The ESRB template on the O-SII buffer

1. Notifying n	ational authority						
1.1 Name of the notifying authority	Magyar Nemzeti Bank (MNB)						
2. Description	n of the measure						
2.1 Concerned institution or group of institutions	Institution OTP Bank Nyrt. UniCredit Bank Hungary Zrt. Kereskedelmi és Hitelbank Zrt. ERSTE BANK HUNGARY Zrt. Raiffeisen Bank Zrt. MTB Magyar Takarékszövetkezeti B CIB Bank Zrt.		LEI code 529900W3MOO00A18X956 Y28RT6GGYJ696PMW8T44 KFUXYFTU2LHQFQZDQG45 549300XWJHRKLHU2PS28 5493001U1K6M7JOL5W45 2594004MC7VOKSK7Z633 549300MSY5NIVC0BME80				
	MKB Bank Nyrt. 3H0Q3U74FVFED2SHZT16 The measure is applied on the highest level of consolidation.						
	Institution		Level of the buffer applied			2024	
	OTP Bank Nyrt.	1 July 202	%	0.5%)	1%	2%
2.2 Level of the buffer applied	UniCredit Bank Hungary Zrt. Kereskedelmi és Hitelbank Zrt. ERSTE BANK HUNGARY Zrt.		% % %	0.25% 0.25% 0.125%	6	0.5% 0.5% 0.25%	1% 1% 0.5%
	Raiffeisen Bank Zrt.0%MTB Magyar0%Takarékszövetkezeti Bank Zrt.0%		%	0.1259	%	0.25% 0.25%	0.5% 0.5%
	CIB Bank Zrt. 0° MKB Bank Nyrt. 0°			0.125% 0.125%		0.25% 0.25%	0.5% 0.5%
	Institution	Ultimate EU F	Parent Institutio	on L	_EI cod	le of Parent I	nstitution
2.3 Name of the EU ultimate parent institution	OTP Bank Nyrt. UniCredit Bank Hungary Zrt. Kereskedelmi és Hitelbank Zrt.	OTP Bank Nyrt. UniCredit Group KBC Group NV	IniCredit Group (UCG)		529900W3MOO00A18X956 549300TRUWO2CD2G5692 213800X3Q9LSAKRUWY91		
	ERSTE BANK HUNGARY Zrt. Raiffeisen Bank Zrt. MTB Magyar Takarékszövetkezeti Bank Zrt.	Erste Group Bank AG Raiffeisen Bank Internatio MTB Magyar Takarékszö Bank Zrt.		G 9 zeti	PQOH26KWDF7CG10L6792 9ZHRYM6F437SQJ6OUG95 2594004MC7VOKSK7Z633		6OUG95
	CIB Bank Zrt. MKB Bank Nyrt.	Gruppo Intesa Sanpaolo (ISP) MKB Bank Nyrt.			2W8N8UU78PMDQKZENC08 3H0Q3U74FVFED2SHZT16		
2.4 Names of subsidiaries	The following subsidiaries of O latest publicly available informa • OTP Banka Hrvatska • DSK Bank EAD (Bulga	tion of notificat d.d. (Croatia) (tions: LEI code: 5	299005L	JJX6k	(7BQKV0	

		k Pom	ania S A /I	Pomonia) (El codo: 520		ייארוסר	
	OTP Bank Romania S.A. (Romania) (LEI code: 5299003TM0P7W8DNUF61)							
	For a list of subsidiaries, see OTP Bank's Annual Report 2019, p. 187. available: https://www.otpbank.hu/portal/en/IR/Reports/Annual							
	Other institutions identified as O-SIIs for Hungary do not have any foreign subsidiary identified as O-SII, moreover they do not have any relevant foreign presence through							
	subsidiaries in any		-		, 	0 1		
3. Timing of t	he measure							
3.1 Timing of the Decision	The decision was taken by the Financial Stability Board of the MNB on 29 November 2020.							
3.2 Timing of the Publication	The intended date	of pub	lication is 3	30 Novemb	er 2020.			
3.3 Disclosure	The names of th requirements will t						O-SII caj	oital buffer
3.4 Timing of Application	The determined buffers have been applicable since 1 July 2020.							
3.5 Phasing in	The current phase-in period for the O-SII buffer requirements runs from 1 January 2022 until 1 January 2024.							
3.6 Review of the measure	The MNB shall annually review the group of institutions identified as O-SIIs and their respective O-SII buffer requirements.							
Ineasure	(Sections 89 (3) and 90 (3) b) of the Hungarian Banking Act; Article 131(6) of the CRD IV).							
4. Reason for	· O-SII identificatio	n and a	activation	of the O-S	ll buffer			
4.1 Scores of concerned institution or group of institutions, as per EBA guidelines on the assessment of O- SIIs (Article 131.3)	No major changes were made to the identification methodology compared to last year's review. The considerable international expansion of the OTP Group through foreign subsidiaries, which continued in the last year, motivated a modification in the calculation of the indicators of the Complexity category, namely in the indicators of Cross-jurisdictional liabilities and Cross-jurisdictional claims. Following the note on the definition of the aformentioned indicators in the EBA/GL/2014/10, it has been attempted to exclude the assets and liabilities of foreign branches and subsidiaries vis-à-vis counterparties in the same host country. In consequence, while the increasing relative importance of the OTP Group in indicator categories of Size and of Importance decreased the relative importance of other O-SIIs, this effect was partially compensated by the modification applied to some of the indicators in the Complexity category. With the above mentioned sophistication, the MNB identified the O-SII institutions according to its methodology determined and published in 2015. First, the scoring methodology described in EBA/GL/2014/10 Title II (6-8) was carried out, applying only the mandatory indicators of Annex 1 of the guidelines. Second, the scores calculated in the first step according to Title II were reweighted and according to Title III weighted optional indicators were added resulting in the final complete indicator set. The final scores are derived from the equally weighted (i.e. a 20 percent weight for each) arithmetic mean of the indicator category scores.							
	Institution	Size	Importance	Complexity	Inter- connectedness	Overall score (Title II)	Additional optional indicators (Title III)	Final overall score
	OTP Bank Nyrt.	4308	3316	2787	2815	3306	2790	3203
	UniCredit Bank Hungary Zrt.	723	924	968	1290	976	1127	1006
	Kereskedelmi és Hitelbank Zrt. ERSTE BANK	752	795	980	949	869	744	844
	HUNGARY Zrt.	631	649	648	750	669	768	689

	d3. Assats under custody – market share in outstanding assats under custody		
	 d3. Assets under custody – market share in outstanding assets under custody. d4. Interbank claims and/or liabilities – centrality based analysis transformed into an additive indicator of unsecured interbank loans and deposits. d5. Market transaction volumes or values – centrality based analysis transformed into an additive indicator of FX swap transactions between credit institutions. e. The Optional indicators add substantial information about critical financial activities which are the least likely to be represented by the mandatory indicators. These indicators were selected based on analysis of correlations between basic and supplementary indicators and further expert judgement. Also these indicators proxy critical functions with high country specific importance and problematic substitutability for agents of the real economy (d1. and d2.) or the financial system (d3.) and help to describe financial interconnectedness of credit institutions including network analysis approach highlighting the most important inter-bank market segments (d4. and d5.). f. The scores resulting from the weighted aggregate of the optional indicators are listed in the Table of 4.1 for every institution (see column Additional optional indicators (Title III)). There is no institution which has been identified as O-SII solely as a result of the inclusion of the Optional indicators and scores in step 1 (see point c. about the two-phases identification process followed by the MNB). The inclusion of Optional indicators is motivated by their contribution to the accuracy of the representation of relative systemic importance as the buffer calibration is based on the final scores. g. No credit institution domiciled in Hungary has been excluded because of its total asset size. h. See the annexed excel file. 		
	institutional-level systemic importance has been assessed as marginal.		
4.3 Supervisory judgement	The group of O-SIIs was identified by the quantitative approach presented above.		
4.4 Calibrating the O-SII buffer	The decision of the MNB on 1 April 2020 to temporarily release and gradually build back the O-SII buffers in the next three years was calibrated with the aim of providing sufficient lending capacity to the systemically important credit institutions. The envisaged buffer build-up paths are based on the latest calibration exercise of the MNB. For further information on the calibration, see: https://www.esrb.europa.eu/pub/pdf/other/esrb.notification200214_osii_hu~fdad1aa469.enpdf In 2022 and 2023, temporary buffer rates are expected to be increased annually by one-quarter of the expected final buffer rates on the planned buffer build-up path. The MNB will modify the amount of the final buffer rates and consistently with the foregoing rates of increase adjust the rates along the build-up path if material future changes in the systemic importance of the credit institutions necessitate adjustments during the annual revisions.		
4.5 Effectiveness and proportionality of measure	Due to the still prevailing extraordinary economic conditions and uncertainty in economic outlook caused by the coronavirus pandemic, it is relevant from a financial stability perspective as well to support the banking system in maintaining a steady credit supply to the real economy, which potentially faces a rundown of its liquid assets and an adverse tightening of liquidity constraints. Under the exceptional circumstances regulatory constraints posed by capital buffers could have counterproductive effects by restraining		

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	banks from meeting the extraordinary real economic demand for liquidity and consequently inducing systemic disruption. The temporary release of the O-SII capital buffers is expected to considerably increase the lending capacity of the credit institutions concerned.
	The MNB is going to closely monitor whether the banks will effectively utilize their increased lending capacity without taking on excessive risk.
	The one-and-a-half-year complete release and the envisaged two-year-long phase-in is expected to improve effectivity as it provides incentives for institutions to plan with and utilize this time interval for lending. Moreover, the phase-in period leaves enough time for the build-up of the capital buffer without hampering the ability of the banking system to sustainably contribute to economic growth while starting to rebuild its loss absorbing capacity.
	The final buffer rates applicable after the expected normalization were calibrated as part of the last regular review of the O-SII identification and calibration exercise at the end of last year. Therefore, the reasoning for their effectiveness and proportionality can be found in the related notification: https://www.esrb.europa.eu/pub/pdf/other/esrb.notification200214_osii_hu~fdad1aa469.en .pdf
5. Cross-bord	der and cross-sector impact of the measure
5.1 Assessment of cross-border effects and the likely impact on the internal market (Recommendatio n ESRB/2015/2)	 a. Based on the assessment of the transmission channels of cross-border risk adjustment and regulatory arbitrage provided by the ESRB Handbook on Operationalising Macro- prudential Policy in the Banking Sector (Chapter 11) the possible negative cross-border impact of the measure is expected to be limited. b. o Inward spillovers: The possible cross-border impact (leakages and regulatory arbitrage) is expected to be limited in Hungary. A possible channel of circumvention, the extension in systemic importance of branches or systemically less important institutions has not been observed in the previous years, and the release of the buffers mitigates further the likelihood of plausible impact. o Outward spillovers: The MNB still does not expect material negative cross-border effects on other Member States or on the Single Market. Within the identified O-SIIs only OTP Group has substantial cross-border activity. As the O-SII buffers are applied on the highest level of consolidation, the realised O-SII buffer of the OTP Group do not incentivize the cross-border reallocation of banking activities from or to other Member States. Five of the eight identified O-SIIs are foreign parents' subsidiaries operating in Hungary. The relatively limited size of these subsidiaries within their respective banking groups does not make a significant impact likely.
5.2 Assessment of leakages and regulatory arbitrage within the notifying Member State	Because systemically important institutions face an additional regulatory requirement when the O-SII capital buffers are prescribed compared to other institutions, the release of the O- SII buffers mitigates incentives to allocate financial resources through channels and mechanisms of leakages and regulatory arbitrage. Furthermore, the temporality of the release limits the likelihood of significant further growth of systemic significance which might be contributed to it and any such increase is going to be assessed during the regular annual reviews.
6. Combinatio	ons and interactions with other measures
6.1 Combinations between G-SII and O-SII buffers (Article 131.14)	The MNB has not identified any institutions as G-SIIs within its jurisdiction.

6.2 Combinations with SRB buffers (Article 131.14 + Article 133.5)	The MNB applies the SyRB and the O-SII buffers for mitigating different kinds of systemic risks. Therefore the SyRB is not applied to mitigate risks related to those targeted by the O- SII buffer. The SyRB and the O-SII buffer are cumulative as the SyRB applies only to domestic exposures in Hungary.Since 1 July of 2019 no bank is required to maintain a systemic risk buffer following the appropriate cleaning of problem exposures. The SyRB is still in place as a backstop measure against any future build-up of problem domestic commercial real estate project loans.From 1 January 2020 the scope of the regulation is extended to cover foreign currency domestic CRE project loan exposures qualified as non-problem in order to mitigate potential systemic risks related to the dynamically growing CRE project financing segment. (For further information on the intended use of a systemic risk buffer see 				
	UniCredit Bank Hungary Zrt.	UniCredit S.p.A.	1%	1%	
6.3 O-SII	Kereskedelmi és Hitelbank Zrt.	KBC Group NV	1.5%	-	
requirement for a subsidiary (Article 131.8)	Raiffeisen Bank Zrt.	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	2%	-	
	ERSTE BANK HUNGARY Zrt.	Erste Group Bank AG	2%	-	
	CIB Bank Zrt.	Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A.	0.75%	-	
6.4 Interaction with other measures 7. Miscellane	O-SIIs are subject to intensified s but currently there are no other buffer. ous		-		
7.1 Contact person(s) at notifying authority	Contact person(s) for further inqu Mr. Gergely Fábián, Executive Director for Financial S and Statistics Phone: +36 (1) 428 2600/1874 E-mail: fabiang@mnb.hu Mr. Tamás Nagy , Director Directorate for Financial System A Phone: +36 (1) 428 2600/2639 E-mail: nagyt@mnb.hu	ystem Analysis	nd e-mail addre	ess)	

7.2 Any other	
relevant	
information	