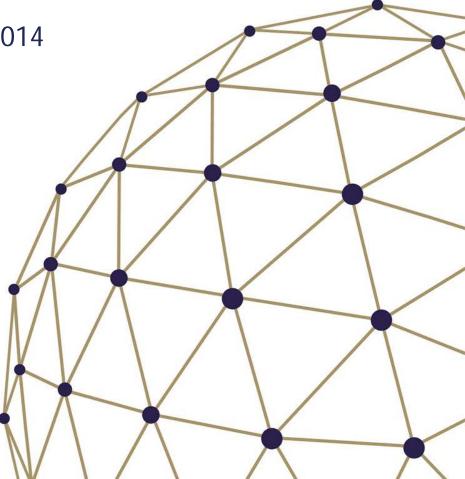


Financial reforms to contain risks from FX lending in Hungary

Dániel Palotai chief economist

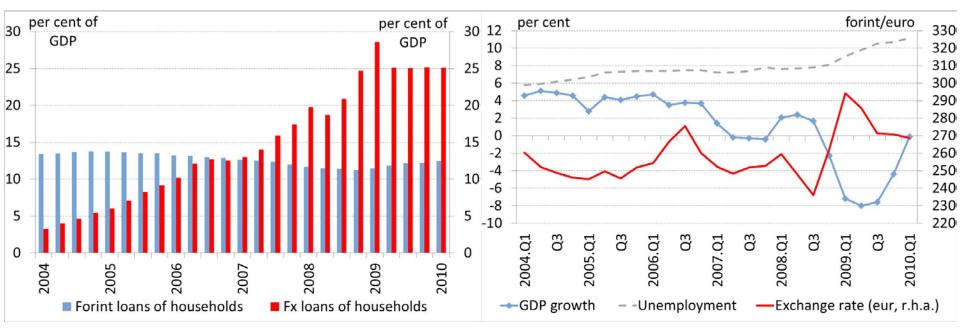
Zürich, 21 November 2014





The roots of a major macroeconomic imbalance

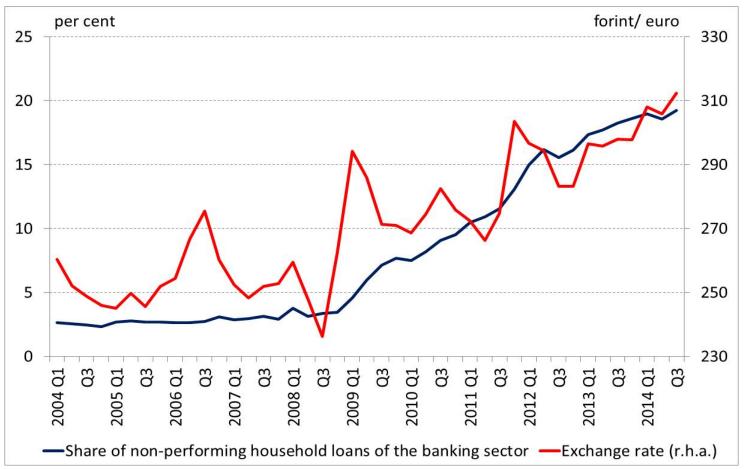
- •Before the crisis: rapid growth in FX loans
- A major channel of the international crisis hitting Hungary



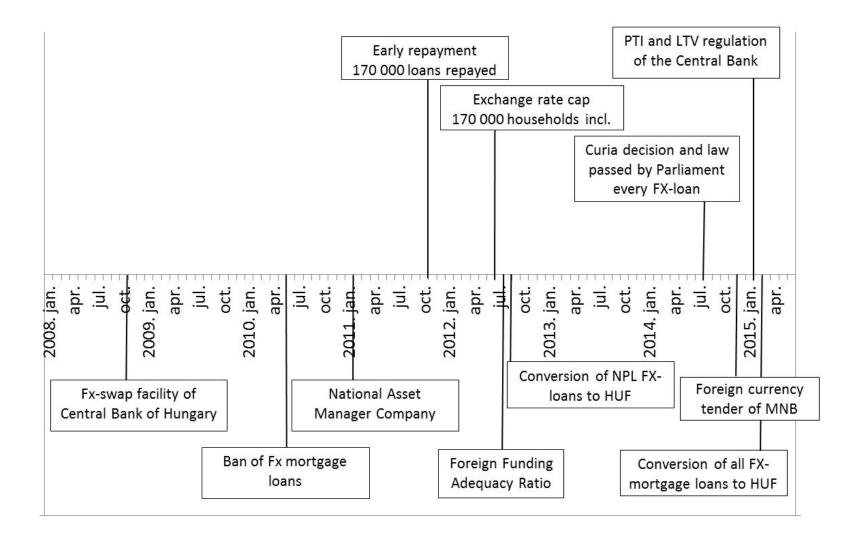


In parallel with depreciation NPL rates increased

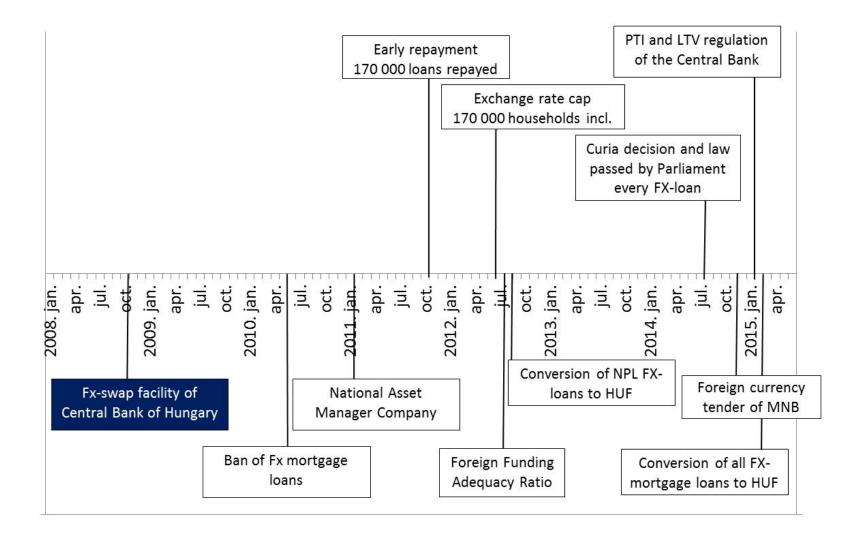
 Large volume of FX-loans and exchange rate depreciation makes it harder for households to repay



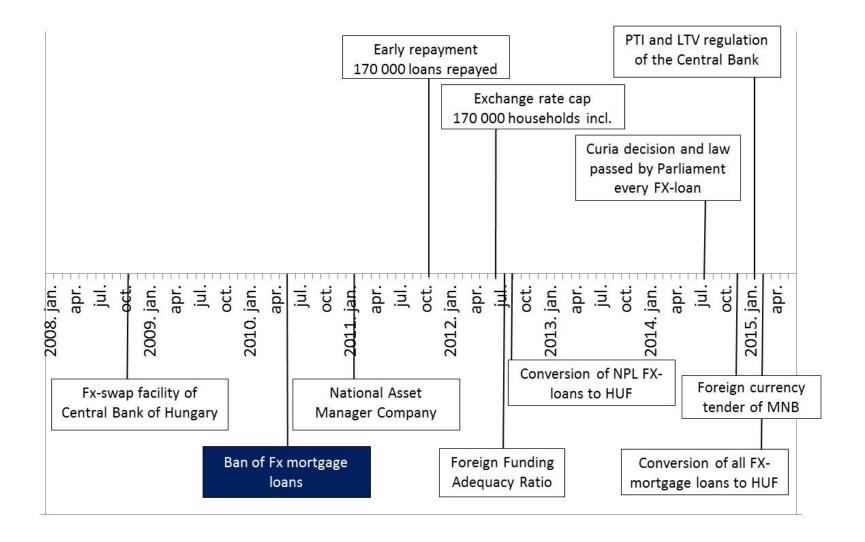




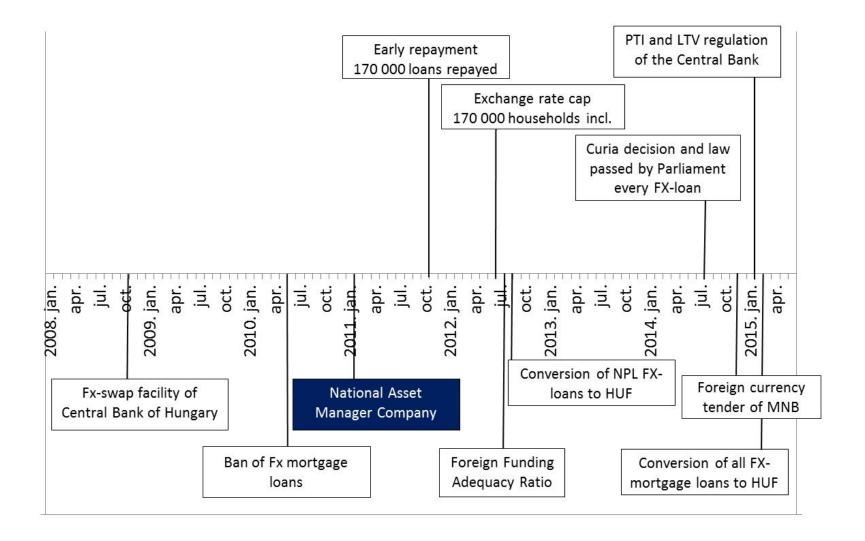




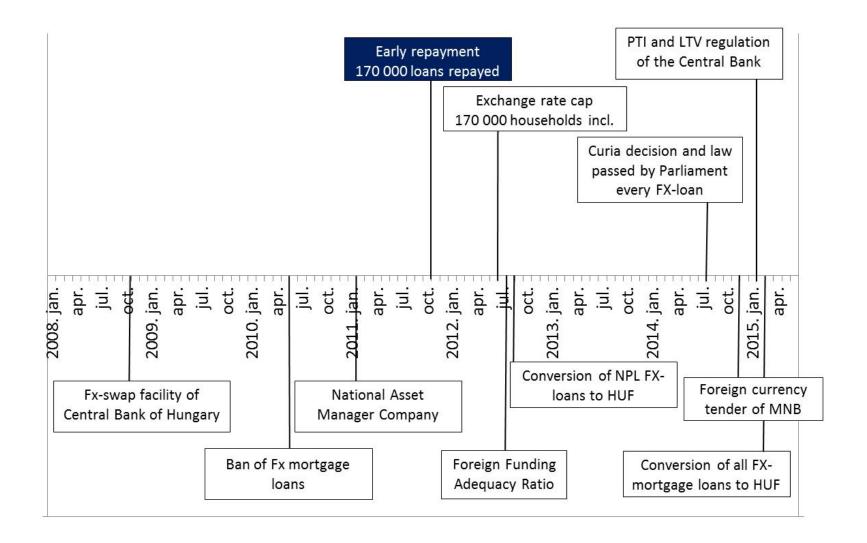








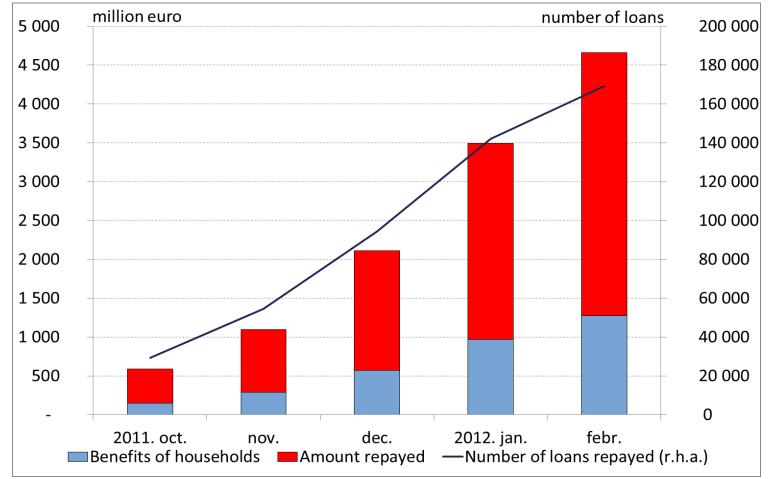




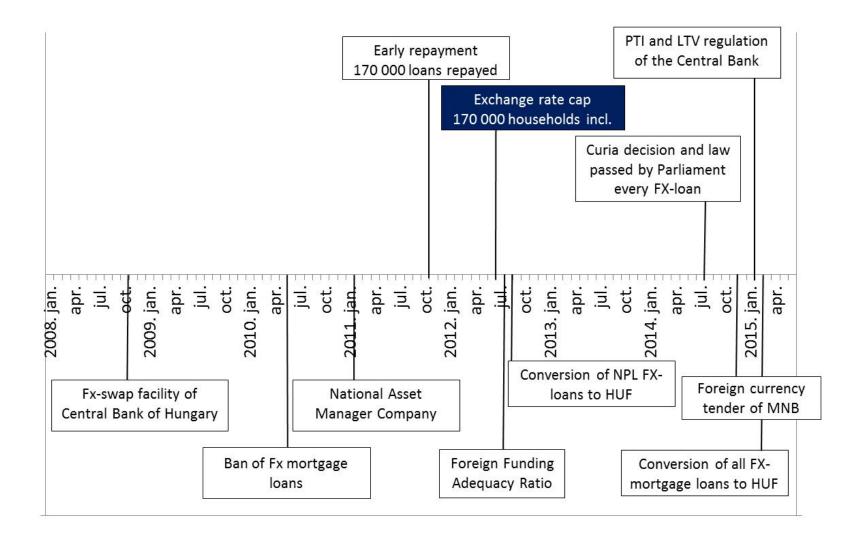


Early repayment scheme

FX-debtors were offered to repay their loans at a preferential exchange rate









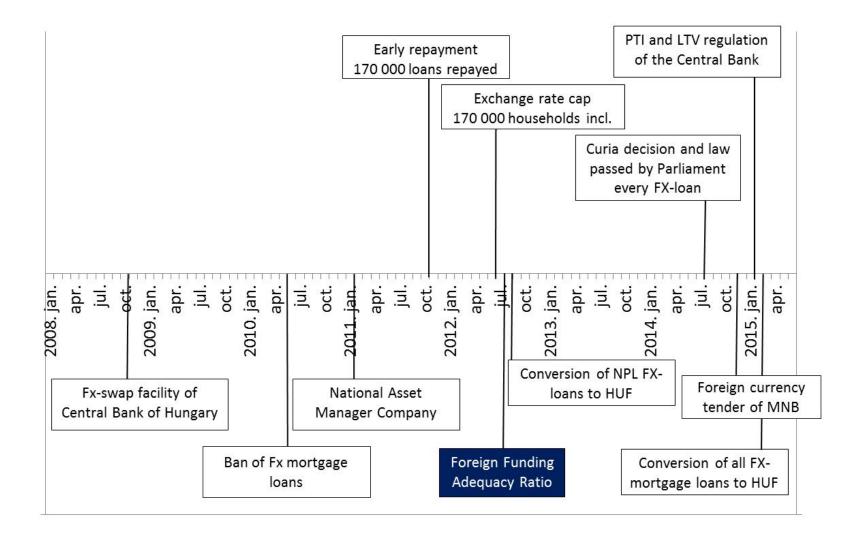
Exchange rate cap

The participating borrowers can repay their loans at a preferential exchange rate for five years - the difference is accounted for on a loan account

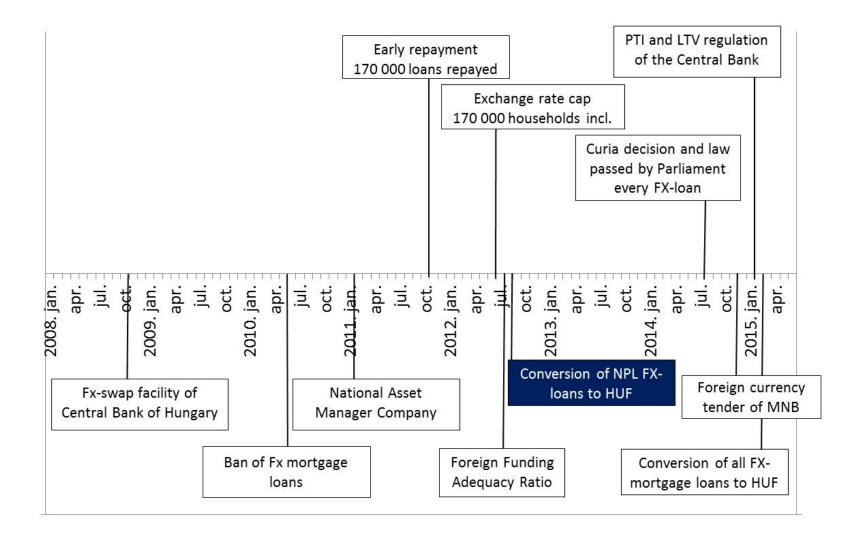


Magyar Nemzeti Bank

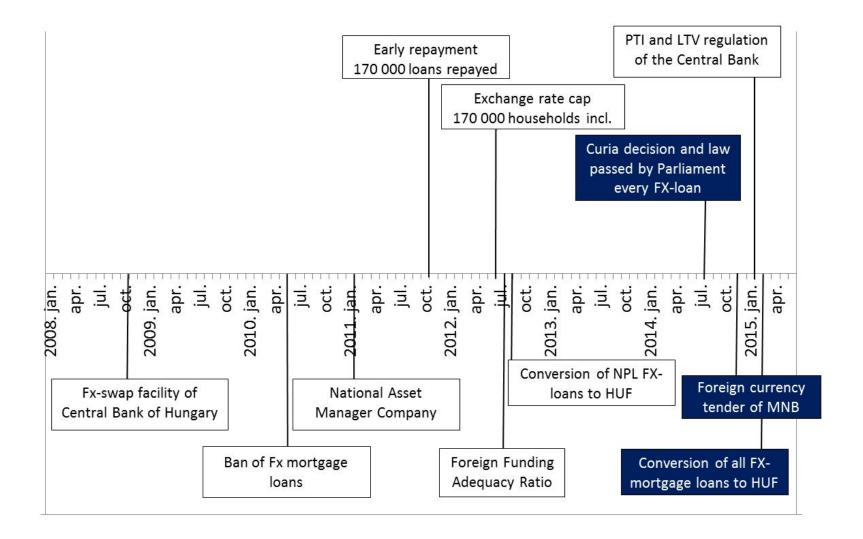








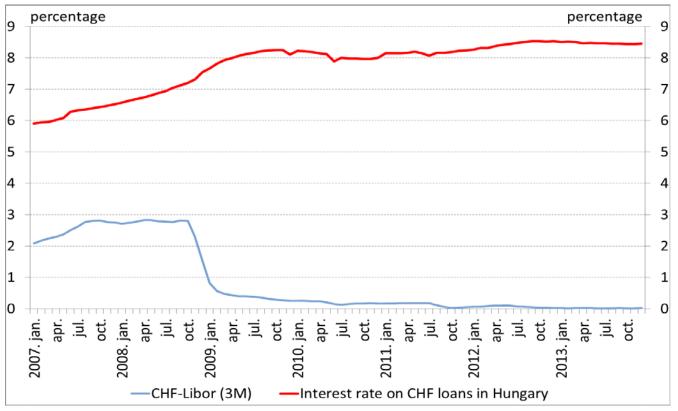




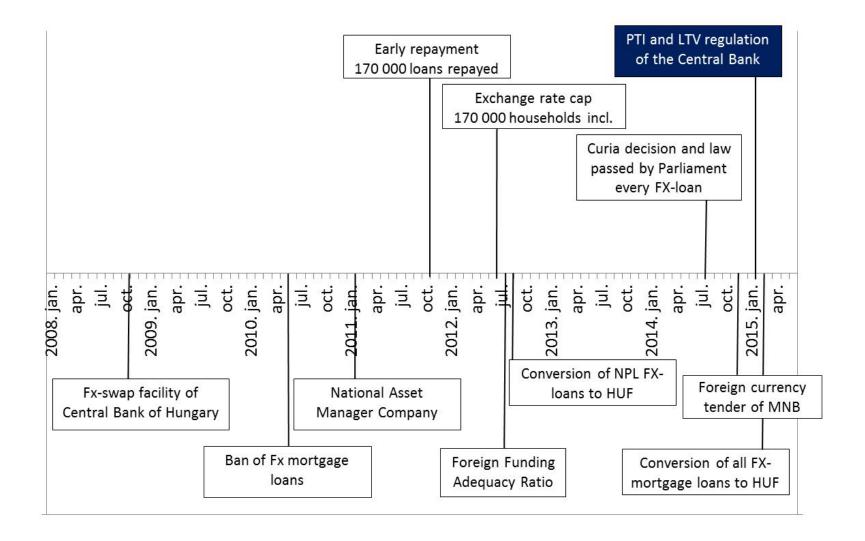


Supreme Court decision and conversion

- According to Curia's decision and following legislation damages will be refunded to borrowers from:
 - exchange rate margins bid-ask spreads
 - unilaterally raised interest rates
- Conversion of households' FX-mortgage loans on 1 February









PTI and LTV regulation of the Central Bank

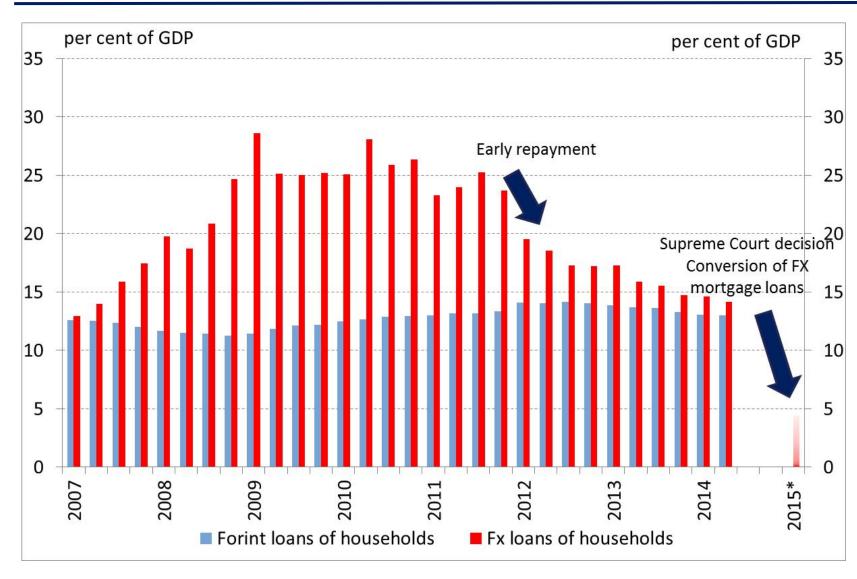
- PTI and LTV regulations introduced by the Central Bank – differentiates between FX and HUF loans
- Shall prevent the build up of further risks

		HUF	EUR	Other currency
Payment ot income ratio	Under 400 000 HUF income	50 %	25 %	10 %
	At 400 000 HUF monthly income, or above	60 %	30 %	15 %
Loan to value ratio	Under 400 000 HUF income	80 %	50 %	35 %
	At 400 000 HUF monthly income, or above	75 %	45 %	30 %

(400 000 HUF approx. 1300 EUR)

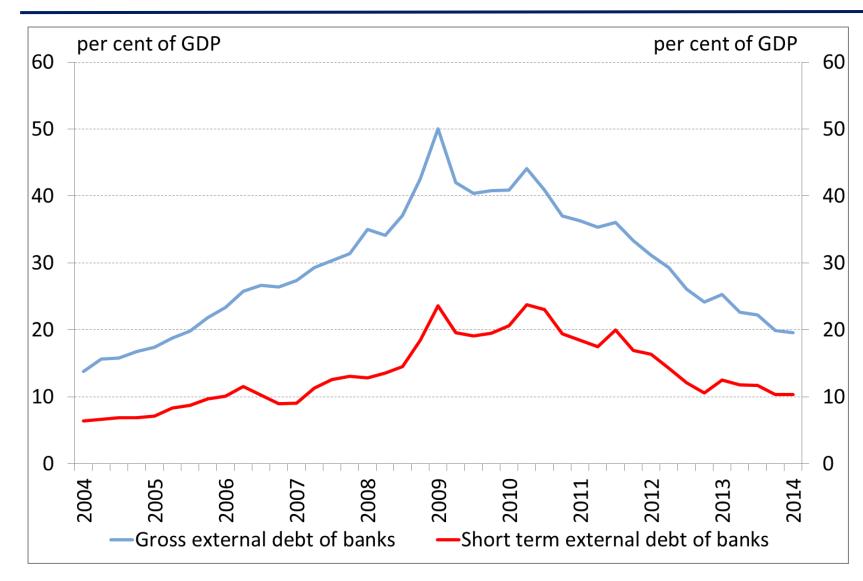


Measures significantly reduced the risks of the household sector ...





... and also macroeconomic imbalances



Thank you for your attention!

