**The effective rate of the countercyclical capital buffer rate for exposures in Hungary and its justification**

*The Financial Stability Board (FSB) of the Magyar Nemzeti Bank has decided to keep the rate of the Countercyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB) unchanged. Based on the positive neutral CCyB rate of 1 percent prescribed in a neutral risk environment, the benchmark CCyB rate determined on the basis of cyclical systemic risks and other relevant information, the FSB set the CCyB rate applicable to exposures to counterparties in Hungary from 1 January 2026 at the 1 percent rate applicable from 1 July 2025.*

| Countercyclical Capital Buffer rate for exposures to counterparties in Hungary | |
|---|---|
| *From 1 January 2025 (percent)* | **0.5** |
| *From 1 July 2025 (percent)* | **1.0** |
| *From 1 January 2026 (percent)* | **1.0** |
| Related information | 30.06.2024 |
| Targeted rate in a „neutral" risk environment, i.e., the positive neutral CCyB-rate | 1.0 |
| Cyclical Systemic Risk Index | 0.1 |
| CCyB-rate based on the Cyclical Systemic Risk Index | 0.0 |
| CCyB-rate based on the Cyclical Systemic Risk Index and the indicators of the Cyclical Systemic Risk Map (buffer guide) | 0.0 |
| Additional credit-to-GDP ratio (percent) | 34.9 |
| Additional credit-to-GDP gap (percentage point) | -4.5 |
| CCyB rate based on the additional credit-to-GDP gap (percent) | 0.0 |
| Standardised credit-to-GDP ratio (percent) | 89.0 |
| Standardised credit-to-GDP gap (percentage point) | -10.3 |
| CCyB-rate based on the standardised credit-to-GDP gap (percent) | 0.0 |

**Justification**

The FSB sets the level of the Countercyclical Capital Buffer rate applicable to Hungarian exposures effective from 1 January 2026 at 1 percent, taking into account the positive neutral rate targeted in a neutral risk environment.

Based on the value of the Cyclical Systemic Risk Index (CSRI) in the second quarter of 2024, which is the basis for determining the benchmark CCyB rate established on the basis of cyclical systemic risks, an overall low, neutral level of cyclical systemic risks can be seen. In addition, the indicators of the Cyclical Systemic Risk Map (CSRM), as well as the development of the fundamentals behind their changes, also indicate an unchanged level of cyclical systemic risks that does not justify intervention beyond the positive neutral rate.

The applicable level of the CCyB rate, which may differ from the targeted 1 percent in a neutral risk environment, will continue to be decided by the FSB in the framework of its quarterly decisions, depending on the development of risks.

*See the methodological document for the methodology of determining the applicable countercyclical capital buffer rate and the other monitored indicators, , and the [countercyclical capital buffer site for the ](#) indicators supporting the current rate decision.*

## Chart 1 - The evolution of the Cyclical Systemic Risk Index (CSRI)



**Legend:** Cyclical Systemic Risk Index — Lower threshold — Upper threshold | ◆ Actual value
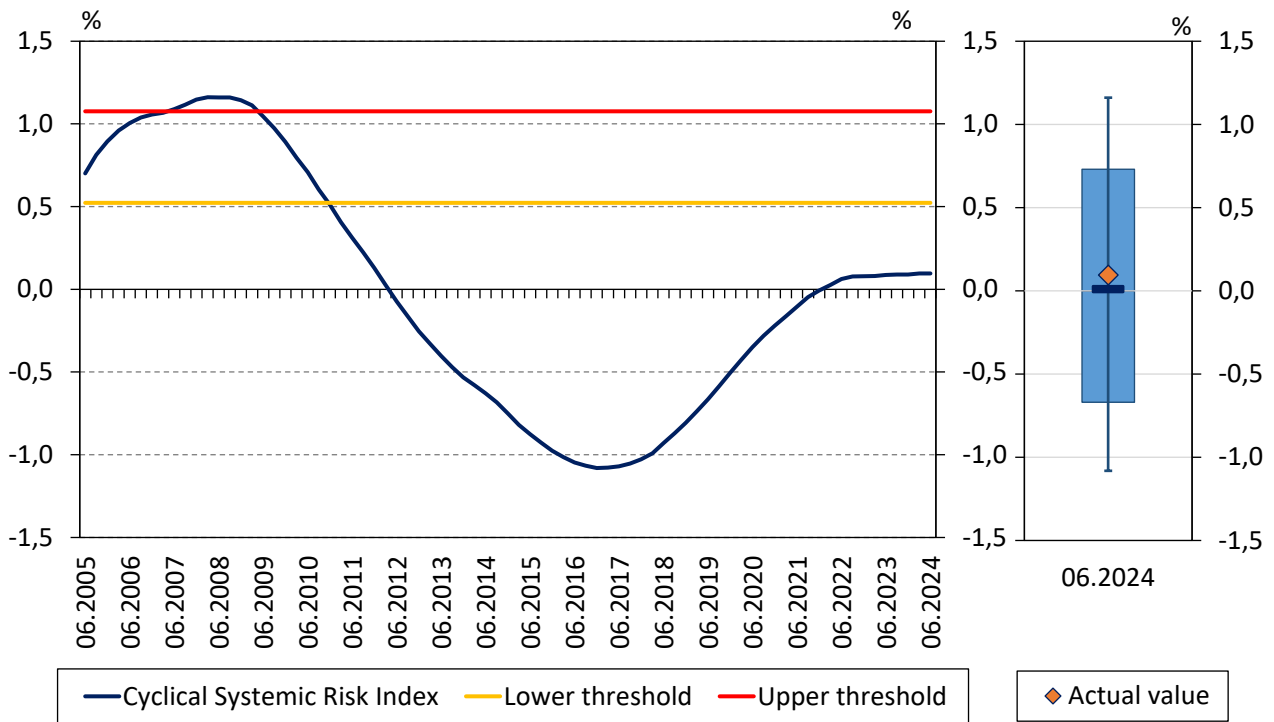
Note: The lower and upper thresholds are the 7th and 9th deciles of the CSRI values. The boxplot chart displayed on the right panel shows the minimum, maximum, interquartile and median values of the historical distribution of the CSRI. Source: MNB

## Chart 2 - Development of the additional credit-to-GDP gap



**Legend:** Additional credit-to-GDP gap — Additional credit-to-GDP — Additional credit-to-GDP trend
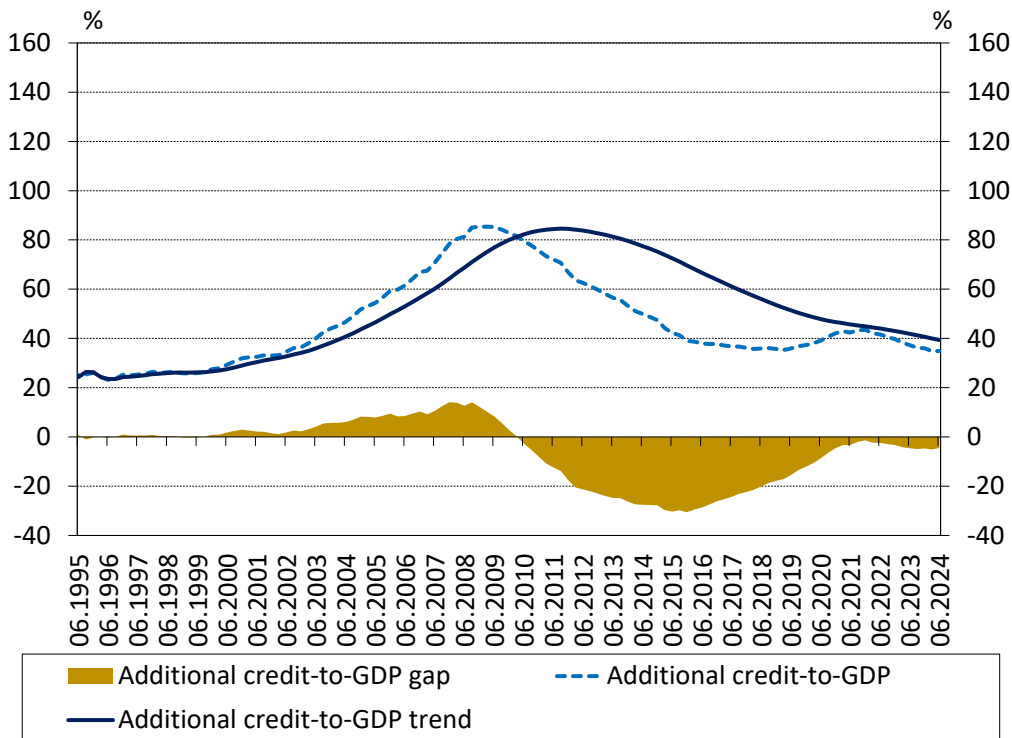
Note: The additional credit-to-GDP gap based on country-specific methodology calculated on 30 June 2024 data. Source: MNB.

## Chart 3 - Development of the standardised credit-to-GDP gap
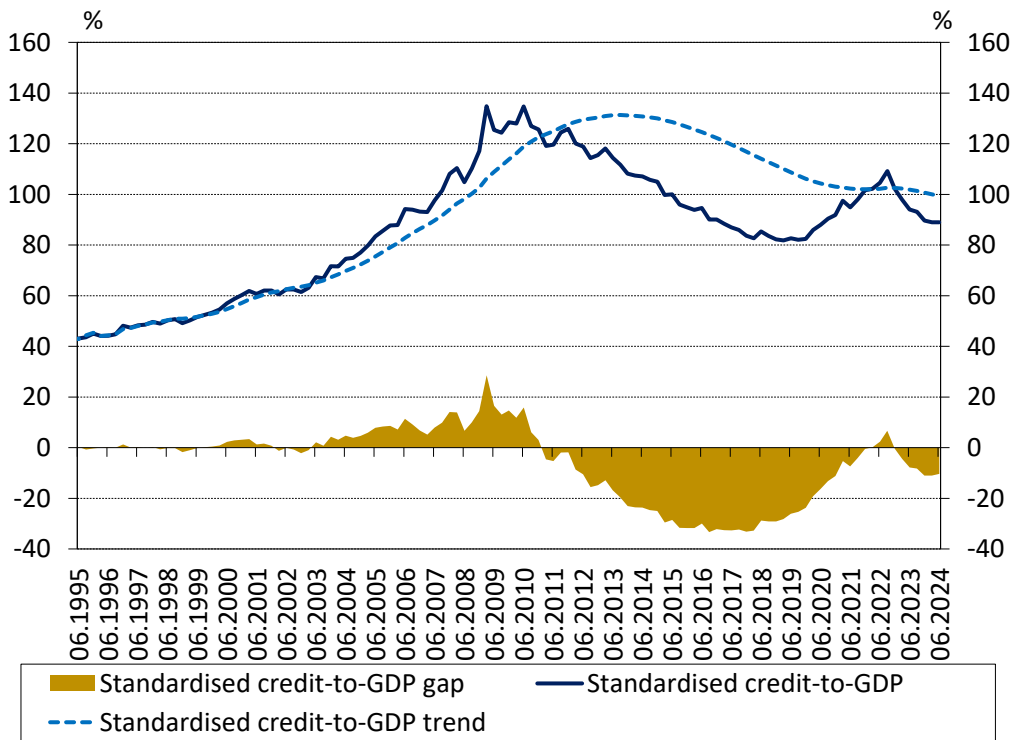


Note: standardised credit-to-GDP gap based on the European Systemic Risk Board's recommendation calculated on 30 June 2024 data. Source: MNB.

## Chart 4 – The average risk indications of risk categories of the cyclical systemic risk map, 2000-2024

| | | 2000 - 2004 | 2005 - 2008 | 2009 - 2013 | 2014 - 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Credit institutions | Loan portfolio | | | | |
| | Asset-liability mismatch | | | | |
| | Concentration of assets and liabilities | | | | |
| | Excessive, harmful competition | | | | |
| Debtors' repayment capacity | | | | | |
| Asset overvaluation | | | | | |
| External imbalances | | | | | |

Note: Date of the latest observations: Q2 2024. Source: MNB