

The logo for ATP is rendered in a large, lowercase, sans-serif font. The letters 'a', 't', and 'p' are filled with a dark blue color, while the letter 'o' is filled with a vibrant green forest scene. The letter 't' is filled with a lush green forest. The letter 'p' is filled with a green forest scene that includes a small body of water reflecting the sky. To the right of the 'p', the letter 'e' is represented by two horizontal bars, each filled with a green forest scene. The entire logo is set against a white background.

atp =

**The ATP Group
interim report for H1 2024**

ATP in brief

ATP Livslang Pension (Lifelong Pension)



The ATP pension is a **lifelong guaranteed pension**, paid throughout retirement - It helps ensure basic financial security for all Danes

18.4 per cent.

in continuing **stable bonus capacity**

DKK 3.3bn.

return in the Investment Portfolio, corresponding to 2.9 per cent in relation to the bonus potential. **Over the past 10 years, ATP has generated an average annual return of DKK 11bn.**



ATP turned 60 in 2024

The purpose then, as it is now, was to ensure financial security for all Danish pensioners and supplement the tax-payer funded state pension.

Low administration activity expenses per member of

DKK 18.

Value creation in the guarantees of

1.5 per cent.



ATP has invested in Denmark's largest defence company, Terma, with the opportunity to create an **attractive return** for ATP's members and create new jobs in Denmark

BUSINESS PROCESSING, EXTERNAL PARTIES - PAYMENT OF WELFARE BENEFITS

2/3

of the welfare spending in Denmark is paid out by ATP, for example as state pensions and child and youth benefits

ATP has **digitalised and streamlined** the payment of welfare benefits. The amount paid out in the first half of the year was

DKK 170bn.



ATP is a **technology and digitalisation company**, and in the first half of 2024 its investments in IT development amounted to

DKK 260 million.

Key figures for the Group

DKK million	H1 2024	H1 2023	Year 2023
Investment			
Return in the Investment portfolio	3,297	1,347	5,718
Tax on pension savings returns and corporate income tax	(641)	(261)	(1,078)
Investment activity results	2,656	1,086	4,640
Hedging			
Interest hedging			
Change due to interest and maturity reduction	16,682	(6,401)	(33,348)
Return in Interest Hedging portfolio	(21,760)	9,573	42,066
Tax on pension savings returns	3,338	(1,460)	(6,421)
Result from interest hedging	(1,740)	1,712	2,298
Supplementary Hedging portfolio			
Return on Supplementary Hedging portfolio	240	0	736
Tax on pension savings returns and corporate income tax	(83)	0	(110)
Return on long-term supplementary provision	(157)	0	(625)
Result for Supplementary Hedging portfolio	0	0	0
Life annuity with market exposure			
Return on market return portfolio	91	25	249
Tax on pension savings returns and corporate income tax	(17)	(4)	(43)
Interest on life annuity with market exposure	(74)	(21)	(206)
Result of life annuity with market exposure	0	0	0
Hedging activity results	(1,740)	1,712	2,298
Insurance income	10,272	9,680	19,498
Paid out retirement benefits	(9,713)	(9,166)	(18,408)
Investment activity expenses and hedging	(377)	(346)	(703)
Administration activity expenses	(99)	(103)	(214)
Change to risk adjustment	(24)	(26)	(53)
Other changes	(60)	(38)	(120)
Result of insurance service	0	0	0
Result for ATP Livslang Pension (Lifelong Pension)	916	2,799	6,938
Other income/expenses	(49)	26	(37)
Business processing, external parties			
Income	1,247	1,259	2,484
Expenses	(1,248)	(1,259)	(2,485)
Result from business processing, external parties	0	0	0
Result before interest on bonus potential	867	2,825	6,901
Interest not added to the bonus potential	(916)	(2,798)	(6,938)
Minority interests' share of the result	49	(26)	37
Result for the period	0	0	0
Guaranteed pensions	543,826	538,460	564,966
Life annuity with market exposure	4,112	2,189	3,198
Risk adjustment	710	861	835
Pension liabilities, total	548,649	541,511	568,999
Long-term supplementary provision	36,989	36,935	39,193
Bonus potential	107,673	105,234	104,030
Total undistributed funds	144,663	142,169	143,224
Net assets	693,311	683,679	712,222

ATP's assets and returns belong to the members, and therefore ATP's result is 0 after transfers to the bonus potential.

Ratios for ATP

	H1 2024	1-year	5-year
Return ratios			
Return on investment before tax relative to the bonus potential in per cent ¹	2.9	7.4	3.4
Return on market return portfolio before tax in per cent ²	2.0	9.6	-
Value creation ratios			
Value creation from pensions in per cent	1.5	3.1	3.2
Value creation from undistributed funds in per cent	0.6	3.4	0.5
Total value creation in per cent	1.3	3.2	2.7
	H1 2024	H1 2023	Year 2023
Other ratios			
Bonus capacity	18.4	18.2	17.1
Members (in thousands)	5,625	5,545	5,600
Administration activity expenses in DKK per member	18	19	38
Contribution payments in DKK million	6,812	6,268	12,624
Life expectancy updates in DKK million	1,558	1,881	1,881
Bonus additions in DKK million	0	0	(5,811)

¹Return on Investment is calculated as a daily time-weighted return on the bonus potential.

²Return on the market return portfolio is calculated as a daily time-weighted average.



= Review

The strength of a community also benefits your pension

Denmark has a strong pension system - praised far beyond the country's borders for its ability to ensure a certain standard of living for everyone in retirement. With 5.6 million members, ATP, together with the state pension, forms the foundation of the Danish pension system.

ATP has a major anniversary in 2024. This year marks 60 years since ATP was established by politicians at Christiansborg. The goal was to ensure financial security for all Danish pensioners and relieve pressure on the tax-payer funded state pension.

Today, we provide this security for the benefit of all Danes, where around 400,000 people are in a situation where they have no pension income other than the state pensions and ATP payments. For them - and for all ATP members - there is value in knowing that they can look forward to a pension that does not diminish in value and lasts for life.

ATP's pension scheme is a symbol of Denmark's willingness to stand together. We insure each other in a collective scheme so that it is all of us together, not the individual, who bears the risk of, for example, downturns in the financial markets and the financial risk of living longer and therefore having to use our pensions for more years.

No one knows what changes life will bring. That is why it is valuable for everyone to have a state pension and a predictable and lifelong ATP pension so that we can be reasonably financially secure as pensioners - even well before retirement. Behind the creation of ATP is an intention to provide basic

security for all Danes, regardless of how life develops for the individual.

Today, ATP manages net assets of almost DKK 700bn. At the same time, ATP pays out more than DKK 340bn to Danes in welfare and social security benefits such as state pension, rent subsidies and holiday pay. In 2024, ATP manages many communities that the Danish Parliament and the social partners have set the framework for. ATP's tasks have thus evolved over the years in line with society's needs and wishes.

The ATP pension comes with a guarantee

The strong Danish pension system, with the state pension and ATP as the solid foundation for all of us regardless of income, is an example of how all of Denmark contributes to a common purpose: to ensure that no one is left without basic financial security when they retire.

ATP's role in the Danish pension system is a crucial factor in how we manage the money Danes save with us while they work. The goal is to generate the best possible return while ensuring that we can always pay out what we have promised to the people of Denmark.

In ATP, pensions are guaranteed for life right from the time of contribution. In the annual calculation of how much pension members receive for their contributions to ATP, the current nominal bond interest rate is used. The rising interest rates in recent years benefit members as they currently receive a larger pension for their contributions.

The ATP pension is growing

The first half of 2024 has been characterised by rising equity prices and rising interest rates in the financial markets. This has an impact on ATP's financial results.

During the half-year, ATP's hedging portfolio has fulfilled its purpose of hedging the pension liabilities we have everyone in Denmark. As the guarantee is the primary focus of everything we do, ATP has a large portfolio of government bonds in our so-called hedging portfolio which ensures that we can always pay what we have guaranteed. The pensions are therefore safe.

ATP focuses on creating security in our pensions, and our investment strategy delivers that security year after year.

Investments in ATP's so-called bonus potential, which account for approximately 20 per cent of ATP's assets and represents ATP's free funds, generated a return of almost 3 per cent in the first half of 2024. Behind this result are several factors pulling in opposite directions: very strong returns on equities in both Denmark and abroad and losses on bonds due to rising interest rates. ATP's investment strategy has the characteristic - in addition to securing the guaranteed pensions - of creating stability in the bonus capacity.

The development in the size of our free funds in relation to ATP's obligations (the so-called 'bonus capacity') has been stable and at a reassuringly



positive level during the period. This increases the likelihood that we will eventually be able to increase the ATP pension we pay to Danes.

In addition to the guaranteed pension, we strive to create returns and results that provide the finances to increase ATP Livslang Pension (Lifelong Pension) on a regular basis. A solid bonus performance made it possible to increase all pensioners' ATP pension by 3 per cent on 1 January 2024. In the last 10 years, we have succeeded in increasing the ATP pension five times, either for all our members or for the group of pensioners.

Our investments reflect the times we live in

In terms of investments, ATP has made a single-digit billion kroner investment in Denmark's largest defence company, Terma, which expects to double its turnover within a short number of years. This is a company that is tightly regulated and where the authorities decide who can be exported to and what can be exported. In addition to the opportunity to create an attractive return for ATP's members and invest in a growth company that creates new Danish jobs, ATP is making an important contribution in a time characterised by geopolitical instability.

Martin Præstegaard
CEO, ATP

Investment approach

The basic principle of ATP's investment approach is that members must have a very high degree of security in the lifelong pensions while also making every effort to secure the real value of the pensions over time. There are no investment strategies that can guarantee that the retirement benefits will always rise with the actual inflation rate.

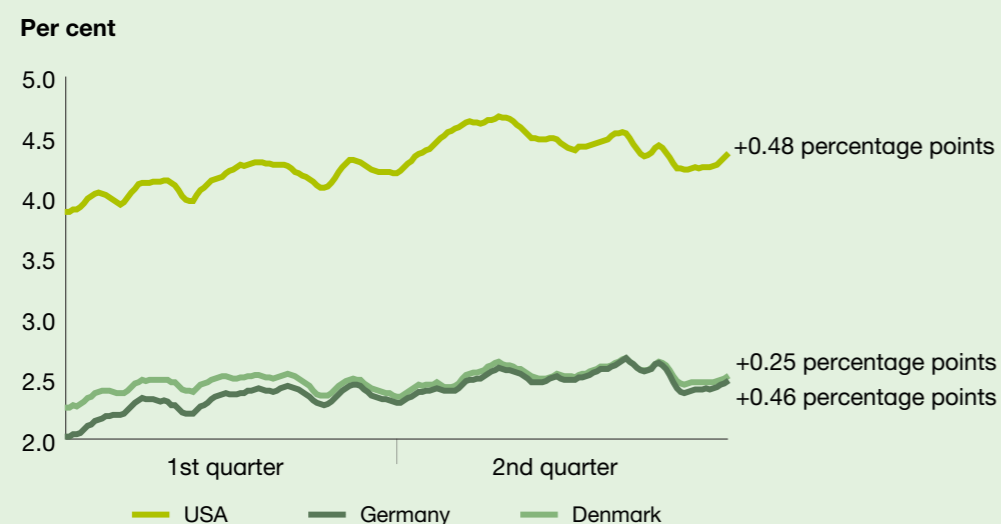
When performing the annual calculation of how much guaranteed pension members get for their ATP contributions, the current nominal bond interest rate is recognised. Members will receive more in pension from their contributions when the interest rate is high and less when the interest rate is low. The rising interest rates in recent years thus benefit members by providing them with a higher retirement benefit from their contributions.

Typically, the recognised interest rate will exceed the expected inflation rate, and this ensures the real value of the members' contributions.

In order to ensure the recognised interest on pensions, ATP invests a large proportion of its total funds in assets that are very reliable in terms of the future benefit payments. This portfolio is called the interest hedging portfolio. The interest hedging portfolio ensures that ATP is able to provide the nominal guaranteed pensions to its members.

To attempt to further increase the odds of ensuring the real value of the nominal guaranteed pensions, ATP invests the bonus potential in a portfolio with a higher risk profile – the investment portfolio – so that the risk profile of the total pension product remains low. The funds belonging to the bonus potential are invested so that an appropriate balance is maintained between having the opportunity to add bonuses to the pensions and limiting the risk of the entire bonus potential being lost due to negative returns. This weighing of expected returns against the risk of loss is a core part of ATP's business model.

Development in 10-year interest rates in the 1st half of 2024



Interest rate impacts on ATP's product and state-ment of financial position

Interest rates affect ATP in several ways - both in terms of new funds and existing funds on ATP's statement of financial position. With new funds, ATP will be able to guarantee a higher benefit if interest rates rise. The existing funds consist of the pensions ATP has already guaranteed to its members. The guaranteed pension payments are not affected by the current interest rate. However, the market value of the pensions on ATP's balance sheet will be affected as interest rates move, as the market value of all future pensions is calculated using the current interest rate.

The interest rate movements have an effect on ATP's statement of financial position but also on the future value creation in the ATP product. Overall, the effects can be divided into three main categories:

1. How much guaranteed retirement benefit ATP can promise.
2. The market value of the existing guarantees on ATP's statement of financial position.
3. The return on ATP's investments.

1. Guaranteed pension on new contributions

ATP's members are guaranteed a return on their ongoing contributions to ATP through the interest rate that is recognised when the members' contributions are converted into a retirement benefit. This recognised interest is determined at the time of payment and is guaranteed for the rest of the members' lifetime. However, members with more than 15 years to go until retirement are only guaranteed a return for the next 15 years, after which additional returns will be recognised.

The annual calculation of how much guaranteed pension the members' contributions should trigger depends on the bond interest rates at the time of contribution. High interest rate = high pension. Low interest rate = lower pension. This means that the rising interest rates in society in recent years contribute to higher ATP pensions for members.

The interest rate included in the guaranteed pension will typically be higher than the expected inflation rate, which means that an increased real value is already built into the ATP pension while members are saving.

2. Market value of existing guaranteed pensions

The market value of the already guaranteed pensions will also be affected by a change in interest rates. ATP pensions are nominal, meaning the amount is fixed in terms of kroner and øre.

The market value of the guaranteed pensions on ATP's balance sheet is found by discounting these fixed amounts in kroner and øre by the applicable interest rates on ATP's discount curve (which reflects market interest rates).

Again, it is worth pointing out that a change in interest rates does not give rise to a different benefit on existing pensions. Regardless of whether the market value of the guaranteed benefits increases or decreases by DKK 100bn (and with a corresponding gain or loss on ATP's hedging portfolio), retirement benefits for ATP's members are still fully guaranteed. This is the main idea behind ATP's hedging of the interest rate risk on guaranteed pensions.

3. Return on ATP's Investments

ATP's investments are exposed to interest rate changes, for example through ownership of bonds or through financial instruments whose value depends on the interest rate level.

The largest part of ATP's interest rate sensitivity is in the hedging portfolio. The purpose of the hedging portfolio is to hedge market value changes in the guaranteed benefits, cf. the previous section. ATP's fee funds in the bonus potential is thus not affected by the return on the hedging portfolio, but rather by the difference between the return on the hedging portfolio and market value changes in the guaranteed benefits.

ATP's investment portfolio invests on behalf of ATP's free funds (bonus potential) and the return from this is attributed to the bonus potential. The investments in the Investment Portfolio aim to have an appropriate investment risk level and a high expected risk-adjusted return. ATP uses the return from the investment portfolio on an ongoing basis to increase the retirement benefits that are paid out and thus ensure the purchasing power of the pensions. ATP pensioners have had their pensions increased five times since 2014.

In practice, the ratio between the bonus potential and the guaranteed benefits measures how much pension you can 'buy' with the bonus potential. This is also called ATP's bonus capacity.

Result for the period

ATP must always be able to ensure its ability to pay the lifelong and guaranteed pensions to its 5.6 million members. Therefore, we hedge the interest rate risk on the pensions which, as previously, worked as intended in the first half of 2024. The bonus potential, which is ATP's free funds, is managed in the Investment Portfolio, which generated a return of DKK 3.3bn, corresponding to 2.9 per cent relative to the bonus potential. The return for the period was mainly characterised by equity prices and interest rate increases, with interest rate increases in particular characterising the period. Most asset classes performed well, especially Danish and international listed equities, which together generated a return of DKK 8.0bn. Conversely, global fixed income generated a negative return of DKK 7.8bn as a result of rising interest rates during the period.

The result for the half-year was therefore lower than ATP's long-term profit expectation, but it is considered acceptable. When the financial markets have developed as they have, the return for the period is to be expected as it reflects ATP's long-term investment strategy. The total investment and hedging result after tax of DKK 0.9bn has been transferred to the bonus potential along with DKK 1.6bn in connection with the year's life expectancy update.

Perspective on the Investment Portfolio

As mentioned, ATP's return in the Investment Portfolio in the first half of 2024 was DKK 3.3bn. Overall, both the liquid and illiquid portfolios have delivered positive returns. The largest positive contributions came from investments in listed equities in the liquid portfolio, while investments in bonds on the other hand struggled somewhat.

ATP's investment strategy for the bonus potential differs from market rate products by operating with a higher risk level and a different distribution of risk. For example, ATP has a far more equal distribution between equity and interest rate risk than a traditional market-rate product in Danish pension funds. Overall, this means that ATP performs relatively well when bonds have positive price movements, while ATP performs relatively poorly when equities do very well – precisely because ATP has 'more bonds and fewer equities' in comparison. In the first half of 2024, it has not been advantageous for ATP to have a high share of interest rate risk in the portfolio, as inflation fell more slowly than expected in the first half of the year and central banks have therefore been more reluctant to lower interest rates.

The fundamental strategic choices reflect ATP's role in the Danish pension system and the fact that ATP's

pension product is different from market rate products - because ATP has fixed liabilities in the form of guaranteed pensions.

ATP's investment strategy involves a high proportion of Danish equities, but beyond that we seek to diversify exposure to global equities, including US equities. In the first half of the year, ATP's Danish equities generated a return significantly higher than the KAX Cap index, and ATP's liquid equity investments as a whole generated a return in line with the global capital-weighted index MSCI World. Unlisted investments have generally delivered slightly positive returns in the first half of the year, but as is often the case, they struggle to keep up when listed assets rise sharply.

When considering ATP's returns, it is also important to note that ATP invests on the basis of risk capacity and how the individual investment portfolios interact with each other in order to utilise the available capacity. In addition to bonds, the interest rate hedging portfolio consists of interest rate swaps that do not tie up liquidity. This allows the uncommitted funds to be lent to the Investment Portfolio in return for the payment of interest. This interest payment from the Investment Portfolio to the Interest Hedging Portfolio is included in the total return of the portfolio. Many years of low interest rates have made it advantageous to borrow available liquidity inter-

nally to increase risk in the Investment portfolio, but with the current higher interest rates it has become less advantageous, which affected the result for the period. Return expectations and financing costs are continuously included in the trade-offs when determining the strategic and tactical risk level in the Investment portfolio.

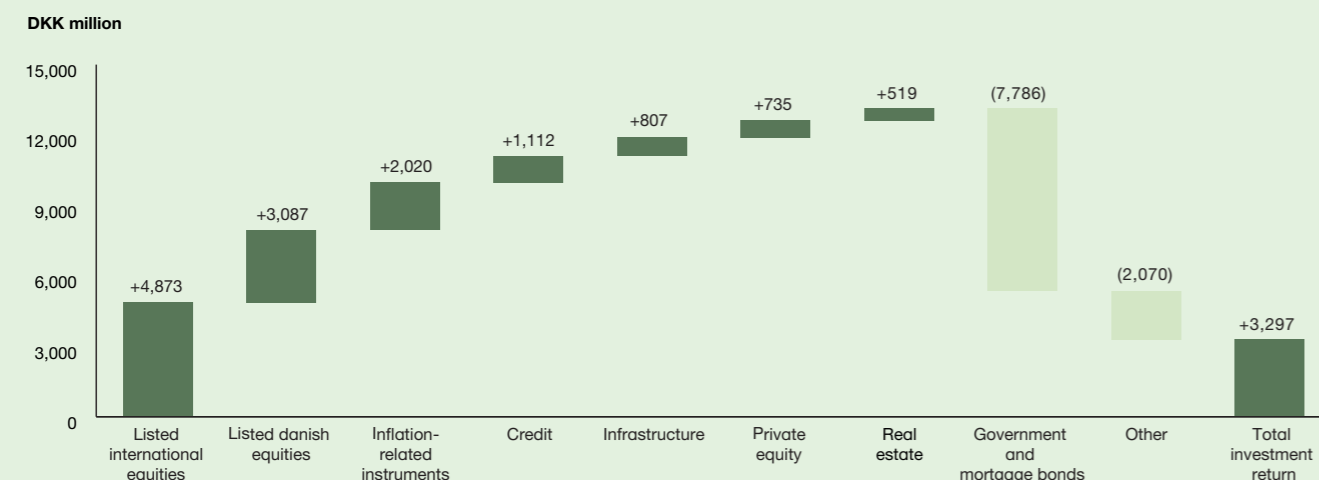
Hedging

Hedging includes three portfolios: Interest hedging, Supplementary hedging portfolio and Life annuity with market exposure.

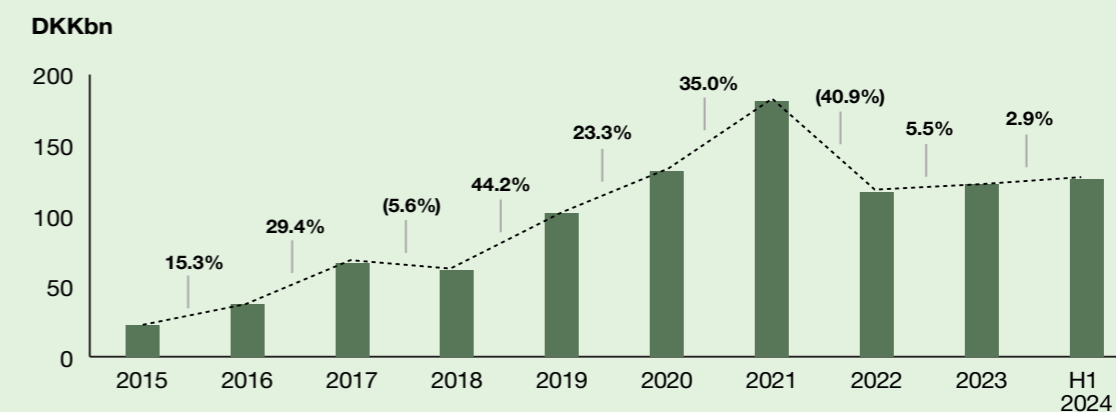
Interest hedging

The purpose of interest hedging is to hedge the guaranteed lifelong pensions, meaning that the market value of the Interest Hedging portfolio after tax is expected to fluctuate at the same rate and to the same extent as the guaranteed benefits when interest rates change. The value of guaranteed pensions fell by DKK 16.7bn in the first half of the year as a result of interest rate changes and shortened maturities. Correspondingly, the Interest Hedging portfolio generated a negative return after tax of DKK 18.4bn. The total result from interest hedging was thus DKK (1.7bn), which represented less than one per cent of the value of the guaranteed benefits and the interest hedging thus worked as intended.

Composition of the investment return in H1 2024



Historical accumulated returns on the investment portfolio before tax



The result of the interest hedging does not typically amount to zero, which is due to the fact that ATP's liabilities cannot be hedged exactly in the financial markets. For example, ATP has some very long-term liabilities that are partially hedged with shorter bonds, as there are not enough bonds that match ATP's liabilities. This is why the hedging cannot be completely accurate. This effect, together with the tied up funds in ATP's tax assets, has been the primary cause of the DKK 1.7bn deficit from interest rate hedging.

It is therefore also important for the return that ATP after 2022 has accumulated a significant tax asset in the form of deferred pension yield tax. In the years with positive returns up to 2022, ATP paid significant amounts in pension yield tax to the Danish state, while ATP cannot receive a tax receivable under current rules. ATP thus has a receivable asset of DKK 44bn at the end of the first half of the year, which is not subject to interest and which therefore contributes negatively to the return.

Supplementary Hedging portfolio

As part of ATP's overall hedging strategy, the phasing-in of market risk in the supplementary hedging portfolio has continued in 2024. During H1 of 2024, the portfolio generated a return of DKK 0.2bn. Over time, the return from the Supplementary Hedging

portfolio is expected to form the basis for transfers to the bonus potential and thus, in the long term, contribute to increasing the real value of lifelong pensions. The portfolio is still being developed. The focus of the portfolio is long-term risk-taking and therefore has an overweight of illiquid assets.

The level of risk in the Supplementary Hedging Portfolio totalled just under DKK 6bn at the end of the first half of 2024. The risk level means that over a 3-month horizon, the portfolio can be expected to lose an average of around DKK 6bn when looking at the 1 per cent worst market outcomes over the last few years. In other words, there is a significant contribution from the supplementary hedging portfolio to the total risk in the ATP product. As the changes to ATP's business model are implemented, the phasing-in of additional long-term market risk in the Supplementary Hedging Portfolio will continue.

Life annuity with market exposure

For members with more than 15 years to go until retirement age, 20 per cent of contributions are allocated to Life annuity with market exposure. These life annuities are managed in the associated market return portfolio. The return on these life annuities is not guaranteed, but on the other hand, there is the opportunity to take more risk than in the Interest Hedging portfolio. Over time, the portfolio is expected to contribute a

higher return and thus generate higher pensions for members. In H1, the market return portfolio generated a positive return of DKK 0.1bn, corresponding to a time-weighted return of 2.0 per cent compared to the provision for Life annuity with market exposure.

The provision for Life annuity with market exposure totalled DKK 4.1bn at the end of the first half of 2024.

Status on implementation of changes to ATP's business model

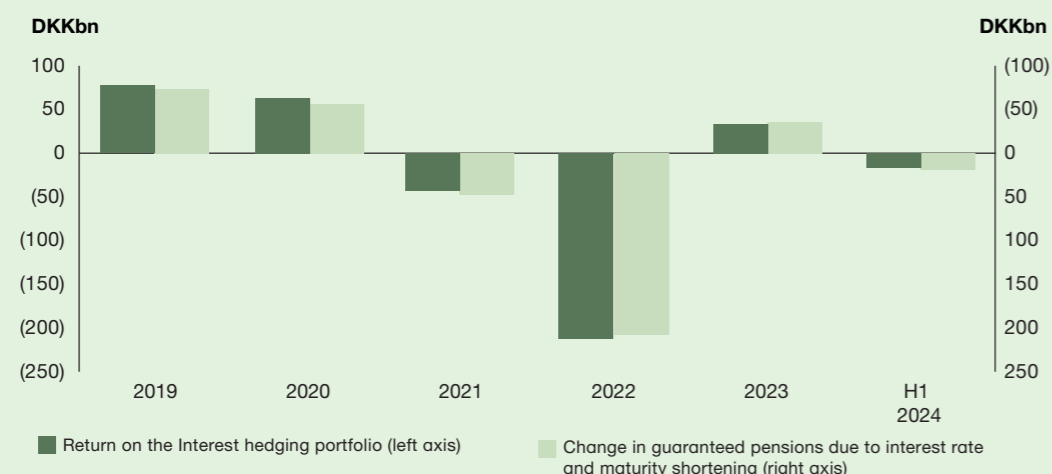
In 2021, the Danish Parliament adopted a number of changes to the business model for ATP Livslang Pension (Lifelong Pension) with a large majority. The purpose of the changes is to improve the possibilities for higher absolute retirement benefits and securing their real value. The changes to the business model consisted of two parts: Introduction of Life annuity with market exposure, introduced in 2022, and the Supplementary Hedging Portfolio, which started up in 2023. Operationally, Life annuity with market exposure is fully phased in. However, the assets associated with this annuity are still relatively limited, as contributions have only been made since 2022. Over time, as contributions continue to be paid and returns continue to be accrued, the assets associated with Life annuity with market exposure will increase significantly. The Supplementary Hedging Portfolio is not yet fully phased

in. At the end of the first half of 2024, the risk in the portfolio was around 40 per cent of the level expected when fully phased in. The Supplementary Hedging Portfolio is expected to be fully phased in over the next two years.

Net assets and bonus capacity

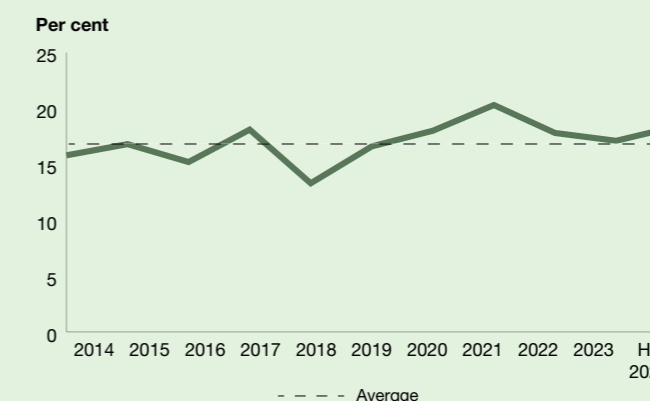
ATP's bonus capacity increased by 1.3 percentage points to 18.4 per cent in the first half of the year, partly due to a positive return in the investment portfolio. ATP's bonus capacity is the relationship between the value of ATP's bonus potential and its total liabilities towards its members. The bonus capacity thus provides a good picture of the health of ATP, as it expresses how many free funds in the bonus potential ATP has in relation to the liabilities to members. The bonus potential funds will – besides having to cover ATP's risk taking and unforeseen expenses – be able to be used in the long term to increase ATP pensions. Even though the value of ATP's pension liabilities has fluctuated steeply over the past year, ATP's bonus capacity has remained stable. ATP's ability to increase pensions in the future, the bonus capacity, has thus not been significantly affected by the large fluctuations in interest rates.

Hedging protects the guaranteed pensions



How ATP's bonus capacity has developed

The bonus capacity remains similar to the past few years.



Overall, the guaranteed pensions and stable bonus capacity provide security for ATP's members. In addition to securing the guaranteed pensions, ATP's investment strategy also has the property of supporting stability in bonus performance and thus the future possibility of bonus accrual.

At the end of the first half of the year, the bonus potential totalled DKK 107.7bn and net assets amounted to DKK 693.3bn.

Total value creation

ATP Livslang Pension (Lifelong Pension) is a supplement to the state pension, and today it covers virtually every citizen in Denmark. This has a fundamental impact on the manner in which ATP invests its members' contributions. Members must be able to count on their lifelong ATP pensions.

The financial statements reflect the H1 results of ATP's operations, but the return on the pension guarantees is not directly reflected. ATP has a number of portfolios, each of which contributes to the total value creation in ATP in its own way. The value creation from the pensions illustrates the average interest on members' pensions. For the guaranteed pensions, the value creation was 1.5 per

cent in the first half of 2024 and reflects the interest that ATP has recognised in the guarantees and has thus promised to its members over time (across age groups).

ATP's value creation totalled 1.3 per cent for the period and over time this will be impacted by the individual portfolios and the investment risks taken in these while taking into account the overall business model.

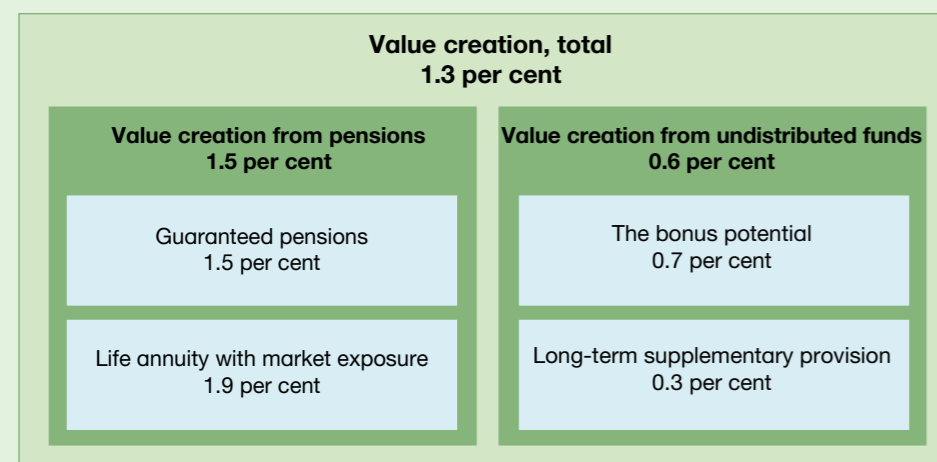
Result of insurance service

When paying contributions, ATP's members earn the right to a guaranteed lifelong pension. There is a clear correlation between the individual contributions made and the entitlement to payments.

In the first half of the year, ATP's members contributed DKK 6.8bn. These contributions are recognised as income under insurance service in line with pensions being paid out and expenses being incurred. In the first half of the year, ATP paid out DKK 9.7bn in pensions.

Lower expenses

In order to create a sustainable balance between quality, risk and expenses, ATP works with a bal-



Besides the value that the interest on the contributed funds creates for individual members, the lifelong pension guarantee is valuable in itself for the individual members, who can take comfort in the fact that they are guaranteed some kind of income throughout their retirement.

Responsibility

Climate change and its consequences are a reality that we have a responsibility to take seriously and act on. This has created an expectation to contribute to sustainable solutions across countries and stakeholders. At the same time, there is a growing focus on creating a responsible society that is diverse, equal and inclusive.

At ATP, we want to strengthen the way in which sustainability efforts are implemented and coordinated across the Group. ATP works with sustainability from a broad perspective that encompasses matters related to environmental, social and human resources as well as respect for human rights and the fight against corruption and bribery.

anced approach to cost efficiency. The level of expenses has a direct impact on future pensions, and over time even small differences can have a significant impact over a long period of savings. ATP's administration activity expenses amounted to DKK 99 million in the first half of 2024 or DKK 18 per member. This is at a similar level to last year.

ATP's total expenses for investment and hedging amounted to DKK 963 million, including indirect expenses. The total investment expenses amount to DKK 172 per member, which is similar to last year.

Since ATP has no profit, the result of insurance service will always be 0.

Business processing, external parties

Besides ATP Livslang Pension (Lifelong Pension), ATP also carries out administration tasks for the social partners, the Danish Government and municipalities in Denmark. These tasks are assigned to ATP on a cost-recovery basis - i.e. without profit or without any risk of expense. In the first half of the year, expenses of DKK 1.2bn were paid in relation to business processing, external parties, and they are off-set by similar income. Each year, business processing, external parties is subject to ambitious efficiency improvement requirements which have been agreed upon between the clients and the supervisory boards.

Significant risks and uncertainties

The most significant risks for ATP are investment, pension and operational risks. There are no significant risks beyond those described in ATP's 2023 annual report.

Events after the reporting date

From the balance-sheet date until the date of the presentation of this interim report, no events have occurred that would materially affect the assessment of the report.

Outlook for 2024

Financial market developments over the summer have seen falling interest rates and stock market turbulence, illustrating the uncertainty associated with returns on different types of assets when measured over short time horizons.

It is expected that there will continue to be a high degree of uncertainty in the markets for the rest of 2024. Uncertainty about the direction of economies, including inflation in the US and Europe, continued geopolitical uncertainty and the US presidential election mean that the direction of economic development is unclear and the range of outcomes is very wide. ATP will therefore continue its disciplined approach to risk management with a broadly diversified portfolio based on a long-term investment approach and a humble belief in the ability to time the market.



= Financial statements

Statement by the Supervisory and Executive Boards

On today's date, the Supervisory Board and Executive Board have processed and adopted the interim report for the period 1 January - 30 June 2024 for the ATP Group. There has been no review or audit of the interim report for H1.

The interim report for H1 is submitted in accordance with IAS 34, Presentation of interim report, as approved by the EU and additional Danish reporting requirements pursuant to the Danish executive order on financial reporting for Arbejdsmarkedets Tillægspension.

In our opinion, the interim report for H1 provides a true and fair view of the Group and ATP's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 30 June 2024 and the Group and ATP's result and the Group's cash flows for the period 1 January - 30 June 2024.

In our opinion, the management's statement also provides a true and fair description of the development in the Group and the ATP's operations and financial conditions, as well as a description of the most significant risks and uncertainties that may affect the Group and ATP.

Copenhagen, 27 August 2024

CEO (Chief Executive Officer):

Martin Præstegaard
CEO (Chief Executive Officer)

Supervisory Board:

Torben M. Andersen
Chairman of the Supervisory Board:

Jacob Holbraad
Member of the Supervisory Board

Lars Sandahl Sørensen
Member of the Supervisory Board

Brian Mikkelsen
Member of the Supervisory Board

Vibeke Krag
Member of the Supervisory Board

Mogens Nørgård
Member of the Supervisory Board

Anne Gram
Member of the Supervisory Board

Morten Skov Christiansen
Member of the Supervisory Board

Mikael Bay Hansen
Member of the Supervisory Board

Ingerlise Buck
Member of the Supervisory Board

Jan Walther Andersen
Member of the Supervisory Board

Anja C. Jensen
Member of the Supervisory Board

Lisbeth Lintz
Member of the Supervisory Board

ATP Group - Statement of comprehensive income

DKK million	H1 2024	H1 2023
Note		
Insurance income	10,272	9,680
Expenses for insurance service	(10,272)	(9,680)
Result of insurance service	0	0
Financial returns	(18,132)	10,945
Financial insurance income or expenses	15,535	(9,220)
Financial items, net	(2,597)	1,725
Tax on pension savings returns and corporate income tax	2,597	(1,725)
1 Result of insurance and investment activities	0	0
Other financial income		
Other financial income	(48)	27
Expenses related to other financial income	0	0
Tax related to other financial income	0	0
Total other financial income	(49)	26
Administration		
Other income	1,247	1,259
Other expenses	(1,248)	(1,259)
Administration activity result	0	0
Result for the period	(49)	26
Total other comprehensive income	0	0
Comprehensive income for the period	(49)	26
Minority interests' share of total comprehensive income for the year	(49)	26
ATP's share of total comprehensive income for the year	0	0
Allocated comprehensive income	(49)	26

The ATP Group – Statement of financial position

DKK million	H1 2024	Year 2023
Note		
ASSETS		
Cash and on-demand deposits	5,096	7,288
Receivables from reverse transactions	19,067	38,613
Bonds	492,600	488,630
Listed equities	61,129	53,125
Unlisted equity investments	109,205	110,548
Financial derivatives	73,225	76,925
Loans	2,702	3,552
Investment properties	23,791	24,269
Investment assets associated with life annuity with market exposure	3,710	3,321
Intangible assets	767	839
Owner-occupied properties	949	904
Operating funds	6	8
Receivables on pension savings returns and income tax	831	624
Deferred tax on pension savings returns and income tax	44,086	41,276
Receivables contributions	6,346	3,310
Collateral regarding financial derivatives	7,644	6,267
Other receivables	11,188	6,823
Other prepayments and accrued income	1,058	1,029
Total assets	863,399	867,347
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Debt from reverse transactions	15,876	1,099
Financial derivatives	145,566	136,926
Tax payable on pension savings returns and income tax payable	0	2
Deferred tax on pension savings returns and income tax	17	14
Other debts	8,152	16,533
Total liabilities	169,611	154,574
Guaranteed benefits	543,826	564,966
Life annuity with market exposure	4,112	3,198
Risk adjustment	710	835
Pension liabilities, total	548,649	568,999
Long-term supplementary provision	36,989	39,193
Bonus potential	107,673	104,030
Total undistributed funds	144,663	143,224
2 Total pension provisions	693,311	712,222
Minority interests	476	551
Total equity and liabilities	863,399	867,347

ATP Group

– Cash flow statement, summary

	H1 2024	H1 2023
Cash flow from operating activities		
Cash flow from investing, hedging, pension and administration	(7,496)	(3,688)
Settled corporation and tax on pension savings return	(419)	(451)
Cash flow from operating activities	(7,915)	(4,139)
Cash flow from investment activities		
Buying and selling of investment activities	5,965	4,250
Intangible and tangible assets and owner-occupied properties	(192)	(130)
Cash flow from investment activities	5,773	4,120
Cash flow from financing activities		
Loans, capital increase and dividend from/to minority shareholder	(51)	(40)
Cash flows from financing activities	(51)	(40)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(2,194)	(59)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(8)	(80)
Cash and cash equivalents, 1 January	7,329	6,854
Cash and cash equivalents as at 30 June	5,127	6,715



ATP Group note 1: Business area financial statements

The note illustrates the decomposition of insurance and investment activities from the income statement items to the business areas under Hedging and Investment. The note is presented for the Group only.

H1 2024

DKK million	Life annuity with market exposure	Interest hedging	Supplementary Hedging portfolio	Hedging activities, total	Investment	Transfer to bonus potential	ATP Group, total
Insurance income	4	9,933	53	9,991	281	-	10,272
Expenses for insurance service	(4)	(9,933)	(53)	(9,991)	(281)	-	(10,272)
Result of insurance service	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
Investment return	91	(21,760)	240	(21,429)	3,297	-	(18,132)
Change to calculation interest	-	23,031	-	23,031	-	-	23,031
Maturity reduction	-	(6,350)	-	(6,350)	-	-	(6,350)
Interest on life annuity with market exposure	(74)	-	-	(74)	-	-	(74)
Interest on Long-term Supplementary Provision	-	-	(157)	(157)	-	-	(157)
Interest on undistributed funds	-	-	-	-	-	(916)	(916)
Financial items, net	17	(5,078)	83	(4,978)	3,297	(916)	(2,597)
Tax on pension savings returns and corporate income tax	(17)	3,338	(83)	3,238	(641)	-	2,597
Result of insurance and investment activities	0	(1,740)	0	(1,740)	2,656	(916)	0
Pension provisions	4,112	543,826	37,700	585,638	107,673	-	693,311

The IFRS17 accounting standard has introduced a number of mandatory accounting items which has resulted in a significant change to how the income statement is presented. All returns, financial income and expenses are shown under one item and this does not allow for the presentation of individual business areas. In the summary of key figures, ATP has broken down the results by business area and shown how the individual returns are transferred to the relevant provision under the members' assets.

The relationship between the statement of comprehensive income in the financial statements and the business areas in the summary of key figures is illustrated above.

H1 2023

DKK million	Life annuity with market exposure	Interest hedging	Supplementary Hedging portfolio	Hedging activities, total	Investment	Transfer to bonus potential	ATP Group, total
Insurance income	1	9,340	26	9,367	312	-	9,680
Expenses for insurance service	(1)	(9,340)	(26)	(9,367)	(312)	-	(9,680)
Result of insurance service	-	0	-	0	-	-	0
Investment return	25	9,573	-	9,598	1,347	-	10,945
Change to calculation interest	-	(216)	-	(216)	-	-	(216)
Maturity reduction	-	(6,185)	-	(6,185)	-	-	(6,185)
Interest on life annuity with market exposure	(21)	-	-	(21)	-	-	(21)
Interest on undistributed funds	-	-	-	-	-	(2,798)	(2,798)
Financial items, net	4	3,172	0	3,176	1,347	(2,798)	1,725
Tax on pension savings returns and corporate income tax	(4)	(1,460)	0	(1,464)	(261)	-	(1,725)
Result of insurance and investment activities	0	1,712	0	1,712	1,086	(2,798)	0
Pension provisions	2,189	538,460	37,796	578,445	105,234	-	683,679

Business area financial statements

Paid-in pension contributions to ATP are divided into a guarantee contribution and a bonus contribution, which amounts to 80 per cent and 20 per cent of the paid-in contributions, respectively. The guarantee contribution is used to accrue pension entitlements. The remaining 20 per cent are funds that are invested to increase members' pensions with bonuses and protect against unforeseen expenses. The guarantee contribution is guaranteed for the expected lifetime. The guarantee contribution is further split in two for members who have more than 15 years to go until they reach the state pension age: 75 per cent of the guarantee contribution (corresponding to 60 per cent of the total deposit) is invested with low risk (the interest contribution) and 25 per cent (the market contribution, corresponding to 20 per cent of the total deposit) is invested with a higher risk to achieve a higher return. From when the member has 15 years to go until reaching the retirement age, the pension earned with market contributions is gradually invested at low risk until retirement age is reached, and the remaining 20 per cent is invested with the goal of generating returns to increase pensions.

ATP Group note 2: Pension provisions

Pension provisions consist of the sum of guaranteed benefits, life annuity with market exposure, Long-term supplementary provision, risk adjustment for non-financial risks and the bonus potential. The guaranteed benefits are the pensions that have been promised to ATP's members while the life annuity with market exposure is the pension that is invested with a higher risk profile and which is adjusted by the achieved returns. The Long-term supplementary provision is the difference between the guaranteed benefits calculated with and without illiquidity spread, minus the risk adjustment and plus the return from the Supplementary Hedging portfolio. Risk adjustment for non-financial risks is a provision that takes into account the uncertainty in the calculation of future cash flows. The bonus potential is the reserve that can be used, for example, to cover improvements in life expectancy and for allocation of bonuses.

H1 2024	Net liabilities concerning remaining cover						
	Guaranteed benefits ¹	Life annuity with market exposure	Long-term supplementary provision	Bonus potential	Risk adjustment for non-financial risks	Liabilities concerning the payment of benefits	Total
Pension provisions, start of year	564,575	3,198	39,193	104,030	835	391	712,222
Expected payments of pensions at start of year	(9,786)	-	-	-	-	-	(9,786)
Expected expenses at start of year	(148)	(4)	(30)	(281)	-	-	(463)
Expected discharge of risk adjustment at start of year	-	-	-	-	(24)	-	(24)
Insurance income	(9,933)	(4)	(30)	(281)	(24)	-	(10,272)
<i>Expenses for insurance service</i>							
Benefits paid out	-	-	-	-	-	9,713	9,713
Administration and investment expenses	-	-	-	-	-	475	475
Difference between actual payments and expected payments	-	-	-	60	-	-	60
Changes to risk adjustment	-	-	24	-	-	-	24
Expenses for insurance service, total	-	-	24	60	-	10,188	10,272
Result of insurance service	(9,933)	(4)	(6)	(221)	(24)	10,188	(0)
Financial insurance income or expenses	(13,936)	74	(2,589)	916	-	-	(15,535)
Amount registered in statement of comprehensive income, total	(23,870)	70	(2,595)	695	(24)	10,188	(15,535)
Life expectancy update	(1,399)	(12)	(147)	1,558	-	-	0
Other changes	(236)	(3)	(35)	325	-	(52)	0
Change to risk adjustment beyond the end of the period	-	-	106	-	(106)	-	0
Cash flow for the period, including							
Contribution income	4,801	933	507	1,072	5	-	7,319
Social security contributions	(384)	(75)	(41)	(7)	(0)	-	(507)
Paid benefits and expenses	-	-	-	-	-	(10,188)	(10,188)
Cash flow, total	4,417	858	467	1,065	5	(10,188)	(3,376)
Pension provisions, end of year	543,487	4,112	36,989	107,673	710	339	693,311

The risk adjustment as at 30 June 2024 was DKK 710 million, which corresponds to a confidence level of 51 per cent if the confidence level method is applied.

¹ Guaranteed benefits in this note exclude claims provisions.

H1 2023	Net liabilities concerning remaining cover						
	Guaranteed benefits ¹	Life annuity with market exposure	Long-term supplementary provision	Bonus potential	Risk adjustment for non-financial risks	Liabilities concerning the payment of benefits	Total
Pension provisions, start of year	573,539	1,382	-	102,593	-	293	677,806
Effect of IFRS 17 implementation and new business model	(35,198)	-	37,265	(3,021)	954	-	0
Pension provisions - corrected	538,341	1,382	37,265	99,572	954	293	677,806
Expected payments of pensions at start of year	(9,193)	-	-	-	-	-	(9,193)
Expected expenses at start of year	(147)	(1)	-	(312)	-	-	(460)
Expected discharge of risk adjustment at start of year	-	-	-	-	(26)	-	(26)
Insurance income	(9,340)	(1)	-	(312)	(26)	-	(9,680)
<i>Expenses for insurance service</i>							
Benefits paid out	-	-	-	-	-	9,166	9,166
Administration and investment expenses	-	-	-	-	-	449	449
Difference between actual payments and expected payments	-	-	-	38	-	-	38
Changes to risk adjustment	-	-	26	-	-	-	26
Expenses for insurance service, total	-	-	26	38	-	9,615	9,680
Result of insurance service	(9,340)	(1)	26	(274)	(26)	9,615	0
Financial insurance income or expenses	7,150	21	(749)	2,798	-	-	9,220
Amount registered in statement of comprehensive income, total	(2,190)	20	(723)	2,524	(26)	9,615	9,220
Life expectancy update	(1,809)	3	(76)	1,881	-	-	0
Other changes	98	11	(4)	(128)	-	23	0
Change to risk adjustment beyond the end of the period	-	-	71	-	(71)	-	0
Cash flow for the period, including							
Contribution income	4,026	840	436	1,439	5	-	6,746
Social security contributions	(322)	(67)	(35)	(54)	0	-	(479)
Paid benefits and expenses	-	-	-	-	-	(9,615)	(9,615)
Cash flow, total	3,704	773	401	1,385	5	(9,615)	(3,348)
Pension provisions, end of year	538,145	2,189	36,935	105,234	861	316	683,679

The risk adjustment as at 30 June 2023 was DKK 861 million, which corresponds to a confidence level of 52 per cent if the confidence level method is applied.

¹ Guaranteed benefits in this note exclude claims provisions.

The ATP Group note 3: Fair value

Financial instruments are recognised at fair value or amortised cost in the statement of financial position. In the determination of fair value, the ATP Group uses a predefined hierarchy in IFRS 13, consisting of three levels.

DKK million	Quoted prices Level 1	Observable inputs Level 2	Unobservable inputs Level 3	Total	Of which relating to Life annuity with market exposure ¹	Statement of financial position 30/6 2024
H1 2024						
Assets						
Receivables from reverse transactions	-	19,067	-	19,067	-	19,067
Bonds	479,569	4,906	9,275	493,750	(1,150)	492,600
Listed equities	62,119	-	-	62,119	(989)	61,129
Unlisted equity investments	-	1,593	108,557	110,150	(945)	109,205
Financial derivatives	366	73,234	-	73,600	(375)	73,225
Loans	0	0	2,724	2,724	(22)	2,702
Investment properties	0	0	23,987	23,987	(197)	23,791
Total	542,054	98,799	144,544	785,397	(3,679)	781,718
Liabilities						
Debt from reverse transactions	-	15,876	-	15,876	-	15,876
Financial derivatives	410	145,156	-	145,566	-	145,566
Total	410	161,032	-	161,442	-	161,442

For assets and liabilities measured at fair value using unobservable input data (level 3), the movements for the year are as follows:

	Bonds investments	Unlisted equity investments	Financial derivatives	Loans	Investment properties	Total
H1 2024						
Statement of financial position, start of year	9,227	108,879	-	3,574	24,418	146,098
Realised/unrealised gains or losses for the period, recognised in results	372	4,325	-	146	135	4,978
Purchase/deposit	0	5,892	-	359	386	6,637
Sale/distribution	(324)	(11,364)	-	(1,355)	(951)	(13,994)
Transfer into level 3	0	825	-	-	-	825
Transfer out of level 3	0	0	-	-	-	0
Statement of financial position, end of year	9,275	108,557	-	2,724	23,987	144,544
Losses/gains on assets held	372	4,481	-	145	57	5,055

¹ Assets associated with Life annuity with market exposure are presented in a separate item in the statement of financial position.

Level 1 – quoted prices: The market price of the financial instrument is used where an active market exists. The market price may be in the form of a quoted price or price quotation.

Level 2 – observable inputs: If a financial instrument is listed on a non-active market, the valuation is based on the most recent transaction price. Adjustments are made for subsequent changes in market conditions. For some financial assets and liabilities, no actual market exists. The valuation of these assets and liabilities is made using an estimated value based on recent transactions in similar instruments. For financial derivatives, valuation techniques based on market conditions, e.g. yield curves and exchange rates, are widely used.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs: The valuation of certain financial assets and liabilities is based substantially on unobservable inputs. For a significant portion of the Group's equity investments and a small portion of the Group's bond portfolio, the valuation is based on unobservable inputs.

There were no significant transfers between levels 1 and 2 in the first half of 2024. Transfers to level 3 consist of shares that were previously valued at the 'purchase price for new transactions' (level 2) and which during H1 of 2024 are valued using a valuation method using unobservable inputs.

DKK million	Quoted prices Level 1	Observable inputs Level 2	Unobservable inputs Level 3	Total	Of which relating to Life annuity with market exposure ¹	Statement of financial position 31/12 2023
Year 2023						
Assets						
Receivables from reverse transactions	-	38,613	-	38,613	-	38,613
Bonds	474,812	5,659	9,227	489,698	(1,067)	488,630
Listed equities	54,048	-	-	54,048	(923)	53,124
Unlisted equity investments	-	2,364	108,879	111,243	(695)	110,548
Financial derivatives	737	76,611	0	77,348	(423)	76,925
Loans	-	-	3,574	3,574	(22)	3,552
Investment properties	-	-	24,418	24,418	(150)	24,268
Total	529,597	123,247	146,098	798,941	(3,281)	795,660
Liabilities						
Debt from reverse transactions	-	1,099	-	1,099	-	1,099
Financial derivatives	310	136,616	-	136,926	-	136,926
Total	310	137,714	-	138,025	-	138,025

	Bonds investments	Unlisted equity investments	Derived financial instruments	Loans	Investment properties	Total
Year 2023						
Statement of financial position, start of year	15,865	107,838	39	4,369	25,002	153,113
Realised/unrealised gains or losses for the period, recognised in results	892	2,808	-	(92)	(1,486)	2,123
Purchase/deposit	0	10,112	-	832	1,026	11,970
Sale/distribution	(7,530)	(14,738)	-	(1,535)	(121)	(23,925)
Reclassification	-	39	(39)	-	(3)	(3)
Transfer into level 3	-	6,253	-	-	-	6,253
Transfer out of level 3	-	(3,433)	-	-	-	(3,433)
Statement of financial position, end of year	9,227	108,879	-	3,574	24,418	146,098
Losses/gains on assets held	289	1,462	-	58	(1,490)	319

¹ Assets associated with Life annuity with market exposure are presented in a separate item in the statement of financial position.

There were no significant transfers between levels 1 and 2 in 2023. The move out of level 3 in 2023 mainly consists of an investment that during 2023 was merged with a listed company. Transfers to level 3 consist of equities that were previously valued at the 'purchase price for new transactions' (level 2) and which during 2023 were valued using a valuation method using unobservable inputs.

The ATP Group note 3: Fair value, continued

Group	Fair value 30.06.2024	Fair value 31.12.2023	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation inputs	Fair value sensitivity to changes in unobservable inputs
	DKK million	DKK million			
Bonds					
Mortgage and government bonds	4,906	5,659	2	Discounting with relevant interest curves with spreads added	-
Corporate bonds	9,275	9,227	3	Discounting with investment-specific credit range additions to interest curves	With a 1 percentage point increase in the investment-specific credit range addition, the market value will change by DKK (168) million.
Unlisted equity investments					
Trading price for new transactions					
Private Equity	1,113	1,960	2	Trading prices	-
Infrastructure	479	404	2	Trading prices	-
Reported fair value¹					
Infrastructure	14,833	15,296	3	Reporting	-
Credit	3,459	4,933	3	Reporting	-
Private Equity	47,348	46,871	3	Reporting	-
Forestry	1,685	1,650	3	Reporting	-
Real estate	10,488	10,493	3	Reporting	-
Other	1,661	1,455	3	Reporting	-
Multiple analysis					
Private Equity	1,896	1,531	3	Valuation multiples used	If the valuation multiples used are altered by (10) per cent, the fair value is altered by DKK (250) million.
Discounting of expected future cash flow					
Infrastructure	13,971	14,334	3	Applied discount factor	If the discount factor changes by (0.5) per cent, the fair value will change by DKK (1,788) million.
Private Equity	825	-	3	Applied discount factor	If the discount factor changes by (0.5) per cent, the fair value will change by DKK (83) million.
Return-based model.					
Real estate	12,391	12,315	3	Applied return rates	The average return requirement is at 5.26 per cent, and with a 25 bp change, the market value will change by DKK (562) million.

¹ Reported fair value based on reporting by relevant companies in which underlying assets and liabilities are valued at fair value. If the reporting date is different from the Group's statement of financial position date, adjustment is made for significant changes in the market's observable inputs and the quoted prices of underlying assets.

Group	Fair value 30.06.2024	Fair value 31.12.2023	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation inputs	Fair value sensitivity to changes in unobservable inputs
	DKK million	DKK million			
Financial derivatives², unlisted (net)					
Derivative financial instruments in the form of interest and currency swaps, forward contracts, non-deliverable forwards, options, swaptions and credit default swaps	(71,922)	(60,005)	2	Valued using inputs - of relevant curves, indices, spreads for calculating future payments and discounting using the relevant yield curve. For non-linear instruments, volatilities and methods reflecting applicable market practices for the valuation of these instruments are also used.	
Loans					
Reported fair value					
Loans to businesses	2,582	3,474	3	Reported fair value	-
Discounting of expected future cash flow					
Loans to businesses	142	100	3	Discounting of expected future cash flows to net present value using relevant yield curves and investment-specific credit spread premiums	With a 1 percentage point increase in the investment-specific credit range addition, the market value will change by DKK 0 million.
Investment properties					
Office, retail, shopping centres, residential properties, etc.	18,176	18,347	3	Return-based model.	Return requirements from 4.28 per cent to 9.0 per cent (avg. 5.26 per cent). If the average return requirement of 5.26 per cent is increased by 0.25 per cent, the fair value of the Group's investment properties will change by DKK (562) million.
Forestry investment properties	5,811	6,071	3	Discounting of expected future cash flow	If the discount factor changes by (0.5) per cent, the fair value will change by DKK (169) million.
Repo and reverse transactions					
Receivables from reverse transactions	19,067	38,613	2	Discounting when using relevant yield curve	-
Debt from reverse transactions	15,876	1,099	2	Discounting when using relevant yield curve	-

² Financial derivatives are presented net (asset less liability), since disclosures are identical for assets and liabilities apart from amounts.

The calculation above shows sensitivities in case of changes to significant input parameters for the Group. The parent company ATP has invested in equity in group subsidiaries which consist primarily of investment entities that measure all material assets and liabilities at fair value using the methods described above. Since all material assets and liabilities in the Group subsidiaries are recognised at fair value, the fair value of group subsidiaries is equivalent to ATP's share of the reported Net Asset Value.

ATP Group note 4: Contingent liabilities

	H1 2024	Year 2023
Investment and loan commitments		
Investment commitments, capital shares	10,339	9,919
Investment commitments, property funds	36	7
Investment commitments, Danish properties	343	600
Investment commitments, international properties	0	22
Investment commitments, infrastructure	4,064	4,221
Investment commitments, credit funds	618	534
Loan commitments, businesses	1,229	221
Other contingent liabilities		
Rental/leasing liabilities and contractual liabilities related to the acquisition of intangible assets	1,003	978
Potential deferred tax related to properties ¹	108	119
Letters of credit to businesses	25	20

ATP has joint VAT registration with a number of subsidiaries. These subsidiaries are jointly and severally liable for the payment of VAT and payroll tax included in the joint registration for VAT.

Owing to its size and business volume, the ATP Group is continually a party to various lawsuits and disputes. Cases are assessed on an ongoing basis, and pending lawsuits and disputes are not believed to have any significant impact on the financial position of the ATP Group.

¹ As of 2001 and under certain conditions, the ATP Group is not subject to income tax on the activities of its subsidiary ATP Ejendomme A/S. If the conditions for tax exemption are not met, provisions are made for both current and deferred tax in the company. In H1 2024, ATP Ejendomme A/S met the conditions for tax exemption.

ATP Group note 5: Accounting policies

The interim report for H1 for the ATP Group and ATP for the period 1 January - 30 June 2024 is submitted in accordance with IAS 34, Presentation of interim reports, as approved by the EU and additional Danish reporting requirements pursuant to the Danish executive order on financial reporting for Arbejdsmarkedets Tillægspension.

The accounting policies are consistent with those applied in the annual report for 2023. The Group and ATP's significant risks and the management's significant accounting-related estimates which may impact the group and ATP are described in more detail in the 2023 annual report.

Implementation of new or changed accounting standards

The ATP Group and ATP have effectively, as of 1 January 2024, implemented the following new or changed standards and interpretation contributions:

- Amended IFRS 16, Leases regarding the recognition of lease liability in a sale and lease back transaction

- Amended IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements regarding classification of financial liabilities with covenants
- Amended IAS 7 Cash Flow Statement and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Note disclosures regarding information on Supply Chain Financing arrangements

All standards have been implemented without having an impact on the interim report for the ATP Group and ATP.

There has been no review or audit of the interim report for H1.

Presentation of notes and cash flow statement

The cash flow statement (summary) is presented only for the ATP Group.

Notes 1-4 are only presented for the ATP Group.

ATP - Statement of comprehensive income

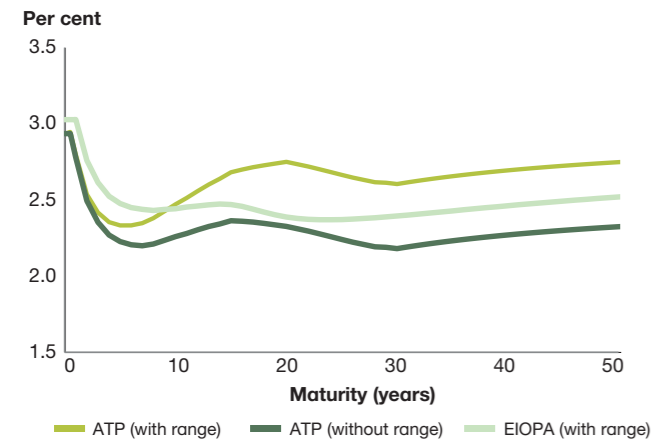
DKK million	H1 2024	H1 2023
Insurance income	10,167	9,580
Expenses for insurance service	(10,167)	(9,580)
Result of insurance service	0	0
Financial returns	(18,285)	10,763
Financial insurance income or expenses	15,640	(9,121)
Financial items, net	(2,646)	1,642
Tax on pension savings returns	2,646	(1,642)
Result of insurance and investment activities	0	0
Administration		
Other income	1,253	1,262
Other expenses	(1,253)	(1,262)
Administration activity result	0	0
Result for the period	0	0
Total other comprehensive income	0	0
Comprehensive income for the period	0	0

ATP - Statement of financial position

DKK million	H1 2024	Year 2023
ASSETS		
Cash and on-demand deposits	2,927	5,615
Receivables from reverse transactions	19,067	38,613
Bonds	489,387	485,584
Listed equities	58,453	50,743
Unlisted equity investments	70,618	74,712
Financial derivatives	73,316	76,661
Loans	141	99
Loans to group subsidiaries	2,390	2,525
Investments in group subsidiaries	68,157	66,576
Investment assets associated with life annuity with market exposure	3,690	3,307
Owner-occupied properties	890	844
Operating funds	3	4
Intangible assets	745	825
Receivable tax on pension savings returns	800	594
Deferred tax on pension savings returns	44,086	41,276
Collateral regarding financial derivatives	7,644	6,267
Receivables contributions	6,346	3,310
Other receivables	11,002	6,630
Other prepayments and accrued income	1,043	1,021
Total assets	860,703	865,204
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Financial derivatives	145,377	137,358
Debt from reverse transactions	15,690	1,099
Other debts	6,324	14,525
Total liabilities	167,392	152,982
Guaranteed benefits	543,826	564,966
Life annuity with market exposure	4,112	3,198
Risk adjustment	710	835
Pension liabilities, total	548,649	568,999
Long-term supplementary provision	36,989	39,193
Bonus potential	107,673	104,030
Total unallocated funds	144,663	143,224
Total pension provisions	693,311	712,222
Total equity and liabilities	860,703	865,204

ATP note 6 - Guaranteed benefits

Yield curves 30 June 2024 (after pension yield tax)



ATP's guaranteed benefits calculated using ATP's and EIOPA's yield curve, respectively

DKK million	H1 2024	H1 2023
Guaranteed benefits * calculated with yield curve including illiquidity spread	543,826	538,460
Guaranteed benefits calculated with yield curve without illiquidity spread	580,788	576,256
Guaranteed benefits calculated with EIOPA's yield curve	566,549	549,225

* Guaranteed benefits are here including claims provisions

The guaranteed benefits are calculated with a yield curve that is in accordance with the provision basis notified to the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority. Interest is used for Danish and German government bonds and interest swaps in DKK and EUR. ATP's yield curve is specified with consideration for ATP's opportunities to hedge interest rate risks on the pension liabilities after pension yield tax appropriately. When calculating the book value of the guaranteed benefits, an illiquidity spread is added to the yield curve. When calculating ATP's bonus capacity, the yield curve without illiquidity spread is used.

When calculating the guaranteed benefits with EIOPA's yield curve, the yield curve at the end of June 2024 including volatility adjustment published on EIOPA's website is used. The figure above shows ATP's yield curve with and without illiquidity spread compared to EIOPA's yield curve including volatility adjustment.

The differences in the yield curves give rise to the differences in the calculated values of the guaranteed benefits. Thus, the value of the guaranteed benefits calculated with EIOPA's yield curve is lower than with ATP's yield curve without spread, but higher than when ATP uses the yield curve with the illiquidity spread.



= Specifications

Specification 1: The impact of the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority's life expectancy model on the measurement of ATP's provisions

The Danish Financial Supervisory Authority's life expectancy model used for oversight purposes with life insurance companies and pension funds uses two elements: a benchmark for the observed current life expectancy and a benchmark for the projected future life expectancy improvements.

ATP's currently used observed life expectancy figures are lower than the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority's benchmark for the observed current life expectancy. However, ATP is expecting higher future life expectancy improvements than the benchmark used by the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority.

Observed current life expectancy

The Danish Financial Supervisory Authority's benchmark for the observed current life expectancy is based on information from a number of Danish life insurance companies and lateral pension funds with over 3.6 million total customers. The observed current life expectancy which ATP uses is based on information about ATP's 5.6 million members.

The current life expectancy among pension company customers is higher than the current life expectancy among ATP's members. This is in line with international analyses, showing that the life expectancy of insured persons is higher than that of non-insured persons. The difference is illustrated in the figure below which shows life expectancies for 67-year-olds calculated on the basis of the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority's benchmark, ATP's holdings and figures from Statistics Denmark.

Expected future life expectancy improvements

The Danish Financial Supervisory Authority's benchmark for the expected future life expectancy improvements is based on developments in life expect-

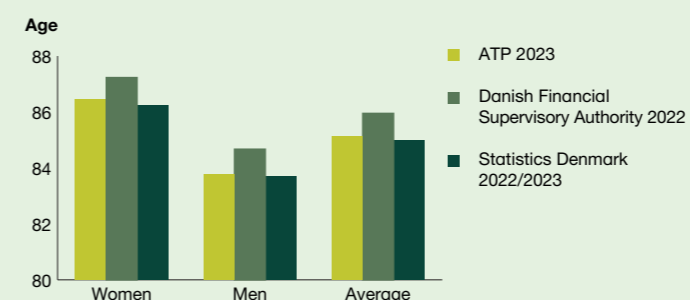
tancy in the Danish population over the past 20 years. ATP's model for the expected future life expectancy improvements is based on comparable data for the 1970-2019 period from 18 OECD countries. The model is thus based partly on information regarding ATP's own members and partly on information regarding approximately 350 million people in the 18 OECD countries.

The projected life expectancy improvements are higher in ATP's model compared to the benchmark used by the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority. The difference is mainly due to the fact that the Danish population currently has a lower life expectancy than the average in those 18 countries. In ATP's model, it is assumed that the life expectancy in Denmark will over time approach the average seen in the 18 OECD countries.

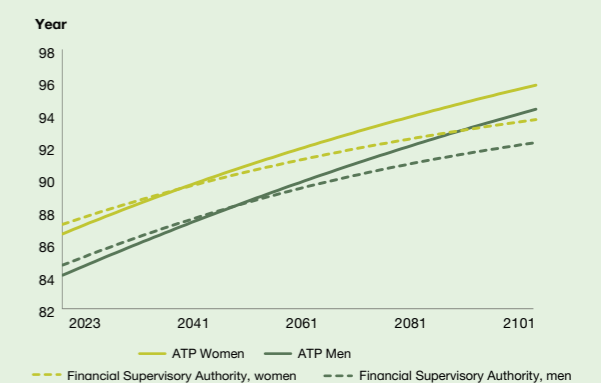
Pension obligations and long-term supplementary provision

In addition to the value of ATP's pension liabilities and the long-term supplementary provision in the financial statements, ATP also calculates a provision based on the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority's life expectancy model. In the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority's longevity model, the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority's benchmark for the observed current longevity adjusted to the level of the ATP holdings and the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority's benchmark for the expected future longevity improvements are used. Using the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority's life expectancy model, the value of the provision would be DKK 565.2bn at the end of H1, while using ATP's life expectancy model, they would be DKK 585.6bn. In other words, ATP's bonus potential would be DKK 20.5bn higher if ATP had used the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority's life expectancy model.

Life expectancies for 67-year-olds



Expectations for future life expectancy improvements



Specification 2: Value creation at ATP from pensions and undistributed funds (after tax)

Per cent	H1 2024	H1 2023	Year 2023	Year 2022	Year 2021	Year 2020	Year 2019
Value creation from pensions (after tax)	1.5	1.5	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4
Value creation from undistributed funds (after tax)	0.6	1.8	4.7	(38.7)	24.5	13.3	30.3
Total value creation (after tax)	1.3	1.6	3.4	(7.2)	8.5	5.5	8.0

The financial statements reflect the yearly result of ATP's activities, including how the result for the year impacts the bonus potential. The hedging of pensions is also described in the financial statements, while the interest accrued on the pensions is not highlighted directly. With a view to improving the description of the total value creation, ATP calculates some supplementary ratios.

Value creation from pensions illustrates the average interest on the pensions ATP has promised its members over time across all age groups. The ratio is calculated on the basis of historical contributions and the associated pensions. For the guaranteed benefits, the value creation is 1.5 per cent for the first half year. For life annuity with market exposure, the value creation of 1.9 per cent is an expression of an achieved return for the period and not an actual rate of interest. The value creation from pensions of 1.5 per cent is a weighted calculation of the value creation from, respectively, the guaranteed benefits and life annuity with market exposure.

The value creation for undistributed funds illustrates the interest on ATP's so-called undistributed funds, i.e. the bonus potential and the long-term supplementary provisions. The value creation in the bonus potential of 0.7 per cent is mainly driven by the investment return, but for example, it is also impacted by the result for hedging and expenses. Risks are also taken in the supplementary hedging portfolio, and the value creation of the long-term supplemental provision is 0.3 per cent. The value creation from undistributed funds of 0.6 per cent is a weighted calculation of the value creation in, respectively, the bonus potential and the long-term supplementary provision.

Total value creation indicates ATP's ability to generate overall value creation. The ratio is a weighted calculation of value creation in, respectively, pensions and the undistributed funds.

For additional information on the definition of ATP's ratios for value creation, see supplementary information at www.atp.dk/results-and-report-atp-group

Extra provisions due to changes in life expectancy



Value creation

Per cent	H1 2024
Value creation from guaranteed benefits	1.5
Value creation from life annuity with market exposure	1.9
Value creation from pensions	1.5
Value creation from the bonus potential	0.7
Value creation from Long-term Supplementary Provision	0.3
Value creation from undistributed funds	0.6

Specification 3: Market value of ATP's investment portfolio

DKK million	H1 2024	Per cent of investment portfolio
Listed Danish equities	26,194	11%
Listed international equities	29,022	12%
Unlisted equity investments	41,927	17%
Credit investments	7,154	3%
Government and mortgage bonds	51,847	21%
Inflation-related instruments	8,746	4%
Infrastructure investments	29,204	12%
Real estate	34,246	14%
Loans	12,973	5%
Other	4,619	2%
Total market value	245,932	100%

Note: The market value is an expression of the money tied up in the investment. The Investment Portfolio market value also includes financial derivatives such as futures, swaps and options. The market value of futures is equal to zero due to daily settlement of losses/gains. For other financial derivatives, the market value may be negative.

The market value expresses the liquidity commitment of the investments, and changes in the market value can be due to several different factors that do not necessarily relate to the investment return during the period.

Firstly, the investment portfolio follows a risk-based investment where the focus is on risk rather than how much money is invested. In addition to equities and bonds, the market value of the investment portfolio also includes financial instruments such as interest rate swaps and equity futures that do not tie up liquidity. For financial instruments, the market value is typically low, zero or even negative. Thus, the risk in the portfolio can increase and the return on the portfolio can be positive, while the market value decreases if more financial instruments are included in the portfolio. For example, ATP has exposure to listed international equities, including US equities, via futures.

Secondly, for management reasons, ATP has divided the majority of assets into the hedging and investment portfolios. As a general rule, the investment portfolio comprises funds from the bonus potential. In the hedging portfolio, pension liabilities are hedged partly by purchasing bonds and partly by using financial instruments. The hedging provided by financial instruments does not tie up liquidity, and the available liquidity will be available to the investment portfolio at market conditions. In practice, this means that by borrowing available liquidity – leverage – the investment portfolio can operate with more funds than the bonus potential.

The investment portfolio thus invests on behalf of the bonus potential. The ongoing return of the investment portfolio is embedded in the bonus potential, i.e. a positive return will, all other things being equal, mean that the portfolio has more funds to invest. In addition to the bonus potential, the portfolio also invests funds borrowed by hedging, which ensures, for example, that the portfolio can achieve the desired risk level. Thus, the market value of the portfolio's total assets comprises: bonus potential, accumulated results and internal loans.

This means that the size of the market value depends on the size of these components and the changes to them. Changes in market value therefore cannot be explained by portfolio returns alone, and the size of the portfolio varies greatly depending on the desired level of risk and its implementation.

= Supplementary information

Further information on the interim report for H1 is available at atp.dk:
www.atp.dk/results-and-report-atp-group

Supplementary information

- Listed Danish equities
- Listed international equities
- Unlisted Danish equity investments
- Unlisted international equity investments
- Corporate bonds
- Definition of value creation ratios
- Exposure to equity indices in financial derivatives

