





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

## Please send this template to

- <u>notifications@esrb.europa.eu</u> when notifying the ESRB;
- macropru.notifications@ecb.europa.eu when notifying the ECB;
- <u>notifications@eba.europa.eu</u> 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 designation of O-SIIs ir		ame and LEI code)? highest possible level of consolid	lation.	
	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 Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab	Individual	52990080NNXXLC14OC65		
institutions	Jyske Bank A/S	Consolidated	3M5E1GQGKL17HI6CPN30		
	Sydbank A/S Consolidated GP5DT10VX1QRQUK		GP5DT10VX1QRQUKVBK64		
	DLR Kredit A/S	Individual	529900PR2ELW8QI1B775		
The O-SII buffer is not applied in Denmark. However, an institution-specific systemic applies, cf. section 6.2. The systemic risk buffer applies to the institution designated and to each individual credit institution of the O-SII. What is the level of the buffer (in %) applied to the institution(s)?					
2.2 Level of the buffer applied	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.				
parent institution	Nordea Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab is a subsidiary of the Swedish Nordea Group (LEI code 6SCPQ280AIY8EP3XFW53).				

	-	lease name the subsid	nstitution and the buffer is applied on a diaries of the institution that are notified				
	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				
2.4 Names of	Nykredit Bank A/S	Subsidiary	52965FONQ5NZKP0WZL45				
subsidiaries	Nordea Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab (individual)						
	Nordea Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab	Individual	52990080NNXXLC14OC65				
	Redikteuitaktieseiskab						
	Jyske Bank A/S (consolidated)						
	Jyske Bank A/S	Parent company	3M5E1GQGKL17HI6CPN30				
	BRF Kredit A/S	Subsidiary	529900R9HQNZRT2OXB26				
		Sydbank A/S (consoli	idated)				
	Sydbank A/S	Parent company	GP5DT10VX1QRQUKVBK64				
	DLR Kredit A/S (Individual)						
	DLR Kredit A/S	Individual	529900PR2ELW8QI1B775				
3. Timing of t	he measure						
	What is the date of the off	cial decision?					
3.1 Timing of the Decision	The criteria for identification and designation of O-SIIs in Denmark were determined in a por agreement in 2013 voted through the Danish Parliament, i.e. the criteria are written in the I The Danish FSA designates Danish O-SIIs according to these criteria at least annually. Th SII buffer is not applied in Denmark. The Minister of Business sets the systemic risk buffer.						
3.2 Timing of the Publication	What is the date of publication of the notified measure? The yearly designation of O-SIIs was published 29 <sup>th</sup> June 2017. The designation of Nordea Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab as an O-SII was published 3 <sup>rd</sup> January 2017 as a consequence of the merger between Nordea AB and the subsidiary Nordea Bank Danmark. Previously, Nordea Bank Danmark was designated as an O-SII and as a parent company, the designation and the systemic risk buffer was also applied to Nordea Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab. 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 Link). The O-SII buffer is not applied in Denmark. The systemic risk buffer is disclosed at the website of the Ministry of Business (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 <sup>st</sup> January 2015. The O-SII buffer is not applied in Denmark.					
3.5 Phasing in	What is the intended tin The systemic risk buffer O-SII buffer is not applie	is gradual	ly phased			anuary 2019. The
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 subsequently. The O-SII buffer is not applied in Denmark.					
4. Reason for	O-SII identification and	activatior	n of the C	-SII buffer		
4.1 Scores of concerned institution or group of	substitutability	r the econ y/financia cluding th dness of t s in Denm the Danis	I instituti ne additio the institu nark is acc sh Parlian	nent. Please see se	from cross-bo up with the fina etermined in a p ction 4.2. Howe	rder activity; ancial system. political agreement ever, the Danish
institutions, as per EBA			Criterion			
guidelines on the assessment of O- SIIs	O-SII institution	Overall score	Size	Importance (substitutability/ financial system infrastructure)	Complexity/ cross-border activity	Interconnected- ness
(Article 131.3)	Danske Bank A/S	6,021	4,961	6,064	7,460	5,606
	Nykredit Realkredit A/S	1,511	2,200	1,278	827	1,740
	Nordea Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab	373	687	295	0	513
	Jyske Bank A/S	788	922	898	426	907
	Sydbank A/S	244	230	350	154	242
	DLR Kredit A/S	135	245	114	6	177

	Please provide information on:
	<ul> <li>whether you followed the EBA guidelines on the assessment of O-SIIs</li> <li>Yes – but supervisory assessment is not relevant since the identification of O-SIIs in</li> </ul>
	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.
	c. 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.
4.2 Methodology	e. why these optional indicators are relevant for the Member State
and indicators used for	The designation of O-SIIs in Denmark is based on three criteria determined in a
designation of the	political agreement in 2013 voted through the Danish Parliament. These criteria are
O-SII	listed as optional indicators in the EBA guidelines.
(Article 131.3)	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
	h. 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
	<ul> <li>Loans in per cent of the total lending by the domestic sector &gt; 5 per cent</li> <li>Deposits in per cent of the total deposits of the domestic sector &gt; 5 per cent</li> </ul>
	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.

	O-SII institutio		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	S	6,021	153,2	31.2	43.8
	Nykredit Realkre	dit	1,511	68.7	33.5	5.6
	Nordea Kredit Realkreditaktiese	elskab	373	21.6	10.8	0.0
	Jyske Bank A/S		788	28.5	11.6	12.8
	Sydbank A/S		244	7.1	2.2	7.8
	DLR Kredit A/S		135	7.6	3.8	0.0
	Note: Values in bold	indicate t	hat the institu	l ution is above the	threshold value.	
	assets in per cent	of the to	tal assets o	f the sector, loa total deposits o	ans in per cent of	as an average of the tota the total lending by the allocation is shown belo
	Subcategory 1	≤ 5	DLR Kredit A/S (2.1) Sydbank A/S (4.1)			
	Subcategory 2	[5-15[	Nordea K	Nordea Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab (5.9)		
	Subcategory 3	[15-25[		nk A/S (11.2) Realkredit A/S	(20.4)	
	Subcategory 4	[25-35]	+ -		( )	
	Subcategory 5	≥ 35	Danske E	Bank A/S (41.5)		
4.3 Supervisory	identified O-SIIs, v	with a transition	s listed in	riod from 1 Jan 2.1 been ident	tified through su	upervisory judgement :
udgement	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					

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Link (in Danish): http://em.dk/arbejdsomraader/det-finansielle-omraade#meddelelser-om-det-finansielle-omraade

4.4 Calibrating the O-SII buffer 4.5 Effectiveness and	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Please provide a justification for why the O-SII buffer is considered likely to be effective and proportionate to mitigate the risk.</li> </ul>
proportionality of measure	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)	<ul> <li>Assessment of the cross-border effects of the implementation of the draft measure.</li> <li>a. Assessment of the spillover channels operating via risk adjustment and regulatory arbitrage. Assessment of:         <ul> <li>cross-border effects (leakages and regulatory arbitrage) of the implementation of the measure in your own jurisdiction (inward spillovers); and</li> <li>cross-border effects on other Member States and on the Single Market of the measure (outward spillovers).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	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. Combinatio	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)	<ul> <li>Are any of the institutions subject to a systemic risk buffer?</li> <li>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.</li> <li>If yes, please provide the following information: <ul> <li>a. What is the level of the systemic risk buffer (in %) applied to the concerned institution</li> <li>The fully phased-in systemic risk buffer is:</li> <li>Danske Bank: 3%</li> <li>Nykredit Realkredit: 2%</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	Nordea Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab: 1.5%

	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				
	O-SII buffer on a consolidated basis, what is the G-SII or O-SII buffer rate on a				
6.3 O-SII requirement for a	consolidated basis of the parent institution?				
subsidiary (Article 131.8)	Nordea Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab is a subsidiary of the Swedish Nordea Group. The requirement in 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.				

7. Miscellaneous				
7.1 Contact person(s) at notifying authority	Contact person(s) for further inquiries (name, phone number and e-mail address) Amalie Christine Harsting, +45 33 55 82 35, <u>aht@ftnet.dk</u>			
7.2 Any other relevant information				