Basel Committee
on Banking Supervision

Implementation of Basel standards

A report to G20 Leaders on implementation of the Basel III regulatory reforms

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Summary

This report updates G20 Leaders on progress by the member jurisdictions of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) in implementing the Basel III regulatory reforms.[1] It is the 10th such report,[2] and summarises the outcomes of the Committee's Regulatory Consistency Assessment Programme (RCAP). The RCAP: (i) monitors members' progress in adopting the Basel III standards; (ii) assesses the consistency of domestic (national or regional) banking regulations with the Basel III standards; and (iii) analyses the prudential outcomes of those regulations.

Overall, further progress has been made since last year in implementing the Basel III standards in a full, timely and consistent manner. In addition, banks have continued to build capital and liquidity buffers while reducing their leverage. Prior to the impact of Covid-19, large internationally active banks made further progress towards meeting fully phased-in final Basel III capital requirements, and their liquidity ratios remained stable compared with end-2018. More recent data, which incorporate the impact of Covid-19, suggest that banks' capital and liquidity ratios have generally remained stable.

The Basel III standards for capital, liquidity and global systemically important banks (G-SIBs) have generally been transposed into domestic regulations within the time frame set by the Basel Committee. The key components, including the risk-based capital standards and the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), are now enforced by all member jurisdictions. Further, most of the member jurisdictions have final rules in place for other Basel III standards, including those relating to the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), the leverage ratio, the standardised approach for measuring counterparty credit risk (SA-CCR) and the supervisory framework for measuring and controlling large exposures (LEX). However, final rules for some standards have not yet come into force in some jurisdictions, and many jurisdictions have faced delays in implementing some standards based on the agreed timelines.

In December 2017, the Basel Committee's oversight body, the Group of Governors and Heads of Supervision (GHOS), finalised the Basel III reforms and members reaffirmed their expectation of full, timely and consistent implementation of all elements of the package that includes the following elements:

- a revised standardised approach for credit risk;
- revisions to the internal ratings-based (IRB) approach for credit risk;
- revisions to the credit valuation adjustment (CVA) framework;
- a revised standardised approach for operational risk;
- revisions to the measurement of the leverage ratio and a leverage ratio buffer for G-SIBs; and
- an aggregate output floor, which will ensure that banks' risk-weighted assets (RWA) generated by internal models are no lower than 72.5% of RWA as calculated by the Basel III Framework's standardised approaches. Banks will also be required to disclose their RWA based on these standardised approaches.

[1] The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision is the primary global standard setter for the prudential regulation of banks and provides a forum for cooperation on banking supervisory matters. Its mandate is to strengthen the regulation, supervision and practices of banks worldwide with the purpose of enhancing financial stability. The BCBS comprises members from 27 jurisdictions, consisting of central banks and authorities with formal responsibility for the supervision of banking business.

[2] The Committee's previous update to the G20 Leaders was in November 2018. This and other updates to the G20 are available at www.bis.org/bcbs/impl_moni_g20.htm.

The revised standards were to take effect from 1 January 2022, with the output floor to be phased in over five years. However, in March 2020 the GHOS endorsed a set of measures to provide additional operational capacity for banks and supervisors to respond to the immediate financial stability priorities resulting from the impact of Covid-19 on the global banking system.[3] The measures endorsed by the GHOS comprise the following changes to the implementation timeline of the outstanding Basel III standards:

- The implementation date of the Basel III standards finalised in December 2017 has been deferred by one year to 1 January 2023. The accompanying transitional arrangements for the output floor have also been extended by one year to 1 January 2028.
- The implementation date of the revised market risk framework finalised in January 2019 has been deferred by one year to 1 January 2023.
- The implementation date of the revised Pillar 3 disclosure requirements finalised in December 2018 has been deferred by one year to 1 January 2023.

The capital strength of the global banking system will be maintained under the revised timeline and GHOS members unanimously reaffirmed their expectation of full, timely and consistent implementation of all Basel III standards based on this revised timeline.

In order to maximise the benefits of its regulatory post-crisis reforms, the Basel Committee will continue to closely monitor the implementation and evaluate the impact of its standards and regularly report to the G20 on progress.

Regarding the *consistency of regulatory implementation*, the Committee has published its assessment reports on all 27 members regarding their implementation of the initial risk-based capital standards and LCR. Further, assessments of implementation of the G-SIB framework were published in June 2016, covering the five jurisdictions that were home to G-SIBs at that time. These reviews have shown that the domestic regulations are generally consistent with Basel III standards, while further consistency may be achieved in some jurisdictions. Importantly, most member jurisdictions have actively rectified observed deviations by amending their domestic regulations in the course of the assessment.

In 2018, the Committee started assessing the consistency of implementation of the NSFR and the LEX framework.[4] To date, 10 jurisdictions have been assessed and found to be “compliant” with both standards. The Committee initially planned to complete its review of the implementation of the NSFR and the LEX framework for all member jurisdictions in 2021. However, in March 2020 the Committee agreed to postpone all outstanding jurisdictional assessments planned in 2020 under its RCAP in order to commit all the resources that are required to assess and address the banking and supervisory implications of Covid-19. The Committee has been gradually mapping out a return to resuming its jurisdictional assessments, with a view to completing the outstanding implementation assessments of the NSFR and LEX framework by end-2022 and preparing the implementation assessments of the final Basel III reforms.

Regarding the analysis of *regulatory outcomes*, the Committee has published five reports on the regulatory consistency of risk-weighted assets (RWAs) in the banking book and in the trading book.[5] Further, the Basel III monitoring exercises show that, over the past few years, the international banking system has made substantial progress in building capital and liquidity buffers. As of end-2019, all internationally active banks continue to meet the fully phased-in risk-based minimum capital requirement and the target Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital requirements. In addition, the Committee is taking forward the evaluation of its Basel III reforms that have been implemented to date. The evaluation will

[3] See www.bis.org/press/p200327.htm.

[4] See www.bis.org/bcbs/implementation/rcap_jurisdictional.htm.

[5] See www.bis.org/bcbs/implementation/rcap_thematic.htm.

examine the extent to which Basel III standards have achieved their intended objectives and will incorporate lessons learned from the Covid-19 crisis.

The Committee has also been monitoring the regulatory and supervisory measures taken by its members in response to Covid-19 and related to the Basel Framework, including the use of flexibility and consistency of these measures with Basel III standards. Overall, most measures taken by members have been capital- or liquidity-related, with the primary objective to support banks' ability to continue lending and providing liquidity to the real economy. Most measures make use of the flexibility embedded in the Basel Framework, or are otherwise temporary in nature. The measures are summarised in Section 5 of the present report, which served as an input to the Financial Stability Board (FSB)'s Covid-19 reports to the G20.

Progress report on Basel III implementation

1. Introduction

The Basel Committee's mandate is to strengthen the regulation, supervision and practices of banks worldwide with the purpose of enhancing financial stability. Its current work programme is focused on the following key themes: (i) continuing to monitor Covid-19 risks to the global banking system and related vulnerabilities, and pursuing any additional measures if needed; (ii) taking forward the evaluation of its post-crisis reforms, including lessons learned from the Covid-19 crisis; (iii) continuing to coordinate work on cross-sectoral financial issues with the FSB and global standard-setting bodies (SSBs); and (iv) ensuring the full, timely and consistent implementation of Basel III post-crisis reforms.

This report focuses on the Committee's work on:

(i) monitoring the adoption of Basel III standards;

(ii) assessing the completeness and consistency of members' regulations vis-à-vis these standards;

(iii) analysing the prudential outcomes of those regulations; and

(iv) monitoring the jurisdictional Covid-19 measures related to the Basel Framework.

2. Timely adoption of Basel III standards

Further progress has been made towards implementing the Basel III Framework since last year while members have taken a range of measures to respond to the financial stability priorities arising from the Covid-19 crisis earlier this year:

- all member jurisdictions have final rules for risk-based capital, LCR regulations, capital conservation buffers and the countercyclical capital buffers (CCyB) in force;
- all members that are home jurisdictions to G-SIBs have implemented the Basel framework for G-SIBs and 26 member jurisdictions have final rules in force for their domestic systemically important bank (D-SIB) framework;
- all member jurisdictions have issued final or draft rules for the NSFR;
- 26 member jurisdictions have issued final rules for the leverage ratio;[6]
- 26 member jurisdictions have issued draft or final rules for the SA-CCR, the LEX framework and interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB);
- 25 member jurisdictions have issued draft or final rules for the capital requirements for exposures for central counterparties (CCPs);
- 23 member jurisdictions have issued final rules for the monitoring tools for intraday liquidity management; and
- 23 member jurisdictions have issued draft or final rules for the requirements for TLAC holdings and for margin requirements for non-centrally cleared derivatives;

[6] This number includes member jurisdictions whose implementation status is mixed.

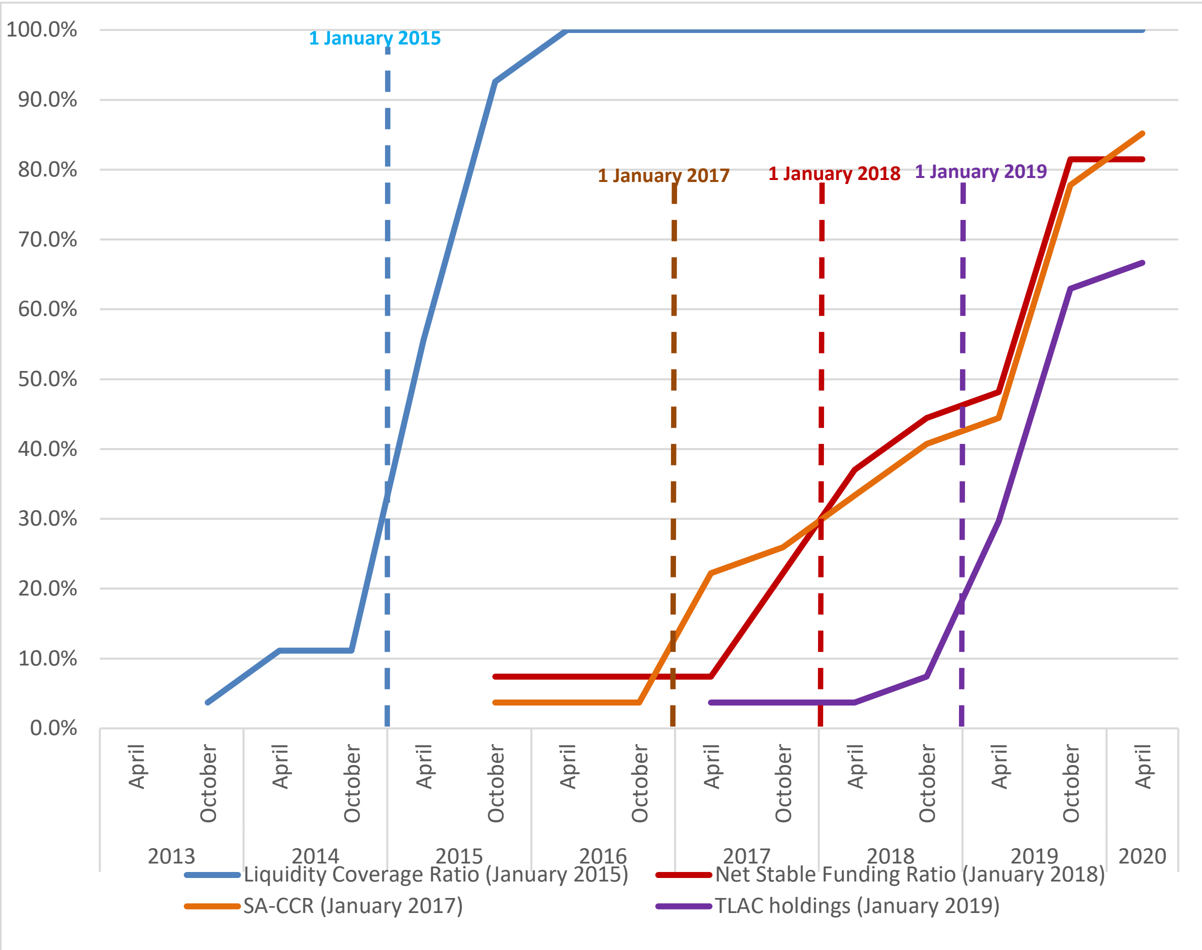
- 22 member jurisdictions have issued final or draft rules for the revised securitisation framework, capital requirements for equity investments in funds and the revised Pillar 3 disclosure requirements.

The implementation of Basel III capital and liquidity standards in domestic regulations has generally been timely thus far. While members continue their efforts to implement Basel III standards, rules for some standards have not yet come into force in some jurisdictions, well past their implementation deadlines. This is notably the case for the NSFR, LEX framework and revised Pillar III disclosure requirements, with only 12 member jurisdictions having final rules in force. Annex 1 (Regulatory adoption of Basel standards) summarises the status of adoption of current Basel standards amongst member jurisdictions. Graph 1 below illustrates the progress in implementing some of these standards. Annex 2 provides an overview for implementation of each standard in each member jurisdiction.

Progress in implementing Basel standards

Percentage of Basel Committee member jurisdictions in which the final rules for the standard are in force

Graph 1



The Basel Committee's agreed implementation dates in brackets.

Source: Basel Committee monitoring reports on the adoption of Basel standards, www.bis.org/bcbs/implementation/bprl1.htm; BCBS Secretariat's calculation.

In March 2020, the GHOS endorsed a set of measures to provide additional operational capacity for banks and supervisors to respond to the immediate financial stability priorities resulting from the impact of Covid-19 on the global banking system. These include:

- Deferment of the implementation date of the Basel III standards finalised in December 2017 by one year to 1 January 2023. The accompanying transitional arrangements for the output floor have also been extended by one year to 1 January 2028.
- Deferment of the implementation date of the revised market risk framework finalised in January 2019 by one year to 1 January 2023.
- Deferment of the implementation date of the revised Pillar 3 disclosure requirements finalised in December 2018 by one year to 1 January 2023.

In addition, in April 2020 the Basel Committee and the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) agreed to extend the deadline for completing the final two implementation phases of the margin requirements for non-centrally cleared derivatives, by one year. This extension will also provide additional operational capacity for firms to respond to the impact of Covid-19 and, at the same time, enable covered entities to act diligently to comply with the requirements by the revised deadline. With this extension, the final implementation phase will take place on 1 September 2022.

The revised timelines are not expected to dilute the capital strength of the global banking system, and GHOS members unanimously reaffirmed their expectation of full, timely and consistent implementation of all Basel III standards based on the revised timelines.

The Committee urges member jurisdictions to complete the implementation of standards whose implementation date has already passed and start transposing the finalised Basel III reforms into their domestic (national or regional) regulations according to the revised timelines.

Delayed implementation may have implications for the level playing field and puts unnecessary pressure on jurisdictions that have implemented or plan to implement the standards based on the agreed timelines. A concurrent implementation of global standards is all the more important as many jurisdictions serve as hosts to internationally active banks. The Committee will continue to closely monitor the timeliness of implementation and report on progress to the G20.

3. Assessments of implementation consistency

The Basel Committee has found further evidence that its members' domestic regulations are generally consistent with Basel III standards. All published assessment reports are available on the Basel Committee's website.[7]

In December 2016, the Committee published the final assessment reports in its review of the consistency of the risk-based capital standards in place in all member jurisdictions. Overall, the risk-based capital standards in 15 jurisdictions have been assessed as compliant, three as largely compliant and nine (assessed as a single jurisdiction) as materially non-compliant.

In October 2017, the Committee completed its review of the implementation of the LCR for all member jurisdictions. Overall, the LCR in all jurisdictions has been assessed as compliant (16) or largely compliant (11).

[7] See www.bis.org/bcbs/implementation/rcap_jurisdictional.htm.

As a result of the assessments, most member jurisdictions have taken commendable actions to increase compliance with the Basel standards. This is evident from the high number of rectifications made during the course of these assessments:

- the risk-based capital framework assessments originally identified more than 1,200 deviations, and members rectified most of them during the assessment; and
- similarly, the LCR assessments identified more than 200 deviations from the Basel LCR framework, and members rectified the vast majority of them.

In addition, the Committee has regularly published overviews of post-assessment follow-up actions covering all member jurisdictions.[8] The follow-up reports summarise the areas in which jurisdictions have taken, or plan to take, further action to address findings after the assessment. While most member jurisdictions have actively sought to rectify findings during the course of the assessments, further consistency may be achieved in some jurisdictions by addressing material or potentially material findings after the assessments.

In 2018, the Committee started assessing the consistency of implementation of the NSFR and the LEX framework. To date, it has assessed the consistency in implementation of the NSFR and LEX standards for 10 jurisdictions and published the reports.[9] Both standards in these jurisdictions have been assessed as compliant. The Committee initially planned to complete its review of the implementation of the NSFR and the LEX framework for all member jurisdictions in 2021. However, in March 2020 the Committee agreed to postpone all outstanding jurisdictional assessments planned in 2020 under its RCAP in order to commit all the resources that are required to assess and address the banking and supervisory implications of Covid-19. The Committee has been gradually mapping out a resumption of its jurisdictional assessments, with a view to complementing the nine outstanding implementation assessments of the NSFR and the LEX framework by end-2022.

The completed and upcoming jurisdictional assessments are listed in Annex 3.

4. Analysis of regulatory outcomes

Quantitative monitoring of Basel III impact

Regarding the regulatory outcomes, the Committee regularly reviews the implications of the Basel III standards for banks, and has been publishing the results of such exercises since 2012.[10] While the most recent published results[11] do not reflect the economic impact of Covid-19 on banks, the international banking system has made substantial progress in building capital and liquidity buffers in the last five years. Overall, since 2011 the amount of CET1 capital held by large internationally active banks has almost doubled. With regard to liquidity, the pool of high-quality liquid assets and inflows[12] has increased by

8 See www.bis.org/bcbs/implementation/summary_pafu.htm.

9 See www.bis.org/bcbs/implementation/rcap_jurisdictional.htm.

10 See www.bis.org/bcbs/qis/.

11 See www.bis.org/bcbs/publ/d500.htm.

12 Under the LCR, banks must hold a stock of unencumbered high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) to cover total net cash outflows over a 30-day period under a prescribed stress scenario. The net cash outflows are total expected cash outflows minus total expected cash inflows in the specified stress scenario for the subsequent 30 calendar days.

more than 50% since 2012. Thanks in large part to the Basel III post-crisis reforms, the banking system entered the Covid-19 crisis on a significantly more resilient footing than it did the Great Financial Crisis of 2007–09.

Consistency of regulatory outcomes

The Committee has published five reports on the regulatory consistency of RWA in the banking book and in the trading book.[13] The findings from these thematic assessments have contributed to the Committee's standard-setting work.

The Committee is taking forward the evaluation of its Basel III reforms that have been implemented to date. In September 2020, it approved an updated workplan to evaluate its post-crisis reforms, which will incorporate lessons learned from the Covid-19 crisis. The Committee will conduct a range of empirical analysis to evaluate:

- the extent to which its post-crisis reforms have achieved their objectives;
- the interactions among the Basel III reforms and other post-crisis reforms; and
- whether there are gaps in the regulatory framework or significant unintended effects.

As part its evaluation work, the Committee will continue to seek the views and input of a wide range of stakeholders, including academics, analysts, banks, market participants and the general public.

5. Covid-19 measures related to the Basel Framework

Most measures taken by members since the outbreak of the Covid-19 crisis are capital- or liquidity-related, with the primary objective to support banks' ability to continue lending and providing liquidity to the real economy. Most of the measures taken by members make use of the flexibility embedded in the Basel Framework while other measures taken over and above this flexibility remain temporary in nature. In most cases, members specified the duration of these measures.

Measures that make use of flexibility in the current Basel Framework

Capital

To support banks' ability to continue lending to the real economy, many members that had a positive countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB)[14] rate reduced all or part of their requirement, and a few members reduced the domestically systemically important banks (D-SIB) buffer. Several members also adopted measures with respect to other capital buffers and/or Pillar 2 capital requirements by reducing the level or revising the composition of the requirement and/or lowering the expected level of capital ratios above minimum requirements.

To ensure that banks conserve adequate capital for lending and absorbing losses, many members issued recommendations with respect to restricting dividends and share buybacks, and some members extended such measures beyond the end of 2020. A few members also issued recommendations regarding executive remuneration, eg inviting banks to exercise extreme moderation with respect to variable remuneration payments.

[13] See www.bis.org/bcbs/implementation/rcap_thematic.htm.

[14] See www.bis.org/bcbs/ccyb.

Measures also include the implementation of the Committee's revised transitional arrangements for the regulatory capital treatment of expected credit loss (ECL) accounting and the deferral of the recognition of the new accounting rules in regulatory capital in order to support banks' capital conservation and mitigate potential future capital volatility.

Risk-weighted assets

With respect to credit risk rules, all member jurisdictions clarified that the relevant sovereign risk-weights can be applied to loans guaranteed by governments in the context of Covid-19, and an additional number of members excluded payment moratorium periods relating to Covid-19 when assessing if loans are past due, non-performing or defaulted. These measures aim to alleviate banks' operational difficulties in assessing the impact of Covid-19 on borrower's creditworthiness.

Some members also took measures with respect to their market risk rules to mitigate the increase in capital requirements due to the significant market volatility. Measures include applying temporary reductions of additional capital requirements under internal model approaches (IMA), revising valuation adjustments, and adjusting the boundary between the trading and banking book.

Other measures include the reduction of the current Basel II capital floor factor from 75% to 70%.

Liquidity

To provide banks with flexibility to meet their liquidity needs and support their business activities, most members announced that banks' LCRs may fall below 100% and that banks may take additional time to restore their LCR. One member clarified its LCR rules in order to mitigate hardship for some companies. Also, a few members clarified that banks can also go below the required level for the LCR by individual currency. With respect to the NSFR, one member lowered the required stable funding (RSF) factors specific to central bank facilities.

In addition to these measures, several members modified or clarified their capital and liquidity rules to neutralise the regulatory impact for banks that participate in central bank liquidity facilities.

Other standards

With respect to disclosure requirements, many members deferred publication of Pillar 3 reports in line with extended deadlines provided to banks to file their financial statements.

Measures that make use of the flexibility available in forthcoming Basel standards

Consistent with the BCBS/IOSCO announcement,[15] several members announced a one-year deferral of the final two implementation phases of the initial margin requirements for non-centrally cleared derivatives in order to provide additional operational capacity for firms to respond to the immediate impact of Covid-19 and, at the same time, enable covered entities to act diligently to comply with the requirements by the revised deadline.

An additional number of members announced the early implementation of all or part of the final Basel III credit risk framework, eg the standardised approach for exposures to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and of the revised operational risk framework. In addition, a few members adopted some provisions embedded in the finalised leverage ratio framework, eg excluding central bank reserves from the leverage ratio requirement along with a recalibration of the minimum requirement.

[15] See www.bis.org/press/p200403a.htm.

Other measures related to the Basel Framework

To support the usability of capital buffers and banks' ability to continue lending to the economy, some members temporarily reduced all or part of their capital conservation buffer (CCoB) requirement. Several members took a variety of credit risk-related measures to prevent the increase of capital requirements for banks' exposures to specific industries (eg tourism, transport, pharmaceuticals and medical equipment, real estate or leasing) and to SMEs as well as for mortgage loans. Also, one member deferred the implementation of the revised market risk and credit valuation adjustment (CVA) risk frameworks until 2024 (ie a one-year delay) and, with respect to the current market risk rules, took measures to mitigate the increase of capital requirements for market risk due to the significant market volatility.

A few members exempted loans granted as part of government support programmes from the leverage ratio exposure calculation. Also, some members temporarily exempted central bank reserves, including those denominated and funded in the currency within the same region, from their leverage ratio requirement without necessarily recalibrating the minimum requirement, and a few members excluded government bonds from the requirement.

With respect to liquidity and consistent with the policy intent to allow banks to use their stock of HQLA during periods of stress, several members temporary lowered LCR requirements. One member also took measures allowing banks to recognise certain assets as HQLA before markets reflected the impact of Covid-19. Regarding the NSFR, one member temporarily lowered minimum requirements, while another member lowered RSF factors specific to short-term loans to individuals and businesses in order to support banks' lending activities. In addition, a few members further deferred the implementation of the NSFR.

Finally, a few members postponed the entry into force of the LEX framework or granted banks temporary relief to comply with this framework, while some jurisdictions extended the transitional period allowing banks to apply less strict exposure limits to certain central governments and central banks.

Annex 1: Regulatory adoption of Basel standards

The following table summarises the status of adoption of the current Basel standards in the 27 Basel Committee member jurisdictions. The information is based on the *Eighteenth progress report on the adoption of the Basel regulatory framework* published in July 2020[16] and the latest updates reported by member jurisdictions since the publication of this report.

All member jurisdictions have final rules for risk-based capital, LCR regulations, capital conservation buffers and the countercyclical capital buffers in force, and 26 have issued final rules for their D-SIB framework. With regard to the G-SIB framework, all members that are home jurisdictions to G-SIBs have the final framework in force. Member jurisdictions continue their efforts to implement other Basel standards.

Adoption status of initial Basel III reforms

Number of Basel Committee member jurisdictions — Table 1

Basel standard	BCBS agreed date of implementation	Status		
		Draft rules issued	Final rules issued (not in force)	Final rules in force
Risk-based capital standards				
Definition of capital	Jan 2013	–	–	27
Capital conservation buffer	Jan 2016	–	–	27
Countercyclical buffer	Jan 2016	–	–	27
TLAC holdings	Jan 2019	4	1	18
Capital requirements for equity investments in funds[1]	Jan 2017	3	9	10
SA-CCR	Jan 2017	3	12	11
Securitisation framework	Jan 2018	1	–	21
Margin requirements for non-centrally cleared derivatives	Sep 2016	4	–	19
Capital requirements for CCPs	Jan 2017	4	12	9
Liquidity standards				
LCR	Jan 2015	–	–	27
NSFR	Jan 2018	4	11	12
Monitoring tools for intraday liquidity management	Jan 2015	–	1	22
SIB				
G-SIB requirements	Jan 2016	–	–	18
D-SIB requirements	Jan 2016	–	–	26

16 www.bis.org/bcbs/publ/d506.pdf.

Other Basel III standards				
Leverage ratio	Jan 2018	–	–	26[17]
LEX framework	Jan 2019	4	10	12
IRRBB	2018	3	9	12
Disclosure requirements				
Revised Pillar 3 requirements (Jan 2015)	Dec 2016	1	9	12
Countercyclical buffer, liquidity, remuneration, leverage ratio (revised)	Dec 2017	-	9	12
Key metrics, IRRBB, NSFR	Jan 2018	3	10	6
Composition of capital, RWA overview, Prudential valuation adjustments, G-SIB indicators	Dec 2018	1	10	9
TLAC	Jan 2019	1	2	14

[17] This number includes member jurisdictions whose implementation status is mixed.

Annex 2: Timeliness of implementation[18]

Number code: 1 = draft regulation not published; 2 = draft regulation published; 3 = final rule published (not yet implemented by banks); 4 = final rule in force (published and implemented by banks); and * = implementation status mixed (please refer to the progress monitoring report).

Standards for which the agreed implementation deadline has passed receive a colour code to reflect the status of implementation: green = adoption completed; yellow = adoption in process (draft regulation published); red = adoption not started (draft regulation not published); and "na" = not applicable.

	Basel standard	Deadline	AR	AU	BR	CA	CN	HK	IN	ID	JP	KR	MX	RU	SA	SG	ZA	CH	TR	US	EU
Capital	Countercyclical capital buffer	Jan 2016	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Margin requirements for non-centrally cleared derivatives	Sep 2016	1	4	4	4	1	4	2	2	4	4	2	1	4	4	2	4	1	4	4
	Capital requirements for CCPs	Jan 2017	4	4	4	4	1	3	3	2	4	4	1	2	4	4	2	4	2	3	3
	Capital requirements for equity investments in funds	Jan 2017	4	2	4	4	1	2	na	na	4	4	*	4	4	4	2	4	4	1	3
	SA-CCR	Jan 2017	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	1	2	4	4	2	4	2	3	3
	Securitisation framework	Jan 2018	4	4	4	4	1	4	1	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	2	4	1	1	4
	TLAC holdings	Jan 2019	4	2	4	4	2	4	1	2	4	1	1	4	4	4	2	4	1	3	4
	Revised standardised approach for credit risk	Jan 2023	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Revised IRB approach for credit risk	Jan 2023	na	1	1	1	1	1	1	na	1	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Revised CVA framework	Jan 2023	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Revised minimum requirements for market risk	Jan 2023	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*
	Revised operational risk framework	Jan 2023	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

[18] See www.bis.org/bcbs/publ/d506.pdf.

Basel standard		Deadline	AR	AU	BR	CA	CN	HK	IN	ID	JP	KR	MX	RU	SA	SG	ZA	CH	TR	US	EU
	Output floor	Jan 2023	na	1	1	1	1	1	1	na	1	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Leverage ratio	Existing (2014) exposure definition	Jan 2018	4	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	*
	Revised (2017) exposure definition	Jan 2023	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	2	3	3
SIB	G-SIB requirements	Jan 2016	na	4	4	4	4	4	na	na	4	na	na	na	na	4	na	4	na	4	4
	D-SIB requirements	Jan 2016	4	4	4	4	*	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	na	4
	Leverage ratio buffer	Jan 2023	na	na	na	1	1	1	na	na	1	na	na	1	na	na	na	4	na	4	3
IRRBB	Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB)	2018	4	2	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	*	2	4	4	1	4	1	4	*
Liquidity	Monitoring tools for intraday liquidity management	Jan 2015	4	4	4	3	1	4	4	4	1	1	na	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	Jan 2018	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	2	2	3	3
Large exposures	Supervisory framework for measuring and controlling large exposures	Jan 2019	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	1	2	4	3	2	4	2	4	3
Disclosure	Revised Pillar 3 requirements (published 2015)	Dec 2016	4	1	4	4	1	4	1	*	4	4	*	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	*
	CCyB, liquidity, remuneration, leverage ratio (revised)	Dec 2017	4	1	4	*	*	4	1	4	4	4	*	4	4	4	4	4	*	4	*
	Key metrics, IRRBB, NSFR	Jan 2018	4	*	4	*	*	4	*	*	*	4	1	*	4	*	*	4	*	*	3
	Composition of capital, RWA overview, prudential valuation adjustments, G-SIB indicators	Dec 2018	4	1	4	*	1	4	*	*	*	4	1	4	4	4	*	4	1	4	*
	TLAC	Jan 2019	na	na	1	4	2	4	na	na	4	3	1	na	4	na	na	4	na	3	4
	Market risk	Jan 2023	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Annex 3: Consistency of implementation

RCAP: assessment of implementation of Basel III standards (2012–22)

Table 2

Jurisdiction	Risk-based capital	LCR	G-SIB requirements	NSFR	LEX
Argentina	Compliant (September 2016)	Compliant (September 2016)	na	Compliant (November 2019)	Compliant (November 2019)
Australia	Compliant (March 2014)	Compliant (October 2017)	na	Compliant (July 2019)	Compliant (July 2019)
Brazil	Compliant (December 2013)	Compliant (October 2017)	na	Compliant (March 2019)	Compliant (March 2019)
Canada	Compliant (June 2014)	Compliant (October 2017)	na	Compliant (July 2019)	Compliant (July 2019)
China	Compliant (September 2013)	Compliant (July 2017)	Compliant (June 2016)	Compliant (November 2019)	Expected publication (November 2019)
European Union	Materially non-compliant (December 2014)	Largely compliant (July 2017)	Compliant (June 2016)	Expected publication (TBC)	Expected publication (TBC)
Hong Kong SAR	Compliant (March 2015)	Compliant (March 2015)	na	Compliant (March 2020)	Compliant (March 2020)
India	Compliant (June 2015)	Largely compliant (June 2015)	na	Compliant (July 2019)	Compliant (July 2019)
Indonesia	Largely compliant (December 2016)	Compliant (December 2016)	na	Compliant (March 2020)	Compliant (March 2020)
Japan	Compliant (October 2012 / December 2016)	Compliant (December 2016)	Compliant (June 2016)	Expected publication (TBC)	Expected publication (TBC)
Korea	Largely compliant (September 2016)	Compliant (September 2016)	na	Expected publication (TBC)	Expected publication (TBC)

Mexico	Compliant (March 2015)	Compliant (March 2015)	na	Expected publication (TBC)	Expected publication (TBC)
Russia	Compliant (March 2016)	Compliant (March 2016)	na	Expected publication (TBC)	Expected publication (TBC)
Saudi Arabia	Compliant (September 2015)	Largely compliant (September 2015)	na	Compliant (September 2018)	Compliant (September 2018)
Singapore	Compliant (March 2013)	Compliant (December 2016)	na	Compliant (March 2020)	Compliant (March 2020)
South Africa	Compliant (June 2015)	Compliant (June 2015)	na	Expected publication (TBC)	Expected publication (TBC)
Switzerland	Compliant (June 2013)	Compliant (October 2017)	Compliant (June 2016)	Expected publication (TBC)	Expected publication (TBC)
Turkey	Compliant (March 2016)	Compliant (March 2016)	na	Expected publication (TBC)	Expected publication (TBC)
United States	Largely compliant (December 2014)	Compliant (October 2017)	Compliant (June 2016)	Expected publication (TBC)	Expected publication (TBC)

In addition, preliminary assessments of the European Union and the United States were published in October 2012. These assessments did not assign overall grades.