellan Capital and its ultimate owner.

Following the implementation of the bail-in regulation under the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD) in June 2015, we consider Denmark's resolution regime effective. However, we consider that DSF has low systemic importance in Denmark and understand the institution is exempt from BRRD. Therefore, we believe that the response to the institutions' nonviability would not be a bail-in resolution, so we do not apply our additional loss-absorbing criteria.

Additional Rating Factors

No additional factors affect this rating.

Environmental, Social, And Governance (ESG)

Overall, ESG factors have a neutral influence on our credit rating analysis of DSF.

DSF's climate exposure stems primarily from financed emissions where the lender targets net zero by 2050. As of mid-2025, 34% of new loans were sustainability-linked, nearing the company's 35% target, and 95% of the loan book was covered by emissions data. From 2025, DSF is lending only to clients rated 9 or better on its internal sustainability scale, reflecting active engagement in the green transition. The lending approach is complemented with an investment strategy in which at least 10% of the portfolio should constitute sustainable bonds. DSF's sustainability efforts align with the Poseidon Principles (the framework for assessing and disclosing the climate alignment of ship finance portfolios), and the lender is preparing for Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) compliance by 2026.

We consider DSF well placed to manage increased environmental pressures reshaping the shipping industry, in which tighter regulation is accelerating vessel obsolescence. The bank applies rigorous due diligence, incorporating environmental and technological risks into its collateral assessments.

In terms of social considerations, DSF has an explicit focus on diversity, inclusion, and human rights. Female leadership representation stands at 36%, with a target of 40%. DSF adheres to international labor standards and is a signatory to the Responsible Ship Recycling Standards (RSRS).

We consider DSF's governance structure and practices as adequate. The Board of Directors has established an audit committee and a renumeration committee, and five of seven elected board members are independent, ensuring balanced oversight. DSF is not required to have an internal audit function but has established a control function that reports to the executive board.

Key Statistics

Danmarks Skibskredit A/S Key Figures

Mil. DKK	2025*	2024	2023	2022	2021
Adjusted assets	64,772	58,302	64,228	55,974	54,457
Customer loans (gross)	25,410	27,256	31,812	34,756	37,284
Adjusted common equity	9,045	8,911	10,017	9,518	9,127
Operating revenues	326	622	793	436	455
Noninterest expenses	150	216	202	189	168
Core earnings	134	414	819	663	254

*2025 data is for the 6 months to end-June. DKK--Danish krone.

Danmarks Skibskredit A/S Business Position

(%)	2025*	2024	2023	2022	2021
Total revenues from business line (currency in millions)	326	622	793	436	455
Commercial & retail banking/total revenues from business line	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Danmarks Skibskredit A/S Business Position

(%)	2025*	2024	2023	2022	2021
Return on average common equity	2.9	4.2	8.1	7.0	2.7

*2025 data is for the 6 months to end-June.

Danmarks Skibskredit A/S Capital And Earnings

(%)	2025*	2024	2023	2022	2021
Tier 1 capital ratio	24.7	23.6	23.6	21.9	20.1
S&P Global Ratings' RAC ratio before diversification	N/A	23.9	24.3	24.7	22.7
S&P Global Ratings' RAC ratio after diversification	N/A	15.2	15.0	15.4	13.5
Adjusted common equity/total adjusted capital	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Net interest income/operating revenues	71.8	74.0	75.9	143.8	110.8
Fee income/operating revenues	2.8	3.4	1.9	3.2	7.0
Market-sensitive income/operating revenues	25.5	22.7	22.1	(47.3)	(18.0)
Cost to income ratio	46.0	34.7	25.5	43.4	36.9
Preprovision operating income/average assets	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.5
Core earnings/average managed assets	0.4	0.7	1.4	1.2	0.4

*2025 data is for the 6 months to end-June. N.M.--Not meaningful.

Danmarks Skibskredit A/S RACF [Risk-Adjusted Capital Framework] Data

(Mil. DKK)	Exposure*	Basel III RWA	Average Basel III RW(%)	Standard & Poor's RWA	Average Standard & Poor's RW (%)
Credit risk					
Government & central banks	445	0	0	15	3
Of which regional governments and local authorities	379	0	0	13	3
Institutions and CCPs	17,803	2,696	15	3,017	17
Corporate	28,554	28,594	100	25,898	91
Retail	0	0	0	0	0
Of which mortgage	0	0	0	0	0
Securitization§	0	0	0	0	0
Other assets†	360	360	100	356	99
Total credit risk	47,162	31,650	67	29,286	62
Credit valuation adjustment					
Total credit valuation adjustment	'--	469	'--	0	'--
Market Risk					
Equity in the banking book	0	0	0	0	0
Trading book market risk	'--	4,567	'--	6,850	'--
Total market risk	'--	4,567	'--	6,850	'--
Operational risk					
Total operational risk	'--	1,154	'--	1,165	'--

Danmarks Skibskredit A/S RACF [Risk-Adjusted Capital Framework] Data

(Mil. DKK)	Exposure*	Basel III RWA	Average Basel III RW(%)	Standard & Poor's RWA	Average Standard & Poor's RW (%)
(Mil. DKK)	Exposure	Basel III RWA	Average Basel II RW (%)	S&P Global RWA	% of S&P Global RWA
Diversification adjustments					
RWA before diversification	'--	37,840	'--	37,301	100
Total Diversification/ Concentration Adjustments	'--	'--	'--	21,257	57
RWA after diversification	'--	37,840	'--	58,558	157
(Mil. DKK)		Tier 1 capital	Tier 1 ratio (%)	Total adjusted capital	S&P Global RAC ratio (%)
Capital ratio before adjustments		8,914	23.6	8,911	23.9
Capital ratio after adjustments‡		8,914	23.6	8,911	15.2

*Exposure at default. §Securitization Exposure includes the securitization tranches deducted from capital in the regulatory framework. †Exposure and S&P Global Ratings' risk-weighted assets for equity in the banking book include minority equity holdings in financial institutions. ‡Adjustments to Tier 1 ratio are additional regulatory requirements (e.g. transitional floor or Pillar 2 add-ons). RWA--Risk-weighted assets. RW--Risk weight. RAC--Risk-adjusted capital. DKK--Danish krone. Sources: Company data as of 'Dec. 31 2024', S&P Global Ratings.

Danmarks Skibskredit A/S Risk Position

(%)	2025*	2024	2023	2022	2021
Growth in customer loans	(6.8)	(14.3)	(8.5)	(6.8)	12.1
Total diversification adjustment/S&P Global Ratings' RWA before diversification	N/A	57.0	62.5	59.8	68.4
Total managed assets/adjusted common equity (x)	7.2	6.5	6.4	5.9	6.0
New loan loss provisions/average customer loans	(0.0)	(0.5)	(1.5)	(1.6)	(0.1)
Net charge-offs/average customer loans	N.M.	(0.3)	(1.3)	(0.9)	0.8
Gross nonperforming assets/customer loans + other real estate owned	0.0	0.7	2.8	3.6	5.1
Loan loss reserves/gross nonperforming assets	N.M.	280.5	69.2	58.4	51.9

*2025 data is for the 6 months to end-June. N.M.--Not meaningful.

Danmarks Skibskredit A/S Funding And Liquidity

(%)	2025*	2024	2023	2022	2021
Core deposits/funding base	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Long-term funding ratio	71.0	80.4	85.9	92.1	90.4
Stable funding ratio	169.7	161.3	158.2	141.6	130.0
Short-term wholesale funding/funding base	34.0	23.5	17.0	9.7	11.6
Regulatory net stable funding ratio	--	189.0	141.0	175.0	165.0
Broad liquid assets/short-term wholesale funding (x)	2.0	2.6	3.4	4.8	3.2
Broad liquid assets/total assets	56.7	49.5	45.1	36.2	30.1
Regulatory liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) (x)	--	224.0	498.0	560.0	449.0
Short-term wholesale funding/total wholesale funding	34.0	23.5	17.0	9.7	11.6
Narrow liquid assets/3-month wholesale funding (x)	2.0	2.6	4.1	4.8	11.9

*2025 data is for the 6 months to end-June. N.M.--Not meaningful.

Rating Component Scores

Issuer Credit Rating	BBB+/Stable/A-2
SACP	bbb+
Anchor	bbb+
Business position	Constrained (-2)
Capital and earnings	Very Strong (2)
Risk position	Adequate (0)
Funding and liquidity	Moderate and Strong (0)
Comparable ratings analysis	0
Support	0
ALAC support	0
GRE support	0
Group support	0
Sovereign support	0
Additional factors	0

SACP--Stand-alone credit profile. ALAC--Additional loss-absorbing capacity. GRE--Government-related entity.

Related Criteria

- General Criteria: Hybrid Capital: Methodology And Assumptions, Oct. 13, 2025
- Criteria | Financial Institutions | General: Risk-Adjusted Capital Framework Methodology, April 30, 2024
- Criteria | Financial Institutions | General: Financial Institutions Rating Methodology, Dec. 9, 2021
- Criteria | Financial Institutions | Banks: Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment Methodology And Assumptions , Dec. 9, 2021
- General Criteria: Environmental, Social, And Governance Principles In Credit Ratings, Oct. 10, 2021
- General Criteria: Group Rating Methodology, July 1, 2019
- General Criteria: Methodology For Linking Long-Term And Short-Term Ratings, April 7, 2017
- General Criteria: Principles Of Credit Ratings, Feb. 16, 2011

Related Research

- Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment Update: October 2025, Oct. 29, 2025
- Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment: Denmark, March 27, 2025
- The Top Trends Shaping European Bank Ratings In 2025: Solid Positions, Growing Ambitions, Jan. 27, 2025
- Magellan Holding Assigned 'BBB-/A-3' Ratings On Completed Acquisition Of Danmarks Skibskredit; Outlook Stable , July 15, 2024

- Danmarks Skibskredit 'BBB+/A-2' Ratings Affirmed On Announced Sale To Magellan Holding; Outlook Stable , June 10, 2024

Ratings Detail (as of November 06, 2025)*	
Danmarks Skibskredit A/S	
Issuer Credit Rating	BBB+/Stable/A-2
Senior Secured	AA-/Stable
Issuer Credit Ratings History	
14-Aug-2019	BBB+/Stable/A-2
28-Sep-2016	BBB+/Negative/A-2
04-Feb-2016	BBB+/Stable/A-2
Sovereign Rating	
Denmark	AAA/Stable/A-1+
Related Entities	
Magellan Capital Holding Ltd.	
Issuer Credit Rating	BBB-/Stable/A-3
Magellan Holding Ltd.	
Issuer Credit Rating	BBB-/Stable/A-3

*Unless otherwise noted, all ratings in this report are global scale ratings. S&P Global Ratings' credit ratings on the global scale are comparable across countries. S&P Global Ratings' credit ratings on a national scale are relative to obligors or obligations within that specific country. Issue and debt ratings could include debt guaranteed by another entity, and rated debt that an entity guarantees.