

# CAPITALIZATION RATIOS FOR GLOBAL SYSTEMICALLY IMPORTANT BANKS (G-SIBs)

Data as of second quarter 2013

Institution <sup>1</sup>	Basel Risk-Based Capital			Self-Reported Basel III Leverage Ratio <sup>4</sup> (Percent)	Tangible Capital				Components of Tangible Capital			Price-to-Book	
	Tier 1 Capital <sup>2</sup> (\$Billions)	Risk-Weighted Assets (\$Billions)	Tier 1 Capital Ratio <sup>3</sup> (Percent)		GAAP		IFRS ESTIMATE <sup>5</sup>		Total Equity <sup>7</sup> (\$Billions)	Goodwill and Other Intangibles (\$Billions)	Deferred Tax Assets (\$Billions)	Price-to-Book Ratio <sup>8</sup> (Percent)	Price-to-Adjusted Tangible Book Ratio <sup>8</sup> (Percent)
					Total Assets (\$Billions)	Leverage Ratio <sup>5</sup> (Percent)	Total Assets (\$Billions)	Leverage Ratio <sup>6</sup> (Percent)					
<b>U.S. G-SIBs</b>													
Bank of America	157	1,288	12.16	4.90	2,126	5.73	3,092	3.87	231	82	34	0.64	1.37
Bank of New York Mellon	17	115	14.80	...	361	3.94	378	3.75	36	23	0	0.94	2.74
Citigroup	144	1,084	13.24	4.90	1,884	6.05	2,680	4.19	196	33	55	0.76	1.40
Goldman Sachs	71	457	15.55	...	939	7.35	1,547	4.44	78	4	5	1.00	1.16
JPMorgan Chase	164	1,410	11.63	4.70	2,439	5.81	3,715	3.78	209	59	12	1.01	1.58
Morgan Stanley	57	403	14.07	4.20	803	5.85	1,549	3.00	63	10	7	0.78	1.08
State Street	14	82	16.63	...	227	5.37	233	5.24	20	8	0	1.49	2.60
Wells Fargo	133	1,097	12.12	...	1,441	8.25	1,499	7.92	162	48	0	1.47	2.17
<b>Average U.S. G-SIBs</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>5,938</b>	<b>12.73</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>10,219</b>	<b>6.26</b>	<b>14,693</b>	<b>4.30</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>1.49</b>
<b>Foreign G-SIBs</b>													
Banco Santander (Spain)	82	684	12.00	...			1,599	2.94	106	35	26	0.74	2.14
Bank of China Limited (China)	136	1,469	9.28	...			2,136	6.44	143	2	3	0.83	0.86
Barclays (UK)	80	595	13.46	2.30			2,354	2.73	83	12	7	0.70	0.93
BBVA (Spain)	49	433	11.34	...			786	5.13	60	9	12	0.82	1.27
BNP Paribas (France)	100	736	13.60	3.40			2,433	3.58	113	17	10	0.66	0.90
BPCE Group (France)	61	511	11.84	3.00			1,518	3.60	68	7	7	...	...
Crédit Agricole Group (France)	79	664	11.91	3.50			2,541	3.11	99	20	...	...	...
Deutsche Bank (Germany)	71	411	17.26	3.00			2,497	1.93	75	19	9	0.57	0.91
HSBC (UK)	150	1,105	13.59	4.10			2,645	5.62	182	29	7	1.10	1.39
ING Bank (Netherlands)	52	363	14.28	...			1,085	3.86	46	2	2	...	...
Nordea bank (Sweden)	31	277	11.29	...			813	3.95	36	4	0	1.24	1.41
Royal Bank of Scotland (UK)	89	670	13.25	3.10			1,868	3.92	99	22	5	0.44	0.59
Société Générale (France)	52	410	12.70	3.00			1,639	4.25	70	0	...	0.45	0.45
Standard Chartered (UK)	42	324	12.97	4.60			650	5.60	43	6	1	1.17	1.38
UBS (Switzerland)	42	258	16.24	...			1,199	2.91	50	7	9	1.29	1.87
UniCredit (Italy)	64	537	11.93	...			1,163	3.86	85	20	22	0.34	0.70
<b>Average Foreign IFRS</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>9,445</b>	<b>12.49</b>	<b>...</b>			<b>26,927</b>	<b>3.86</b>	<b>1,359</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.93</b>
<b>Other Foreign G-SIBs</b>													
Credit Suisse (Switzerland; CHF, U.S. GAAP)	49	308	15.87	...	958	3.39			47	8	7	...	...
Mitsubishi UFJ FG (Japan; JPY, Local GAAP)	119	912	13.02	...	2,292	5.49			139	11	3	0.76	0.86
Mizuho FG (Japan; JPY, Local GAAP)	68	599	11.43	...	1,727	4.08			78	5	3	0.90	1.05
Sumitomo Mitsui FG (Japan; JPY, Local GAAP)	74	639	11.53	...	1,424	5.46			89	8	3	0.94	1.14
<b>Average All Foreign G-SIBs</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>11,902</b>	<b>12.52</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>33,329</b>	<b>4.04</b>			<b>1,712</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.99</b>
<b>Average U.S. BHC by Size Group<sup>9</sup></b>													
U.S. G-SIBs	756	5,938	12.73		10,219	6.26	14,693	4.30	996	267	113	0.97	1.49
Ten Largest Non-G-SIBs	179	1,525	11.74		1,891	8.40	1,899	8.37	230	71	7	1.07	1.64
Ten Largest Less Than \$50 Billion <sup>10</sup>	26	205	12.67		295	7.47	295	7.47	34	10	3	1.25	1.99
Ten Largest Less Than \$1 Billion <sup>10</sup>	1	7	12.71		10	8.27	10	8.27	1	0	0	...	...

Source: Bankscope (Data updated as of September 9, 2013), Bloomberg LP, Federal Reserve Y-9C Reports, International Monetary Fund, and 10-Q reports.

Notes:

<sup>1</sup>Global systemically important banks (G-SIBs) are defined by the Financial Stability Board and include eight U.S. bank holding companies (BHC). Foreign G-SIBs report in local currencies, which are converted into U.S. dollars using IMF International Financial Statistics exchange rates.

<sup>2</sup>Tier 1 Capital is equity capital less unrealized gains on available-for-sale debt securities, unrealized losses on available-for-sale equity securities, disallowed preferred stock, disallowed goodwill, disallowed servicing assets, disallowed deferred tax assets, and other tier 1 capital components.

<sup>3</sup>Tier 1 capital ratios and underlying data are calculated and reported under the Capital Rules for Commercial Banks for the Bank of China, under Basel I capital standards for U.S. Banks, under Basel II for Banco Santander, BBVA, ING Bank, Nordea Bank, Standard Chartered, and Unicredit, under Basel 2.5 for Barclays, BNP Paribas, BPCE Group, Credit Agricole, Deutsche Bank, HSBC, Royal Bank of Scotland, and Societe Generale, and under Basel 3 for Credit Suisse, Mitsubishi UFJ, Mizuho FG, Sumitomo Mitsui, and UBS.

<sup>4</sup>Basel III leverage ratios are self-reported by institutions in published financial statements and presentations. They have not been reviewed for accuracy.

<sup>5</sup>Differences in accounting requirements for netting and offsetting of assets and liabilities result in significant differences in banks' total assets. The ability to offset under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) is limited in comparison with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), especially for derivatives traded with the same counterparty under an International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) Master Netting Agreement. U.S. GAAP permits the netting of derivative receivables and payables, and the related cash collateral received and paid when a legally enforceable master netting agreement exists between a firm and a derivative counterparty. U.S. GAAP discloses gross derivative assets and liabilities and the offset amount applied to derivatives in the notes to the consolidated financial statements rather than in the consolidated balance sheet. To narrow the difference in total assets between IFRS and U.S. GAAP reporting institutions, the U.S. G-SIBs IFRS estimates follow the methodology used by ISDA in its Netting and Offsetting Report (May 2012, <http://www2.isda.org/functional-areas/research/studies/>) and adds the disclosed offsetting amount applied to derivatives back to total assets in order to calculate total assets. Total assets are as reported in the consolidated balance sheet while the offset applied to derivatives is as reported in the notes to the consolidated financial statements on derivatives in each firm's 10-Q report.

<sup>6</sup>The Leverage Ratio is the ratio of adjusted tangible equity to adjusted tangible assets. Adjusted tangible equity, adjusted tangible assets, and adjusted tangible book subtract goodwill, other intangibles, and deferred tax assets.

<sup>7</sup>Equity Capital is the basic GAAP measure of net worth, defined as total assets minus total liabilities.

<sup>8</sup>Median price-to-book ratios and price-to-adjusted tangible book ratios are used instead of averages for subgroups and for U.S. BHC size groups. Data are not available for six bank holding companies with assets less than \$1 billion, as well as for BPCE Group, Credit Agricole Group, and ING Bank.

<sup>9</sup>Bank holding companies that are owned by a foreign parent or reported a net loss in second quarter 2013, and thrift holding companies that did not file a full FRY-9C report as of second quarter 2013 were excluded.

<sup>10</sup>The ten largest U.S. bank holding companies with assets less than \$50 billion and the ten largest U.S. bank holding companies with assets less than \$1 billion reported de minimis derivative exposures. We assume that total assets and the adjusted tangible equity to adjusted tangible assets ratio are essentially the same under U.S. GAAP and the IFRS estimate.