



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				
	On which institution(s) is Identifier (L日) code)?	the measure applied (r	name and Legal Entity	
2.1a Institution or group of				
institutions concerned				
	Name of institution	LEI	Consolidation level	
	Banco Comercial Português, SA	JU1U6S0DG9YLT7N8ZV32	Consolidated	
	Caixa Geral de Depósitos, SA	TO822O0VT80V06K0FH57	Consolidated	

 $^{^1}$ 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

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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authority, it may be agreed with the Head of the ESRB Secretariat that this notification, or a part thereof, should not be published for reasons of confidentiality or financial stability.

	Santander Totta, SGPS, SA	5493005RLLC1P7VSVC58	Consolidated		
	LSF Nani Investments S.à.r.l.	222100K6QL2V4MLHWQ08	Consolidated		
	Banco BPI, SA	3DM5DPGI3W6OU6GJ4N92	Consolidated		
	Caixa Económica Montepio Gera Caixa Económica Bancária, SA	2138004FIUXU3B2MR537	Consolidated		
	Caixa Central – Caixa Central de Crédito Agrícola Mútuo, SA	529900H2MBEC07BLTB26	Consolidated		
2.1b Changes to the list of	Caixa Central – Caixa Central de Crédito Agrícola Mútuo, SA is for the first time identified as an O-SII as				
institutions concerned	exceeded the 350 bps threshold, following the EBA guidelines for identification.				
	institution(s)?	In accordance with a final decision taken by the Board of Directors, the following			
	Name of institution	New O-SII buffer	Previous O-SII buffer		
	Caixa Geral de Depósitos, SA	1.00%	1.00%		
2.2 Level of the buffer	Banco Comercial Português,	1.00%	1.00%		
applied	SA				
	LSF Nani Investments S.à.r.l.	0.50%	0.50%		
	Santander Totta, SGPS, SA Banco BPI, SA	0.50%	0.50%		
	Caixa Económica Montepio	0.50%	0.50%		
	Geral, Caixa Económica Bancária, SA	0.25%	0.25%		
	Caixa Central – Caixa Central de Crédito Agrícola Mútuo, SA	0.25%	n.a.		
2.3 Name of the ultimate EU parent institution	Name of identified O-SII	Ultimate EU parent institution	n LEI of ultimate parent institution		
	Santander Totta, SGPS, SA	Banco Santander S.A.	5493006QMFDDMYWIAM13		
	Banco BPI, SA	Caixabank, S.A.	7CUNS533WID6K7DGFI87		
2.4 Names of subsidiaries 3. Timing for the measures.	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). Not applicable.				
o. Timing for the medeal	ı				
3.1 Timing for the decision	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. 25/10/2022				
3.2 Timing for publication	What is the date of publication of the notified measure? 30/11/2022				
3.3 Disclosure	Information about the strategy for if the communicating the notified measure to the market. Please provide a link to the public announcement, if any. 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 30, 2022. This information will be available in Portuguese and in English. In addition, it will communicate its decision to each institution designated as O-SII.					
3.4 Timing for application	What is the intended date of application of the measure? 01/01/2023					
	What is the intended timeline for the phase-in of the measure?					
	Name of institution			1 June 2023]	
	Caixa Geral de Depósitos	s, SA	1.00%			
	Banco Comercial Portugué	ès, SA	1.00%			
	LSF Nani Investments S.à	a.r.l.	0.50%			
	Santander Totta, SGPS,	SA	0.50%			
	Banco BPI, SA		0.50%			
	Caixa Económica Montepio Caixa Económica Bancária		0.25%			
	Caixa Central – Caixa Centi Crédito Agrícola Mútuo,		-	0.25%		
	The O-SII buffer requir		rtugal was i	introduced	』 in 2∩17with	a four-vear
	phase-in period as foll		itugai was	iiiiouuccu	III ZOI / WICH	a rour year
	· ·		o o fully loo	امط ۲ داران	ffor	
3.5 Phasing in	1 January 201					
3.5 Filasiliy iii	1 January 201		,			
	1 January 202					
	1 January 202		•			
	In 2019, the phase-i				_	
	extended to 1 of January 2022 in accordance with the upward revision of 0.25					
	percentage points of the corresponding O-SII buffer rate (fully loaded buffer rate is 1.00% on 1 January 2022).					
	In 2020, the phase-in period to comply with the O-SII buffer was postponed by one year 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 the newly identified O-SII Caixa Central – Caixa Central de Crédi Mútuo, SA, the fully loaded O-SII buffer rate applies as of 1 June 2023					
	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)?					
	The list of O-SIIs and corresponding O-SII buffer requirements will be reviewed at					
3.6 Review of the measure	least annually, as requ		_	•		
	the Portuguese legisla		•			
	to be concluded by No					
				_	antiestiuctu	IIIIR HIOCESS
	takes place, namely through merger and acquisitions.					
4. Reason for O-SII ident	ification and activation	of the O-SI	l buffer			
	Name of institution	Size	Substitut-	Com-	Intercon-	Overall
4.1 Scores of institutions or		-	ability	plexity	nectedness	Score
group of institutions	Banco Comercial	522	465	858	431	2276
concerned, as per EBA	Português, SA	OLL.	700	000	701	2210
guidelines on the	Caixa Geral de Depósitos,	584	488	639	365	2076
assessment of O-SIIs	SA Santander Totta, SGPS, SA	317	488	215	252	1272
(Article 131.3 CRD)	LSF Nani Investments	252	288	231	291	1062
	S.à.r.l. Banco BPI, SA	232	266	153	210	861
	Danco Di i, JA					

	Caixa Económica Montepio Geral, Caixa Económica Bancária, S.A.	111	133	50	130	424
	Caixa Central – Caixa Central de Crédito Agrícola Mútuo, SA	143	126	86	63	418
	The identification exercise has been conducted on the basis of end-2021 data considering all institutions at their highest level of consolidation for supervision purposes. The methodology followed by Banco de Portugal is available at https://www.bportugal.pt/sites/default/files/anexos/doc_osii_en_0.pdf					
	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.					
	In order to compute th		e following	indicators v	were used:	
4.2 Methodology and indicators used for designation of the O-SII	- Size: Total as: - Importance: deposits from in the EU. The deposits and	value of do n depositors e additional	in the EU ar indicators us	id private s sed are: ged	ector loans t	o recipients
(Article 131.3)	- Complexity: value of OTC derivatives (notional), cross-jurisdictional liabilities, cross-jurisdictional claims;					
	 Interconnectedness: intra-financial system liabilities, intra-financial system assets, debt securities outstanding. 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. 					
	No credit institutions fact that total assets d More details on Band (https://www.bportug	o not exceed to de Portug gal.pt/en/pag	d 0.02% of b gal's method ge/o-sii-capi	ankingsys [;] lology are <u>tal-buffer</u>)	tem total ass available in	ets. its website
	Have any of the institutions listed in 2.1 been identified by applying				_	
4.3 Supervisory judgement	supervisory judgement as laid down in EBA guidelines on the assessment of O-SIIs?					
4.5 Supervisory judgement	No institution has be judgement.			_		
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 I	Portugal's w	ebsite.		on or the fire	ситочоюбу

<u>Bucket</u>	Bucket limits	<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 in 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 the newly identified O-SII Caixa Central – Caixa Central de Crédito Agrícola Mútuo, SA, the fully loaded O-SII buffer rate applies as of 1 June 2023.

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 aimed at preventing the building up of systemic risks arising from misaligned incentives and moral hazard. ³

4.5 Effectiveness and proportionality of measure

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.

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.

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"

The assets of the Portuguese O-SIIs represented, in 2021, 86.4% of the total assets of the Portuguese banking sector and 168% of GDP. Therefore, the relevance of these institutions in the domestic baking 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.

5. Sufficiency, consistency and non-overlap of the policy response

5.1 Sufficiency of the policy response

By imposing stricter capital requirements to institutions identified as systemically important at the domestic level, Banco the 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 six 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.

5.2 Consistency of application of the policy response

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.

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 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 crossborder effects and the likely impact on the Internal Market

(Recommendation ESRB/2015/2⁵)

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).

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.

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).

	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)?				
6.2 Assessment of leakages and regulatory arbitrage	Is there scope for "leakages and regulatory arbitrage" in other jurisdictions?				
within the notifying Member State	The scope for leakages is limited in the sense that:				
	 This measure applies on the highest consolidated level for supervision purposes; 				
	small dimension ar	n-banking part of the financial syst nd Banco de Portugal does not exp non-bank financial entities.	·		
7. Combinations and inte	eractions with other measu	res			
7.1 Combinations between G- SII and O-SII buffers	If both G-SII and O-SII criteria apply to the same institution at consolidated level, which of the two buffers is the highest?				
(Article 131.14)	Not applicable, as no institution in Portugal is subject to both an O-SII and G-SII buffer.				
7.2 Combinations with systemic risk buffers	Are any of the institutions identified as O-SIIs subject to a systemic risk buffer?				
(SyRBs) (Article 131.15 CRD)	Not applicable, as no institution in Portugal is subject to a systemic risk buffer.				
	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?				
	Does the cap for the subsidiary prevent the implementation of a higher O-SII buffer based on the domestic buffer setting methodology?				
	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	1.00%		
7.3 O-SII requirement for a subsidiary (Article 131.8 CRD)	Santander Totta, SGPS, SA Banco BPI, SA				
-	The O-SII buffer to be applied the limits foreseen in the one of the not been transposed into buffer imposed to Santando The O-SII buffer to be applied foreseen in the old version transposed into Portugues	5493006QMFDDMYWIAM13 Caixabank, S.A.	1.00% ⁶ 0.25% ⁷ apped at 1.0% given IV, since CRD V has e fully loaded O-SII binding. 0% given the limits CRD V has not been		

 $^{^6}$ O-SII buffer imposed to Banco Santander S.A. Equal to the G-SII buffer of the parent according to the FSB 2020 list of G-SII available at https://www.fsb.org/2020/11/2020-list-of-global-systemically-important-banks-g-sibs/

 $^{^{7}\,\}mbox{O-SII}\,$ buffer imposed to Caixabank, S.A.

	Contact person(s) (name, phone number and e-mail address) and mailbox for further inquiries.
	Ana Cristina Leal (Head of the Financial Stability Department)
8.1 Contact	aleal@bportugal.pt
person(s)/mailbox at notifying authority	+351 211 597 083
nomying admonty	Fátima Silva (Head of the Macroprudential Policy Division)
	mfsilva@bportugal.pt
	+351 211 597024
8.2 Any other relevant information	Not applicable
8.3 Date of the notification	Please provide the date on which this notification was uploaded/sent. 31/10/2022