

Transaction Update: Realkredit Danmark A/S (Capital Center S Mortgage Covered Bond Program)

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Ratings Detail

Reference Rating Level	aa	+	Jurisdiction-Supported Rating Level	aaa	+	Maximum Achievable Covered Bond Rating	aaa	=	Covered Bond Rating
Resolution Regime Uplift	+2		Assigned Jurisdictional Support Uplift	+2		Collateral Support Uplift	+3		AAA/Stable/A-1+
Systemic Importance	Very Strong		Jurisdictional Support Assessment	Very Strong		Overcollateralization Adjustment	-1		Counterparty Risk
Resolution Counterparty Rating	AA-		Legal Framework	Very Strong		Liquidity Adjustment	0		Sovereign Default Risk
Issuer Credit Rating or Parent Rating or Guarantor Rating	A+		Systemic Importance	Very Strong		Potential Collateral Based Uplift	+4		
			Sovereign Credit Capacity	Very Strong					

Note: As a starting point of the analysis, we may use the issuer credit rating on the parent or guarantor when the issuer is not rated, but it belongs to a group with a rated parent or payments under the covered bonds are guaranteed by another rated entity.

Major Rating Factors

Strengths

- Jurisdiction-supported rating level (JRL) of 'aaa', resulting in a relatively low overcollateralization level required to maintain the 'AAA' and 'A-1+' long- and short-term ratings, respectively.
- The capital center's match-funded structure eliminates asset-liability mismatch and helps mitigate liquidity risk.
- The program benefits from four unused notches of uplift, which would act as a buffer against a downgrade of the parent bank.

Weakness

- The cover pool has no other available overcollateralization commitment apart from the legislative minimum.

Outlook

S&P Global Ratings' stable outlook on its ratings on Realkredit Danmark A/S' capital center S mortgage covered bonds reflects that we would not automatically lower our covered bond ratings if we were to lower the issuer credit rating (ICR) on Danske Bank A/S, Realkredit Danmark's parent company, by up to four notches. This is because the program benefits from four unused notches of ratings uplift (see "Covered Bonds Criteria," Dec. 9, 2014).

Rationale

We are publishing this transaction update as part of our review of Realkredit Danmark's capital center S mortgage covered bond program.

Our covered bond ratings process follows the methodology and assumptions outlined in our covered bonds criteria.

From our legal and regulatory framework analysis for covered bonds in Denmark, we believe that the cover pool assets are isolated from the issuer's bankruptcy or insolvency risks. This asset isolation allows us to assign a higher covered bond rating than the long-term ICR on Danske Bank. Although Realkredit Danmark is the covered bond issuer, we use the rating on Danske Bank A/S, its parent bank, as the starting point of our analysis.

Danske Bank is domiciled in Denmark, which has implemented the EU's Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD). We consider that mortgage covered bonds have a very strong systemic importance in Denmark. These factors increase the likelihood that Danske Bank would continue servicing its covered bonds without accessing the cover pool or receiving jurisdictional support, even following a bail-in of its senior unsecured obligations. Therefore, under our covered bonds criteria, we assess the reference rating level (RRL) as the higher of (i) two notches above the long-term ICR; and (ii) the resolution counterparty rating (RCR). As our long-term ICR on Danske Bank is 'A+' and the RCR is 'AA-', the RRL is 'aa', which reflects two notches of uplift above the ICR.

We consider the likelihood for the provision of jurisdictional support. Based on a very strong jurisdictional support assessment for mortgage covered bond programs in Denmark, we assign three notches of uplift from the RRL. We assess the JRL as 'aaa'.

We determine the total collateral-based uplift by analyzing the cover pool's asset credit quality, payment structure, and cash flow mechanics. As of March 31, 2025, the cover pool amounts to Danish krone (DKK) 282.5 billion, comprising residential and commercial mortgages, public housing loans, and substitute assets (commonly called a "reserve fund" in traditional Danish covered bonds).

We generally analyze the cover pool's mortgage credit quality using two key indicators:

- The weighted-average foreclosure frequency (WAFF), which reflects the expected default rate; and
- The weighted-average loss severity (WALS), which describes the expected loss given default.

As of March 31, 2025, the available credit enhancement is 7.29%. This exceeds the 2.54% credit enhancement

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commensurate with a 'AAA' rating, which corresponds in this instance with the coverage of 'AAA' credit risk.

As part of our analysis, we reviewed Realkredit Danmark's origination, underwriting, collection, and default management procedures. We believe satisfactory policies exist to support our covered bond ratings.

As of June 2025, capiStal center S has no section 15 covered bonds outstanding. However, if any section 15 bonds were to be issued out of this capital center, our ratings would reflect the RRL on the senior covered bonds. (see "Ratings Raised On Danish Section 15 Bonds From Six Capital Centers Following Clarification On Bank Resolution," Dec. 11, 2015).

Program Description

Table 1

Program overview*	
Jurisdiction	Denmark
Year of first issuance	2007
Covered bond type	Legislation-enabled
Outstanding covered bonds (bil. DKK)	263.15
Redemption profile	Mixed
Underlying assets	Residential and commercial mortgages
Jurisdictional support uplift	2
Unused notches for jurisdictional support	1
Target credit enhancement (%)§	3.61
Credit enhancement commensurate with rating (%)	2.54
Available credit enhancement (%)	7.29
Collateral support uplift	3
Unused notches for collateral support	3
Total unused notches	4

*Based on data as of March 31, 2025. §Level of credit enhancement corresponding to 100% of refinancing costs. DKK--Danish krone.

Realkredit Danmark is Danske Bank's wholly owned subsidiary and a specialist mortgage bank in Denmark, second in size to Nykredit Realkredit A/S. Realkredit Danmark is an established issuer of Danish mortgage covered bonds, "realkreditobligationer" (ROs), and "særligt dækkede realkreditobligationer" (SDROs).

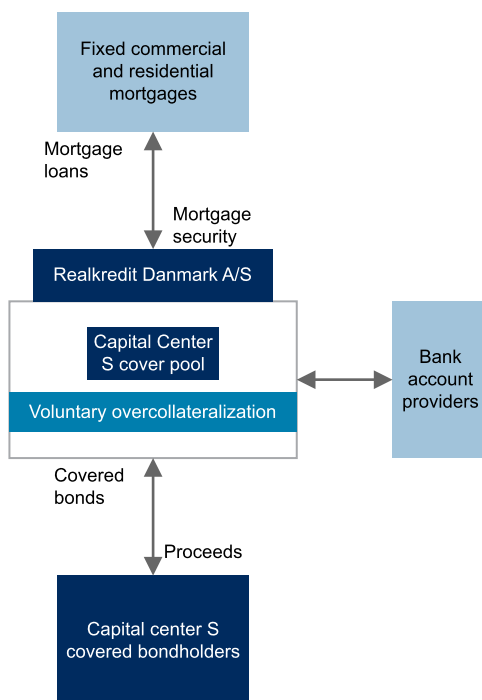
Capital center S is currently actively issuing SDRO covered bonds, which includes mortgage assets--backed by both residential and commercial properties--as well as a reserve fund consisting primarily of Danish covered bonds.

Danske Bank is the main bank account provider. To mitigate counterparty risk, the issuer has replacement language, which is in line with our counterparty criteria (see "Counterparty Risk Framework: Methodology And Assumptions," March 8, 2019).

The cover pool assets would be ringfenced if Realkredit Danmark were to become insolvent under the respective Danish legislative framework. SDRO covered bondholders have a primary secured claim against all cover pool assets.

Realkredit Danmark A/S Capital Center S Mortgage Covered Bond Program

Program structure



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Rating Analysis

Legal and regulatory risks

We analyzed legal risk by applying our legal criteria (see "Structured Finance: Asset Isolation And Special-Purpose Entity Methodology," May 29, 2025) and our criteria for rating covered bonds.

In our view, the Danish covered bond framework sufficiently addresses the relevant legal aspects of our covered bond and legal criteria, enabling us to rate the covered bonds higher than our long-term ICR on the issuer's parent bank. The Danish Covered Bond Act provides the legal framework for the Danish covered bonds' issuance.

SDRO covered bond investors have a primary secured claim against all cover pool assets. The ratings on the covered bonds issued from capital center S rely on the issuer's active overcollateralization management to support the current ratings.

To become eligible as collateral, mortgage loans must be entered into the Danish land register. The registration is legally binding and will form the basis of any bankruptcy proceedings. If bankruptcy proceedings have been initiated, a

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trustee appointed by the bankruptcy court will administer the cover pool assets. The trustee is ordered by law to meet all payment obligations as they fall due.

The issuer must maintain an overcollateralization of at least 2% of covered bonds outstanding and nominal, and 8% of risk-weighted assets. The Danish Financial Supervisory Authority (DFSA, or "Finanstilsynet") conducts banking supervision. The DFSA has the authority to issue an order with which the issuer must comply. In case of severe or multiple breaches, the DFSA may revoke the license.

All Danish covered bonds not matching the mortgage's maturity may be extended if refinancing fails. The issuer or administrator must attempt to refinance such extended bonds annually. For covered bonds without a maturity match, the administrator may extend maturities to ensure full payment if the cover pool assets cannot support it.

The legislation to transpose the EU Covered Bond Directive in the Danish legal framework was passed in May 2021 and became effective on July 8, 2022. The amendments to the framework were essentially refinements and, given that the Danish legislation was already well aligned with the directive's requirements, the new legislation did not affect our Danish legal framework analysis.

Operational and administrative risks

In June 2025, we reviewed Realkredit Danmark's origination, underwriting, collection, and default management procedures for the capital center's cover pool assets. We also reviewed the cover pool's management and administration. Overall, we consider the bank's systems and procedures, and origination and underwriting policy as prudent. In addition to an annual meeting, we have ongoing regular contact with the issuer.

We analyzed operational and administrative risk by applying our covered bonds criteria.

Resolution regime analysis

Danske Bank is domiciled in Denmark, which is subject to the EU's BRRD. We assess the systemic importance for Danish mortgage programs as very strong. Under our covered bonds criteria, this means the RRL can be two notches above the long-term ICR. This uplift recognizes that resolution regimes such as the BRRD increase the probability that an issuer could service its covered bonds, even following a default on its senior unsecured obligations because the law exempts covered bonds from bail-in risk if there is a bank resolution. We consider this as an internal form of support because the bail-in of certain creditors of the issuer does not require direct government support.

The RRL is equal to the greater of (i) the issuing bank's ICR, plus up to two notches for programs in jurisdictions with effective resolution regimes that exempt covered bonds from bail-in, and (ii) the RCR on the issuing bank, where applicable. As our long-term ICR on Danske Bank is 'A+', the resulting RRL is 'aa', representing two notches of uplift.

Jurisdictional support analysis

In analyzing jurisdictional support, we assess the likelihood of a covered bond under stress receiving support from a government-sponsored initiative instead of from the liquidation of collateral assets in the open market. Our assessment of jurisdictional support for mortgage programs in Denmark is very strong, which means the program can receive up to three notches of jurisdictional uplift. This is the rating that the program can achieve by covering the legal minimum overcollateralization requirement, according to our covered bonds criteria. The JRL for this program is 'aaa', leaving one unused notch of jurisdictional support uplift.

Collateral support analysis

We have reviewed the mortgage asset and substitute collateral information as of March 31, 2025. We have analyzed the mortgage loan-by-loan data from the issuer and applied stresses commensurate with a 'AAA' rating scenario to estimate the WAFF and the WALs. The cover pool primarily comprises Danish residential and commercial mortgages (84.9%), public housing loans (8.3%), and substitute assets (6.8%). Most of the mortgage assets (99.6%) pay a fixed interest rate.

We base our credit analysis of mortgage assets on our global RMBS criteria for analyzing residential mortgage collateral in Danish covered bonds and our commercial real estate (CRE) criteria as well as public sector criteria for public housing loans (see "Related Criteria").

The WAFF and WALs have decreased since our previous review mainly due to residential assets' improved credit quality. The WAFF has slightly decreased to 12.76% from 13.13% at our previous review due to the higher seasoning of residential mortgages and the lower mortgage assets' current loan-to-value (LTV) ratios. The WALs has decreased to 21.72% from 30.51%, mainly due to a lower overvaluation assumption of Danish residential real estate to 0% from 18% and the mortgage assets' lower current loan-to-value ratios (see "House Price Overvaluation Moderates For Europe's RMBS And Covered Bond Markets", April 4, 2025).

Our credit analysis of the substitute pool (also referred to as the "reserve fund") includes an asset-by-asset review of underlying securities to estimate each individual exposure's credit risk. To determine the default and loss on the reserve fund, we apply our "Methodology And Assumptions For Assessing Portfolios Of International Public Sector And Other Debt Obligations Backing Covered Bonds And Structured Finance Securities," Dec. 9, 2014.

We consider the pool of substitute assets to exhibit low granularity as the 10 largest exposures account for over 99.9% of total substitute assets. For low granularity pools, in a 'AAA' stress scenario, we assume that assets with a 'AAA' credit rating will not default, except for covered bonds issued by other Realkredit Danmark capital centers and its parent bank--Danske Bank--(we assume these defaults as our analysis presumes the issuer has already defaulted). For the defaulted assets, we determine the recovery rate as described in the aforementioned criteria. As most of the bonds that we assume to default are structurally match-funded covered bonds, we can apply higher recoveries. The analysis results in an assumed default rate for the reserve fund of 16.79% (14.9% in our previous review), and a recovery rate of 83.51% (89.9% in our previous review).

When analyzing public housing loans, we apply our public sector criteria. For more details on the application see "S&P Global Ratings Clarifies Its Approach To Analyzing Danish Subsidized Housing," Jan. 15, 2019.

For our credit analysis, we have used the pool-cut as of first-quarter 2025.

Table 2

Program participants			
Role	Name	Rating	Rating dependency
Issuer	Realkredit Danmark A/S	NR*	Yes
Originator	Realkredit Danmark A/S	NR*	No
Servicer	Danske Bank A/S	A+/Stable/A-1	No
Arranger	Danske Bank A/S	A+/Stable/A-1	No

Table 2

Program participants (cont.)			
Role	Name	Rating	Rating dependency
Bank account provider	Danske Bank A/S	A+ /Stable/ A-1	Yes
Bank account provider	Nordea Bank Abp	AA- /Stable/ A-1+	Yes

*In our analysis, we uplift the rating from the issuer credit rating on the parent Danske Bank A/S. NR--Not rated.

Table 3

Cover pool composition				
Asset type	As of March 31, 2025		As of March 31, 2024	
	Value (DKK)	% of cover pool	Value (DKK)	% of cover pool
Residential mortgages	166,461,077,647	58.93	172,973,514,450	61.24
Commercial mortgages	73,468,051,777	26.01	73,413,527,275	25.99
Public housing	23,347,849,470	8.27	22,495,177,425	7.96
Substitute assets	19,175,873,928	6.79	19,831,444,948	7.02
Total	282,452,852,822	100	288,713,664,098	100

DKK--Danish krone.

Table 4

Key credit metrics		
	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2024
Weighted-average original LTV ratio (%)	63.0	63.1
Weighted-average effective LTV ratio (%)*	60.6	61.2
Weighted-average LTV ratio (%)	48.3	51.4
Balance of loans in arrears (%)	0.0	0.0
Credit analysis results		
Weighted-average foreclosure frequency (%)	12.8	13.1
Weighted-average loss severity (%)	21.7	30.5

*Effective LTV ratio is calculated weighting 80% of the original LTV ratio and 20% of the current LTV ratio. LTV--Loan-to-value.

Table 5

Loan-to-value ratios		
	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2024
	% of cover pool	
Residential assets (%)		
0-60	69.15	61.80
60-70	13.61	18.21
70-80	11.68	10.66
80-90	5.47	8.92
90-100	0.08	0.35
Above 100	0.02	0.07
Commercial assets (%)		
0-60	80.66	76.02
60-70	11.42	11.88

Table 5

Loan-to-value ratios (cont.)		
70-80	4.53	6.79
80-90	1.81	2.70
90-100	0.18	0.96
Above 100	1.40	1.64
Weighted-average LTV ratio	48.35	51.36

LTV--Loan-to-value.

Table 6

Seasoning		
	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2024
Residential assets (%)	% of sub cover pool	
0-24	21.60	32.82
24-48	29.16	28.37
48-60	14.52	20.95
60-72	18.82	3.44
72-84	3.16	3.30
84-96	2.98	3.78
96-108	3.39	1.66
108-120	1.46	3.25
More than 120	4.90	2.41
Weighted-average loan seasoning (years)	4.12	3.55

Table 7

Geographic distribution of loan assets		
	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2024
	% of cover pool	
Residential assets		
Capital Region of Denmark	50.25	49.93
Central Denmark Region	13.80	13.89
Region Zealand	16.78	16.76
North Denmark Region	4.01	4.10
Region of Southern Denmark	15.15	15.33
Total	100.00	100.00
Commercial assets		
Central Denmark Region	19.64	19.76
North Denmark Region	6.22	6.34
Region Zealand	8.91	9.00
Region of Southern Denmark	16.19	15.86
Capital Region of Denmark	49.04	49.04
Total	100.00	100.00

Our analysis of the covered bonds' payment structure shows that cash flows from the cover pool assets would be

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sufficient, at the existing rating level, to make timely interest and principal payments to the covered bondholders.

As Denmark has an active secondary market for mortgages, the program can benefit from up to four notches of collateral-based uplift according to our covered bonds criteria. Before determining the number of collateral-based notches needed to reach a 'AAA' rating, we consider the following adjustments:

- A one-notch reduction applies if the program does not benefit from at least six months' liquidity. Due to the match-funded nature of Realkredit Danmark's capital center S, we consider that liquidity coverage is met, therefore, no liquidity adjustment is applied. Each covered bond is matched to a specific mortgage loan, and any payments from the loan will be used to make payments on the bond.
- A further one-notch reduction applies if the program does not benefit from any form of overcollateralization commitment. As Realkredit Danmark's capital center S only has voluntary overcollateralization without any commitment, this reduces the potential collateral-based uplift by one notch.

Given the 'aaa' JRL, the program only needs to cover 'AAA' credit risk to reach a 'AAA' rating. In addition, under our CRE criteria, we apply an out-of-model supplemental test to address borrower concentration risk (the largest obligor test). In this instance, the 'AAA' credit risk is not limited by the largest obligor test of 2.04%.

The 'AAA' credit risk decreased to 2.54% from 3.21% while the target credit enhancement decreased to 3.61% from 4.04% since our previous review. The lower 'AAA' credit risk and target credit enhancement are mainly driven by the lower mortgage assets' credit coverage. This positive impact is partially offset by the higher non-mortgage assets' credit coverage and the lower excess spread. In addition, the lower prepayment assumption also has a slightly positive impact on target credit enhancement.

We analyzed the cash flows under 'AAA' credit stresses, as well as liquidity, interest rate, and currency stresses to reflect that the cover pool does not have recourse to derivatives but relies on "natural hedging". The terms of the issued bonds match those of the underlying mortgages due to the balance principle. We also ran different default timing and prepayment patterns.

For our cash flow analysis, we have used the most recent asset and liability profile (as of March 2025).

Table 8

Collateral uplift metrics		
	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2024
Asset WAM (years)	13.96	14.17
Liability WAM (years)	14.77	15.02
Available credit enhancement (%)	7.29	7.37
AAA' credit risk (%)	2.54	3.21
Required credit enhancement for first notch of collateral uplift (%)	2.81	3.42
Required credit enhancement for second notch of collateral uplift (%)	3.08	3.63
Required credit enhancement for third notch of collateral uplift (%)	3.34	3.83
Target credit enhancement for maximum uplift (%)	3.61	4.04
Potential collateral-based uplift (notches)	4	4
Adjustment for liquidity (Y/N)	N	N

Table 8

Collateral uplift metrics (cont.)		
	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2024
Adjustment for committed overcollateralization (Y/N)	Y	Y
Collateral support uplift (notches)	3	3

WAM--Weighted-average maturity.

Counterparty risk

We have identified counterparty risks to which Realkredit Danmark's capital center S mortgage covered bonds could be exposed. However, these are mitigated through either structural mechanisms or the application of the Danish Covered Bond Act. Therefore, we consider them not to constrain our covered bond ratings.

Commingling risk. The collection accounts are not held in capital center S's name, but under Realkredit Danmark's name. This introduces potential commingling risk. The funds in the accounts are commingled with the funds collected for the other Realkredit Danmark capital centers, as well as with Realkredit Danmark's funds. However, under the Danish covered bond legislation, covered bondholders have the right to these funds. Therefore, we do not consider cash to be lost, but that it could be temporarily unavailable. Therefore, commingling risk amounts not to a credit loss but to a liquidity stress.

Due to the balance principle in Danish covered bond law, mortgage banks in practice do not hold large cash balances but reinvest payments received before the bond due date for securities whose maturity matches the remaining maturity and interest of such bonds. Given the replacement language in place for bank accounts (see below) and the limited time--less than a working day--that funds stay in bank accounts, we do not apply a liquidity stress in our cash flow calculations.

Bank account providers. Several banks provide accounts for the program. Incoming cash is invested in a defined group of high-quality assets intraday. As a result, the cash balance on any collection accounts is managed to be as close to zero as practically possible. To mitigate counterparty risk, the issuer has replacement language, which is in line with our counterparty criteria. The issuer commits to keep its cash holdings to a level below 5% of the outstanding balance and to hold the cash in institutions rated 'BBB/A-2' or above. If the ICR on the bank account provider falls below 'BBB/A-2', Realkredit Danmark will make commercially reasonable efforts to replace the account holding bank with a bank that meets our criteria within 30 calendar days. Should the holdings exceed the 5% threshold, the issuer would only deposit them in institutions rated 'A' or above, which is in line with our counterparty criteria.

Derivatives. The cover pool does not make use of any swaps.

Sovereign risk

We analyze sovereign risk by applying our criteria "Incorporating Sovereign Risk In Rating Structured Finance Securities: Methodology And Assumptions," Jan. 30, 2019. Given our unsolicited long-term 'AAA' sovereign credit rating on Denmark, this risk does not constrain our ratings on the capital center S mortgage covered bonds.

Environmental, Social, And Governance

We view Realkredit Danmark Capital Centre S's exposure to environmental, social and governance factors as a neutral consideration. We consider the Danish match-funded structures to mitigate liquidity risk and significantly lower the overcollateralization required to maintain the current covered bond ratings. Governance factors now are a neutral consideration in our ICR analysis of Danske Bank, Realkredit Danmark's parent bank. The issuer does not commit to maintain a minimum overcollateralization level in the program, which could decrease the credit enhancement levels that are not commensurate with the current rating. We believe the significantly lower overcollateralization commensurate with the rating due to match funding mitigates some of the risks caused by the lack of a committed overcollateralization.

Potential Effects Of Proposed Criteria Changes

Our ratings are based on our applicable criteria, including our "Covered Bonds Criteria," Dec. 9, 2014, and "Counterparty Risk Framework: Methodology And Assumptions," March 8, 2019. However, these criteria are under review (see "Request For Comment: Methodology For Rating Covered Bonds" April 3, 2025 and "Request For Comment: Counterparty Risk Methodology," April 3, 2025). As a result of this review, we may amend these criteria. This change may affect the ratings on the outstanding covered bonds issued under this covered bond program. Until this time, we will continue to rate and surveil these covered bonds using our existing criteria (see "Related Criteria").

Related Criteria

- Asset Isolation And Special-Purpose Entity Methodology, May 29, 2025
- Global Methodology And Assumptions: Assessing Pools Of Residential Loans--Europe Supplement, April 4, 2024
- Environmental, Social, And Governance Principles In Credit Ratings, Oct. 10, 2021
- Global Framework For Payment Structure And Cash Flow Analysis Of Structured Finance Securities, Dec. 22, 2020
- Counterparty Risk Framework: Methodology And Assumptions, March 8, 2019
- Incorporating Sovereign Risk In Rating Structured Finance Securities: Methodology And Assumptions, Jan. 30, 2019
- Global Methodology And Assumptions: Assessing Pools Of Residential Loans, Jan. 25, 2019
- Methodology For Linking Long-Term And Short-Term Ratings, April 7, 2017
- Criteria - Structured Finance - Covered Bonds: Covered Bond Ratings Framework: Methodology And Assumptions, June 30, 2015
- Criteria - Structured Finance - Covered Bonds: Methodology And Assumptions: Analyzing European Commercial Real Estate Collateral In European Covered Bonds, March 31, 2015
- Covered Bonds Criteria, Dec. 9, 2014
- Methodology And Assumptions For Assessing Portfolios Of International Public Sector And Other Debt Obligations Backing Covered Bonds And Structured Finance Securities, Dec. 9, 2014

- Principles Of Credit Ratings, Feb. 16, 2011

Related Research

- Global Covered Bond Insights Q3 2025: Long-Dated Issuances On The Rise, June 23, 2025
- Danske Bank A/S, May 19, 2025
- Request For Comment: Methodology For Rating Covered Bonds, April 3, 2025
- Request For Comment: Counterparty Risk Methodology, April 3, 2025
- Denmark, Feb. 10, 2025
- Danish Covered Bond Market Insights 2024, Dec. 18, 2024
- S&P Global Ratings Definitions, Dec. 2, 2024
- The Danish Covered Bond Legal Framework: A Closer Look, June 5, 2024
- Realkredit Danmark's Capital Center S And T Section 15 Bond Ratings Affirmed; Outlook Revised To Stable From Negative, Jan. 9, 2023
- S&P Global Ratings Clarifies Its Approach To Analyzing Danish Subsidized Housing, Jan. 15, 2019
- Glossary Of Covered Bond Terms, April 27, 2018
- Ratings Raised On Danish Section 15 Bonds From Six Capital Centers Following Clarification On Bank Resolution, Dec. 11, 2015
- Credit FAQ: The Danish Covered Bond Market Explained, July 15, 2014

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