



## Notification template for Article 131 CRD – Other Systemically Important Institutions (O-SII)

Please send this template to

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Emailing this template to the above-mentioned addresses constitutes an official notification, no further official letter is required. In order to facilitate the work of the notified authorities, please send the notification template in a format that allows electronically copying the information.

1. Notifying national authority	
1.1 Name of the notifying authority	De Nederlandsche Bank N.V.
2. Description of the measure	
2.1 Concerned institution or group of institutions	<p>ING Bank N.V. (“ING”) (LEI: 3TK20IVIUJ8J3ZU0QE75);</p> <p>Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A (“RABO”) (LEI: DG3RU1DBUFHT4ZF9WN62).;</p> <p>ABN AMRO Bank N.V. (“ABN”) (LEI: BFXS5XCH7N0Y05NIXW11);</p> <p>Bank Nederlandse Gemeenten (“BNG”) (LEI: 529900GGYMNGRQTDOO93);</p> <p>SNS Bank N.V. (“SNS”) (LEI: 724500A1FNICHSD2I11)</p> <p>The measure is applied on the highest level of consolidation</p>
2.2 Level of the buffer applied	<p>2% O-SII in case of ING Bank N.V.; Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A.; ABN AMRO Bank N.V. and 1% for N.V. Bank Nederlandse Gemeenten and SNS Bank N.V.</p> <p>For ING Bank N.V.; Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. and ABN AMRO Bank N.V., a SRB of 3% applies. The highest of the buffers is applicable.</p>
2.3 Name of the EU ultimate parent institution	For the 5 aforementioned banking groups, the EU ultimate parent institution is the concerned institution itself.
2.4 Names of subsidiaries	<p>For subsidiaries, see:</p> <p>ING Bank N.V.: Annual report, page 203 <a href="https://www.ing.com/About-us/Annual-reporting-suite/Annual-Reports-archive.htm">https://www.ing.com/About-us/Annual-reporting-suite/Annual-Reports-archive.htm</a></p>

	<p>Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A: Annual report, page 2015  <a href="https://www.rabobank.com/en/about-rabobank/results-and-reports/index.html">https://www.rabobank.com/en/about-rabobank/results-and-reports/index.html</a>;</p> <p>ABN AMRO Bank N.V.: Annual report, page 298  <a href="https://www.abnamro.com/en/about-abnamro/our-company/annual-report/index.html">https://www.abnamro.com/en/about-abnamro/our-company/annual-report/index.html</a></p> <p>N.V. Bank Nederlandse Gemeenten: Annual report, page 338  <a href="https://www.bngbank.com/financials/annual-report">https://www.bngbank.com/financials/annual-report</a></p> <p>SNS Bank N.V: Annual report, page 178  <a href="https://www.snsbanknv.nl/en/investor-relations/annual-reports">https://www.snsbanknv.nl/en/investor-relations/annual-reports</a></p>																								
<b>3. Timing of the measure</b>																									
<b>3.1 Timing of the Decision</b>	A preliminary decision has been taken on December 20 <sup>th</sup> . Should the ECB advise revisions to this decision, these will be duly considered in good faith. We plan to make our final decision on December 30 <sup>th</sup> .																								
<b>3.2 Timing of the Publication</b>	We plan to publish our decision by December 30 <sup>th</sup> .																								
<b>3.3 Disclosure</b>	Since it is only a confirmation of previous buffers, we will publish a notification on our website.																								
<b>3.4 Timing of Application</b>	Since the buffers are unchanged, there is no particular timing of application. So the previously envisaged phasing in will be maintained.																								
<b>3.5 Phasing in</b>	The buffer is phased in between 2016 and 2019 in equal steps of 25%.																								
<b>3.6 Review of the measure</b>	The buffers do not change for any institution and we simply confirm previous levels. The next review will take place next year.																								
<b>4. Reason for O-SII identification and activation of the O-SII buffer</b>																									
<b>4.1 Scores of concerned institution or group of institutions, as per EBA guidelines on the assessment of O-SIIs (Article 131.3)</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>O-SII score</th> <th>O-SII buffer</th> <th>SRB</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ING</td> <td>3.825</td> <td>2%</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RABO</td> <td>2.637</td> <td>2%</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ABN</td> <td>1.596</td> <td>2%</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BNG</td> <td>493</td> <td>1%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SNS</td> <td>202</td> <td>1%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	O-SII score	O-SII buffer	SRB	ING	3.825	2%	3%	RABO	2.637	2%	3%	ABN	1.596	2%	3%	BNG	493	1%	0%	SNS	202	1%	0%
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<b>4.2 Methodology and indicators used for designation of the O-SII (Article 131.3)</b>	<p>Please provide information on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>whether you followed the EBA guidelines on the assessment of O-SIIs Yes, DNB has fully complied with EBA guidelines.</li> <li>which threshold score has been set to identify O-SIIs 350 basis points</li> <li>which of the optional indicators have been used to justify supervisory assessment decisions, if any, and what are the scores (i) total exposure-at-default, (ii) type of customers, (iii) number of deposit accounts — retail, (iv) deposits guaranteed under deposit guarantee</li> </ol>																								

	<p>system, (v) potential reputational contagion, (vi) potential contagion through shareholders, (vii) potential contagion through entities in conglomerate; (vii) Degree of resolvability according to the institution's resolvability assessment.</p> <p>d. why these optional indicators are relevant for the Member State</p> <p>(i) Total exposure-at-default: this indicator belongs to the 'Size' category. Some banks have a relatively high amount of off-balance activities. For these banks, total assets is not an adequate reflection of their size.</p> <p>(ii) Type of customers: this indicator belongs to the 'Substitutability' category. If banks operate in a niche market that relatively few other parties are active in, the provision of critical functions could (temporarily) be disturbed if the respective bank fails.</p> <p>(iii) Number of deposit accounts — retail: this indicator belongs to the 'Substitutability' category. The impact of problems in banks with many retail clients would be relatively high because it would disrupt the access of many depositors to their funds.</p> <p>(iv) Deposits guaranteed under national deposit guarantee system: this indicator belongs to the 'Interconnectedness' category. When a bank fails, depositors will be repaid up to €100,000. The other domestic banks have to share the costs, however, since they guarantee one another's deposits. This is, therefore, a direct contagion channel, as we witnessed in the recent financial crisis.</p> <p>(v) Potential contagion through shareholders: this indicator also belongs to the 'Interconnectedness' category. If banks have large a large stake in one another, or if the government is a major shareholder, there could be contagion effects.</p> <p>(vi) Potential reputational contagion: this indicator belongs to a separate category called 'Behavioural effects'. The failure of one bank with a particular business model may result in a loss of trust in banks with comparable business models.</p> <p>(vii) Potential contagion through entities in conglomerate: this indicator belongs to the 'Behavioural effects' category. If entities within a conglomerate have the same brand name, there could also be contagion effects.</p> <p>(viii) Degree of resolvability according to the institution's resolvability assessment: this indicator is part of a separate category known as 'Impediments to Resolvability'. DNB assesses whether there are any impediments to the resolution of banks in an orderly manner.</p> <p>e. why the bank is systemically important in terms of those particular optional indicators</p> <p>The abovementioned criteria lead to the classification of one bank as O-SII: SNS Bank. This is based on the criteria number of deposit accounts — retail and deposits guaranteed under deposit guarantee system. For their relevance see the previous response.</p> <p>f. whether relevant entities with relative total assets not in excess of 0.02% have been excluded from the identification process</p> <p>n/a</p> <p>g. names and scores of all relevant entities not excluded from the identification process (could be sent in a separate excel file, see 4.1)</p> <p>A separate excel file with the scores will be sent to the EBA.</p> <p>h. whether non-bank institutions have been included in the calculations</p>
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	n/a
<b>4.3 Supervisory judgement</b>	Yes, DNB has used the supervisory overlay, as prescribed in the EBA Guideline, to identify one bank (SNS) as an O-SII.
<b>4.4 Calibrating the O-SII buffer</b>	See Section 4.2
<b>4.5 Effectiveness and proportionality of measure</b>	<p>The impact of the failure of a systemic bank on the domestic financial sector and the real economy is much larger than the impact of failure of a non-systemic bank. Therefore, the probability of default of systemic banks should be significantly reduced. This can be accomplished by increasing the loss absorption capacity through higher buffer requirements. As a bank's systemic importance rises, it will typically be required to maintain a proportionally higher systemic buffer.</p> <p>The higher capital requirements will structurally increase the solvency of systemic banks in the Netherlands. This positively affects the stability of the Dutch financial system and with that, the Single Market.</p>
<b>5. Cross-border and cross-sector impact of the measure</b>	
<b>5.1 Assessment of cross-border effects and the likely impact on the internal market (Recommendation ESRB/2015/2)</b>	As the measure applies to Dutch banks at a consolidated level, there may be an impact on individuals or companies outside the Netherlands through exposures of subsidiaries and branches. However, given the current capitalisation level of the identified banks and the phasing-in of the buffer requirement, DNB expects the impact to be limited.
<b>5.2 Assessment of leakages and regulatory arbitrage within the notifying Member State</b>	The O-SII buffer and the SRB are applied at the consolidated level, which avoids (jurisdictional) shifts of activities within groups due to regulatory arbitrage. Systemic banks may take measures to reduce their systemic importance, possibly including a shift of activities to non-regulated entities. However, due to the level of the capital increase and the current capitalisation level of the identified O-SIIs, we expect these incentives to be small. Furthermore, if banks reduce their systemic importance in an orderly manner, this could also be beneficial for financial stability.
<b>6. Combinations and interactions with other measures</b>	
<b>6.1 Combinations between G-SII and O-SII buffers (Article 131.14)</b>	In case of our only G-SII (ING), the O-SII is higher.

<b>6.2 Combinations with SRB buffers</b> <b>(Article 131.14 + Article 133.5)</b>	<p>Are any of the institutions subject to a systemic risk buffer?</p> <p>Yes, ING Bank N.V.; Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. and ABN AMRO Bank N.V</p> <p>If yes, please provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 3%</li> <li>b. No</li> <li>c. Yes</li> </ul>
<b>6.3 O-SII requirement for a subsidiary (Article 131.8)</b>	<p>n/a</p>
<b>6.4 Interaction with other measures</b>	<p>We carefully monitor overlap between measures. Apart from the buffers for systemic importance (G-SII, O-SII and SRB), we do not see overlap of measures (e.g. with Pillar 2). Since the highest of the 3 buffers for systemic importance applies, we don't see overlap in this regard either.</p>

<b>7. Miscellaneous</b>	
<b>7.1 Contact person(s) at notifying authority</b>	<p>Clemens Bonner, +31 205242186, c.bonner@dnb.nl</p>
<b>7.2 Any other relevant information</b>	