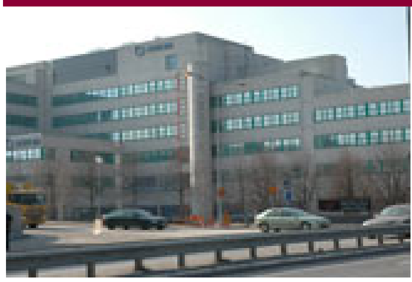
Condensed consolidated interim report for the period 1 January - 30 June 2008

Landic Property Bonds VII (Stockholm) A/S



Reported to OMX The Nordic Stock Exchange via Company News Service on 29 August 2008.

Summary:

Satisfactory performance for the Group, Landic Property Bonds VII (Stockholm) A/S

The Group earned a profit before tax of DKK 33,898k compared with DKK 28,351k in the comparative period; the first half of 2006/07. The primary reason for the increase is a better result before value adjustments of investment properties, debts and derivatives.

Revenue for the period amounts to DKK 99,019k, which is at the same level as last year.

Profit before value adjustment of investment properties, debt and tax amounts to DKK 9,856k compared with DKK 4,648k in the comparative period; the first half of 2006/07.

The Group owns 11 properties located in and around Stockholm with a total area of approx. 154,600 square metres.

The value of the investment properties at 30 June 2008 amounts to DKK 2,347,380k. The investment properties have been written-down by DKK 19,050k at 30 June 2008.

In the period, investments of DKK 6,993k have been made in the properties. The Group has not acquired or sold properties in the same period.

The Supervisory Board considers the achieved profit satisfactory.

In the annual report for 2007, the Supervisory and Executive Boards expressed expectations of profit before tax and value adjustments of investment properties and debt of DKK 22-25 million.

The Supervisory and Executive Boards have subsequently adjusted the expectations of full-year performance to approx. DKK 15 - 18 million as a result of primarily higher costs of maintenance and energy.

Please address questions relating to this Announcement to Company Secretary, Klaus T. W. Lund, on telephone +45 3378 4000.

LANDIC
PROPERTY

Stock Exchange Announcement no. 26
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Contents

Statement by Management on the Consolidated Interim Report

We have today discussed and approved the condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Landic Property Bonds VII (Stockholm) A/S for the period 1 January to 30 June 2008.

The condensed consolidated interim report, which is unaudited, has been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, "Interim financial reporting" as adopted by the EU and additional Danish reporting requirements for companies with listed bonds.

We consider the applied accounting policies appropriate for the condensed consolidated interim report to provide a true and fair view of the Group's assets, liabilities and financial position at 30 June 2008 as well as of the results of the Group's activities and cash flows for the period 1 January to 30 June 2008.

We consider the Management's review to give a true and fair view of the development in the Group's activities and finances, results for the period and of its financial position as a whole as well a true and fair description of the significant risks and uncertainties, which the Group is facing.

Copenhagen, 29 August 2008

Executive Board

Michael Sheikh

Supervisory Board

Gunnar Petersen (Chairman)	Klaus T.W. Lund	Michael Sheikh

Business concept

The Company's purpose is, via investments in other companies, to own and operate letting business with a Swedish property portfolio of a total of 11 commercial properties as well as to raise the necessary financing for the Group's activities.

Group structure

The Group consists of the parent, Landic Property Bonds VII (Stockholm) A/S, and its subsidiary, Landic Property Bonds VII AB, and its 10 subsidiaries.

Financial review

The Group earned a profit before tax of DKK 33,898k compared with DKK 28,351k in the comparative period; the first half of 2006/07. The primary reason for the increase is a better result before value adjustments of investment properties, debts and derivatives.

Revenue for the period amounts to DKK 99,019k, which is at the same level as last year.

Profit before value adjustment of investment properties, debt and tax amounts to DKK 9,856k compared with DKK 4,648k in the comparative period; the first half of 2006/07.

At 30 June 2008, equity amounts to DKK 105,848k.

The Group owns 11 properties located in and around Stockholm with a total area of approx. 154,600 square metres.

The value of the investment properties at 30 June 2008 amounts to DKK 2,347,380k. The investment properties have been written-down by DKK 19,050k at 30 June 2008.

In the period, investments of DKK 6,993k have been made in the properties. The Group has not acquired or sold properties in the same period.

The Supervisory Board considers the achieved profit satisfactory.

Expectations of full-year performance

In the annual report for 2007, the Supervisory and Executive Boards expressed expectations of profit before tax and value adjustments of investment properties and debt of DKK 22-25 million.

The Supervisory and Executive Boards have subsequently adjusted the expectations of full-year performance to approx. DKK 15 - 18 million as a result of primarily higher costs of maintenance and energy.

Risks

Please refer to the description of risk factors in note 3 in which rental, interest and price risk factors have been described.

Events after the balance sheet date

Activities after the balance sheet date have been satisfactory.

In the Supervisory Board's estimate, no events have occurred after 30 June 2008 which would be expected to materially influence the Company's activities or financial position.

Condensed Consolidated Financial highlights

	1.1.08 - 30.6.08	1.10.06 - 31.3.07	1.10.06- 31.12.07
	DKK 1,000	DKK 1,000	DKK 1,000
	6 months	6 months	15 months
Revenue	99,019	98,083	250,013
Value adjustments of investment properties and debt, net	24,042	23,703	22,585
Operating profit	94,683	92,293	195,675
Profit before tax	33,898	28,351	36,921
Profit for the period	25,026	20,783	26,308
Total assets	2,500,698	2,523,074	2,501,397
Equity	105,848	75,832	81,075
Return on equity after tax	53.6%	63.1%	30.7%
Solvency	4.2%	3.0%	3.2%
Net asset value	2.21	1.58	1.69
Earnings per share DKK	1.04	0.87	0.44
Share dividends	0%	0%	0%

Consolidated Balance Sheet

	30.06.08	31.03.07	31.12.07
	DKK 1,000	DKK 1,000	DKK 1,000
Assets			
Investment properties	2,347,380	2,394,233	2,364,661
Property, plant and equipment	**2,347,380**	**2,394,233**	**2,364,661**
Financial instruments	87,917	60,943	70,570
Other non-current assets	**87,917**	**60,943**	**70,570**
Total non-current assets	**2,435,297**	**2,455,176**	**2,435,231**
Current assets			
Receivables from tenants	7,976	1,299	134
Receivables from group enterprises	1,086	0	0
Other receivables	12,756	0	5,132
Prepayments	2,344	5,271	8,864
Receivables	**24,162**	**6,570**	**14,130**
Cash and cash equivalents	**41,239**	**61,328**	**52,036**
Total current assets	**65,401**	**67,898**	**66,166**
Total assets	**2,500,698**	**2,523,074**	**2,501,397**

Consolidated Balance Sheet

	30.06.08	30.06.07	31.12.07
	DKK 1,000	DKK 1,000	DKK 1,000
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital	48,000	48,000	48,000
Retained earnings	57,848	27,832	33,075
Total equity	**105,848**	**75,832**	**81,075**
Non-current liabilities			
Mortgage debt	1,545,941	1,660,502	1,693,278
Bond debt	459,150	484,160	479,650
Bank debt	111,825	92,276	102,596
Seller notes	102,375	102,856	0
Deferred tax	21,968	9,877	13,152
Total non-current liabilities	**2,241,259**	**2,349,671**	**2,288,676**
Current liabilities			
Mortgage debt	43,255	43,458	43,348
Trade payables	6,641	4,242	3,829
Payable to group enterprises	14,499	0	5,093
Prepaid rent	37,268	26,347	40,707
Other payables	51,928	23,524	38,669
Total current liabilities	**153,591**	**97,571**	**131,646**
Total liabilities	**2,394,850**	**2,447,242**	**2,420,322**
Total equity and liabilities	**2,500,698**	**2,523,074**	**2,501,397**

Consolidated Income Statement

	1.1.08-30.6.08	1.10.06-31.03.07	1.10.07-31.12.08
	DKK 1,000	DKK 1,000	DKK 1,000
	6 months	6 months	15 months
Revenue	**99,019**	**98,083**	**250,013**
Operating expenses	-21,542	-23,819	-70,290
Value adjustments of investment properties and debt, net	24,042	23,703	22,585
Gross profit	**101,519**	**97,967**	**202,308**
Selling costs and administrative expenses	-6,836	-5,674	-6,633
Operating profit	**94,683**	**92,293**	**195,675**
Financial income	1,991	39	1,358
Financial expenses	-62,776	-63,981	-160,112
Profit before tax	**33,898**	**28,351**	**36,921**
Income tax expense	-8,872	-7,568	-10,613
Profit for the period	**25,026**	**20,783**	**26,308**
Earnings per share	**0.52**	**0.43**	**0.55**

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
	DKK 1,000	DKK 1,000	DKK 1,000
Equity at 1 January 2008	48,000	33,075	81,075
Exchange adjustment of foreign subsidiary shares	0	-253	-253
Profit for the period	0	25,026	25,026
Equity at 30 June 2008	**48,000**	**57,848**	**105,848**
Equity at 1 October 2006	48,000	7,886	55,886
Exchange adjustment of foreign subsidiary shares	0	-1,119	-1,119
Profit for the period	0	26,308	26,308
Equity at 31 December 2007	**48,000**	**33,075**	**81,075**

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

	1.1.08 - 30.6.08	1.10.06- 31.12.07
	6 month	15 month
	DKK 1.000	DKK 1.000
Profit for the period before tax	33,898	36,921
Adjustments	62,344	137,382
Working capital, changes	-4,341	16,442
Cash flows from primary operating activities	**91,901**	**190,745**
Financial income, received	1,991	1,358
Financial expenses, paid	-63,241	-185,312
Cash flows from operating activities	**30,651**	**6,791**
Investments in properties and equipments	-6,993	-13,429
Cash flows from investing activities	**-6,993**	**-13,429**
Repayment of debt to credit institutions	-34,455	-10,131
Cash flows from financing activities	**-34,455**	**-10,131**
Changes in cash and cash equivalents	**-10,797**	**-16,769**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	52,036	68,805
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**41,239**	**52,036**

List of notes

1 Accounting policies

The interim report for 2007 of Landic Property Bonds VII (Stockholm) A/S which comprises the consolidated interim financial statements' have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU and additional Danish disclosure requirements on the financial reporting for interim reports of reporting class D for companies with listed bonds and the executive order on the adoption of IFRS issued in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Landic Property Bonds VII (Stockholm A/S is a public limited company registered in Denmark.

The interim report also complies with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

This interim report is the first report presented applying IFRS. For the transition, the transitional provisions of IFRS 1, First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards have been applied. According to this Standard, the opening balance sheet at 1 January 2008 and the comparatives for 2007 have been prepared in accordance with the Standards and Interpretations applicable at 30 June 2008 and adopted by the EU at the time of presentation of the financial statements. The opening balance sheet at 1 January 2008 has been prepared as if these standards and interpretations had always been applied, apart from the special transitional and commencement provisions of IFRS 1 described in the following.

The interim report is presented in DKK thousands, which is the reporting currency for the Group's activities and the functional currency for parent.

The interim report is prepared on the basis of historical cost, apart from investment properties and derivative financial instruments that are measured at fair value.

Apart from the below changes, the accounting policies are unchanged compared to last year.

Transition to presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS has not resulted in any change in accounting policies in terms of recognition and measurement.

Comparative figures
The restated comparatives are in accordance with the requirements of IFRS, including the transitional provisions of IFRS 1.

Implementation of new and changed standards as well as interpretations

The following new and changed standards and amendments to standards and interpretations have not become effective for the financial year beginning 1 January 2008 and have accordingly not been incorporated in the interim report.

- IFRIC 11, *IFRS 2 - Group and Treasury Share Transactions*
- IFRIC 12, *Service Concession Arrangements*
- IFRIC 14, *IAS 19 - The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and Their Interaction*

Consolidated financial statements
The consolidated financial statements comprise the Parent, Landic Property Bonds VII (Stockholm) A/S, and subsidiaries in which Landic Property Bonds VII (Stockholm) A/S directly or indirectly possess more than 50% of the votes or otherwise have controlling influence.

Basis of consolidation
The consolidated financial statements are prepared on the basis of the financial statements of Landic Property Bonds VII (Stockholm) A/S and its subsidiaries. The consolidated financial statements are prepared by combining items of a uniform nature. The financial statements used for consolidation have been prepared applying the Group's accounting policies.

On consolidation, intra-group income and expenses, intra-group accounts and dividends as well as profits and losses on transactions between the consolidated enterprises are eliminated.

Business combinations
Newly acquired or newly established enterprises are recognised in the consolidated financial statements from the time of acquisition which is the time at which control of the enterprise is acquired. Sold or wound up enterprises are recognised in the consolidated income statement until the time of sale or winding up which is the time when control of the enterprise is transferred to a third party. Comparative figures are not restated for newly acquired, sold or discontinued enterprises.

On acquisition of new enterprises, the purchase method is applied according to which the newly acquired enterprises' identified assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are measured at fair value at the time of acquisition. Identifiable intangible assets are recognised if they can be separated or arise out of a contractual right, and the fair value can be calculated reliably. Deferred tax is recognised of the reassessments made.

The cost of an enterprise consists of the fair value of the consideration paid plus the costs which are directly attributable to the acquisition of enterprise. If the final determination of the consideration is conditioned by one or several future events, these adjustments are only recognised in cost if the relevant event is likely and the effect in cost can be calculated reliably.

Positive differences (goodwill) between cost of the acquired enterprise and the fair value of the acquired, identified assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are recognised in intangible assets. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

The initial impairment test is carried out before the end of the year of acquisition. On acquisition, goodwill is attributed to the cash-generating units which subsequently form the basis for the impairment test.

For negative differences (negative goodwill) between cost of the acquired enterprise and fair value of the acquired identified assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities, a reassessment is made of the calculated fair values and the calculated cost of the enterprise. If fair value of the acquired assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities after reassessment still exceeds cost, the balance is recognised as income in the income statement.

Profit or loss on sale or winding up of subsidiaries
Profits or losses on sale or winding up of subsidiaries are calculated as the difference between selling price or winding up proceeds and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of the sale or winding up, including goodwill, accumulated exchange adjustments taken directly to equity as well as anticipated costs of sale or winding up. The selling price is measured at the fair value of the consideration received.

Derivative financial instruments
On initial recognition, derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value on the settlement date. Directly attributable costs related to the acquisition or the issue of the individual financial instrument (transaction costs) are measured at fair value on initial recognition unless the financial asset or liability is measured at fair value with recognition of fair value adjustments in the income statement.

After initial recognition, derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value at the balance sheet date. Positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments are recognised in other receivables or other payables, respectively.

Changes in fair value of derivative financial instruments classified as and complying with the requirements for hedging of the fair value of a recognised asset or a recognised liability are recorded in the income statement under “value adjustment of investment properties and debt, net”.

Income Statement

Revenue
Rental income from development and investment properties is accrued and recognised as income according to contracts concluded.

Cost of sales
Cost of sales comprises costs and expenses incurred to earn revenue for the year, including costs and expenses in connection with operation of the properties.

Value adjustments, investment properties and debt, net
Changes in the fair value of investment properties and related debt and derivative financial instruments are recognised in the income statement in the financial statement item “Value adjustments, investment properties and debt, net”.

Selling costs and administrative expenses
Selling costs and administrative expenses include costs and expenses incurred during the year for management and administration of the Company.

Financial income and expenses
Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, transaction costs incurred on borrowing as well as amortisation of financial assets and liabilities, realised and unrealised exchange gains and losses on liabilities other than provisions, apart from fair value adjustment of debt and derivative financial instruments relating to the investment properties.

Dividends from equity investments are recognised when final right to such dividends has been acquired. This typically means at the time of the General Meeting’s adoption of the distribution from the relevant company.

Tax on profit or loss for the year
The Company is subject to the Danish rules on mandatory joint taxation of Landic Property hf Group’s Danish subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are included in the joint taxation from the time when they are included in the consolidation in the consolidated financial statements and until the time when they are taken out of the consolidation.

Landic Property A/S is Management Company for the joint taxation and consequently settles all payments of corporation tax with the tax authorities.

The current Danish income tax is allocated by settlement of joint tax contribution among the jointly taxed companies proportionally to their taxable income. In this relation, enterprises with tax losses receive a refund for the tax loss utilised in the joint taxation.

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, also as a result of change in tax rate, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year and classified directly as equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

Current tax and deferred tax
According to the rules on joint taxation, Landic Property A/S as Management Company acquires the liability for the subsidiaries’ corporation taxes to the tax authorities as the subsidiaries make their payment of joint taxation contribution.

Payable and receivable joint tax contributions are recognised in the balance sheet under receivables from or payables to group enterprises.

Deferred tax is measured applying the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax-based value of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax on temporary differences regarding non-amortisable goodwill and other items for which temporary differences - apart from enterprise acquisitions - have occurred at the time of acquisition without affecting the results or taxable income is not recognised. Where statement of the tax-based value can be made according to alternative tax rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of the by Management planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax on temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries is recognised unless the Parent is able to control when the deferred tax is realised. It is probable that the deferred tax will not be triggered as current tax in a foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forward, are recognised by the value at which they are expected to be utilised, either by setting off in tax on future earnings or by a set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity and jurisdiction.

Adjustment of deferred tax is made relating to eliminations of unrealised intra-group profits and losses.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax regulations and tax rates of the relevant countries that will be in effect according to law at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is estimated to be triggered as current tax.

Balance sheet

Investment properties
Investment properties are properties owned to earn rental income and/or capital gains.

On initial recognition, investment properties are measured at cost which comprises the properties' acquisition price and any directly related costs.

Investment properties are subsequently measured by property portfolio at fair value. Measurement is made by application of a discounted cash flow model, by which future cash flows from the ownership of the investment properties are discounted. The return requirement (discount factors) is determined for each property or for portfolios of properties with identical characteristics, if possible.

The determination of the return requirement is made based on assessments from independent broker and valuation firms in the countries in which the properties are located. External assessment is made once a year in connection with the closing of the financial year.

Costs, adding new or improved qualities to an investment property compared with the date of acquisition, and which thereby improve the future yield of the property, are added to cost as an improvement. Costs which do not add new or improved qualities to an investment property are expensed in the income statement under cost of sales.

Properties under construction, additional constructions and refurbishment projects for the purpose of future use as investment properties are measured at cost.

Value adjustments are recognised in the income statement under the item “Value adjustments, investment properties and debt, net”. Positive value adjustments of investment properties less deferred tax are recognised in “Reserve for fair value adjustment” under equity.

Properties which are expected sold are reclassified to ”Investment properties for sale”.

Investments in subsidiaries in the financial statements of the Parent
Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost in the financial statements of the Parent.

If cost exceeds the recoverable amount of the investments, they are written down to such lower amount. Cost is also reduced if higher dividends are distributed than have been earned in total in the enterprise since the Parent’s acquisition of the equity investments.

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured at cost or recoverable amount if this is lower than carrying amount.

Receivables
On initial recognition, receivables are measured at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost usually equalling nominal value less provisions for bad debts. Write-down is made individually by use of a provision account.

Receivables from group enterprises are measured at cost.

Cash
Cash comprises cash funds as well as bank deposits.

Dividends
Proposed dividends are recognised as a liability at the time of adoption at the Annual General Meeting (time of declaration). Dividends expected distributed for the year are disclosed as a separate equity item.

Financial liabilities
Debt to mortgage credit institutions and other credit institutions concerning development properties are recognised on taking out the loan at the proceeds received less transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Debt to mortgage credit institutions, bond debt and other credit institutions relating to investment properties are recognised at the time of borrowing at fair value. Subsequently, these debt items are measured at fair value. The change in fair value is recognised in the income statement under the item “Value adjustment of investment properties and debt, net”. Adjustment of mortgage debt which is a write-down is tied under equity to “Reserve for fair value adjustment”.

Other financial liabilities
Other financial liabilities comprise bank debt, trade payables and other payables to public authorities, etc.

Deferred income
Deferred income comprises received income relating to subsequent financial years. Deferred income is measured at cost.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement is presented using the indirect method and shows cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities as well as the Company’s cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and the end of the financial year.

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the operating profit or loss adjusted for non-cash operating items, working capital changes as well as paid financial income, financial expenses and corporation taxes.

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments in connection with the acquisition, development, improvement and sale, etc. of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in the Parent’s share capital and related costs as well as inception and repayment of loans and instalments on interest-bearing debt.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash funds and short-term securities with insignificant price risk less any overdraft facilities included as an integral part of the cash flow management.

Segment information
The operating segment of the Group is lease of commercial tenancies, and the Group’s geographical segment is Sweden.

The Group’s income statement and balance sheet to a significant extent reflects both segments, and accordingly, no further segment information is provided apart from as appears from the income statement and balance sheet.

Ratios
Ratios have been prepared in accordance with “Recommendations and Ratios 2005" of the Danish Association of Financial Analysts.

The ratios stated in the list of financial highlights are calculated as follows:

Return on equity (after tax)	Profit after tax x 100 (converted into annual income) / Average equity
Solvency	Equity at year-end / Total equity and liabilities at year-end
Net asset value	Total equity at year-end / Share capital at year-end
Earnings per share, DKK	Profit after tax and minority interests (converted into full-year income) / Average number of shares
Dividend	Parent's dividend ratio

2 Significant judgements and accounting estimates

The preparation of interim reports requires Management to make accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

In preparing this condensed consolidated interim report, the significant judgements made by Management in applying the Group's accounting policies and the significant related uncertainties in terms of estimates were the same as those applied for the preparation of the consolidated annual report at 31 December 2007.

Valuation of properties
In accordance with the Group's accounting policies, that remains unchanged from the publication of the consolidated financial statements of 2007. The Group values its investment properties at fair value using a discounted cash flow model based on future cash flows form the ownership of the investment properties.

The valuation of the properties as at 30 June 2008 has been carried out internally. The valuation of significant investment property portfolios has been done by looking at changes in cash flows, market yields and other relevant information that affect the valuation of investment properties.

Based on the above, Management has estimated the effect on the fair value of the investment properties.

The effect for the Swedish properties are slightly higher yield requirements in the market at 30 June 2008 than at year end 2007, which has had negative effect on the most of the property value in average 1 %.

As a consequence of above the investment properties have been written-down by DKK 19,050k at 30 June 2008.

3 Financial risks

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks and market risks, including price and interest rate risk.

Risk management is carried out by a central Treasury department (Group Treasury) under policies approved by the Supervisory Board. Treasury identifies and evaluates financial risks in close cooperation with the Group's operating units.

Price risks
The Company is exposed to changes in property prices and property rentals.

Cash flows and interest rate risks
The Group's main exposure to changes in interest rates is through loans taken out to finance property acquisitions. Assuming a correlation between interest rates and yields (even though there may be some time lag), increasing interest rates will

The Group's cash flows and effective interest rate risk are periodically monitored by the Group's management. The cash flows and effective interest risk policy is reviewed quarterly by the Company's Supervisory Board.

The mortgage debt has a fixed rate of 4.4 - 6 % and with an annual repayment of approx. DKK 43,500k.

The bond loans has a fixed rate of 7 % and with a repayment of DKK 70,000k in year 2012 and with a repayment of DKK 512.,500k in year 2015.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans, bonds and montage debt.

The Group guideline is to raise longer-term loans to reduce this risk. Going forward, the aim is to create a smooth maturity profile in order to minimise the exposure to refinancing conditions at any given point in time.

Furthermore, in order to reduce the refinancing risk, the Group's funding is mainly based on bank loans with reputable banks. Secondly, the Group has issued bonds on OMX Nordic Exchange Copenhagen.