

2021 List of Global Systemically Important Banks (G-SIBs)

1. The Financial Stability Board (FSB), in consultation with Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) and national authorities, has identified the 2021 list of global systemically important banks (G-SIBs).¹ The list is based on end-2020 data² and the updated assessment methodology published by the BCBS in July 2013.³ The revised assessment methodology published in July 2018 will apply from 2022 (based on end-2021 data).⁴
2. The overall number of G-SIBs remains 30 (see Annex). The changes in the allocation of the institutions to buckets (see below for details) largely reflect the effects of changes in underlying activity of banks. The higher loss absorbency requirement established with this list will be effective beginning 1 January 2023.
3. FSB member authorities apply the following requirements to G-SIBs:
 - *Higher capital buffer*: Since the November 2012 update, the G-SIBs have been allocated to buckets corresponding to higher capital buffers that they are required to hold by national authorities in accordance with international standards. The capital buffer requirements for the G-SIBs identified in the annual update each November will apply to them as from January fourteen months later.⁵ The assignment of G-SIBs to the buckets, in the list published today, therefore determines the higher capital buffer requirements that will apply to each G-SIB from 1 January 2023.
 - *Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity (TLAC)*: G-SIBs are required to meet the TLAC standard, alongside the regulatory capital requirements set out in the Basel III

¹ In November 2011 the FSB published an integrated set of policy measures to address the systemic and moral hazard risks associated with systemically important financial institutions (SIFIs). In that publication, the FSB identified as global systemically important financial institutions (G-SIFIs) an initial group of G-SIBs, using a methodology developed by the BCBS. The November 2011 report noted that the group of G-SIBs would be updated annually based on new data and published by the FSB each November.

² The majority of banks reported data as of 31 December 2020. Exceptions include three banks from Australia (30 September 2020) and all banks from Canada (31 October 2020), India (31 March 2021) and Japan (31 March 2021).

³ See BCBS, *Global systemically important banks: updated assessment methodology and the higher loss absorbency requirement*, July 2013.

⁴ See BCBS, *Global systemically important banks: revised assessment methodology and the higher loss absorbency requirement*, July 2018

⁵ G-SIB buffers are part of the buffers in the Basel III capital framework, complementing the Basel III minimum capital requirements. The *Basel III monitoring results* published by the BCBS provide evidence on the aggregate capital ratios under the Basel III frameworks, as well as the additional loss absorbency requirements for G-SIBs.

framework. The TLAC standard has begun being phased-in from 1 January 2019 for G-SIBs identified in the 2015 list that continued to be designated as G-SIBs.⁶

- *Resolvability*: These include group-wide resolution planning and regular resolvability assessments. The resolvability of each G-SIB is also reviewed in a high-level FSB Resolvability Assessment Process (RAP) by senior regulators within the firms' Crisis Management Groups.⁷
- *Higher supervisory expectations*: These include supervisory expectations for risk management functions, risk data aggregation capabilities, risk governance and internal controls.⁸

4. The BCBS publishes the annually updated denominators used to calculate banks' scores and the thresholds used to allocate the banks to buckets and provides the links to the public disclosures of the full sample of banks assessed, as determined by the sample criteria set out in the BCBS G-SIB framework. The BCBS also publishes the twelve high-level indicators of the banks in the main sample used in the G-SIB scoring exercise.⁹
5. The methodology for G-SIB identification is described in the technical summary published by the BCBS in November 2014.¹⁰ The BCBS approved in November this year a technical amendment to the G-SIB assessment methodology review process, which replaces the previous three-year review cycle with a process of ongoing monitoring and review.¹¹
6. In the near term, the BCBS will review the implications of developments related to the European Banking Union for the G-SIB methodology. In particular, this will include a targeted review of the treatment of cross-border exposures within the Banking Union on the G-SIB methodology.¹²
7. A new list of G-SIBs will next be published in November 2022.

⁶ See FSB, *Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity (TLAC) Principles and Term Sheet*, 9 November 2015. The BCBS published the final standard on the regulatory capital treatment of banks' investments in instruments that comprise TLAC for G-SIBs on 12 October 2016. In March 2017 (updated in December 2018), the BCBS published a consolidated and enhanced framework of Pillar 3 disclosure requirements, including new disclosure requirements in respect of TLAC.

⁷ The timeline for implementation of resolution planning requirements for newly designated G-SIBs were set out in the FSB *2013 Update of group of global systemically important banks (G-SIBs)*, Annex II (November 2013 Update).

⁸ The timeline for G-SIBs to meet this requirement were also set out in the November 2013 Update, *ibid*.

⁹ See BCBS, *Global systemically important banks: Assessment methodology and the additional loss absorbency requirement* and BCBS, *High level indicator values and disclosures*.

¹⁰ See BCBS, *The G-SIB assessment methodology – score calculation*

¹¹ See BCBS, *G-SIB assessment methodology review process - technical amendment finalisation*, 9 November.

¹² See BCBS *Basel Committee advances work on addressing climate-related financial risks, specifying cryptoassets prudential treatment and reviewing G-SIB assessment methodology*, 9 November 2021

G-SIBs as of November 2021¹³ allocated to buckets corresponding to required levels of additional capital buffers

Bucket¹⁴	G-SIBs in alphabetical order within each bucket
5 (3.5%)	(Empty)
4 (2.5%)	JP Morgan Chase
3 (2.0%)	BNP Paribas Citigroup HSBC
2 (1.5%)	Bank of America Bank of China Barclays China Construction Bank Deutsche Bank Goldman Sachs Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Mitsubishi UFJ FG
1 (1.0%)	Agricultural Bank of China Bank of New York Mellon Credit Suisse Groupe BPCE Groupe Crédit Agricole ING Bank Mizuho FG Morgan Stanley Royal Bank of Canada Santander Société Générale Standard Chartered State Street Sumitomo Mitsui FG Toronto Dominion UBS UniCredit Wells Fargo

¹³ Compared with the list of G-SIBs published in 2020, the number of banks identified as G-SIBs remains 30. Three banks have moved to a higher bucket: JP Morgan Chase has moved from bucket 3 to bucket 4, BNP Paribas has moved from bucket 2 to bucket 3 and Goldman Sachs has moved from bucket 1 to bucket 2.

¹⁴ The bucket approach is defined in Table 2 of the Basel Committee document *Global systemically important banks: updated assessment methodology and the higher loss absorbency requirement*, July 2013. The numbers in parentheses are the required level of additional common equity loss absorbency as a percentage of risk-weighted assets that each G-SIB will be required to hold in 2023.