KEY INSIGHTS 2023 ENVISIONING THE NEW ERA AARHUS SYMPOSIUM FOCUS

TABLE OF CONTENT

PROGRAMME OF THE DAY

03 PROGRAMME OF THE DAY

O4 THIS YEAR'S THEME ENVISIONING THE NEW ERA

06 INFOGRAPHICS

08 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

10 THIS YEAR'S SPEAKER
JIMMI JAHN KRAGLUND

11 THIS YEAR'S MODERATOR ULRIK HAAGERUP

12 QUESTIONS FOR THE SPEAKER

15 JOIN THE DISCUSSION

13:30 AND CHECK-IN WELCOME TO AARHUS SYMPOSIUM FOCUS 2023 **ENVISIONING THE NEW ERA** 14:30 WITH JIMMI JAHN KRAGLUND BREAK WITH REFRESHMENTS 15:30

NETWORK SESSION WITH PWC

16:00

A BITE TO EAT FROM MARTIN IB

17:00

ENVISIONING THE NEW ERA

THE THEME OF AARHUS SYMPOSIUM FOCUS 2023

Throughout history, the interplay between the individual and society has been a constant dance of adaptation and evolution. The words of Kierkegaard echo aptly, "Life must be understood backwards, but lived forwards". These words emphasise our generation's importance in navigating society, the economy and different personal aspirations.

Banks and financial institutions are not just brick-and-mortar entities. These are institutions that are ever-changing throughout time and are still crucial bridges connecting individual dreams with societal growth. Interest rate fluctuations, the complexity of housing markets, and the looming uncertainties of wars and socio-economic disruptions shape both individual lives and the shared fate of our community.

In today's changing world, banks act as guides and educators, helping society and individuals navigate evolving challenges. Beyond being simply financial pillars, they empower individuals through changing tides. Banks are not just transactional but catalysts, merging personal goals with societal progress.

The Danish financial landscape, known for its resilience, is at a crossroads. How do we ensure that our generation, the future of tomorrow, is equipped, empowered, and engaged in shaping this future? If we consider financial institutions as immovable organisations and societal leaders - how will they shape the next era while ensuring harmony between individuals, businesses and society?

At Aarhus Symposium Focus 2023, we delve deep into these questions. We explore the delicate balance of leadership's role in sculpting a financial ecosystem designed for future generations while ensuring collective and individual success. We invite you to join the debate and discussion of our future as individuals and society. What have we been through, what are we experiencing, and how are we "Envisioning The New Era"?



INFOGRAPHICS

The Corruption Perception Index from Transparency International is a measure of corruption in public institutions. Den-. mark is ranked 8th on the index in 2023. This is a result of Denmark's strong focus on strong legislation, effective enforcement, and puclic transparency.

According to the OECD's Income Inequality Database 2022, the Gini coefficient in **Denmark is 0.26**, which is lower than the OECD average of 0.32

World Bank reports on financial

inclusion show that Denmark is one of the countries in the world where the most people have access to financial services. According to the 2022 report, 99,4% of the Danish population has access to a bank account

DENMARK AS AN ECONOMIC LEADER

According to the IMD World Competitiveness Center 2023 rankings, Denmark is the most competitive economy globally, scoring 98.3 out of 100. Denmark ranks first in the world for government efficiency and business efficiency and second for economic performance and infrastructure.

The Danish financial sector accounts for approximately 11% of Denmark's GDP, slightly higher than the OECD average of 9.5%. This is due to the fact that Denmark has a relatively large banking sector, which is dominated by seven

In Denmark there are more than..

- 75 Banks
- 10 Credit Unions
- 80 Insurance Companies
- 200 Investment Funds

Denmark has a high GDP per capita. According to the IMF's World Economic Outlook 2023, Denmark's GDP per capita is USD **83,000**, which is higher than the OECD average of

USD 44,000

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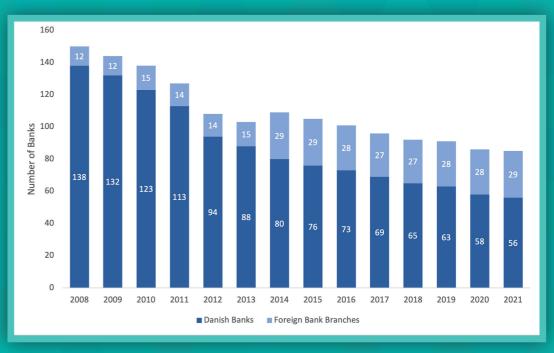
central banks

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Human Development Index (HDI). The Human Development Index is a metric compiled by the United Nations Development Programme and used to quantify a country's "average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, knowledge, and a decent standard of living. A country's Human Development Index value is determined by aggregating the country's scores in various indicators, including life expectancy, literacy rate, rural populations' access to electricity, GDP per capita, exports and imports, homicide rate, multidimensional poverty index, income inequality, internet availability, and many more.



NUMBER OF BANKS IN DENMARK FROM 2008 - 2021



6 | AARHUS SYMPOSIUM **AARHUS SYMPOSIUM | 7**

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

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1970

Lending rate: 12% Inflation: 6.5%

Denmark formally applied for membership in the European Communities (EC), making a significant step toward deeper European integration. 1972

EC Referendum:

The Danish public voted in favour of joining the EC in a referendum, cementing Denmark's closer ties to other European nations economically and politically.

1973

First Oil Crisis:

The global oil crisis, spurred by OPEC's oil embargo, hit the world, including Denmark. This event led to economic downturns and discussions about energy diversification in many countries.

1979

Second Oil Crisis:

Another oil crisis affects global economies, including Denmark, leading to further considerations about energy independence and economic stability.

1982

Poul Schlüter became Prime Minister and introduced strict economic policies aimed to stabilise the Danish economy, combatting the high inflation and unemployment of the time.

1980

Inflation: 12.3%

Lending rate: 20.2%

1986

Housing Bubble in Whisky Belt: The affluent regions around Copenhagen, often termed the "Whiskey belt", experience a housing bubble, indicating both economic growth and potential instability in the housing market

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1990

Lending Rate: 14%

Inflation: 2.6%

1992-1993

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Denmark voted no to the Maastricht Treaty in 1992, but voted yes in 1993 with certain reservations.

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2000

Lending Rate: 8.3% Inflation: 2.9%

0 0

Dot.com Bubble:

The bursting of the IT bubble affects economies worldwide, including Denmark. Many tech companies face challenges, and investors face losses.

2001

Euro Referendum:

In another significant referendum, the Danish population voted against adopting the Euro as its currency, reaffirming its earlier stance on monetary independence.

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2008

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Global Financial Crisis:

The worldwide financial crisis profoundly impacts Denmark. Dansk Bank, among other financial institutions, faces challenges. Some smaller banks, such as Roskilde Bank, collapsed.

2015

Refugee Crisis:

The European refugee crisis impacts

Denmark, leading to increased
expenditure and debates on
immigration and integration
policies.

2020

Lending Rate: 0% Inflation: 0.4%

The COVID-19 pandemic hit globally, greatly affecting the Danish economy and society.

2021

Pandemic Continuation:

Focus remains on pandemic recovery efforts, economic rebalancing, and vaccine distributions. 2010

Lending Rate: 4.9% Inflation: 2.3%

Post-Crisis Austerity:
The aftermath of the global financial crisis was felt throughout the 2010s. The Danish government introduced austerity measures to combat public debt and economic challenges.

2022

Recovery Efforts:

Denmark, like many countries, has begun recovering from the pandemic's effects, but global challenges such as inflation and supply chain disruptions continue to shape economic scenarios.

TODAY

8 | AARHUS SYMPOSIUM

JIMMI JAHN KRAGLUND

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT,
NYKREDIT

ULRIK HAAGERUP

CEO & FOUNDER, CONSTRUCTIVE INSTITUTE



2008 - 2013 Senior Corporate Banker, Danske Bank 2013 - 2016 Senior Relationship Manager, Danske Bank 2017 – 2022 First Vice President, Large Corporates, Nykredit

2012 - 2013 Parttime teacher, Copenhagen Business Academy

2016 – 2017 First Vice President, Finance Center East Jutland, Danske Bank

2022 - Today Senior Vice President, Nykredit 1994 – 2002 Editor-In-Chief, Jyllandsposten

> 2002 – 2007 Editor-In-Chief, Nordjyske Medier

2007 – 2017 Head of News, Danmarks Radio

> 2017 - Today CEO & Founder, Contructive Institute

JIMMI JAHN KRAGLUND

- Jimmi Jahn Kraglund holds an HD in Finance
- Together with Regional Director Henrik Rasmussen, Jimmi Jahn Kraglund is responsible for Nykredit's overall activities in the Central Jutland region with approx. 150 employees
- There is a total business volume of 130 billion DKK in Nykredit Central Jutland under Jimmi Jahn Kragelund's area of responsibility

NYKREDIT

- Is one of the leading financial institutions in Denmark that play an important role in the Danish financial market through continuous growth and expansion of its business areas
- It has roots back to 1851 and now provides an impressive 44.6% of Denmark's mortgage credit
- Is one of Denmark's most prominent banks, with a market share of 7.5%.
 They are able to offer better and more innovative solutions due to their unique association ownership

ULRIK HAAGERUP

- Was awarded the finest Danish journalism prize, The Cavling Award, in 1990 along with two colleagues for uncovering a series of over-indebtedness cases involving several Danish mortgage institutions
- Is the author of "A Good Idea Did you get It?" (2005) and "Constructive News" (2014)
- Was bestowed the Order of the Dannebrog in 2012 for his extensive work in journalism and media

CONSTRUCTIVE

- Was founded in 2012 and works in close collaboration with Aarhus University
- Focuses on constructive journalism by emphasising the importance of accurate and balanced reporting in response to increasing sensationalism
- Helps journalists apply constructive reporting by providing access to a best practices portal, a fellowship programme, training curricula, and initiating academic research

10 | AARHUS SYMPOSIUM

AARHUS SYMPOSIUM | 11

THE FOCUS SPEAKER'S VIEW ON SOCIETAL QUESTIONS AND FINANCIAL SKILLS

TOP 5 CRITICAL QUESTIONS OUR SOCIETY MUST ADDRESS IMMEDIATELY

- Adaptability & Resilience: In a rapidly changing global economy, how can Danish banks ensure continued resilience and adaptability, especially in the face of unexpected socio-economic challenges
- Trust and Ethics: With the potential risks associated with banking, how can these institutions ensure they remain trusted pillars of society, upholding ethical standards at all times?
- Technological Integration: How should banks incorporate evolving technological advancements to better serve individual and societal needs without sacrificing security and trust?
- Financial Education: With the increasing complexity of financial systems and markets, how can banks better serve as educators to ensure every individual understands their financial choices?
- Housing Market Complexities: With the intricacies of housing markets impacting individual dreams and societal growth, how can banks play a more proactive role in stabilising and guiding the housing economy?



TOP 5 FINANCIAL SKILLS EVERYONE NEEDS TO THRIVE IN MODERN SOCIETY

- Understanding the Basics: How do interest rate fluctuations impact personal savings, investments, and debt? What strategies can individuals employ to navigate these changes?
- Personal Financial Planning & Literacy: How can individuals assess their financial health, set clear financial goals, and develop strategies to achieve them amidst economic uncertainties?
- 3. Understanding Debt and Credit: How can one effectively manage personal debt and understand the implications of credit scores in modern society?
- Navigating Housing Markets: In the context of the dynamic housing markets, how can individuals better understand mortgages, property valuations, and the long-term implications of home ownership?
- 5. Investment Strategies: How can individuals, especially the younger generation, assess investment risks and opportunities in the context of global economic trends and disruptions?

12 | AARHUS SYMPOSIUM

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THE FOCUS SPEAKERS' VIEW ON SOCIETAL QUESTIONS AND FINANCIAL SKILLS

"COVID-19 and the Russian Invasion have shown us in recent years that adaptability and resilience have been among the most critical factors in the financial sector, as well as at the individual and societal levels. Financial institutions play a central role in society by facilitating economic activity and enabling investments and loans. Therefore, society relies on stable and adaptable financial institutions in the modern world. Ethics and trust are necessary to ensure that financial institutions operate for the benefit of society and not solely for their own gain. In recent years, with rising interest rates and inflation, individual trust in the financial sector has been low. Hence, it is crucial for the financial sector to build a



high level of trust among individuals and society. Technological advancements pose significant demands on the financial sector, which has the opportunity to automate and streamline its operations. However, the financial sector possesses vast amounts of sensitive personal data about individuals and society, making integrating new technology a security risk that the financial sector must address to safeguard personal information. With the recent socioeconomic challenges that society has experienced, a basic understanding of interest rates and inflation is crucial. Rising interest rates have affected many individuals and businesses, reducing their disposable income. This has placed increased demands on their personal financial planning."

"Denmark's financial sector boasts stability and reliability, creating confidence among individuals and businesses. This fosters economic growth and prosperity within society. Financial institutions in Denmark are not merely transactional entities; they also serve as invaluable guides, providing financial education and support to individuals. Moreover, these institutions contribute significantly to societal development by financing critical projects and infrastructure, ultimately enhancing the quality of life. They have evolved to cater to individual needs, offering diverse financial products and services to help people achieve their personal financial goals. Despite its stability, the Danish financial landscape has its challenges. Economic inequality remains a pressing issue, as certain individuals and groups enjoy more extensive access to financial resources, exacerbating societal disparities. Financial institutions are also susceptible to global economic crises and uncertainties, impacting individuals and society. Furthermore, the need for extensive regulation and oversight, while essential for maintaining stability, can result in bureaucratic complexities within the financial sector. Achieving alignment between financial institutions and broader societal goals, such as sustainability and social objectives, remains an ongoing challenge that necessitates deliberate efforts and continual evaluation."



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14 | AARHUS SYMPOSIUM AARHUS SYMPOSIUM



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