





Notification template for Article 131 CRD – Other Systemically Important Institutions (O-SII)

Please send this template to

- notifications@esrb.europa.eu when notifying the ESRB;
- macropru.notifications@ecb.europa.eu when notifying the ECB;
- notifications@eba.europa.eu when notifying the EBA.

Emailing this template to the above-mentioned addresses constitutes an official notification, no further official letter is required. In order to facilitate the work of the notified authorities, please send the notification template in a format that allows electronically copying the information.

1. Notifying national authority					
1.1 Name of the notifying authority	Danish Financial Supervisory Authority (Finanstilsynet)				
2. Description	n of the measure				
	On which institution(s) is the	ne measure applied (na	ame and LEI code)?		
	The designation of O-SIIs in	Denmark applies at the	highest possible level of consolid	dation.	
	O-SII institution	Level of consolidation	LEI code		
	Danske Bank A/S	Consolidated	MAES062Z21O4RZ2U7M96		
2.1 Concerned	Nykredit Realkredit A/S	Consolidated	LIU16F6VZJSD6UKHD557		
institution or group of	Nordea Bank Danmark A/S	Sub-consolidated	549300LX0YIEPRTY0Z32		
institutions	Jyske Bank A/S	Consolidated	3M5E1GQGKL17HI6CPN30		
	Sydbank A/S	Consolidated	GP5DT10VX1QRQUKVBK64		
	DLR Kredit A/S	Individual	529900PR2ELW8QI1B775		
	The O-SII buffer is not applied in Denmark. However, an institution-specific systemic risk buffer applies, cf. section 6.2. The systemic risk buffer applies to the institution designated as O-SII and to each individual credit institution of the O-SII.				
2.2 Level of the buffer applied	What is the level of the buffer (in %) applied to the institution(s)? The O-SII buffer is not applied in Denmark. However, an institution-specific systemic risk buffer applies, cf. section 6.2. The systemic risk buffer applies to the institution designated as O-SII and to each individual credit institution of the O-SII.				
2.3 Name of the EU ultimate	Please provide the name and the LEI code of the EU ultimate parent institution of the group of each of the concerned institutions, in case the EU ultimate parent institution is not the concerned institution itself. Nordea Bank Danmark A/S is a subsidiary of the Swedish Nordea Group (LEI code 6SCPQ280AIY8EP3XFW53).				
parent institution					

Date of template version: 2016-03-01

If any of the concerned institutions is a parent institution and the buffer is applied on a (sub)consolidated level, please name the subsidiaries of the institution that are notified as O-SIIs (please give name and LEI code).

The O-SII buffer is not applied in Denmark. The systemic risk buffer applies to the institution designated as O-SII at the highest possible level of consolidation and to each individual credit institution of the designated O-SII. Therefore, the systemic risk buffer applies to the following institutions:

Danske Bank A/S (consolidated)			
Danske Bank A/S Parent company MAES062Z21O4RZ2U7M96			
Realkredit Danmark	Subsidiary	549300NLOMBOWE943Y30	

Nykredit Realkredit A/S (consolidated)			
Nykredit Realkredit A/S Parent company LIU16F6VZJSD6UKHD557			
Totalkredit A/S	Subsidiary	5493001HO6SLV413ZC45	
Nykredit Bank A/S	Subsidiary	52965FONQ5NZKP0WZL45	

2.4 Names of subsidiaries

Nordea Bank Danmark A/S (sub-consolidated)			
Nordea Bank Danmark A/S Parent company 549300LX0YIEPRTY0Z32			
Nordea Kredit A/S	Subsidiary	52990080NNXXLC14OC65	

Jyske Bank A/S (consolidated)			
Jyske Bank A/S Parent company 3M5E1GQGKL17HI6CPN30			
BRF Kredit A/S	Subsidiary	529900R9HQNZRT2OXB26	

Sydbank A/S (consolidated)			
Sydbank A/S Parent company GP5DT10VX1QRQUK		GP5DT10VX1QRQUKVBK64	
DLR Kredit A/S	Individual	529900PR2ELW8QI1B775	

3. Timing of the measure

3.1 Timing of the Decision

What is the date of the official decision?

The criteria for identification and designation of O-SIIs in Denmark were determined in a political agreement in 2013 voted through the Danish Parliament, i.e. the criteria are written in the law. The Danish FSA designates Danish O-SIIs according to these criteria at least annually. The O-SII buffer is not applied in Denmark. The Minister of Business and Growth sets the systemic risk buffer.

3.2 Timing of the Publication

What is the date of publication of the notified measure?

This year's designation of O-SIIs was published 29th June 2016. The O-SII buffer is not applied in Denmark.

3.3 Disclosure

Information about the communication strategy of the notified measure to the market.

The designation of O-SIIs is disclosed at the website of the Danish FSA (available in Danish only <u>Link</u>). The O-SII buffer is not applied in Denmark. The systemic risk buffer is disclosed at

	the website of the Ministry of Business and Growth (available in Danish only Link)
3.4 Timing of Application	What is the intended date of activation (i.e. as of which date shall the measure be applicable)? O-SIIs in Denmark were designated for the first time in June 2014 and the institution-specific systemic risk buffer applied from 1 st January 2015. The O-SII buffer is not applied in Denmark.
3.5 Phasing in	What is the intended timeline for the phase-in of the measure? The systemic risk buffer is gradually phased-in from 1st January 2015 to 1st January 2019. The O-SII buffer is not applied in Denmark.
3.6 Review of the measure	When will the measure be reviewed (Article 131(6) and 131(12) specify that the buffer, the identification of O-SIIs and the allocation into subcategories must be reviewed at least annually)? The identification of O-SIIs and the allocation into subcategories is reviewed at least annually and always in the months of May/June. The systemic risk buffer is reviewed and disclosed by the Ministry of Business and Growth subsequently. The O-SII buffer is not applied in Denmark.

4. Reason for O-SII identification and activation of the O-SII buffer

Please list here the name, overall scores, category scores, and indicator values of the identified O-SIIs related to

- a. size:
- b. importance for the economy of the relevant Member State or the Union, capturing substitutability/financial institution infrastructure;
- c. complexity, including the additional complexities from cross-border activity;
- d. interconnectedness of the institution or (sub-)group with the financial system.

The designation of O-SIIs in Denmark is according to criteria determined in a political agreement from 2013 voted through the Danish Parliament. Please see section 4.2. However, the Danish FSA follows the EBA guidelines on identification of O-SIIs which results in the following scores:

4.1 Scores of concerned institution or group of institutions, as per EBA guidelines on the assessment of O-SIIs

(Article 131.3)

		Criterion			
O-SII institution	Overall score	Size	Importance (substitutability/ financial system infrastructure)	Complexity/ cross-border activity	Interconnected- ness
Danske Bank A/S	4,969	4,644	4,392	5,673	5,174
Nykredit Realkredit A/S	1,741	2,129	1,27	1,805	1,761
Nordea Bank Danmark A/S	1,316	1,244	2,292	620	1,109
Jyske Bank A/S	712	836	674	508	829
Sydbank A/S	270	220	287	349	226
DLR Kredit A/S	147	229	118	68	174

Please provide information on:

whether you followed the EBA guidelines on the assessment of O-SIIs
 Yes – but supervisory assessment is not relevant since the identification of O-SIIs in
 Denmark is based on three criteria (optional indicators, cf. EBA guidelines) determined
 in a political agreement in 2013 voted through the Danish Parliament.

b. which threshold score has been set to identify O-SIIs

The designation of O-SIIs in Denmark is according to three criteria and threshold values determined in a political agreement in 2013 voted through the Danish Parliament. See the text and table below. The three criteria are listed as optional indicators in the EBA guidelines. The Danish FSA follows the EBA guidelines. Using the mandatory indicators, Sydbank A/S and DLR Kredit A/S is below the automatic threshold score of 350. However, Sydbank A/S and DLR Kredit A/S have been identified as O-SIIs based on criteria (optional indicators, cf. EBA guidelines) determined in a political agreement in 2013 voted through the Danish Parliament.

which overall score is attributed to the O-SIIs
 See the table below.

d. which of the optional indicators have been used to justify supervisory assessment decisions, if any, and what are the scores

Supervisory assessment decisions are not relevant since the identification of O-SIIs in Denmark is based on quantitative optional indicators determined in a political agreement in 2013 voted through the Danish Parliament. See the text and table below.

- e. why these optional indicators are relevant for the Member State

 The designation of O-SIIs in Denmark is based on three criteria determined in a political agreement in 2013 voted through the Danish Parliament. These criteria are listed as optional indicators in the EBA guidelines.
- f. why the bank is systemically important in terms of those particular optional indicators

An institution is automatically designated as O-SII when the institution is above the threshold value for just one of the three criteria in two subsequent years. This was determined in a political agreement in 2013 voted through the Danish Parliament.

- g. whether relevant entities with relative total assets not in excess of 0.02% have been excluded from the identification process No
- names and scores of all relevant entities not excluded from the identification process (could be sent in a separate excel file, see 4.1)
 Separate file has been sent to EBA.
- i. whether non-bank institutions have been included in the calculations
 No

The identification of O-SIIs in Denmark is based on the following criteria, where only one needs to be met in order to be identified:

- Total assets in per cent of domestic GDP > 6.5 per cent
- Loans in per cent of the total lending by the domestic sector > 5 per cent
- Deposits in per cent of the total deposits of the domestic sector > 5 per cent

The criteria were determined in a political agreement in 2013 voted through the Danish Parliament. The criteria are consistent with optional indicators listed in the EBA guidelines.

4.2 Methodology and indicators used for designation of the O-SII

(Article 131.3)

O-SII institution	Automatic score > 350	Balance as % of GDP > 6.5	Loans as % of the sector's loans > 5	Deposits as % of the sector's deposits > 5
Danske Bank A/S	4,969	151.9	29.5	32.3
Nykredit Realkredit A/S	1,741	69.7	31.9	4.5
Nordea Bank Danmark A/S	1,316	40.7	16.1	22.8
Jyske Bank A/S	712	27.4	10.4	10.0
Sydbank A/S	270	7.2	2.1	6.4
DLR Kredit A/S	147	7.5	3.5	0.0

Note: Values in bold indicate that the institution is above the threshold value.

The table above shows that the identification of O-SIIs in Denmark is consistent with the EBA guideline.

Danish O-SIIs are allocated into five different subcategories based on the level of systemic importance of the institutions. The systemic importance is calculated as an average of the total assets in per cent of the total assets of the sector, loans in per cent of the total lending by the sector and deposits in per cent of the total deposits of the sector. The allocation is shown below:

Subcategory	Score	O-SII institution		
Subsetagen/ 1		DLR Kredit A/S (1.9)		
Subcategory 1	≤ 5	Sydbank A/S (3.6)		
Subcategory 2	[5-15[Jyske Bank A/S (9.6)		
Cub cata nami 2	[45 05]	Nordea Bank Danmark A/S (17.1)		
Subcategory 3	[15-25[
Subcategory 4	[25-35[-		
Subcategory 5	≥ 35	Danske Bank A/S (36.0)		

The Minister for Business and Growth sets the systemic risk buffer¹ for each subcategory, to be met by the identified O-SIIs, with a transitional period from 1 January 2015 to 1 January 2019.

4.3 Supervisory judgement

Has any of the institutions listed in 2.1 been identified through supervisory judgement as laid down in EBA guidelines on the assessment of O-SIIs? If yes, please list the respective institutions.

The designation of O-SIIs in Denmark is according to three criteria and threshold values determined in a political agreement in 2013 voted through the Danish Parliament. No supervisory judgement is used to identify Danish O-SIIs. Using the mandatory indicators in the EBA guidelines, Sydbank A/S and DLR Kredit A/S is below the automatic threshold score of

5/3

¹ Link (in Danish): http://evm.dk/arbejdsomraader/det-finansielle-omraade/finansiel-stabilitet/sifikrav

4.4 Calibrating the O-SII buffer 4.5 Effectiveness and proportionality of measure	350. However, Sydbank A/S and DLR Kredit A/S have been identified as O-SIIs based on the criteria (optional indicators cf.EBA guidelines) determined in a political agreement in 2013 voted through the Danish Parliament. The identification of Sydbank A/S and DLR Kredit A/S as O-SIIs is therefore not based on any supervisory judgement. Please provide information on the criteria and indicators used to calibrate the level of the O-SII buffer requirement and the mapping to institution-specific buffer requirements. The O-SII buffer is not applied in Denmark. Please provide a justification for why the O-SII buffer is considered likely to be effective and proportionate to mitigate the risk. The O-SII buffer is not applied in Denmark.
5. Cross-bord	ler and cross-sector impact of the measure
5.1 Assessment of cross-border effects and the likely impact on the internal market (Recommendation ESRB/2015/2)	Assessment of the cross-border effects of the implementation of the draft measure. a. Assessment of the spillover channels operating via risk adjustment and regulatory arbitrage. Assessment of: o cross-border effects (leakages and regulatory arbitrage) of the implementation of the measure in your own jurisdiction (inward spillovers); and o cross-border effects on other Member States and on the Single Market of the measure (outward spillovers).
	The O-SII buffer is not applied in Denmark.
5.2 Assessment of leakages and regulatory arbitrage within the notifying Member State	Referring to your country's specific characteristics, what is the scope for "leakages and regulatory arbitrage" in your own jurisdiction (i.e., circumvention of the measure/leakages to other parts of the financial sector)? The O-SII buffer is not applied in Denmark.
6. Combination	ons and interactions with other measures
6.1 Combinations between G-SII and O-SII buffers (Article 131.14)	In case both G-SII and O-SII criteria applied to the same institution at the consolidated level, which of the two buffers is the highest? There are no G-SIIs in Denmark and the O-SII buffer is not applied.
6.2 Combinations with SRB buffers (Article 131.14 + Article 133.5)	Are any of the institutions subject to a systemic risk buffer? Yes, all identified O-SIIs in Denmark are subject to a systemic risk buffer, according to their systemic importance, cf. section 4.2. The systemic risk buffer is gradually phased-in towards 2019. If yes, please provide the following information: a. What is the level of the systemic risk buffer (in %) applied to the concerned institution The fully phased-in systemic risk buffer is: Danske Bank: 3% Nykredit Realkredit: 2% Nordea Bank Danmark: 2%

	<u></u>			
	Jyske Bank: 1.5%			
	Sydbank: 1%			
	DLR Kredit: 1%			
	b. Is the systemic risk buffer applied to all exposures located in your Member State only?			
	No, the systemic risk buffer applies to all exposures.			
	c. Is the systemic risk buffer applied at the same consolidation level as the O-SII buffer?			
	The O-SII buffer is not applied in Denmark.			
	In case the O-SII is a subsidiary of an EU parent institution which is subject to a G-SII or			
6.3 O-SII	O-SII buffer on a consolidated basis, what is the G-SII or O-SII buffer rate on a			
requirement for a	consolidated basis of the parent institution?			
subsidiary (Article	Nordea Bank Danmark is a subsidiary of the Swedish Nordea Group. The requirement in			
131.8)	Sweden is the highest of the G-SII buffer (1%), the O-SII buffer (2%) and the systemic risk buffer			
	(3%) plus the systemic risk buffer under pillar II (2%). The total buffer requirement is 5% for the Nordea Group.			
	How does the buffer requirement interact with other measures addressing the same risk			
6.4 Interaction	(e.g. with other supervisory measures)?			
with other measures	The O-SIIs in Denmark are beyond the institution-specific systemic risk buffer subject to more intensified supervision and stricter governance requirements than other credit institutions in Denmark.			
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7. Miscellaneous	
7.1 Contact person(s) at notifying authority	Contact person(s) for further inquiries (name, phone number and e-mail address) Tina Skotte Sørensen, +45 33 55 82 02, ts@ftnet.dk
7.2 Any other relevant information	