

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:

- macropru.notifications@ecb.europa.eu when notifying the ECB (under Article 5 of the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM) Regulation¹);
- notifications@esrb.europa.eu 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	Banco de Portugal
1.2 Country of the notifying authority	Portugal
2. Description of the measure	
2.1a Institution or group of institutions concerned	<p>On which institution(s) is the measure applied (name and Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) code)?</p> <p>Is the measure applied at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The highest level of consolidation? - A sub-consolidated level? - An 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authority, it may be agreed with the Head of the ESRB Secretariat that this notification, or a part thereof, should not be published for reasons of confidentiality or financial stability.

	<p>In accordance with a preliminary decision taken by the Board of Directors, the list of institutions subject to the measure are the following:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="574 280 1441 739"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of institution</th> <th>LEI</th> <th>Consolidation level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Banco Comercial Português, SA</td> <td>JU1U6S0DG9YLT7N8ZV32</td> <td>Highest level of consolidation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Caixa Geral de Depósitos, SA</td> <td>TO82200VT80V06K0FH57</td> <td>Highest level of consolidation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Santander Totta, SGPS, SA</td> <td>5493005RLLC1P7VSVCS8</td> <td>Sub-consolidated (highest level of consolidation in Portugal)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. LSF Nani Investments S.à r.l.</td> <td>222100K6QL2V4MLHWQ08</td> <td>Highest level of consolidation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Novo Banco, S.A.</td> <td>5493009W2E2YDCXY6S81</td> <td>Sub-consolidated</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Banco BPI, SA</td> <td>3DM5DPGI3W6OU6GJ4N92</td> <td>Sub-consolidated (highest level of consolidation in Portugal)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Caixa Central – Caixa Central de Crédito Agrícola Mútuo, SA</td> <td>529900H2MBEC07BLTB26</td> <td>Highest level of consolidation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Caixa Económica Montepio Geral, Caixa Económica Bancária, SA</td> <td>2138004FIUXU3B2MR537</td> <td>Highest level of consolidation</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name of institution	LEI	Consolidation level	1. Banco Comercial Português, SA	JU1U6S0DG9YLT7N8ZV32	Highest level of consolidation	2. Caixa Geral de Depósitos, SA	TO82200VT80V06K0FH57	Highest level of consolidation	3. Santander Totta, SGPS, SA	5493005RLLC1P7VSVCS8	Sub-consolidated (highest level of consolidation in Portugal)	4. LSF Nani Investments S.à r.l.	222100K6QL2V4MLHWQ08	Highest level of consolidation	Novo Banco, S.A.	5493009W2E2YDCXY6S81	Sub-consolidated	5. Banco BPI, SA	3DM5DPGI3W6OU6GJ4N92	Sub-consolidated (highest level of consolidation in Portugal)	6. Caixa Central – Caixa Central de Crédito Agrícola Mútuo, SA	529900H2MBEC07BLTB26	Highest level of consolidation	7. Caixa Económica Montepio Geral, Caixa Económica Bancária, SA	2138004FIUXU3B2MR537	Highest level of consolidation
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<p>2.1b Changes to the list of institutions concerned</p>	<p>No changes to the list of institutions concerned, compared to the 2023 assessment.</p>																											
<p>2.2 Level of the buffer applied</p>	<p>At what level is the fully phased-in buffer (in %) applied to the institution(s)?</p> <p>In accordance with the preliminary decision taken by the Board of Directors, the following O-SII's buffer rates apply:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="574 1041 1441 1377"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of institution</th> <th>New O-SII buffer</th> <th>Previous O-SII buffer</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Banco Comercial Português, SA</td> <td>1.00%</td> <td>1.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Caixa Geral de Depósitos, SA</td> <td>0.75%</td> <td>0.75%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Santander Totta, SGPS, SA</td> <td>0.75%</td> <td>0.50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. LSF Nani Investments S.à r.l.</td> <td>0.50%</td> <td>0.50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Novo Banco, S.A.</td> <td>0.50%</td> <td>0.50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Banco BPI, SA</td> <td>0.50%</td> <td>0.50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Caixa Central – Caixa Central de Crédito Agrícola Mútuo, SA</td> <td>0.25%</td> <td>0.25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Caixa Económica Montepio Geral, Caixa Económica Bancária, SA</td> <td>0.25%</td> <td>0.25%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name of institution	New O-SII buffer	Previous O-SII buffer	1. Banco Comercial Português, SA	1.00%	1.00%	2. Caixa Geral de Depósitos, SA	0.75%	0.75%	3. Santander Totta, SGPS, SA	0.75%	0.50%	4. LSF Nani Investments S.à r.l.	0.50%	0.50%	Novo Banco, S.A.	0.50%	0.50%	5. Banco BPI, SA	0.50%	0.50%	6. Caixa Central – Caixa Central de Crédito Agrícola Mútuo, SA	0.25%	0.25%	7. Caixa Económica Montepio Geral, Caixa Económica Bancária, SA	0.25%	0.25%
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<p>2.3 Name of the ultimate EU parent institution</p>	<p>Please provide the name and LEI code of the ultimate EU parent institution of the group for each of the O-SIIs identified if the ultimate EU parent institution is not the concerned institution itself.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="574 1534 1441 1668"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of identified O-SII</th> <th>Ultimate EU parent institution</th> <th>LEI of ultimate parent institution</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Santander Totta, SGPS, SA</td> <td>Banco Santander S.A.</td> <td>5493006QMFDMMYWIAM13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Banco BPI, SA</td> <td>Caixabank, S.A.</td> <td>7CUNS533WID6K7DGF187</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name of identified O-SII	Ultimate EU parent institution	LEI of ultimate parent institution	Santander Totta, SGPS, SA	Banco Santander S.A.	5493006QMFDMMYWIAM13	Banco BPI, SA	Caixabank, S.A.	7CUNS533WID6K7DGF187																		
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<p>2.4 Names of subsidiaries</p>	<p>If any of the O-SIIs identified is a parent institution and the buffer is applied at a (sub)consolidated level, please name the subsidiaries of the institution that are notified as O-SIIs (please give names and LEI codes).</p> <p>Not applicable.</p>																											
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3.1 Timing for the decision	<p>What is the date of the official decision? For SSM countries when notifying the ECB: provide the date on which the decision referred to in Article 5 of the Single Supervisory Mechanism Regulation (SSMR) will be taken.</p> <p>29/10/2024</p>																											
3.2 Timing for publication	<p>What is the date of publication of the notified measure?</p> <p>29/11/2024</p>																											
3.3 Disclosure	<p>Information about the strategy for if the communicating the notified measure to the market.</p> <p>Please provide a link to the public announcement, if any.</p> <p>Banco de Portugal will publish, after the close of the market, on its website (https://www.bportugal.pt/en/page/o-sii-capital-buffer) the list of institutions designated as O-SIIs and their corresponding O-SII buffer requirement on November 29, 2024. This information will be available in Portuguese and in English. In addition, it will communicate its decision to each institution designated as O-SII.</p>																											
3.4 Timing for application	<p>What is the intended date of application of the measure?</p> <p>01/01/2025</p> <p>O-SIIs are expected to comply with the fully loaded O-SII buffer rate as of 1 January 2025, including Santander Totta, SGPS, SA to which a higher buffer rate is required in the 2024 exercise. For Novo Banco, S.A. there is a phasing-in regime, which requires 0.25% in 1 July 2024 and the fully compliance with the O-SII buffer rate of 0.5% in 1 July 2025.</p>																											
3.5 Phasing in	<p>What is the intended timeline for the phase-in of the measure?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="571 1137 1289 1480"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of institution</th> <th>1 January 2025</th> <th>1 July 2025</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Banco Comercial Português, SA</td> <td>1.00%</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Caixa Geral de Depósitos, SA</td> <td>0.75%</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Santander Totta, SGPS, SA</td> <td>0.75%</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. LSF Nani Investments S.à r.l.</td> <td>0.50%</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Novo Banco, S.A.</td> <td>0.25%</td> <td>0.50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Banco BPI, SA</td> <td>0.50%</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Caixa Central – Caixa Central de Crédito Agrícola Mútuo, SA</td> <td>0.25%</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Caixa Económica Montepio Geral, Caixa Económica Bancária, SA</td> <td>0.25%</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For Novo Banco, S.A., the same O-SII buffer rate applied to the parent institution LSF Nani Investments, S.à r.l., applies as of 1 July 2025. The phase-in period introduced is as follows:</p> <p>1 July 2024: 50% of the fully loaded O-SII buffer</p> <p>1 July 2025: 100% of the fully loaded O-SII buffer.</p>	Name of institution	1 January 2025	1 July 2025	1. Banco Comercial Português, SA	1.00%		2. Caixa Geral de Depósitos, SA	0.75%		3. Santander Totta, SGPS, SA	0.75%		4. LSF Nani Investments S.à r.l.	0.50%		Novo Banco, S.A.	0.25%	0.50%	5. Banco BPI, SA	0.50%		6. Caixa Central – Caixa Central de Crédito Agrícola Mútuo, SA	0.25%		7. Caixa Económica Montepio Geral, Caixa Económica Bancária, SA	0.25%	
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3.6 Review of the measure	<p>When will the measure be reviewed (Article 131, paragraphs (6) and (12), specify that the buffer, the identification of O-SIIs and their allocation to subcategories must be reviewed at least annually)?</p> <p>The list of O-SIIs and corresponding O-SII buffer requirements will be reviewed at least annually, as required under CRD V. Accordingly, the next review exercise is foreseen to be concluded by November 28, 2025, unless a significant restructuring process takes place, namely through merger and acquisitions.</p>																											
<p>4. Reason for O-SII identification and activation of the O-SII buffer</p>																												

<p>4.1 Scores of institutions or group of institutions concerned, as per EBA guidelines on the assessment of O-SIIs (Article 131.3 CRD)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of institution</th> <th>Size</th> <th>Substitutability</th> <th>Complexity</th> <th>Interconnectedness</th> <th>Overall Score</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Banco Comercial Português, SA</td> <td>534</td> <td>497</td> <td>802</td> <td>374</td> <td>2207</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Caixa Geral de Depósitos, SA</td> <td>561</td> <td>483</td> <td>480</td> <td>198</td> <td>1722</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Santander Totta, SGPS, SA</td> <td>309</td> <td>448</td> <td>331</td> <td>454</td> <td>1542</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. LSF Nani Investments S.à r.l.</td> <td>247</td> <td>259</td> <td>345</td> <td>278</td> <td>1129</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Banco BPI, SA</td> <td>219</td> <td>271</td> <td>124</td> <td>224</td> <td>838</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Caixa Central – Caixa Central de Crédito Agrícola Mútuo, SA</td> <td>139</td> <td>113</td> <td>100</td> <td>109</td> <td>461</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Caixa Económica Montepio Geral, Caixa Económica Bancária, S.A.</td> <td>102</td> <td>124</td> <td>43</td> <td>83</td> <td>352</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The identification exercise has been conducted on the basis of end-2023 data considering all institutions at their highest level of consolidation for supervision purposes in Portugal. The methodology followed by Banco de Portugal is available at https://www.bportugal.pt/sites/default/files/anexos/doc_osii_en_0.pdf.</p>	Name of institution	Size	Substitutability	Complexity	Interconnectedness	Overall Score	1. Banco Comercial Português, SA	534	497	802	374	2207	2. Caixa Geral de Depósitos, SA	561	483	480	198	1722	3. Santander Totta, SGPS, SA	309	448	331	454	1542	4. LSF Nani Investments S.à r.l.	247	259	345	278	1129	5. Banco BPI, SA	219	271	124	224	838	6. Caixa Central – Caixa Central de Crédito Agrícola Mútuo, SA	139	113	100	109	461	7. Caixa Económica Montepio Geral, Caixa Económica Bancária, S.A.	102	124	43	83	352
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<p>4.2 Methodology and indicators used for designation of the O-SII (Article 131.3)</p>	<p>The scoring methodology set out in EBA guidelines has been applied to designate institutions as O-SIIs in Portugal. However, Banco de Portugal has chosen to exercise its option of supervisory judgement to capture particular features of the Portuguese banking system, namely the presence of only a few institutions in the Portuguese islands whose financial intermediation activity is not easily replaced in case of a failure or distress. For that purpose, Banco de Portugal has added two indicators from the list made available by EBA within the importance criterion. Institutions with a score of at least 350 basis points are designated as O-SII.</p> <p>In order to compute the scores, the following indicators were used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Size: Total assets; - Importance: value of domestic payments transactions, private sector deposits from depositors in the EU and private sector loans to recipients in the EU. The additional indicators used are: geographical breakdown of deposits and loans (Azores and Madeira); - Complexity: value of OTC derivatives (notional), cross-jurisdictional liabilities, cross-jurisdictional claims; - Interconnectedness: intra-financial system liabilities, intra-financial system assets, debt securities outstanding. <p>Detailed information on the scores of the designated O-SIIs and on the institutions considered in the identification exercise is provided in the attached Excel file to this notification. However, no additional institution has been designated as O-SII based on the application of supervisory judgement.</p> <p>No credit institutions have been excluded from the identification based on the fact that total assets do not exceed 0.02% of banking system total assets.</p> <p>More details on Banco de Portugal’s methodology are available in its website (https://www.bportugal.pt/en/page/o-sii-capital-buffer).</p>																																																
<p>4.3 Supervisory judgement</p>	<p>Have any of the institutions listed in 2.1 been identified by applying supervisory judgement as laid down in EBA guidelines on the assessment of O-SIIs?</p> <p>Yes. Caixa Económica Montepio Geral, Caixa Económica Bancária, S.A. was identified after considering the two additional indicators (see 4.2 for details).</p>																																																

4.4 Calibrating the O-SII buffer

Please provide information on the criteria and indicators used to calibrate the level of the O-SII buffer requirement and the mapping to institution-specific buffer requirements.

Banco de Portugal follows a bucketing/clustering approach to calibrate the O-SII capital buffer. For more details please see the description of the methodology available in Banco de Portugal’s website.

The following five buckets have been defined:

<u>Bucket</u>	<u>Bucket limits</u>	<u>Buffer rate</u>
5	>= 2800	2.00%
4	2100-2799	1.00%
3	1400-2099	0.75%
2	700-1399	0.50%
1	350-699	0.25%

Bucket 5 corresponds to an empty bucket, in the sense that no O-SII will be allocated to it. By considering an empty bucket, the competent authority signals the market and the O-SIIs that the latter could be asked to comply with a higher rate in the future if they become more systemically relevant.

In 2017, Banco de Portugal defined a four year phase-in period that started in January 2018 and was envisaged to end in January 2021. In 2019, Banco de Portugal decided to extend this period by one year only to Banco Comercial Português, SA given that the buffer requirement was revised upwards by 0.25 percentage points. In 2020, Banco de Portugal decided to postpone by one year the phase-in period to comply with the O-SII buffer due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic crisis. Accordingly, the fully loaded O-SII buffer requirements apply as of 1 January 2022 for all institutions, except for Banco Comercial Português, SA to which the fully loaded O-SII buffer requirement applies as of 1 January 2023.

For Caixa Central – Caixa Central de Crédito Agrícola Mútuo, SA, the fully loaded O-SII buffer rate applies as of 1 June 2023.

For Novo Banco, S.A., it is applied the same O-SII buffer rate applied to the parent institution LSF Nani Investments, S.à r.l., but with a phase-in regime: 50% of the buffer rate is applied as of 1 July 2024 and 100% is applied as of 1 July 2025.

Santander Totta, SGPS, SA, increased its systemic footprint, allocating it in the third bucket, corresponding to a buffer rate of 0.75%. In the previous exercise it represented a borderline situation, since it was close to the threshold between the second and third buckets, and Banco de Portugal decided to not increase its buffer rate to avoid volatility in the buffer rate requirements. However, since it has been allocated to the third bucket for two years in a row, and it is no longer a borderline situation, Banco de Portugal decided to increase its respective O-SII buffer rate to 0.75%.

4.5 Effectiveness and proportionality of measure

Please provide a justification for why the O-SII buffer is considered likely to be effective and proportionate to mitigate the risk.

According to Banco de Portugal’s macroprudential stance, the O-SII buffer is a suitable instrument to address the macroprudential policy intermediate objective

	<p>aimed at preventing the building up of systemic risks arising from misaligned incentives and moral hazard.³</p> <p>The identification of systemically important institutions and the application of stricter capital requirements are based on the following rationale: when taking rational decisions to maximize profits, which can be viewed as optimal at the individual level, systemically important institutions may not internalize the negative externalities these decisions may cause to the financial system.⁴ Negative externalities comprise the impact of the failure or impairment of large, complex and interconnected financial institutions that may origin and amplify shocks throughout the financial system and have serious i) cross-border impact on the global financial system and the economy, in the case of G-SIIs, or ii) impact on the domestic financial system and economy, in the case of O-SIIs.</p> <p>The introduction of the O-SII buffer is thereby suggested as a risk-mitigating measure, aiming at enhancing the resilience of the financial system by imposing stricter capital requirements to banking groups identified as systemically important at the domestic level. According to the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, the main objective of the O-SII capital buffer is to reduce the probability of default of this type of institutions compared to non-systemic ones given the greater impact an O-SII failure is expected to have on the domestic financial system and the economy.</p> <p>The assets of the Portuguese O-SIIs represented, in 2023, 84.4% of the total assets of the Portuguese banking sector and 140.5% of GDP. Therefore, the relevance of these institutions in the domestic banking system and the magnitude of the systemic risk that they may pose to the Portuguese economy are clear. Thus, the need for a capital buffer targeted to these institutions is largely justified.</p>
5. Sufficiency, consistency and non-overlap of the policy response	
<p>5.1 Sufficiency of the policy response</p>	<p>By imposing stricter capital requirements to institutions identified as systemically important at the domestic level, Banco de Portugal aims at reducing the risk of failure of this type of institutions and thereby enhance the resilience of the financial sector and reduce the likelihood of negative spillover effects to the economy. Given the relevance of the seven O-SIIs to the domestic financial sector and the magnitude of the systemic risk that they may pose, the imposition of a capital buffer targeted to these institutions is largely justified. The calibration of the O-SII buffer rate by Banco de Portugal complies with the ECB floor methodology. In this context, the calibrated O-SII buffer rates are considered sufficient.</p>
<p>5.2 Consistency of application of the policy response</p>	<p>The O-SII buffer is one of the instruments available in Banco de Portugal’s macroprudential toolkit aiming at addressing the macroprudential policy intermediate objective of preventing the building up of systemic risk arising from misaligned incentives and moral hazard. This macroprudential policy instrument, by increasing the resilience of the financial system as a whole and increasing the capacity of the systemic institution to absorb potential losses, contributes to the fulfilment of one of Banco de Portugal’s intermediate macroprudential policy objectives. This intermediate objective aims to strengthen the resilience of institutions of systemic importance in order to limit any incentives for excessive risk-taking by these institutions.</p> <p>Banco de Portugal’s decision to impose the O-SII buffer involves firstly the identification of O-SIIs, following the methodology defined in EBA Guidelines. Once the O-SIIs in Portugal have been identified, the O-SII buffer rate to be applied</p>

³ Banco de Portugal (2014), “Macro-prudential policy in Portugal: objectives and instruments”.

⁴ Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (2012), “A framework for dealing with domestic systemically important banks”

	to each of the identified institutions is determined based on the principle that the level of the OSII buffer rate should be as high as the higher is the systemic importance of the banking group in question. For that purpose, a bucketing approach is followed (see 4.4 for details).
5.3 Non-overlap of the policy response	No other policy instrument is activated to address the risks covered by the O-SII buffer. As such, we consider the policy instrument to be non-overlapping.
6. Cross-border and cross-sector impact of the measure	
6.1 Assessment of cross-border effects and the likely impact on the Internal Market (Recommendation ESRB/2015/2⁵)	<p>According to Recommendation ESRB/2015/2, the relevant activating authorities are recommended to assess, prior to their adoption, the cross-border effects of the implementation of their own macroprudential policy measures. In order to perform that assessment the spillover channels operating via risk adjustment and regulatory arbitrage should be gauged using the methodology set out in Chapter 11 of the ESRB Handbook. These spillovers are split in two types: cross-border effects of the implementation of macroprudential measures that affect the activating authorities (also known as inward spillovers) and those cross-border effects that impact the Single Market (also known as outward spillovers).</p> <p>In order to assess the potential cross-border effects, leakages and regulatory arbitrage of setting the O-SII capital buffer, the framework and the indicators, whenever available, set out in Chapter 11 of the ESRB Handbook are used.</p>
4.e Assessment of leakages and regulatory arbitrage within the notifying Member State	<p>Referring to your Member State’s specific characteristics, what is the scope for “leakages and regulatory arbitrage” in your own jurisdiction (i.e. circumvention of the measure/leakages to other parts of the financial sector)?</p> <p>Is there scope for “leakages and regulatory arbitrage” in other jurisdictions?</p> <p>The scope for leakages is limited in the sense that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This measure applies on the highest consolidated level for supervision purposes in Portugal; • In Portugal the non-banking part of the financial system has a relatively small dimension and Banco de Portugal does not expect a material shift to other bank and non-bank financial entities.
7. Combinations and interactions with other measures	
7.1 Combinations between G-SII and O-SII buffers (Article 131.14)	<p>If both G-SII and O-SII criteria apply to the same institution at consolidated level, which of the two buffers is the highest?</p> <p>Not applicable, as no institution in Portugal is subject to both an O-SII and G-SII buffers.</p>

⁵ 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).

<p>7.2 Combinations with systemic risk buffers (SyRBs) (Article 131.15 CRD)</p>	<p>Are any of the institutions identified as O-SIIs subject to a systemic risk buffer?</p> <p>If yes, please provide the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What is/are the systemic risk buffer rate(s)? At what level is/are the systemic risk buffer rate(s) applied (i.e. consolidation level and/or individual)? 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%? <table border="1" data-bbox="571 568 1422 943"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of institution</th> <th>SyRB rate</th> <th>SyRB application level</th> <th>Sum of G-SII/O-SII and SyRB rates</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Banco Comercial Português, SA</td> <td>4.00%</td> <td>Highest level of consolidation</td> <td>5.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Santander Totta, SGPS, SA</td> <td>4.00%</td> <td>Sub-consolidated (highest level in Portugal)</td> <td>4.75%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LSF Nani Investments S.à r.l.</td> <td>4.00%</td> <td>Highest level of consolidation</td> <td>4.50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Novo Banco, S.A.</td> <td>4.00%</td> <td>Sub-consolidated</td> <td>4.50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Banco BPI, SA</td> <td>4.00%</td> <td>Sub-consolidated (highest level of consolidation in Portugal)</td> <td>4.50%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Banco de Portugal has decided to implement a SyRB at sectoral level as of 1 October 2024. Taking into account the SyRB buffer rate of 4%, the sum of G-SII/O-SII and SyRB rates are below or equal to 5%.</p>	Name of institution	SyRB rate	SyRB application level	Sum of G-SII/O-SII and SyRB rates	Banco Comercial Português, SA	4.00%	Highest level of consolidation	5.00%	Santander Totta, SGPS, SA	4.00%	Sub-consolidated (highest level in Portugal)	4.75%	LSF Nani Investments S.à r.l.	4.00%	Highest level of consolidation	4.50%	Novo Banco, S.A.	4.00%	Sub-consolidated	4.50%	Banco BPI, SA	4.00%	Sub-consolidated (highest level of consolidation in Portugal)	4.50%
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<p>7.3 O-SII requirement for a subsidiary (Article 131.8 CRD)</p>	<p>If the O-SII is a subsidiary of an EU parent institution subject to a G-SII or O-SII buffer on a consolidated basis, what is the G-SII or O-SII buffer rate on a consolidated basis of the parent institution?</p> <p>Does the cap for the subsidiary prevent the implementation of a higher O-SII buffer based on the domestic buffer setting methodology?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="571 1285 1422 1491"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of O-SII subsidiary</th> <th>Name of the EU parent of the O-SII subsidiary</th> <th>Buffer applicable to O-SII EU parent</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Santander Totta, SGPS, SA</td> <td>Banco Santander S.A. 5493006QMFDDMYWIAM13</td> <td>1.25%⁶</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Banco BPI, SA</td> <td>Caixabank, S.A. 7CUN533WID6K7DGF187</td> <td>0.50%⁷</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The O-SII buffer to be applied to Santander Totta, SGPS, SA is capped at 2.25% given the limits foreseen in the article 131 (8), CRD V. As the fully loaded O-SII buffer imposed to Santander Totta, SGPS is 0.75% this cap is not binding.</p> <p>The O-SII buffer to be applied to Banco BPI, SA is capped at 1.50% given the limits foreseen in the article 131 (8), CRD V. As the fully loaded O-SII buffer imposed to Banco BPI, SA is 0.5% this cap is not binding.</p>	Name of O-SII subsidiary	Name of the EU parent of the O-SII subsidiary	Buffer applicable to O-SII EU parent	Santander Totta, SGPS, SA	Banco Santander S.A. 5493006QMFDDMYWIAM13	1.25% ⁶	Banco BPI, SA	Caixabank, S.A. 7CUN533WID6K7DGF187	0.50% ⁷															
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⁶ O-SII buffer imposed to Banco Santander S.A. is higher than the G-SII buffer of the parent according to the FSB 2023 list of G-SII available at <https://www.fsb.org/wp-content/uploads/P271123.pdf> /.

⁷ O-SII buffer imposed to Caixabank, S.A.

8. Miscellaneous	
8.1 Contact person(s)/mailbox at notifying authority	<p>Contact person(s) (name, phone number and e-mail address) and mailbox for further inquiries.</p> <p>Ana Lacerda (Deputy Head of the Financial Stability Department) ailacerda@bportugal.pt +351 211 597 088</p> <p>Fátima Silva (Head of the Macroprudential Policy Division) mfsilva@bportugal.pt +351 211 597 024</p>
8.2 Any other relevant information	Not applicable
8.3 Date of the notification	<p>Please provide the date on which this notification was uploaded/sent.</p> <p>29/10/2024</p>