

**Announcement by the Monetary Authority**  
**of Applicable Jurisdictional Countercyclical Capital Buffer Ratio for Hong Kong**  
**27 January 2015**

The Monetary Authority hereby announces, pursuant to section 3Q(3) of the Banking (Capital) Rules (Cap. 155L) (BCR), that the applicable jurisdictional countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB) ratio for Hong Kong will be 0.625% with effect from 1 January 2016.

The considerations underlying this decision are set out in the Annex to this announcement.

Monetary Authority  
27 January 2015

Decision

In reaching his decision to announce a Hong Kong jurisdictional CCyB rate of 0.625% effective from 1 January 2016, the Monetary Authority reviewed a range of quantitative indicators and a collection of qualitative information. This included the “indicative buffer guide” produced by the Monetary Authority’s Initial Reference Calculator (IRC) which is a metric that takes into account conditions in local credit and domestic property markets. By mapping (i) significant deviations (“gaps”) of the ratios of credit to GDP and of residential property prices to rentals from their respective long term trends to (ii) the Basel III CCyB range of 0% to 2.5% the IRC produces a consistent starting point for further analysis.

As both credit growth and property market valuations have been running at significantly elevated levels above their respective long-term trends they have pushed the buffer guide produced by the IRC to the ceiling of 2.5%. For a gap to be regarded as significant for the purposes of the IRC it has to be greater than 2% and for a gap to signal a 2.5% CCyB it has to reach 10%. Given the faster pace of credit growth (annualized 13.5%) and increase in property prices (annualized 15.7%) over the past five years, compared to rises in GDP and property rentals respectively, the credit/GDP gap stood at over 30% and the property price/rent gap at over 14% on the latest 2014 figures used for the IRC. Hence the IRC, calibrated to the Basel III 0% to 2.5% CCyB range, would signal a CCyB of 2.5%.

The setting of a CCyB is not however a mechanical exercise and the Monetary Authority, in considering whether there is above-trend excessive credit growth in Hong Kong leading to a build-up of systemic risk, will consider a broad range of information in addition to the indicative buffer guide produced by the IRC. The Monetary Authority therefore also reviewed a series of “Comprehensive Reference Indicators” designed to provide a broad aggregate view of local conditions including the build-up of systemic risk (such as measures of bank, household and corporate leverage; profitability and funding conditions within the banking sector; borrowers’ debt servicing ability; and macroeconomic indicators). This information, on this occasion, broadly confirmed the signal from the IRC. Household debt as a ratio of GDP has been increasing, corporates’ debt/equity ratios are increasing and this is against a background of an expectation of USD interest rates going up in 2015, which may, if materialising, amplify risks to the local financial system.

Accordingly, on the basis of the significantly elevated levels of credit growth and credit/GDP ratio (which indicates significant leverage in the non-bank private sector) as compared to long term trends and the concomitant risks posed to financial stability, the Monetary Authority considered that a CCyB of 2.5% (the upper end of the general Basel III CCyB scale) would, absent the Basel III phase-in mechanism, be warranted.

The Basel III phase-in mechanism (which is reflected in BCR section 3Q(4)) provides for the maximum countercyclical buffer requirement to “begin at 0.625% of RWAs on 1 January 2016 and increase each subsequent year by an additional 0.625 percentage points, to reach its final maximum of 2.5% of RWAs on 1 January 2019”. (Basel III: *A global regulatory framework for more resilient banks and banking systems*, issued by the Basel Committee in December 2010 and revised in June 2011, para. 150). The Monetary Authority has decided, on this occasion of the first setting of a CCyB rate for Hong Kong, to follow the Basel III phase-in mechanism. This is the first use of this power and the Monetary Authority considers there is merit in observing any behavioral responses to this announcement of CCyB and/or the actual implementation of CCyB in the first quarter of 2016 (such as undesirable deleveraging by the banking sector).

The Monetary Authority will however continue to monitor local credit conditions and potential systemic risk build-up in Hong Kong closely. The CCyB rate will be reviewed on a quarterly basis and the Monetary Authority notes that the BCR provide the Monetary Authority with a power to increase the phase-in levels for the CCyB rate over 2016 to 2018 following further consultation with the two industry associations and two statutory committees established under the Banking Ordinance. Accordingly, if the Monetary Authority considers that an increase in phase-in levels (hence accelerating CCyB build-up) would have the effect of increasing authorized institutions (AIs)’ resilience to the risks arising from above-trend excessive credit growth and related vulnerabilities, he may in future consider initiating the consultative process.

The Monetary Authority is mindful that the Basel III Capital Conservation Buffer will also begin to phase-in at 0.625% from January 2016. Furthermore, those AIs which are designated as Domestic Systemically Important Banks under the BCR will likely become subject to additional higher loss absorbency capital surcharges of 0.25% to 0.625% in the first quarter of 2016. Hence there will be a cumulative effect of these several measures on AIs’ common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital requirements.

## Background

The CCyB is part of the Basel III regulatory capital framework and is being implemented in parallel by Basel Committee member jurisdictions worldwide. The CCyB has been designed by the Basel Committee to increase the resilience of the banking sector in periods of excess credit growth. The banking sector can then act as a “shock absorber” in times of stress, rather than as an amplifier of risk to the broader economy.

The specific CCyB requirement applicable to a given AI is expressed as a percentage of its CET1 capital to its total risk-weighted assets (RWA). Each AI’s CCyB requirement may vary depending on the geographic mix of its private sector credit exposures and the CCyB rate applicable in each jurisdiction where it has such exposures.

The CCyB, once implemented and triggered, “extends” an AI’s Capital Conservation Buffer (also introduced by Basel III) which is, like the CCyB, being phased-in from 2016 to 2018, beginning with a rate of 0.625% of RWA in 2016 and increasing by equal instalments to reach 2.5% of RWA from 1 January 2019.

The power to implement the CCyB in Hong Kong was provided by the Banking (Capital) (Amendment) Rules 2014, which came into effect on 1 January 2015, giving the Monetary Authority the power to announce CCyB rates applicable to Hong Kong if the Monetary Authority considers that a period of excessive credit growth in Hong Kong is leading to a build-up of system-wide risks in the financial system of Hong Kong.

As an initial reference for the Monetary Authority to assess the extent of system-wide risks resulting from excessive credit growth and determine the corresponding level of the CCyB requirement, the Monetary Authority uses a methodology that synthesizes information from two main indicators, namely the size of the deviation of the credit/GDP ratio and the residential property price/rent ratios from their respective long-term trends, where the trends are estimated using data from the last two decades with a method (recommended by the Basel Committee and commonly used in macroeconomics to detect cyclical fluctuations) that gives a higher weight to more recent observations. A high credit/GDP gap signals significant leverage in the non-bank private sector (as the accumulated effect of above-trend credit growth over a period of time) and therefore vulnerability to such negative shocks as an increase in

interest rates or a fall in income. A high residential property price/rent gap signals potentially unsustainably high property valuations (as a result of above-trend price increases over a period of time) and therefore vulnerability to a major market correction. However, the Monetary Authority also assesses a broader set of indicators and other relevant information before reaching a decision on the appropriate level of the CCyB.