



Notification template for Article 131 of the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD) – Other Systemically Important Institutions (O-SIIs)

Template for notifying the European Central Bank (ECB) and the European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB) of the setting or resetting of an O-SII buffer under Article 131(7) CRD and of the identity of O-SIIs under Article 131(12) CRD

Please send/upload this template to:

- <u>macropru.notifications@ecb.europa.eu</u> when notifying the ECB (under Article 5 of the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM) Regulation¹);
- DARWIN/ASTRA when notifying the ESRB.

The ESRB will forward this notification to the European Commission, to the European Banking Authority (EBA) and to the competent and designated authorities of the Member States concerned without delay and will publicly disclose the names of the O-SIIs on its website. This notification will be made public by the ESRB once the relevant authorities have adopted and published the notified macroprudential measure².

E-mailing/uploading this template to the above addresses constitutes official notification; no further official letter is required. To facilitate the work of the notified authorities, please send the notification template in a format that allows the information to be read electronically.

1. Notifying national authority					
1.1 Name of the notifying authority	Hrvatska narodna banka (HNB)				
1.2 Country of the notifying authority	Croatia				
2. Description of the me	asure				
	Name of institution	LEI	Consolidation level		
	Zagrebačka banka d.d., Zagreb	PRNXTNXHBI0TSY1V8P17	Sub-consolidated and individual level		
	Privredna banka Zagreb d.d., Zagreb	549300ZHFZ4CSK7VS460	Sub-consolidated and individual level		
2.1a Institution or group of		549300ZHFZ4CSK7VS460 549300A2F46GR0UOM390			
2.1a Institution or group of institutions concerned	Zagreb Erste&Steiermärkische Bank d.d.		level Sub-consolidated and individual		
	Zagreb Erste&Steiermärkische Bank d.d. Rijeka Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d.,	549300A2F46GR0UOM390	level Sub-consolidated and individual level Sub-consolidated and individual		
	Zagreb Erste&Steiermärkische Bank d.d. Rijeka Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d., Zagreb	549300A2F46GR0UOM390 529900I1UZV70CZRAU55	level Sub-consolidated and individual level Sub-consolidated and individual level Sub-consolidated and individual level		

¹ Council Regulation (EU) No 1024/2013 of 15 October 2013 conferring specific tasks on the European Central Bank concerning policies relating to the prudential supervision of credit institutions (OJ L 287, 29.10.2013, p. 63). ² On request by the notifying authority, it may be agreed with the Head of the ESRB Secretariat that this notification, or a

part thereof, should not be published for reasons of confidentiality or financial stability.

2.1b Changes to the list of institutions concerned	No changes occurred.					
	At what level is the fully phased-in buffer (in %) applied to the institution(s)?					
	Name of institution	New O-SII buffer	Previous O-SII buffer			
	Zagrebačka banka d.d., Zagreb	2.5%	2%			
	Privredna banka Zagreb d.d., Zagreb	2%	2%			
2.2 Level of the buffer applied	Erste&Steiermärkische Bank d.d. Rijeka	2%	2%			
	Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d., Zagreb	1.5%	1.5%			
	OTP banka Hrvatska d.d., Zagreb	1.5%	1.5%			
	Hrvatska poštanska banka d.d., Zagreb	1.0%	0.5%			
	Addiko Bank d.d.	0.25%	0.5%			
	Name of identified O-SII	Ultimate EU parent institution	n LEI of ultimate parent institution			
	Zagrebačka banka d.d., Zagreb	UniCredit S.p.A.	549300TRUWO2CD2G5692			
2.3 Name of the ultimate EU parent institution	Privredna banka Zagreb d.d., Zagreb	Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A.	2W8N8UU78PMDQKZENC08			
	Erste&Steiermärkische Bank d.e Rijeka	d. Erste Group Bank AG	PQOH26KWDF7CG10L6792			
	Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d., Zagreb	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	9ZHRYM6F437SQJ6OUG95			
	OTP banka Hrvatska d.d., Zagre	,	529900W3MOO00A18X956			
	Addiko Bank d.d.	Addiko Bank AG	529900UKZBMDBDZIXD62			
	Not applicable					
	Name of parent O-SII identified	Name of O-SII subsidiary	LEI of O-SII subsidiary			
2.4 Names of subsidiaries						
3. Timing for the measur	re					
3.1 Timing for the decision	What is the date of the official decision? <u>For SSM countries when notifying the ECB</u> : provide the date on which the decision referred to in Article 5 of the Single Supervisory Mechanism Regulation (SSMR) will be taken. 20/11/2023					
3.2 Timing for publication	What is the date of publication of the notified measure? 20/11/2023					

3.3 Disclosure	Official decision to identified O-SI institutions via registered post and publication on <u>HNB's web page</u> .					
3.4 Timing for application	What is the intended date of application of the measure? 01/01/2024					
3.5 Phasing in	Not applicable					
	Name of institution	Da	ate1 Date	2 Date	3 Date4	Date5
			% %	%	%	%
			% %	%	%	%
3.6 Review of the measure	At least annually. HNB intends to perform its review each year in autumn, based on reported data as of end-December of the preceding year.					
4. Reason for O-SII iden	tification and activation	of the O-S	ll buffer			
	identified based on a. size; b. importance for capturing subs c. complexity, ind activity; d. interconnected	stitutability/f	inancial insti additional co	tution infra mplexities	structure; from cross-bo	order
	system.					
4.1 Scores of institutions or	Name of institution	Size	Substitut- ability	Com- plexity	Intercon- nectedness	Overall Score
group of institutions concerned, as per EBA	Zagrebačka banka d.d., Zagreb	2729	2794	4124	2670	3079
guidelines on the assessment of O-SIIs	Privredna banka Zagreb d.d., Zagreb	2410	2192	3103	1468	2298
(Article 131.3 CRD)	Erste&Steiermärkische Bank d.d. Rijeka	1728	1576	1237	2842	1864
	Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d., Zagreb	749	913	696	1357	929
	OTP banka Hrvatska d.d., Zagreb	927	1002	488	516	733
	Hrvatska poštanska banka d.d., Zagreb	639	678	40	557	479
	Addiko Bank d.d.	264	292	120	117	198
	Please provide other re calculations and formul in a separate Excel file.	as, data so	urces, inform	lation set ι		•
4.2 Methodology and indicators used for designation of the O-SII	a. The identificat Guidelines (EE b. Threshold: 27 institutions wit	ion process BA/GL/2014 75 basis po h scores lo	s followed the 4/10); b ints . Lower wer than 350	e methodol threshold i basis poir	s used to acc	ount for stinctively

	c. All credit institutio				• •	
	exceeding 0.02% of relative total assets and branches for the purpose of					
	calculating system-wide aggregates – denominators); d.					
	Name of the institution	Size	Substitutability	Complexity	Interconnectedness	Overall Score
	Zagrebačka banka d.d. Privredna banka Zagreb d.d.	2729 2410	2794 2192	4124 3103	2670 1486	3079 2298
	Erste&Steiermärkische Bank d.d. Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d.	1728 749	1576 913	1237 696	2842 1357	1846 929
	OTP banka d.d. Hrvatska poštanska banka d.d.	927	1002	488	516	733
	Addiko Bank d.d.	639 264	678 292	40 120	557 117	479 198
	Podravska banka d.d. Agram banka d.d.	70 66	62 61	21 9	96 66	62 50
	lstarska kreditna banka Umag d.d. KentBank d.d.	81 62	88 63	11 30	20 40	50 49
	Karlovačka banka d.d. Partner banka d.d.	51 33	46 36	5	21 23	31 24
	Banka Kovanica d.d.	24	29	20	6	20
	Wüstenrot stambena štedionica d.d. Croatia banka d.d.	32 28	36 24	1 6	10 7	20 16
	Slatinska banka d.d. Imex banka d.d.	24 18	27 19	2 5	4 2	15 11
	J&T banka d.d. Samoborska banka d.d.	10 10	11	9	6	9
	e. Non-bank instituti					otification
	Expert judgement complemented the scoring process. It resulted in identification of one additional O-SII, Addiko Bank d.d. This decision was based on: (1) the fact that one (Substitutability) out of four mandatory criteria is still above the threshold (see 4.1.),					
4.3 Supervisory judgement	 (2) optional indicators of geographical breakdown of bank's activity point to high importance of the bank in the region of Eastern Croatia, where the bank's share in receivables and deposits remains significant and above the threshold, 					
	(3) continuity criteria, taking into account that the bank was designated as an O-SII since the implementation of the framework. While below the threshold for the second year in row, the bank is still distinctively larger in terms of systemic footprint than the next non-O-SII bank (see table in 4.3.).					
4.4 Calibrating the O-SII buffer	 Along with the scores of systemic importance obtained in the scoring process, HNB uses the equal expected impact approach as recommended by the ESRB Handbook on Operationalising Macro-prudential Policy in the Banking Sector. Potential impact of O-SIIs and non-SIIs in distress is equilibrated via adjusting the probability of distress for O-SII in relation to the probability of distress of a (reference) non-SII based on historical distribution of the ratio of net income to RWAs (return on RWA). Determined O-SII buffer rates are based on the results of the EEI approach, also taking into account indicators of systemic importance, historical losses in the system and expert judgement, in relation to other macroprudential instruments as a segment of a coordinated central bank policy aimed at achieving and maintaining financial stability. 					e ESRB Sector. justing the f a ome to e results ortance, r
	Compared to the last year, three buffer rates were changed. Taking into account the decrease of the total score of Addiko Bank d.d. below the threshold, its buffer rate was lowered from 0.5% to 0.25%. The increase of the buffer rate for Hrvatska postanska banka d.d. from 0.5% to 1.0% reflects the increase in its systemic footprint after the acquisition of Nova hrvatska banka d.d. in July 2022. Finally, the buffer rate for the largest Croatian O-SII, Zagrebacka banka d.d. was increased to 2.5% to better align its systemic importance to its score, in relation to other O-SIIs and their buffer rates.					
4.5 Effectiveness and proportionality of measure	The O-SII buffer rates are proportional to the higher risk that these institutions pose to the financial system due to their size, complexity and importance for the economy.					

	Identified O-SI institutions and the level of applied OSII buffers are assessed
5.1 Sufficiency of the policy	sufficient to mitigate the systemic risk these banks pose to the stability of the financial system, by ensuring their capital resilience. The buffer levels reflect the
response	systemic importance of each O-SII.
	The O-SII buffers contribute to fulfilling policy objectives outlined in ESRB' Recommendation on intermediate objectives and instruments of macro-prudentia policy (ESRB/2013/1).
5.2 Consistency of application of the policy response	
	No other policy instruments are used to address the same systemic risk.
5.3 Non-overlap of the policy response	
6. Cross-border and cros	ss-sector impact of the measure
	The CNB Decision on the Reciprocity of Macroprudential Policy Measures
	Adopted by Relevant Authorities of Other European Union Member States and
	Adopted by Relevant Authorities of Other European Union Member States and
	Adopted by Relevant Authorities of Other European Union Member States and Assessment of Cross-border Effects of Macroprudential Policy Measures (<u>OG</u> ,
6.1 Assessment of cross-	Adopted by Relevant Authorities of Other European Union Member States and Assessment of Cross-border Effects of Macroprudential Policy Measures (<u>OG</u> , <u>60/2017</u>) provides the framework for the assessment of cross-border effects
border effects and the likely	Adopted by Relevant Authorities of Other European Union Member States and Assessment of Cross-border Effects of Macroprudential Policy Measures (<u>OG</u> , <u>60/2017</u>) provides the framework for the assessment of cross-border effects (leakages and regulatory arbitrage) for the implementation of Croatian macroprudential policy measures in own jurisdiction, in other Member States and
border effects and the likely impact on the Internal Market	Adopted by Relevant Authorities of Other European Union Member States and Assessment of Cross-border Effects of Macroprudential Policy Measures (<u>OG</u> , <u>60/2017</u>) provides the framework for the assessment of cross-border effects (leakages and regulatory arbitrage) for the implementation of Croatian macroprudential policy measures in own jurisdiction, in other Member States and on the Single Market, following the Recommendation/2015/2. Results of this
border effects and the likely impact on the Internal Market (Recommendation	Adopted by Relevant Authorities of Other European Union Member States and Assessment of Cross-border Effects of Macroprudential Policy Measures (<u>OG</u> , <u>60/2017</u>) provides the framework for the assessment of cross-border effects (leakages and regulatory arbitrage) for the implementation of Croatian macroprudential policy measures in own jurisdiction, in other Member States and on the Single Market, following the Recommendation/2015/2. Results of this assessment show that cross-border effects of the measure are expected to be
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border effects and the likely impact on the Internal Market (Recommendation	Adopted by Relevant Authorities of Other European Union Member States and Assessment of Cross-border Effects of Macroprudential Policy Measures (<u>OG</u> , <u>60/2017</u>) provides the framework for the assessment of cross-border effects (leakages and regulatory arbitrage) for the implementation of Croatian macroprudential policy measures in own jurisdiction, in other Member States and on the Single Market, following the Recommendation/2015/2. Results of this assessment show that cross-border effects of the measure are expected to be non-significant. As regards inward spillovers, they are expected to be very limited as all
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6.1 Assessment of cross- border effects and the likely impact on the Internal Market (Recommendation ESRB/2015/2 ³)	Adopted by Relevant Authorities of Other European Union Member States and Assessment of Cross-border Effects of Macroprudential Policy Measures (<u>OG</u> , <u>60/2017</u>) provides the framework for the assessment of cross-border effects (leakages and regulatory arbitrage) for the implementation of Croatian macroprudential policy measures in own jurisdiction, in other Member States and on the Single Market, following the Recommendation/2015/2. Results of this assessment show that cross-border effects of the measure are expected to be non-significant. As regards inward spillovers, they are expected to be very limited as all designated O-SIIs have enough management buffers to fulfil the requirement and it is not expected that imposed capital buffers would affect lending activity. The
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border effects and the likely impact on the Internal Market (Recommendation	Adopted by Relevant Authorities of Other European Union Member States and Assessment of Cross-border Effects of Macroprudential Policy Measures (<u>OG</u> , <u>60/2017</u>) provides the framework for the assessment of cross-border effects (leakages and regulatory arbitrage) for the implementation of Croatian macroprudential policy measures in own jurisdiction, in other Member States and on the Single Market, following the Recommendation/2015/2. Results of this assessment show that cross-border effects of the measure are expected to be non-significant. As regards inward spillovers, they are expected to be very limited as all designated O-SIIs have enough management buffers to fulfil the requirement and it is not expected that imposed capital buffers would affect lending activity. The introduced O-SII buffers are expected to have positive outward effects as the higher resilience of Croatian O-SIIs reduces the risk of possible spillovers and
border effects and the likely impact on the Internal Market (Recommendation ESRB/2015/2 ³)	Adopted by Relevant Authorities of Other European Union Member States and Assessment of Cross-border Effects of Macroprudential Policy Measures (<u>OG</u> , <u>60/2017</u>) provides the framework for the assessment of cross-border effects (leakages and regulatory arbitrage) for the implementation of Croatian macroprudential policy measures in own jurisdiction, in other Member States and on the Single Market, following the Recommendation/2015/2. Results of this assessment show that cross-border effects of the measure are expected to be non-significant. As regards inward spillovers, they are expected to be very limited as all designated O-SIIs have enough management buffers to fulfil the requirement and it is not expected that imposed capital buffers would affect lending activity. The introduced O-SII buffers are expected to have positive outward effects as the
border effects and the likely impact on the Internal Market (Recommendation ESRB/2015/2 ³) 6.2 Assessment of leakages and regulatory arbitrage	Adopted by Relevant Authorities of Other European Union Member States and Assessment of Cross-border Effects of Macroprudential Policy Measures (OG. <u>60/2017</u>) provides the framework for the assessment of cross-border effects (leakages and regulatory arbitrage) for the implementation of Croatian macroprudential policy measures in own jurisdiction, in other Member States and on the Single Market, following the Recommendation/2015/2. Results of this assessment show that cross-border effects of the measure are expected to be non-significant. As regards inward spillovers, they are expected to be very limited as all designated O-SIIs have enough management buffers to fulfil the requirement and it is not expected that imposed capital buffers would affect lending activity. The introduced O-SII buffers are expected to have positive outward effects as the higher resilience of Croatian O-SIIs reduces the risk of possible spillovers and contagion to other Member States.
border effects and the likely impact on the Internal Market (Recommendation	Adopted by Relevant Authorities of Other European Union Member States and Assessment of Cross-border Effects of Macroprudential Policy Measures (<u>OG</u> , <u>60/2017</u>) provides the framework for the assessment of cross-border effects (leakages and regulatory arbitrage) for the implementation of Croatian macroprudential policy measures in own jurisdiction, in other Member States and on the Single Market, following the Recommendation/2015/2. Results of this assessment show that cross-border effects of the measure are expected to be non-significant. As regards inward spillovers, they are expected to be very limited as all designated O-SIIs have enough management buffers to fulfil the requirement and it is not expected that imposed capital buffers would affect lending activity. The introduced O-SII buffers are expected to have positive outward effects as the higher resilience of Croatian O-SIIs reduces the risk of possible spillovers and

³ Recommendation of the European Systemic Risk Board of 15 December 2015 on the assessment of cross-border effects of and voluntary reciprocity for macroprudential policy measures (ESRB/2015/3) (OJ C 97, 12.3.2016, p. 9).

	There are no G-SIIs in Croatia.					
7.1 Combinations between G- SII and O-SII buffers	Name of institution	O-SII buffer		G-SII buffer		
		%		%		
(Article 131.14)		%		%		
		%		%		
	Are any of the institutions identified as O-SIIs subject to a systemic risk buffer?					
	If yes, please provide the follo	owing information:				
	a. What is/are the syste	emic risk buffer rate	es(s)?			
	 b. At what level is/are t consolidation level a 		lffer rate(s) app	lied (i.e.		
	c. Is the sum of the systemic risk buffer rate(s) and the O-SII buffer rate (or the higher of the G-SII and O-SII buffer rates, if a group is subject to a G-SII buffer and to an O-SII buffer at consolidated level) to which the same institution is subject over 5%?					
	All credit institutions (both O-SIIs and non O-SIIs) in Croatia are subject to a systemic risk buffer. A SyRB rate of 1.5% is applied to all exposures (domestic and foreign), while the O-SII buffer and the SyRB should be maintained on both individual and consolidated level where applicable. The two buffer rates are cumulative and their sum is below 5% for all O-SIIs.					
	For more information, see <u>htt</u>					
7.2 Combinations with systemic risk buffers (SyRBs)	stability/macroprudential-measures/structural-systemic-risk-buffer The table shows the sums of the SyRB rate of 1.5% and calibrated O-S rates.					
(Article 131.15 CRD)	Name of institution	SyRB rate	SyRB application	Sum of G-SII/O- SII and SyRB		
	Zagrebačka banka d.d., Zagreb	1.5%	level Subconsolidated and individual level	4.0%		
	Erste&Steiermärkische Bank d.d. Rijeka	1.5%	Subconsolidated and individual level	3.5%		
	Privredna banka Zagreb d.d., Zagreb	1.5%	Subconsolidated and individual level	3.5%		
	Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d., Zagreb	1.5%	Subconsolidated and individual level	3.0%		
	OTP banka Hrvatska d.d., Zagreb	1.5%	Subconsolidated and individual level	3.0%		
	Hrvatska poštanska banka d.d., Zagreb	1.5%	Individual level	2.5%		
	Addiko Bank d.d.	1.5%	Individual level	1.75%		
		%		%		
	The cap for the subsidiary does not prevent the implementation of the designated O-SII buffer rates based on the domestic buffer setting methodology.					
7.3 O-SII requirement for a subsidiary (Article 131.8	Name of O-SII subsidiary	Name of the EU parent of the O-SII subsidiary a		Buffer applicable to O- SII EU parent		
CRD)	Zagrebačka banka d.d., Zagreb	UniCredit S.p.A.		1.50%		
,	Privredna banka Zagreb d.d., Zagreb	Intesa Sanpac	olo S.p.A.	1.25%		
	Erste&Steiermärkische Bank d.d. Rijeka	Erste Group Bank AG		1.5%		
	Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d., Zagreb	Raiffeisen Bank International AG		1.5%		

	OTP banka Hrvatska d.d., Zagreb	OTP Bank Nyrt.	2%		
8. Miscellaneous					
8.1 Contact person(s)/mailbox at notifying authority	Ms. Lana Ivicic Financial Stability Departmen Hrvatska narodna banka Phone: +385 1 456 50 09 E-mail: lana.ivicic@hnb.hr	t			
8.2 Any other relevant information	Not for publication before 25 November 2023				
8.3 Date of the notification	Please provide the date on which this notification was uploaded/sent. 23/10/2023				