FSB FINANCIAL STABILITY BOARD

Press release

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FSB publishes 2022 G-SIB list

The Financial Stability Board (FSB) today published the 2022 list of global systemically important banks (G-SIBs) using end-2021 data and applying for the first time the revised assessment methodology published in 2018 by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS).[1]

The 30 banks on the list remain the same as the 2021 list.

FSB member authorities apply the following requirements to G-SIBs:

- *Higher capital buffer*: The G-SIBs are allocated to buckets corresponding to higher capital buffers that they are required to hold by national authorities in accordance with international standards. Compared with the 2021 list, one bank moved to a higher bucket (Bank of America has moved from bucket 2 to bucket 3) and two banks have moved to a lower bucket (China Construction Bank moves from bucket 2 to bucket 1 and BNP Paribas moves from bucket 3 to bucket 2).

- *Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity (TLAC)*: G-SIBs are required to meet the TLAC standard, alongside the regulatory capital requirements set out in the Basel III framework. The TLAC standard began being phased in from 1 January 2019.

- *Resolvability*: These include group-wide resolution planning and regular resolvability assessments. The resolvability of each G-SIB is also reviewed in a high-level FSB Resolvability Assessment Process (RAP) by senior regulators within the firms' Crisis Management Groups.

- *Higher supervisory expectations*: These include supervisory expectations for risk management functions, risk data aggregation capabilities, risk governance and internal controls.

The BCBS today published updated denominators used to calculate banks' scores; the thresholds used to allocate the banks to buckets; and the values of the thirteen high-level indicators of all banks in the main sample used in the G-SIB scoring exercise. The BCBS also provides the links to the public disclosures of all banks in the full sample of banks assessed.

[1] See BCBS, *Global systemically important banks: revised assessment methodology and the higher loss absorbency requirement*, July 2018. The G-SIB assessment methodology is set out in chapter *SCO40* of the Basel Framework.

The BCBS reviewed this year the implications of developments related to the European Banking Union (EBU) for the G-SIB methodology, in particular the treatment of cross-border exposures within the Banking Union. The BCBS recognised the progress in the development of the EBU and agreed to give recognition in the G-SIB framework to this progress through the existing methodology, which allows for adjustments to be made according to supervisory judgment.

A new list of G-SIBs will next be published in November 2023.

Notes to editors

The requirements for G-SIBs summarised above are "higher" in the sense that they are additional to the minimum standards that apply to all internationally active banks under the Core Principles of the BCBS.

The FSB coordinates at the international level the work of national financial authorities and international standard-setting bodies and develops and promotes the implementation of effective regulatory, supervisory, and other financial sector policies in the interest of financial stability. It brings together national authorities responsible for financial stability in 24 countries and jurisdictions, international financial institutions, sector-specific international groupings of regulators and supervisors, and committees of central bank experts. The FSB also conducts outreach with approximately 70 other jurisdictions through its six Regional Consultative Groups.

The FSB is chaired by Klaas Knot, President of De Nederlandsche Bank. The FSB Secretariat is located in Basel, Switzerland, and hosted by the Bank for International Settlements.

For further information on the FSB, visit the FSB website, www.fsb.org.