

Since its beginnings in 2013, the AT1 market continues to grow and mature. While there was some market turbulence at the beginning of the year, large European banks have been able to tap the market. Issuers are well aware of where they need to be with their capital positions in order to maintain investor confidence. And on the regulatory front, there are moves to support the asset class.

Capital positions continue to strengthen

During 2Q 2016, most banks strengthened their CET1 capital positions, with several banks achieving more than 25 bps compared to 1Q 2016 (Appendix I). In addition to earnings retention, banks continue to closely manage their RWAs. Capital build was also supported by asset disposals, particularly for those banks in the midst of restructuring programs.

Ongoing Pillar 2 discussions likely to be supportive

Over the last six months there has been continuing news flow about the softening of Pillar 2 measures. We review what has happened and what has actually changed, noting that the process is ongoing.

Positively for AT1 investors, it is clear that the ECB as supervisor will split Pillar 2 into two components - one that is required and one that is considered guidance. This means that on the whole banks next year should have more headroom before breaching combined buffer requirements. Other supportive changes may be forthcoming such as the explicit prioritization of AT1 coupons over dividends and discretionary compensation.

Clarification on specific issues

On 9 March a note titled "Clarifying aspects of Pillar 2 capital requirements, Pillar 2 capital guidance and automatic restrictions on earnings distribution in the context of the CRR/CRD review" was sent to the European Commission's Expert Group on Banking, Payments and Insurance (EGBPI) for comment. Comprised of experts appointed by member states, the EGBPI provides advice and expertise in the preparation of draft delegated acts (acts supplementing or amending certain non-essential elements of a basic act).

It is our understanding that the note originated from the Directorate-General for Financial Stability, Financial Services and Capital Markets Union (DG FISMA), one of the Directorates-General and specialised services making up the Commission, with responsibility for initiating and implementing policy in the area of Banking and Finance.

The note identified uncertainties in the interpretation of the rules and use of Pillar 2 measures. With the aim of improving consistency across jurisdictions and certainty for banks and the market, the note clarified specific issues (see below). As well, the note established a basis for a more formal clarification of these issues by the Commission via legislative proposals, if deemed appropriate.

- The stacking order of capital requirements to be: Pillar 1 capital requirement, Pillar 2 capital requirement, capital buffers requirement and Pillar 2 capital guidance.
- The distinction between Pillar 1 capital requirements which are applicable to all banks and Pillar 2 capital requirements which are bank specific.

Analyst

Pauline Lambert +44 20 3457 0444 p.lambert@scoperatings.com

Scope Ratings AG

Suite 407 2 Angel Square London EC1V 1NY

Phone +44 20 3457 0444

Headquarters

Lennéstraße 5 10785 Berlin

Phone +49 30 27891 0 +49 30 27891 100 Service +49 30 27891 300

info@scoperatings.com www.scoperatings.com





in Male Bloomberg: SCOP

1/6 8 September 2016



- The difference between Pillar 2 capital requirements and Pillar 2 capital guidance. Pillar 2 capital requirements are only for risks not covered or sufficiently covered by Pillar 1 and buffers requirements; duly justified to the banks; must be met at all times and subject to public disclosure. Pillar 2 capital guidance implies an expectation that the bank have additional capital to ensure that capital requirements are met at all times.
- The maximum distributable amount (MDA) calculation: Pillar 2 capital requirements should be included in the calculation but not Pillar 2 capital guidance. Further, AT1 instruments should be given priority if distributions have to be limited as a result of the MDA calculation.

Under SREP, Pillar 2 to be split

Subsequently, on 1 July the EBA communicated that the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) decisions for 2016 will be comprised of a Pillar 2 requirement and a Pillar 2 guidance. The results of the EBA/ECB 2016 stress test were an important input for the SREP process which will be finalised by end-2016. While banks are expected to meet Pillar 2 guidance (which sits on top of minimum and additional requirements and buffers) a breach does not result in automatic supervisory action and will not be used to determine the MDA trigger.

Possible modifications to CRR/CRD framework under discussion

Last month, a discussion paper exploring options for a possible clarification of EU rules concerning Pillar 2 own funds requirements was circulated amongst the EGBPI. We note that the mentioned options would support and legislate the clarifications raised in March. The possible modifications to the current CRR/CRD framework under discussion may eventually be approved and adopted by the European Parliament. Key points raised for consideration in the discussion paper include:

• Supervisory powers

Exclude capital guidance from the list of supervisory powers in order to avoid confusion regarding the nature of guidance.

· Additional own funds requirements

Explicitly clarify under which cases additional capital requirements can be imposed. The materiality of risks is also a consideration. Risks subject to grandfathering provisions or transitional treatment under CRR/CRD should be excluded.

Establish a methodology where supervisors justify their decisions and risks and capital shortfalls are measured. As well, the paper considers whether additional own funds requirements should be met with at least 75% of Tier 1 capital and at least 56.25% of CET1 capital. Currently, Pillar 2 requirements must be met entirely with CET1 capital.

· Guidance on additional own funds

Suggests that setting a target level of capital should be in the first place up to the bank. However, competent authorities should review these internal levels and may expect adjustments if warranted.

· Stacking order of capital requirements

Where AT1 and Tier 2 capital is insufficient to meet Pillar 1 and 2 requirements, CET1 capital available to meet the combined buffer requirement should be used to meet the shortfall.

8 September 2016 2/6



• Restrictions on distributions (MDA)

To determine whether the combined buffer requirement has been met, CET1 capital needed to meet Pillar 2 capital and MREL requirements should also be considered. The current text refers only to Pillar 1 requirements. While the inclusion of Pillar 2 capital requirements would be line with the supervisory approach taken by the ECB, the inclusion of MREL requirements could potentially raise the MDA trigger level.

• CET1 instruments

In order to give preference to AT1 instruments when MDA restrictions are in effect, it could be clarified that in order for an instrument to qualify as CET1 capital, distributions on this instrument are paid after all legal and contractual obligations have been met, including payments on non-CET1 own funds instruments (such as AT1 coupons).

• Disclosure of capital requirements

Obligatory disclosure of Pillar 2 capital requirements but not Pillar 2 guidance. Currently, supervisors can ask banks to disclose their requirements but it is not required.

8 September 2016 3/6



Appendix I: CET1 capital positions and headroom to trigger levels

Headroom to MDA trigger level

| | 2015 2016 | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|----------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | |
| | FYE CET1 | Req CET1 | 1Q16 CET1 | Gap % | 2Q16 CET1 | Gap % | Currency | Gap bn |
| Barclays | 11.4% | 7.8% | 11.3% | 3.5% | 11.6% | 3.8% | GBP | 13.8 |
| BBVA | 12.1% | 9.8% | 11.6% | 1.9% | 12.0% | 2.3% | EUR | 9.0 |
| BNP Paribas | 11.0% | 10.0% | 11.1% | 1.1% | 11.2% | 1.2% | EUR | 7.6 |
| Credit Agricole Group | 13.5% | 9.8% | 13.7% | 4.0% | 14.0% | 4.3% | EUR | 22.0 |
| Credit Agricole SA | 10.8% | 9.5% | 10.8% | 1.3% | 11.1% | 1.6% | EUR | 5.0 |
| Danske Bank | 14.4% | 6.8% | 15.0% | 8.2% | 15.8% | 9.0% | DKK | 71.8 |
| Deutsche Bank | 13.2% | 10.8% | 12.0% | 1.3% | 12.2% | 1.5% | EUR | 5.8 |
| DNB Bank Group | 14.3% | 13.5% | 14.7% | 1.2% | 14.5% | 1.0% | NOK | 10.7 |
| DNB Group | 14.4% | 13.5% | 15.2% | 1.7% | 15.2% | 1.7% | NOK | 18.2 |
| HSBC | 11.9% | 7.1% | 11.9% | 4.8% | 12.1% | 5.0% | USD | 54.5 |
| ING Group | 12.9% | 10.3% | 13.0% | 2.8% | 13.2% | 3.0% | EUR | 9.4 |
| Intesa | 13.0% | 9.5% | 12.9% | 3.4% | 12.7% | 3.2% | EUR | 9.1 |
| KBC Group | 11.4% | 10.3% | 14.6% | 4.4% | 14.9% | 4.7% | EUR | 4.1 |
| Lloyds | 12.8% | 7.7% | 12.9% | 5.2% | 13.1% | 5.4% | GBP | 12.0 |
| Nordea Bank | 16.5% | 10.4% | 16.7% | 6.3% | 16.8% | 6.4% | SEK | 9.2 |
| Santander | 12.5% | 9.8% | 12.4% | 2.6% | 12.3% | 2.6% | EUR | 15.1 |
| Societe Generale | 11.4% | 9.8% | 11.5% | 1.8% | 11.5% | 1.8% | EUR | 6.2 |
| Svenska Handelsbanken | 21.2% | 10.6% | 22.7% | 12.1% | 23.0% | 12.4% | SEK | 58.8 |
| Swedbank | 24.1% | 10.7% | 23.7% | 13.0% | 23.0% | 12.3% | SEK | 50.7 |

Note: Required CET1 for 2016 is based on disclosed SREP requirement plus any applicable systemic buffers.

Source: Company data, Scope Ratings

Headroom to writedown/conversion trigger

| | | 2015 | | 10.1 | 1Q 16 | | 2Q 16 | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|----------|-------|--|
| | | | | | _ | | | | | |
| | Trigger level | FYE CET1 | Gap % | 1Q16 CET1 | Gap % | 2Q16 CET1 | | Currency | | |
| Barclays | 7.00% | 11.4% | 4.4% | 11.3% | 4.3% | 11.6% | 4.6% | GBP | 16.8 | |
| BBVA | 5.13% | 12.1% | 7.0% | 11.6% | 6.5% | 12.0% | 6.9% | EUR | 27.3 | |
| BNP Paribas | 5.13% | 11.0% | 5.9% | 11.1% | 6.0% | 11.2% | 6.1% | EUR | 38.5 | |
| Credit Agricole Group | 7.00% | 13.5% | 6.5% | 14.6% | 0.0% | 14.0% | 7.0% | EUR | 36.3 | |
| Credit Agricole SA | 5.13% | 10.8% | 5.7% | 10.8% | 5.7% | 11.1% | 6.0% | EUR | 18.6 | |
| Credit Suisse | 7.00% | 14.2% | 7.2% | 13.5% | 6.5% | 14.1% | 7.1% | CHF | 19.6 | |
| Danske Bank | 7.00% | 16.1% | 9.1% | 15.0% | 8.0% | 15.8% | 8.8% | DKK | 70.4 | |
| Deutsche Bank | 5.13% | 13.2% | 8.1% | 12.0% | 6.9% | 12.2% | 7.1% | EUR | 28.5 | |
| DNB Bank Group | 5.13% | 14.3% | 9.2% | 14.7% | 9.6% | 14.5% | 9.4% | NOK | 99.3 | |
| DNB Group | 5.13% | 14.4% | 9.3% | 15.2% | 10.1% | 15.2% | 10.1% | NOK | 107.7 | |
| HSBC | 7.00% | 11.9% | 4.9% | 11.9% | 4.9% | 12.1% | 5.1% | USD | 55.2 | |
| ING Group | 7.00% | 12.9% | 5.9% | 13.0% | 6.0% | 13.2% | 6.2% | EUR | 19.8 | |
| Intesa | 5.13% | 13.0% | 7.9% | 12.9% | 7.8% | 12.7% | 7.5% | EUR | 21.6 | |
| KBC Group | 5.13% | 14.9% | 9.8% | 14.6% | 9.5% | 14.9% | 9.8% | EUR | 8.6 | |
| Lloyds | 7.00% | 12.8% | 5.8% | 12.9% | 5.2% | 13.1% | 5.4% | GBP | 12.0 | |
| Nordea Bank | 8.00% | 16.5% | 8.5% | 16.7% | 8.7% | 16.8% | 8.8% | SEK | 12.6 | |
| Santander | 5.13% | 12.5% | 7.4% | 12.4% | 7.2% | 12.3% | 7.2% | EUR | 42.2 | |
| Societe Generale | 5.13% | 11.4% | 6.3% | 11.5% | 6.4% | 11.5% | 6.4% | EUR | 22.6 | |
| Svenska Handelsbanken | 8.00% | 21.2% | 13.2% | 22.7% | 14.7% | 23.0% | 15.0% | SEK | 71.1 | |
| Swedbank | 8.00% | 24.1% | 16.1% | 23.7% | 15.7% | 23.0% | 15.0% | SEK | 61.8 | |
| UBS | 7.00% | 19.0% | 12.0% | 16.9% | 9.9% | 17.1% | 10.1% | CHF | 21.9 | |

Source: Company data, Scope Ratings

8 September 2016 4/6



Appendix II: Summary of rated AT1 securities

| Issuer | Trigger | Type of Loss Absorption | Senior unsecured debt rating ¹ | Minimum Notching | Additional Notching | Rating on Capital Instrument |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Barclays plc | 7% fully loaded | Full conversion | A | 4 | 2 | ВВ |
| BBVA | 5.125% (issuer and group) | Full conversion | A | 4 | 1 | BB+ |
| BNP Paribas | 5.125% | Temporary writedown | A+ | 4 | 0 | BBB |
| Credit Agricole | 7% (CA group) or 5.125% (CASA) | Temporary writedown | A+ | 4 | 1 | BBB- |
| Credit Suisse GAG | 5.125% (CET1+ higher trigger) | Permanent writedown | A | 4 | 0 | BBB- |
| Credit Suisse GAG | 7% | Full conversion | A | 4 | 1 | BB+ |
| Danske Bank | 7% (issuer and group) | Temporary writedown | A- | 4 | 1 | ВВ |
| Deutsche Bank | 5.125% | Temporary writedown | BBB+ | 4 | 2 | B+ |
| DNB Bank | 5.125% (bank, bank group, group) | Temporary writedown | A+ | 4 | 1 | BBB- |
| HSBC Holdings | 7% fully loaded | Full conversion | AA- | 4 | 1 | BBB |
| ING Group | 7% | Full conversion | А | 4 | 0 | BBB- |
| Intesa | 5.125% (issuer and group) | Temporary writedown | A- | 4 | 0 | BB+ |
| KBC Group | 5.125% | Temporary writedown | A | 4 | 0 | BBB- |
| Lloyds Banking Group | 7% fully loaded | Full conversion | A | 4 | 1 | BB+ |
| Nordea | 5.125% bank, 8% group | Temporary writedown | A+ | 4 | 1 | BBB- |
| Santander | 5.125% (issuer and group) | Full conversion | A+ | 4 | 1 | BBB- |
| Societe Generale | 5.125% | Temporary writedown | А | 4 | 0 | BBB- |
| Svenska Handelsbanken | 5.125% issuer, 8% group | Temporary writedown | А | 4 | 1 | BB+ |
| Swedbank | 5.125% bank, 8% group | Full conversion | A- | 4 | 1 | ВВ |
| UBS GAG | 5.125% (CET1+ higher trigger) | Permanent writedown | A | 4 | 0 | BBB- |
| UBS GAG | 7% (CET1 + higher trigger) | Permanent writedown | А | 4 | 0 | BBB- |

Note: ¹ Senior unsecured debt rating eligible for TLAC/MREL as applicable. Source: Scope Ratings.

8 September 2016 5/6



Scope Ratings AG

Headquarters Berlin

Lennéstraße 5 D-10785 Berlin

Phone +49 30 27891 0

London

Suite 407 2 Angel Square London EC1V 1NY

Phone +44 20 3457 0444

info@scoperatings.com www.scoperatings.com

Frankfurt am Main

Rüsterstraße 1 D-60325 Frankfurt

Phone +49 69 97944 754

Madrid

Paseo de la Castellana 95 Edificio Torre Europa E-28046 Madrid

Phone +34 914 186 973

Paris

21, Boulevard Haussmann F-75009 Paris

Phone +33 1 53 43 29 89

Disclaimer

© 2016 Scope Corporation AG and all its subsidiaries including Scope Ratings AG, Scope Analysis GmbH, Scope Investor Services GmbH (collectively, Scope). All rights reserved. The information and data supporting Scope's ratings, rating reports, rating opinions and related research and credit opinions originate from sources Scope considers to be reliable and accurate. Scope cannot however independently verify the reliability and accuracy of the information and data. Scope's ratings, rating reports, rating opinions, or related research and credit opinions are provided "as is" without any representation or warranty of any kind. In no circumstance shall Scope or its directors, officers, employees and other representatives be liable to any party for any direct, indirect, incidental or otherwise dam-ages, expenses of any kind, or losses arising from any use of Scope's ratings, rating reports, rating opinions, related research or credit opinions. Ratings and other related credit opinions issued by Scope are, and have to be viewed by any party, as opinions on relative credit risk and not as a statement of fact or recommendation to purchase, hold or sell securities. Past performance does not necessarily predict future results. Any report issued by Scope is not a prospectus or similar document related to a debt security or issuing entity. Scope issues credit ratings and related research and opinions with the understanding and expectation that parties using them will assess independently the suitability of each security for investment or transaction purposes. Scope's credit ratings address relative credit risk, they do not address other risks such as market, liquidity, legal, or volatility. The information and data included herein is protected by copyright and other laws. To reproduce, transmit, transfer, disseminate, translate, resell, or store for subsequent use for any such purpose the information and data contained herein, contact Scope Ratings AG at Lennéstraße 5 D-10785 Berlin.

8 September 2016 6/6