

# Bank Capital Analysis

Capitalization ratios for Global Systemically Important Banks (G-SIBs) and U.S. Large, Regional, and Community Banking Organizations<sup>1</sup>

Data as of December 31, 2018

	Tier 1 Capital <sup>2</sup> (\$Billions)	Total Assets <sup>3</sup> (\$Billions)	Risk-Weighted Assets <sup>4</sup> (\$Billions)	Leverage Exposure <sup>5</sup> (\$Billions)	Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital Ratio <sup>6</sup> (Percent)	Tier 1 Leverage Ratio <sup>5</sup> (Percent)	SLR/Basel III Leverage Ratio <sup>5</sup> (Percent)	Goodwill and Other Intangibles <sup>7</sup> (\$Billions)	Deferred Tax Assets <sup>8</sup> (\$Billions)	Price-to-Book Ratio <sup>9</sup>	Price-to-Adjusted Tangible Book Ratio <sup>9</sup>
<b>U.S. G-SIBs</b>											
Bank of America Corporation	189	2,355	1,437	2,791	13.15	8.37	6.77	71	11	0.98	1.47
Bank of New York Mellon Corporation	21	363	165	348	12.78	6.60	6.05	21	0	1.22	2.74
Citigroup Inc.	158	1,917	1,174	2,466	13.46	8.34	6.41	27	24	0.69	0.97
Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.	84	932	558	1,343	15.00	8.89	6.23	4	1	0.78	0.83
JPMorgan Chase & Co.	209	2,623	1,529	3,270	13.68	8.07	6.39	48	1	1.39	1.76
Morgan Stanley	71	854	367	1,093	19.23	8.38	6.46	9	2	0.94	1.10
State Street Corporation	15	245	99	241	15.45	7.21	6.33	10	0	1.14	2.16
Wells Fargo & Company	168	1,896	1,247	2,175	13.46	9.07	7.72	29	0	1.21	1.45
<b>U.S. G-SIBs (\$ Total, % Weighted Average)</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>11,184</b>	<b>6,577</b>	<b>13,726</b>	<b>13.91</b>	<b>8.38</b>	<b>6.66</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.46</b>
<b>European and Canadian G-SIBs</b>											
Banco Santander (Spain)	87	1,671	678	1,704	12.80		5.10	33	35	0.67	1.75
Barclays (UK)	63	1,444	398	1,456	15.81		4.30	10	6	0.49	0.64
BNP Paribas (France)	97	2,337	741	2,134	13.10		4.50	14	8	0.53	0.67
Crédit Agricole Group (France)	98	2,124	620	1,851	15.88		5.30	21	7	NA	NA
Credit Suisse (Switzerland)	47	781	289	896	16.18		5.20	5	5	0.63	0.81
Deutsche Bank (Germany)	60	1,544	401	1,457	14.86		4.10	10	9	0.23	0.32
Group BPCE (France)	71	1,459	449	1,354	15.88		5.28	7	5	NA	NA
HSBC (UK)	146	2,558	865	2,615	16.88		5.50	24	5	1.02	1.24
ING Bank (Netherlands)	58	1,016	360	1,333	16.18		4.40	2	1	0.72	0.76
Royal Bank of Canada (Canada)	48	1,015	378	1,103	12.75		4.40	12	5	1.88	2.63
Société Générale (France)	58	1,499	431	1,383	13.43		4.20	8	7	0.43	0.57
Standard Chartered (UK)	43	689	258	796	16.65		5.20	5	2	0.59	0.69
UBS (Switzerland)	46	958	264	905	17.53		5.11	7	10	0.87	1.27
UniCredit (Italy)	56	952	424	1,142	13.31		4.94	4	15	0.43	0.64
<b>European and Canadian G-SIBs (\$ Total, % Weighted Average)</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>20,046</b>	<b>6,556</b>	<b>20,129</b>	<b>14.93</b>		<b>4.86</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.73</b>
<b>Asian G-SIBs</b>											
Agricultural Bank of China Limited (China)	242	3,287	1,994	3,578	12.13		6.76	4	17	0.66	0.73
Bank of China Limited (China)	229	3,092	1,867	3,301	12.27		6.94	3	6	0.58	0.60
China Construction Bank (China)	286	3,377	1,986	3,556	14.42		8.05	3	9	0.75	0.78
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (China)	336	4,027	2,500	4,315	13.45		7.79	4	8	0.78	0.81
Mitsubishi UFJ FG (Japan; JPY, Local GAAP)	148	2,800	1,067	2,969	13.83		4.97	11	1	0.44	0.48
Mizuho FG (Japan; JPY, Local GAAP)	84	1,838	562	1,909	14.88		4.37	10	0	0.48	0.55
Sumitomo Mitsui FG (Japan; JPY, Local GAAP)	97	1,841	545	1,977	17.88		4.93	6	0	0.48	0.52
<b>Asian G-SIBs (\$ Total, % Weighted Average)</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>20,262</b>	<b>10,521</b>	<b>21,606</b>	<b>13.52</b>		<b>6.58</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.60</b>
<b>U.S. banking organizations by size group</b>											
<b>G-SIBs (\$ Total, % Weighted Average)</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>11,184</b>	<b>6,577</b>	<b>13,726</b>	<b>13.91</b>	<b>8.38</b>	<b>6.66</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.46</b>
<b>LBOs<sup>10</sup> (&gt;\$100B, excluding GSIBs) (\$ Total, % Weighted Average)</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>3,095</b>	<b>2,521</b>		<b>11.34</b>	<b>9.60</b>	<b>7.97</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>6</b>		
<b>RBOs (\$10B - \$100B) (\$ Total, % Weighted Average)</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>2,083</b>	<b>1,601</b>		<b>12.33</b>	<b>9.88</b>		<b>62</b>	<b>5</b>		
<b>CBOs (&lt;\$10B) (\$ Total, % Weighted Average)</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>2,131</b>	<b>1,599</b>		<b>14.02</b>	<b>10.72</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>		

Source: Federal Reserve Y-9C Reports, FFIEC Call Reports, FFIEC 101 Reports, S&P Global Market Intelligence LLC.

Notes:

<sup>1</sup>**G-SIBs:** The Financial Stability Board (FSB) publishes the list of Global Systemically Important Banks (G-SIBs) each November. The December 31, 2018 Bank Capital Analysis uses the list of G-SIBs released on November 16, 2018. The list included eight U.S. banking organizations and 21 non-U.S. organizations, and is available on the FSB's website: [www.fsb.org](http://www.fsb.org). Note that the other groups of U.S. banks reflect the supervisory portfolios of the federal banking agencies as of April 16, 2019. Data sources: FR Y-9C for U.S. G-SIBs; S&P Global Market Intelligence LLC for non-U.S. G-SIBs. **Large Banking Organizations (LBO):** Banking organizations greater than \$100 billion, excluding G-SIBs and subsidiaries of G-SIBs and non-U.S. banks. There are 16 bank holding companies included in the LBO group. Data source: FR Y-9C. **Regional Banking Organizations (RBO):** Banking organizations between \$10 and \$100 billion, excluding subsidiaries of G-SIBs, non-U.S. banks and LBOs. There are 88 bank holding companies included in the RBO group. Data source: FR Y-9C (FFIEC Call Report for RBOs without holding companies). **Community Banking Organizations (CBO):** Banking organizations less than \$10 billion, excluding subsidiaries of G-SIBs, non-U.S. banks, LBOs and RBOs. There are 4,466 depository institutions included in the CBO group. Data source: FFIEC Call Report, as banking organizations less than \$3 billion in assets do not report the FR Y-9C.

<sup>2</sup>Tier 1 Capital is common equity capital less goodwill, certain other intangible assets, disallowed deferred tax assets (DTAs), plus additional qualifying tier 1 capital components. Advanced approaches banking organizations, generally those above \$250 billion in assets or with on-balance sheet foreign exposures above \$10 billion, must include most effects of accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI), such as unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities, in Tier 1 Capital, while non-advanced approaches organizations may neutralize the effects of most components of AOCI in Tier 1 Capital. Tier 1 capital is the numerator of the Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital Ratio, which uses risk-weighted assets (RWA) in the denominator, and of the Tier 1 Leverage and Supplementary Leverage Ratios (SLR). Note that regulatory capital measures are based on principles agreed to by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) and implemented by regulators in member countries. In the U.S., capital requirements are established by the three Federal banking agencies. U.S. regulations include standardized approaches and advanced approaches. The requirements for Board-regulated institutions are in 12 CFR 217. The phase-in period for the capital rules in the U.S. is 2014-2018. The phase-in period may differ for non-U.S. G-SIBs. The regulatory capital data for non-U.S. G-SIBs may be transitional or fully phased-in, depending upon data availability.

<sup>3</sup>Total Assets as reported in regulatory financial statements, which are subject to jurisdictional accounting standards.

<sup>4</sup>In the U.S., advanced approaches banks calculate RWA and risk-based ratios using the standardized and advanced approaches and use the lower of the two ratios (the higher RWA amount).

<sup>5</sup>Leverage Ratios and Leverage Exposure: In the U.S., but not in other BCBS member countries, all banking organizations must report the Tier 1 Leverage Ratio (tier 1 capital/average assets for the leverage ratio). Advanced approaches organizations must also calculate the SLR, known outside the U.S. as the Basel III Leverage Ratio. The minimum required Basel III Leverage Ratio is 3 percent for G-SIBs, and the BCBS leverage framework requires a buffer above the minimum Basel III Leverage Ratio. In the U.S. the buffer, referred to as the enhanced SLR, is 2 percentage points for the holding company and 3 percentage points for the insured depository institution. The denominator of the SLR, called total leverage exposure, is a broader measure than the denominator for the Tier 1 Leverage Ratio. Total leverage exposure adjusts regulatory balance sheet assets for derivatives exposure, securities financing exposure and commitments. All G-SIBs report total leverage exposure using the same reporting form (Pillar 3 Report). U.S. G-SIBs report the SLR ratio in the FR Y-9C and the SLR details in the FFIEC 101 report. S&P Global Market Intelligence LLC reports the fully phased-in Basel III leverage ratio.

<sup>6</sup>This ratio measures tier 1 capital to RWA.

<sup>7</sup>Goodwill and other intangibles, such as deposit intangibles, purchased credit card relationships and nonmortgage servicing assets.

<sup>8</sup>Deferred tax assets (DTAs) are the amounts by which taxes payable in future periods may be decreased due to temporary timing differences. DTAs may also include carryforwards of unused tax losses and carryforward of unused tax credits, and are net of any valuation allowance.

<sup>9</sup>Median price-to-book ratios and price-to-adjusted book ratios are used instead of averages for subgroups and for U.S. comparative groups. The price-to-book ratio is price as a percent of book value per share. Book value is calculated using financial period end common equity and common shares outstanding values. The price-to-adjusted tangible book ratio is calculated using financial period end tangible common equity and common shares outstanding values. Data are not available for the Credit Agricole Group and Group BPCE.

<sup>10</sup>The SLR reported for the LBO group is the weighted average SLR for five of the 16 LBOs (U.S. Bancorp, The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc., Capital One Financial Corporation, American Express Company, and Northern Trust Corporation) that are advanced approaches banking organizations and therefore report the SLR.