ESRB
European Systemic Risk Board
European System of Financial Supervision

National competent or designated authorities for CRD IV/CRR instruments and current or future implementation of macroprudential instruments (updated May 2015)

The table below displays the national competent and designated authorities for the CRD IV/CRR[1] instruments as well as the macroprudential instruments planned or implemented under the CRD IV/CRR in each EU Member State. This table was first drawn up in April 2014[2] and subsequently updated in May 2015. It is based on the information reported to the ESRB by the Member States. Please note that competencies for the supervision of credit institutions for the Member States taking part in the single supervisory mechanism (thereafter – "SSM Member States") are shared between the ECB and national authorities. Therefore, both the ECB, in accordance with Article 9 of the SSM regulation[3], and the authority indicated in this table can be considered competent or designated authorities under the CRD IV/CRR in the SSM Member States.

Country	Name of the authority	CA[4]	DA[5]	Macroprudential instruments already implemented or planned and related timeline
Austria	Pillar 2: Finanzmarktaufsicht (FMA)	X	X	- Capital surcharge of up to 3pp for large banking groups starting from 2016 (supervisory guidance).
	O-SII buffer: FMA	X	X	

[1] Directive 2013/36/EU and Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

[2] On 30 April 2014, the ESRB sent a response to the call for advice by the European Commission on macro-prudential rules in the CRD/CRR (the initial version of this table can be found in the Annex 2). The whole document is available on the ESRB website: http://www.esrb.europa.eu/pub/pdf/other/140430_ESRB_response.pdf?bfdcb08a63dbebe81d8b76c2ec44c951

[3] Regulation (EU) No 1024/2013

[4] National competent authority

[5] National designated authority

	G-SII buffer: FMA	X	X	
	SRB: FMA	X	X	
	CCB: FMA	X	X	
	Articles 124, 164 CRR: FMA	X	X	
	Article 458 CRR: FMA	X	X	
Belgium	Pillar 2: Banque Nationale de Belgique	X		- Risk weight add-on for real estate, 5pp for IRB banks, introduced in 2013 and 2014, applicable to banks and insurance companies; - Capital surcharge on trading book above certain threshold if assets held for trading exceed 50% of total assets or if own funds requirement for market risk exceeds 10% of total own funds requirement; introduced in 2014, applicable to banks and insurance companies.
	O-SII buffer: Banque Nationale de Belgique		X	
	G-SII buffer: Banque Nationale de Belgique		X	
	SRB: Banque Nationale de Belgique		X	
	CCB: Banque Nationale de Belgique		X	
	Articles 124, 164 CRR: Banque Nationale de Belgique	X		
	Article 458 CRR: Banque Nationale de Belgique		X	
Bulgaria	Pillar 2: Bulgarian National Bank is competent authority and designated authority for the banking system	X	X	- Capital conservation buffer, 2.5% for all credit institutions, since May 2014; - Systemic risk buffer, 3% for all credit institutions, since October 2014.
	O-SII buffer: Bulgarian National Bank	X	X	
	G-SII buffer:	X	X	
	SRB: Bulgarian National Bank	X	X	
	CCB: Bulgarian National Bank	X	X	
	Articles 124, 164 CRR: Bulgarian National Bank	X	X	
	Article 458 CRR: Bulgarian National Bank	X	X	
Croatia	Pillar 2: Hrvatska narodna banka	X		- Capital conservation buffer, introduced at the beginning of 2014; - Structural systemic risk buffer, introduced in May 2014 – 1.5% for all credit institutions and additional
	O-SII buffer: Hrvatska narodna banka		X	
	G-SII buffer: Hrvatska narodna banka		X	

	SRB: Hrvatska narodna banka		X	1.5% for large (systemically important) credit institutions; - SRB used as temporal substitute for O-SII buffer, will be replaced by O-SII buffer in 2016; - Countercyclical capital buffer - the zero CCB rate was introduced at the beginning of 2015 with the initial period of application of 12 months.
	CCB: Hrvatska narodna banka		X	
	Articles 124, 164 CRR: Hrvatska narodna banka	X		
	Article 458 CRR: Hrvatska narodna banka	X		
Cyprus	Pillar 2: Central Bank of Cyprus (CBC) for credit institutions and Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission (CySEC) for investment firms)	X		- LTV ratio, initially introduced in 2003 and amended in 2013, shall not exceed: (a) 80% if the credit facility is granted to finance the primary permanent residence of the borrower; (b) 70% for all other property financing cases; - A limit on the debt-service-to-income ratio was introduced in 2013. The debt servicing amount shall be limited either: (a) to 35% of borrower's total monthly income, or (b) the difference between the "Total Monthly Income" and the "Total Monthly Expenditure", whichever is the lower; - For high income borrowers the debt servicing amount may exceed the above set limit of 35%. This limit shall not in any case exceed the lower either of: (a) the 60% of borrower's total monthly income, or (b) the difference between the "Total Monthly Income" and the "Total Monthly Expenditure";
	O-SII buffer: CBC (note that CBC is also the competent authority for credit institutions)		X	
	G-SII buffer: CBC (note that CBC is also the competent authority for credit institutions)		X	
	SRB: CBC (note that CBC is also the competent authority for credit institutions)		X	
	CCB: CBC (note that CBC is also the competent authority for credit institutions)		X	
	Articles 124, 164 CRR: CBC (for credit institutions) and CySEC (for investment firms)	X		
	Article 458 CRR: CBC (note that CBC is also the competent authority for credit institutions)		X	

				- Moreover, following CRR/ CRD IV, the CBC has amended the Business of Credit Institutions Law accordingly, and by virtue of this law the capital conservation buffer is introduced. In addition, the CBC is considering the introduction of the systemic risk buffer.
Czech Republic	Pillar 2: Česká národní banka	X	X	- Capital conservation buffer, 2.5% for all banks, to be introduced once legislation has been adopted; - Systemic risk buffer, 1-3% for 4 banks contributing most to systemic risk, introduced in 2014.
	O-SII buffer: Česká národní banka	X	X	
	G-SII buffer: Česká národní banka	X	X	
	SRB: Česká národní banka	X	X	
	CCB: Česká národní banka	X	X	
	Articles 124, 164 CRR: Česká národní banka	X	X	
	Article 458 CRR: Česká národní banka	X	X	
Denmark	Pillar 2: Finanstilsynet (Danish FSA)	X		- SRB, 1-3% for systemically important credit institutions in DK (currently seven institutions), to be phased in between 2015 and 2019; - CCB: the framework for the countercyclical capital buffer will be phased in gradually, so that the buffer can be set up to 0.5% in 2015, 1% in 2016, 1.5% in 2017, 2% in 2018 and 2.5% in 2019; - Capital conservation buffer, set to 0% in 2015 and thereafter in line with the transitional period as laid down in CRD IV.
	O-SII buffer: not implemented in Danish legislation			
	G-SII buffer: Minister for Business and Growth		X	
	SRB: Minister for Business and Growth		X	
	CCB: Minister for Business and Growth		X	
	Articles 124, 164 CRR: Finanstilsynet	X		
	Article 458 CRR: Minister for Business and Growth		X	
Estonia	Pillar 2: Financial Supervisory Authority	X		- Capital conservation buffer, 2.5% for all banks, introduced in 2014; - Systemic risk buffer, 2% for all banks, introduced in
	O-SII buffer: Eesti Pank		X	
	G-SII buffer: Eesti Pank		X	

	SRB: Eesti Pank		X	2014; - LTV and LTI restrictions, effective from March 2015.
	CCB: Eesti Pank		X	
	Articles 124, 164 CRR: Financial Supervisory Authority	X		
	Article 458 CRR: Eesti Pank		X	
Finland	Pillar 2: Finnish Financial Supervisory Authority (FIN-FSA)	X		- Capital conservation buffer requirement, max 2.5%, as well as possibility to impose counter-cyclical capital buffer (CCB) requirement, max 2.5 %, from 1 January 2015 onwards; - O-SII buffer requirement, max. 2%, from 1 January 2016 onwards; - G-SII buffer requirement, max 3.5 %, progressively from 1 January 2016 onwards (there are currently no financial institutions classified as G-SII in Finland); - LTV ratio of 90% (95% for first home loans); FIN-FSA may tighten the ratio to 80/85% on macroprudential grounds.
	O-SII buffer: FIN-FSA	X		
	G-SII buffer: FIN-FSA	X		
	SRB: the possibility of setting up an SRB requirement has not been incorporated into Finnish legislation at this stage.			
	CCB: FIN-FSA		X	
	Articles 124, 164 CRR: FIN-FSA	X		
	Article 458 CRR: FIN-FSA	X		
France	Pillar 2: Autorité de contrôle prudentiel et de résolution (ACPR)	X		In 2011 the Governor of the Banque de France, president of the ACPR, requested banks to report data at a monthly frequency on LTV and DSTI by type of borrower, extending an existing annual survey by the ACPR on residential real estate. The ACPR updated and disclosed in February 2015 the list of French institutions classified as G-SIIs, as well as their subcategory. The G-SIIs buffers will apply from 2016.
	O-SII buffer: ACPR	X		
	G-SII buffer: ACPR	X		
	SRB: Haut Conseil de stabilité financière (HCSF)		X	
	CCB: HCSF		X	
	Articles 124, 164 CRR: ACPR	X		
	Article 458 CRR: HCSF		X	
Germany	Pillar 2: Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht (BaFin)	X	X	Following CRD IV and CRR, Germany has amended its Banking Act (Kreditwesengesetz, KWG)

	O-SII buffer: BaFin	X	X	accordingly. Therefore, the instruments are already legally available (since January 1, 2014). Nevertheless, Germany has no concrete plans for the use of the instruments for the time being except for the capital buffers on G-SII and O-SII: - The G-SII capital buffer is already imposed; - With reference to the capital buffer on O-SII, BaFin and Bundesbank are carrying out a research on this issue.
	G-SII buffer: BaFin	X	X	
	SRB: BaFin	X	X	
	CCB: BaFin	X	X	
	Articles 124, 164 CRR: BaFin	X	X	
	Article 458 CRR: BaFin	X	X	
Greece	Pillar 2: Bank of Greece	X		
	O-SII buffer: Bank of Greece	X		
	G-SII buffer: Bank of Greece	X		
	SRB: Bank of Greece		X	
	CCB: Bank of Greece		X	
	Articles 124, 164 CRR: Bank of Greece	X		
	Article 458 CRR: Bank of Greece		X	
Hungary	Pillar 2: Magyar Nemzeti Bank	X	X	- Capital conservation buffer, from 2016, 0.625% for all banks; - FFAR (foreign funding adequacy ratio) 75%, from July 2014 (rise in equal semi-annual steps to reach 100% in 2017); - O-SII identification underway; calibration of prospective O-SII capital buffer to follow.
	O-SII buffer: Magyar Nemzeti Bank	X	X	
	G-SII buffer: Magyar Nemzeti Bank	X	X	
	SRB: Magyar Nemzeti Bank	X	X	
	CCB: Magyar Nemzeti Bank	X	X	
	Articles 124, 164 CRR: Magyar Nemzeti Bank	X	X	
	Article 458 CRR: Ministry for National Economy (458 (2)(d)(i)-(iv)); Magyar Nemzeti Bank (458(2)(d)(v)-(vi))	X	X	
Ireland	Pillar 2: Central Bank of Ireland	X		* Article 133 of CRD IV (SRB) will not be implemented (activated) immediately in Ireland and was not included in the main statutory instrument transposing CRD IV.
	O-SII buffer: Central Bank of Ireland		X	

	G-SII buffer: Central Bank of Ireland		X	The ultimate decision to “introduce” the SRB (as per Article 133(1) of CRD IV) will rest with the Minister for Finance; - Proportionate LTV and LTI limits introduced on new lending from 9 February 2015, with differentiated limits for different buyer types.
	SRB: Central Bank of Ireland *		X*	
	CCB: Central Bank of Ireland		X	
	Articles 124, 164 CRR: Central Bank of Ireland	X		
	Article 458 CRR: Central Bank of Ireland		X	
Italy*	Pillar 2: Banca d'Italia		X	* Information based on a law enabling the government to issue a decree modifying the Italian Consolidated Banking Act following the adoption of the CDR IV, the CRR and the SSM Regulation. The decree is expected to be passed in the course of 2015. - Identification of one bank as G-SII from 1 January 2016; - Capital conservation buffer, 2.5%, introduced at the beginning of 2014.
	O-SII buffer: Banca d'Italia		X	
	G-SII buffer: Banca d'Italia		X	
	SRB: Banca d'Italia		X	
	CCB: Banca d'Italia		X	
	Articles 124, 164 CRR: Banca d'Italia		X	
	Article 458 CRR: Banca d'Italia		X	
Latvia	Pillar 2: Financial and Capital Market Commission (FCMC)	X	X	- Capital conservation buffer, 2.5% for all banks; - The FCMC on 21 January 2015 has set the CCB rate at the level of 0%. The rate will become effective as of 01 February 2016. In accordance with the current lending and GDP growth rate forecasts, no increase in the CCB rate would be required in the next two years.
	O-SII buffer: FCMC	X	X	
	G-SII buffer: FCMC	X	X	
	SRB: FCMC	X	X	
	CCB: FCMC	X	X	
	Articles 124, 164 CRR: FCMC	X	X	
	Article 458 CRR: FCMC	X	X	
Lithuania	Pillar 2: Lietuvos bankas	X		- LTV, 85%, introduced in 2011; - DSTI, 40%, introduced in 2011; - Capital conservation buffer, 2.5%, to become
	O-SII buffer: Lietuvos bankas		X	
	G-SII buffer: Lietuvos bankas		X	

	SRB: Lietuvos bankas		X	applicable in 2015 with no gradual phasing-in period (official decision will be announced once legislation has been adopted); - O-SII buffer to become applicable in 2016 (official decision will be announced once EBA guidelines have been adopted) ; - CCB to become applicable in 2015 with no gradual phasing-in period (official decision will be announced once legislation has been adopted).
	CCB: Lietuvos bankas		X	
	Articles 124, 164 CRR: Lietuvos bankas	X		
	Article 458 CRR: Lietuvos bankas		X	
Luxembourg	Pillar 2: Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (CSSF)	X		- Capital conservation buffer, 2.5%, introduced for all banks in 2014; - Adjustment on risk weight requirement for new mortgage loans that exceed an LTV of 80%; these exposures can no longer receive the 35% risk weight, introduced in 2013; - Qualitative requirements for real estate exposures, e.g. requirement for bank to set limits to real estate developer exposures; - More stringent stress test requirements for IRB banks' mortgage books; - Prohibition on dividend payments based on unrealised gains, applicable from the end of 2014; - Prohibition on reflecting unrealised gains for investment properties in the capital ratio.
	O-SII buffer: CSSF in conjunction with the Banque centrale du Luxembourg (BCL) and after requesting an opinion of the Comité du Risque Systémique (CRS)		X	
	G-SII buffer: CSSF in conjunction with the BCL and after requesting the opinion of the CRS		X	
	SRB: CSSF in conjunction with the BCL only after adoption of an opinion by the CRS		X	
	CCB: CSSF in conjunction with the BCL on the basis of a recommendation from the CRS		X	
	Articles 124, 164 CRR: CSSF	X		
	Article 458 CRR: CSSF in conjunction with the BCL after requesting an opinion of the CRS		X	
Malta	Pillar 2: Malta Financial Services Authority (MFSA)	X		- Capital conservation buffer, 2.5% to be introduced in line with the transitional period in the CRD IV; - CCB, planned implementation in 2016 in line with the CRD IV; - O-SII identification and buffer calibration underway;
	O-SII buffer: Central Bank of Malta and MFSA joint responsibility	X	X	
	G-SII buffer: Central Bank of Malta and MFSA joint responsibility	X	X	

	SRB: Central Bank of Malta		X	planned implementation in 2016 in line with the CRDIV.
	CCB: Central Bank of Malta, MFSA is designated authority for Art 130 CRDIV (exemptions from the institution-specific CCB)	X	X	
	Articles 124, 164 CRR: MFSA	X		
	Article 458 CRR: Central Bank of Malta		X	
Netherlands	Pillar 2: De Nederlandsche Bank	X	X	- LTV limit is being reduced by 1pp each year to be 100% in 2018, already introduced, further lowering of the LTV limit is currently being discussed in the Financial Stability Committee; - Mortgage interest deductibility, maximum rate is being reduced by 0.5 pp each year to 38% in 2042, already introduced; - DSTI, dynamic limits, already introduced; - Mortgage amortization obligation, 100% amortization required for interest deductibility, already introduced; - SIFI Buffer, 1-3% for four largest banks (1-2% OSII Buffer and 3% SRB – the higher value applies), introduced in 2014.
	O-SII buffer: De Nederlandsche Bank	X	X	
	G-SII buffer: De Nederlandsche Bank	X	X	
	SRB: De Nederlandsche Bank	X	X	
	CCB: De Nederlandsche Bank	X	X	
	Articles 124, 164 CRR: De Nederlandsche Bank	X		
	Article 458 CRR: De Nederlandsche Bank	X	X	
Poland	Pillar 2:	X	X	Comment: the law on macro-prudential supervision in Poland is at the stage prior to submission to the Council of Ministers. According to the draft law it is envisaged that the Systemic Risk Board (comprising chairpersons of the National Bank of Poland, the Ministry of Finance, the Polish FSA and the Polish DGS and the Central Statistical Office in its advisory function) will be the designated authority in Poland. Owing to constitutional constraints, the Board will only have the “soft” power to issue recommendations to the Minister of Finance and the Polish FSA to implement particular instruments. In the case of the OSII buffer,
	O-SII buffer:		X	
	G-SII buffer:		X	
	SRB:		X	
	CCB:		X	
	Articles 124, 164 CRR:	X	X	
	Article 458 CRR:		X	

				Pillar 2, Articles 124 and 164 of the CRR, this would be a recommendation to the FSA to impose concrete measures. In the case of the CCB and SRB, this would be a recommendation to the MF to issue a specific regulation.
Portugal	Pillar 2: Banco de Portugal	X		- Capital conservation buffer, 2.5%, introduced in 2014; - Banco de Portugal is considering making use of the frontload option for the capital conservation buffer to ensure preservation of current levels of capital in relation to a minimum Common Equity Tier 1 threshold. Any decision will be taken after the Decree-Law transposing CRD IV has been approved and published.
	O-SII buffer: Banco de Portugal		X	
	G-SII buffer: Banco de Portugal		X	
	SRB: Banco de Portugal		X	
	CCB: Banco de Portugal		X	
	Articles 124, 164 CRR: Banco de Portugal	X		
	Article 458 CRR: Banco de Portugal		X	
Romania	Pillar 2: Banca Naţională a României (credit institutions), Financial Supervisory Authority - FSA (investment firms)*	X	X	- LTV ratio of 75%, initially introduced in 2004. The limit was abolished in 2007 and replaced by internal limits of LTV established by banks and non-bank financial institutions and validated by the central banks. - An explicit LTV limit was introduced again in 2011: 60-85%. In case of housing loans, the limits on the LTV ratio were: 85% for local currency denominated loans, 80% for FX loans granted to hedged borrowers, 75% for EUR denominated loans granted to unhedged borrowers, and 60% for other FX loans granted to unhedged borrowers. In case of consumer loans, the maximum LTV is 75%. LTV limits for loans granted through the governmental program “Prima Casă” are 95% irrespective the currency. The measure is applied to both banks and non-bank financial institutions. - DSTI was first introduced in 2004: 30% for consumer loans and 35% for mortgage loans. In 2005, the total DSTI limit was stated at 40%. In 2007, those explicit
	O-SII buffer: Banca Naţională a României (credit institutions), Financial Supervisory Authority (investment firms)*	X	X	
	G-SII buffer: Banca Naţională a României (credit institutions), Financial Supervisory Authority (investment firms)*	X	X	
	SRB: Banca Naţională a României (credit institutions), Financial Supervisory Authority (investment firms)*	X	X	
	CCB: Banca Naţională a României (credit institutions), Financial Supervisory Authority (investment firms)*	X	X	
	Articles 124, 164 CRR: Banca Naţională a României (credit institutions), Financial Supervisory Authority (investment firms)*	X	X	

	Article 458 CRR: Banca Naţională a României (credit institutions), Financial Supervisory Authority (investment firms)*	X	X	limits were abolished and replaced by internal limits validated by the Central Bank, otherwise with a DSTI of 40% for total HH debt. In 2008, creditors are required to evaluate debtors' capacity to repay their loans in a stress scenario, taking into account the foreign currency risk and the interest rate risk. Distinct ceilings on indebtedness ratios for different currency denominated loans were specified internally by the creditors. Since 2011, when establishing the maximum level of DST for consumer loans, the creditors have to use the explicitly regulated values for the stress factors (currency risk, interest rate risk and, newly added, income risk). The values for these risk factors are: a) for foreign currency risk, the depreciation scenarios of the local currency to be incorporated are: 35.5% for EUR denominated loans, 52.6% for CHF denominated loans and 40.9% for USD denominated loans, b) for interest rate risk: 0.6 percentage points increase in interest rate and c) for income risk: 6% reduction in income. The measure is applied to both banks and non-bank financial institutions. If creditors do not include the regulated stress test scenarios in their internal norms or do not differentiate DSTI by risk, type of loan etc, maximum levels for DSTI are stated: 35% for total HH DSTI and 10% for FX consumer loans. - Risk weights introduced before the legislative package implementing CRDIV/CRR from January 2014; - Higher risk weights (100%) and stricter criteria than in CRR for commercial real estate exposures of SA banks. * The macro-prudential instruments will be applied by the competent authorities (Banca Naţională a României, Financial Supervisory Authority), following

				the recommendation of the National Committee for Macro-prudential Oversight (NCMO), soon to be established. Until the operationalization of the NCMO, the recommendations on capital buffers shall be adopted by the National Committee for Financial Stability (NCFS), under a cooperative agreement between the Banca Naţională a României, the Financial Supervisory Authority and the Ministry of Finance. According to the mutual understanding in the NCFS, each authority, on a voluntary basis, shall pursue the implementation of the other selected macro-prudential instruments.
Slovakia	Pillar 2: Národná banka Slovenska	X		- Capital conservation buffer, 2.5%, introduced during the second half of 2014; - Risk weights, 100% for commercial real estate, introduction planned in near future; - Introduction of capital buffer for systemically important banks is planned from 2016; - Recommendation No 1/2014 of Národná banka Slovenska of 7 October 2014 in the area of macroprudential policy on risks related to market developments in retail lending (targeting e.g. LTV, DTI, loan maturity, etc.).
	O-SII buffer: Národná banka Slovenska		X	
	G-SII buffer: N/A.			
	SRB: Národná banka Slovenska		X	
	CCB: Národná banka Slovenska		X	
	Articles 124, 164 CRR: Národná banka Slovenska	X		
	Article 458 CRR: Národná banka Slovenska		X	
Slovenia	Pillar 2: Banka Slovenije	X		- Limitation of the excessive growth of deposit interest rates, implemented in February 2012; - Gross loans to deposits flows (GLTDF), implemented in June 2014. * Following CRD IV and CRR, Slovenia amended its Banking Act. The new Law on Banking was introduced in March 2015. This law explicitly transposes the CRD IV into Slovenian legislation.
	O-SII buffer: Banka Slovenije	X		
	G-SII buffer: Banka Slovenije	X		
	SRB: Banka Slovenije	X		
	CCB: Banka Slovenije	X		
	Articles 124, 164 CRR: Banka Slovenije	X		
	Article 458 CRR: Banka Slovenije	X		

Spain	Pillar 2: Banco de España		X	The national draft law 121/000080 (in legislative process) makes the CCB and the SRB available to the Banco de España. The draft law also lays down an obligation for the Banco de España to identify G-SIIs and O-SIIs. Capital buffers for G-SIIs are compulsory, as provided in the CRD IV. For O-SIIs, the Banco de España can apply capital buffers on a discretional basis, following the rules set out in the CRD IV. Provisions on Article 458 indicating that Banco de España will be the authority in charge of the application of this Article are still pending, but are expected soon.
	O-SII buffer: Banco de España		X	
	G-SII buffer: Banco de España		X	
	SRB: Banco de España		X	
	CCB: Banco de España		X	
	Articles 124, 164 CRR: Banco de España		X	
	Article 458 CRR:		X	
Sweden	Pillar 2: Finansinspektionen (FI)	X		- Mortgage cap (LTV) at 85% – introduced in October 2010; - Higher capital requirements for the four largest Swedish banks – CET1 capital at least 12% from 2015. These requirements include the capital conservation buffer of 2.5% but not the CCB; - CCB – activated at 1% in September 2014 and in effect as of September 2015; - LCR – total and in USD and EUR – requirement implemented as of January 2013; - Risk weight floor for Swedish mortgages at 25% (in Pillar 2) – implemented in September 2014 for IRB banks (the floor was raised from the previous floor level of 15%); - Requirement on individually tailored amortisation plans – proposed in the autumn of 2013, implemented by the Swedish Bankers' Association as a recommendation; - Mandatory amortizing on new mortgages, announced in November 2014. Proposal for an amortisation
	O-SII buffer: FI	X		
	G-SII buffer: FI	X		
	SRB: FI	X		
	CCB: FI	X		
	Articles 124, 164 CRR: FI	X		
	Article 458 CRR: FI	X		

				requirement sent for consultation in March 2015 but currently put on hold awaiting clarification on FI's legal mandate to introduce the measure; - New regulation for calculating the discount rate to be applied by life insurance companies (decision regarding a discount rate curve that is adapted to the Solvency II regulations) – in effect as of 2014; - Higher capital requirements may encompass more banks in 2016 upon finalisation by Finansinspektionen of the methodology for the identification of SIFIs and the implementation of the SII/SRB buffer.
United Kingdom	Pillar 2: Bank of England (Prudential Regulation Authority - PRA) and Financial Conduct Authority (FCA)	X		- The PRA and FCA are the competent authorities for the institutions in respect of which they are prudential regulators. The FCA intends to use the discretion to exempt SME investment firms from the CCB and the capital conservation buffer; - Decisions on macroprudential policy issues (e.g. setting the CCB rate) designated to the Bank are delegated to the Financial Policy Committee (FPC). In relation to Article 458, in some cases it would be Her Majesty's Treasury (HM Treasury) that carries out the notification; - While the PRA is designated to identify O-SIIs, no firms will be subject to an O-SII buffer; - The capital conservation buffer and the G-SII buffer will be set in line with the CRD IV transition periods, starting in 2016; - The FPC has the power to set the CCB as of 1 May 2014 (with no transitional periods).
	O-SII buffer: PRA	X		
	G-SII buffer: PRA	X		
	SRB: HM Treasury has not yet designated an authority to be responsible for the systemic risk buffer.			
	CCB: Bank of England (Financial Policy Committee - FPC)		X	
	Articles 124 and 164 CRR: PRA and FCA	X		
	Article 458 CRR: FPC		X	