

Jurisdiction: The Netherlands

2016 IMN Survey of National Progress in the Implementation of G20/FSB Recommendations

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No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
I. Hedge funds					
1 (1)	Registration, appropriate disclosures and oversight of hedge funds	<p>We also firmly recommitted to work in an internationally consistent and non-discriminatory manner to strengthen regulation and supervision on hedge funds. (Seoul)</p> <p>Hedge funds or their managers will be registered and will be required to disclose appropriate information on an ongoing basis to supervisors or regulators, including on their leverage, necessary for assessment of the systemic risks they pose individually or collectively. Where appropriate registration should be subject to a minimum size. They will be subject to oversight to ensure that they have adequate risk management. (London)</p>	<p>Jurisdictions should indicate the progress made in implementing the high level principles in IOSCO’s Report on Hedge Fund Oversight (Jun 2009), in particular <i>recommendations 1 and 2</i>.</p> <p>In their response, jurisdictions should specify whether:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hedge Funds (HFs) and/or HF managers are subject to mandatory registration - Registered HF managers are subject to appropriate ongoing requirements regarding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisational and operational standards; • Conflicts of interest and other conduct of business rules; • Disclosure to investors; and • Prudential regulation. <p>Jurisdictions can also refer to Principle 28 of the 2010 IOSCO Objectives and Principles of Securities Regulation, and take into account the outcomes of any recent FSAP/ROSC assessment against those Principles.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Implementation ongoing: <i>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Draft in preparation, expected publication by: <input type="checkbox"/> Draft published as of: <input type="checkbox"/> Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: <input type="checkbox"/> Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since : <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementation completed as of: 01.07.2013</p> <p>Issue is being addressed through :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Primary / Secondary legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Regulation /Guidelines <input type="checkbox"/> Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: <p>Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:</p> <p>In July 2011 the European Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive (AIFMD) was published, covering a.o. those aspects. The Netherlands has implemented this directive as of July</p>	<p>If this recommendation has not yet been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation:</p> <p>Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents:</p>

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				<p>2013.</p> <p>Highlight main developments since last year's survey:</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents:</p> <p>https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/dossier/33235/stb-2013-228?resultIndex=3&sorttype=1&sortorde r=4</p>	

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2 (2)	Establishment of international information sharing framework	We ask the FSB to develop mechanisms for cooperation and information sharing between relevant authorities in order to ensure effective oversight is maintained when a fund is located in a different jurisdiction from the manager. We will, cooperating through the FSB, develop measures that implement these principles by the end of 2009. (London)	<p>Jurisdictions should indicate the progress made in implementing the high level principles in IOSCO's Report on Hedge Fund Oversight (Jun 2009) on sharing information to facilitate the oversight of globally active fund managers.</p> <p>In addition, jurisdictions should state whether they are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Signatory to the IOSCO MMoU - Signatory to bilateral agreements for supervisory cooperation that cover hedge funds and are aligned to the 2010 IOSCO Principles Regarding Cross-border Supervisory Cooperation. 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Implementation ongoing:</p> <p><i>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Draft in preparation, expected publication by: <input type="checkbox"/> Draft published as of: <input type="checkbox"/> Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: <input type="checkbox"/> Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since : <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementation completed as of: 01.07.2013</p> <p>Issue is being addressed through :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Primary / Secondary legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Regulation /Guidelines <input type="checkbox"/> Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: <p>Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:</p> <p>This is part of the AIFMD, an EU directive that also provides a European framework for cross border oversight for investment funds. The Netherlands has implemented the AIFMD as of July 2013.</p> <p>Highlight main developments since last</p>	<p>If this recommendation has not yet been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation:</p> <p>Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents:</p>

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				<p>year's survey:</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents:</p> <p>https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/dossier/33235/stb-2013-228?resultIndex=3&sorttype=1&sortorde r=4</p>	

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3 (3)	Enhancing counterparty risk management	<p>Supervisors should require that institutions which have hedge funds as their counterparties have effective risk management, including mechanisms to monitor the funds' leverage and set limits for single counterparty exposures. (London)</p> <p>Supervisors will strengthen their existing guidance on the management of exposures to leveraged counterparties. (Rec. II.17, FSF 2008)</p>	<p>Jurisdictions should indicate specific policy measures taken for enhancing counterparty risk management and strengthening their existing guidance on the management of exposure to leveraged counterparties.</p> <p>In particular, jurisdictions should indicate whether they have implemented recommendation 3 of the IOSCO Report on Hedge Fund Oversight (Jun 2009).</p> <p>In their responses, jurisdictions should not provide information on the portion of this recommendation that pertains to Basel III, since it is monitored separately by the BCBS.</p> <p>Jurisdictions can also refer to Principle 28 of the 2010 IOSCO Objectives and Principles of Securities Regulation, and take into account the outcomes of any recent FSAP/ROSC assessment against those Principles.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Implementation ongoing:</p> <p><i>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft published as of:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementation completed as of: 01.01.2014</p> <p>Issue is being addressed through :</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Primary / Secondary legislation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Regulation /Guidelines</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</p> <p>Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:</p> <p>[answer below is copied from the European Commission response to this question] EU law (Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, the Capital Requirements Regulation or CRR) already includes rules on the treatment of hedge fund</p>	<p>Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents:</p>

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				<p>exposures (capital requirements and large exposure limits).</p> <p>Highlight main developments since last year's survey:</p> <p>[answer below is copied from the European Commission response to this question] New international standards have been recently adopted (December 2013) to better capture banks' exposures to hedge funds in the banking book, including a punitive treatment of exposures to highly leveraged funds. We are considering the transposition of these standards under the review of the CRR.</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents:</p> <p>CRR: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013R0575&from=EN</p>	

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II. Securitisation					
4 (4)	Strengthening of regulatory and capital framework for monolines	Insurance supervisors should strengthen the regulatory and capital framework for monoline insurers in relation to structured credit. (Rec II.8, FSF 2008)	<p>Jurisdictions should indicate the policy measures taken for strengthening the regulatory and capital framework for monoline insurers (where these exist).</p> <p>See, for reference, the following principles issued by IAIS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICP 13 – Reinsurance and Other Forms of Risk Transfer; • ICP 15 – Investments; and • ICP 17 - Capital Adequacy. <p>Jurisdictions may also refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IAIS Guidance paper on enterprise risk management for capital adequacy and solvency purposes (Oct 2008). • Joint Forum document on Mortgage insurance: market structure, underwriting cycle and policy implications (Aug2013). 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Implementation ongoing:</p> <p><i>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft published as of:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementation completed as of: 01.01.2016</p> <p>Issue is being addressed through :</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Primary / Secondary legislation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Regulation /Guidelines</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</p> <p>Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:</p> <p>[answer below is copied from the European Commission response to this question] The Solvency II regime introduces a risk-based supervisory regime for all (re)insurance undertakings, including monoline insurers. Under this</p>	<p>Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents:</p>

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II. Securitisation					
				<p>regime, companies will be subject to Capital Requirements calibrated as a 99.5% value at risk of own funds over a 1 year time horizon, calculated on each undertakings's true risk profile. The Capital Requirements cover life, non-life and health underwriting risk, market risks, counterparty default risk, and operational risk. For the purpose of calculating underwriting risk capital requirements, insurance obligations shall be properly segmented. Credit and suretyship insurance is one of the segments in the standard formula, for which specific risk factors are calibrated as a 99.5% value at risk of own funds over a 1 year time horizon. (Re) insurance undertakings, including monoline insurers, shall also be subject to governance requirements. In particular, undertakings "shall have in place an effective risk-management system comprising strategies, processes and reporting procedures necessary to identify, measure, monitor, manage and report, on a continuous basis the risks, at an individual and at an aggregated level, to which they are or could be exposed, and their interdependencies" (article 44 of</p>	

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II. Securitisation					
				directive 2009/138/EC) Highlight main developments since last year's survey: [answer below is copied from the European Commission response to this question] Solvency II entered into application on 1 January 2016. Web-links to relevant documents: http://ec.europa.eu/finance/insurance/solvency/solvency2/index_en.htm	

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5 (5)	Strengthening of supervisory requirements or best practices for investment in structured products	Regulators of institutional investors should strengthen the requirements or best practices for firms' processes for investment in structured products. (Rec II.18, FSF 2008)	<p>Jurisdictions should indicate the due diligence policies, procedures and practices applicable for investment managers when investing in structured finance instruments and other policy measures taken for strengthening best practices for investment in structured finance products.</p> <p>Jurisdictions may reference IOSCO's report on Good Practices in Relation to Investment Managers' Due Diligence When Investing in Structured Finance Instruments (Jul 2009).</p> <p>Jurisdictions may also refer to the Joint Forum report on Credit Risk Transfer-Developments from 2005-2007 (Jul 2008).</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Implementation ongoing:</p> <p><i>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft published as of:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementation completed as of: 01.01.2013</p> <p>Issue is being addressed through :</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Primary / Secondary legislation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Regulation /Guidelines</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</p> <p>Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:</p> <p>In the banking sector the CRD IV reinforced the capital requirements for the risks associated with securitisation transactions, particularly when these structures involve several levels of securitisation, and increased the support</p>	<p>If this recommendation has not yet been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation:</p> <p>Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents:</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/finance/securities/securitisation/index_en.htm</p>

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				<p>given to securitisation vehicles. These provisions were implemented in 2011. Thereby, as of 1st of January 2013 financial institutions must have a product approval process for financial products. EU legislation relating to the (re)insurance sector (Solvency II) introduces requirements on insurers' ability to invest in securitisation, which are consistent with those being introduced in the banking sector. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings investing in securitisation will be subject to: (i) Capital Requirements for all types of investments calibrated as a 99.5% value at risk over a 1 year time horizon – with lower risk factors on simpler, more transparent and standardised securitisation products ; (ii) Higher market risk capital requirements for re-securitization exposures; (iii) A prudent person principle that limits insurance and reinsurance undertakings' investments to assets that they can properly identify, measure, monitor, manage, control and report. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings are only allowed to invest in securitisation after conducting comprehensive due diligence; (iv) insurance and reinsurance undertakings</p>	

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				<p>should have specific governance arrangements when investing in securitisation (written monitoring procedures, specific reporting to management body...); (v) In order to ensure transparency, requirements to publicly disclose information any investments in securitisation</p> <p>Highlight main developments since last year's survey:</p> <p>Solvency II entered into application on 1 January 2016. A new legislative proposal was presented by the European Commission on 30 September 2015, defining simple, transparent and standardised securitisations.. This legislation also includes all requirements applicable to EU institutional investors when investing in securitisations, notably due diligence requirements. The Council agreed on these proposals on 8 December 2015, see: http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2015/12/02-capital-markets-union-securitisation/ Negotiations with European Parleмент have however not yet commenced</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents: Directive: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-</p>	

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				content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013L0036&from=EN Regulation: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013R0575&from=EN	

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6 (6)	Enhanced disclosure of securitised products	Securities market regulators should work with market participants to expand information on securitised products and their underlying assets. (Rec. III.10-III.13, FSF 2008)	<p>Jurisdictions should indicate the policy measures and other initiatives taken in relation to enhancing disclosure of securitised products, including working with industry and other authorities to continue to standardise disclosure templates and considering measures to improve the type of information that investors receive.</p> <p>See, for reference, IOSCO's Report on Principles for Ongoing Disclosure for Asset-Backed Securities (Nov 2012), Disclosure Principles for Public Offerings and Listings of Asset-Backed Securities (Apr 2010) and report on Global Developments in Securitisation Regulations (November 2012), in particular recommendations 4 and 5.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Implementation ongoing:</p> <p><i>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft published as of:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementation completed as of: 21.05.2013/2009</p> <p>Issue is being addressed through :</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Primary / Secondary legislation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Regulation /Guidelines</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</p> <p>Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:</p> <p>[answer below is copied from the European Commission response to this question] The disclosure framework on securitised products has been strongly enhanced since the financial crisis. Disclosure requirements for</p>	<p>If this recommendation has not yet been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation:</p> <p>Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:</p> <p>[answer below is copied from the European Commission response to this question] Commission adopted in September 2015 a Proposal for a EU Regulation on securitisation which amongst others things, aims at streamlining and improving the consistency of due diligence and disclosure requirements of different legislative frameworks (Prospectus, CRR/CRD IV, AIFMD, CRA3 and Solvency II) which are applicable to structured finance instruments. This legislative proposal is currently under interinstitutional negotiations (Council and European Parliament). ESMA's work on the implementation of art. 8b of the CRA III Regulation and the corresponding delegated Regulation will depend on the final version of the provisions on disclosure of the future EU Regulation on securitisation, as these</p>

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				<p>sponsors/originators (CRR): These requirements have been in force since the implementation of the Capital Requirements Directive II (2009/111/CE) in 2009. In practice the Capital Requirements Regulation (art. 409) stipulates that institutions acting as an originator, a sponsor or original lender shall disclose to investors the level of their commitment to maintain a net economic interest in the securitisation (the risk retention requirement). They shall also ensure that prospective investors have readily available access to all materially relevant data on the credit quality and performance of the individual underlying exposures, cash flows and collateral supporting a securitisation exposure as well as such information that is necessary to conduct comprehensive and well informed stress tests on the cash flows and collateral values supporting the underlying exposures. For that purpose, materially relevant data shall be determined as at the date of the securitisation and where appropriate due to the nature of the securitisation thereafter. There is also a general disclosure requirement in article 8b of the Regulation III on Credit Rating Agencies</p>	<p>provisions (aiming at insuring better consistency of different disclosure obligations) might have an impact on the current disclosure provisions of art. 8b of the CRAIII Regulation.</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents:</p>

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				<p>(CRAIII Regulation)which came into force June 2013. With regard to issuers of ABS, Article 8b of the CRA 3 Regulation requires: - The issuer, the originator and the sponsor of a structured finance instrument established in the Union shall, on the website set up by ESMA, jointly publish information on the credit quality and performance of the underlying assets of the structured finance instrument, the structure of the securitisation transaction, the cash flows and any collateral supporting a securitisation exposure as well as any information that is necessary to conduct comprehensive and well-informed stress tests on the cash flows and collateral values supporting the underlying exposures. Art. 8b of the CRA3 Regulation was complemented by a Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/3 adopted by the Commission on 30 September 2014 (http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:JOL_2015_002_R_0003) which specifies: (a) the information that must be published in order to comply with art. 8b of the CRA III Regulation;(b) the frequency with which the information referred to in point (a)is to be updated; (c) the presentation of</p>	

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				<p>the information referred to in point (a) by means of standardised disclosure templates. – According to this Delegated Regulation, ESMA is supposed to set up a website for the publication of the information on structured finance instruments by 1st January 2017. However ESMA's work will depend on the final version of the provisions on disclosure of the future EU Regulation on securitisation, which might have an impact on the current art. 8b of the CRAIII Regulation (see right column). In addition, a Task Force established under the umbrella of the Joint Committee of the ESAs issued a report in 2015 which identifies the main inconsistencies of the existing level-1 and level-2 due diligence, disclosure requirements (Prospectus, CRR/CRD IV, AIFMD, CRA3 and Solvency II) and reporting requirements concerning SFI as well as makes suggestions how to mitigate them.</p> <p>Highlight main developments since last year's survey:</p> <p>[answer below is copied from the European Commission response to this question] As highlighted in the reply to question 5, the Commission adopted on 30 September 2015 a legislative proposal</p>	

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				<p>on Securitisation Regulation that will apply to all securitisations and include due diligence, risk retention and transparency rules for all financial sectors. http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52015PC0472</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents: REGULATION (EU) No 462/2013 (CRA Regulation): http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013R0462&from=EN Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) n°2015/3 of 30 September 2015: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:JOL_2015_002_R_0003 Regulation (EC) No 809/2004, as amended, implementing Directive 2003/71/EC as regards information contained in prospectuses (see Annexes VII & VIII) http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1402046016254&uri=CELEX:02004R0809-20130828</p>	

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III. Enhancing supervision					
7 (7)	Consistent, consolidated supervision and regulation of SIFIs	All firms whose failure could pose a risk to financial stability must be subject to consistent, consolidated supervision and regulation with high standards. (Pittsburgh)	<p>Jurisdictions should indicate: (1) whether they have identified domestic SIFIs and, if so, in which sectors; (2) whether the names of the identified SIFIs have been publicly disclosed; and (3) the types of policy measures taken for implementing consistent, consolidated supervision and regulation of the identified SIFIs.</p> <p>In their response to (3) above, jurisdictions should note any significant changes in their approach, strategy or practices to enhance SIFI supervision.</p> <p>Jurisdictions should mention, but not provide details on, policy measures that pertain to higher loss absorbency requirements for G/D-SIBs, since these are monitored separately by the BCBS.</p> <p>See, for reference, the following documents:</p> <p>BCBS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framework for G-SIBs (Jul 2013) • Framework for D-SIBs (Oct 2012) <p>IAIS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Systemically Important Insurers: Policy Measures (Jul 2013) 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Implementation ongoing:</p> <p><i>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft published as of:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementation completed as of: 01.09.2014 (CRD-IV)/01.11.2015 (BRRD)</p> <p>Issue is being addressed through :</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Primary / Secondary legislation</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulation /Guidelines</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</p> <p>Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:</p> <p>Banking sector SIFI-buffers: CRD-IV / CRR approved by the European Parliament on 16 April 2013 and the Council on 27 March 2013 and entered into force on 1 January 2014. As regards</p>	<p>Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:</p> <p>[answer below is copied from the European Commission response to this question] On banking aspects, the Commission intends to table legislation in 2016 to implement the remaining elements of the regulatory framework pertinent to banks agreed at international level, in particular to limit bank leverage, to assure stable bank funding and to improve comparability of risk-weighted assets, and to enable implementation by 2019 of the Financial Stability Board's recommendations on Total Loss Absorbing Capacity for banks, so that adequate resources are available for failing banks without resorting to taxpayers.</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents:</p>

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			<p><i>and initial assessment methodology</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>IAIS SRMP guidance - FINAL (Dec 2013)</i> • <i>Guidance on Liquidity management and planning (Oct 2014)</i> <p>FSB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Framework for addressing SIFIs (Nov 2011)</i> 	<p>G-SIBs and D-SIBs, CRDIV / CRR as approved by the European Parliament and the European Council implement in the EU the BCBS’ assessment methodology of global systemically important banks and the related additional loss absorbency requirement as well as BCBS’ principles for dealing with domestic systemically important banks. A Delegated Regulation and an Implementing Regulation on the methodology of G-SII (Global Systemically Important Institutions) identification and disclosure were adopted by the Commission in 2014. EBA also adopted: - Guidelines on disclosure of indicators of global systemic importance , and - Guidelines on criteria to assess other systemically important institutions (O-SIIs). The Netherlands makes use of the national discretion foreseen in Capital Requirements Directive IV to impose Other-SIFI buffer and Systemic Risk Buffers to the domestic SIFIs. Moreover, Capital Requirements Directive IV also requires EU Member States with a G-SIFI within their jurisdiction to impose a G-SIFI buffer. In the Netherlands the banking supervisor (De Nederlandsche Bank) has announced on 29 April 2014 it</p>	

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				<p>will impose a systemic risk buffer of 3% RWA for the three largest Dutch banks and 1% RWA other-SIFI buffer for a fourth bank. The build-up of the buffers will formally start in 2016 and must be completed by 2019. Resolution planning and bail-in: As regards recovery and resolution, the EU-wide Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD) has been adopted and will apply from January 2015. It requires Member States to equip authorities with the necessary tools and powers to ensure that the distress or failure of all banks and large investment firms can be managed in an orderly way, preserving financial stability and protecting taxpayers in the process. The BRRD will help ensure coordinated resolution action regarding SIFIs in Europe. For Euro Area and other Member States participating in the Banking Union, the rules of the BRRD will be applied from 2016 by the Single Resolution Mechanism. The SRM integrates key aspects of the coordination and decision-making structure applicable to resolution planning and the resolution of banks and replaces national resolution funds with a Single Resolution Fund in participating Member States. In the</p>	

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				<p>Netherlands, the law implementing the BRRD entered into force on January 1st 2016. Insurance sector [the following text is copied from the European Commission response to this question] For the insurance sector the implementation of the IAIS recommendations for G-SIIs is on-going and addressed via supervisory actions and monitoring. There is no EU legislation for G-SIIs specifically, implementation is dealt with at Member States level.</p> <p>Highlight main developments since last year's survey:</p> <p>The draft law implementing the BRRD in the Netherlands was sent to Parliament in May 2015 and was adopted in november 2015. In addition, since 1 January the phasing in of the combined capital buffer requirement has commenced, which includes the buffer requirements for global and other systemically important institutions. As mention above, in the Netherlands this means that the implemenation of the systemic risk buffer commenced as of 2016. Currently work is ongoing on a revision of the recovery and resolution regime for insurers. A new comprehensive resolution regime, based</p>	

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				<p>on the BRRD, is envisioned. Entry into force is foreseen for Q4 2017.</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents:</p> <p>Supervisory actions related to the systemic risk buffer in the Netherlands: https://www.esrb.europa.eu/pub/html/index.en.html?skey=29/04/2014%20Notification+BRRD: http://www.consilium.europa.eu/policies/ecofin/banking-union?tab=Single-rulebook&subTab=Bank-recovery-and-resolution&lang=en SRM: http://www.consilium.europa.eu/policies/ecofin/banking-union?tab=Supervision-and-resolution&subTab=Single-resolution-mechanism&lang=en Commission Delegated Regulation on G-SII identification methodology: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32014R1222&from=EN Commission Implementing Regulation on disclosure of the values used to identify global systemically important institutions: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32014R1030&from=EN EBA Guidelines G-SII disclosure: http://www.eba.europa.eu/documents/10180/717755/EBA-GL-2014-02+%28Guidelines+on+disclosure+of+indicators+of+systemic+importance%29.pdf/a017aea5-ceba-4d74-a1ee-fe513f7dbbdf EBA Guidelines O-SIIs: http://www.eba.europa.eu/documents/10180/930752/EBA-GL-2014-10+%28Guidelines+on+O-SIIs+Assessment%29.pdf/964fa8c7-6f7c-431a-8c34-82d42d112d91 for D-SIB identification in the Union.</p>	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
8 (8)	Establishing supervisory colleges and conducting risk assessments	<p>To establish the remaining supervisory colleges for significant cross-border firms by June 2009. (London)</p> <p>We agreed to conduct rigorous risk assessment on these firms [G-SIFIs] through international supervisory colleges. (Seoul)</p>	<p>Reporting in this area should be undertaken solely by home jurisdictions of G-SIBs and G-SIIs.</p> <p>Please indicate the progress made in establishing and strengthening the functioning of supervisory colleges for G-SIBs and G-SIIs, including the development of any joint supervisory plans within core colleges and leveraging on supervisory activities conducted by host authorities.</p> <p>See, for reference, the following documents:</p> <p>BCBS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principles for effective supervisory colleges (Jun 2014) • Progress report on the implementation of principles for effective supervisory colleges (Jul 2015) <p>IAIS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICPs 24 and 25, especially guidance 25.1.1 – 25.1.6, 25.6, 25.7 and 25.8 • Application paper on supervisory colleges (Oct 2014) 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Implementation ongoing:</p> <p><i>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft published as of:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementation completed as of: 01.01.2014 (Banking) 01.01.2016 (Banking, Insurance)</p> <p>Issue is being addressed through :</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Primary / Secondary legislation</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulation /Guidelines</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</p> <p>Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:</p> <p>[answer below is copied from the European Commission response to this question] Banking aspects: The Capital Requirements Directive (2013/36/EU) provides for the mandatory establishment of colleges of supervisors for cross-</p>	<p>If this recommendation has not yet been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation:</p> <p>Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents:</p>

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				<p>border banking groups. The Regulation establishing the European Banking Authority (Regulation 1093/2010) gives EBA a central role in promoting and monitoring colleges of supervisors. More than 100 supervisory colleges are established in the European Economic Area (EEA). Most EEA cross border banking groups had a college of supervisors in place by the end of 2010. The European Commission published in January two pieces of technical rules to complement the rules set out in Directive 2013/36/EU. These two pieces specify the functioning rules of colleges of supervisors. Insurance aspects: On the insurance side, EIOPA is tasked to promote and monitor the efficient, effective and consistent functioning of the colleges of supervisors by the Solvency II Directive (2009/138/EC) and its Founding Regulation (Article 21 of 1094/2010). Colleges for EEA cross-border groups are in place. EIOPA publishes a yearly report on the functioning of colleges.</p> <p>Highlight main developments since last year's survey:</p> <p>No significant changes since last year.</p>	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				<p>[According to the SSM Regulation, the supervisory colleges are established by the SSM when the banking group has subsidiary insitutions in at least one Member State outside the Eurozone area. The ECB carries out the functions of home supervisor for euro area banks and branches of non-euro area Member State's banks where these branches are established in the euro area. It participates in non-Eurozone colleges as a host authority representing all the eurozone subsidiaries of the banking group. In both cases, national competent authorities have a status of observers in colleges. NCA staff assists in establishment and functioning of colleges via SSM Joint Supervisory Teams.]</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents:</p>	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
9 (9)	Supervisory exchange of information and coordination	<p>To quicken supervisory responsiveness to developments that have a common effect across a number of institutions, supervisory exchange of information and coordination in the development of best practice benchmarks should be improved at both national and international levels. (Rec V.7 , FSF 2008)</p> <p>Enhance the effectiveness of core supervisory colleges. (FSB 2012)</p>	<p>Jurisdictions should include any feedback received from recent FSAPs/ROSC assessments on the September 2012 BCP 3 (Cooperation and collaboration) and BCP 14 (Home-host relationships). Jurisdictions should also indicate any steps taken since the last assessment in this area, particularly in response to relevant FSAP/ROSC recommendations.</p> <p>Jurisdictions should describe any recent or planned regulatory, supervisory or legislative changes that contribute to the sharing of supervisory information (e.g. within supervisory colleges or via bilateral or multilateral MoUs).</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Implementation ongoing:</p> <p><i>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft published as of:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementation completed as of: 01.01.2016 (Banking) 01.01.2016 (Insurance)</p> <p>Issue is being addressed through :</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Primary / Secondary legislation</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulation /Guidelines</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</p> <p>Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:</p> <p>[answer below is copied from the European Commission response to this question] The EU has put in place a comprehensive set of rules concerning the exchange of information and coordination among competent authorities. Banking</p>	<p>Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents:</p>

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				<p>aspects: Directive 2013/36/EU specifies rules governing the exchange of information, planning and coordination of supervisory activities between the various national authorities involved in the supervision of banking groups carrying out activities within the EU. This Directive also provides provisions for information exchanges between EU banking supervisors and other authorities, persons or bodies within and outside the EU Directive 2013/36/EU provides for exchange of information obligations among authorities involved in the supervision of institutions operating in more than one Member State (art. 50 and 53-62) and authorities concerned by the establishment of a branch of a credit institution (art. 35-38). These provisions are further specified by secondary legislation. Two pieces of legislation were issued on the information to be notified when exercising the right of establishment and the freedom to provide services (Regulation (EU) No 1151/2014 and No 926/2014). Two regulations, clarifying the information to be exchanged by competent authorities supervising institutions operating in more than one Member State, have also been</p>	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				<p>adopted (Reg. (EU) No 524/2014 and No 620/2014). Furthermore, the ESAs continue developing the single rulebook applicable to all 28 Member States so as to ensure that supervisory practices are consistent across the whole Union. In particular EBA develops and maintains a single supervisory handbook (a non-binding collection of supervisory best practices). Finally, the creation of a Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM), which is fully in place since 4 November 2014 and which is responsible for supervising all banks in the euro area and in Member States outside the euro area which would decide to participate in the SSM, supplements the monetary union by further strengthening supervisory consistency across the euro area. The pre-SSM home/host supervisor information exchange and coordination procedures and colleges of supervisors continue to exist, as far as coordination with supervisors in non-euro area Member States as well as with third country supervisory authorities is concerned. However, the ECB has taken over supervisory tasks within the euro area. The ECB carries out the functions of home supervisor for credit institutions</p>	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				<p>which are established in the euro-area and fulfil the criteria to be considered ‘significant’ within the meaning of Article 6(4) of the SSM Regulation. Therefore, for credit institutions which are established in the euro area only, no colleges of supervisors exist anymore. The EBA is allowed to participate in supervisory college meetings as a member and provides regular assessments of the functioning of supervisory colleges. The SSM information sharing is further developed through cooperation agreements: <input type="checkbox"/> Art. 3(6) of the SSM Regulation states that the ECB shall enter, where necessary, into MoUs with market authorities of Member States. <input type="checkbox"/> Based on Art. 3(6) of the SSM Regulation, the ECB shall conclude an MoU with non participating Member States. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>may enter into administrative arrangements with supervisory authorities, international organisations and the administrations of third countries. Insurance aspects: See replies provided to questions 7 and 8.</p> <p>Highlight main developments since last year’s survey:</p> <p>According to the most recent FSAP</p>	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				<p>(2011), the Netherlands complies with the October 2006 Basel Core Principles (BCP). Compliance with the updated BCP's (2012) will be assessed during the upcoming FSAP (2016). Clarification: there are no changes vis-a-vis last year. Compliance with the updated BCP's (2012) will be assessed during the upcoming FSAP (second half of 2016).</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents:</p> <p>[answer below is copied from the European Commission response to this question] Directive 2013/36/EU (CRD IV): http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32013L0036 On the information to be exchanged in relation to the exercise of the freedom of establishment/to provide services: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2014.309.01.0001.01.ENG http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2014.254.01.0002.01.ENG On the exchanges of information for supervisory purposes: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:JOL_2014_148_R_0003 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:JOL_2014_172_R_0001 On the SSM: SSM Regulation: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:287:0063:0089:EN:PDF SSM Framework regulation https://www.ecb.europa.eu/ecb/legal/pdf/celex_32014r0468_en_txt.pdf</p>	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
10 (10)	Strengthening resources and effective supervision	<p>We agreed that supervisors should have strong and unambiguous mandates, sufficient independence to act, appropriate resources, and a full suite of tools and powers to proactively identify and address risks, including regular stress testing and early intervention. (Seoul)</p> <p>Supervisors should see that they have the requisite resources and expertise to oversee the risks associated with financial innovation and to ensure that firms they supervise have the capacity to understand and manage the risks. (FSF 2008)</p> <p>Supervisory authorities should continually re-assess their resource needs; for example, interacting with and assessing Boards require particular skills, experience and adequate level of seniority. (Rec. 3, FSB 2012)</p>	<p>Jurisdictions should indicate any steps taken on recommendations 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7 (i.e. supervisory strategy, engagement with banks, improvements in banks' IT and MIS, data requests, and talent management strategy respectively) in the FSB thematic peer review report on supervisory frameworks and approaches to SIBs (May 2015).</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</p> <p><i>If “ Not applicable “ or “Applicable but no action envisaged ...” has been selected, please provide a brief justification:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Implementation ongoing:</p> <p><i>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft published as of:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementation completed as of: 01.01.2014</p> <p>Issue is being addressed through :</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Primary / Secondary legislation</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulation /Guidelines</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</p> <p>Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline: We refer to the answers provided in the comprehensive thematic peer review report on supervisory frameworks and approaches to SIBs (May 2015, pp 59,</p>	<p>Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents:</p>

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				<p>72-73, 84, 97 and 111): http://www.fsb.org/wp-content/uploads/Thematic-Review-on-Supervisory-Approaches-to-SIBs.pdf As well as to the European Commission's response with regard to the European Union legal framework. [answer below is copied from the European Commission response to this question] The EU has put in place a comprehensive set of rules concerning effective supervision. Directive 2013/36/EU provides for the general powers and measures that supervisors shall have (art. 102-104), the power to impose penalties (art. 18 and 64) and the procedure to follow to carry out banks' supervision (art. 97-98). Among the powers entrusted to supervisors, there is the obligation to carry out stress testing at least annually (Art. 100). Legislation has been complemented principally by the EBA guidelines on supervisory review and evaluation process, applicable since January 2016.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(cont.)</p> <p>Highlight main developments since last year's survey: In addition, further progress has been made with regard to recommendations 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7 in the FSB thematic peer review report. However, the complete answer to this question exceeds the 4000 signs limitation, therefore the answer will be submitted by email to the FSB Secretariat.</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents:</p>	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
IV. Building and implementing macroprudential frameworks and tools					
11 (11)	Establishing regulatory framework for macro-prudential oversight	<p>Amend our regulatory systems to ensure authorities are able to identify and take account of macro-prudential risks across the financial system including in the case of regulated banks, shadow banks¹ and private pools of capital to limit the build up of systemic risk. (London)</p> <p>Ensure that national regulators possess the powers for gathering relevant information on all material financial institutions, markets and instruments in order to assess the potential for failure or severe stress to contribute to systemic risk. This will be done in close coordination at international level in order to achieve as much consistency as possible across jurisdictions. (London)</p>	<p>Please describe major changes in the institutional arrangements for macroprudential policy (structures, mandates, powers, reporting etc.) that have taken place since the global financial crisis, particularly over the past year.</p> <p>Please indicate whether an assessment has been conducted with respect to the adequacy of powers to collect and share relevant information among different authorities on financial institutions, markets and instruments to assess the potential for systemic risk. If so, please describe identified gaps in the powers to collect information, and whether any follow-up actions have been taken.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Implementation ongoing:</p> <p><i>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft published as of:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementation completed as of: 01.01.2014</p> <p>Issue is being addressed through :</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Primary / Secondary legislation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Regulation /Guidelines</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</p> <p>Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:</p> <p>Firstly, the Dutch central bank (DNB) is</p>	<p>Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents:</p> <p>http://www.dnb.nl/en/news/news-and-archive/dnbulletin-2013/dnb293046.jsp</p> <p>http://www.dnb.nl/en/about-dnb/duties/financial-stability/</p> <p>http://www.dnb.nl/en/binaries/Stabiliteit_tcm47-337344.pdf</p>

¹ The recommendation as applicable to shadow banks will be retained until the monitoring framework for shadow banking, which is one of the designated priority areas under the CFIM, is established.

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				<p>the macroprudential authority under the national implementation of the CRD-IV package. This will confer several macroprudential instruments upon DNB to execute its recently formalized explicit responsibility for financial stability. These instruments include the countercyclical buffer, the systemic risk buffer, increasing risk weights and LGDs of real estate or financial sector exposures for designated groups of banks, amongst others. DNB has also established a special department for the surveillance of macroprudential risks, and semi-annually publishes a monitoring exercise of financial stability risks, titled the Overview Financial Stability. The Dutch central bank will also be given special additional powers in a new law to request more information regarding macroprudential risks. Secondly, the minister of Finance has established the so-called Financial Stability Committee. The Financial Stability Committee's task is to identify risks to financial stability in the Netherlands, and to make recommendations with respect to these risks. In this committee, representatives of DNB, the Nederlandse Authority Financial Markets and the Ministry of</p>	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				<p>Finance discuss developments relating to the stability of the financial system in the Netherlands. The committee meets at least twice a year and is chaired by DNB president Klaas Knot. (Both supervisors carry out their tasks and responsibilities independently from the Ministry; and the Ministry has no vote in the committee.)</p> <p>The existence of the FSC strengthens the structure of responsibility for macroprudential analysis significantly, and facilitates policy coordination and consistency. Thirdly, following the ESRB Regulation, the responsibility of macro-prudential oversight has been entrusted to the European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB). In pursuing its macro-prudential mandate, the ESRB performs a number of key activities, namely risk monitoring, risk assessment and, ultimately, if deemed appropriate, it adopts warnings and recommendations. Going forward, with the establishment of the Banking Union as of 1 November 2014 the ECB as single supervisor will also have some macro-prudential competences within the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM). In sum, the SSM Regulation provides that while the initiative for macro-prudential</p>	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				<p>measures remains at national level, the ECB can apply higher requirements if deemed necessary (e.g top-up the countercyclical buffer/systemic risk buffer).</p> <p>Highlight main developments since last year's survey:</p> <p>It is our intention to make use of the Member State option in CRD-IV article 160(6) to impose a shorter transitional period regarding the use of the countercyclical capital buffer. Moreover, DNB has been granted, by law, powers to collect additional information necessary for executing its financial stability task.</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents:</p>	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
12 (12)	Enhancing system-wide monitoring and the use of macro-prudential instruments	<p>Authorities should use quantitative indicators and/or constraints on leverage and margins as macro-prudential tools for supervisory purposes. Authorities should use quantitative indicators of leverage as guides for policy, both at the institution-specific and at the macro-prudential (system-wide) level...(Rec. 3.1, FSF 2009)</p> <p>We are developing macro-prudential policy frameworks and tools to limit the build-up of risks in the financial sector, building on the ongoing work of the FSB-BIS-IMF on this subject. (Cannes)</p> <p>Authorities should monitor substantial changes in asset prices and their implications for the macro economy and the financial system. (Washington)</p>	<p>Please describe at a high level (including by making reference to financial stability or other reports, where available) the types of methodologies, indicators and tools used to assess systemic risks.</p> <p>Please indicate the use of macroprudential tools in the past year, including the objective for their use and the process used to select, calibrate, and apply them.</p> <p>See, for reference, the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CGFS report on Operationalising the selection and application of macroprudential instruments (Dec 2012) FSB-IMF-BIS progress report to the G20 on Macroprudential policy tools and frameworks (Oct 2011) IMF staff papers on Macroprudential policy, an organizing framework (Mar 2011), Key Aspects of Macroprudential policy (Jun 2013), and Staff Guidance on Macroprudential Policy (Dec 2014) 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Implementation ongoing:</p> <p><i>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft published as of:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementation completed as of: 01.01.2014</p> <p>Issue is being addressed through :</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Primary / Secondary legislation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Regulation /Guidelines</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</p> <p>Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:</p> <p>The adopted ESRB Recommendation ((ESRB/2013/1), OJ 2013/C 170/01) on intermediate objectives and instruments of macro-prudential policies proposes a list of intermediate objectives of macro-prudential policies and a corresponding list of instruments that can be used by macro-prudential authorities to meet the</p>	<p>Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents:</p> <p>http://www.dnb.nl/en/news/news-and-archive/dnbulletin-2013/dnb293046.jsp</p> <p>http://www.dnb.nl/en/about-dnb/duties/financial-stability/</p> <p>http://www.dnb.nl/en/binaries/Stabiliteit_tcm47-337344.pdf</p>

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				<p>intermediate objectives. The Recommendation gives an indicative list of instruments that national macro-prudential authorities can use to fulfil their mandate. These instruments, as shaped in the implementation of the CRD-IV, will be conferred on the Dutch central bank. In the execution of its new role as macroprudential authority, the Dutch central bank will execute a ‘macroprudential policy cycle’, consisting of the following stages: (i) the risk identification stage, where vulnerabilities are detected and assessed (against the intermediate objectives) and relevant indicators and thresholds are defined; (ii) the instrument selection and calibration stage; (iii) the implementation and communication stage, where instruments are activated; and (iv) the evaluation phase, where the impact of instruments is assessed in view of possible adjustment/de-activation. DNB’s has published a plan to introduce a systemic risk buffer for four of largest Dutch banks, acting upon its foreseen ability under the finalization of the implementing law of the CRD-IV. It has also sent a notification to the ESRB regarding this measure, which details the</p>	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				<p>selection, calibration and application in more detail. The Financial Stability Committee has issued a recommendation to lower the loan-to-value ratio to 90%, because it could provide additional benefits in terms of financial stability.</p> <p>Highlight main developments since last year's survey:</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents:</p>	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
V. Improving oversight of credit rating agencies (CRAs)					
13 (13)	Enhancing regulation and supervision of CRAs	<p>All CRAs whose ratings are used for regulatory purposes should be subject to a regulatory oversight regime that includes registration. The regulatory oversight regime should be established by end 2009 and should be consistent with the IOSCO Code of Conduct Fundamentals. (London)</p> <p>National authorities will enforce compliance and require changes to a rating agency’s practices and procedures for managing conflicts of interest and assuring the transparency and quality of the rating process.</p> <p>CRAs should differentiate ratings for structured products and provide full disclosure of their ratings track record and the information and assumptions that underpin the ratings process.</p> <p>The oversight framework should be consistent across jurisdictions with appropriate sharing of information between national authorities, including through IOSCO. (London)</p> <p>Regulators should work together towards appropriate, globally compatible solutions (to conflicting compliance</p>	<p>Jurisdictions should indicate the policy measures undertaken for enhancing regulation and supervision of CRAs including registration, oversight and sharing of information between national authorities. They should also indicate their consistency with the following IOSCO document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code of Conduct Fundamentals for Credit Rating Agencies (Mar 2015) (including governance, training and risk management) <p>Jurisdictions may also refer to the following IOSCO documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principle 22 of Principles and Objectives of Securities Regulation (Jun 2010) which calls for registration and oversight programs for CRAs • Statement of Principles Regarding the Activities of Credit Rating Agencies (Sep 2003) • Final Report on Supervisory Colleges for Credit Rating Agencies (Jul 2013) <p>Jurisdictions should take into account the outcomes of any recent FSAP/ROSC assessment against those principles.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Implementation ongoing:</p> <p><i>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft published as of:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementation completed as of: 01.01.2014</p> <p>Issue is being addressed through :</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Primary / Secondary legislation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Regulation /Guidelines</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</p> <p>Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:</p> <p>The Regulation 462/2013 of 21 May 2013 amending Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 on credit rating agencies strengthening the rules for rating agencies. Main improvements of the amendment relate to: - reducing reliance</p>	<p>If this recommendation has not yet been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation:</p> <p>Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents:</p>

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
		<p>obligations for CRAs) as early as possible in 2010. (FSB 2009)</p> <p>We encourage further steps to enhance transparency and competition among credit rating agencies. (St Petersburg)</p>		<p>on external credit ratings - strengthening transparency of sovereign ratings including indicative calendar for sovereign ratings and disclosure of full research report of sovereign ratings - conflicts of interests: introduction of shareholder limitations, limitations on holding shares in two CRAs at the same time, and limitations of CRAs to rate instruments issued by shareholders - civil liability regime: investors and issuers will be enabled to engage in civil claims in case of gross negligence and intentional violation of the CRA regulation by rating agencies - enhanced transparency on structured finance instruments and rotation for re-securitisations.</p> <p>Highlight main developments since last year's survey:</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:146:0001:0033:EN:PDF</p>	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
14 (14)	Reducing the reliance on ratings	<p>We also endorsed the FSB’s principles on reducing reliance on external credit ratings. Standard setters, market participants, supervisors and central banks should not rely mechanistically on external credit ratings. (Seoul)</p> <p>Authorities should check that the roles that they have assigned to ratings in regulations and supervisory rules are consistent with the objectives of having investors make independent judgment of risks and perform their own due diligence, and that they do not induce uncritical reliance on credit ratings as a substitute for that independent evaluation. (Rec IV. 8, FSF 2008)</p> <p>We reaffirm our commitment to reduce authorities’ and financial institutions’ reliance on external credit ratings, and call on standard setters, market participants, supervisors and central banks to implement the agreed FSB principles and end practices that rely mechanistically on these ratings. (Cannes)</p> <p>We call for accelerated progress by national authorities and standard setting</p>	<p>Jurisdictions should indicate the steps they are taking to address the recommendations of the May 2014 FSB thematic peer review report on the implementation of the FSB Principles for Reducing Reliance on Credit Ratings, including by implementing their agreed action plans. Any revised action plans should be sent to the FSB Secretariat so that it can be posted on the FSB website.</p> <p>Jurisdictions may refer to the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSB Principles for Reducing Reliance on CRA Ratings (Oct 2010) • FSB Roadmap for Reducing Reliance on CRA Ratings (Nov 2012) • BCBS Consultative Document Revisions to the Standardised Approach for credit risk (Dec 2015) • IAIS ICP guidance 16.9 and 17.8.25 • IOSCO Good Practices on Reducing Reliance on CRAs in Asset Management (June 2015) • IOSCO Sound Practices at Large Intermediaries Relating to the Assessment of Creditworthiness and the 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Implementation ongoing:</p> <p><i>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft published as of:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementation completed as of: 21.05.2013</p> <p>Issue is being addressed through :</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Primary / Secondary legislation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Regulation /Guidelines</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</p> <p>Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:</p> <p>The Netherlands is committed to the agreements made on a global and European level to reduce the sole and mechanistic reliance on ratings. Complementary to the national action plan, the Netherlands participates on the</p>	<p>Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:</p> <p>We would like to refer to the response of the European Commission. [answer below is copied from the European Commission response to this question] In accordance with the requirements of Article 39b of the CRA3 Regulation, the European Commission is currently working on the preparation of a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on: (a) the steps taken as regards the deletion of references to credit ratings which trigger or have the potential to trigger sole or mechanistic reliance thereon; (b) alternative tools to enable investors to make their own credit risk assessment of issuers and of financial instruments. If Report will be based on Technical advice issued by ESMA and will also take into account insights from an external study commissioned by the Commission. If appropriate and if alternatives to external credit ratings can be identified and can be implemented by market participants, the Commission will consider removing remaining references in EU financial services legislation by</p>

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
		<p>bodies in ending the mechanistic reliance on credit ratings and encourage steps that would enhance transparency of and competition among credit rating agencies. (Los Cabos)</p> <p>We call on national authorities and standard setting bodies to accelerate progress in reducing reliance on credit rating agencies, in accordance with the FSB roadmap. (St Petersburg)</p>	<p>Use of External Credit Ratings (Dec 2015).</p>	<p>European level, for which we like to refer to the response of the European Commission. [answer below is copied from the European Commission response to this question] The progress made by EU in reducing reliance on ratings in accordance with the 2012 FSB Roadmap is summarised in the EU Action Plan to reduce reliance on ratings which was published on 12 May 2014 (see weblink below). The overall framework in the EU to reduce reliance on CRA has a multilayer approach, covering EU regulation on credit rating agencies, sectoral legislation in financial services, actions by European Supervisory Authorities, including the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA), the European Banking Authority (EBA) and the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA) and by national competent sectoral authorities.</p> <p>Highlight main developments since last year's survey:</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents: EU Action Plan http://ec.europa.eu/finance/rating-agencies/docs/140512-fsb-eu-response_en.pdf</p>	<p>2020.</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents:</p>

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
VI. Enhancing and aligning accounting standards					
15 (15)	Consistent application of high-quality accounting standards	Regulators, supervisors, and accounting standard setters, as appropriate, should work with each other and the private sector on an ongoing basis to ensure consistent application and enforcement of high-quality accounting standards. (Washington)	<p>Jurisdictions should indicate the accounting standards that they follow and whether (and on what basis) they are of a high and internationally acceptable quality (eg equivalent to IFRSs as published by the IASB), and provide accurate and relevant information on financial performance. They should also explain the system they have for enforcement of consistent application of those standards.</p> <p>Jurisdictions may want to refer to their jurisdictional profile prepared by the IFRS Foundation, which can be accessed at: http://www.ifrs.org/Use-around-the-world/Pages/Analysis-of-the-G20-IFRS-profiles.aspx.</p> <p>As part of their response on this recommendation, jurisdictions should indicate the policy measures taken for appropriate application of fair value accounting.</p> <p>In addition, jurisdictions should set out any steps they intend to take (if appropriate) to foster transparent and consistent implementation of the new</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Implementation ongoing: <i>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft published as of:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementation completed as of: 01.01.2005</p> <p>Issue is being addressed through :</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Primary / Secondary legislation</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulation /Guidelines</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</p> <p>Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:</p> <p>[answer below is copied from the European Commission response to this question] The EU adopted in 2002 a regulation to adopt IFRS (i.e. the IAS Regulation). Since January 2005, the</p>	<p>Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents:</p>

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
			<p>accounting requirements for expected loan loss provisioning for impaired loans that are being introduced by the IASB and are scheduled to be introduced by the FASB.</p> <p>See, for reference, the following BCBS document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Supervisory guidance for assessing banks' financial instrument fair value practices (Apr 2009)</i> 	<p>IFRS are mandatory for the consolidated accounts of listed companies. Enforcement of IFRS is done by National Market Authority and coordinated by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA). In that context in March 2016 ESMA published a Report on Enforcement and Regulatory activities of Accounting Enforcers in 2015. Over 10 years after the adoption of the IAS Regulation, the European Commission has assessed the effects of the use of IFRS in the EU against its original aims. Its report on the evaluation to the European Parliament was published on 18 June 2015. The EU endorsed the new standard on Fair Value Measurement (IFRS 13) in 2012. This standard has been in force in Europe since the 1st January 2013.</p> <p>Highlight main developments since last year's survey:</p> <p>[answer below is copied from the European Commission response to this question] The EU is in the process of endorsing IFRS 9 for implementation in the EU in 2018. The EBA has begun transforming the Basel Guidance on credit risk and accounting for expected losses into EBA Guidelines which will</p>	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				<p>have a "comply or explain" status.</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents:</p> <p>[answer below is copied from the European Commission response to this question] Web-links to relevant documents:</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/finance/accounting/legal_framework/regulations_adopting_ias/index_en.htm</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/finance/accounting/ias-evaluation/index_en.htm</p> <p>https://www.esma.europa.eu/sites/default/files/library/2016-410_esma_report_on_enforcement_and_regulatory_activities_of_accounting_enforcers_in_2015.pdf</p>	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
VII. Enhancing risk management					
16 (17)	Enhancing guidance to strengthen banks' risk management practices, including on liquidity and foreign currency funding risks	<p>Regulators should develop enhanced guidance to strengthen banks' risk management practices, in line with international best practices, and should encourage financial firms to re-examine their internal controls and implement strengthened policies for sound risk management. (Washington)</p> <p>National supervisors should closely check banks' implementation of the updated guidance on the management and supervision of liquidity as part of their regular supervision. If banks' implementation of the guidance is inadequate, supervisors will take more prescriptive action to improve practices. (Rec. II.10, FSF 2008)</p> <p>Regulators and supervisors in emerging markets¹ will enhance their supervision of banks' operation in foreign currency funding markets. (FSB 2009)</p> <p>We commit to conduct robust, transparent stress tests as needed. (Pittsburgh)</p>	<p>Jurisdictions should indicate the policy measures taken to enhance guidance to strengthen banks' risk management practices.</p> <p>Jurisdictions may also refer to the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSB's thematic peer review report on risk governance (Feb 2013); • Joint Forum's Developments in credit risk management across sectors: current practices and recommendations (June 2015); and • BCBS Peer review of supervisory authorities' implementation of stress testing principles (Apr 2012) and Principles for sound stress testing practices and supervision (May 2009). 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Implementation ongoing:</p> <p><i>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft published as of:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementation completed as of: 01.01.2014</p> <p>Issue is being addressed through :</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Primary / Secondary legislation</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulation /Guidelines</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</p> <p>Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:</p> <p>[answer below is copied from the European Commission response to this</p>	<p>Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents:</p>

¹ Only the emerging market jurisdictions that are members of the FSB may respond to this recommendation.

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				<p>question] The Basel III agreement on an international framework for the Liquidity Coverage Ratio and liquidity risk monitoring tools adopted in its final version in January 2013 and the Principles for Sound Liquidity Risk Management and Supervision of September 2008 are implemented into EU law by the CRD IV Package which is made up of a Directive (Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on the access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms) and a Regulation (Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms). These prudential rules introduced in the two legislative texts have been applied since 1 January 2014. In particular, both texts contain provisions strengthening the requirements regarding risk management practices, including the management of liquidity risks, of credit institutions and investment firms. Pursuant to Directive 2013/36/EU supervisory authorities are required to review the arrangements,</p>	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				<p>strategies, processes and mechanisms implemented by institutions and ensure that their risk management frameworks provide for sound management and coverage of their risks under the Pillar 2 approach. If not, supervisory authorities are allowed to apply supervisory measures to non-compliant institutions and take actions to address any situations of non-compliance. Other Regulations complementing the CRDIV package have been adopted, amongst which a Commission Implementing Regulation on additional liquidity monitoring metrics that entered into force in March 2016. In December 2013, EBA adopted guidelines on Pillar 2 capital measures for lending in foreign currencies. These guidelines address the recommendation made by the ESRB (European Systemic Risk Board), following its 2011 Report on lending in foreign currencies. These guidelines specify the method to be used by supervisory authorities where FX lending risk is deemed to be material and where capital measures are deemed to be an appropriate method of treating this risk. On 29 April 2014 EBA published the stress test methodology including scenarios and templates. The results of</p>	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				<p>the stress tests, which also reflect asset quality reviews, were published in October 2014. New stress tests are currently ongoing. In December 2014, EBA published Guidelines on common procedures and methodologies for the supervisory review and evaluation process (SREP) (EBA/GL/2014/13). These Guidelines aim to provide supervisory authorities with a common European framework for SREP and risk assessment under Pillar 2. These guidelines explain how to assess the various risks to which banks are exposed, including FX lending and liquidity risks, as well the governance and internal control framework of banks for identifying, managing, monitoring risks. These guidelines entered into force in January 2016.</p> <p>Highlight main developments since last year's survey:</p> <p>Liquidity risk management is still one of the key elements of our supervisory practice and policy. The LCR has become a legal requirement, which the banks have to adhere to. The NSFR is finalized by the Basel Committee and to be translated into law. Furthermore, the SSM, together with DNB and its other members,</p>	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				<p>developed (upgraded) and implemented a liquidity assessment process of the banks liquidity positions as part of the SREP (Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process). This process is based on three pillars. The first pillar is the risk assessment where, based on qualitative information and quantitative supervisory data, several liquidity metrics are determined and judged by the supervisor. This is complimented in the second pillar with the assessment of the banks' ILAAP (Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Procedure) – the banks own assessment of its liquidity risk - and in the third pillar the execution of a strong liquidity stress test. If the assessment of the three pillars identifies weaknesses, mitigating measures are imposed on the banks.</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents: [answer below is copied from the European Commission response to this question] http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32013L0036 Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32013R0575 Commission Delegated Regulation on the LCR: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1458140192307&uri=CELEX:32015R0061 Commission Implementing Regulation on Additional</p>	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				<p>Liquidity Monitoring Metrics : http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32016R0313 EBA guidelines on capital measures for foreign currency lending:http://www.eba.europa.eu/regulation-and-policy/supervisory-review-and-evaluation-srep-and-pillar-2/guidelines-on-capital-measures-for-foreign-currency-lending A common stress test methodology and scenario for 2014 EU-banks stress test: https://www.eba.europa.eu/-/eba-publishes-common-methodology-and-scenario-for-2014-eu-banks-stress-test EBA recommendations on asset quality reviews:http://www.eba.europa.eu/documents/10180/449802/EBA-Rec-2013-04+Recommendations+on+asset+quality+reviews.pdf ECB manual for asset quality review: http://www.ecb.europa.eu/press/pr/date/2014/html/pr140311.en.html EBA stress test https://www.eba.europa.eu/-/eba-publishes-2014-eu-wide-stress-test-results. EBA Guidelines on SREP http://www.eba.europa.eu/documents/10180/935249/EBA-GL-2014-13+%28Guidelines+on+SREP+methodologies+and+processes%29.pdf</p>	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
17 (18)	Enhanced risk disclosures by financial institutions	<p>Financial institutions should provide enhanced risk disclosures in their reporting and disclose all losses on an ongoing basis, consistent with international best practice, as appropriate. (Washington)</p> <p>We encourage further efforts by the public and private sector to enhance financial institutions' disclosures of the risks they face, including the ongoing work of the Enhanced Disclosure Task Force. (St. Petersburg)</p>	<p>Jurisdictions should indicate the status of implementation of the disclosures requirements of IFRSs (in particular IFRS 7 and 13) or equivalent. Jurisdictions may also use as reference the recommendations of the October 2012 report by the Enhanced Disclosure Task Force on Enhancing the Risk Disclosures of Banks and Implementation Progress Report by the EDTF (Dec 2015), and set out any steps they have taken to foster adoption of the EDTF Principles and Recommendations.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Implementation ongoing:</p> <p><i>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft published as of:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementation completed as of: 01.01.2013</p> <p>Issue is being addressed through :</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Primary / Secondary legislation</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulation /Guidelines</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</p> <p>Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:</p> <p>EU endorsed IFRS 13 and the IFRS 7 amendments.</p> <p>Highlight main developments since last year's survey:</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents:</p>	<p>Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents:</p>

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				<p>http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:360:0078:0144:EN:PDF The extent to which Member States seek to enforce the EDTF Guidelines depends on national supervisors.</p>	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
VIII. Strengthening deposit insurance					
18 (19)	Strengthening of national deposit insurance arrangements	National deposit insurance arrangements should be reviewed against the agreed international principles, and authorities should strengthen arrangements where needed. (Rec. VI.9, FSF 2008)	<p>Jurisdictions should describe any revisions made to national deposit insurance system, including steps taken to address the following recommendations of the FSB’s February 2012 thematic peer review report on deposit insurance systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of an explicit deposit insurance system (for those jurisdictions that do not have one) • Addressing the weaknesses and gaps to full implementation of the Core Principles for Effective Deposit Insurance Systems issued by IADI in November 2014. 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Implementation ongoing:</p> <p><i>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft published as of:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementation completed as of: 01.01.2012</p> <p>Issue is being addressed through :</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Primary / Secondary legislation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Regulation /Guidelines</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</p> <p>Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:</p> <p>The Netherlands has a well functioning deposit guarantee scheme (DGS) in place which complies with the IADI principles. As for the financing of the DGS, the Directive on Deposit Guarantee Schemes</p>	<p>Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents:</p>

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				<p>(DGSD) has been implemented, so that credit institutions pay risk-based contributions to the newly installed ex ante funded Deposit Guarantee Fund, which is set to reach a target level of 0.8% of covered deposits by July 2024. The Dutch Central Bank decides on contributions payable to the Fund; it also decides on pay outs from the Fund to depositors or the financing to be made available by the Fund for resolution in accordance with the Bank Recovery Resolution Directive (BRRD). Implementation of the DGSD has also resulted in a gradually reducing deadline for pay out to depositors (from 20 working days to 7 working days by 1 January 2024), and will ensure depositors are adequately informed of DGS coverage.</p> <p>Highlight main developments since last year's survey:</p> <p>the revised DGS Directive which was adopted in April 2014 and entered into force on 2 July 2014 has been completed and the relevant legislation has entered into force on 26 November 2015.</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents:</p> <p>The Decree on Implementation of the DGSD:</p>	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/s-tb-2015-434.html	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
IX. Safeguarding the integrity and efficiency of financial markets					
19 (20)	Enhancing market integrity and efficiency	We must ensure that markets serve efficient allocation of investments and savings in our economies and do not pose risks to financial stability. To this end, we commit to implement initial recommendations by IOSCO on market integrity and efficiency, including measures to address the risks posed by high frequency trading and dark liquidity, and call for further work by mid-2012. (Cannes)	<p>Jurisdictions should indicate whether high frequency trading and dark pools exist in their national markets.</p> <p>Jurisdictions should indicate the progress made in implementing the recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> in relation to dark liquidity, as set out in the IOSCO Report on Principles for Dark Liquidity (May 2011). on the impact of technological change in the IOSCO Report on Regulatory Issues Raised by the Impact of Technological Changes on Market Integrity and Efficiency (Oct 2011). on market structure made in the IOSCO Report on Regulatory issues raised by changes in market structure (Dec 2013). 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementation ongoing:</p> <p><i>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft published as of:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: 03.07.2016 (MAD)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Implementation completed as of:</p> <p>Issue is being addressed through :</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Primary / Secondary legislation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Regulation /Guidelines</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</p> <p>Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:</p> <p>Highlight main developments since last year's survey:</p> <p>[answer below is copied from the European Commission response to this</p>	<p>Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:</p> <p>[answer below is copied from the European Commission response to this question] Work on the secondary legislation necessary for the implementation of Market Abuse Regulation (MAR) and MIFID2 is well underway; endorsement of technical advice received in December 2014 from the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) and draft technical standards delivered in by ESMA in September 2015. Following endorsement by the EC and scrutiny of the rules by co-legislators, the EU market abuse regime will be finalised by July 2016. Market Abuse Regulation and Criminal Sanctions for Market Abuse Directive will enter into application on 3 July 2016.</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents:</p>

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				<p>question] The Market Abuse Regulation (MAR) will increase the transparency and integrity of the derivatives and the commodity derivatives markets including OTC transactions.</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents:</p> <p>[answer below is copied from the European Commission response to this question] Market Abuse Regulation: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32014R0596 Criminal Sanctions for Market Abuse Directive http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32014L0057</p>	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
20 (21)	Regulation and supervision of commodity markets	<p>We need to ensure enhanced market transparency, both on cash and financial commodity markets, including OTC, and achieve appropriate regulation and supervision of participants in these markets. Market regulators and authorities should be granted effective intervention powers to address disorderly markets and prevent market abuses. In particular, market regulators should have, and use formal position management powers, including the power to set ex-ante position limits, particularly in the delivery month where appropriate, among other powers of intervention. We call on IOSCO to report on the implementation of its recommendations by the end of 2012. (Cannes)</p> <p>We also call on Finance ministers to monitor on a regular basis the proper implementation of IOSCO's principles for the regulation and supervision on commodity derivatives markets and encourage broader publishing and unrestricted access to aggregated open interest data. (St. Petersburg)</p>	<p>Jurisdictions should indicate whether commodity markets of any type exist in their national markets.</p> <p>Jurisdictions should indicate the policy measures taken to implement the principles found in IOSCO's report on Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets (Sep 2011).</p> <p>Jurisdictions, in responding to this recommendation, may also make use of the responses contained in the update to the survey published by IOSCO in September 2014 on the principles for the regulation and supervision of commodity derivatives markets.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementation ongoing:</p> <p><i>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft published as of:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: 03.01.2018 (MIFID2) and 03.07.2016 (MAR)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Implementation completed as of:</p> <p>Issue is being addressed through :</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Primary / Secondary legislation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Regulation /Guidelines</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</p> <p>Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:</p> <p>[answer below is copied from the European Commission response to this question] The new MIFID 2 introduces specific requirements commodity derivatives markets, including registration of market participants and</p>	<p>Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:</p> <p>[answer below is copied from the European Commission response to this question] Work on the secondary legislation necessary for the implementation of MAR and MIFID 2 is well underway- with technical advice from ESMA received in December 2014; and draft regulatory technical standards delivered by ESMA in September 2015. Following scrutiny of the rules by co-legislators, they should be finalised by mid- 2016. Expected commencement date: 3 January 2017 or 3 January 2018</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents:</p> <p>http://www.esma.europa.eu/content/Technical-Advice-Commission-MiFID-II-and-MiFIR</p> <p>https://www.esma.europa.eu/policy-rules/mifid-ii-and-mifir#title-paragrah-2</p>

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				<p>transparency requirements. It also addresses IOSCO’s recommendation on position management through position limits and position management. Together with the new MAR, it will increase the transparency and the integrity of the derivatives and the commodity derivatives markets including OTC transactions.</p> <p>Highlight main developments since last year’s survey:</p> <p>[answer below is copied from the European Commission response to this question] This legislation entered into force on 12 June 2014 and will enter into application on 3 January 2018 (MIFID 2). The EP has approved the extension of the date of application to 3 January 2018. Currently implementation rules regarding position limits, the scope of authorisations for commodity firms and the delineation between financial and physical instruments are being drafted, and will be finalised by mid 2016. The Market Abuse Regulation (MAR) entered into force on 12 June 2014 and will enter into application on 3 July 2016</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents:</p> <p>[answer below is copied from the</p>	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				European Commission response to this question] http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32014L0065 MIFIR http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32014R0600 Market Abuse http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32014R0596	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
21 (22)	Reform of financial benchmarks	We support the establishment of the FSB’s Official Sector Steering Group to coordinate work on the necessary reforms of financial benchmarks. We endorse IOSCO’s Principles for Financial Benchmarks and look forward to reform as necessary of the benchmarks used internationally in the banking industry and financial markets, consistent with the IOSCO Principles. (St. Petersburg)	Collection of information on this recommendation will continue to be deferred given the forthcoming FSB progress report on implementation of FSB recommendations in this area, and ongoing IOSCO work to review the implementation of the <i>IOSCO Principles for Financial Benchmarks</i> .		

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
X. Enhancing financial consumer protection					
22 (23)	Enhancing financial consumer protection	We agree that integration of financial consumer protection policies into regulatory and supervisory frameworks contributes to strengthening financial stability, endorse the FSB report on consumer finance protection and the high level principles on financial consumer protection prepared by the OECD together with the FSB. We will pursue the full application of these principles in our jurisdictions. (Cannes)	<p>Jurisdictions should describe progress toward implementation of the OECD's G-20 high-level principles on financial consumer protection (Oct 2011).</p> <p>Jurisdictions may also refer to OECD's September 2013 and September 2014 reports on effective approaches to support the implementation of the High-level Principles. The effective approaches are of interest across all financial services sectors – banking and credit; securities; insurance and pensions – and consideration should be given to their cross-sectoral character when considering implementation.</p> <p>Jurisdictions should, where necessary, indicate any changes or additions that have been introduced as a way to support the implementation of the High-level Principles, to address particular national terminology, situations or determinations.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Implementation ongoing:</p> <p><i>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draft published as of:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementation completed as of: 01.01.2006</p> <p>Issue is being addressed through :</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Primary / Secondary legislation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Regulation /Guidelines</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</p> <p>Initiatives of the platform for financial education "Wijzer in Geldzaken"</p> <p>Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:</p> <p>Financial consumer protection is an integral part of the Financial Supervision Act (Wet op het financieel toezicht) and</p>	<p>Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:</p> <p>We refer to the EC response on the IMN survey 2016. Mortgage Credit Directive (MCD) Transposition work is ongoing. Expected commencement date: July 2016. Payment Accounts Directive (PAD) Deadline for transposition in national law is 18 September 2016, PRIIPS: PRIIPs shall apply from 31 December 2016. Implementing measures are being prepared. MiFID II/MiFIR Expected commencement date: 3 January 2018. Insurance Distribution Directive (IDD) Deadline for transposition in national law is February 2018.</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents:</p> <p>MCD: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014L0017&from=EN PAD http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014L0092&from=EN PRIIPS http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32014R1286 MIFID/MIFIR MiFID: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32014L0065 MiFIR http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32014L0065</p>

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				<p>secondary legislation, with supervision by a dedicated market conduct agency: Autoriteit Financiële Markten</p> <p>Highlight main developments since last year's survey:</p> <p>Web-links to relevant documents: www.wijzingeldzaken.nl ; http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0020368/ http://www.afm.nl/en/professionals/regelgeving/wetten.aspx ; http://www.afm.nl/en</p>	<p>content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32014R0600 IDD: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32016L0097</p>

XI. Source of recommendations:

- [Brisbane: G20 Leaders' Communique \(15-16 November 2014\)](#)
- [St Petersburg: The G20 Leaders' Declaration \(5-6 September 2013\)](#)
- [Los Cabos: The G20 Leaders' Declaration \(18-19 June 2012\)](#)
- [Cannes: The Cannes Summit Final Declaration \(3-4 November 2011\)](#)
- [Seoul: The Seoul Summit Document \(11-12 November 2010\)](#)
- [Toronto: The G-20 Toronto Summit Declaration \(26-27 June 2010\)](#)
- [Pittsburgh: Leaders' Statement at the Pittsburgh Summit \(25 September 2009\)](#)
- [London: The London Summit Declaration on Strengthening the Financial System \(2 April 2009\)](#)
- [Washington: The Washington Summit Action Plan to Implement Principles for Reform \(15 November 2008\)](#)
- [FSF 2008: The FSF Report on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience \(7 April 2008\)](#)
- [FSF 2009: The FSF Report on Addressing Procyclicality in the Financial System \(2 April 2009\)](#)
- [FSB 2009: The FSB Report on Improving Financial Regulation \(25 September 2009\)](#)
- [FSB 2012: The FSB Report on Increasing the Intensity and Effectiveness of SIFI Supervision \(1 November 2012\)](#)

XII. List of Abbreviations used: