

For the Executive Board of Danske Bank Group

23 March 2018

File No. 3022-0003

Setting the minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities pursuant to section 266 of the Danish Financial Business Act

1. Decision

The Danish Financial Supervisory Authority (the FSA) sets the minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL) for Danske Bank A/S as a parent company at the consolidated level at 11.4% of Danske Bank's total liabilities and own funds (total capital) at the consolidated level. This corresponds to 33% of the bank's risk-weighted exposures. At the end of 2016, this was equal to DKK 235 billion.

As a result of the exemption from the MREL for mortgage credit institutions, Realkredit Danmark is not consolidated, neither for the purpose of calculating the risk-weighted exposures on the basis of which the MREL is calculated nor for the purpose of calculating the liabilities and own funds of which the MREL is expressed as a percentage (see a more detailed explanation below).

The MREL must be fully met on or before 1 July 2019. The FSA sets the MREL annually, and it can be met with capital instruments and debt instruments that are written down and converted before simple creditors during resolution and bankruptcy and in general fulfil the conditions for MREL funds. Debt instruments issued before 1 January 2018 that are not written down and converted before simple creditors during resolution and bankruptcy but otherwise fulfil the conditions for MREL funds may be included to meet the MREL until 1 January 2022.

Liabilities used for meeting the consolidated MREL may not also be used for meeting or financing liabilities included to meet the capital and debt buffer requirements applicable to Realkredit Danmark.

The FSA sets the MREL annually on the basis of the annual update of the Group's resolution plan.

2. Legal basis

It follows from section 266(1) of the Danish Financial Business Act that, after having consulted with *Finansiel Stabilitet* (a Danish public limited company responsible for winding up the activities of distressed banks as quickly as possible in a financially prudent manner and in compliance with the individual group's values, including fair and proper conduct), the FSA sets the requirement for the size of a financial institution's eligible liabilities.

In pursuance of section 266(3) of the Danish Financial Business Act, parent companies subject to section 266(1) and under consolidated supervision must similarly comply with the requirement stated in section 266(1) at the consolidated level.

In accordance with section 268(1) of the Danish Financial Business Act, the requirements under section 266(1) and (3) are set on the basis of a specific assessment of the following criteria:

- 1) The group can be wound up using the resolution tools.
- 2) If bail-in is applied, the group has sufficient eligible liabilities to ensure that losses can be absorbed and that the group's common equity tier 1 capital can be restored to a level that allows the group to continue to meet the requirements for authorisation, while sustaining sufficient market confidence.

- 3) The group has sufficient eligible liabilities to ensure that, if certain categories of eligible liabilities are excluded from bail-in, losses can be absorbed and that the group's common equity tier 1 capital can be restored to a level that allows the group to continue to meet the requirements for authorisation.
- 4) The group's size, business model, financing model and risk profile.
- 5) The extent to which the Danish Guarantee Fund for Depositors and Investors can help finance the resolution of the group in accordance with section 2a of the Danish Guarantee Fund for Depositors and Investors Act.
- 6) The extent to which the fact that the group is failing has a negative impact on financial stability, including having an effect on other financial undertakings/groups.

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No. 2016/1450¹ (the Regulation), which specifies the criteria relating to the methodology for setting the minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities, details the criteria set out in section 268(1) of the Danish Financial Business Act.

The Regulation stipulates that the requirement must be expressed as a percentage of the institution's total liabilities and own funds (see article 7(2) (cf. section 266(1), second sentence, of the Danish Financial Business Act)).

As stated in the Regulation, the MREL consists of a loss absorption amount (see article 1) and a recapitalisation amount (see article 2) as well as the necessary adjustments listed in articles 3-6 (see article 7(1)).

The loss absorption amount is generally determined as the institution's solvency need plus the combined capital buffer requirement (see article 1(4)).

The recapitalisation amount is determined on the basis of the institution's expected resolution strategy as identified in its resolution plan. The recapitalisation amount is generally set at zero if the resolution strategy is bankruptcy (see article 2(2)). If the resolution strategy is not bankruptcy, the recapitalisation amount is generally determined as the institution's solvency need plus capital buffers (see article 2(5), (7) and (8)).

The FSA may decide to increase or decrease the loss absorption and recapitalisation amounts (see article 1(5) and article 2(3) and (9)). The FSA may also make adjustments in accordance with articles 3-6 of the Regulation.

Article 8(1) of the Regulation stipulates that the FSA may determine an appropriate transitional period for an institution to meet the MREL. The transitional period must be as short as possible. For each 12-month period during the transitional period, the FSA must set a planned MREL (see article 8(2)). The institution must meet the MREL by the end of the transitional period.

In accordance with section 266(1) of the Danish Financial Business Act, mortgage credit institutions are exempt from the MREL and must meet a debt buffer requirement as stipulated in section 125.

It is a condition for reconstruction or resolution to take place in pursuance of the Danish Act on the Reconstruction and Resolution of Certain Financial Undertakings that public interest calls for the implementation of resolution measures (see section 4(1)(3) of the Danish Act on the Reconstruction and Resolution of Certain Financial Undertakings). In pursuance of section 5 of the Danish Act on the Reconstruction and Resolution of Certain Financial Undertakings, public interest covers the following:

¹ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No. 2016/1450 of 23 May 2016 supplementing Directive 2014/59/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards specifying the criteria relating to the methodology for setting the minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities.

1. ensuring the maintenance of critical functions if discontinuance is likely to result in interruptions to services that are of vital importance to the real economy or to result in interruptions to financial stability
2. avoiding substantial negative consequences for financial stability, especially by preventing spreading, including to market infrastructures, and by maintaining market discipline
3. protecting public funds by minimising the dependence on extraordinary public financial support
4. protecting depositors and investors covered under the Danish Guarantee Fund for Depositors and Investors Act
5. protecting customer funds and assets

It is also a condition that the individual resolution objectives cannot be met to the same extent through liquidation or bankruptcy.

3. The FSA's assessment

Danske Bank A/S is the largest SIFI in Denmark with a high degree of systemic importance and many critical functions both inside and outside Denmark that would have to be maintained following resolution.

As a result, the resolution plan assesses that public interest, as a general rule, calls for the implementation of one or more resolution measures if Danske Bank Group is failing (see section 4(1)(3) of the Danish Act on the Reconstruction and Resolution of Certain Financial Undertakings).

The resolution strategy for Danske Bank Group is a single-point-of-entry strategy that involves keeping the Group as one entity in the event of resolution. In general, the Group would remain on the market and be re-established as a viable undertaking following resolution. This would take place through a recapitalisation of Danske Bank A/S at the consolidated level by means of impairment and conversion.

The MREL is made up of a loss absorption amount and a recapitalisation amount. For Danske Bank, the loss absorption amount is determined as the Group's solvency need plus the combined capital buffer requirement. The recapitalisation amount is determined on the basis of the Group's expected resolution strategy as its solvency need plus the combined capital buffer requirement.

Because Danske Bank Group, as a general rule, would be re-established as a viable undertaking by *Finansiel Stabilitet*, the MREL is thus equal to two times the solvency need plus two times the combined capital buffer requirement.

Against this background, the FSA assesses that the MREL, on the basis of reported data from end-2016, should be set at a level that corresponds to 33.0% of the Group's risk-weighted exposures.

Since mortgage credit institutions are exempt from the MREL, Realkredit Danmark is not included in the consolidation used for setting the consolidated MREL for Danske Bank A/S. The MREL is thus calculated as 33.0% of the risk-weighted exposures for Danske Bank A/S at the consolidated level, excluding Realkredit Danmark. On the basis of end-2016 data and with capital and debt buffers phased in at 1 July 2019 levels, the Group's risk-weighted exposures (total REA) amount to DKK 710 billion. See below for a breakdown.

	REA (DKK billions)
Total Group REA	815
RD contribution to Group REA	-152
Danske Bank A/S exposure to RD:	
Guarantees from Danske Bank A/S to RD	34

RD shareholders' equity in addition to RD capital and debt buffer requirements (risk weight: 100%)	10
Other exposures	2
Group REA, excluding RD	710

Against this background, the FSA finds that the MREL, on the basis of reported data from end-2016, should be set at 11.4% of Danske Bank's total liabilities and own funds at the consolidated level excluding Realkredit Danmark (see section 266(3) of the Danish Financial Business Act). This corresponds to 33% of the bank's risk-weighted exposures. At the end of 2016, this was equal to DKK 235 billion.

The MREL must be fully met on or before 1 July 2019. The FSA will set the MREL annually, and it can be met with capital instruments and debt instruments that are written down and converted before simple creditors during resolution and bankruptcy and in general fulfil the conditions for MREL funds. Debt instruments issued before 1 January 2018 that are not written down and converted before simple creditors during resolution and bankruptcy but otherwise fulfil the conditions for MREL funds may be included to meet the MREL until 1 January 2022.

Liabilities used for meeting the consolidated MREL may not also be used for meeting or financing liabilities included to meet the capital and debt buffer requirements applicable to Realkredit Danmark.

Based on end-2016 data, these amount to DKK 39 billion with capital and debt buffers phased in at 1 July 2019 levels.

4. Complaints procedure

In accordance with section 372(1) of the Danish Financial Business Act, decisions made by the FSA may be brought before the Danish Company Appeals Board by e-mail to ean@naevneneshus.dk or by letter to Nævnenes Hus, Toldboden 2, DK-8800 Viborg, no later than four weeks after the receipt of such decisions.

In accordance with section 7(2) of the Danish Executive Order on the Company Appeals Board of the Danish Ministry of Industry, Business and Financial Affairs, complaints made to the Company Appeals Board are subject to a fee of DKK 4,000. In accordance with section 15(4) of the executive order, the Board or its chairman on its behalf may decide to refund the fee paid in full or in part in the event that the complainant's claim is upheld in full or in part. The fee is refunded if the Board decides not to consider the complaint.