

# Annex I

## RECENT MACRO-PRUDENTIAL POLICY MEASURES

**Note: Up to date until April 14th 2015 and insofar the measures have been reported to the ESRB.**

	Country	Authority	Year initiative	Type of measure	Primary intermediate objective	Description measure	Implementation date	Present status measure	Basis Union law	Reciprocity
<b>EU</b>										
1	Belgium	Banque Nationale de Belgique / Nationale Bank van België	2014	Pillar II	Misaligned incentives	Capital add-on for banks with excessive trading activities as measured according to two indicators (volume-based, risk-based).	7 May 2014	Active	Art. 103 CRD	No
2	Belgium	Banque Nationale de Belgique / Nationale Bank van België	2014	Risk weights	Credit growth and leverage	5 percentage point add-on to the risk weights applied by banks that use the IRB approach to mortgage loans to Belgian residents covered by residential real estate in Belgium.	Continuation of a measure (but now under CRD/CRR) that was already applicable from 8 December 2013 onwards.	Active	Art. 458 CRR	Reciprocation by NL
3	Bulgaria	Българската народна банка (Bulgarian National Bank)	2014	Capital conservation buffer	Credit growth and leverage	Early introduction of capital conservation buffer of 2.5%.	13 May 2014	Active	Art. 160(6) CRD	No
4	Bulgaria	Българската народна банка (Bulgarian National Bank)	2014	Systemic risk buffer (SRB)	Credit growth and leverage	SRB of 3%. Applied to domestic exposures. Applied on individual, consolidated and sub-consolidated basis.	1 October 2014	Active	Art. 133 CRD	No
5	Croatia	Hrvatska Narodna Banka	2014	Capital conservation buffer	Credit growth and leverage	Early introduction of capital conservation buffer of 2.5%.	1 January 2014	Active	Art. 160(6) CRD	No
6	Croatia	Hrvatska Narodna Banka	2014	Countercyclical capital buffer (CCB)	Credit growth and leverage	Early introduction of countercyclical capital buffer.	1 January 2015	Active	Art. 160(6) CRD	No
7	Croatia	Hrvatska Narodna Banka	2014	Countercyclical capital buffer (CCB)	Credit growth and leverage	Setting of CCB rate at 0%.	1 January 2016	Not yet active	Art. 136 CRD	No
8	Croatia	Hrvatska Narodna Banka	2015	Countercyclical capital buffer (CCB)	Credit growth and leverage	Keeping CCB rate at 0%.	1 April 2016	Not yet active	Art. 136 CRD	No
9	Croatia	Hrvatska Narodna Banka	2014	Risk weights	Credit growth and leverage	Stricter definition of residential property for preferential risk weighting (e.g. owner cannot have more than 2 residential properties, exclusion of holiday homes, need for occupation by owner or tenant).	1 January 2014	Active	Art. 124 CRR	Compulsory reciprocation under Art. 124(5) CRR
10	Croatia	Hrvatska Narodna Banka	2014	Systemic risk buffer (SRB)	Credit growth and leverage	Two SRB rates (1.5% and 3%) applied to two sub-groups of banks (market share < 5%, market share > 5%). Applied to all exposures.	19 May 2014	Active	Art. 133 CRD	No
11	Czech Republic	Česká Národní Banka	2014	Capital conservation buffer	Credit growth and leverage	Early introduction of capital conservation buffer of 2.5%.	22 July 2014	Active	Art. 160(6) CRD	No
12	Czech Republic	Česká Národní Banka	2014	Countercyclical capital buffer (CCB)	Credit growth and leverage	Introduction of countercyclical capital buffer without transitional period.	22 July 2014	Active	Art. 160(6) CRD	No
13	Czech Republic	Česká Národní Banka	2014	Countercyclical capital buffer (CCB)	Credit growth and leverage	Setting of CCB rate at 0%.	1 October 2015	Not yet active	Art. 136 CRD	No
14	Czech Republic	Česká Národní Banka	2015	Countercyclical capital buffer (CCB)	Credit growth and leverage	Keeping the CCB rate at 0%.	1 January 2016	Not yet active	Art. 136 CRD	No
15	Czech Republic	Česká Národní Banka	2015	Countercyclical capital buffer (CCB)	Credit growth and leverage	Keeping the CCB rate at 0%.	1 April 2016	Not yet active	Art. 136 CRD	No
16	Czech Republic	Česká Národní Banka	2014	Systemic risk buffer (SRB)	Misaligned incentives	SRB of between 1% and 3% depending on the systemic importance of the bank. Applied to all exposures on sub-consolidated basis.	1 November 2014	Active	Art. 133 CRD	No
17	Denmark	Erhvervs-og Vækstminister (Minister of Business and Growth)	2014	Capital conservation buffer	Credit growth and leverage	Exemption of small and medium-sized investment firms from the requirement to maintain a capital conservation buffer.	31 March 2014	Active	Art. 129(2) CRD	No
18	Denmark	Erhvervs-og Vækstminister (Minister of Business and Growth)	2014	Countercyclical capital buffer (CCB)	Credit growth and leverage	Early introduction of countercyclical capital buffer (capped at 0.5%).	1 January 2015	Active	Art. 160(6) CRD	No
19	Denmark	Erhvervs-og Vækstminister (Minister of Business and Growth)	2014	Countercyclical capital buffer (CCB)	Credit growth and leverage	Exemption of small and medium-sized investment firms from the requirement to maintain an institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer.	31 March 2014	Active	Art. 130(2) CRD	No
20	Denmark	Erhvervs-og Vækstminister (Minister of Business and Growth)	2014	Countercyclical capital buffer (CCB)	Credit growth and leverage	Setting of CCB rate at 0%.	1 January 2016	Not yet active	Art. 136 CRD	No
21	Denmark	Erhvervs-og Vækstminister (Minister of Business and Growth)	2015	Countercyclical capital buffer (CCB)	Credit growth and leverage	Keeping CCB rate at 0%.	No implementation date set	Not yet active	Art. 136 CRD	No

22	Denmark	Erhvervs-og Vækstminister (Minister of Business and Growth)	2014	Countercyclical capital buffer (CCB)	Credit growth and leverage	Reciprocation of Swedish and Norwegian CCB rates	30 June 2015	Not yet active	Art. 136 CRD	Reciprocation of SE and NO measure
23	Denmark	Finanstilsynet	2014	Loss-given-default (LGD)	Credit growth and leverage	Reciprocation of tighter model requirements by Finanstilsynet (Norwegian FSA) for mortgage lending by IRB banks.	31. March 2015	Active	National law	Reciprocation of NO measure
24	Denmark	Finanstilsynet	2014	Loan-to-value (LTV)	Credit growth and leverage	Home buyers are generally required to make at least a 5 percent down payment (own financing) when purchasing a home.	In process. Implementation date to be decided.	Not yet active	National law	No
25	Denmark	Finanstilsynet	2014	Other systemically important institutions (O-SII) buffer	Misaligned incentives	Identification of 5 sub-categories of O-SIIs and 6 individual O-SIIs.	19 June 2014	Active	Art. 131 CRD	No
26	Denmark	Finanstilsynet	2014	Other	Credit growth and leverage	The share of interest only lending by mortgage credit institutions to private homeowners where the LTV exceeds 75% of the lending limit shall not exceed 10% of the total mortgage lending volume to private homeowners. Interest only loans are to be counted regardless of the placement in the priority order.	1 January 2020	Not yet active	National law	No
27	Denmark	Finanstilsynet	2014	Pillar II	Credit growth and leverage	Reciprocation of risk weight floor of 25% for Swedish mortgage loans by IRB banks.	8. September 2014	Active	National law	Reciprocation of SE measure
28	Denmark	Erhvervs-og Vækstminister (Minister of Business and Growth)	2014	Systemic risk buffer (SRB)	Misaligned incentives	SRB of between 1% and 3% for O-SIIs depending on the level of systemic importance of each institution.	1 January 2015	Active	Art. 133 CRD	No
29	Estonia	Eesti Pank	2014	Capital conservation buffer	Credit growth and leverage	Early introduction of capital conservation buffer of 2.5%.	19 May 2014	Active	Art. 160(6) CRD	No
30	Estonia	Eesti Pank	2014	Debt-service-to-income (DSTI)	Credit growth and leverage	All credit institutions operating in Estonia are subject to a DSTI limit of not more than 50% of borrower's net income. Up to 15% of the amount of new housing loans issued in a quarter are allowed to breach the limit(s).	1 March 2015	Active	National law	No
31	Estonia	Eesti Pank	2014	Loan maturity	Credit growth and leverage	All credit institutions operating in Estonia are subject to a maturity limit of 30 years for new housing loans. Up to 15% of the amount of new housing loans issued in a quarter are allowed to breach the limit(s).	1 March 2015	Active	National law	No
32	Estonia	Eesti Pank	2014	Loan-to-value (LTV)	Credit growth and leverage	All credit institutions operating in Estonia are subject to a LTV limit of 85% (90% if guaranteed by KredEx) for new housing loans. Up to 15% of the amount of new housing loans issued in a quarter are allowed to breach the limit(s).	1 March 2015	Active	National law	No
33	Estonia	Eesti Pank	2014	Systemic risk buffer (SRB)	Credit growth and leverage	SRB of 2%. Applied to all exposures.	1 August 2014	Active	Art. 133 CRD	Reciprocation requested
34	Finland	Finanssivalvonta	2014	Capital conservation buffer	Credit growth and leverage	Early introduction of capital conservation buffer of 2.5% (required in the Act on Credit Institutions (610/2014)).	1 January 2015	Active	Art. 160(6) CRD	No
35	Finland	Finanssivalvonta	2015	Countercyclical capital buffer (CCB)	Credit growth and leverage	Setting of CCB rate at 0%.	16 March 2015	Active	Art. 136 CRD	No
36	Finland	Finanssivalvonta	2014	Loan-to-value (LTV)	Credit growth and leverage	LTV of 90% (95% for first-time house buyers) by law. Cap can be tightened by 10 percentage points by Finanssivalvonta.	1 July 2016	Not yet active	National law	No
37	France	Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution	2015	Global systemically important institutions (G-SII) buffer	Credit growth and leverage	Identification of BNP Paribas, Societe Generale, Groupe BPCE and Groupe Credit Agricole as G-SIIs.	2014	Active	Art. 7 Regulation No. 1222/2014 of 8 October 2014	No
38	Hungary	Magyar Nemzeti Bank	2014	Debt-service-to-income (DSTI)	Credit growth and leverage	PTI (Payment-to-income) limits, going from 10% to 60% covering all types of credit and loan operations. The limits are differentiated according to the currency of the loan (HUF, EUR, other currencies) and the net income of the borrower (<=, > HUF 400,000). De minimis exception for very small loans. (32/2014. (IX. 10.) MNB Decree).	1 January 2015	Active	National law	No
39	Hungary	Magyar Nemzeti Bank	2012	Liquidity ratio	Maturity mismatch and market illiquidity	The Foreign currency Funding Adequacy Ratio (FFAR) introduced 2012 is the ratio of stable foreign exchange funds divided by the weighted foreign currency denominated assets outstanding. The regulation was changed on 1 July 2014 in terms of content, required level and institutional scope. The required level was raised from 65% to 75% on 1 July 2014 and will change by 5 percentage points semi-annually to 100% by 2017. (14/2014 (V.19) MNB Decree).	1 July 2014	Active	National law	No

						The short-term liquidity requirement was set up in 2011 to make sure that institutions hold a sufficient liquidity buffer to cover an idiosyncratic or market-wide stress scenario. Credit institutions shall hold liquidity reserves in the following 30-day-horizon that should cover 20% of the retail and corporate deposits (deposit coverage ratio (DCR)) or cover 10% of the balance sheet total (total liabilities) of the institutions (balance sheet coverage ratio (BCR)). Credit institutions must meet at least one of these two minimum levels. The credit institutions had to comply with the minimum requirements of DCR and BCR from 16 January 2012 onwards. Only the legal form of regulation was changed recently as the earlier Government Decree was replaced by an MNB Decree (24/2014 (VI.27.)). MNB Decree				
40	Hungary	Magyar Nemzeti Bank	2011	Liquidity ratio	Maturity mismatch and market illiquidity		1 July 2014	Active	National law	No
41	Hungary	Magyar Nemzeti Bank	2015	Liquidity ratio	Maturity mismatch and market illiquidity	Introduction of a Mortgage Funding Adequacy Ratio (MFAR), which requires a minimum level of HUF denominated mortgage-backed liabilities relative to the amount of residential mortgage loans in HUF. The minimum ratio is set at 15%.	1 August 2015 (expected)	Planned	National law	No
42	Hungary	Magyar Nemzeti Bank	2014	Loan-to-value (LTV)	Credit growth and leverage	LTV limits for new mortgage loans, going from 35% to 80%. LTV limits for new vehicle loans, going from 30% to 75%. Limits are differentiated according to currency of loan (HUF, EUR, other currencies). (32/2014. (IX. 10.) MNB Decree).	1 January 2015	Active	National law	No
43	Ireland	Central Bank of Ireland	2014	Loan-to-income (LTI)	Credit growth and leverage	Proportionate LTI limit: new housing loans with LTI greater than 3.5 should not be more than 20% of aggregate value new housing loans.	9 February 2015	Active	National law	No
44	Ireland	Central Bank of Ireland	2014	Loan-to-value (LTV)	Credit growth and leverage	Proportionate LTV limits of: 80% for non-first time buyers (FTBs); 90% for FTBs of properties up to €220,000; a sliding LTV limit based on property value for FTBs over €220,000. To be exceed by no more than 15% of the value of new lending for primary homes. Buy-to-let (BTL) loans) with LTV greater than 70% should be no more than 10% of the value of new BTL loans.	9 February 2015	Active	National law	No
45	Ireland	Central Bank of Ireland	2014	Other	Credit growth and leverage	Set of requirements for loan originating alternative investment funds.	September 2014	Active	AIFMD	No
46	Ireland	Central Bank of Ireland	2014	Risk weights	Credit growth and leverage	Stricter criteria for preferential weighting residential mortgage loans: the property needs to be owner-occupied and the LTV must not exceed 75%.	1 January 2014	Active	Art. 124 CRR	Compulsory reciprocation under Art. 124(5) CRR
47	Italy	Banca d'Italia	2015	Global systemically important institutions (G-SII) buffer	Credit growth and leverage	Identification of Unicredit Group as G-SII.	2014	Active	Art. 7 Regulation No. 1222/2014 of 8 October 2014	No
48	Latvia	Finanšu un kapitāla tirgus komisijas (Financial and Capital Market Commission)	2014	Capital conservation buffer	Credit growth and leverage	Early introduction of capital conservation buffer of 2.5%.	28 May 2014	Active	Art. 160(6) CRD	No
49	Latvia	Finanšu un kapitāla tirgus komisijas (Financial and Capital Market Commission)	2015	Countercyclical capital buffer (CCB)	Credit growth and leverage	Setting of CCB rate at 0%.	1 February 2016	Not yet active	Art. 136 CRD	No
50	Latvia	Latvian Banka	2007	Loan-to-value (LTV)	Credit growth and leverage	LTV cap of 90% for residential mortgage lending. The LTV requirement is set in the Law on Consumers Rights' Protection, but Latvian Banka can issue a recommendation on the appropriate LTV level.	July 2007	Active	National law	No
51	Latvia	Latvian Banka	2014	Loan-to-value (LTV)	Credit growth and leverage	LTV cap of 95% for loans supported by a state guarantee under the Law on Assistance in Resolution of Dwelling Issues.	July 2014	Active	National law	No

52	Lithuania	Lietuvos bankas	2011	Loan-to-value (LTV)	Credit growth and leverage	LTV of new housing loans cannot be more than 85%.	1 September, 2011	Active	National law	No
53	Lithuania	Lietuvos bankas	2011	Debt-service-to-income (DSTI)	Credit growth and leverage	DSTI of not more than 40% of borrower's net income.	1 September, 2011	Active	National law	No
54	Lithuania	Lietuvos bankas	2011	Loan maturity	Credit growth and leverage	Maturity of new housing loans should not be more than 40 years.	1 September, 2011	Active	National law	No
55	Luxembourg	Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier	2014	Capital conservation buffer	Credit growth and leverage	Early introduction of capital conservation buffer of 2.5% for all banks	1 January 2014	Active	National law	No
56	Luxembourg	Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier	2013	Risk weights	Credit growth and leverage	Institutions using the standardised approach for credit risk need to apply a risk weight of 75% to the part of the mortgage loan exceeding 80% of the value of the real estate object.	1 July 2013	Active	National law	No
57	Luxembourg	Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier	2013	Stress test / sensitivity test	Credit growth and leverage	Institutions using the internal ratings-based approach shall ensure that their regulatory capital adequacy is subject to a stress test which considers the effects of severe, but plausible, recession scenarios. The stress test on the retail exposures secured by residential property requires an increase of minimum 50% of the PDs and a LGD of at least 20%.	1 July 2013	Active	National law	No
58	Malta	Malta Financial Services Authority	2014	Loan-to-income (LTI)	Credit growth and leverage	Part of loan secured by mortgages on residential property to which 35% risk weight is assigned shall not exceed 70% of the market value of the property in question.	Consultation of EBA underway	Active (continuation existing practice).	Art. 124 CRR.	Compulsory reciprocation under Art. 124(5) CRR
59	Netherlands	De Nederlandsche Bank	2015	Global systemically important institutions (G-SII) buffer	Misaligned incentives	Identification of ING as G-SII.	2014	Active	Art. 7 Regulation No. 1222/2014 of 8 October 2014	No
60	Netherlands	Rijksoverheid (Dutch government)	2013	Loan amortisation	Credit growth and leverage	New mortgage loans are only tax deductible when they are amortised within 30 years.	1 January 2013	Active	National law	No
61	Netherlands	Rijksoverheid (Dutch government)	2012	Loan-to-value (LTV)	Credit growth and leverage	LTV limit for new mortgage loans decreases stepwise 1 percentage point per annum from 106% in 2012 to 100% in 2018.	1 January 2012	Active	National law	No
62	Netherlands	De Nederlandsche Bank	2014	Other systemically important institutions (O-SII) buffer	Misaligned incentives	O-SII buffer of 2% on ING, Rabobank and ABN Amro. O-SII buffer of 1% on SNS Bank. Requirement on consolidated basis.	1 July 2014. Phasing in of O-SII buffer between January 2016 and January 2019.	Active	Art. 131 CRD	No
63	Netherlands	De Nederlandsche Bank	2014	Risk weights	Credit growth and leverage	Reciprocation of the Belgian measure of 5 percentage point add-on to the risk weights of IRB banks taken under Art. 458 CRR.	3 June 2014	Active	Art. 458 CRR	Reciprocation of BE measure
64	Netherlands	De Nederlandsche Bank	2014	Systemic risk buffer (SRB)	Misaligned incentives	SRB of 3% applied to 3 largest banks. Applied to all exposures on a consolidated basis.	1 July 2014. Phasing in of SRB between January 2016 and January 2019.	Active	Art. 133 CRD	No
65	Romania	Banca Națională a României	2011	Debt-service-to-income (DSTI)	Credit growth and leverage	In the case of consumer loans, when establishing the maximum level of DSTI, the credit institutions have to take into account the foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and income risk. The values for these risk factors are explicitly specified in the regulation: 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.	31 October 2011	Active	National law	No
66	Romania	Banca Națională a României	2012	Stress test / sensitivity test	Credit growth and leverage	Credit institutions must ensure stricter criteria for debt servicing capacity in case of FX loans granted to unhedged non-financial firms even in cases of a severe depreciation of the local currency or increases in interest rates. In establishing the debt servicing capacity they should take into account the foreign currency and interest rate shocks defined for consumer loans: (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 and (b) for interest rate risk: 0.6 percentage points increase in interest rate. The measure is applied to both banks and non-bank financial institutions.	18 December 2012	Active	National law	No

67	Romania	Banca Națională a României	2011	Loan maturity	Credit growth and leverage	Consumer loans with a maturity of more than 5 years are not allowed. The measure is applied to both banks and non-bank financial institutions.	31 October 2011	Active	National law	No
68	Romania	Banca Națională a României	2011	Loan-to-value (LTV)	Credit growth and leverage	In case of housing loans, limits on the LTV ratio were imposed: 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, 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.	31 October 2011	Active	National law	No
69	Romania	Banca Națională a României	2014	Risk weights	Credit growth and leverage	Higher risk weights (100%) and stricter criteria than in CRR for commercial real estate exposures of SA banks.	Consultation of EBA underway	Planned	Art. 124 CRR	Compulsory reciprocation under Art. 124(5) CRR
70	Slovakia	Národná Banka Slovenska	2014	Capital conservation buffer	Credit growth and leverage	Early introduction of capital conservation buffer.	1 August - 30 September 2014: 1.5%; from 1 October 2014 onwards: 2.5%.	Active	Art. 160(6) CRD	No
71	Slovakia	Národná Banka Slovenska	2014	Countercyclical capital buffer (CCB)	Credit growth and leverage	Early introduction of countercyclical capital buffer.	1 August 2014	Active	Art. 160(6) CRD	No
72	Slovakia	Národná Banka Slovenska	2014	Countercyclical capital buffer (CCB)	Credit growth and leverage	Setting of CCB rate at 0%.	1 November 2014	Active	Art. 136 CRD	No
73	Slovakia	Národná Banka Slovenska	2015	Countercyclical capital buffer (CCB)	Credit growth and leverage	Keeping the CCB rate at 0%.	2 February 2015	Active	Art. 136 CRD	No
74	Slovakia	Národná Banka Slovenska	2014	Loan amortisation	Credit growth and leverage	Recommendation: Loans with (partial) deferred payment of interest or principal should not be granted. Specified exceptions are allowed.	1 March 2015	Active	National law	No
75	Slovakia	Národná Banka Slovenska	2014	Loan maturity	Credit growth and leverage	Recommendation: Maximum maturity for new housing loans should be 30 years with no more than 10% of new loans exceeding this limit. Maximum maturity for other new loans is 9 (ultimately 8) years.	Housing loans: 1 March 2015. Other loans: 9 years from 1 March 2015 to 31 December 2015; 8 years from 1 January 2016 onwards.	Active	National law	No
76	Slovakia	Národná Banka Slovenska	2014	Loan-to-value (LTV)	Credit growth and leverage	Recommendation: LTV of new loans should not be more than 100%. Volume of new loans with LTV between 90%-100% should not exceed given share of total new loans. Banks should maintain a prudent approach when appraising real estate collateral.	1 November 2014. The proportionate LTV limit is gradually tightened over time (from 25% until 30 June 2015 until 10% from 1 January 2017 onwards).	Active	National law	No
77	Slovakia	Národná Banka Slovenska	2014	Other	Credit growth and leverage	Recommendation: Maintain a prudent approach to loan refinancing. If the loan is topped-up, it should meet all the limits recommended for new loans (LTV limit, limit for customer repayment ability, maximum maturity limit).	1 March 2015	Active	National law	No
78	Slovakia	Národná Banka Slovenska	2014	Other	Misaligned incentives	Recommendation: Maintain a prudent approach to lending through intermediaries (mortgage brokers).	Gradually, not later than the end of 2015.	Active	National law	No
79	Slovakia	Národná Banka Slovenska	2014	Stress test / sensitivity test	Credit growth and leverage	Recommendation: Set and adhere to an internal limit for the indicator of customer repayment ability. The limit should be met also in the case of an interest rate increase. Banks should verify their customers' income.	1 March 2015	Active	National law	No
80	Slovakia	Národná Banka Slovenska	2014	Stress test / sensitivity test	Credit growth and leverage	Recommendation: Banks should perform portfolio stress testing for an increase in interest rates and unemployment.	Gradually, no later than end 2015.	Active	National law	No

81	Slovenia	Banka Slovenije	2014	Loan-to-deposit (LTD)	Credit growth and leverage	Minimum requirement on changes in loans to the non-banking sector in relation to changes in deposits from the non-banking sector (so-called Gross Loans to Deposits Flows ratio). Ratio has to be at least positive from June 2014 to end March 2015, and at least 40% from April 2015 onwards.	1 June 2014	Active	National law	No
82	Slovenia	Banka Slovenije	2012	Pillar II	Misaligned incentives	The cap on deposit interest rates measure is implemented as part of the internal capital adequacy assessment process-supervisory risk evaluation process (ICAAP-SREP) process and defines a capital add-on for new deposits by the private non-banking sector where the deposit interest rate exceeds the ceiling set by the instrument.	March 2012	Active	National law	No
83	Sweden	Finansinspektionen	2014	Capital conservation buffer	Credit growth and leverage	Shorter transitional period for the introduction of a capital conservation buffer of 2.5%.	2 August 2014	Active	Art. 160(6) CRD	No
84	Sweden	Finansinspektionen	2014	Countercyclical capital buffer (CCB)	Credit growth and leverage	Shorter transitional period for the introduction of the CCB.	2 August 2014	Active	Art. 160(6) CRD	No
85	Sweden	Finansinspektionen	2014	Countercyclical capital buffer (CCB)	Credit growth and leverage	Small and medium-sized investment firms are exempted from the requirement to maintain an institution-specific CCB.	13 September 2014	Active	Art. 130(2) CRD	No
86	Sweden	Finansinspektionen	2014	Countercyclical capital buffer (CCB)	Credit growth and leverage	Setting of CCB rate at 1%.	13 September 2015 (decision to activate taken on 8 September 2014).	Not yet active	Art. 136 CRD	Reciprocation by FI, SE and UK
87	Sweden	Finansinspektionen	2014	Countercyclical capital buffer (CCB)	Credit growth and leverage	Keeping the CCB rate at 1%.	13 December 2015 (decision to main the rate taken on 8 December 2014).	Not yet active	Art. 136 CRD	Reciprocation by FI, SE and UK
88	Sweden	Finansinspektionen	2015	Countercyclical capital buffer (CCB)	Credit growth and leverage	Keeping the CCB rate at 1%.	13 December 2015 (decision to main the rate taken on 16 March 2015).	Not yet active	Art. 136 CRD	Reciprocation by FI, SE and UK
89	Sweden	Finansinspektionen	2013	Liquidity ratio	Maturity mismatch and market illiquidity	LCR>100 % in USD, EUR and total.	1 January 2013	Active	National law	No
90	Sweden	Finansinspektionen	2014	Loan amortisation	Credit growth and leverage	New mortgage loans with LTV > 70% need to be repaid down by a minimum of 2% of the original loan each year. New mortgage loans with LTV < 70% need to be paid down by a minimum of 1% annually until the LTV has reached 50%.	1 August 2015 (planned)	Planned	National law	No
91	Sweden	Finansinspektionen	2010	Loan-to-value (LTV)	Credit growth and leverage	LTV of new loans should not be more than 85%.	1 October 2010	Active	National law	No
92	Sweden	Finansinspektionen	2014	Pillar II	Misaligned incentives	The 4 largest banking groups are subject to a Pillar II capital add-on of 2%.	1 January 2015	Active	Art. 103 CRD	No
93	Sweden	Finansinspektionen	2014	Pillar II	Credit growth and leverage	A risk weight floor of 25% (previously 15%) for Swedish mortgage loans by IRB banks.	8 September 2014	Active	Art. 103 CRD	Reciprocation requested from DK
94	Sweden	Finansinspektionen	2014	Pillar II	Credit growth and leverage	Reciprocation of tighter model requirements by Finanstilsynet (Norwegian FSA) for mortgage lending by IRB banks.	1 August 2014	Active	Art. 103 CRD	Reciprocation of NO measure
95	Sweden	Finansinspektionen	2015	Risk weights	Credit growth and leverage	Continuation of practice since 2007 to apply a risk weight of 100% for exposures secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property.	Consultation of EBA underway	Active (continuation existing practice).	Art. 124 CRR.	Compulsory reciprocation under Art. 124(5) CRR
96	Sweden	Finansinspektionen	2014	Systemic risk buffer (SRB)	Misaligned incentives	The 4 largest banking groups are subject to an SRB of 3%. Applied to all exposures on a consolidated basis.	1 January 2015	Active	Art. 133 CRD	No

97	United Kingdom	Financial Conduct Authority	2014	Capital conservation buffer	Credit growth and leverage	Exemption of small and medium-sized investment firms from the requirement to maintain a capital conservation buffer.	1 May 2014 (practical effect from 1 January 2016 onwards)	Active	Art. 129(2) CRD	No
98	United Kingdom	Financial Conduct Authority	2014	Countercyclical capital buffer (CCB)	Credit growth and leverage	Exemption of small and medium-sized investment firms from the requirement to maintain an institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer.	1 May 2014 (practical effect from 1 January 2016 onwards)	Active	Art. 130(2) CRD	No
99	United Kingdom	Bank of England	2014	Countercyclical capital buffer (CCB)	Credit growth and leverage	Setting of CCB rate at 0%.	26 June 2014	Active	Art. 136 CRD	No
100	United Kingdom	Bank of England	2014	Countercyclical capital buffer (CCB)	Credit growth and leverage	Keeping the CCB rate at 0%.	2 October 2014	Active	Art. 136 CRD	No
101	United Kingdom	Bank of England	2014	Countercyclical capital buffer (CCB)	Credit growth and leverage	Keeping the CCB rate at 0%.	16 December 2014	Active	Art. 136 CRD	No
102	United Kingdom	Bank of England	2015	Countercyclical capital buffer (CCB)	Credit growth and leverage	Keeping the CCB rate at 0%.	26 March 2015	Active	Art. 136 CRD	No
103	United Kingdom	Bank of England	2014	Countercyclical capital buffer (CCB)	Credit growth and leverage	Reciprocation of CCB rate of 1% by Norway and Sweden.	3 October 2015	Not yet active	Art. 136 CRD	Reciprocation of NO and SE measures
104	United Kingdom	Bank of England	2015	Countercyclical capital buffer (CCB)	Credit growth and leverage	Reciprocation of CCB rate of 0.625% by Hong-Kong.	27 January 2016	Not yet active	Art. 139(3) CRD and Art. 140(3) CRD	Reciprocation of measure by Hong-Kong
105	United Kingdom	Prudential Regulation Authority	2015	Global systemically important institutions (G-SII) buffer	Credit growth and leverage	Identification of HSBC, Barclays, Royal Bank of Scotland and Standard Chartered as G-SIIs.	2014	Active	Art. 7 Regulation No. 1222/2014 of 8 October 2014	No
106	United Kingdom	Bank of England	2014	Leverage ratio	Credit growth and leverage	Plans to introduce a set of leverage ratio requirements and buffers for PRA-regulated banks, building societies and investment firms. Includes: (i) a minimum leverage ratio requirements, (ii) a supplementary leverage ratio buffer (for systemically important firms), and (iii) a countercyclical leverage ratio buffer.	Planned for 2018-2019 onwards.	Planned	National law	No
107	United Kingdom	Bank of England	2014	Loan-to-income (LTI)	Credit growth and leverage	Proportionate LTI limit: new residential mortgage loans with LTI greater than 4.5 should not be more than 15% of aggregate value new residential mortgage loans. De minimis exception for lenders with mortgage lending up to GBP 100 million per annum and extending fewer than 100 mortgages.	1 October 2014	Active	National law	No
108	United Kingdom	Prudential Regulation Authority	2014	Risk weights	Credit growth and leverage	Application of stricter criteria for the eligibility of the 50% risk weight exposures fully and completely secured by mortgages on commercial real estate. The stricter criterion requires firms to determine whether the annual average loss rates for lending secured by mortgage on commercial real estate in the UK did not exceed 0.5% over a representative period.	1 January 2014 for UK exposures and 27 April 2015 for non-EEA exposures.	Active	Art. 124 CRR	Compulsory reciprocation under Art. 124(5) CRR for UK exposures
109	United Kingdom	Bank of England	2014	Stress test / sensitivity test	Credit growth and leverage	Mortgage lenders need to assess whether borrowers can still afford their mortgage loans if the Bank of England's rate were 3 percentage points higher over a 5 year period than at origination of the loan.	1 June 2014	Active	National law	No

European Economic Area										
110	Norway	Finansdepartementet (Ministry of Finance)	2013	Capital conservation buffer	Credit growth and leverage	Shorter transitional period for the introduction of a capital conservation buffer of 2.5%.	1 July 2013	Active	Art. 160(6) CRD	No
111	Norway	Finansdepartementet (Ministry of Finance)	2013	Countercyclical capital buffer (CCB)	Credit growth and leverage	Setting of the CCB rate at 1%.	1 July 2015	Noy yet active	Art. 136 CRD	Reciprocation by FI, SE and UK
112	Norway	Finansdepartementet (Ministry of Finance)	2014	Countercyclical capital buffer (CCB)	Credit growth and leverage	Keeping the CCB rate rate at 1%.	1 July 2015	Noy yet active	Art. 136 CRD	Reciprocation by FI, SE and UK
113	Norway	Finansdepartementet (Ministry of Finance)	2014	Countercyclical capital buffer (CCB)	Credit growth and leverage	Keeping the CCB rate rate at 1%.	1 July 2015	Noy yet active	Art. 136 CRD	Reciprocation by FI, SE and UK
114	Norway	Finansdepartementet (Ministry of Finance)	2014	Countercyclical capital buffer (CCB)	Credit growth and leverage	Keeping the CCB rate rate at 1%.	1 October 2015	Noy yet active	Art. 136 CRD	Reciprocation by FI, SE and UK
115	Norway	Finansdepartementet (Ministry of Finance)	2014	Countercyclical capital buffer (CCB)	Credit growth and leverage	Keeping the CCB rate rate at 1%.	1 January 2016	Noy yet active	Art. 136 CRD	Reciprocation by FI, SE and UK
116	Norway	Finanstilsynet	2011	Loan-to-value (LTV)	Credit growth and leverage	Supervisory guidelines for prudent residential mortgage lending practices specify that the LTV should not be more than 85%.	1 December 2011	Active	National law	No
117	Norway	Finansdepartementet (Ministry of Finance)	2013	Loss-given-default (LGD)	Credit growth and leverage	Increase minimum EAD weighted average LGDs for retail exposures secured by residential real estate in Norway from 10% to 20%.	1 January 2014	Active	Art. 164 CRR	Compulsory reciprocity under Art. 164(7) CRR
118	Norway	Finansdepartementet (Ministry of Finance)	2014	Other systemically important institutions (O-SII) buffer	Misaligned incentives	O-SII buffer of 1 % on the two largest banks (DNB ASA and Nordea Bank Norge ASA), plus the credit company Kommunalbanken which is a state instrumentality lender to the local government sector in Norway.	1 July 2015	Noy yet active	Art. 131 CRD	No
119	Norway	Finansdepartementet (Ministry of Finance)	2014	Other systemically important institutions (O-SII) buffer	Misaligned incentives	O-SII buffer of 2 % on the two largest banks (DNB ASA and Nordea Bank Norge ASA), plus the credit company Kommunalbanken which is a state instrumentality lender to the local government sector in Norway.	1 July 2016	Noy yet active	Art. 131 CRD	No
120	Norway	Finanstilsynet	2014	Risk weights	Credit growth and leverage	Higher risk weights (100%) and stricter criteria than in CRR for commercial real estate exposures of SA banks.	Consultation of EBA underway	Planned	Art. 124 CRR	Compulsory reciprocity under Art. 124(5) CRR
121	Norway	Finanstilsynet	2014	Risk weights	Credit growth and leverage	Tighter requirements for residential mortgage lending models.	1 January 2015	Active	Art. 101 CRD and Art. 144 CRR	Reciprocation by DK and SE.
122	Norway	Finansdepartementet (Ministry of Finance)	2013	Systemic risk buffer (SRB)	Exposure concentration	SRB of 3% applied to all banks and all exposures (solo and consolidated basis).	1 July 2014	Active	Art. 133 CRD	No