

## The countercyclical capital buffer rate applicable to Hungarian exposures and the justification thereof

The Financial Stability Board has decided to keep the countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB) unchanged. Based on the positive neutral CCyB rate of 1 percent prescribed in a neutral risk environment, the cyclical buffer guide, the supplementary risk indicators relevant for domestic financial systemic risks and to all other information concerning lending trends, as of 1 October 2025, the Financial Stability Board of the Magyar Nemzeti Bank sets the countercyclical capital buffer rate for exposures to counterparties in Hungary at the level of 1 percent applicable from 1 July 2025.

<b>Countercyclical capital buffer rate for exposures to counterparties in Hungary</b>	
<b>From 1 October 2024 (percent)</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>From 1 July 2025 (percent)</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>From 1 October 2025 (percent)</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<i>Related information</i>	<i>31.03.2024</i>
Targeted rate in a „neutral” risk environment, i.e. the <i>positive neutral CCyB-rate</i>	1.0
Countercyclical capital buffer rate based on the <i>additional credit-to-GDP gap</i> and on the indicators of the <i>cyclical systemic risk map</i> (percent) – <i>buffer guide</i>	0.0
Countercyclical capital buffer rate based on the <i>standard credit-to-GDP gap</i> (percent)	0.0
Additional credit-to-GDP ratio (percent)	36.2
Additional credit-to-GDP gap (percentage point)	-4,2
Standardised credit-to-GDP ratio (percent)	92.3
Standardised credit-to-GDP gap (percentage point)	-7,9

### Justification

The FSB according to its previous decisions sets the applicable countercyclical capital buffer rate for domestic exposures at 0.5 percent from 1 October 2024, and with a view to the targeted rate in neutral risk environment sets the rate at 1 percent from 1 October 2025.

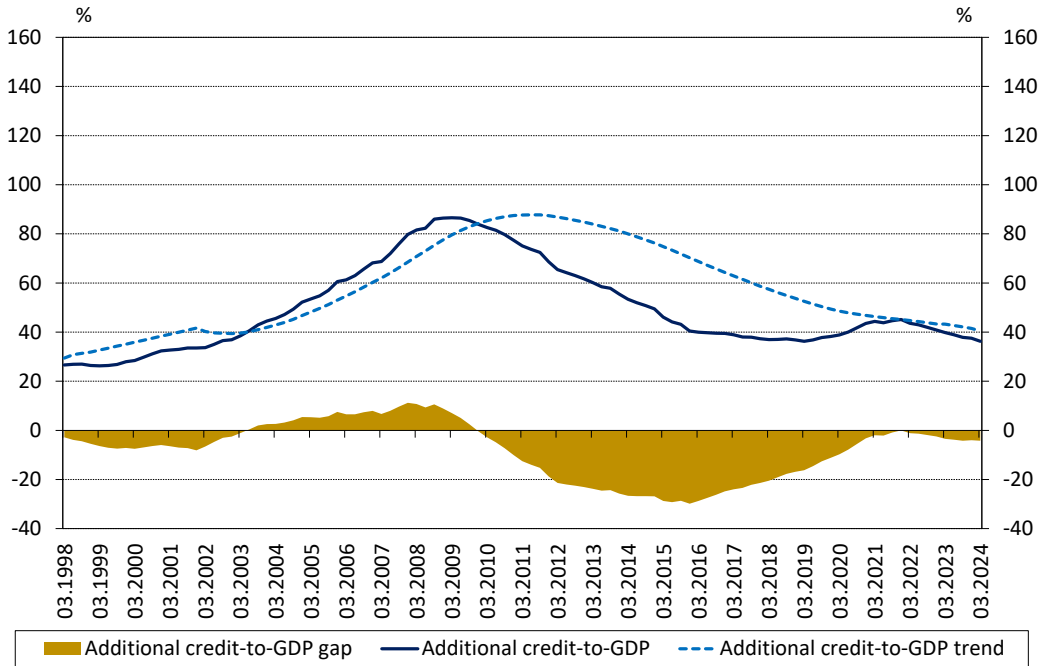
Based on the data of the first quarter of 2024, the additional credit/GDP gap, which is used to determine the cyclical component of the countercyclical capital buffer rate, moved away from the level justifying a rule-based macroprudential intervention, and continues to show a significant negative value well below the level estimated for equilibrium. In addition, the indicators of the cyclical systemic risk map, as well as the evolution of the fundamentals behind their changes, indicate a low, essentially unchanged level of overheating and vulnerability risks, which therefore does not warrant an intervention above the positive neutral rate.

The applicable countercyclical capital buffer rate, which may differ from the targeted 1 percent in a neutral risk environment, will keep on being decided by the FSB in its quarterly decisions, depending on the development of risks.

For the methodology of determining the applicable anticyclical capital buffer rate and the other monitored indicators, see the methodological information, as well as the indicators supporting the current rate decision of the cyclical system risk map on the [countercyclical capital buffer subpage](#).

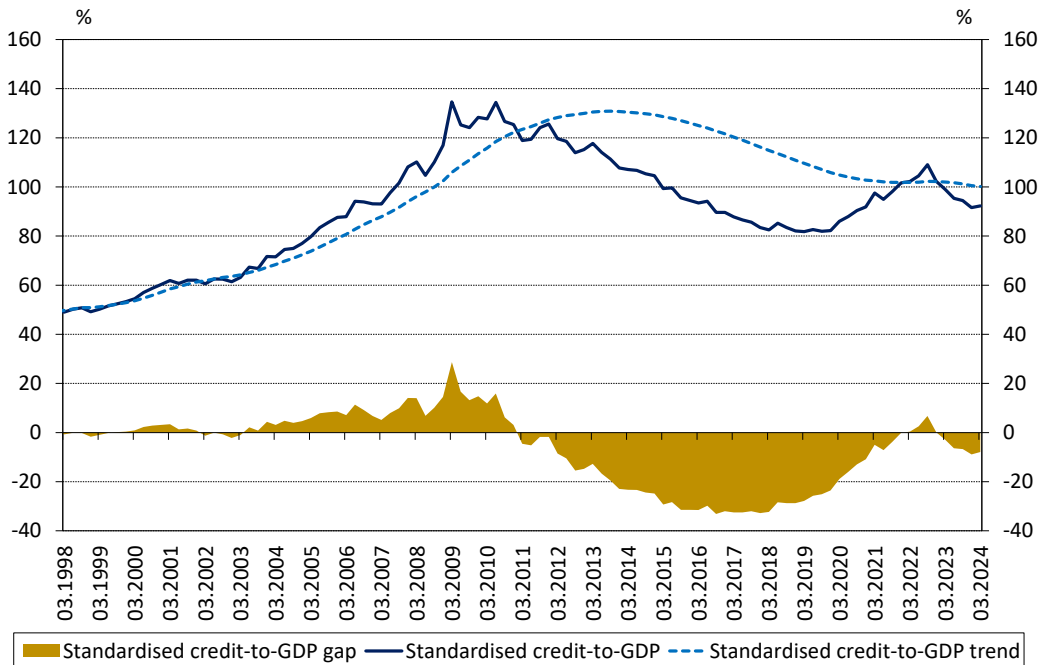
Appendix

**Chart 1 – Development of the benchmark additional credit-to-GDP gap**



Source: MNB. Note: benchmark additional credit-to-GDP gap based on country-specific methodology calculated on 31 March 2024 data.

**Chart 2 – Development of the standardised credit-to-GDP gap**



Source: MNB. Note: standardised credit-to-GDP gap based on the European Systemic Risk Board's recommendation calculated on 31 March 2024 data.