

Jurisdiction: Switzerland

# 2014 IMN Survey of National Progress in the Implementation of G20/FSB Recommendations

- I. Refining the regulatory perimeter
- II. Hedge funds
- III. Securitisation
- IV. Enhancing supervision
- V. Building and implementing macroprudential frameworks and tools
- VI. Improving oversight of credit rating agencies (CRAs)
- VII. Enhancing and aligning accounting standards
- VIII. Enhancing risk management
- IX. Strengthening deposit insurance
- X. Safeguarding the integrity and efficiency of financial markets
- XI. Enhancing financial consumer protection
- XII. Reference to source of recommendations
- XIII. List of Abbreviations



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
I.	Refining the regulator	y perimeter			
т	-		Jurisdictions should indicate the steps taken to expand the domestic regulatory framework to previously unregulated entities, for example, non-bank financial institutions (e.g. finance companies, mortgage insurance companies, credit hedge funds) and conduits/SIVs etc.  Jurisdictions should indicate policy measures to strengthen the regulation and oversight of the shadow banking system. See, for reference, the recommendations discussed in section 2 of the October 2011 FSB report: Shadow Banking:  Strengthening Oversight and Regulation.	□ Not applicable □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment  If "Not applicable " or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification: □ Implementation ongoing or completed:  Issue is being addressed through: □ Primary / Secondary legislation □ Regulation / Guidelines □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: Regular reviews  Status of progress: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of: Mid 2014:	Planned actions (if any): - FINMA is continuously reviewing the adequacy of the regulatory and supervisory framework - FINMA, SNB and FDF are represented in international working groups on strengthening the oversight and regulation of the shadow banking system. At the national level, they jointly launched an analysis of the size of the shadow banking sector in Switzerland and of potential regulatory gaps.  Expected commencement date:  Web-links to relevant documents:  IOSCO Principle 6&7: http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD323.pdf
				publication by:	/IOSCOPD323.pdf

Some authorities or market participants prefer to use other terms such as "market-based financing" instead of "shadow banking" is not intended to cast a pejorative tone on this system of credit intermediation. However, the FSB is using the term "shadow banking" as this is the most commonly employed and, in particular, has been used in the earlier G20 communications.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> This recommendation 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
				Scheme Act	
				Short description of the content of the	
				legislation/ regulation/guideline: - The	
				revised collective investment schemes	
				act (CISA) inter alia extended the	
				supervisory scope to include asset	
				managers of foreign collective	
				investment schemes The FDF has	
				launched work on a new Federal	
				Financial Services Act (FFSA) and on a	
				new Federal Financial Institutions Act	
				(FFIA). The FFSA shall introduce cross-	
				sector regulation of financial products	
				and services over a wide range of	
				providers, thereby implying an extension	
				of the regulatory framework. The FFIA is	
				expected to extend to small, independent	
				asset managers, in addition to financial	
				institutions already subject to regulation.	
				- Regarding shadow banks, Switzerland	
				has no constant net asset value money	
				market funds (CNAV-MMF) and no	
				mortgage insurance, while prime	
				brokerage activities of Swiss banks,	
				finance companies related to banks as	
				well as the providers of consumer credit	
				in general are already subject to	
				supervision.	
				Highlight main developments since last	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents: CISA: http://www.news.admin.ch/message/inde	
				x.html?lang=en&msg-id=47754	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
II.	Hedge funds				
2	Registration,	We also firmly recommitted to work in	Jurisdictions should state whether Hedge	☐ Not applicable	If this recommendation has not yet
(2)	appropriate disclosures and oversight of hedge	an internationally consistent and non- discriminatory manner to strengthen	Funds(HFs) are domiciled locally and, if available, indicate the size of the industry	☐ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment	been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation:
	and oversight of hedge funds	discriminatory manner to strengthen regulation and supervision on hedge funds. (Seoul)  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)	available, indicate the size of the industry in terms of Assets Under Management (AUM) and number of HFs. Jurisdictions should indicate the progress made in implementing the high level principles contained in IOSCO's <i>Report on Hedge Fund Oversight (Jun 2009)</i> .  In particular, jurisdictions should specify whether:  - HFs and/or HF managers are subject to mandatory registration  - Registered HF managers are subject to appropriate ongoing requirements regarding:  • Organisational and operational standards;  • Conflicts of interest and other conduct of business rules;  • Disclosure to investors; and  • Prudential regulation.	the moment  If "Not applicable " or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification:  ☐ Implementation ongoing or completed:  Issue is being addressed through:  ☐ Primary / Secondary legislation  ☐ Regulation / Guidelines  ☐ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:  See supervisory measures regarding hedge funds below.  Status of progress:  ☐ Draft in preparation, expected publication by:  ☐ Draft published as of:  ☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:  ☐ Reform effective (completed) as of:     - March 2013: Collective Investment Scheme Act  Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline: - The	Planned actions (if any): - FINMA is continuously reviewing the adequacy of the regulatory and supervisory framework FINMA is part of the IOSCO task force on unregulated entities and takes part in the development of the IOSCO recommendations.  Expected commencement date:  Web-links to relevant documents:
				revised collective investment schemes	
				act (CISA) inter alia extends the	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				supervisory scope to include asset	
				managers of foreign collective	
				investment schemes. The prime	
				brokerage activities of the Swiss banks	
				are subject to constant supervision In	
				regard to hedge funds, FINMA has	
				participated in the systemic footprint	
				survey in September 2010 to identify	
				systemically relevant hedge fund	
				activities Switzerland applies both a	
				direct and an indirect supervisory	
				approach with respect to hedge funds.	
				Directly supervised (after having	
				received the necessary approval by	
				FINMA) are all domestic hedge funds	
				and foreign ones if they shall be	
				distributed in public in or from	
				Switzerland, regardless of their size. In	
				addition, managers of hedge funds need	
				an authorization. A third element of the	
				direct supervisory approach relates to	
				distribution matters and concerns	
				representatives and distributors of hedge	
				funds. The indirect supervisory approach	
				takes place through hedge funds	
				interfaces with banks. Moreover, certain	
				investment restrictions for insurers exist.	
				Highlight main developments since last	
				year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents: -	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				CISA:	
				http://www.news.admin.ch/message/inde	
				x.html?lang=en&msg-id=47754	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
3 (3)	Description  Establishment of international information sharing framework	G20/FSB Recommendations  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)	Remarks  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.  In addition, jurisdictions should state whether they are:  - 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.  In particular, jurisdictions should indicate those jurisdictions where an MoU is in place that provides for oversight when a hedge fund is located in one of these jurisdictions and manager is located elsewhere.	□ Not applicable □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment  If "Not applicable " or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification: □ Implementation ongoing or completed:  Issue is being addressed through: □ Primary / Secondary legislation □ Regulation / Guidelines □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: full signatory to IOSCO MMoU; conclusion of bilateral MoUs  Status of progress: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of: □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:	Next steps  If this recommendation has not yet been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation:  Planned actions (if any):  Expected commencement date:  Web-links to relevant documents:
		place that provides for oversight when a hedge fund is located in one of these jurisdictions and manager is located	publication by:  ☐ Draft published as of:		
				Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline: - Based on the revised CISA, FINMA will receive information on the activities of	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				these asset managers and their funds on a	
				regular basis and will be able to request	
				any information needed for supervisory	
				purposes The revised CISA also	
				requires that cooperation arrangements	
				with all relevant foreign supervisory	
				authorities are in place, in particular with	
				supervisors in those jurisdictions where	
				the fund is domiciled Switzerland	
				(FINMA) is a full signatory (A-	
				signatory) to the IOSCO MMoU since	
				2010. At the end of July 2013, FINMA	
				had signed MoUs with 28 EU and EEA	
				member states. These regulate the	
				supervision of risks and the collection of	
				data from asset managers, as well as the	
				transfer of data by the relevant	
				supervisory authorities to FINMA. The	
				MoUs also include cross-border	
				supervisory reviews and mutual	
				assistance in the enforcement of the	
				respective laws.	
				Highlight main developments since last	
				year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents: -	
				CISA:	
				http://www.news.admin.ch/message/inde	
				x.html?lang=en&msg-id=47754	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
4	Enhancing counterparty	Supervisors should require that	Jurisdictions should indicate specific	☐ Not applicable	Planned actions (if any): - Work to
(4)	risk management	institutions which have hedge funds as	policy measures taken for enhancing	☐ Applicable but no action envisaged at	implement the "Capital requirements for
(.)		their counterparties have effective risk	counterparty risk management and	the moment	banks' equity investments in funds, Dec
		management, including mechanisms to	strengthening their existing guidance on	If "Not applicable " or "Applicable but	2013" by January 2017 has been kicked
		monitor the funds' leverage and set limits	the management of exposure to leveraged	no action envisaged" has been	off.
		for single counterparty exposures.	counterparties.	selected, please provide a brief justification:	
		(London)	In particular, jurisdictions should indicate	☑ Implementation ongoing or	Expected commencement date: Q4
			whether they have implemented the	completed:	2014
			Basel III rules for credit exposures to	Issue is being addressed through:	
			highly leveraged counterparties (para 112	☑ Primary / Secondary legislation	Web-links to relevant documents:
			of <u>Basel III (Jun 2011)</u> – see also <u>FAQ</u>	☑ Regulation / Guidelines	web-miks to relevant documents.
			no 1b.4 on Basel III counterparty credit	✓ Other actions (such as supervisory	
			risk, Dec 2012), and principle 2.iii of	actions), please specify: - Ongoing	
			IOSCO Report on Hedge Fund Oversight	supervision	
			(Jun 2009). Jurisdictions should also	Status of progress :	
			indicate the steps they are taking to implement the new standards on equity	☐ Draft in preparation, expected	
			exposures (Capital requirements for	publication by:	
			banks' equity investments in funds, Dec	☐ Draft published as of:	
			2013) by 1 January 2017.	☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:	
			For further reference, see also the		
			following documents:	☑ Reform effective (completed) as of: - March 2013: Collective	
			Tollowing documents .	Investment Scheme Act, January	
(4)		Supervisors will strengthen their existing	BCBS <u>Sound Practices for Banks'</u>	2013: Basel III	
		guidance on the management of	Interactions with Highly Leveraged	Short description of the content of the	
		exposures to leveraged counterparties.	Institutions (Jan 1999)	legislation/ regulation/guideline: -	
		(Rec. II.17,FSF 2008)	BCBS Banks' Interactions with	FINMA has been reviewing the	
			Highly Leveraged Institutions (Jan	regulatory and supervisory regime for	
			<u>1999)</u>	leveraged counterparties, including	
				hedge funds, also taking into account the	



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				IOSCO principles published in June 09.	
				With the recent revision of the Collective	
				Investment Schemes Act (CISA),	
				Switzerland aims to achieve compliance	
				with the IOSCO principles The	
				exposure of banks to leveraged	
				counterparties is subject to regulation	
				within the capital adequacy framework.	
				FINMA has fully implemented the Basel	
				III standards on counterparty credit risk	
				and the treatment of highly leveraged	
				counterparties as of 1 Jan 2013. In its	
				Basel III FAQ issued in May 2013	
				FINMA has also clarified that the Basel	
				FAQs form part of the Basel III	
				implementation in Switzerland Prime	
				Brokerage is a focus in the supervision of	
				the IB activities of the two large banks.	
				FINMA has regular meetings with the	
				risk management units of the two large	
				banks to discuss ongoing Hedge Fund	
				(HF) issues. FINMA reviews ad hoc	
				businesses activities and all HF reports	
				both large banks produce. It talks about	
				disputes/haircut adjustments with the	
				large banks and has a dialog with the	
				external and internal audit function on	
				their prime brokerage business Prime	
				brokerage business is also an important	
				part in FINMA's ongoing liquidity	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				supervision of the two large banks.	
				FINMA looks at liquidity in-/ outflows	
				from the prime brokerage business and at	
				HF stress models. Strategy/growth plans	
				and as well as onboarding strategies for	
				new HF-clients are regularly discussed	
				FINMA regularly reviews several	
				leverage indicators, margin requirements,	
				excess collateral numbers and across	
				several prime broker in a peer analysis.	
				FINMA, respectively its predecessor	
				organization, participated in the	
				interagency working group to review the	
				counterparty risk management practices	
				related to hedge funds under the lead of	
				the FRBNY FINMA participated also	
				in all Senior Supervisors Group (SSG)	
				work streams that looked at counterparty	
				credit risk management. A common	
				report was issued that conveyed the SSG	
				perspective on the state of CCR	
				measurement and management practices	
				based on discussions with major industry	
				participants over the past two years.	
				Highlight main developments since last	
				year's survey: - The BCBS reviewed the	
				Swiss implementation of Basel III during	
				an RCAP and assessed the	
				implementation as "compliant".	
				Web-links to relevant documents: -	



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				CISA:	
				http://www.news.admin.ch/message/inde	
				x.html?lang=en&msg-id=47754 - Total	
				revision of the Capital Adequacy	
				ordinance to implement Basel III:	
				http://www.efd.admin.ch/dokumentation/	
				medieninformationen/00467/index.html?l	
				ang=en&msg-id=44781 - Basel III	
				Circulars:	
				http://www.finma.ch/e/aktuell/pages/mm	
				-rs-umsetzung-b2-tbtf-20120718.aspx -	
				FINMA Basel III FAQ:	
				http://www.finma.ch/d/faq/beaufsichtigte	
				/Seiten/basel-III.aspx	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
III.	Securitisation	,			-
5 (5) (5)	Improving the risk management of securitisation	During 2010, supervisors and regulators will:  • implement IOSCO's proposals to strengthen practices in securitisation markets. (FSB 2009)  The BCBS and authorities should take forward work on improving incentives for risk management of securitisation, including considering due diligence and quantitative retention requirements by 2010. (London)  Securitization sponsors or originators should retain a part of the risk of the underlying assets, thus encouraging them to act prudently. (Pittsburgh)	Jurisdictions should indicate the progress made in implementing the recommendations contained in:  • IOSCO's <u>Unregulated Financial Markets and Products (Sep 2009)</u> , including justification for any exemptions to the IOSCO recommendations; and  • BCBS's Basel 2.5 standards on exposures to securitisations (Jul 2009), <a href="http://www.bis.org/publ/bcbs157.pdf">http://www.bis.org/publ/bcbs157.pdf</a> and <a href="http://www.bis.org/publ/bcbs158.pdf">http://www.bis.org/publ/bcbs158.pdf</a> .  Jurisdictions may also indicate progress in implementing the recommendations of the IOSCO's Report on Global Developments in Securitisation Regulation (Nov 2012).	<ul> <li>☑ Not applicable</li> <li>☐ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</li> <li>If "Not applicable "or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification: So far, Switzerland does not have a market for securitisation on domestic assets (only 10 transactions over the last 17 years).</li> <li>☐ Implementation ongoing or completed:</li> <li>Issue is being addressed through:</li> <li>☐ Primary / Secondary legislation</li> <li>☐ Regulation / Guidelines</li> <li>☐ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</li> <li>Status of progress:</li> <li>☐ Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</li> <li>☐ Draft published as of:</li> <li>☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</li> <li>☐ Reform effective (completed) as of:</li> </ul>	If this recommendation has not yet been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation:  Planned actions (if any):  Expected commencement date:  Web-links to relevant documents:
				Short description of the content of the	

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Jurisdictions should not provide responses on IOSCO recommendations concerning the alignment incentives associated with securitisation (including risk retention requirements) since these will be covered by an IOSCO peer review in 2014.

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				legislation/ regulation/guideline: -	
				Switzerland does not have a domestic	
				market for securitisation (i.e.	
				securitisation on domestic assets) only a	
				few transactions (10 over the last 17	
				years). Thus securitisation is currently	
				largely unregulated domestically If	
				Swiss investors acquire securitisation	
				exposures, they are usually acquired on	
				the global markets and abide by various	
				EU, US regulations for the instruments.	
				Where there is issuance of securitisation	
				or acquisition of exposures by regulated	
				institutions such as banks and insurance	
				these are under the Basel prudential	
				regime (currently Basel III). Thus revised	
				securitisation requirements in solvency	
				or minimum capital requirements are in	
				place as well as the due diligence that	
				accompanies them. CH has a regulatory	
				mapping in place and surveys the	
				structured finance ratings As for	
				retention rules, the non existence of a	
				domestic market has prompted for no	
				specific Swiss regulation in the matter,	
				for acquired tranches on larger markets	
				US/EU or else, they are subject to the	
				retention regulations in place Based on	
				the insights gained during the financial	
				crisis, a revision of FINMA circulars	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				aimed at adjusting the regulatory deficits in capital requirements for proprietary trading, securitisations, and risk diversification. In terms of content, the revision draws on the amended Basel II minimum standards for capital adequacy set by the Basel Committee and the modified EU minimum standards for risk diversification.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey: - Switzerland actively participates in international working groups around securitisation (Basel and others). Under Basel III there is an increased interest in opportunistic securitisation of domestic assets. Yet there is still no market in proper sense in Switzerland, thus not warranting for specific regulations on top of those for banks and insurance (largests holders if any).	
				Web-links to relevant documents: Basel 2.5 Implementation by FINMA: http://www.finma.ch/e/aktuell/pages/mm -rs-eigenmittel-risikoverteilung-2010-11- 25.aspx	



(6) regulatory and capital framework for n	Insurance supervisors should strengthen the regulatory and capital framework for monoline insurers in relation to structured credit. (Rec II.8 ,FSF 2008)	Jurisdictions should indicate the policy measures taken for strengthening the regulatory and capital framework for monolines.  See, for reference, the following principles issued by IAIS:	<ul> <li>☑ Not applicable</li> <li>☐ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</li> <li>If "Not applicable " or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief</li> </ul>	Planned actions (if any):  Expected commencement date:  Web-links to relevant documents:
framework for	monoline insurers in relation to structured	regulatory and capital framework for monolines.  See, for reference, the following principles issued by IAIS:	the moment  If "Not applicable " or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been	•
		principles issued by IAIS:	no action envisaged" has been	Wah links to relevant documents:
		• <u>ICP 13</u> – Reinsurance and Other Forms of Risk Transfer;	<i>justification:</i> In Switzerland, there are no monoline insurers. Hence, there is no	web-miks to relevant documents.
		<ul> <li>ICP 15 – Investments; and</li> <li>ICP 17 - Capital Adequacy.</li> <li>Jurisdictions may also refer to:</li> <li>IAIS <u>Guidance paper on enterprise risk management for capital adequacy and solvency purposes (Oct 2008).</u></li> <li>Joint Forum's consultative document on <u>Mortgage insurance: market structure, underwriting cycle and policy implications (Feb 2013).</u></li> </ul>	need for regulatory action in this regard.  ☐ Implementation ongoing or completed:  Issue is being addressed through: ☐ Primary / Secondary legislation ☐ Regulation / Guidelines ☐ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:  Status of progress: ☐ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: ☐ Draft published as of: ☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: ☐ Reform effective (completed) as of:  Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:  Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
<b>No</b> 7 (7)	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)	Remarks  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 product.  Jurisdictions may reference IOSCO's report on Good Practices in Relation to Investment Managers' Due Diligence When Investing in Structured Finance Instruments (Jul 2009).  Jurisdictions may also refer to the Joint Forum report on Credit Risk Transfer—Developments from 2005-2007 (Jul 2008).	Progress to date  ☐ Not applicable ☐ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment  If "Not applicable "or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification: So far, Switzerland has no relevant domestic market ☐ Implementation ongoing or completed:  Issue is being addressed through: ☐ Primary / Secondary legislation ☐ Regulation / Guidelines ☐ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:  Status of progress: ☐ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: ☐ Draft published as of: ☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: ☐ Reform effective (completed) as of:  Short description of the content of the	Next steps  If this recommendation has not yet been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation:  Planned actions (if any):  Expected commencement date:  Web-links to relevant documents:
				` * /	



No	Description	<b>G20/FSB Recommendations</b>	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
8 I	Description 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)	Remarks  Jurisdictions should indicate the policy measures taken for enhancing disclosure of securitised products.  See, for reference, IOSCO's Report on Principles for Ongoing Disclosure for Asset-Backed Securities (Nov 2012) and IOSCO's Disclosure Principles for Public Offerings and Listings of Asset-Backed Securities (Apr 2010).	Progress to date  □ Not applicable □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment  If "Not applicable " or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification: □ Implementation ongoing or completed:  Issue is being addressed through: □ Primary / Secondary legislation □ Regulation / Guidelines □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:  Status of progress: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of: 25.06.2014 □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: □ Reform effective (completed) as of:  Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline: - Preparatory work has been launched on the setup of a new Financial Services Act, which is also expected to address disclosure on asset backed securities insofar as they are distributed to retail clients.	Next steps  If this recommendation has not yet been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation: - The public consultation for the Financial Services Act finished in October 2014. The act is expected to enter into force in 2017, depending on the parliamentary process.  Planned actions (if any): - Switzerland is taking part in the international discussions and will amend its rules where and when appropriate, in addition to the planned setup of new Financial Services Act addressing disclosure on asset backed securities that are distributed to retail clients. Switzerland also supports the FSB's work on disclosure.  Expected commencement date:  Web-links to relevant documents:



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				Highlight main developments since last	
				year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
IV.	<b>Enhancing supervision</b>	i		=	
9 (9)	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)	Jurisdictions should indicate the policy measures taken for implementing consistent, consolidated supervision and regulation of SIFIs. <sup>4</sup> See, for reference, the following documents: BCBS:	□ Not applicable □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment  If "Not applicable " or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification: □ Implementation ongoing or	Planned actions (if any): Continued implementation by the systemically important banks (capital phase in; recovery and resolution planning; resolvability improvements) and regular review of the TBTF framework by the Swiss authorities Implementation of actions as noted - Bail-in concept
			<ul> <li>Framework for G-SIBs (Nov 2011)</li> <li>Framework for D-SIBs (Oct 2012)</li> <li>BCP 12 (Sep 2012)</li> <li>IAIS:</li> <li>Global Systemically Important Insurers: Policy Measures (Jul 2013)</li> </ul>	completed:  Issue is being addressed through:  ☑ Primary / Secondary legislation  ☐ Regulation / Guidelines  ☐ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:  Status of progress:	operationalization (G-SIBs) - Resolvability Assessment Process (G-SIBs)  Expected commencement date:
			• ICP 23— Group wide supervision  FSB: • Framework for addressing SIFIs (Nov 2011)	□ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of: □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: ☑ Reform effective (completed) as of:     TBTF legislation: March 2012;     Basel III implementation: January 2013  Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline: - The revised banking act and, based thereon,	Web-links to relevant documents:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The scope of the follow-up to this recommendation will be revised once the monitoring framework on policy measures for G-SIFIs, which is one of the designated priority areas under the CFIM, is established.



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				the revised capital adequacy ordinance, introduced additional requirements for systemically important banks regarding capital, liquidity, risk diversification, and emergency planning. Switzerland currently has two designated G-SIBs (that are at the same time also D-SIBs) and two additional D-SIBs Basel III has been fully and timely implemented for all Swiss banks as of January 2013, when the revised ordinance on Capital Adequacy entered into force Implementation of resolution and recovery planning and crisis management colleges is ongoing in accordance with the FSB timetable Switzerland currently has no designated	
				G-SII.  Highlight main developments since last year's survey: - Ongoing development of improvement of Swiss Banks insolvency framework - Ongoing development of compentence for holdings and service and similar companies for FINMA in the case of insolvency/ resolution with legislative power's (will become effective tentatively mid 2015)  Web-links to relevant documents: - Swiss TBTF legislation: http://www.efd.admin.ch/00468/index.ht ml?lang=en&msg-id=43419	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				http://www.efd.admin.ch/themen/wirtsch	
				aft_waehrung/02315/index.html?lang=en	
				Total revision of the Capital Adequacy	
				ordinance to implement Basel III and	
				additional requirements for G-SIBs:	
				http://www.efd.admin.ch/dokumentation/	
				medieninformationen/00467/index.html?l	
				ang=en&msg-id=44781	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
10	Establishing	To establish the remaining supervisory	Reporting in this area should be	☐ Not applicable	If this recommendation has not yet
(10)	supervisory colleges and conducting risk	colleges for significant cross-border firms by June 2009. (London)	undertaken solely by home jurisdictions of significant cross-border firms. Please	☐ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment	been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation:
(10)	assessments	We agreed to conduct rigorous risk assessment on these firms [G-SIFIs] through international supervisory	indicate whether supervisory colleges for all significant cross-border firms (both banks and insurance companies) have been established and whether the supervisory colleges for G-SIFIs are conducting rigorous risk assessments.	If "Not applicable " or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification:  ☑ Implementation ongoing or completed:	Planned actions (if any):  Expected commencement date:
		colleges. (Seoul)	Principle 13 of BCBS Core Principles for	Issue is being addressed through:	Web-links to relevant documents:
			Effective Banking Supervision and Good	☐ Primary / Secondary legislation	
			practice principles on supervisory	☐ Regulation / Guidelines	
			colleges (Oct 2010) may be used as a guide for supervisor to indicate the implementation progress. For further	☑ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: - establishing supervisory colleges	
			reference, see the following documents:	Status of progress :	
			BCBS:	☐ Draft in preparation, expected publication by:	
			• Core Principles for Effective Banking	☐ Draft published as of:	
			Supervision (Sep 2012)  IAIS:	☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:	
			• ICP 25 and Guidance 25.1.1 – 25.1.6 on establishment of supervisory	☑ Reform effective (completed) as of: 2009	
			colleges	Short description of the content of the	
				legislation/ regulation/guideline: -	
			Guidance 25.6.20 and 25.8.16 on risk     assessments by supervisory colleges	Supervisory colleges have been	
				established for all four large cross-border	
			IOSCO:	financial institutions requiring a college	
			Principles Regarding Cross-Border	according to the criteria of the FSB (2	
				banks and 2 insurance firms). For the two	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
			Supervisory Cooperation (May 2010)	banks, arrangements similar to	
				supervisory colleges have been in place	
				since 2000. The insurance firms have	
				been covered by global supervisory	
				colleges since 2008. Supervisory colleges	
				are also in place for other significant	
				financial institutions. The effectiveness of	
				the colleges has been favourably assessed	
				in a benchmarking exercise conducted by	
				the BCBS Standards Implementation	
				Group Also, FINMA has established	
				Crisis Management Groups for the two	
				G-SIBs.	
				Highlight main developments since last	
				year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
11	Supervisory exchange	To quicken supervisory responsiveness to	Jurisdictions should include any feedback	☐ Not applicable	Planned actions (if any): - To the extent
(11)	of information and coordination	developments that have a common effect across a number of institutions, supervisory exchange of information and	received from recent FSAPs/ROSC assessments on the <u>September 2012</u> BCP 3 (Cooperation and collaboration) and BCP	☐ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment	practicable and feasible, FINMA endeavours to complete the information exchange and coordination efforts by
		coordination in the development of best practice benchmarks should be improved at both national and international levels.  (Rec V.7, FSF 2008)	14 (Home-host relationships).  Jurisdictions should also indicate any steps taken since the last assessment in this area, particularly in response to	If "Not applicable " or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification:	bilateral or multilateral cooperation agreements.
		(1000)	relevant FSAP/ROSC recommendations.	☑ Implementation ongoing or completed:	Expected commencement date:
				Issue is being addressed through:	Web-links to relevant documents:
(1.1)				☐ Primary / Secondary legislation	yyes mas to relevant documents.
(11)		Enhance the effectiveness of core	Jurisdictions should describe any regulatory, supervisory or legislative	☐ Regulation / Guidelines	
	supervisory colleges. (FSB 2012)	changes that will contribute to the sharing	☑ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:		
			of supervisory information (e.g. within supervisory colleges or via bilateral or	- national and international cooperation	
			multilateral MoUs).	Status of progress :	
			ŕ	☐ Draft in preparation, expected publication by:	
				☐ Draft published as of:	
				☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:	
				☑ Reform effective (completed) as of: ongoing process	
				Short description of the content of the	
				legislation/ regulation/guideline: - On a	
				national level, SNB and FINMA share	
				tight links in monitoring the financial	
				sector on the micro as well as macro level	
				and coordinate regulatory initiatives of	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				shared interest On an international	
				level, FINMA has long standing relations	
				with the supervisors of important markets	
				the Swiss SIFIs operate in and has	
				broadened and extended supervisory	
				cooperation, including cooperation on	
				crisis management, following the FSB	
				and BCBS work on colleges.	
				Highlight main developments since last	
				year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
12	Strengthening resources	We agreed that supervisors should have	No information on this recommendation		
(12)	and effective	strong and unambiguous mandates,	will be collected in the current IMN		
(12)	supervision	sufficient independence to act,	survey since a peer review is taking place		
		appropriate resources, and a full suite of	in this area during 2014.		
		tools and powers to proactively identify			
		and address risks, including regular stress			
		testing and early intervention. (Seoul)			
(12)		Commission of could be about the could			
(12)		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)			
(12)		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)			



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
V.	Building and implemen	nting macroprudential frameworks and	d tools		
13 (13)	Establishing regulatory framework for macroprudential oversight	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 banks <sup>5</sup> and private pools of capital to limit the build up of systemic risk. (London)	Please describe major changes in the institutional arrangements for macroprudential policy that have taken place in the past two years, including changes in: i) mandates and objectives; ii) powers and instruments; iii) transparency and accountability arrangements; iv) composition and independence of the	□ Not applicable □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment  If "Not applicable "or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification: □ Implementation ongoing or	Planned actions (if any): - Partial revision of NBA and FINMASA to create the right to direct access for the SNB to information on financial market participants and to enable FINMA and SNB to share information with the FDF.  Expected commencement date: Mid
(13)		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)	decision-making body; and v) mechanisms for domestic policy coordination and consistency.  Please indicate whether an assessment has been conducted with respect to the powers to collect and share relevant information among different authorities – where this applies – on financial institutions, markets and instruments to assess the potential for systemic risk. Please indicate whether the assessment has indicated any gaps in the powers to collect information, and whether any follow-up actions have been taken.	completed:  Issue is being addressed through:  ☑ Primary / Secondary legislation  ☐ Regulation / Guidelines  ☑ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:  - MoUs among financial market authorities  Status of progress:  ☐ Draft in preparation, expected publication by:  ☑ Draft published as of: 13.12.2013  ☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:  ☑ Reform effective (completed) as of: - February 2010: MoU FINMA/SNB;	Web-links to relevant documents:  Partial revision of NBA and FINMASA: http://www.admin.ch/aktuell/00089/index .html?lang=en&msg-id=54305

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> 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
				January 2011: MoU	
				FDF/FINMA/SNB	
				Short description of the content of the	
				legislation/regulation/guideline: - In	
				March 2012, the Financial Stability	
				Working Group (FDF, SNB, FINMA)	
				published a report and proposals on the	
				macroprudential framework (see web-link	
				below), which included an assessment of	
				the power to collect and share	
				information. FINMA has a broad legal	
				power to gather any kind of information	
				from supervised financial market	
				institutions. The SNB has a legal power	
				to collect statistical data and has a broad	
				access to information from operators of	
				payment and securities settlement	
				systems. A majority of the Financial	
				Stability Working Group also	
				recommended the creation of a right for	
				the SNB to directly access information on	
				financial market participants FINMA	
				and the SNB are authorized to exchange	
				information collected in this context. The	
				FINMA-SNB MoU, revised in February	
				2010, provides additional details	
				regarding information exchange between	
				both institutions (see web-link below). In	
				a MoU signed in January 2011, the FDF,	
				the FINMA and the SNB agreed to	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				exchange information on matters relating to financial stability and to cooperate in the event of a crisis threatening financial stability.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey: - In September 2014, the Swiss government proposed new provisions in the NBA and the Financial Market Supervision Act (FINMASA) to parliament, with a view to creating a right to (i) direct access for the SNB to information on financial market participants which goes beyond its existing entitlement to statistical data and (ii) information sharing among Swiss authorities.	
				Web-links to relevant documents: Report of Financial Stability Working Group: http://www.efd.admin.ch/dokumentation/ zahlen/00578/02460/index.html?lang=en FINMA-SNB MoU: http://www.snb.ch/en/mmr/reference/mof u/source FDF-FINMA-SNB MoU: http://www.finma.ch/e/aktuell/Document s/MoU-tripartit-2011-e.pdf	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
14	Enhancing system-wide	Authorities should use quantitative	Please describe at a high level (including	☐ Not applicable	Planned actions (if any): - Ongoing
(14)	monitoring and the use	indicators and/or constraints on leverage	by making reference to financial stability	☐ Applicable but no action envisaged at	monitoring and, if appropriate, further
	of macro-prudential	and margins as macro-prudential tools for	or other public reports, where available)	the moment	decisions on the adjustment of the
	instruments	supervisory purposes. Authorities should	the types of systems, methodologies and	If " Not applicable " or "Applicable but	countercyclical capital buffer, and the
		use quantitative indicators of leverage as	processes that have been put in place to	no action envisaged" has been	introduction of potential additional
		guides for policy, both at the institution-	identify macroprudential risks, including	selected, please provide a brief	regulatory measures affecting the demand
		specific and at the macro-prudential	the analysis of risk transmission channels. Please indicate the use of	justification:	for mortgages.
		(system-wide) level(Rec. 3.1, FSF 2009)	macroprudential tools in the past two	☑ Implementation ongoing or	
		2007)	years, including the objective for their use	completed :	Expected commencement date:
		We are developing macro-prudential	and the process used to select, calibrate,	Issue is being addressed through:	
		policy frameworks and tools to limit the	and apply them.	☑ Primary / Secondary legislation	Web-links to relevant documents:
		build-up of risks in the financial sector,		☑ Regulation / Guidelines	
		building on the ongoing work of the FSB-	See, for reference, the CGFS document	☑ Other actions (such as supervisory	
		BIS-IMF on this subject. (Cannes)	on <u>Operationalising the selection and</u>	actions), please specify:	
			application of macroprudential	-ongoing monitoring	
			instruments (Dec 2012).	Status of progress :	
(14)		Authorities should monitor substantial	Jurisdictions can also refer to the FSB-	☐ Draft in preparation, expected	
		changes in asset prices and their	IMF-BIS progress report to the G20 on	publication by:	
		implications for the macro economy and	Macroprudential policy tools and	☐ Draft published as of:	
		the financial system. (Washington)	frameworks (Oct 2011), and the IMF staff	☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:	
			papers on <u>Macroprudential policy</u> , <u>an</u> organizing framework (Mar 2011) and on		
			Key Aspects of Macroprudential policy	☑ Reform effective (completed) as of: - Amendments of Capital Adequacy	
			(Jun 2013).	Amendments of Capital Adequacy Ordinance: July 2012	
			(c.m. 2012)1	(countercyclical buffer) and January 2013 (higher requirements for risky	
				mortgages); Monitoring: ongoing	
				Short description of the content of the	
				legislation/ regulation/guideline: -	
				Quantitative indicators regularly enter the	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				monitoring and analysis of SNB, FINMA	
				and the FDF. SNB is continuously	
				monitoring a broad range of indicators –	
				among them asset prices, credit volumes	
				– and their implications for financial	
				stability. FINMA has implemented a	
				macroeconomic monitoring process	
				which concentrates both on the Swiss	
				domestic real estate market and selected	
				foreign asset markets Regarding	
				instruments, two amendments to the	
				Capital Adequacy Ordinance have been	
				made: First, capital requirements for risky	
				mortgage lending business have been	
				increased, being effective as of January	
				2013. Complementary, self-regulation in	
				the mortgage market has been tightened,	
				requiring a minimum downpayment of	
				10% of the real estate transaction coming	
				from a source other than occupational	
				benefits provision (second pillar).	
				Second, a countercyclical buffer has been	
				implemented since July 2012. Its	
				objective is to increase the resilience of	
				the banking sector against the	
				consequences of excessive credit growth	
				but also to mitigate the build-up of	
				excesses in mortgage markets. The	
				decision on activation, adjustment and	
				deactivation is based on an approach of	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				guided discretion (see web-link below)	
				based on a set of key quantitative	
				indicators In February 2013, the	
				Federal Council activated the	
				countercyclical capital buffer upon	
				proposal by the SNB at a level of 1% of	
				risk-weighted positions associated with	
				residential mortgage loans, entering into	
				effect as of 30 September 2013.	
				Highlight main developments since last	
				year's survey: In January 2014, the	
				Federal Council upon proposal by the	
				SNB decided to increase the CCB to 2%	
				of risk weighted positions, still restricted	
				to residential mortgage loans, and being	
				effective as of June 30, 2014 (see weblink	
				below).	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				Amendments to Capital Adequacy	
				Ordinance:	
				http://www.efd.admin.ch/00468/index.ht	
				ml?lang=en&msg-id=44781 Report of	
				Financial Stability Working Group:	
				http://www.efd.admin.ch/dokumentation/	
				zahlen/00578/02460/index.html?lang=en	
				Fact sheet Countercyclical: Swiss	
				National Bank, 'Implementing the	
				countercyclical capital buffer in	
				Switzerland: concretising the Swiss	
				National Bank's role', fact sheet, June	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				2012; available at www.snb.ch, Financial	
				Stability, Publications. Capital buffer:	
				https://www.news.admin.ch/message/inde	
				x.html?lang=en&msg-id=51758	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
15	Improved cooperation	Supervisors and central banks should	Please describe the institutional	☐ Not applicable	Planned actions (if any):
(15)	between supervisors and central banks	improve cooperation and the exchange of information including in the assessment of financial stability risks. The exchange	framework through which information sharing between supervisors and the central bank takes place, e.g. through	☐ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment  If "Not applicable "or "Applicable but	Expected commencement date:
		of information should be rapid during periods of market strain. (Rec. V.8, FSF 2008)	internal or inter-agency committee or bilateral MoUs. Please also describe any initiative to remove identified obstacles to	no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification:	Web-links to relevant documents:
			enhance cooperation and information sharing.	☑ Implementation ongoing or completed:	
				Issue is being addressed through:	
				☐ Primary / Secondary legislation	
				☐ Regulation / Guidelines	
				☑ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:	
				MoU	
				Status of progress :	
				☐ Draft in preparation, expected publication by:	
				☐ Draft published as of:	
				☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:	
				☑ Reform effective (completed) as of: - Feb. 2010: MoU SNB-FINMA; Jan. 2011: MoU FDF/FINMA/SNB	
				Short description of the content of the	
				legislation/regulation/guideline: - SNB	
				and the Swiss Federal Banking	
				Commission have had a Memorandum of	
				Understanding (MoU) in place since 2007	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				that was continued after the creation of	
				FINMA. During the financial crisis and	
				thereafter, the two authorities	
				collaborated much more closely. To	
				account for the insights gained during	
				that period the MoU was revised in	
				February 2010 Additionally, in	
				January 2011, the FDF, FINMA and SNB	
				signed a tripartite MoU. The agreement	
				governs collaboration between the three	
				authorities, which includes the exchange	
				of information on financial stability and	
				financial market regulation issues, as well	
				as collaboration in the event of a crisis	
				that would threaten the financial system's	
				stability.	
				Highlight main developments since last	
				year's survey: There were no changes to	
				the existing framework which continues	
				to work well.	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				http://www.finma.ch/e/aktuell/pages/mm-	
				mou-20110117.aspx	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
VI.	Improving oversight of	f credit rating agencies (CRAs)			
16	Enhancing regulation	All CRAs whose ratings are used for regulatory purposes should be subject to a	Jurisdictions should indicate the policy	☐ Not applicable	If this recommendation has not yet
(16)	and supervision of CRAs	regulatory oversight regime that includes registration. The regulatory oversight	measures undertaken for enhancing regulation and supervision of CRAs	☐ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment	been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation:
		regime should be established by end 2009 and should be consistent with the IOSCO Code of Conduct Fundamentals. (London)	including registration, oversight and sharing of information between national authorities. They should also indicate their consistency with the following	If "Not applicable "or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification:	Planned actions (if any):
(16)		National authorities will enforce compliance and require changes to a	IOSCO document:  • Code of Conduct Fundamentals for	✓ Implementation ongoing or completed:	Expected commencement date:
		rating agency's practices and procedures for managing conflicts of interest and	Credit Rating Agencies (May 2008)	Issue is being addressed through:	Web-links to relevant documents:
		assuring the transparency and quality of	Jurisdictions may also refer to the	☐ Primary / Secondary legislation	
		the rating process.	following IOSCO documents:	☑ Regulation / Guidelines	
		CRAs should differentiate ratings for structured products and provide full	Principle 22 of <u>Principles and</u> Objectives of Securities Regulation	☐ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:	
		disclosure of their ratings track record and the information and assumptions that	(Jun 2010) which calls for registration	Status of progress :	
		underpin the ratings process.	and oversight programs for CRAs	☐ Draft in preparation, expected publication by:	
		The oversight framework should be consistent across jurisdictions with	• Statement of Principles Regarding the	☐ Draft published as of:	
		appropriate sharing of information between national authorities, including	Activities of Credit Rating Agencies (Sep 2003)	☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:	
		through IOSCO. (London)	Final Report on Supervisory Colleges for Credit Rating Agencies (Jul 2013)	☑ Reform effective (completed) as of: - January 2012	
(16)		Regulators should work together towards appropriate, globally compatible	<u> </u>	Short description of the content of the	
		solutions (to conflicting compliance		legislation/ regulation/guideline: -	
		obligations for CRAs) as early as possible		Credit rating agencies whose ratings are	
		in 2010. (FSB 2009)		used for regulatory purposes (e.g. as basis	
(New)		We encourage further steps to enhance		for capital adequacy) have to be	
		transparency and competition among credit rating agencies. (St Petersburg)		registered with and recognized by	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				FINMA. The recognition is currently	
				governed by FINMA circular 2008/26	
				"Rating Agencies" and includes	
				requirements in regard to objectivity,	
				independence, access to ratings,	
				disclosure, resources and credibility.	
				Process and requirements are in line with	
				the standards of the BCBS and with the	
				"IOSCO Code of Conduct Fundamentals	
				for Credit Rating Agencies" (2004).	
				FINMA revised its Circular regarding	
				Recognition of Credit Rating Agencies in	
				2011. The revision took effect on January	
				2012. The scope of application is	
				extended to all institutions supervised by	
				FINMA which use credit ratings for	
				regulatory purposes. By this occasion the	
				IOSCO Code of Conduct Fundamentals	
				2008 and its current version were	
				declared the basis for FINMA's	
				recognition of CRAs. Moreover, FINMA	
				adapts new rules from the BCBS	
				Regulatory Framework (Basel III)	
				regarding the registration requirements.	
				Highlight main developments since last	
				year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				http://www.finma.ch/e/aktuell/pages/mm-	
				rs-ratingagenturen-20110825.aspx	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
17	Reducing the reliance	We also endorsed the FSB's principles on	No information on this recommendation		
(17)	on ratings	reducing reliance on external credit	will be collected in the current IMN		
		ratings. Standard setters, market	survey since the report of the second		
		participants, supervisors and central	stage of the thematic peer review has		
		banks should not rely mechanistically on	been published recently [insert link		
		external credit ratings. (Seoul)	whenever published].		
		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)			
		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)			
		We call for accelerated progress by			
		national authorities and standard setting			
		bodies in ending the mechanistic reliance			
		on credit ratings and encourage steps that			
1		on create ratings and encourage steps that			



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
		would enhance transparency of and			
		competition among credit rating agencies.			
		(Los Cabos)			
(New)					
		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)			

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
VII.	Enhancing and alignin	g accounting standards			
18 (18)	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)	Jurisdictions should indicate the accounting standards that they follow and whether (and on what basis) they are deemed to be equivalent to IFRSs as published by the IASB or are otherwise of a high and internationally acceptable quality, 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.  Jurisdictions may want to refer to their jurisdictional profile prepared by the IFRS Foundation, which can be accessed at: <a href="http://www.ifrs.org/Use-around-the-world/Pages/Jurisdiction-profiles.aspx">http://www.ifrs.org/Use-around-the-world/Pages/Jurisdiction-profiles.aspx</a> .	□ Not applicable □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment  If "Not applicable " or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification: □ Implementation ongoing or completed:  Issue is being addressed through: □ Primary / Secondary legislation □ Regulation / Guidelines □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:  Status of progress: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of: □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: □ Reform effective (completed) as of:     January 1, 2015  Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline: - IFRS (as published by the IASB) and US GAAP are allowed for bank's consolidated financial statements (and required if listed in the main segment of	Planned actions (if any): - Changes in IFRS and US GAAP with particular focus on the treatment of financial instruments will be analysed and transposed into national regulation where needed.  Expected commencement date:  Web-links to relevant documents:

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				Swiss stock exchange). Swiss Accounting	
				Standards are continously being	
				improved and amended in line with	
				internationally accepted accounting	
				standards. Enforcement of consistent	
				application of accounting standards is	
				performed by SIX exchange regulation	
				and the supervisory authority New	
				legislation has been developed for audit	
				firms and auditing which will inter alia	
				ensure the consistent application of	
				accounting standards.	
				Highlight main developments since last	
				year's survey: Revision of Swiss	
				Accounting Standards has been	
				accomplished and amendments will come	
				into force on January 1, 2015	
				Web-links to relevant documents: -	
				FINMA Guidelines on accounting	
				standards under Art. 23 to Art. 27 of the	
				Banking Ordinance	
				http://www.finma.ch/e/regulierung/Docu	
				ments/finma-rs-2008-02-e.pdf (replaced 1	
				January 2015 by	
				http://www.finma.ch/d/regulierung/Docu	
				ments/finma-rs-2015-01-d.pdf) - FINMA-	
				Circulars on audit firms and auditing	
				http://www.finma.ch/e/regulierung/pages/	
				rundschreiben.aspx	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
19	Appropriate application	Accounting standard setters and	Jurisdictions should indicate the policy	☐ Not applicable	If this recommendation has not yet
(19)	of Fair Value	prudential supervisors should examine	measures taken for appropriate	☐ Applicable but no action envisaged at	been fully implemented, please provide
	Accounting	the use of valuation reserves or	application of fair value accounting.	the moment	reasons for delayed implementation:
		adjustments for fair valued financial	See, for reference, the following BCBS	If "Not applicable " or "Applicable but	
		instruments when data or modelling needed to support their valuation is weak.	documents:	no action envisaged" has been	Planned actions (if any): Changes in
		(Rec. 3.4, FSF 2009)	Basel 2.5 standards on prudent	selected, please provide a brief	IFRS and US GAAP with particular focus
		(1666. 3.1, 1.51 2007)	valuation (Jul 2009)	justification:	on the treatment of financial instruments
			Supervisory guidance for assessing	☑ Implementation ongoing or completed:	will be analysed and transposed into national regulation where needed.
(19)		Accounting standard setters and	banks' financial instrument fair	Issue is being addressed through:	national regulation where needed.
		prudential supervisors should examine	value practices (Apr 2009)	☐ Primary / Secondary legislation	
		possible changes to relevant standards to		✓ Regulation / Guidelines	Expected commencement date:
		dampen adverse dynamics potentially		☐ Other actions (such as supervisory	
		associated with fair value accounting.		actions), please specify:	Web-links to relevant documents:
		Possible ways to reduce this potential		Status of progress :	
		impact include the following: (1) Enhancing the accounting model so that		☐ Draft in preparation, expected publication by:	
		the use of fair value accounting is		☐ Draft published as of:	
		carefully examined for financial instruments of credit intermediaries; (ii)		☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:	
		Transfers between financial asset categories; (iii) Simplifying hedge		☑ Reform effective (completed) as of: January 1, 2015	
		accounting requirements. (Rec 3.5, FSF		Short description of the content of the	
		2009)		legislation/regulation/guideline: - IFRS	
				(as published by the IASB) and US	
				GAAP are allowed for bank's	
				consolidated financial statements (and	
				required if listed in the main segment of	
				Swiss stock exchange). Swiss Accounting	
				Standards for banks are continuously	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				being improved and amended in line with	
				internationally accepted accounting	
				standards - On a regulatory level, the	
				standards on prudent valuation (as	
				foreseen by Basel 2.5) have been	
				implemented into the FINMA Circulars.	
				Highlight main developments since last	
				year's survey: Revision of Swiss	
				Accounting Standards has been	
				accomplished and amendments will come	
				into force on January 1, 2015	
				Web-links to relevant documents: -	
				FINMA Guidelines on accounting	
				standards under Art. 23 to Art. 27 of the	
				Banking Ordinance	
				http://www.finma.ch/e/regulierung/Docu	
				ments/finma-rs-2008-02-e.pdf (replaced 1	
				January 2015 by	
				http://www.finma.ch/d/regulierung/Docu	
				ments/finma-rs-2015-01-d.pdf) - FINMA	
				Guidelines on credit risk (FINMA-Circ.	
				08/19) and on market risk (FINMA-Circ.	
				08/20).	
				http://www.finma.ch/e/regulierung/pages/	
				rundschreiben.aspx	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
VIII.	Enhancing risk manag	ement			
20 (20)	Enhancing guidance to strengthen banks' risk	Regulators should develop enhanced guidance to strengthen banks' risk management practices, in line with	Jurisdictions should indicate the policy measures taken to enhance guidance to strengthen banks' risk management	☐ Not applicable ☐ Applicable but no action envisaged at	Planned actions (if any): - Intraday Liquidity, short-term liquidity risk monitoring tools and Reporting on NSFR:
	management practices, including on liquidity and foreign currency funding risks	international best practices, and should encourage financial firms to re-examine their internal controls and implement strengthened policies for sound risk	practices. In particular, please indicate the status of implementation of the following standards:	the moment  If "Not applicable " or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief	A Test-Reporting will start in 2015. Implementation of the Basel requirements (NSFR) is progressed to be integrated in circular 13/6 (plan: 2016) Circular
(20)		management. (Washington)  National supervisors should closely check banks' implementation of the updated	BCBS <u>Basel III: International</u> <u>framework for liquidity risk</u> <u>measurement, standards and</u> <u>monitoring (Dec 2010)</u>	justification:  ☑ Implementation ongoing or completed:  Issue is being addressed through:	08/21 on Operational Risk will be effective 1 Jan 2015 Need to revise circular 08/24 on Supervision and internal control is currently evaluated
		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	BCBS <u>Principles for sound stress</u> <u>testing practices and supervision</u> (May 2009)	<ul> <li>☑ Primary / Secondary legislation</li> <li>☑ Regulation / Guidelines</li> <li>□ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</li> </ul>	Expected commencement date:
(20)		prescriptive action to improve practices. (Rec. II.10, FSF 2008)  Regulators and supervisors in emerging markets <sup>6</sup> will enhance their supervision of banks' operation in foreign currency	Jurisdictions may also refer to FSB's  thematic peer review report on risk governance (Feb 2013) and BCBS Peer review of supervisory authorities' implementation of stress testing principles (Apr 2012)	Status of progress:  □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of: □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:	Web-links to relevant documents:  - Ordinance (liquidity): https://www.news.admin.ch/message/inde x.html?lang=en&msg-id=53500 - FINMA circular (liquidity) :
(20)		funding markets. (FSB 2009)  We commit to conduct robust, transparent stress tests as needed. (Pittsburgh)		Operational risk circular Jan 2015  Reform effective (completed) as of: stress testing in 2008; Liquidity Sound Principles since 2013; LCR minimum requirements from 2015  Short description of the content of the	http://www.finma.ch/e/aktuell/pages/mm-rs-liquiditaet-banken.aspx - LCR reporting template: http://www.snb.ch/en/emi/LCR

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> 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
				legislation/ regulation/guideline:	
				Reform effective : - Stress tests for large	
				banks since 2008; - Ordinance and	
				Circular 13/06 on Liquidity for Banks are	
				effective since Jan 2013 (qualitative	
				liquidity risk management requirements,	
				according to the Basel "Sound	
				Principles", AND LCR requirements)	
				FINMA/SNB also published new LCR	
				reporting template).	
				Highlight main developments since last	
				year's survey: - FINMA implemented	
				national LCR regulation with Finance	
				Ministry, SNB and Bank Interest Groups	
				- Circular 08/21 on Operational Risk	
				published in Oct 2013 The Federal	
				Council issued the final rules on the LCR	
				(ordinance on Liquidity) in June 2014. In	
				accordance with this ordinance FINMA	
				introduced the update of the circular 13/6	
				which is extended towards the inclusion	
				of the quantitative requirements on the	
				LCR (enacted in July 2014).	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				http://www.finma.ch/d/regulierung/Docu	
				ments/finma-rs-2008-21.pdf	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
21	Efforts to deal with	Our efforts to deal with impaired assets	Jurisdictions should indicate steps taken	☐ Not applicable	Planned actions (if any): - FINMA
(21)	impaired assets and	and to encourage the raising of additional	to reduce impaired assets and encourage	☐ Applicable but no action envisaged at	continues to monitor the situation closely
	raise additional capital	capital must continue, where needed.	additional capital raising. For example,	the moment	and stands ready to intervene when
		(Pittsburgh)	jurisdictions could include here the	If "Not applicable " or "Applicable but	necessary.
			amount of new equity raised by banks	no action envisaged" has been	
			operating in their jurisdictions during 2013. Jurisdictions may also refer to the	selected, please provide a brief	Expected commencement date:
			relevant IMF Financial Soundness	justification:	
			Indicators at <a href="http://fsi.imf.org/">http://fsi.imf.org/</a> .	☑ Implementation ongoing or completed:	Web-links to relevant documents:
				Issue is being addressed through:	
				☑ Primary / Secondary legislation	
				☐ Regulation / Guidelines	
				☑ Other actions (such as supervisory	
				actions), please specify: - Monitoring by FINMA	
				Status of progress :	
				☐ Draft in preparation, expected publication by:	
				☐ Draft published as of:	
				☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:	
				☑ Reform effective (completed) as of: - Basel III: January 2013; Monitoring: ongoing;	
				Short description of the content of the	
				legislation/regulation/guideline: - Basel	
				III has been fully implemented as of	
				January 2013. No particular action is	
				currently taken regarding impaired assets,	
				as this is currently not a major issue in the	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				Swiss banking system.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey: Web-links to relevant documents:	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
22	Enhanced risk	Financial institutions should provide	Jurisdictions should indicate the status of	☐ Not applicable	Planned actions (if any): - Accounting
(22)	disclosures by financial institutions	enhanced risk disclosures in their reporting and disclose all losses on an	implementation of the disclosures requirements of IFRSs (in particular	☐ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment	standards will be continuously improved and amended in line with internationally
(New)	institutions	reporting and disclose all losses on an ongoing basis, consistent with international best practice, as appropriate. (Washington)  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)	requirements of IFRSs (in particular IFRS7 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 (Aug 2013).		and amended in line with internationally accepted accounting standards (for Swiss Accounting Standards for banks see also 18 above) Publication of update FINMA Circular on Disclosure to enter into force on 1/1/2015 - Awaiting BCBS update for Disclosure requirements  Expected commencement date:  Web-links to relevant documents:
				2015/2 Liquidity Risks Banks)  ☑ Reform effective (completed) as of: -	
				2009 (adjusted in 2012)	
				Short description of the content of the	
				legislation/regulation/guideline: - Since	
				January 1, 2009 banks have to issue a	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
	-			Pillar 3 reporting (Pillar 3 of the BCBS	
				capital requirements); this regulation was	
				adjusted in 2012. In July 2014 an updated	
				version of a FINMA Circular on Pillar 3	
				disclosure along the BCBS requirements	
				will be published (update wrt Leverage	
				Ratio and Liquidity Coverage Ratio) -	
				IFRS (as published by the IASB) and US	
				GAAP are allowed for bank's	
				consolidated financial statements (and	
				required if listed in the main segment of	
				Swiss stock exchange). Revision of Swiss	
				Accounting Standards has been	
				accomplished and developments in IFRS	
				and US GAAP have been taken into	
				account - With respect to enhanced risk	
				disclosures, upon recommendation by	
				FINMA, both Swiss G-SIBs disclose	
				information along the EDTF design	
				Highlight main developments since last	
				year's survey: Both Swiss G-SIBs	
				followed FINMAs recommendation to	
				enhance disclosure along the EDTF	
				design.	
				Web-links to relevant documents: CS:	
				https://www.credit-	
				suisse.com/investors/doc/csg_financialrep	
				ort_1q14.pdf (page 53) UBS:	
				http://www.ubs.com/global/en/about_ubs/	
				investor_relations/annualreporting/2013/_	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				jcr_content/par/teaserbox_6c86/teaser_ac	
				b3/linklist/link_9f50.1705024293.file/bGl	
				uay9wYXRoPS9jb250ZW50L2RhbS9zd	
				GF0aWMvZ2xvYmFsL2ludmVzdG9yX	
				3JlbGF0aW9ucy9hbm51YWwyMDEzL0	
				FSMjAxMy1lbi5wZGY=/AR2013-en.pdf	
				(page 142 and other pages referenced	
				therein)	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
IX.	Strengthening deposit	insurance			
23	Strengthening of	National deposit insurance arrangements	Jurisdictions should describe any	☐ Not applicable	Planned actions (if any):
	<u> </u>		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:  • Adoption of an explicit deposit insurance system (for those who do not have one) • Full implementation of the Core Principles for Effective Deposit Insurance Systems jointly issued by BCBS and IADI in June 2009 (by addressing the weaknesses and gaps identified in peer review)	□ Not applicable □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment  If "Not applicable " or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification: □ Implementation ongoing or completed:  Issue is being addressed through: □ Primary / Secondary legislation □ Regulation / Guidelines □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:  Status of progress: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by:	Planned actions (if any):  Expected commencement date:  Web-links to relevant documents:
				<ul> <li>□ Draft published as of:</li> <li>□ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</li> <li>☑ Reform effective (completed) as of: - Increase of coverage: December 2008 (as a temporary measure) and September 2011 (turning temporary</li> </ul>	
				into permanent increase)  Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline: -  Deposit insurance coverage has been increased in September 2011 (temporary measures taken in 2008 have been turned into permanent measures). Please refer to	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				the peer review report on deposit	
				insurance systems published in February	
				2012 for more details. There are no	
				substantial changes since the peer review	
				report.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				http://www.financialstabilityboard.org/pu	
				blications/r_120208.pdf	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
X.	Safeguarding the integ	rity and efficiency of financial markets			
	Safeguarding the integ  Enhancing market integrity and officionary			□ Not applicable □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment  If "Not applicable " or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification: □ Implementation ongoing or completed:  Issue is being addressed through: □ Primary / Secondary legislation □ Regulation / Guidelines □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:  Status of progress: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of: 03.09.2014 □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: □ Reform effective (completed) as of:  Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline: - To strengthen market transparency and financial stability, the Swiss Federal Council launched a reform package that fully implements the G-20 commitments on OTC derivatives and brings financial	Planned actions (if any): - Final decision-making in parliament is planned for summer 2015; coming into force of the new act for early 2016.  Expected commencement date: 2016  Web-links to relevant documents: http://www.sif.admin.ch/dokumentation/0 0509/00510/00622/00624/00861/index.ht ml?lang=en

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				international standards. This package will	
				also contain elements on market integrity.	
				The Swiss government has submitted	
				proposed legislation to parliament in	
				September 2014. Coming into force is	
				planned for the beginning of 2016	
				Under current law, high frequency	
				trading - which occurs in Switzerland - is	
				subject to the regulation on market	
				manipulation stipulated in Article 33f of	
				the Federal Act on Stock Exchanges and	
				Securities Trading. However, market	
				participants employing HFT strategies	
				can also be non regulated entities, which	
				are not subject to FINMA prudential	
				supervision.	
				Highlight main developments since last	
				year's survey: - The first draft of the	
				Financial Market Infrastructure Act was	
				published in December 2013.	
				Consultation procedures have taken place	
				until end of April 2014. Currently, the	
				draft proposal to parliament is being	
				prepared for fall 2014. In September	
				2014, the federal council adopted the	
				draft proposal for parliament.	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				https://www.news.admin.ch/message/inde	
				x.html?lang=en&msg-id=54305	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
No 25 (25) (New)	Regulation and supervision of commodity markets	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 exante 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)  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)	Remarks  Jurisdictions should indicate whether commodity markets of any type exist in their national markets.  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).  Jurisdictions, in responding to this recommendation, may also make use of the responses contained in the report published by the IOSCO's Committee on Commodity Futures Markets based on a survey conducted amongst its members in April 2012 on regulation in commodity derivatives market.	Progress to date  ☐ Not applicable ☐ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment  If "Not applicable " or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification: ☐ Implementation ongoing or completed: ☐ Issue is being addressed through: ☐ Primary / Secondary legislation ☐ Regulation / Guidelines ☐ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:  Status of progress: ☐ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: ☐ Draft published as of: 13.12.2013 ☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: ☐ Reform effective (completed) as of:  Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline: - Switzerland complies with the majority of the IOSCO Principles with the regulatory framework it currently has in place. Where it does not comply, this is mostly attributable to the fact of not having a substantial commodities exchange and	Planned actions (if any): - Final decision-making in parliament on the Financial Market Infrastructures Act is planned for summer 2015; coming into force of the new act for early 2016.  Expected commencement date:  Web-links to relevant documents:



Description	<b>G20/FSB Recommendations</b>	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
			physically settled contracts at all	
			Remaining issues from IOSCO's	
			Commodities Principles (e.g. the	
			collection of data on OTC derivatives)	
			which apply to markets in general will be	
			met with the introduction of the Financial	
			Market Infrastructure Act (FMIA) which	
			will implement the reforms of the OTC	
			derivatives markets.	
			Highlight main developments since last	
			year's survey: - Review of the	
			implications of the IOSCO principles for	
			the Swiss regulatory framework has been	
			completed and results have been	
			implemented in the draft Financial	
			Market Infrastructures Act.	
			Web-links to relevant documents:	
			1 -	
	Description	Description G20/FSB Recommendations	Description G20/FSB Recommendations Remarks	physically settled contracts at all Remaining issues from IOSCO's Commodities Principles (e.g. the collection of data on OTC derivatives) which apply to markets in general will be met with the introduction of the Financial Market Infrastructure Act (FMIA) which will implement the reforms of the OTC derivatives markets.  Highlight main developments since last year's survey: - Review of the implications of the IOSCO principles for the Swiss regulatory framework has been completed and results have been implemented in the draft Financial

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
26	Reform of financial	We support the establishment of the	Collection of information on this		
(New)	benchmarks	FSB's Official Sector Steering Group to	recommendation will be deferred to the		
(1100)		coordinate work on the necessary reforms	2015 IMN survey given the ongoing		
		of financial benchmarks. We endorse	policy work in this area, the reviews of		
		IOSCO's Principles for Financial	interest rate and foreign exchange		
		Benchmarks and look forward to reform	benchmarks during 2014, and the recent		
		as necessary of the benchmarks used	publication of IOSCO's Principles for		
		internationally in the banking industry	Financial Benchmarks.		
		and financial markets, consistent with the			
		IOSCO Principles. (St. Petersburg)			

-			
-			
pervisory frameworks engthening financial the FSB report on e protection and the high on financial consumer red by the OECD FSB. We will pursue Proposition of these principles in	Jurisdictions should describe progress toward implementation of the OECD's G-20 high-level principles on financial consumer protection (Oct 2011).  Jurisdictions may also refer to OECD's update report including the Annex to the report on effective approaches to support the implementation of the High-level Principles based around the following three priority principles:  Disclosure and transparency  Responsible business conduct of financial services providers and their authorised agents  Complaints handling and redress	□ Not applicable □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment  If "Not applicable " or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification: □ Implementation ongoing or completed:  Issue is being addressed through: □ Primary / Secondary legislation □ Regulation / Guidelines □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:  Status of progress: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of: 25 June 2014 □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: □ Reform effective (completed) as of:  Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline: - In February 2012 FINMA has published a position paper proposing two key measures to improve client protection: (1)	Planned actions (if any): Entry into force is exptected for the beginning of 2017.  Expected commencement date:  Web-links to relevant documents:
			☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: ☐ Reform effective (completed) as of:  Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline: - In February 2012 FINMA has published a



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				March 2012 the Federal Council	
				instructed the FDF to prepare new	
				legislation on cross-sector regulation of	
				financial products and services and their	
				distribution. The new guidelines should	
				result in a strengthening of client	
				protection within the Swiss financial	
				market and enhance the competitiveness	
				of the financial centre. Furthermore, the	
				same conditions should be set for all	
				market participants, thereby creating a	
				level playing field and reducing	
				distortions in competition between	
				providers. Possible key thrusts of the	
				planned regulatory project were	
				published by the FDF on 18 February	
				2013.	
				Highlight main developments since last	
				year's survey: On 25 June 2014, the	
				Federal Council has launched a public	
				consultation on the Federal Financial	
				Services Act which ended on 17 October	
				2014.	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				FINMA position paper on distribution	
				rules:	
				http://www.finma.ch/e/aktuell/pages/mm-	
				vertriebsbericht-20120224.aspx;	
				http://www.admin.ch/aktuell/00089/index	
				.html?lang=en&msg-id=53561 Work on	
				financial services act:	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				http://www.efd.admin.ch/dokumentation/	
				zahlen/00578/02686/index.html?lang=en	



#### XII. Source of recommendations:

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)





#### XIII. List of Abbreviations used:

BBA: Building Block Analysis

CISA: Collective Investment Scheme Act

FDF: Federal Department of Finance

FINMA: Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority

HF: Hedge Fund

LPA: Loss Potential Analysis

MoU: Memorandum of Understanding

NBA: National Bank Act

SFBC: Swiss Federal Banking Commission

SNB: Swiss National Bank

SSG: Senior Supervisors Group