

3 November 2015

2015 update of list of global systemically important banks (G-SIBs)

1. The FSB and the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) have updated the list of global systemically important banks (G-SIBs), using end-2014 data and the updated assessment methodology published by the BCBS in July 2013.¹ One bank has been added to and one bank has been removed from the list of G-SIBs that were identified in 2014, and therefore the overall number of G-SIBs remains 30 (Annex I).
2. The changes in the institutions included in the list and in their allocation across buckets reflect the combined effects of data quality improvements, changes in underlying activity, and the use of supervisory judgement.
3. In November 2011 the Financial Stability Board published an integrated set of policy measures to address the systemic and moral hazard risks associated with systemically important financial institutions (SIFIs).² In that publication, the FSB identified as global SIFIs (G-SIFIs) an initial group of G-SIBs, using a methodology developed by the BCBS. The November 2011 report noted that the group of G-SIBs would be updated annually based on new data and published by the FSB each November.
4. Since the November 2012 update, the G-SIBs have been allocated to buckets corresponding to the higher loss absorbency requirements that they would be required to hold. The higher loss absorbency requirements begin to be phased in from 1 January 2016 for G-SIBs that were identified in November 2014 (with full implementation by 1 January 2019). The higher loss absorbency requirements for the G-SIBs identified in the annual update each November will apply to them as from January fourteen months later. The assignment of the G-SIBs to the buckets in the updated list published today determines the higher loss absorbency requirement that will apply to each G-SIB from 1 January 2017.³
5. G-SIBs in the updated list will be required to meet a new standard on Total Loss Absorbing Capacity (TLAC) alongside regulatory capital requirements set out in the Basel III framework.⁴ The new TLAC standard will be phased-in as from 1 January 2019.

¹ See [BCBS](#) and BCBS, *Global systemically important banks: updated assessment methodology and the higher loss absorbency requirement*, July 2013.

² See FSB, *Policy Measures to Address Systemically Important Financial Institutions*, November 2011.

³ Based on the implementation schedule, G-SIBs identified this November will be required to hold in 2017 50% of the higher loss absorbency applying to the bucket of systemic importance to which they have been allocated in the list published today.

⁴ The new TLAC standard will be published by the FSB on 9 November 2015.

6. G-SIBs are also subject to:
- Requirements for group-wide resolution planning and regular resolvability assessments. In addition, the resolvability of each G-SIB is also reviewed in a high-level FSB Resolvability Assessment Process (RAP) by senior policy-makers within the firms' Crisis Management Groups. The timelines for G-SIBs to meet these requirements are set out in Annex II.
 - Higher supervisory expectations for risk management functions, risk data aggregation capabilities, risk governance and internal controls.⁵
7. Since November 2013 the BCBS has published the denominators used to calculate banks' scores, and the thresholds used to allocate the banks to buckets.⁶ In November 2014 the BCBS published a technical summary of the methodology, as well as the links to the G-SIBs' public disclosures. Starting this year, the BCBS also publishes and provides the links to the public disclosures of the full sample of banks assessed, as determined by the sample criteria set out in the BCBS G-SIB framework.⁷
8. The list of G-SIBs will be next updated in November 2016.

⁵ The timeline for G-SIBs to meet this requirement were set out in the November 2013 update. See FSB, [2013 update of group of global systemically important banks \(G-SIBs\)](#), November 2013.

⁶ The denominators are updated annually using the most recently collected data. The cut-off score and bucket thresholds remain fixed until the first review of the methodology, to be completed by November 2017.

⁷ [See BCBS](#)

G-SIBs as of November 2015⁸ allocated to buckets corresponding to required level of additional loss absorbency

Bucket ⁹	G-SIBs in alphabetical order within each bucket
5 (3.5%)	(Empty)
4 (2.5%)	HSBC JP Morgan Chase
3 (2.0%)	Barclays BNP Paribas Citigroup Deutsche Bank
2 (1.5%)	Bank of America Credit Suisse Goldman Sachs Mitsubishi UFJ FG Morgan Stanley
1 (1.0%)	Agricultural Bank of China Bank of China Bank of New York Mellon China Construction Bank Groupe BPCE Groupe Crédit Agricole Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited ING Bank Mizuho FG Nordea Royal Bank of Scotland Santander Société Générale Standard Chartered State Street Sumitomo Mitsui FG UBS Unicredit Group Wells Fargo

⁸ Compared with the group of G-SIBs published in 2014, one bank (China Construction Bank) has been added to and one bank (BBVA) has been removed from the list.

⁹ The bucket approach is defined in Table 2 of the Basel Committee document [Global systemically important banks: updated assessment methodology and the higher loss absorbency requirement](#), July 2013. The numbers in parentheses are the required level of additional common equity loss absorbency as a percentage of risk-weighted assets that applies to each G-SIB, starting from those identified from November 2014, with phase-in starting in January 2016. Based on the implementation schedule, G-SIBs identified this November will be required to hold in 2017 50% of the higher loss absorbency applying to the bucket of systemic importance to which they have been allocated in the list published today.

Timetable for implementation of resolution planning requirements for newly designated G-SIFIs*

G-SIFI Requirement	Deadline for completion following date of G-SIFI designation
Establishment of Crisis Management Group (CMG)	6 months
Development of recovery plan	12 months
Development of a resolution strategy and review within CMG	12 months
Agreement of institution specific cross-border cooperation agreement	18 months
Development of operational resolution plan	18 months
Conduct of resolvability assessment by CMG and resolvability assessment process	24 months

* Financial institutions no longer designated as a G-SIFI will continue to be subject to the requirement for recovery and resolution planning to the extent that the firm is assessed by a jurisdiction's authorities to be systemically significant or critical in the event of failure, consistent with Key Attributes (Key Attribute 11.1). See FSB, [Key Attributes of Effective Resolution Regimes for Financial Institutions](#), updated October 2014.