

FSB Financial Statements

1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019

19 August 2019

The Financial Stability Board (FSB) coordinates at the international level the work of national financial authorities and international standard-setting bodies in order to develop and promote the implementation of effective regulatory, supervisory and other financial sector policies. Its mandate is set out in the FSB Charter, which governs the policymaking and related activities of the FSB. These activities, including any decisions reached in their context, shall not be binding or give rise to any legal rights or obligations under the FSB's Articles of Association.

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Preface

The FSB coordinates, at the international level, the work of national financial authorities and international standard-setting bodies in order to develop and promote the implementation of effective regulatory, supervisory and other financial sector policies. In collaboration with the international financial institutions, the FSB also addresses vulnerabilities affecting financial systems in the interest of global financial stability.

This report contains the financial statements of the FSB, for the 12-month period from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019, together with details on the FSB governance arrangements and the transparency and accountability mechanisms. A detailed explanation of the activities undertaken to implement the mandate and tasks of the FSB is provided to G20 Leaders in an annual report on the implementation and effects of the post-crisis financial regulatory reforms.¹ More information about the FSB's activities is available on its website.²

Financial Stability Board in numbers

68 member institutions, comprising ministries of finance, central banks, and supervisory and regulatory authorities from **25** jurisdictions, **10** of which are emerging market and developing economies, as well as **10** international organisations and standard-setting bodies; **6** Regional Consultative Groups reaching out to **70** other jurisdictions around the world; **31** Secretariat staff; **6** public consultations on policy recommendations during 2018/19.

¹ The last report was published in November 2018, [Implementation and Effects of the G20 Financial Regulatory Reforms: Fourth Annual Report](#).

² More information on the FSB [flagship reports](#) and [governance](#) is available on the FSB website.

1. Financial Statements

As at 31 March 2019

The audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2019 were approved on 16 August 2019 pursuant to Article 4 of the Articles of Association.



Randal K. Quarles
Chairman



Dietrich Domanski
Secretary General

Statement of activities

For the year ended 31 March

<i>CHF thousands</i>	Notes	2019	2018
Contributions from the BIS and Members	6		
Contributions received		12,963	12,638
Operating expenses	5.2, 7		
<i>Management and staff expenses</i>			
Basic salary and allowances		(8,471)	(8,476)
Charges under pension scheme		(2,093)	(2,143)
Health and accident insurance		(459)	(449)
Other personnel expenses		(420)	(295)
		(11,443)	(11,363)
<i>Administrative expenses</i>			
Staff travel		(1,089)	(891)
Other administration expenses		(409)	(362)
Audit fee		(22)	(22)
		(1,520)	(1,275)

Notes to the financial statements

1. Nature of organisation

The FSB was established in April 2009 as the successor to the Financial Stability Forum (FSF). In January 2013, the FSB established itself as an association (“Verein”) under Swiss law with its office at the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), Centralbahnplatz 2, Basel - 4002, Switzerland.

The FSB’s membership comprises authorities from jurisdictions that are responsible for maintaining financial stability, such as ministries of finance, central banks, supervisory and regulatory authorities; international financial institutions; and international standard-setting, regulatory, supervisory and central bank bodies. The list of member institutions of the FSB is set out in the annex.

The FSB’s Governance procedures are set out in Section 3 of this report, and its Transparency and Accountability framework in Section 4.

As detailed in Note 2.2, at present the FSB receives the majority of its funding and services support on the basis of an agreement executed on 28 January 2013 between the FSB and the BIS (“the Agreement”).

2. Administration of the FSB

2.1. Secretariat

The FSB functions under the overall direction of a part-time Chair, who is appointed by and reports to the Plenary, and supported by a Secretariat located in Basel. The Chair is not compensated for his services to the FSB. The Secretariat is headed by a full-time Secretary General, who is also appointed by the Plenary and reports to the Chair. Most of the Secretariat members are proposed by FSB member authorities and institutions, and the employment contracts of the Secretary General and Secretariat members are concluded with the BIS and based on BIS employment terms and salary structure. The FSB has no direct employment relationship with any Secretariat personnel.

2.2. Funding of the FSB

At present, the FSB receives the majority of its funding and services support from the BIS under the Agreement between the FSB and the BIS. The Agreement, signed on 28 January 2013, was for an initial term of five years and subject to an automatic renewal for further successive five-year fixed terms unless either party gives the other not less-than-one-year termination notice prior to expiry of the term. On 15 November 2016, the BIS Board agreed to extend the Agreement for another five-year period, from January 2018 to January 2023. The overall provision of funding and services by the BIS to the FSB under the Agreement is subject to a five-year budget framework, with the FSB providing an annual budget proposal for its operations to the BIS for each financial year.

The majority of the financial support the BIS provides to the FSB comes in the form of contributions to cover staff compensation and other expenditures, such as travel and subscriptions, which are directly attributable to FSB activities. This support, along with any other similar directly attributable services provided by other members, is recognised in the statement of activities as contributions from members and as operating expenses.

In addition, the FSB is hosted at the BIS premises and benefits from administration, accounting, human resources, meeting facilities, office space, equipment, information technology and other services, which are provided free of charge and not included as an expense in the statement of activities.

3. Basis of accounting

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). They cover the year ended 31 March 2019, and present the comparative figures for the prior period. They were approved for publication by the FSB Plenary on 16 August 2019.

4. Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Swiss Francs, which is the FSB's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

5. Accounting policies

The FSB has consistently applied the following accounting policies throughout the period.

5.1. Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical-cost basis.

5.2. Presentation of financial information

Due to the nature of the organisation and its current governance under the Agreement, the FSB has no assets or liabilities nor generates any revenue. The FSB has no shares or capital, and receives all funding for its operations in the form of contributed services (both direct and indirect expenses) from the BIS and certain other members.

Accordingly, these financial statements contain a statement of activities but do not include a statement of financial position, a statement of cash flows or a statement of changes in net assets, as these are not meaningful under the current setting.

5.3. Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the effective exchange rates on the dates of the transactions.

5.4. New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new IFRS standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019. These have not been early-applied in preparing these financial statements. The FSB evaluated the potential effect of these standards and concluded that they will not have a material impact on its financial statements.

6. Contribution from the BIS and other Members

During the reporting period, the BIS and two other Members (the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and one FSB Member authority) contributed to the operations of the FSB Secretariat. These contributions included funding of staff, travel and other directly incurred expenses. The following table outlines the value of the contributions received by the FSB during the reporting period and the headcount at year-end by the classification of the contributor.

For the financial year ended 31 March

	2019		2018	
	Contribution (in '000 CHF)	Average headcount	Contribution (in '000 CHF)	Average headcount
1. BIS	12,817	30.2	12,164	29.7
2. Others	146	1.8	474	3.3
Total	12,963	32.0	12,638	33.0

As at 31 March	2019	2018
	Headcount	Headcount
1 BIS	29	30
2 Others	2	3
Total	31	33

7. Operating expenses

The FSB recognises the value of directly attributable expenses in its statement of activities. The majority of these directly attributable expenses are for personnel costs and where available, the FSB uses the actual costs incurred by the provider of the resources. These include salary and allowances; health and accident insurance; post-employment benefits and various other personnel-related costs.

In order to provide consistency in reporting, where actual personnel cost incurred by the provider of personnel is not available, the FSB has used estimates based on averages of similarly situated professionals (usually based on the professional's job position grade).

Other directly attributable expenditures include travel, meeting costs and subscriptions.

The BIS's provision of premises and administrative support are free of charge and not included as an expense in the statement of activities.

8. Related parties

Among other circumstances, IAS 24 defines a *person* as a related party if that person is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity. It also defines an *entity* as a related party if the entity provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity. In turn, the concept of *key management personnel* is defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity.

Based on the provisions in IAS 24, and considering that the Plenary is the FSB's sole decision-making body (according to Article 4 of the Articles of Association), the FSB considers the following to be its related parties:

- Institutions that are members of the FSB Plenary.
- The FSB Chair, as well as the Chair's close family members and institutions controlled by the Chair.

During the reporting period, no remuneration was paid by the FSB for the services provided by the Chair or by any of the FSB members, including their representatives in the Plenary. The FSB has not included any estimate of the value of services provided by the Chair.

The specific relationship between the FSB and the BIS, as well as the value of the BIS's direct services and the nature of the indirect services contributed are described in Note 2.2 and Note 6, respectively. The contributions by other members in the form of seconded staff are disclosed in Note 6.

Additionally, the FSB considers the Global Legal Entity Identifier Foundation (GLEIF, a Swiss based not-for-profit foundation that promotes the use of a global legal entity identifier, “LEI”, in financial transactions) as a related party.

As its founder, the FSB had the right to appoint the initial Board and the Chair of the GLEIF. At its meeting in October 2016, the GLEIF’s Board approved that all eight Directors with a term of three years, including the Chair, were allowed to serve an additional term of two years from June 2017 to June 2019. The subsequent appointment and removal of Board members are subject to a nomination procedure coordinated by the Board’s Chair, but the FSB holds the right to appoint or remove a Board member at any time.

While the FSB does not intend to exercise such rights in the normal course of business, their mere existence, together with the current composition of the GLEIF’s Board, justify the consideration of the GLEIF as a related party.

9. Contingent liabilities

As an association under Swiss law, the FSB may be subject to legal claims, and the Agreement contemplates such possibility in limiting the liability of the BIS to “reasonable efforts to support the FSB in the event of a legal challenge arising from the normal course of its business”.

As explained in Note 5.2, due to the nature of the organisation and its current setting under the Agreement, the FSB has no control over assets. Should it be subject to a legal claim, an eventual outflow of resources would therefore be unlikely.

In any case, there were no significant contingent liabilities at 31 March 2019.

2. Auditor's report

To the Plenary of the
Financial Stability Board, Basle

Basle, 16 August 2019

Auditor's report on the audit of the financial statements



Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Financial Stability Board ("FSB"), which comprise the statement of activities for the year ending 31 March 2019, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion the financial statements (pages 2 to 7) give a true and fair view of the financial position of the FSB as at 31 March 2019, and its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and comply with Swiss law and the Articles of Association of the FSB.



Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those provisions and standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report.

We are independent of the FSB in accordance with the requirements of the Swiss audit profession, as well as the IESBA Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



Other information in the annual report

The FSB Secretariat is responsible for the other information in the annual report. The other information comprises all information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information in the annual report and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information in the annual report and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



Responsibility of the FSB Secretariat for the financial statements

The FSB Secretariat is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS and comply with Swiss law, and for such internal control as the FSB Secretariat determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the FSB Secretariat is responsible for assessing the FSB's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Plenary of the FSB either intends to liquidate the FSB or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.



Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the FSB's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the FSB Secretariat.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the FSB Secretariat's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the FSB's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the FSB to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the FSB Secretariat regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Ernst & Young Ltd



John Alton
Licensed audit expert
(Auditor in charge)



Georg Feist
Licensed audit expert

3. FSB governance

Mandate

The FSB was established in April 2009 by the Heads of State and Government of the G20, as the successor to the FSF. The FSB Charter governs its policy-related activities. It sets out the FSB's objectives, mandate and organisational structure.³ The G20 Heads of State and Government endorsed the FSB's original Charter at their Pittsburgh Summit in 2009. At the Los Cabos Summit in June 2012, the G20 Heads of State and Government endorsed the FSB's restated and amended Charter which reinforces certain elements of its mandate, including its role in standard-setting and in promoting members' implementation of international standards and agreed G20 and FSB commitments and policy recommendations.

The FSB was established to coordinate at the international level the work of national financial authorities and international standard-setting bodies (SSBs) in order to develop and promote the implementation of effective regulatory, supervisory and other financial sector policies. In collaboration with the international financial institutions, the FSB addresses vulnerabilities affecting financial systems in the interest of global financial stability.

As part of its mandate, the FSB: (a) assesses vulnerabilities affecting the global financial system and identifies and reviews on a timely and ongoing basis within a macroprudential perspective, the regulatory, supervisory and related actions needed to address them, and their outcomes; (b) promotes coordination and information exchange among authorities responsible for financial stability; (c) monitors and advises on market developments and their implications for regulatory policy; (d) advises on and monitors best practice in meeting regulatory standards; (e) undertakes joint strategic reviews of and coordinates the policy development work of the international SSBs to ensure their work is timely, coordinated, focused on priorities and addressing gaps; (f) sets guidelines for and supports the establishment of supervisory colleges; (g) supports contingency planning for cross-border crisis management, particularly with respect to systemically important firms; (h) collaborates with the IMF to conduct Early Warning Exercises; (i) promotes member jurisdictions' implementation of agreed commitments, standards and policy recommendations through monitoring of implementation, peer review and disclosure; and (j) undertakes any other tasks agreed by its Members in the course of its activities and within the framework of its Charter.

The FSB promotes and helps coordinate the alignment of the activities of the SSBs to address any overlaps or gaps and clarify demarcations in light of changes in national and regional regulatory structures relating to prudential and systemic risk, market integrity and investor and consumer protection, infrastructure, as well as accounting and auditing.

The FSB, as needed to address regulatory gaps that pose risk to financial stability, develops or coordinates development of standards and principles, in collaboration with the SSBs and others, as warranted, in areas which do not fall within the functional domain of another international SSB, or on issues that have cross-sectoral implications.

³ FSB, [Charter of the Financial Stability Board](#), June 2012

Membership and role of the Plenary

The FSB's membership⁴ comprises authorities that are responsible for maintaining financial stability, such as ministries of finance, central banks, supervisory and regulatory authorities including market regulators; international financial institutions; and international standard-setting, regulatory, supervisory and central bank bodies. As a result the FSB Plenary members have regulatory and supervisory experience across all financial sectors.

The Plenary is the FSB's sole decision-making body. It decides by consensus without voting. The Plenary: adopts reports, principles, standards, recommendations and guidance developed by the FSB; establishes Standing Committees and working groups; decides on membership of the FSB, assigns seats to members in the Plenary, agrees the composition of the Committees; and approves the work programme and budget of the FSB.

The Plenary appoints the Chair amongst its members. It also appoints the Chairs of the Standing Committees, the Secretary General and the External Auditor of the FSB. Plenary meetings were held in June and October 2018. The FSB Steering Committee, which is chaired by the Chair of the FSB, provides operational guidance between the Plenary meetings to carry forward the directions of the Plenary. The Steering Committee met in September 2018 and in January 2019.

Standing Committees

The FSB has four Standing Committees⁵ which support the Plenary:

- The Standing Committee on Assessment of Vulnerabilities (SCAV) monitors and assesses vulnerabilities in the global financial system and proposes to the Plenary the actions needed to address them. As of 31 March 2019, the SCAV was chaired by Klaas Knot, President of the De Nederlandsche Bank.
- The Standing Committee on Supervisory and Regulatory Cooperation (SRC) addresses key financial stability risks related to the development of supervisory and regulatory policy and coordinates issues that arise among supervisors and regulators to ensure effective consideration of cross-sector implications. As of 31 March 2019, the SRC was chaired by Norman Chan, Chief Executive, Hong Kong Monetary Authority.
- The Standing Committee on Standards Implementation (SCSI) undertakes FSB peer reviews of its members (which FSB members have committed to undergo), encourages global adherence to international financial standards and reports on members' progress in implementing these standards and other agreed G20 and FSB commitments. As of 31 March 2019, the SCSI was chaired by Lesetja Kganyago, Governor, South African Reserve Bank.
- The Standing Committee on Budget and Resources (SCBR) assesses the resource needs of the FSB Secretariat and reviews the annual and medium-term budget of the FSB. As of 31 March 2019, the SCBR was chaired by Ignazio Visco, Governor of the Banca d'Italia.

⁴ See FSB, [FSB Members](#)

⁵ FSB, [Organisational Structure and Governance](#)

Regional Consultative Groups (RCGs)

The six RCGs (for the Americas, Asia, the Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe, the Middle East and North Africa, and Sub-Saharan Africa) broaden the circle of countries engaged in the FSB's work to promote financial stability. The RCGs bring together financial authorities from FSB members and approximately 70 non-member jurisdictions to exchange views on vulnerabilities affecting financial systems and on initiatives to promote financial stability. Those groups also provide an institutional mechanism for: (i) discussing FSB initiatives underway and planned; (ii) promoting implementation of internationally agreed reforms; and (iii) enabling members of RCGs to share their views amongst themselves and with the FSB, both on FSB initiatives and on other measures that could be taken to promote financial stability. The RCGs held 11 meetings during the period covered in this report.

The FSB undertook a review in 2018 of the jurisdictions represented within the RCGs. As a result of this review six jurisdictions were added to RCGs.

As part of the FSB's broader efforts to strengthen external stakeholder outreach, the FSB has undertaken a review to identify ways in which jurisdictions that are not members of the FSB can effectively contribute to the FSB's work and provide feedback on its direction. The FSB will make recommendations to improve the RCGs as an outreach mechanism by December 2019.

Chair and Secretariat

The Chair of the FSB is the principal spokesperson for the FSB and represents the FSB externally. He convenes and chairs the meetings of the Plenary and of the Steering Committee and acts in accordance with the directions given by the Plenary.

The current Chair of the FSB is Randal K. Quarles (Governor and Vice Chairman for Supervision, US Federal Reserve). Mr Quarles was appointed on 26 November 2018, together with the Vice Chair Klaas Knot, for a three-year term starting on 2 December 2018. The Plenary also agreed that after three years on 2 December 2021 Mr Knot will take over as Chair for the following three-year term. The Secretariat is directed by the Secretary General Dietrich Domanski.

The activities of the FSB, including its Committees, Regional Consultative Groups and working groups, are supported by the Basel-based Secretariat.

Legal status and relationship with the BIS

The FSB is a separate legal entity in the form of a not-for-profit association under Swiss law with its seat in Basel, Switzerland. The FSB's Charter, Articles of Association and Procedural Guidelines, together provide an explanation of the governance and processes adopted by the FSB.⁶ At the Cannes Summit in November 2011, the G20 called for a strengthening of the FSB's capacity, resources and governance, and the establishment of the FSB on an enduring organisational basis. The FSB became a separate legal entity on 28 January 2013 when the FSB Plenary adopted its Articles of Association.⁷

⁶ See www.fsb.org/about/organisation-and-governance/

⁷ FSB, *Articles of Association of the Financial Stability Board*, January 2013

The FSB is hosted and funded by the BIS under a five-year agreement executed between the two parties in January 2013, and extended in November 2016 for a further five years from January 2018 to January 2023. The BIS bears the majority of the FSB’s operating expenses, and the FSB does not have any assets, liabilities or revenue of its own.

4. Transparency and accountability

Article 4 of the FSB Charter requires that “The FSB will discharge its accountability, beyond its members, through publication of reports and, in particular, through periodical reporting of progress in its work to the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors of the Group of Twenty, and to Heads of State and Governments of the Group of Twenty.” During the year the FSB released 30 publications, including six public consultations and issued 48 press releases.

An important element of the FSB’s transparency and accountability is the regular reports the Chair presents on the progress of the FSB’s work to G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, and to the G20 Heads of State and Government. The FSB Chair sent letters to the G20 describing priorities and progress in November 2018⁸ and April 2019⁹.

The FSB published its work programme for 2019¹⁰ in February. The publication of the work programme, together with an indicative list of publications, was part of the FSB’s continued steps to increase its transparency.

Consultation

During the year under review the FSB conducted six public consultations. It received 122 public responses to its consultations, which are posted on its website.¹¹ Consultation responses are considered carefully by the FSB and points raised in responses are taken into account in finalising the relevant policy documents.

As part of its processes and transparency review, the FSB announced in November that for public consultations (i) there would be an explicit expectation that documents that may materially affect external stakeholders are subject to a 60 day public consultation process; (ii) that work would be undertaken to improve the visibility of consultation responses on the FSB’s website; and (iii) that it would routinely publish reports that summarise public comments and explain how they have been addressed in final policy documents.¹²

Stakeholder engagement

FSB members undertake a wide range of public engagements in which they discuss the work of the FSB and the positions of their institutions. Members of the FSB Secretariat also take part in and speak regularly at a large number of public events. During the course of the year the Secretariat participated in more than 70 events in over 25 countries. Participation in these events

⁸ FSB, *FSB Chair’s letter to G20 Leaders meeting in Buenos Aires*, November 2018

⁹ FSB, *FSB Chair’s letter to G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors*, April 2019

¹⁰ FSB, *FSB work programme for 2019*, February 2019

¹¹ <https://www.fsb.org/publications/past-consultation-responses/>

¹² FSB, *FSB completes a review of its processes and transparency to maximise its effectiveness*, November 2018

helps to provide an effective dialogue with the FSB's stakeholders. Remarks by the Chair¹³ and Secretary General¹⁴ at these events are generally posted on the FSB website.

Members of the FSB Secretariat also engaged bilaterally with a range of stakeholders including firms, trade associations, international organisations, non-governmental organisations and trade unions to discuss the work of the FSB.

The FSB Secretariat engages with legislatures when they request meetings and during the course of the year met with the European Parliament Economic and Monetary Affairs Committee.

Roundtables and workshops provide an effective way of engaging with external stakeholders. During the course of the year the FSB hosted 33 roundtables and workshops, in which the FSB's membership interacted with more than 420 industry participants and academics on a number of different issues. This includes stakeholders taking part in FSB working group meetings or workshops that have been organised especially for workstreams such as the FSB's evaluation work.

In total the FSB hosted 78 meetings during the period with 3,423 attendees. The meetings took place in 24 different jurisdictions reflecting the international nature of the FSB's membership and work (Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Cayman Islands, Chile, China, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, Paraguay, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).

Communication

While the FSB's audience is generally a specialist audience with deep knowledge of the issues on which the FSB works, the FSB seeks to ensure that its publications, which include reports and press releases and other website information, are accessible to all. During the year the FSB website had over 1.2 million unique views, up from 1.1 million in the previous year in addition to more than 249,000 downloads of its reports.

Traffic to the FSB website is driven to a large extent by an e-mail alert system¹⁵ that has been developed to alert users to new content on the FSB website. At the end of the period there were approximately 6,300 subscribers to the e-mail alert service, up from 6,100 in the previous year. The FSB also has a Twitter account (@FinStbBoard) and saw its followers increase throughout the year, from 4,700 to more than 6,400. The FSB's LinkedIn following has increased from 450 people to more than 2,000 during the same period.

As well as providing updates to the media via press releases the FSB holds press conferences and background media briefings to provide further details on aspects of the FSB's work. During the year the FSB held media briefings in November 2018 and February 2019 and responded to a large number of media queries.

¹³ <https://www.fsb.org/profile/randal-k-quarles/>

¹⁴ <https://www.fsb.org/profile/dietrich-domanski/>

¹⁵ FSB, *E-mail alert*

Annex: Members of the Financial Stability Board

(as of 31 March 2019)¹⁶

Chair	Randal K. Quarles (Governor and Vice Chairman for Supervision, US Federal Reserve)
Vice Chair	Klaas Knot (President, De Nederlandsche Bank)
Argentina	Laura Jaitman G20 Finance Deputy Ministry of Finance Guido Sandleris Governor Central Bank of Argentina
Australia	Paul Verschuier Deputy Secretary, Markets Group Department of the Treasury Philip Lowe Governor Reserve Bank of Australia
Brazil	Erivaldo Alfredo Gomes Secretary for International Economic Affairs Ministry of Finance Roberto de Oliveira Campos Neto Governor Banco Central do Brasil Marcelo Barbosa Chairperson Securities and Exchange Commission of Brazil
Canada	Rob Stewart Associate Deputy Minister Department of Finance Carolyn Wilkins Senior Deputy Governor Bank of Canada Jeremy Rudin Superintendent Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI)

¹⁶ The latest Plenary membership can be found on the [FSB website](#).

China

Liu Wei
Vice Minister
Ministry of Finance

Yi Gang
Governor
People's Bank of China

Guo Shuqing
Chairman
China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission

France

Odile Renaud-Basso
Director General, Treasury and Economic Policy Directorate
Ministry of Economy and Finance

François Villeroy de Galhau
Governor
Banque de France

Robert Ophèle
Chairman
Autorité des Marchés Financiers (AMF)

Germany

Jörg Kukies
State Secretary
Federal Ministry of Finance

Jens Weidmann
President
Deutsche Bundesbank

Felix Hufeld
President
Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht (Bafin)

Hong Kong

Norman Chan
Chief Executive
Hong Kong Monetary Authority

India

Subhash Chandra Garg
Secretary, Economic Affairs
Ministry of Finance

N. S. Vishwanathan
Deputy Governor
Reserve Bank of India

Ajay Tyagi
Chairman
Securities and Exchange Board of India

Indonesia

Arif Baharudin
Assistant to the Minister of Finance for Financial Sector Policy
Ministry of Finance

Perry Warjiyo
Governor
Bank Indonesia

Italy

Alessandro Rivera
Director General
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Korea

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Governor
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Yongbeom Kim
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Ministry of Finance and Public Credit

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Klaas Knot
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IMF	<p>Tobias Adrian Financial Counsellor and Director Monetary and Capital Markets Department</p>
World Bank	<p>Ceyla Pazarbasioglu Vice-President, Equitable growth, Finance and Institutions</p>
Bank for International Settlements (BIS)	<p>Agustín Carstens General Manager</p>
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	<p>Masamichi Kono Deputy Secretary General</p>
European Central Bank (ECB)	<p>Luis de Guindos Vice President</p>
ECB Banking Supervision	<p>Andrea Enria Chair of the Supervisory Board</p>
European Commission	<p>Olivier Guersent Director General, Financial Stability, Financial Services and Capital Markets Union</p>
Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS)	<p>Pablo Hernández de Cos Chairman (Governor, Bank of Spain)</p>
International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS)	<p>Victoria Saporta Chair, IAIS Executive Committee (Executive Director, Prudential Policy, Bank of England)</p>

International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO)

Ashley Alder
Chairman of the Board
(CEO, Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission)

International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)

Hans Hoogervorst
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Committee on Global Financial System (CGFS)

Philip Lowe
Chairman
(Governor, Reserve Bank of Australia)

Committee on Payments and Market Infrastructures (CPMI)

Benoît Cœuré
Chairman
(Member of the Executive Board, European Central Bank)