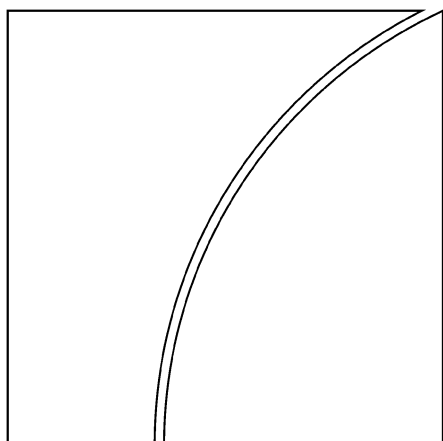


Financial Stability Institute

FSI Survey

Basel II, 2.5 and III Implementation

July 2015



BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

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Introduction and background to the survey

The Financial Stability Institute (FSI) has previously conducted surveys on subjects of supervisory interest and shared the findings with the supervisory community. In 2004, the FSI conducted a survey on Basel II implementation, which was followed by updates in 2006, 2008 and 2010.

In 2013, the FSI conducted a survey to ascertain the status/plans regarding the implementation of Basel II, 2.5 and III in jurisdictions that are members of neither the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) nor the European Union (EU). The methodology used in the survey was similar to the one adopted by the BCBS. In line with the BCBS's approach, the FSI published the results of its 2013 survey by disclosing all information provided by individual jurisdictions. (<http://www.bis.org/fsi/fsiop2013.htm>)

As mentioned in the 2013 survey, the FSI will update the results of this survey every year. In 2015, the FSI contacted banking supervisory authorities in non-BCBS/non-EU jurisdictions (see Annex 1) asking them to provide a current status report on the implementation of Basel II, 2.5 and III in their jurisdictions (see Annex 2 for the related questionnaire).

In line with the 2013 approach, the FSI is publishing the results of its 2015 survey by disclosing the information received from 98 non-BCBS/non-EU jurisdictions.¹ Survey results are presented in three parts: Section One sets out responses in relation to Basel II implementation, which includes the Pillar 2 and Pillar 3 requirements released by the BCBS in 2006; Section Two presents information relating to the implementation of Basel 2.5; and Section Three details responses in regard to Basel III.

¹ In this report, the FSI is publishing the unedited responses received from jurisdictions. The FSI carried forward the 2014 responses received from 25 jurisdictions, as long as the FSI has not been acknowledged about changes since 2014 survey. Jurisdictions are invited to update their survey responses by submitting revised information to the Financial Stability Institute at: FSIImplementationSurvey@bis.org.



Section One: Survey responses on Basel II implementation

Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
Albania	SA	4	2014	Pillar 3: Regulation "On minimum requirements for disclosure of information by banks and branches of foreign banks" was amended in the beginning of 2015, aiming the review of the regulatory framework in order to increase transparency and promote banking market discipline, through the alignment with the European directives and regulations on the activities of credit institutions and the Basel Committee standards for disclosure of information.
	FIRB	1	NA	
	AIRB	1	NA	
	BIA	4	2014	
	TSA	4	2014	
	AMA	1	NA	
	SMM	4	2014	
	IM	1	NA	
	P2	1	2015	
P3	4	2015		
Algeria	SA	4	2014	The regulation concerning the implementation of Basel II is issued by the monetary authority (<i>Conseil de la monnaie et du crédit</i>) on 16 February 2015. It includes Basel II recommendations (Basel II framework-July 2006) and some from Basel III. As the regulation issued indicates (N° 14-01 on 16 February 2014), the final rule entered into force the First October 2014. The regulation N° 14-01 is published in the " <i>Journal Officiel</i> " of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria. The evaluation for credit, operational and market risks is based on the standardised method.
	FIRB	1	NA	
	AIRB	1	NA	
	BIA	4	2014	
	TSA	1	2014	
	AMA	1	NA	
	SMM	4	2014	
	IM	1	NA	
	P2	4	2014	
P3	4	2014		
Angola	SA	2	2015	
	FIRB	2	2015	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	2	2015	
	TSA	2	2015	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM	2	2015	
	IM	5	NA	
	P2	4	NA	
P3	4	NA		
Armenia	SA	4	2008	
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	4	2008	
	TSA	4	2008	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM	4	2008	
	IM	5	NA	

¹ The following abbreviations are used in the table: Pillar 1 – credit risk: SA = standardised approach, FIRB = foundation internal ratings-based approach, AIRB = advanced internal ratings-based approach; Pillar 1 – operational risk: BIA = basic indicator approach, TSA = standardised/alternative standardised approach, AMA = advanced measurement approaches; Pillar 1 – market risk: SMM = standardised measurement method, IM = internal models; P2 = Pillar 2; P3 = Pillar 3. Relevant references can be found in the Questionnaire in Annex 2.

² Status indicators are as follows: 1 = draft regulation not published, 2 = draft regulation published, 3 = final rule published, 4 = final rule in force, 5 = not applicable.

³ This column denotes the year in which the draft or final rule was or is expected to be published or when the final rule was or will be in force. NA means that the jurisdiction is not planning to implement this component or is planning to implement the component but does not know the year in which it will be implemented.



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
	P2	4	2014	
	P3	4	2009	
Aruba	SA	1	NA	Not clear when the draft regulation will be published.
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	1	NA	
	TSA	5	NA	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM	1	NA	
	IM	5	NA	
	P2	5	NA	
	P3	5	NA	
The Bahamas	SA	1	2015	The central bank has successfully rolled-out Phase 1 deliverables of its Basel Program road map and is now conducting its final deliverable: the Quantitative Impact Study for the Pillar 1 requirements. In Q4 2014, the Central Bank released four (4) Consultative Papers on the areas of National Discretion, the Calculation of the Capital Charge for Operational Risk, the Definition of Capital and the Minimum Disclosure Requirements under Pillar 3. Key targets for 2015 include (i) Pillar 2 - Supervisory Review requirements, (ii) the parallel run for Pillar 1 reporting; (iii) special focus/benchmarking meetings; and (iv) implementation of the capital framework.
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	2	2014	
	TSA	2	2014	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM	5	NA	
	IM	5	NA	
	P2	1	2015	
	P3	2	2014	
Bahrain	SA	4	2008	Guidelines were issued to banks to facilitate their compliance in managing other risks. Draft regulations were made but not published yet and it is based on Basel III.
	FIRB	4	2008	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	4	2008	
	TSA	4	2008	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM	4	2008	
	IM	4	2008	
	P2	1	*	
	P3	4	2008	
Bangladesh	SA	4	2010	
	FIRB	1	NA	
	AIRB	1	NA	
	BIA	4	2010	
	TSA	3	2008	
	AMA	1	NA	
	SMM	4	2010	
	IM	1	NA	
	P2	4	2010	
	P3	4	2010	
Barbados	SA	2	(3) & (4) 2015	
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	2	(3) & (4) 2015	
	TSA	2	(3) & (4) 2015	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM	4	(3) 2014	
	IM	5	NA	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
	P2	2	(3) & (4) 2015	
	P3	2	(3) & (4) 2015	
Belarus	SA	4	2005	<p>In pursuance of Pillar 2, the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus (NBRB) has developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instructions on the organisation of the risk management system in banks, non-bank financial institutions, banking groups, and bank holding companies (October 2012); • Instructions on the organization of corporate governance in banks and non-bank financial institutions (October 2012) • Instructions on the organisation of the internal control system in banks, non-bank financial institutions, banking groups, and bank holding companies (November 2012); • Recommendations on the methodology for internal capital adequacy assessment in banks (November 2013); • Revised recommendations on the methodology of the NBRB's on-site examination and risk level assessment by the NBRB in banks and non-bank financial institutions (March 2014); and • Recommendations on the methodology of off-site supervision (April 2014). <p>In pursuance of Pillar 3, NBRB has developed "Instructions on the disclosure of information of banks, non-bank financial institutions, banking groups, and bank holding companies" (January 2013), which oblige banks to disclose, among other things, information on corporate governance, description of risk management and internal control systems, and secure functioning requirements compliance (capital, liquidity, large exposures etc.).</p>
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	4	2005	
	TSA	4	2009	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM	4	2005	
	IM	5	NA	
	P2	4	2012-2014	
	P3	4	2013	
Belize	SA	5	NA	<p>Belize is not implementing Basel II or Basel III as in the FSAP of 2011 the IMF stated that since we only conduct traditional banking it was not necessary.</p>
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	5	NA	
	TSA	5	NA	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM	5	NA	
	IM	5	NA	
	P2	5	NA	
	P3	5	NA	
Bermuda	SA	4	2008	
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	4	2008	
	TSA	4	2008	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM	4	2008	
	IM	5	NA	
	P2	4	2008	
	P3	4	2008	
Bhutan	SA	5	NA	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	5	NA	
	TSA	5	NA	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM			
	IM			
	P2	5	NA	
	P3	5	NA	
Bolivia	SA	4	2003	<p><i>Se considera que la Ley N° 393 de 21 de agosto de 2013, es el marco legal nacional que incorpora, en la gestión de riesgos los principios establecidos en el documento de Basilea II, relacionados con la implementación de modelos básicos, estandarizados y avanzados tanto en riesgo de crédito, operativo y de mercado. El requerimiento mínimo de capital incorpora para su cálculo, la exposición por riesgos crediticio, operativos y de mercado. Se cuenta con una metodología para la evaluación y calificación de cartera estandarizada, basados en el criterio experto de esta Autoridad de Supervisión del Sistema Financiero. Con relación al riesgo de mercado, se cuenta con la metodología de cálculo del riesgo de mercado estándar por tipo de cambio, sin embargo, no es considerado en el cálculo del CAP. Por lo que con la finalidad de dar respuesta se considera como margo legal la Ley N° 393 de Servicios Financieros, que además de establecer las metodologías de cálculo del riesgo de mercado, determina los criterios para el cálculo del Coeficiente de Adecuación Patrimonial (CAP). No obstante, se ha previsto que la reglamentación de la LSF relacionada con el tema tratado se culminará durante la gestión actual. Con relación a la implementación del Pilar II (Proceso de examen del Supervisor) y del Pilar III (Disciplina del mercado) se considera que el enfoque de supervisión basado en riesgos con los que se lleva a cabo los procesos se supervisión de riesgos de crédito, operativo y liquidez incorporan los principios de los pilares II y III del mencionado documento.</i></p>
	FIRB	3	2013	
	AIRB	3	2013	
	BIA	3	2013	
	TSA	3	2013	
	AMA	3	2013	
	SMM	3	2013	
	IM	3	2013	
	P2	3	2005	
	P3	4	2012	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	SA	1	2016	
	FIRB	1	2016	
	AIRB	1	2016	
	BIA	4	2009	
	TSA	1	2016	
	AMA	1	2016	
	SMM	1	2016	
	IM	1	2016	
	P2	1	2016	
	P3	1	2016	
Botswana	SA	2	31 Dec 2013	<p>Bank of Botswana adopted a gradual approach to Basel II/III implementation commencing with a parallel-run of Basel I and Basel II simple approaches in 2014, culminating in the adoption of the advanced approaches by qualifying banks in 2017. Full implementation of simple approaches will be in 2015.</p>
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	2	31 Dec 2013	
	TSA	2	31 Dec 2013	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM			
	IM			
	P2	2	31 Dec 2013	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
	P3	2	31 Dec 2013	
British Virgin Islands (the)	SA	1	2015	
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	1	2015	
	TSA	5	NA	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM			
	IM			
	P2	1	2015-2017	
P3	1	2015-2017		
Brunei	SA	4	2010	
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	4	2010	
	TSA	5	NA	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM	5	NA	
	IM	5	NA	
	P2	5	NA	
P3	5	NA		
Cayman Islands (the)	SA	4	2011	
	FIRB	5	2011	
	AIRB	5	2011	
	BIA	4	2011	
	TSA	4	2011	
	AMA	5	2011	
	SMM	4	2011	
	IM	5	2011	
	P2	4	2013	
P3	1	2016		
Chile	SA	1	2017	Basel II implementation requires an amendment to the Chilean Banking Act, which must be approved by the Congress. It is not possible to assess when the new regulatory framework will be approved.
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	5	NA	
	TSA	1	2017	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM	1	2017	
	IM	5	NA	
	P2	1	2017	
P3	1	2017		
Chinese Taipei	SA	4	2007	
	FIRB	4	2007	
	AIRB	4	2007	
	BIA	4	2007	
	TSA	4	2007	
	AMA	4	2007	
	SMM	4	2007	
	IM	4	2007	
	P2	4	2007	
P3	4	2007		
Colombia	SA	4	2005	Regarding credit risk, Colombian provisioning system for commercial and consumer or retail loans (more than 85% of the total portfolio) are based on the estimation of
	FIRB	4	2004	
	AIRB	5	NA	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
	BIA	1	2012	<p>expected losses, as Basel II recommends it. Therefore, provisions are calculated as the product of the probability of default (PD), the loss given default (LGD) and the exposure at default (EAD). This framework has been implemented for more than 6 years. Furthermore, Colombian provisioning system takes into account a countercyclical provisioning methodology. Nonetheless, the credit risk RWA capital charges follow Basel I.</p> <p>On the other hand, on operational risk, credit Institutions are required to keep a database of operational risk events and they must recognize in their balance sheet only one type of such events. On the other side, since 2012, with decrees 1548 and 1895, Pension Funds and Insurance Companies that manage social security resources have to accomplish the basic approach of Basel II for capital requirements by operational risk. In this matter, the SFC is working on a project, which improves the quality of the reported risk events and standardizes the information reported by all the financial institutions. This will allow the SFC to have the adequate information to further define the appropriate methodology to calculate the capital requirements for operational risk. With regard to Pillar 2 it is important to highlight that since 2010 the SFC has been implementing a risk based supervision framework, known as MIS, along the lines of the Canadian OSFI. One key element of this framework is the assessment of how well institutions are assessing their capital needs relative to their risk. Moreover, the SFC plans to establish minimum requirements that institutions must follow to assess their capital adequacy with respect to risk. To that end, the Financial Regulatory Unit and the SFC are working on draft regulations which will grant the SFC the power to require a higher capital for lending institutions on the basis of their individual risk profile. Finally on Pillar 3, since Colombia has moved to IFRS, institutions must follow up the requirements under accounting standards on this matter, which have broader scope than Pillar 3. In accordance with this, financial institutions must disclose information regarding their management policies, each risk assessment methodology, interest rates used, capital structure and leverage levels, minority interest, the operation institutions make to cover their capital exposure abroad, among others.</p>
	TSA	5	NA	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM	4	2007	
	IM	4	2007	
	P2	1	2015	
	P3	4	2015	
(Democratic Republic of the) Congo	SA	1	2015	<p>The Central Bank of Congo plans to implement Basel II standardised approach for credit and operational risks.</p>
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	1	2015	
	TSA	1	2016	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM	5	NA	
	IM	5	NA	
	P2	5	NA	
	P3	5	NA	
Cook Islands	SA	4	2013	
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	5	NA	
	TSA	5	NA	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM	5	NA	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
	IM	5	NA	
	P2	4	2013	
	P3	5	NA	
Costa Rica	SA	4	2006*	<p>*Some aspects of the standardised approach have been adjusted based on the supervisory authority's criteria. For example, the securitisation framework has not been adopted since these operations are rarely carried out in the financial entities. This topic may be addressed in the future, when these operations begin to be more frequent.</p> <p>**The Superintendencia General de Entidades Financieras (SUGEF) Strategic Plan does not consider adopting, in the medium to long term, the intermediate or advanced approaches for credit risk and operational risk. But the SUGEF is considering accepting internal models for market risk.</p> <p>***Adoption of Pillar 2 is considered part of the process of adopting a risk-based supervisory approach. The particular emphasis regarding capital will be analysed by the SUGEF as it refines its road map.</p> <p>****Transparency framework includes disclosure of several financial indicators; however, following a legal resolution, the level of the capital adequacy indicator is related to the entities' financial irregularity status, which is not public information. For this reason, no such indicator or any specific data from which its result can be derived may be disclosed to the general public. However, general data are disclosed and the development of supplemental soundness indicators supporting transparency without conflicting with the legal framework is being assessed.</p>
	FIRB		NA**	
	AIRB		NA**	
	BIA	4	2008	
	TSA		NA**	
	AMA		NA**	
	SMM			
	IM			
	P2	1	Final rule to be published in 2015***	
P3	1	2015****		
Cuba	SA	4	(4) 2006	<p>At the end of first quarter 2015, all items under column (2) Draft regulation published" shall appear under column (4) Final rule in force"</p>
	FIRB	2	(2) 2015	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	2	(2) 2015	
	TSA	2	(2) 2015	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM	2	(2) 2015	
	IM	5	NA	
	P2	4	(4) 2014	
	P3	4	(4) 2014	
Curaçao and Sint Maarten	SA	3	May 2013	<p>The final new Chart of Accounts (NCoA) document was sent to the banking sector, while a new CoA automated system is being set up by the Central Bank for the processing of future NCoA reports. Subsequent training of the staff of the Central Bank and the banking sector on the NCoA was held in 2014 (March–June). The NCoA will apply as of 2016.</p>
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	3	May 2013	
	TSA	3	May 2013	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM	3	May 2013	
	IM	5	NA	
	P2	5	NA	
	P3	5	NA	
Dominican Republic (the)	SA	1	2015	<p>Dates are subject to approval by the Monetary Board, which is the regulatory body of the Dominican Financial System.</p>
	FIRB	1	2015	
	AIRB	1	2015	
	BIA	1	2015	
	TSA	3	2009	
	AMA	1	2015	
	SMM	1	2015	
	IM	1	2015	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
	P2	1	2015	
	P3	1	2015	
Ecuador	SA	2	2011	
	FIRB	1	2017	
	AIRB	1	2018	
	BIA	1	2016	
	TSA	1	2018	
	AMA	1	2020	
	SMM	1	2016	
	IM	1	2016	
	P2	1	2016	
	P3	1	2016	
Egypt	SA	4	2012	<p>The Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) followed two core principles for the implementation of Basel II: simplicity and communication. Simplicity was required to remain consistent with the varied levels of sophistication in banks' information and control systems and to ensure a smooth transition from existing regulations; and standardised approaches are the logical consequence. Communication was a core factor of success for a new regulatory framework. CBE's implementation strategy focused on the Standardised Approach and its related issues for credit and market risks; and the Basic Indicator for operational risk. In addition, some internal treatments were adopted to suit the Egyptian banking environment while still adhering to the conservative principles of the Basel II framework.</p> <p>Pillar 1 – Credit risk: In 2010 the Draft Regulation Published (Discussion Paper) was introduced to the market including a brief overview about the Internal Ratings-Based approach (IRB) with a definition for both the Foundation and the Advanced IRB while the final rule in force included only the Standardised Approach to give banks room to fully digest this approach before moving to the more advanced approaches.</p> <p>Pillar 1 – Operational risk: In 2010 the Draft Regulation Published (Discussion Paper) was introduced to the market including a detailed overview about the Standardised/Alternative Standardised Approach as well as the Advanced Measurement Approaches while the final rule in force included only the Basic Indicator Approach to give banks room to fully digest this approach before moving to the more advanced approaches.</p> <p>Pillar 2 – As part of Pillar 2, the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) is already enforced at the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) within the different departments of the Supervision and Control sector. Through its supervisory tools, the CBE's different supervisory departments, including the offsite and onsite supervision, take the necessary actions for an adequate and thorough review and evaluation of the Egyptian banking sector including foreign branches operating in Egypt. However, the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) as part of the SREP was introduced to the market during 2013. As for the risks not captured in Pillar 1, namely, interest rate risk in the banking book, concentration and liquidity risks, Draft Regulations (Discussion Papers) capturing these risks were published in 2011. The Final Rule in that regard is postponed for the time being until the Egyptian banking sector digests the new Pillar 1 framework.</p>
	FIRB	2	2010	
	AIRB	2	2010	
	BIA	4	2012	
	TSA	2	2010	
	AMA	2	2010	
	SMM			
	IM			
	P2	2	2011	
	P3	4	2012	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
				Pillar 3 – In Dec 2008, the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) introduced the new International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), which were applied to all banks, in addition to the CBE final regulation issued in Dec 2012, where banks should disclose the detailed calculation of their CAR elements in their financial statements (disclosure notes). Furthermore, a corporate governance regulation was issued in July 2011 providing the structure through which the objectives of the company were set, and the means of attaining those objectives and monitoring performance were determined.
El Salvador	SA	1	Dec.2015	
	FIRB	1	Dec 2017	
	AIRB	1	Dec 2019	
	BIA	1	Dec 2015	
	TSA	1	2017	
	AMA	1	2019	
	SMM			
	IM			
	P2	1	Dec 2015	
	P3	1	Dec 2015	
Fiji	SA	1	NA	<p>Pillar 1: The Reserve Bank of Fiji has not yet altered the current banking supervision policy statement (BSPS) on capital adequacy requirements to incorporate the enhanced credit risk, market risk and operational risk methodologies outlined. However, other BSPSs address these risks as follows: (1) The BSPS on capital adequacy requirements sets a minimum total capital ratio of 12% for banks and 15% for credit institutions. Prior to 2010, these levels were set at 8% for banks and 10% for credit institutions. The increase was made to institute a capital buffer above the required level of capital. (2) The BSPS on Minimum Requirements for the Management of Operational Risk became effective from 30 June 2010 and requires that each bank has in place a comprehensive and effective operational risk management framework that is commensurate to the size, complexity, nature and scale of its operations. (3) The BSPS on minimum requirements for the Management of Market Risk became effective from 02 January 2015 and requires that each bank establish a comprehensive and effective market risk management framework to ensure that market risk is appropriately identified, measured, monitored and managed. There are also plans to review the capital adequacy requirements in the medium term – towards Basel III.</p> <p>Pillar 2: (1) The Reserve Bank of Fiji may, if the situation is deemed appropriate, require banks to either inject additional capital, limit capital appropriations or slow down lending levels to ensure adequate capital is held by the bank at all times. (2) The BSPS on Minimum Requirements on Corporate Governance became effective from 1 December 2007. The policy sets the minimum requirements that promote sound corporate governance practices for banks. (3) The BSPS on Liquidity Risk Management Requirement for Banks is aimed at encouraging banks to develop strong, effective, comprehensive and more proactive liquidity risk management policies to manage liquidity risks.</p> <p>Pillar 3: (1) The BSPS on Disclosure Requirements for Banks for financial year end on or after 1 December 1999 requires the annual disclosure of financial and other</p>
	FIRB	1	NA	
	AIRB	1	NA	
	BIA	1	NA	
	TSA	1	NA	
	AMA	1	NA	
	SMM	1	NA	
	IM	1	NA	
	P2	1	NA	
	P3	1	NA	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
				information, both in relation to the bank and its parents or associated persons. Included in the disclosure are selected items from the balance sheet and profit and loss statements, information on size and profitability, and prudential information on capital adequacy and asset quality. (2) The BSPS on Accountability and Disclosure Guidelines on Interest Rates, Fees and Charges requires full disclosure of all interest rates, fees and charges relating to products and services offered in a standardised format.
The Gambia	SA	1	NA	Considering the technical complexity and financial burden on the banks, attention is currently focused on the implementation of the qualitative aspects of Basel II in conjunction with the Basel Core Principles.
	FIRB	1	NA	
	AIRB	1	NA	
	BIA	1	NA	
	TSA	1	NA	
	AMA	1	NA	
	SMM			
	IM			
	P2	1	NA	
P3	1	NA		
Georgia	SA	4	2013	
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	4	2013	
	TSA	4	2013	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM	4	2013	
	IM	5	NA	
	P2	4	2013	
P3	5	NA		
Ghana	SA	5	NA	Following the FSAP report in 2010 which recommended embedding the risk culture in banks before embarking on Basel II, we have been implementing risk-based supervision in banks since then. We plan to start the Basel II process later in 2014 or 2015 when we have received a long term adviser from the IMF. We will furnish the program once this process kick starts.
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5		
	BIA	5	NA	
	TSA	5	NA	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM			
	IM			
	P2	5	NA	
P3	5	NA		
Gibraltar	SA	4	2007	As part of the European Union, Gibraltar transposes EU directives.
	FIRB	4	2007	
	AIRB	4	2007	
	BIA	4	2007	
	TSA	4	2007	
	AMA	4	2007	
	SMM			
	IM			
	P2	4	2007	
P3	4	2007		
Guatemala	SA	4	2009	Our framework for credit risk complies with most of the standard approach framework in the items that are applicable for this country. However, amendments for the actual framework are planned in order to align it with Basel II. For capital requirements for market risk, the
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	5	NA	
	TSA	1	2016	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
	AMA	5	NA	Superintendency of Banks is planning to develop a model based on the Basel framework, for general application on all banks. Under Pillar II, the Superintendency of Banks has implemented a risk based supervision framework and regulation for risk management that requires all banks to assess their overall capital adequacy in relation to their risk profile.
	SMM	5	NA	
	IM	1	2016	
	P2	4	2013	
	P3	1	2021	
Guernsey	SA	4	2009	
	FIRB	1	NA	
	AIRB	1	NA	
	BIA	4	2009	
	TSA	4	2009	
	AMA	1	NA	
	SMM	1	NA	
	IM	1	NA	
	P2	4	2009	
P3	1	NA		
Guinea	SA	1	2012	
	FIRB	1	2012	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	5	NA	
	TSA	5	NA	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM	5	NA	
	IM	5	NA	
	P2	3	2014	
P3	5	NA		
Guyana	SA	1	2015/2016	The Bank of Guyana is working in collaboration with the Caribbean Group of Banking Supervisors on the Implementation of Basel II & III
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	1	2015/2016	
	TSA	1	NA	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM	1	2015/2016	
	IM	5	NA	
	P2	1	2015/2016	
P3	1	2015/2016		
Haiti	SA	5	NA	Haiti is in the process of revising its circular pertaining to capital adequacy. Some elements of Pillar 1 (credit risk, market risk and operational risk) of Basel II will be incorporated. However, there is not a set deadline as to when this revised circular will be published.
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	1	NA	
	TSA	5	NA	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM	5	NA	
	IM	5	NA	
	P2	5	NA	
P3	5	NA		
Honduras	SA	1	NA	*Credit and Investment Risk Management Rule (2008), Operational Risk Management Rule and Integral Risk Management Rule (both in 2011). Pillar 1: No draft regulation has been issued establishing capital requirements based on credit and operational risk statistical methods. However, the current regulations have
	FIRB	1	NA	
	AIRB	1	NA	
	BIA	1	NA	
	TSA	1	NA	
	SMM	1	NA	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
	IM	1	NA	made the following progress:
	P2	4	2008, 2011*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current Capital Adequacy regulation establishes a capital adequacy ratio of 10% minimum. Most of the loan portfolios are weighted at 100%. Mortgages are weighted at 50% and foreign currency loans to non-foreign currency generators are weighted at 150%. The Operational Risk Management regulation, in effect as of August 2011, establishes minimum guidelines the supervised institutions must follow in the design, development and application of their operational risk management systems.
	P3	4	2012	
				<p>Pillar 2:</p> <p>A. The Comisión Nacional de Bancos y Seguros (CNBS) has the authority to require additional capital based on the following regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Credit and Investment Risk Management Rule (2008): establishes that the CNBS has the power to request additional generic provisions or additional capital whenever it deems appropriate, should it identify deficiencies in the management of these risks. The Operational Risk Management Rule (2011) grants the CNBS the authority to subsequently require capital based on international standards and in accordance with the situation of the entities. The Financial System Rule established that CNBS may require a higher adequacy ratio than the minimum when it is found that there is inadequacy of the management processes and risk control by the supervised institution that is necessary in accordance with international best practice. The Integral Risk Management Rule, in effect as of August 2011, authorises the CNBS to set a capital adequacy ratio or a solvency requirement higher than the minimum required when, based on international standards, the CNBS identifies important weaknesses in the institution's risk management systems. <p>B. As part of the supervisory process, the CNBS has issued the following rules regarding the management of other types of risks, which do not require additional capital, but do set the necessary guidelines to determine residual risk levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Integral Risk Management rule sets the guidelines for assessing and managing credit, liquidity, market, operational, legal, strategic and reputational risks. The Liquidity Risk Management regulation (2010) defines the standard and internal models, granting the institutions the option of implementing an internal model, if approved by the CNBS. The rule includes stress scenarios and early warning indicators, and empowers the CNBS to resolve whatever is not included in the rule, in accordance with best international standards and practices. The CNBS reformed this regulation. (2015) The Manual for Integral Risk-Based Supervision considers a consolidated, integral and proactive risk-based supervisory approach. <p>Pillar 3: The Integral Risk Management Rule (2011) and Credit and Investment Risk Management Rule (2008)</p>



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
				require the institutions to disclose in their annual report, website or other media the main issues related to their risk management systems, including their objectives and accomplishments. There was a change in the indicators to be published by the supervised institutions (2012).
Iceland	SA	4	2007	
	FIRB	4	2007	
	AIRB	4	2007	
	BIA	4	2007	
	TSA	4	2007	
	AMA	4	2007	
	SMM	4	2007	
	IM	4	2007	
	P2	4	2007	
	P3	4	2007	
Isle of Man	SA	4	2008	If a bank wishes to adopt IRB or advanced measurement approaches, the Basel II published framework would be followed, in addition to using the approach of the competent home supervisor for model approval (groups). There is no current use under these approaches. Pillar 3 is not applicable as the Isle of Man only hosts subsidiaries and branches of internationally active banks.
	FIRB	1	NA	
	AIRB	1	NA	
	BIA	4	2008	
	TSA	4	2008	
	AMA	1	NA	
	SMM	4	2008	
	IM	1	NA	
	P2	4	2008	
	P3	5	NA	
Israel	SA	4	2009	
	FIRB			
	AIRB			
	BIA			
	TSA	4	2009	
	AMA			
	SMM	4	2009	
	IM			
	P2	4	2009	
	P3	4	2009	
Jamaica	SA	1	2016	
	FIRB	5	To be determined	
	AIRB	5	To be determined	
	BIA	1	2016	
	TSA	5	To be determined	
	AMA	5	To be determined	
	SMM			
	IM			
	P2	1	2016	
	P3	1	2016	
Jersey	SA	4	2008	Pillars 1 and 2 were fully implemented in 2008. Implementation rules for the advanced approaches permit banks to use home regulator-approved models provided that they can be demonstrated to be appropriate for Jersey (no current use). The scope of Pillar 3 states that it should be applied at consolidated level to internationally
	FIRB	4	2008	
	AIRB	4	2008	
	BIA	4	2008	
	TSA	4	2008	
	AMA	4	2008	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
	SMM	4	2008	active banks. As such, it is not applicable to any bank in Jersey and the Commission's bank licensing policy makes it likely that this will remain the case. Hence, no implementation of Pillar 3 is planned for Jersey entities, although most fall within groups that make Pillar 3 disclosures at group level.
	IM	4	2008	
	P2	4	2008	
	P3	5	NA	
Jordan	SA	4	2008	The Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) considered fulfilling the disclosure requirements of IFRS (7) as fulfilling Pillar 3 requirements.
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	4	2008	
	TSA	4	2008	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM	4	2008	
	IM	5	NA	
	P2	4	2010	
	P3	4	2008	
Kenya	SA	5	NA	For capital charge for market risk, institutions that wish to use internal rating models are required to apply to the Central Bank of Kenya for approval of such models. As for capital charge for operational risk, institutions are allowed to use advanced approaches other than the basic indicator. However, the advanced approaches need to be approved by the Central Bank of Kenya.
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	4	1 st January 2013	
	TSA	5	NA	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM	4	1 st January 2013	
	IM	5	NA	
	P2	5	NA	
	P3	5	NA	
Kosovo	SA	4	2013	Since 2013 we have adopted the Standardised Approach for Credit Risk and the Capital Definition in line with Pillar 1 requirements as determined with the Basel II framework. In addition, since 2013 we also adopted the Basic Indicator and the Standardised Approach for Operational Risk in accordance with Pillar 1 of Basel II. Currently we are working on the adoption of capital requirement for Market Risk according with the Standardised Measurement Method, which is planned to be finalized during the second half of 2016.
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	4	2013	
	TSA	4	2013	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM	1	NA	
	IM	5	NA	
	P2	4	2013 partially	
	P3	4	2013 partially	
Kuwait	SA	4	2005	Please note regarding Pillar 2 we do apply partially with our legal and regulatory framework requirements for the process of risk management, including corporate governance and risk management requirements for the four major risks, whereas we are still working on full compliance with Pillar 2. Currently we are drafting a regulation on interest rate risk in banking book which we plan to issue within the next 6 months. In addition, as part of Pillar 2 we plan to start the adoption of ICAAP during 2016. Please note regarding Pillar 3, we adopted a regulation for disclosure requirements in 2013, which sets the requirements for banks to publish their quarterly financial statements and main financial indicators. In addition, with their annual report banks are required to publish their exposure toward the credit, operational, liquidity and market risks as well as to other significant risks.
	FIRB			



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
	AIRB			
	BIA	4	2009	
	TSA	4	2005	
	AMA			
	SMM			
	IM			
	P2	4	2005	
	P3	4	2005	
Kyrgyz Republic (the)	SA	1	NA	
	FIRB	1	NA	
	AIRB	1	NA	
	BIA	1	NA	
	TSA	1	NA	
	AMA	1	NA	
	SMM			
	IM			
	P2	1	NA	
	P3	1	NA	
Laos	SA	5	NA	Lao PDR is in the process of establishing a roadmap to implement Basel II. The timelines thereof have not been set up yet. That said, we wish to implement Basel II by 2020.
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	5	NA	
	TSA	5	NA	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM	5	NA	
	IM	5	NA	
	P2	5	NA	
	P3	5	NA	
Lebanon	SA	4	2008	The Central Bank of Lebanon and the Banking Control Commission (BCC) monitored a parallel-run period whereby banks were asked to submit their CAR calculation according to Basel I and Basel II at the same time. During this parallel-run period, banks conducted seven Quantitative Impact Studies. BCC has issued, so far, two ICAAP templates, the first one in October 2010 and the second one in June 2013. Both ICAAP templates were submitted to BCC. As part of the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP), the BCC has developed a methodology for assessing banks' capital adequacy, known as CAAM (Capital Adequacy Assessment Methodology).
	FIRB	1	2018	
	AIRB	1	2019	
	BIA	4	2007	
	TSA	1	2016	
	AMA	1	2019	
	SMM	4	2007	
	IM	1	2019	
	P2	4	2008/2010	
	P3	1	2016	
Lesotho	SA	1	2015	Lesotho has decided to implement Basel II (standardised approaches) and started engaging IMF (The Regional Technical Assistance Center - RTAC in Southern Africa, AFRITAC South – AFS) to assist in implementing Basel II
	FIRB	5	2015	
	AIRB	5	2015	
	BIA	5	2015	
	TSA	1	2015	
	AMA	5	2015	
	SMM	1	2015	
	IM	5	2015	
	P2	1	2015	
	P3	1	2015	
Liberia	SA	4	2013	
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	5	NA	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
	TSA	5	NA	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM	5	NA	
	IM	5	NA	
	P2	4	2013	
	P3	5	NA	
Liechtenstein	SA	4	2007	
	FIRB	4	2007	
	AIRB	4	2007	
	BIA	4	2007	
	TSA	4	2007	
	AMA	4	2007	
	SMM	4	2007	
	IM	4	2007	
	P2	4	2007	
	P3	4	2007	
Macao SAR	SA	2	2013	The guidelines in relation to the credit institutions' internal capital adequacy assessment process and the Monetary Authority of Macao's supervisory review process under Pillar 2 are being established.
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	4	2011	
	TSA	5	NA	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM	4	2007	
	IM	5	NA	
	P2	1	NA	
P3	4	2013		
Macedonia, FYR	SA	4	2012	
	FIRB	1	2016	
	AIRB	1	2016	
	BIA	4	2012	
	TSA	4	2012	
	AMA	1	2016	
	SMM	4	2009	
	IM	1	2016	
	P2	4	2009	
P3	4	2007		
Madagascar	SA	5	NA	Pillar 1: Basel I is maintained but with inclusion of some approaches of Basel II Pillar 1 such as standardised approach simplified for risk sovereigns simplified and non-international resident banks (Directive No 001/2006-CSBF of 13/10/2006 related to capital adequacy ratio). According to Directive No 001/2000-CSBF of 01/02/2000 related to regulatory equity, the regulatory equity must be at any time at least equal to the minimum capital prescribed. Application of Pillar 2 "Supervisory Review process" New legislation has been developed to give force to the new prudential regulation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive No 006/2000-CSBF on 10/11/00 relating to internal control of credit institutions • Directive No 001/2006-CSBF on 13/10/06 relating to solvency ratio of credit institutions • Directive No 002/2006-CSBF on 13/10/06 relating to provisioning risks of counterparty • Directive No 001/2007-CSBF on 29/01/07 relating to
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	5	NA	
	TSA	5	NA	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM			
	IM			
	P2	5	NA	
P3	5	NA		



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
				division of risks of credit institutions In terms of capital requirements, we still remain in Basel 1 by developing the solvency ratio. Implementation and revision of Pillars 2 and 3.
Malawi	SA	4	2013	Malawi is now in the second year of Basel II rollout. The Standardised Approaches/Basic Indicator Approach have been adopted first. The regulations for the advanced approaches will be drafted as soon as banks are assessed to be matured in their risk management practices and when they have gathered adequate and quality data.
	FIRB	1	To be determined when banks are assessed to be ready to migrate from SA	
	AIRB	1	To be determined when banks are assessed to be ready to migrate from SA	
	BIA	4	2013	
	TSA	4	2013	
	AMA	1	To be determined when banks are assessed to be ready to migrate from SA	
	SMM	4	2013	
	IM	1	To be determined when banks are assessed to be ready to migrate from SA	
	P2	4	2013	
	P3	4	2013	
Malaysia	SA	4	2008	
	FIRB	4	2010	
	AIRB	4	2010	
	BIA	4	2008	
	TSA	4	2008	
	AMA	1	NA	
	SMM	4	2008	
	IM	4	2008	
	P2	4	2010	
	P3	4	2010	
Mauritius	SA	4	2008	Foreign banks operating in Mauritius may use advanced approaches of Basel II for group reporting purposes. However, these banks should use the standardised approaches for credit risk and the Basic Indicator Approach or the Standardised/Alternative Standardised Approach for operational risk for local regulatory reporting purposes.
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	4	2008	
	TSA	4	2008	
	AMA	4	2008	
	SMM	4	2009	
	IM	5	NA	
P2	4	2010		



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
	P3	4	2008	
Moldova	SA	5	NA	Currently, the National Bank of Moldova (NBM) is negotiating a Twinning Contract on Basel II / III implementation in the Republic of Moldova with the colleagues from the National Bank of Romania and Netherlands Bank. When the contract is signed, the NBM together with its counterparties will work on implementing Basel II/III requirements and amend the legal framework respectively. Implementation of Basel II/III framework is also a strategic objective of our institution that should be realised by the end of 2017.
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	5	NA	
	TSA	5	NA	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM	5	NA	
	IM	5	NA	
	P2	5	NA	
P3	5	NA		
Mongolia	SA	4	2005	The Bank of Mongolia has issued a "Medium term banking supervisory strategy", which covers the policies and actions to be taken over the next 4–5 years. The strategy also delineates the prospective time frame in which various features of the Basel Accords are to be adopted taking into account our national context. Some features such as Foundation and Advanced IRBs, though planned and included in the strategy, go beyond the term of the strategy to fully adopt them. Hence, "NA" was assigned.
	FIRB	1	NA	
	AIRB	1	NA	
	BIA	4	2010	
	TSA	1	NA	
	AMA	1	NA	
	SMM	1	NA	
	IM	1	NA	
	P2	1	2016	
P3	1	2017		
Montenegro	SA	4	2008	
	FIRB	1	2015	
	AIRB	1	2015	
	BIA	4	2008	
	TSA	4	2008	
	AMA	1	2015	
	SMM			
	IM			
	P2	4	2012	
P3	4	2012		
Morocco	SA	4	2006	In 2008, the Central Bank raised the minimum capital requirement for all banks from 8% to 10%.
	FIRB	3	2010	
	AIRB	3	2010	
	BIA	4	2006	
	TSA	4	2006	
	AMA	3	2010	
	SMM			
	IM			
	P2	4	2007	
P3	4	2007		
Mozambique	SA	4	2014	Final rule was published in 2013 and entered into force in 2014.
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	4	2014	
	TSA	4	2015	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM			
	IM			
	P2	4	2014	
P3	4	2014		
Namibia	SA	4	2010	
	FIRB			
	AIRB			



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
	BIA	4	2010	
	TSA	4	2010	
	AMA			
	SMM	4	2010	
	IM			
	P2	4	2010	
	P3	4	2010	
Nepal	SA (simplified)	1	2015	The final rule of the simplified standardised approach for credit risk has been in force since 2008 and the draft regulation of standardised approach for credit risk is likely to be published by 2015.
	FIRB	1	Not decided	
	AIRB	1	Not decided	
	BIA	4	2008	
	TSA	1	2015	
	AMA	1	Not decided	
	SMM			
	IM			
	P2	4	2008	
	P3	4	2008	
New Zealand	SA	4	2008	
	FIRB	4	2008	
	AIRB	4	2008	
	BIA	4	2008	
	TSA	5	NA	
	AMA	4	2008	
	SMM	4	2008	
	IM	5	NA	
	P2	4	2008	
	P3	4	2008	
Nigeria	SA	4	2014	We commenced the implementation of Basel II with a parallel run for 9 months, i.e. January to September, 2014. We went live on 1st October, 2014 and adopted the basic approaches for calculating minimum capital requirements. We will over time allow banks that meet the requirements to migrate to more advance approaches.
	FIRB	1	2017	
	AIRB	1	2017	
	BIA	4	2014	
	TSA	3	2013	
	AMA	1	2017	
	SMM	4	2014	
	IM	1	2017	
	P2	4	2014	
	P3	4	2014	
Norway	SA	4	2007	Implemented by transposition of Directive 2006/48/EC and 2006/49/EC (CRD)
	FIRB	4	2007	
	AIRB	4	2007	
	BIA	4	2007	
	TSA	4	2007	
	AMA	4	2007	
	SMM	4	2007	
	IM	4	2007	
	P2	4	2007	
	P3	4	2007	
Oman	SA	4	2006	
	FIRB	1	NA	
	AIRB	1	NA	
	BIA	4	2006	
	TSA	1	NA	
	AMA	1	NA	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
	SMM	4	2006	
	IM	1	NA	
	P2	4	2011	
	P3	4	2007	
Pakistan	SA	4	2006	The State Bank of Pakistan has issued rules pertaining to FIRB and AIRB. However, these approaches are discretionary for banks and to date no bank has adopted these advanced approaches for credit risk.
	FIRB	3	2006	
	AIRB	3	2006	
	BIA	4	2006	
	TSA	4	2006	
	AMA	1	NA	
	SMM	4	2006	
	IM	3	2006	
	P2	4	2008	
	P3	4	2006	
Panama	SA	1	2016	We are awaiting the final publication of new documents reviewing the standard method for credit risk and simple approach for operational risk.
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	1	2016	
	TSA	1	2016	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM	1	2016	
	IM	5	NA	
	P2	4	2013	
	P3	1	2015	
Papua New Guinea	SA	1	2015	Draft prudential standards are in place and should be released by 2015. For credit risk, the Bank of Papua New Guinea (BPNG) has chosen to use the Simplified Standardised Approach. BPNG will not adopt alternative approaches identified by BCBS having regard to the current development of the economy and finance sector and the availability and quality of data required to implement capital modelling. For operational risk, BPNG will apply only the Basic Indicator Approach as it is recommended for institutions without significant operations. Aspects of Pillar 2 and 3 are embedded in the draft standards.
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	1	2015	
	TSA	5	NA	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM			
	IM			
	P2	1	2015	
	P3	1	2015	
Paraguay	SA	1	2016	<p><i>La ley N° 861/96 establece una ponderación de los activos y contingentes. Estas ponderaciones difieren en algunos casos en sus porcentajes de lo previsto por Basilea II. En diciembre del año 2012 se ha dictado una resolución que dispone la elaboración de una base estadística de eventos de pérdidas por riesgo operacional, la misma tiene un plazo máximo para su adecuación a junio del 2014. Esta norma no prevé requerimiento de capital adicional por el riesgo operacional.</i></p> <p><i>Pilar 2:</i> <i>Se ha dictado pautas de gestión de riesgos de crédito, mercado, liquidez, operacional y de gobierno corporativo. Se cuenta con herramientas de supervisión de Indicadores de Alerta Temprana y esquema de cuadrantes que incorpora aspectos cualitativos y cuantitativos que permite agrupar a las entidades financieras en categorías; de acuerdo a ello, se definen los esfuerzos de supervisión.</i> <i>Fue creado un Comité de supervisión y de Seguimiento de entidades para la evaluación de las entidades</i></p>
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	1	2016	
	TSA	5	NA	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM			
	IM			
	P2	1	2016	
	P3	1	2016	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
				<p><i>conformado por Supervisores Extra- situ, In situ, Estabilidad Financiera, Regulación y Fondo de Garantía. El área de Estabilidad Financiera, con el apoyo de consultores del FMI y Banco Mundial, elaboró un modelo de Pruebas de Resistencia (Stress Test) que introduce una serie de variables (baja producción agrícola por factores climáticos, morosidad, incremento en nivel de provisiones, etc).</i></p> <p><i>El marco legal le otorga facultades al Supervisor de exigir la reposición de capital para no descender en niveles por debajo del mínimo requerido.</i></p> <p><i>Si bien no se cuenta con facultades legales para exigir capital adicional conforme al riesgo, las pautas de gestión dictadas instan a los bancos a mantener un capital conforme a su perfil de riesgo.</i></p> <p><i>Pilar 3:</i></p> <p><i>Publicación en web de Informe sobre Gobierno Corporativo, información financiera, reglamento del directorio, políticas de dividendos, entre otros.</i></p> <p><i>Divulgación de información sobre políticas, gestión, procesos de riesgo operacional.</i></p> <p><i>Publicación de Estados contables trimestrales y anuales con sus respectivas notas explicativas, calificación externa y auditoría externa.</i></p> <p>Different risk weights for mortgage assets, as for domestic and foreign currency. Specific risk weight for sovereign bonds issued in foreign currency and others.</p> <p>Law no 861/96 sets risk weights for assets and contingents. These risk weights are different in some respects from what is established in Basel II. In December 2012, a resolution created a database for operational risk losses which will be ready by June 2014. There is no capital requirement for operational risk.</p> <p>Pillar 2: There are guidelines for risk management covering credit, market, liquidity and operational risks as well as corporate governance.</p> <p>Early warning indicators and risk maps with categories that incorporate qualitative and quantitative indicators are used so that supervisory efforts are appropriately applied.</p> <p>Members of the Supervision and Monitoring Committee are drawn from offsite and onsite supervision, financial stability, and regulation and deposit insurance areas.</p> <p>The Financial Stability area, with the support of IMF and World Bank consultants, has created a stress-testing model that uses variables such as low agricultural production due to weather factors, non-performing loans, higher provisions etc.</p> <p>The legal framework empowers the supervisor to demand capital replenishment to avoid capital falling below the required minimum.</p> <p>There are no legal powers to require additional capital according to the risk profile, but the risk management guidelines suggest that banks should be appropriately capitalised for their risk profile.</p> <p>Pillar 3: Web publication of corporate governance reports, financial information, board rules, and dividend policy among others.</p> <p>Disclosure of operational risk information: policy, management and processes.</p> <p>Publication of quarterly and annual financial statements</p>



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
				with their notes, ratings given by rating agencies and external audit.
Peru	SA	4	2010	(i) Since 2008, the Peruvian Banking Law requires the Board to assess bank capital adequacy according to the bank's risk profile (holding capital buffers to cover all material risks); (ii) Since 2009, banks are required, by official letter, to prepare and submit an annual report of capital planning and internal capital assessment (with a detailed guide provided by Superintendencia de Banca, Seguros y AFP (SBS)); (iii) Currently all supervised entities are required to hold capital under standardized approach. Since July 2012, Peruvian regulation requires banks to hold additional capital to cover specific risks: individual concentration risk, sectorial concentration risk, geographic concentration risk, interest rate risk in the banking book, market concentration, risk propensity, and also demands a countercyclical buffer depending on a rule; (iv) In 2012, the SBS developed and implemented a comprehensive and detailed methodology for conducting its supervisory review process of capital adequacy; (v) Since 2014, companies are requested to incorporate the use of stress testing as part of their capital assessment. **The SBS is working on a new version which is expected to be pre-published on 2015.
	FIRB	4	2010	
	AIRB	4	2010	
	BIA	4	2009	
	TSA	4	2009	
	AMA	4	2009	
	SMM	4	2009	
	IM	4	2009	
	P2	1	*	
	P3	1	2015**	
Philippines (the)	SA	4	Published in 2006 / Took effect in 2007	*The Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) continues to monitor developments on these issues.
	FIRB	1	NA*	
	AIRB	1	NA*	
	BIA	4	Published in 2006 / Took effect in 2007	
	TSA	4	Published in 2006 / Took effect in 2007	
	AMA	1	NA*	
	SMM	4	Published in 2002/ Took effect in 2003	
	IM	4	Published in 2002/ Took effect in 2003	
	P2	4	Published in 2009 / Took effect in 2011	
	P3	4	Published in 2006/ Took effect in 2007	
Qatar	SA	4	2006	The final rule has been in force since January 2006 and was updated in 2009 in the case of the Standardised Approach for credit risk and Basic Indicator Approach for Operational Risk. Since all banks in Qatar are required to follow IFRS, most of the disclosure requirements are in compliance with Pillar 3, except for qualitative requirements. In order to have disclosures as under Basel, QCB together with
	FIRB			
	AIRB			
	BIA	4	2006	
	TSA			
	AMA			
	SMM			
	IM			



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
	P2	1	2014	external experts are harmonising the Pillar 3 requirements taking into account all the enhancements made by BCBS together with IFRS requirements so as to reduce the disclosure burden on banks. As BCBS has finalized Pillar 3 requirements on 28th January 2015, QCB is in the process of finalizing the revised requirements.
	P3			
Serbia	SA	4	31 Dec 2011	All provisions of Basel II are enacted and in force, with the exception of provisions governing securitisation, because currently there is no legal basis for securitisation in Serbia and banks do not have securitisation exposures in their portfolios.
	FIRB	4	31 Dec 2011	
	AIRB	4	31 Dec 2011	
	BIA	4	31 Dec 2011	
	TSA	4	31 Dec 2011	
	AMA	4	31 Dec 2011	
	SMM	4	31 Dec 2011	
	IM	4	31 Dec 2011	
	P2	4	31 Dec 2011	
	P3	4	31 Dec 2011	
Seychelles	SA	5	NA	Plans are in place for a complete study to be done in April 2014 (with the assistance of the International Monetary Fund) to assess the adoption of the most applicable elements/components of Basel II and III. This will serve to formulate an action plan for the adoption and implementation of Basel II and III and the most suitable adoption of specifically tailored solutions. Accordingly, despite not having these elements in place at the time of completion of this survey, plans are in place to establish these, as we are eager to move forward in these areas.
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	4	2010	
	TSA	5	NA	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM			
	IM			
	P2	5	NA	
	P3	5	NA	
Sri Lanka	SA	4	2007	Pillar 1 AS CBSL is currently focusing on implementation of Basel III liquidity and capital standards, moving to advanced approaches on computation of risk weighted assets for credit risk will be deferred. Pillar 3 requirement has been implemented with the introduction of new accounting standards under IAS and IFRS, and the Directions on Integrated Risk Management. A gap analysis on the new requirements is being done.
	FIRB	1	NA	
	AIRB	1	NA	
	BIA	4	2007	
	TSA	4	2014	
	AMA	1	NA	
	SMM	4	2007	
	IM	1	NA	
	P2	4	2014	
	P3	4	2013	
St Kitts and Nevis	SA	5	NA	Commencement of Basel II implementation activities are expected by April 2016.
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	5	NA	
	TSA	5	NA	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM	5	NA	
	IM	5	NA	
	P2	5	NA	
	P3	5	NA	
Swaziland	SA	5	2017	
	FIRB	5	2017	
	AIRB	5	2017	
	BIA	5	2017	
	TSA	5	2017	
	AMA	5	2017	
	SMM	5	2017	
	IM	5	2017	
	P2	5	2017	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
	P3	5	2017	
Tanzania	SA	1		No decision has been taken on implementation of Basel II/III. Tanzania has been implementing some prerequisite aspects such as full implementation of Basel I, compliance with the Basel Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision and implementing risk-based supervision while continuing to study Basel II/III. However, most aspects of Pillar 2 and Pillar 3 have been implemented through the RBS methodology and disclosure requirements regulations.
	FIRB	1		
	AIRB	1		
	BIA	1		
	TSA	1		
	AMA	1		
	SMM			
	IM			
	P2	1		
	P3	1		
Thailand	SA	4	2008	
	FIRB	4	2008	
	AIRB	4	2009	
	BIA	4	2008	
	TSA	4	2008	
	AMA	4	2012	
	SMM			
	IM			
	P2	4	2010	
	P3	4	2008	
Trinidad and Tobago	SA	2	2015	The Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago issued its consultation paper for the implementation of Pillar 1 in December 2014. Preparations are currently being made for the conduct of quantitative impact studies on these proposals. Implementation of Pillar 1 is to be concluded by end of 2015.
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	2	2015	
	TSA	2	2015	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM	5	NA	
	IM	5	NA	
	P2	1	2016	
	P3	1	2017	
Tunisia	SA	5	NA	Market Discipline: the board shall ensure the implementation and updating of a broadcast device for information for shareholders, depositors, counterparties on the market, regulators and the public. This device must guarantee the communication of timely and reliable information, as well as relevant and significant aspects of the activity of the institution, such as bank's risk profile and the level of risk exposure. Own Funds: a draft banking law is under preparation empowering the central bank to require banks to constitute additional own funds more than the minimum level. Credit risk: in order to consolidate the financial strength of Tunisian banks by improving non-performing loans coverage by provisions and to encourage them to manage their risks by basing the decision to grant the credit on risk assessment of the funded projects and the creditworthiness of customers rather than on collateral, the Central Bank of Tunisia issued Circular on 30 December 2013 to credit institutions establishing the requirement from credit institutions to constitute additional provisions on their assets with seniority in class 4 exceeding or equalling 3 years to cover net risk exposure. - Collective provisions requirements have been introduced to cover hidden risks on current commitments and commitments requiring a particular follow up and
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	5	NA	
	TSA	5	NA	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM			
	IM			
	P2	4	2012/2013	
	P3	4	2012	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
				<p>perpetuation of this provision while including them among supplementary core funds in the limit of 1.25 % of incurred risks.</p> <p>Combating money laundering and terrorism financing: the Central Bank of Tunisia also required lending institutions to set up a comprehensive system of internal control to combat money laundering largely inspired by the latest FATF recommendations; The aim is to preserve the reputation of the Tunisian banking sector in a mostly favourable context to the proliferation of such risks.</p> <p>Bank rating system: as part of the redesign of the supervision process, which aims to strengthen the operational capacity of banks and the supervisory authority, progress has been made in the design of “performance indicators for credit institutions IPEC”, in the reform of prudential reporting and in the preparation of a bank rating system.</p>
Turks and Caicos Islands (the)	SA	1	To be determined	<p>Prefatory to implementation of Basel II, the Financial Services Commission has begun a programme to strengthen its regulatory framework through, among other things, legislative overhaul and improving compliance with the Core Principles.</p>
	FIRB			
	AIRB			
	BIA			
	TSA	1	To be determined	
	AMA			
	SMM			
	IM			
	P2	1	To be determined	
	P3	1	To be determined	
Uganda	SA	5	NA	<p>Uganda uses the Basel I Capital Adequacy Framework but Pillar 2 and Pillar 3 aspects of Basel II have been embedded in the supervisory process. Pillar 3 issues are covered in the Financial Institutions Act 2004 and the Implementing Regulations/Guidelines.</p>
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	5	NA	
	TSA	5	NA	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM	2	2016	
	IM	5	NA	
	P2	2	2010	
	P3	2	2004	
United Arab Emirates (the)	SA	4	2009	
	FIRB	2	2012	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	4	2009	
	TSA	4	2009	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM	4	2009	
	IM	5	NA	
	P2	4	2009	
	P3	4	2009	
Uruguay	SA	4	2006	<p>*The first self-assessments of capital adequacy of five institutions were received in January 2013. During 2014, the rest of the financial institutions will present their self-assessments of capital adequacy.</p> <p>Pillar 1: Not intended to use internal models for credit risk.</p>
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	4	2012	
	TSA	5	NA	
	AMA	5	NA	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
	SMM	4	2006	Pillar 2: Concerning self-assessment of capital adequacy, there is a non-published draft and the other aspects of Pillar 2 are already in force. Pillar 3: Audited financial statements of banks with notes are published on an annual basis. The remaining aspects of Pillar 3 will be implemented during 2014.
	IM	5	NA	
	P2	4	2006	
	P3	4	2006	
Vanuatu	SA	4	2013	Pillar 1: The Reserve Bank of Vanuatu revised the BSPS (Prudential Guidelines) on capital adequacy in 2013 to incorporate part of Pillar 1. Accordingly the capital adequacy ratio was increased from 8% to 12%. The increase was made to incorporate a capital buffer above the required minimum limit of Capital, as a result of excessive private sector credit growth. The BSPS on minimum requirement on Operational Risk became effective from July 2009; however, the capital charge over operational risk was only incorporated in 2011. Market risk, however, is not seen applicable to Vanuatu and the current credit risk BSPS is seen adequate therefore the enhanced credit risk BSPS will not be fully incorporated but only the parts deemed relevant. Pillar 2: (1) The Banking Act empowers the Reserve Bank of Vanuatu where necessary to request banks to inject additional capital, (2) The BSPS on minimum requirements on Corporate Governance became effective on July 2009 (3) The BSPS on minimum requirement on credit risk became effective on February 1997 (4) The BSPS on minimum requirement on liquidity risk became effective on July 2004 Pillar 3: The BSPS on disclosure requirement for banks and other financial institutions became effective in 1999. Banks are required to disclose publicly their audited financial reports annually. Interest rate and fees/charges going forward maybe regulated to enhance transparency.
	FIRB	5	NA	
	AIRB	5	NA	
	BIA	4	2013	
	TSA	5	NA	
	AMA	5	NA	
	SMM	5	NA	
	IM	4	NA	
	P2	4	2013	
	P3	5	NA	
Vietnam	SA	1	2014	
	FIRB	1	2014	
	AIRB	1	2018	
	BIA	1	2014	
	TSA	1	2015	
	AMA	1	2018	
	SMM			
	IM			
	P2	1	2015	
	P3	1	2015	
Zambia	SA	1	2013	
	FIRB	1	Not yet decided	
	AIRB	1	Not yet decided	
	BIA	1	2013	
	TSA	1	Not yet decided	
	AMA	1	Not yet decided	
	SMM			
	IM			



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
	P2	1	2013	
	P3	1	2013	
Zimbabwe	SA	3	2011	The Reserve Bank adopted a pillar-by-pillar approach to Basel II implementation. By 2008, Pillar 3 and certain elements of Pillar 2 had been implemented. The operational risk framework was the first to be implemented followed by market risk charges. In 2011, the Reserve Bank issued a comprehensive guideline covering all the pillars.
	FIRB	2	2011	
	AIRB	2	2011	
	BIA	3	2011	
	TSA	3	2006	
	AMA	2	2011	
	SMM			
	IM			
	P2	2	2011	
	P3	4	2008	



Section Two: Survey responses on Basel 2.5 implementation

Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
Albania	Rev P1	1	NA	
	Suppl P2	1	NA	
	Rev P3	1	NA	
	Mkt risk	1	NA	
Algeria	Rev P1	1	NA	
	Suppl P2	1	NA	
	Rev P3	1	NA	
	Mkt risk	1	NA	
Angola	Rev P1	2	2015	
	Suppl P2	2	2015	
	Rev P3	4	NA	
	Mkt risk	2	2015	
Armenia	Rev P1	5	NA	
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Aruba	Rev P1	5	NA	Not yet in place.
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
The Bahamas	Rev P1	1	NA	
	Suppl P2	1	NA	
	Rev P3	2	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Bahrain	Rev P1	4	2012	
	Suppl P2	1	NA	
	Rev P3	4	2012	
	Mkt risk	4	2012	
Bangladesh	Rev P1	5	NA	
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Barbados	Rev P1	5	NA	
	Suppl P2	2	(3) & (4) 2015	
	Rev P3	2	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Belarus	Rev P1	5	NA	Banks in the Republic of Belarus do not have

¹ The following abbreviations are used in the table to summarise the BCBS enhancements to the Basel II framework: Rev P1 = revisions to Pillar 1; Suppl P2 = supplemental Pillar 2 guidance; Rev P3 = revisions to Pillar 3. Revisions to the Basel II market risk framework: Mkt risk = revisions to the Basel II market risk framework. Relevant references can be found in the Questionnaire in Annex 2.

² Status indicators are as follows: 1 = draft regulation not published; 2 = draft regulation published; 3 = final rule published; 4 = final rule in force; 5 = not applicable.

³ This column denotes the year in which the draft or final rule was or is expected to be published or when the final rule was or will be in force. NA means that the jurisdiction is not planning to implement this component or is planning to implement the component but does not know the year in which it will be implemented.



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
	Suppl P2	4	2009-2012	securitisation exposures in their portfolios and they do not use an internal model approach. In pursuance of Supplemental Pillar 2 Guidance the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus has developed recommendations based on Basel Committee Principles: Recommendations on enhancement of liquidity risk management in banks (December 2009), Recommendations on enhancement of stress testing practices in banks (December 2010). Instructions on the organization of risk management system in banks, non-bank financial institutions, banking groups, and bank holding companies (October 2012) contain requirements for reputational and liquidity risks management and for carrying out stress testing.
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Belize	Rev P1	5	NA	Belize is not implementing Basel II or Basel III as in the FSAP of 2011 IMF stated that since we only conduct traditional banking it was not necessary.
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Bermuda	Rev P1	5	NA	Banks in this jurisdiction do not have trading books and do not pursue speculative activity in the derivatives market.
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Bhutan	Rev P1	5	NA	
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Bolivia	Rev P1	5	NA	
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Rev P1	1	2016	
	Suppl P2	1	2016	
	Rev P3	1	2016	
	Mkt risk	1	2016	
Botswana	Rev P1	5	NA	
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
British Virgin Islands (the)	Rev P1	1	2015	
	Suppl P2	1	2015	
	Rev P3	1	2015	
	Mkt risk	1	2015	
Brunei	Rev P1	5	NA	
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Cayman Islands (the)	Rev P1	4	2011	
	Suppl P2	4	2013	
	Rev P3	1	2016	
	Mkt risk	4	2011	
Chile	Rev P1	1	2017	
	Suppl P2	1	2017	
	Rev P3	1	2017	
	Mkt risk	1	2017	
Chinese Taipei	Rev P1	4	2012	
	Suppl P2	4	2012	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
	Rev P3	4	2011	
	Mkt risk	4	2012	
Colombia	Rev P1	5	NA	
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
(Democratic Republic of the) Congo	Rev P1	5	NA	Market risk in our area is not developed yet, it only consists of exchange risk.
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Cook Islands	Rev P1	5	NA	
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Costa Rica	Rev P1	1	NA*	*Financial sector entities have not been involved in securitisation operations and, therefore, the relevant standardised approach has not been adopted. This topic may be addressed in the future, if such activities begin to be more frequent. **While there are no securitisation activities at present, issuance of prudential provisions has been considered so that in the event that such activities did occur, financial sector entities could take a more active role in securitisation processes. SUGEF Resolution 13, Regulation on Securitisation and Trust Risk Management was issued in October 2010. ***As securitisation activities become more frequent, future improvements to the relevant transparency framework will be assessed. ****Financial sector entities determine their market risk capital charge based on a historical VaR model developed by the supervisor. The SUGEF is considering changing this approach, in order to allow the use of internal models for market risk.
	Suppl P2	1	NA**	
	Rev P3	1	NA***	
	Mkt risk	1	NA****	
Cuba	Rev P1	5	NA	In Cuba it not applicable, the Revisions to the Basel II market risk" and the Guidelines for computing capital for incremental risk in the trading book.
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Curaçao and Sint Maarten	Rev P1	5	NA	
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Dominican Republic (the)	Rev P1	5	NA	Revisions to the Basel 2.5 framework are not considered relevant for implementation in the Dominican Republic, given that no bank has significant securitisation exposures. Therefore, banks have not adopted the internal models approach to calculate changes in market risk capital.
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Ecuador	Rev P1	1	2016	
	Suppl P2	1	2017	
	Rev P3	1	2017	
	Mkt risk	1	2017	
Egypt	Rev P1	4	2012	Revisions to Pillar 1 – Credit Risk: the main critical enhancement introduced in the Basel 2.5 framework was eliminating the single "A" required for eligible guarantors under the Basel II framework, while requiring that a guarantor – other than sovereigns, PSEs, banks, and
	Suppl P2	2	2011	
	Rev P3	4	2012	
	Mkt risk	2	2010	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
				<p>securities firms – be externally rated was not included in the Final Rule in force, as the CBE preferred to continue with the more conservative practice introduced under the Basel II framework.</p> <p>Revisions to Pillar 1 – Capital structure – Own Funds: all regulatory adjustments that were introduced in Basel 2.5 were taken into consideration in the Final Rule in force and according to the gradual implementation dates set by the Basel Committee.</p> <p>Supplemental Pillar 2 guidance: the main issues covered under this guidance are mainly to supplement Pillar 2 under Basel II with respect to banks’ firm-wide risk management and capital planning processes; those issues are already taken into consideration in the Draft Regulations published (Discussion Papers) related to Pillar 2, whereby banks are required to have in place appropriate and approved internal policies and procedures that identify their risk appetite and limits regarding liquidity, concentration as well as interest rate risks in the banking book, in addition to reliable systems to measure, monitor and manage those risks and to apply stress testing and contingency plans to address any worst case scenarios in that regard.</p> <p>Revisions to the Basel II market risk framework: most of the revisions in the Basel 2.5 framework were directly related to the internal models approach. Such revisions were not taken into consideration due to the CBE’s strategy according to which it was decided to postpone the implementation of this approach (introduced in the draft regulation published based on Basel II framework) until the Egyptian banking sector digests the standardised approach.</p>
El Salvador	Rev P1	1	NA	Given its market characteristics and because securitisation is not sufficiently developed in the country, El Salvador is not implementing these aspects of the framework.
	Suppl P2	1	NA	
	Rev P3	1	NA	
	Mkt risk	1	NA	
Fiji	Rev P1	1	NA	The Banking Supervision Policy Statement on minimum requirements for market risk management has been effective since 2 January 2015 and requires that each bank establishes a comprehensive and effective market risk management framework to ensure that market risk is appropriately identified, measured, monitored and managed. There are also plans to revise the capital adequacy requirements in the medium term – towards Basel III.
	Suppl P2	1	NA	
	Rev P3	1	NA	
	Mkt risk	1	NA	
The Gambia	Rev P1	1	NA	
	Suppl P2	1	NA	
	Rev P3	1	NA	
	Mkt risk	1	NA	
Georgia	Rev P1	5		Trading book is practically non-existent in Georgian commercial banking sector.
	Suppl P2	5		
	Rev P3	5		
	Mkt risk	5		
Ghana	Rev P1	5	NA	
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Gibraltar	Rev P1	4	2011	As part of the EU, Gibraltar transposes all EU directives including those dealing with Basel requirements ie the
	Suppl P2	4	2011	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
	Rev P3	4	2011	Capital Requirements Directive and Regulations.
	Mkt risk	4	2011	
Guatemala	Rev P1	5	NA	
	Suppl P2	1	2016	
	Rev P3	1	2021	
	Mkt risk	1	2016	
Guernsey	Rev P1	1	2016	
	Suppl P2	1	2016	
	Rev P3	1	NA	
	Mkt risk	1	NA	
Guinea	Rev P1	5	NA	
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Guyana	Rev P1		TBD	
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Haiti	Rev P1	5	NA	
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Honduras	Rev P1	1	NA	The CNBS reformed the transparency rules, requiring Supervised Institutions to publish additional information quarterly (2013). The CNBS estimates it will issue the market risk rule in 2015.
	Suppl P2	1	NA	
	Rev P3	3	2013	
	Mkt risk	2	2015	
Iceland	Rev P1	4	2011-2013	
	Suppl P2	4	2014	
	Rev P3	4	2014	
	Mkt risk	4	2014	
Isle of Man	Rev P1	1	2015-2018	Revisions to Pillar 1 and Pillar 2 are being considered as part of the work on Basel III implementation.
	Suppl P2	1	2015-2018	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Israel	Rev P1	4	2012	
	Suppl P2	4	2014	
	Rev P3	4	2011	
	Mkt risk	4	2012	
Jamaica	Rev P1	1	2016-2017	
	Suppl P2	1	2016-2017	
	Rev P3	1	2016-2017	
	Mkt risk	1	2016-2017	
Jersey	Rev P1	1	Not known	Additional Pillar 2 guidance was issued in 2011 that addresses the most relevant parts of the supplemental guidance and further guidance has been issued that addresses most of the remaining matters in 2013. The Pillar 1 and market risk revisions are being considered together with Basel III but drafts have not been produced at this time.
	Suppl P2	4	2011/2013	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	1	Not known	
Jordan	Rev P1	5	NA	As the exposures of the banks operating in Jordan to securitization and structured finance is very limited, we did not see a need to revise our Basel II regulation.
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Kenya	Rev P1	5	NA	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Kosovo	Rev P1	5		Considering that the banking sector in Kosovo does not consist of complex financial instruments at the moment, the enhancements with the Basel 2.5 framework are not applicable for the time being.
	Suppl P2	5		
	Rev P3	5		
	Mkt risk	5		
Kuwait	Rev P1	4	2013	
	Suppl P2	4	2009	
	Rev P3	4	2013	
	Mkt risk	4	2013	
Kyrgyz Republic (the)	Rev P1	1	NA	
	Suppl P2	1	NA	
	Rev P3	1	NA	
	Mkt risk	1	NA	
Laos	Rev P1	5	NA	Lao PDR is in the process of establishing a roadmap to implement Basel 2. The timelines thereof have not been set up yet. That said, we wish to implement Basel II by 2020.
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Lebanon	Rev P1	4	2011	<p>In the light of the Supplemental Pillar 2 Enhancements issued by the BCBS in July 2009, the BCC took the following regulatory initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> asked banks to conduct several stress-testing exercises, one on interest rate risk, and several others on credit risk (related to loans granted in some unstable countries). published a directive, in December 2009, on enhancing risk management practices in banks and other financial institutions. <p>The Central Bank of Lebanon (BDL) issued additional guidelines on corporate governance, in April 2011, requiring banks to establish: (1) a Board Risk Committee with a minimum of three Board Members including a Chairman for this committee who should be independent; (2) a Board Audit Committee with a minimum of three Non-Executive Board Members including a Chairman for this committee who should be independent (3) a Remuneration and Compensation Committee with a minimum of three Non-Executive Board Members including a Chairman for this committee who should be independent.</p> <p>In December 2012, the Bank issued a regulation on credit concentration limits including lending limits to borrowers and groups of connected borrowers in Lebanon and abroad and, in January 2013, it issued a circular requiring banks to have a compliance department.</p>
	Suppl P2	4	2010	
	Rev P3	1	2016	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Lesotho	Rev P1	5	NA	
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Liberia	Rev P1	5	NA	
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Liechtenstein	Rev P1	4	2011	
	Suppl P2	4	2011	
	Rev P3	4	2011	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
	Mkt risk	4	2011	
Macao SAR	Rev P1	5	NA	As Macao banks' business is rather traditional without any securitisation or significant trading, there is not yet a revision plan.
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Macedonia, FYR	Rev P1	5	NA	
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Madagascar	Rev P1	5	NA	<p>The transition to Basel II can only be progressive for a country like Madagascar since certain conditions must be met before applying full Basel II:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • achievement of full compliance with 29 core principles; • capacity-building in terms of both quality and quantity; • preparation of the local environment; • developing human resources in quantity and quality in order to practice more intensive monitoring; • arbitration between the need for security and the cost of building equity; • continuation of the assessment phase (data collection, dialogue with banks); and • setting a road map for the implementation of Basel II.
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Malawi	Rev P1	5	NA	Stress testing guidelines were issued in 2013 and came into force on 1 January 2014. The Reserve Bank of Malawi is trying to enhance its Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process such that a mission from IMF visited the country to give advice on enhanced Pillar 2 implementation.
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Malaysia	Rev P1	1	NA	<p>The Basel 2.5 enhancement package, which focuses on strengthening capital requirements for trading book and complex securitisation exposures, has yet to be fully implemented in Malaysia, and is not expected to be an immediate priority for Malaysia. Although trading and securitisation markets in Malaysia have developed significantly in recent years, market structures remain relatively less complex with risks at manageable levels (e.g. there are no re-securitisation structures in Malaysia). Nonetheless, the following elements of the package have already been implemented: Pillar 1 – requirement for banks to conduct more rigorous credit analysis on externally rated securitisation exposures (implemented in 2009); Pillar 2 – guidance to address weaknesses in risk management process (the Bank issued guidance on risk governance in 2013 which among others, clarifies the role of the board, senior management and risk management control functions in managing risk at a firm-wide level); and Pillar 3 – enhancements on disclosures related to securitisation exposures held in the banking book (implemented in 2010).</p>
	Suppl P2	1	NA	
	Rev P3	1	NA	
	Mkt risk	1	NA	
Mauritius	Rev P1	5	NA	
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Moldova	Rev P1	5	NA	Currently, the National Bank of Moldova is negotiating a TWINNING Contract on Basel II / III implementation in the Republic of Moldova with the colleagues from the National Bank of Romania and the Netherlands Bank.
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
				When the TWINNING Project starts, the NBM together with its counterparties shall work on implementing Basel II/III requirements and amend the legal framework respectively.
Mongolia	Rev P1	5	NA	Revisions to the Basel II market risk were only in reference to the Foreign Exchange risk assessment using VaR methodology by adjusting multiplier, stressed VaR estimates and so on.
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	4	2010	
Montenegro	Rev P1	1	2015	
	Suppl P2	1	2015	
	Rev P3	1	2015	
	Mkt risk	1	2015	
Morocco	Rev P1	5		The central bank published in 2010 guidelines relating to stress tests practices for all banks. In 2010, the central bank introduced stressed VaR requirements into market risk internal models.
	Suppl P2	4	2010	
	Rev P3	5		
	Mkt risk	3	2010	
Mozambique	Rev P1	5	NA	
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Namibia	Rev P1	5		
	Suppl P2	5		
	Rev P3	5		
	Mkt risk			
Nepal	Rev P1	1	2015	
	Suppl P2	2	2012	
	Rev P3	1	2015	
	Mkt risk	1	2015	
New Zealand	Rev P1	5	NA	As New Zealand banks have low exposure to securitised assets, we do not intend to implement the 2009 enhancements and revisions to the Basel II framework for the time being.
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Nigeria	Rev P1	5		
	Suppl P2	5		
	Rev P3	5		
	Mkt risk	5		
Norway	Rev P1	4	2011	Implemented by transposition of Directive 2010/76/EC (CRD III) into national regulation
	Suppl P2	4	2011	
	Rev P3	4	2011	
	Mkt risk	4	2011	
Oman	Rev P1	1	NA	
	Suppl P2	1	NA	
	Rev P3	1	NA	
	Mkt risk	1	NA	
Pakistan	Rev P1	1	2017	Basel 2.5 is not relevant in the absence of internal model based approach of Market Risk and Securitisation exposures. Moreover, once the BCBS finalises its fundamental review of trading book, the market risk framework, SBP would implement the same accordingly.
	Suppl P2	1	2017	
	Rev P3	1	2017	
	Mkt risk	1	2017	
Panama	Rev P1	3	2015	We are awaiting the final publication of new documents reviewing the standard method for credit risk and simple approach for operational risk.
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	1	2015	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
Papua New Guinea	Rev P1	5	NA	
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Paraguay	Rev P1	5	NA	<i>Dada las características del mercado financiero paraguayo las modificaciones establecidas en Basilea II.5 no fueron consideradas.</i>
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Peru	Rev P1	1	2015*	* The SBS is evaluating the convenience of the incorporation of such measures, on current regulation. **The SBS is also evaluating BCBS consultative documents issued on October 2013 and December 2014.
	Suppl P2	1	2015*	
	Rev P3	1	2015*	
	Mkt risk	1	2015**	
Philippines (the)	Rev P1	1	*	* Awaiting final standards from the BIS. All enhancements under Basel 2.5 will be covered under the Basel III implementation.
	Suppl P2	1	*	
	Rev P3	1	2015	
	Mkt risk	1	*	
Qatar	Rev P1	4	January 2014	Enhancements issued by the BCBS have been incorporated in the Basel III Circular issued to banks in January 2014. All enhancements under Pillar 3 will be incorporated in the regulations to be issued to banks.
	Suppl P2	4	January 2014	
	Rev P3	1		
	Mkt risk		January 2014	
Serbia	Rev P1	1	2015	Basel 2.5 (as standards related mainly to market risk and securitisation) is of lesser significance for Serbia than Basel II and Basel III. Currently, there is no law on securitisation in Serbia and banks do not have securitised exposures in their portfolios. Moreover, banks are not using the Internal Models Approach – they still use the Standardised Approach and market risk is not a significant risk (currently, only 1.8% of all capital requirements are accredited to market risks in the banking sector in Serbia). Therefore, Basel 2.5 will be implemented with the Basel III compliant regulatory framework.
	Suppl P2	1	2015	
	Rev P3	1	2015	
	Mkt risk	1	2015	
Seychelles	Rev P1	5	NA	Please see previous comments. Plans are being made to move in this direction.
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Sri Lanka	Rev P1	5	NA	Exposure to market risk is very low in Sri Lanka's banking sector and securitisation exposures are not significant. The Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL) has decided to implement the Basel III framework along with Basel II.
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
St Kitts and Nevis	Rev P1	5	NA	
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Swaziland	Rev P1	5	2017	
	Suppl P2	5	2017	
	Rev P3	5	2017	
	Mkt risk	5	2017	
Tanzania	Rev P1	1		Same as in Basel II.
	Suppl P2	1		
	Rev P3	1		
	Mkt risk	1		



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
Thailand	Rev P1	1	NA*	<p>*Basel 2.5 – Pillar 1 requirement is considered not to be significantly relevant for implementation in the Thailand context as Thai banks do not have securitisation and re-securitisation exposures. Moreover, Thailand has insignificant market risk exposures using the internal models approach (IMA). The Bank of Thailand (BOT) is considering whether to incorporate some parts of Pillar 1 requirements into the current market risk framework.</p> <p>**Given the principle-based nature of the BOT's Pillar 2 guideline, the material risks faced by banks operating in Thailand, which are mainly those arising from lending activities, and the current supervision framework adopted by the BOT's Supervision Group, the BOT currently deems that the issues raised in the supplemental Pillar 2 guideline can be sufficiently addressed under the current Pillar 2 guideline and the examination practices, without a need to issue a supplemental Pillar 2 guideline. The BOT may issue a guideline if there is a need to strengthen the implementation.</p>
	Suppl P2	1	NA**	
	Rev P3	1	NA*	
	Mkt risk	1	NA*	
Trinidad and Tobago	Rev P1	5	NA	
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Tunisia	Rev P1	5	NA	
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Turks and Caicos Islands (the)	Rev P1	1	To be determined	
	Suppl P2	1	To be determined	
	Rev P3	1	To be determined	
	Mkt risk	1	To be determined	
Uganda	Rev P1	5	NA	
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
United Arab Emirates (the)	Rev P1	5	NA	<p>Securitisation exposures are considered immaterial in UAE banks' portfolios. Market risk exposures are insignificant and internal models are currently not used for that reason. The Central Bank of UAE (CBUAE) will work on new market risk regulations once the BCBS has released the final set of rules on the fundamental review of the trading book. However, banks in the UAE are implicitly expected to abide by the Basel recommendations in the absence of local regulations.</p>
	Suppl P2	2	2012	
	Rev P3	2	2012	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Uruguay	Rev P1	5	NA	
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Vanuatu	Rev P1	3	2013	<p>Pillar 1: Reserve Bank of Vanuatu had revised the BSPS on credit risk and capital adequacy requirement in 2013 to create a resilient banking system. Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) has been increased from 8% to 12% (Tier1 from 4% to 6%). Increased CAR allows RBV to incorporate additional capital buffer. BSPS on credit risk management</p>
	Suppl P2	3	2013	
	Rev P3	NA	NA	
	Mkt risk	NA	NA	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
				revised to be more risk focus and incorporate where necessary and applicable Basel II minimum requirements.
Vietnam	Rev P1	5	NA	
	Suppl P2	5	NA	
	Rev P3	5	NA	
	Mkt risk	5	NA	
Zambia	Rev P1	1	2013	The draft regulations for Pillar 1 have already been finalised. Hence, revisions to include Basel 2.5 for Pillar 1 will be done later. Revisions for Pillars 2 and 3 that are relevant for the jurisdiction will be incorporated.
	Suppl P2	1	2013	
	Rev P3	1	2013	
	Mkt risk	1	2013	
Zimbabwe	Rev P1	1	2015	Currently there is a securitisation guideline in place which shall be revised to incorporate Basel 2.5 aspects. The disclosure framework will also be reviewed in line with international developments, informed partly by lessons from the global financial crisis.
	Suppl P2	1	2015	
	Rev P3	1	2015	
	Mkt risk	1	2015	



Section Three: Survey responses on Basel III implementation

Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
Albania	Liq (LCR)	1	2016	Liquidity standard (LCR) The Supervision Department of the Bank of Albania has already begun its preparatory work for moving toward Basel III. By the beginning of 2015 BoA has started an impact study with the banking sector for assessing the level of LCR in the Albanian banking system. Based on these results, Bank of Albania will see the possibility of refining the liquidity ratio already in force. *Leverage ratio The regulation "On regulatory capital" recently entered in force, requires banks to satisfy at all times the following capital ratios : (a) a Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio of 4,5 %; (b) a Tier 1 capital ratio of 6 %; (c) a total capital ratio of 12 %.
	Def cap	4	2015	
	Risk cov	1	2016-2017	
	Conserv	1	2016-2017	
	C-cycl	1	2016-2017	
	LR	1	2016-2017	
	D-SIBs	1	2016-2017	
	G-SIBs	1	2016-2017	
Algeria	Liq (LCR)			Please refer to Section One and Section Two
	Def cap			
	Risk cov			
	Conserv			
	C-cycl			
	LR			
	D-SIBs			
	G-SIBs			
Angola	Liq (LCR)	2	2015	
	Def cap	2	2015	
	Risk cov	2	2015	
	Conserv	5	NA	
	C-cycl	5	NA	
	LR	5	NA	
	D-SIBs	5	NA	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Armenia	Liq (LCR)	1	2015	
	Def cap	3	2014	
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	1	2015	
	C-cycl	1	2015	
	LR	5	NA	
	D-SIBs	4	2014	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Aruba	Liq (LCR)	5	NA	Not yet in place.
	Def cap	5	NA	
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	5	NA	

¹ The following abbreviations are used in the table: Liq = liquidity standard; Def cap = definition of capital; Risk cov = risk coverage; Conserv = capital conservation buffer; C-cycl = countercyclical capital buffer; LR = leverage ratio.

² Status indicators are as follows: 1 = draft regulation not published; 2 = draft regulation published; 3 = final rule published; 4 = final rule in force; 5 = not applicable.

³ This column denotes the year in which the draft or final rule was or is expected to be published or when the final rule was or will be in force. NA means that the jurisdiction is not planning to implement this component or is planning to implement the component but does not know the year in which it will be implemented.



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
	C-cycl	5	NA	
	LR	5	NA	
	D-SIBs	5	NA	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
The Bahamas	Liq (LCR)	1	2016	The Central Bank has already implemented some aspects of the Basel III capital framework with respect to its commercial banks (with effect from 1 January 2013). Specifically, (i) the phasing-in of the new capital definition for CET1, Additional Tier 1, and Tier 2; and (ii) the phasing-out of capital instruments that no longer qualify as CET1, Additional Tier 1, or Tier 2 capital. Further, a Consultative Paper was released in Q4 2014 on the Definition of Capital.
	Def cap	2	2014	
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	1	2016	
	C-cycl	1	2016	
	LR	1	2016	
	D-SIBs	1	2016	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Bahrain	Liq (LCR)	1	2015	On countercyclical capital buffer, we are waiting to see more developed approaches On D-SIB, an assessment was made and D-SIBs banks were identified and were subject to: a. Two prudential meetings cycle annually b. Annual inspection c. Required to have more resources at compliance function d. Will be subject to higher capital adequacy ratio All above were not published, including the assessment made of the approach selected but were communicated individually with each D-SIB bank
	Def cap	4	01.01.2015	
	Risk cov	4	01.01.2015	
	Conserv	4	01.01.2015	
	C-cycl	1	Not yet	
	LR	2	2015	
	D-SIBs	1	2013	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Bangladesh	Liq (LCR)	4	2015	
	Def cap	4	2015	
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	4	2015	
	C-cycl	1	-	
	LR	4	2015	
	D-SIBs	1	-	
	G-SIBs	1	-	
Barbados	Liq (LCR)	1	(2) 2016	
	Def cap	1	(2) 2016	
	Risk cov	1	(2) 2017	
	Conserv	1	(2) 2017	
	C-cycl	1	(2) 2017	
	LR	1	(2) 2016	
	D-SIBs	1	(2) 2017	
	G-SIBs	1	NA	
Belarus	Liq (LCR)	3	2012-2014	Basel III capital, leverage and liquidity (LCR and NSFR) standards were published in 2012 (revised in 2014), Basel III liquidity risk monitoring tools in 2013.
	Def cap	3	2012-2014	
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	3	2014	
	C-cycl	3	2013	
	LR	3	2012-2014	
	D-SIBs	5	NA	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Belize	Liq (LCR)	5	NA	Belize is not implementing Basel II or Basel III as in the FSAP of 2011 IMF stated that since we only conduct traditional banking it was not necessary.
	Def cap	5	NA	
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	5	NA	
	C-cycl	5	NA	
	LR	5	NA	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
	D-SIBs	5	NA	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Bermuda	Liq (LCR)	4	2015	
	Def cap	4	2015	
	Risk cov	4	2015	
	Conserv	4	2015	
	C-cycl	4	2015	
	LR	4	2015	
	D-SIBs	4	2015	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Bhutan	Liq (LCR)	1	2014	*Same as per Basel I.
	Def cap	*	NA	With Technical Assistance from the ADB, we are in the process of drafting seven Macro Prudential Regulations, namely: (i) Minimum ceiling on Leverage Ratio; (ii) Countercyclical capital buffer; (iii) Distribution of profit; (iv) Sectoral capital requirement; (v) Time varying capital provisioning; (vi) Debt to equity ratio; and (vii) Loan to value and loan to income restriction.
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	5	NA	
	C-cycl	1	2014	
	LR	1	2014	
	D-SIBs	5	NA	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Bolivia	Liq (LCR)	5	NA	
	Def cap	3	2013	
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	5	NA	
	C-cycl	3	2013	
	LR	5	NA	
	D-SIBs	5	NA	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Liq (LCR)	1	2016	
	Def cap	1	2016	
	Risk cov	1	2016	
	Conserv	2	2016	
	C-cycl	2	2016	
	LR	2	2015	
	D-SIBs	2	2016	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Botswana	Liq (LCR)	1	2014	The central bank has adopted the capital definition under Basel III. However, capital buffers and leverage ratios have been deferred to a later stage. The central bank has also drafted liquidity guidelines based on the new liquidity standards and the draft has been sent to the market for comment and will be finalised by the end of 2014.
	Def cap	2	Dec 2013	
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	5	NA	
	C-cycl	5	NA	
	LR	5	NA	
	D-SIBs	5	NA	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
British Virgin Islands (the)	Liq (LCR)	1	2015-2017	
	Def cap	1	2015-2017	
	Risk cov	1	2015-2017	
	Conserv	1	2015-2017	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
	C-cycl	1	2015-2017	
	LR	1	2015-2017	
	D-SIBs	1	2015-2017	
	G-SIBs	1	2015-2017	
Brunei	Liq (LCR)	5	NA	
	Def cap	5	NA	
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	5	NA	
	C-cycl	5	NA	
	LR	5	NA	
	D-SIBs	5	NA	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Cayman Islands (the)	Liq (LCR)	1	2016	
	Def cap	1	2016	
	Risk cov	1	2016	
	Conserv	1	2016	
	C-cycl	1	2016	
	LR	1	2016	
	D-SIBs	1	2016	
	G-SIBs	1	2016	
Chile	Liq (LCR)	2	2015	These are only estimations since approval from Congress is required before implementation.
	Def cap	1	2017	
	Risk cov	1	2017	
	Conserv	1	2017	
	C-cycl	5	NA	
	LR	1	2017	
	D-SIBs	1	2017	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Chinese Taipei	Liq (LCR)	4	2015	
	Def cap	4	2013	
	Risk cov	4	2013	
	Conserv	4	2013	
	C-cycl	4	2013	
	LR	4	2013	
	D-SIBs	5	All banks are deemed systemically important in local banking market.	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Colombia	Liq (LCR)	4	2012	Although we do not implement the countercyclical capital buffer, the credit risk assessment includes a countercyclical provision. Since the reference models were developed (provisions based in expected losses), the Colombian provision system conceived a counter cyclical provision. Even though this buffer has existed since 2007, when the first model was implemented, just until 2009, the SFC defined the methodology to be applied when the supervised institutions face good or bad times. The supervised institutions are allowed to consume their counter cyclical savings during bad times and must accumulate them during good times. The bad/good times are defined according to four indicators.
	Def cap	4	2013	
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	5	NA	
	C-cycl	5	NA	
	LR	5	NA	
	D-SIBs	5	NA	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
				At this point, it is important to clarify that the countercyclical provision is considered on an individual basis (meaning it is linked to each debtor risk profile). Additionally, the rule that specifies the way in which the buffer may be used depends exclusively on the situation of each institution but not on the overall macroeconomic conditions. Regarding D-SIB, it is important to mention that the Central Bank has implemented different methodologies for identifying systemically important financial institutions (including the BIS framework) information that has been useful in the supervision process.
(Democratic Republic of the) Congo	Liq (LCR)	5	NA	Liquidity standard has not been taken into account.
	Def cap	1	2015	
	Risk cov	1	2015	
	Conserv	1	2015	
	C-cycl	1	2015	
	LR	1	2015	
	D-SIBs	1	2015	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Cook Islands	Liq (LCR)	5	NA	
	Def cap	5	NA	
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	5	NA	
	C-cycl	5	NA	
	LR	5	NA	
	D-SIBs	5	NA	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Costa Rica	Liq (LCR)	2	2019 (final rule in force)	*In general, commercial banks have capitalisation and internal capital composition levels that allow them to comply with Basel standards. **Risk classifications from agencies are not used for computing capital in the loan portfolio, so most borrowers are weighted under 100%. Regarding investment portfolios, the amount of foreign sovereign issuers or other foreign issuers is insignificant. Foreign currency instruments from the Central Bank of Costa Rica and the Government of Costa Rica are currently weighted under 75%, following the Weights Table, for an international country risk classification of BB. These instruments in domestic currency are weighted as 0%. ***Effective implementation of the capital conservation buffer requires legal changes, ie the power to restrict distribution of profits has to be established. ****Establishment of dynamic provisions is currently under analysis. So far, incorporation of countercyclical measures via capital is not envisaged. *****At current capitalisation levels, financial entities' leverage levels are lower than those suggested by the BCBS.
	Def cap	1	2016* (final rule in force)	
	Risk cov	1	NA**	
	Conserv	1	2019*** (draft regulation published)	
	C-cycl	1	2016**** (final rule in force)	
	LR	1	NA*****	
	D-SIBs	1	NA	
	G-SIBs	1	NA	
Cuba	Liq (LCR)	1	2015	The draft regulations not published about: LCR, Definition of capital, Capital conservation buffer, Leverage ratio and D-SIBs are pending of defining the moment in that they will be published. The points about Risk coverage (counterparty credit risk), Countercyclical capital buffer and G-SIBs are pending analysis.
	Def cap	1	2015	
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	1	2015	
	C-cycl	5	NA	
	LR	1	2015	
	D-SIBs	1	2015	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Curaçao and Sint Maarten	Liq (LCR)	5	NA	
	Def cap	5	NA	
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	5	NA	
	C-cycl	5	NA	
	LR	5	NA	
	D-SIBs	5	NA	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Dominican Republic (the)	Liq (LCR)	2	2015	The level of capitalisation of Dominican banks is above international standards. Dates are subject to Monetary Board approval, which is the regulatory body of the Dominican Financial System.
	Def cap	5	NA	
	Risk cov	1	2015	
	Conserv	5	NA	
	C-cycl	5	NA	
	LR	5	NA	
	D-SIBs	5	NA	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Ecuador	Liq (LCR)	1	2017	
	Def cap	1	2017	
	Risk cov	1	2018	
	Conserv	1	2018	
	C-cycl	1	2017	
	LR	1	2018	
	D-SIBs	1	2017	
	G-SIBs	1	2017	
Egypt	Liq (LCR)	2	2011	Liquidity standard (LCR): Draft regulation (discussion paper) on liquidity risk was published in 2011. This regulation introduced both the LCR and the NSFR. Publishing the final rule is postponed until the Egyptian banking sector digests the new Pillar 1 framework. The final rule will take into consideration Basel III amendments dated Jan 2013. Risk Coverage (Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR)): Basel III mainly focuses on very advanced approaches such as the Effective EPE metric, which is calculated based on data that include a stress period and VaR models to capture CCR for complicated derivative transactions that currently are not in keeping with the nature of Egyptian market. Therefore, the central bank has decided to apply a highly simplified mark-to-market approach for CCR as illustrated under Basel II. However, the central bank will consider these enhancements when the internal models approach is applied in the future.
	Def cap	5	2012	
	Risk cov	1	NA	
	Conserv	5	2016	
	C-cycl	5	2016	
	LR	1	2015	
	D-SIBs	1	2016	
	G-SIBs	1	NA	
El Salvador	Liq (LCR)	1	2017	El Salvador expects to have a plan to implement international standards in 2015.
	Def cap	1	Dec 2017	
	Risk cov	1	Dec 2017	
	Conserv	1	Dec 2017	
	C-cycl	1	Dec 2017	
	LR	1	Dec 2017	
	D-SIBs			
	G-SIBs			
Fiji	Liq (LCR)	1	NA	The Banking Supervision Policy Statement (BSPS) on capital adequacy requirements sets a minimum total capital ratio of 12% for banks and 15% for credit institutions. Prior to 2010, these levels were required at
	Def cap	1	NA	
	Risk cov	1	NA	
	Conserv	1	NA	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
	C-cycl	1	NA	8% for banks and 10% for credit institutions. The increase was made to institute a capital buffer above the required level of capital. The BSPS on Minimum Requirements for the Management of Market Risk was effective from 2 January 2015 and requires that each bank establish a comprehensive and effective market risk management framework to ensure that market risk is appropriately identified, measured, monitored and managed. There are also plans to review the capital adequacy requirements in the medium term – towards Basel III.
	LR	1	NA	
	D-SIBs	1	NA	
	G-SIBs	1	NA	
The Gambia	Liq (LCR)	1	NA	While there is no formal regulation issued to the banks in relation to the above, they are encouraged to comply, and currently are largely in compliance, with the Basel III capital definition, Capital Conversion Buffer and the Leverage Ratio.
	Def cap	1	NA	
	Risk cov	1	NA	
	Conserv	1	NA	
	C-cycl	1	NA	
	LR	1	NA	
	D-SIBs	1	NA	
	G-SIBs	1	NA	
Georgia	Liq (LCR)	2	2014	Current minimum Basel II/III capital ratio (10.5%) incorporates 2.5% requirement for the conservation buffer. At a later stage, we expect to segregate it explicitly by defining minimum ratio at 8%. As for the countercyclical buffer, it is to some extent accounted for under current ratios in the form of additional 75% risk weighting for foreign currency denominated exposures (CICR), which NBG has been using historically for countercyclical capital requirements depending on the credit cycle well before Basel's countercyclical framework was defined.
	Def cap	4	2013	
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	1	2015	
	C-cycl	1	2015	
	LR	5	NA	
	D-SIBs	1	2015	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Ghana	Liq (LCR)	5	NA	We plan to look at Basel II/III together, and implement aspects that are relevant to Ghana's banking system once we embark on the process.
	Def cap	5	NA	
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	5	NA	
	C-cycl	5	NA	
	LR	5	NA	
	D-SIBs	5	NA	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Gibraltar	Liq (LCR)	2	2013	Gibraltar is part of the EU and therefore transposes all EU directives. The Directive and Regulations implementing Basel III have not yet been finalised and therefore the timing of the Gibraltar legislation is dependent on and will be determined by the timing of the final publication of CRD IV and the Implementing technical standards to be issued by the EBA (European Banking Authority).
	Def cap	2	2013	
	Risk cov	2	2013	
	Conserv	2	2013	
	C-cycl	2	2013	
	LR	2	2013	
	D-SIBs	2	2013	
	G-SIBs	2	2013	
Guatemala	Liq (LCR)	1	2017	
	Def cap	1	2017	
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	1	2017	
	C-cycl	1	2020	
	LR	1	2017	
	D-SIBs	1	2020	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Guernsey	Liq (LCR)	1	2016	
	Def cap	1	2015	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
	Risk cov	1	2017	
	Conserv	1	2015	
	C-cycl	5	NA	
	LR	1	2015	
	D-SIBs	1	2016	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Guinea	Liq (LCR)	5	NA	
	Def cap	5	NA	
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	5	NA	
	C-cycl	5	NA	
	LR	5	NA	
	D-SIBs	5	NA	
G-SIBs	5	NA		
Guyana	Liq (LCR)	1	To be determined	
	Def cap	1	To be determined	
	Risk cov	1	To be determined	
	Conserv	1	To be determined	
	C-cycl	1	To be determined	
	LR	1	To be determined	
	D-SIBs	1	To be determined	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Haiti	Liq (LCR)	5	NA	
	Def cap	5	NA	
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	5	NA	
	C-cycl	5	NA	
	LR	5	NA	
	D-SIBs	5	NA	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Honduras	Liq (LCR)	1	NA	The Financial System Institutions Rule set the definition of capital, updated by the Financial System Rule (2004) even though it does not imply the Basel III concept of capital.
	Def cap	1	2004	
	Risk cov	1	NA	
	Conserv	1	NA	
	C-cycl	1	NA	
	LR	1	NA	
	D-SIBs	1	NA	
	G-SIBs	1	NA	
Iceland	Liq (LCR)	4	2013	The implementation of Directive 2013/36/EU (CRD IV) and Regulation (EU) no. 575/2013 (CRR) is under way in Iceland. Basel III will be fully implemented through the implementation of the CRD IV package in Iceland, which is scheduled to be finished in late 2015. The CRR is currently treated as a published draft regulation. Delays in the implementation of the CRD IV package in Iceland and other EEA countries have been caused by the fact that the acts have not been incorporated into the EEA agreement.
	Def cap	2	2013	
	Risk cov	2	2013	
	Conserv	3	2015	
	C-cycl	3	2015	
	LR	2	2015	
	D-SIBs	3	2015	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Isle of Man	Liq (LCR)	1	2016-2017	A high level discussion paper was issued to banks in



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
	Def cap	1	2015	2012 on how Basel III may be implemented. Focused discussion papers have followed in 2014 which provide draft proposals covering: capital (definitions, buffers), leverage (reporting), and D-SIBs (including aspects of recovery and resolution). A paper covering liquidity (LCR) is to be issued in Q2 2015. Feedback has been provided to banks on their responses to the above discussion papers. Draft regulations will be included in formal consultation papers on each topic and are expected to be issued in 2015 (except liquidity which is likely in 2016).
	Risk cov	1	2015	
	Conserv	1	2015	
	C-cycl	1	2015	
	LR	1	2015	
	D-SIBs	1	2015	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Israel	Liq (LCR)	4	2015	
	Def cap	4	2014	
	Risk cov	4	2014	
	Conserv	4	2014	
	C-cycl	5	TBD	
	LR	3	2015 (3) 2018 (4)	
	D-SIBs			
	G-SIBs	5		
Jamaica	Liq (LCR)	1	2015	
	Def cap	1	2015	
	Risk cov	1	2016	
	Conserv	1	2016	
	C-cycl	1	2016	
	LR	1	2015	
	D-SIBs	1	2016	
	G-SIBs	1	2016	
Jersey	Liq (LCR)	1	Not known	The scope of Basel III states that it should be applied at consolidated level to internationally active banks. As such, it is not applicable to any bank in Jersey and the Commission's bank licensing policy makes it likely that this will remain the case. However, aspects of Basel III are being considered, where relevant to Jersey banks, including those parts that modify elements of Basel II that have been adopted in Jersey. A discussion paper was issued in September 2012, jointly with the counterparts in Guernsey and the Isle of Man, and this has been followed by further discussion papers on the "definition of capital" and "D-SIB" and leverage elements of Basel III, with further discussion papers planned on the LCR and other relevant elements in 2015. It is intended to consult on draft regulations re (1) definition of capital (though with higher minima of 8.5% for CET1/Tier 1 capital and 10% for total capital) and (2) reporting of leverage (as a Pillar 2 metric) in 2015, following on from the earlier discussion papers. Other industry consultations will follow in due course, setting out proposals for implementation where appropriate. Three parts do not appear applicable: (1) no local banks are G-SIBs and (2&3) neither the capital conservation or countercyclical buffer regulations appears appropriate for local subsidiaries, taking into account the proposed higher statutory minima and the powers in use to set both increased capital requirements or buffers for banks, under Pillar 2
	Def cap	1	2015	
	Risk cov	1	Not known	
	Conserv	5	NA	
	C-cycl	5	NA	
	LR	1	2015	
	D-SIBs	1	Not known	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Jordan	Liq (LCR)	1	2015	The Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) issued instructions that required banks to provide the CBJ with an impact study at the end of June 2012 based on 31 December
	Def cap	1	2015	
	Risk cov	1	2015	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
	Conserv	1	2015	* None of the banks operating in Jordan is G-SIBs
	C-cycl	1	2015	
	LR	1	2015	
	D-SIBs	1	2015	
	G-SIBs	5	NA*	
Kenya	Liq (LCR)	1	Not published	The liquidity standards (Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio) were included in the Central Bank of Kenya Risk Management Guidelines effective 1st January 2013. The guidelines prescribe the expected best practices in risk management. The East African Community Central Banks have agreed to adopt the liquidity coverage ratio and leverage ratio by 31st December 2016, and the Net Stable Funding Ratio by 31st December 2018.
	Def cap	4	1 st January 2013	
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	4	1 st January 2013	
	C-cycl	1	Not published	
	LR	1	Not published	
	D-SIBs	4	1 st January 2013	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Kosovo	Liq (LCR)	5	2017	Liquidity - We do apply an LCR ratio with the regulation on liquidity risk management which is in force since 2013, however it is not fully standardized with the Basel III Liquidity standard. Therefore, we plan to adopt the Basel III Liquidity standard including LCR and NSFR by the end of 2017. Definition of capital – Currently we do apply a capital definition according to Basel II, adopted since 2013, however we plan to adopt the definition of capital in accordance with Basel III beginning the second half of 2016. Leverage ratio - We adopted a simple leverage ratio of equity to total assets since 2013, with the minimum limit of 7%. We plan to amend it in order to be in line with the Basel III Leverage Ratio by the end of 2016.
	Def cap	5	2016	
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	5	2018	
	C-cycl	5	2018	
	LR	5	2016	
	D-SIBs	5	NA	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Kuwait	Liq (LCR)	1	2014	
	Def cap	4	2014	
	Risk cov	4	2014	
	Conserv	4	2014	
	C-cycl	3	2014	
	LR	1	2014	
	D-SIBs	3	2014	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Kyrgyz Republic (the)	Liq (LCR)	1	NA	
	Def cap	1	NA	
	Risk cov	1	NA	
	Conserv	1	NA	
	C-cycl	1	NA	
	LR	1	NA	
	D-SIBs	1	NA	
	G-SIBs	1	NA	
Laos	Liq (LCR)	5	NA	Lao PDR is in the process of establishing a roadmap to implement Basel 2. The timelines thereof have not been set up yet. That said, we wish to implement Basel 2 by 2020.
	Def cap	5	NA	
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	5	NA	
	C-cycl	5	NA	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
	LR	5	NA	
	D-SIBs	5	NA	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Lebanon	Liq (LCR)	2	2013	<p>After conducting a comprehensive Quantitative Impact Study (QIS) in the first half of 2011, the central bank and the BCC have concluded a phase-in arrangement for the implementation of Basel III in Lebanon. This arrangement was published in December 2011. Banks in Lebanon have to reach a new set of target capital ratios (including conservation buffer): 8% for Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1), 10% for Tier 1 Capital (T1) and 12% for Total Capital (TC). Banks should comply with these minimum ratios gradually starting from the end of 2012 and until the end of 2015. BCC has issued, so far, two Quantitative Impact studies on the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) the first one in August 2013 and the second one in November 2014. Based on the results of this impact study, the BCC will issue the final guidelines on LCR. The central bank issued, in March 2014, the guidelines on the criteria for inclusion of capital instruments in CET1, AT1 and T2 and on the definition of regulatory capital (in line with Basel III definition).</p>
	Def cap	4	2014	
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	4	2014	
	C-cycl	1	2016	
	LR	2	2015	
	D-SIBs	1	2016	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Lesotho	Liq (LCR)	5	NA	
	Def cap	5	NA	
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	5	NA	
	C-cycl	5	NA	
	LR	5	NA	
	D-SIBs	5	NA	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Liberia	Liq (LCR)	5	NA	
	Def cap	5	NA	
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	5	NA	
	C-cycl	5	NA	
	LR	4	2013	
	D-SIBs	5	NA	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Liechtenstein	Liq (LCR)	4	2015	
	Def cap	4	2015	
	Risk cov	4	2015	
	Conserv	4	2015	
	C-cycl	4	2015	
	LR	4	2015	
	D-SIBs	4	2015	
	G-SIBs	4	2015	
Macao SAR	Liq (LCR)	1	2015	
	Def cap	1	2016	
	Risk cov	1	2016	
	Conserv	1	2016	
	C-cycl	1	2016	
	LR	1	2016	
	D-SIBs	1	2016	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Macedonia,	Liq (LCR)	4	2009	LCR: The liquidity ratios defined with the National Bank



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
FYR	Def cap	4	2012	of the Republic of Macedonia (NBRM)'s regulations are not fully in line with the Basel III requirements, but represent a good starting base for further harmonization, which should be finished during 2015. Definition of capital: the Macedonian capital adequacy framework is quite conservative regarding eligibility of capital instruments. Thus, the definition of Tier 1 capital is almost equal to the definition of CET, as defined in Basel III. Further compliance is under way. D-SIB: The NBRM has developed a draft methodology which should be implemented, after testing.
	Risk cov	1	2016	
	Conserv	1	2015	
	C-cycl	1	2015	
	LR	1	2015	
	D-SIBs	1	2015	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Madagascar	Liq (LCR)	5	NA	Ongoing research and study. No official decision of authority for the moment.
	Def cap	1	2014	
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	5	NA	
	C-cycl	5	NA	
	LR	5	NA	
	D-SIBs	1	2014	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Malawi	Liq (LCR)	1	2016	Banks are since January 2014 required to monthly submitting returns that include templates for calculation of the LCR and leverage ratio in preparation of the issuance of the leverage and liquidity standards. The DSIB framework is being formulated. The draft is expected to be completed by end June 2015.
	Def cap	1	2018	
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	5	NA	
	C-cycl	5	NA	
	LR	1	2016	
	D-SIBs	1	2016	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Malaysia	Liq (LCR)	3	2015	The phase-in arrangement for the Basel III reform package in Malaysia has been communicated to the industry in a publication dated 16 December 2011, which is available on the Bank's website. The Bank finalised the definition of capital rules in November 2012 and the rules have been effective since 1 January 2013. The headline capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements have been provided for in the definition of capital rules, published in 2013. However, the Bank will detail out the buffer requirements in 2015 to provide further guidance on the operationalization of the requirements (e.g. approach of determining the weighted-average of the countercyclical requirements and elements subject to restriction on distributions). The buffer requirements will come into force in 2016. The observation period reporting for the Leverage Ratio and liquidity standards has been ongoing since 2012. The final LCR standard was published on 31 March 2015, and will come into force beginning 1 June 2015. A final decision to formally adopt the Leverage Ratio as a binding measure, including the need to fine tune the measurement of the Leverage Ratio, will be made by the Bank closer to the targeted 2018 deadline set under Basel III after an assessment has been made on whether the leverage ratio would work as intended and material concerns observed during the transition period have been adequately addressed. At this time, the Bank does not expect to implement the Risk Coverage enhancements as it has assessed that current requirements sufficiently capture the nature and complexity of derivative activities conducted by
	Def cap	4	2013	
	Risk cov	1	NA	
	Conserv	1	2015	
	C-cycl	1	2015	
	LR	1	TBA	
	D-SIBs	1	TBA	
	G-SIBs	1	NA	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
				banking institutions. (Note: the Internal Models Method for counterparty credit risk is currently not offered in Malaysia). The Bank is currently assessing the need to adopt the D-SIB rules in Malaysia, accounting for factors such as existing safeguards and measures to deal with systemically important institutions and the extent to which domestic banking institutions have evolved into larger and complex financial groups.
Mauritius	Liq (LCR)	1	NA	
	Def cap	4	2014	
	Risk cov	1	NA	
	Conserv	4	2014	
	C-cycl	1	NA	
	LR	1	NA	
	D-SIBs	3	2014	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Moldova	Liq (LCR)	5	NA	Currently, the National Bank of Moldova is negotiating a TWINNING Contract on Basel II/III implementation in the Republic of Moldova with the colleagues from the National Bank of Romania and the Netherlands Bank. When the TWINNING Project starts, the NBM together with its counterparties shall work on implementing Basel II/III requirements and amend the legal framework respectively.
	Def cap	5	NA	
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	5	NA	
	C-cycl	5	NA	
	LR	5	NA	
	D-SIBs	5	NA	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Mongolia	Liq (LCR)	1	2019	As regards the Basel III, we introduced D-SIBs concept into our jurisdiction and imposed additional 2% capital surcharge on them. As for other measures and requirements, we will follow our mid-term supervisory strategy, as aforementioned.
	Def cap	4	2005	
	Risk cov	1	2018	
	Conserv	1	2018	
	C-cycl	1	2018	
	LR	1	NA	
	D-SIBs	4	2011	
	G-SIBs	1	NA	
Montenegro	Liq (LCR)	1	2016	
	Def cap	1	2016	
	Risk cov	1	2016	
	Conserv	1	2016	
	C-cycl	1	2016	
	LR	1	2016	
	D-SIBs	1	2016	
	G-SIBs	1	2016	
Morocco	Liq (LCR)	4	2014	LCR: First reporting in March 2014. A graduated approach can be adopted by banks with a minimum ratio of 60% in July 2015 rising in equal steps to reach 100% in July 2019. Capital: first reporting in June 2014. A graduated approach can be adopted by banks using Basel III transitional arrangements with local adaptations based on the results of local studies. In order to prepare banks for the implementation of Basel III requirements, the central bank decided to increase the minimum capital requirement from 10% to 12% in 2013 and to set a Tier 1 minimum ratio of 9%.
	Def cap	4	2014	
	Risk cov	5		
	Conserv	4	2014	
	C-cycl	1		
	LR	1		
	D-SIBs	1	2014	
	G-SIBs	5		
Mozambique	Liq (LCR)	5	NA	
	Def cap	5	NA	
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	5	NA	
	C-cycl	5	NA	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
	LR	5	NA	
	D-SIBs	5	NA	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Namibia	Liq (LCR)	1	2021	The Basel 3 rules for Namibia are intended to be finalized and gazetted in 2018, with an effective date for compliance of 1 January 2021 to allow all banks to test and ensure compliance from that date on-wards.
	Def cap	1	2018	
	Risk cov	1	2018	
	Conserv	1	2018	
	C-cycl	1	2018	
	LR	4	2003 and revised in 2010	
	D-SIBs	1	2018	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Nepal	Liq (LCR)	2	2012	
	Def cap	1	2014	
	Risk cov	1	2014	
	Conserv	1	2014	
	C-cycl	1	2014	
	LR	1	2014	
	D-SIBs	1	Not decided	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
New Zealand	Liq (LCR)	4	2010	New Zealand has its own liquidity requirements which pre-date the Basel requirements but are similar in substance.
	Def cap	4	2013	
	Risk cov	4	2013	
	Conserv	4	2013	
	C-cycl	4	2014	
	LR	5	NA	
	D-SIBs	5	NA	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Nigeria	Liq (LCR)	1	2018	
	Def cap	1	2017	
	Risk cov	1	2018	
	Conserv	1	2017	
	C-cycl	1	2017	
	LR	1	2018	
	D-SIBs	4	2015	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Norway	Liq (LCR)	3	2013	Implemented by transposition of Directive 2013/36/EC (CRD IV) and Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (CRR). General provisions on the liquidity standards and Leverage ratio was published in 2013. Detailed rules are currently being drafted. The countercyclical capital buffer and the D-SIB buffer apply from 1 July 2015.
	Def cap	4	2014	
	Risk cov	4	2014	
	Conserv	4	2013	
	C-cycl	4	2013	
	LR	3	2013	
	D-SIBs	4	2013	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Oman	Liq (LCR)	4	2015	1. The next two instalments of capital conservation buffer due in 2015 and 2016 have been deferred to align with Basel Committee's prescribed timeline. 2. A concept paper on capital buffers is under preparation. 3. The enhanced capital surcharge for the identified D-SIB will be 1% and may be enforced in phases or in full, depending on the decision taken by Central Bank of Oman.
	Def cap	4	2013	
	Risk cov	1	NA	
	Conserv	4	2014	
	C-cycl	4	2014	
	LR	1	2018	
	D-SIBs	3	2015	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
Pakistan	Liq (LCR)	1	2017	1) State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) has prescribed CAR level higher than the BCBS requirements, 10% instead of 8%, as such part of the cushion may be utilized for meeting countercyclical buffer. 2) SBP intends to roll out instructions pertaining to Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) simultaneously. However, both of these standards would be rolled out once the disclosure requirements are finalized by the BCBS.
	Def cap	4	2013	
	Risk cov	1	2017	
	Conserv	4	2013	
	C-cycl	4	2013	
	LR	4	2013	
	D-SIBs	1	2017	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Panama	Liq (LCR)	1	2016	We have identified D-SIBs for supervision and monitoring purposes. On August 2014, we published a new rule for consolidated supervision of banking groups.
	Def cap	3	2015	
	Risk cov	1	2016	
	Conserv	3	2015	
	C-cycl	3	2014	
	LR	3	2015	
	D-SIBs	5	NA	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Papua New Guinea	Liq (LCR)	1	2016	The draft standards aim to meet the principles underpinning Basel II and III, while adopting requirements to ensure sustainable application in Papua New Guinea.
	Def cap	1	2015	
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	5	NA	
	C-cycl	5	NA	
	LR	1	2015	
	D-SIBs	5	NA	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Paraguay	Liq (LCR)	1	2016	<i>Nuestra normativa prevé la definición de capital en dos niveles pero su composición no recoge exactamente lo establecido por Basilea III. Cabe señalar que la rigidez de nuestra legislación, en lo que hace al capital regulatorio, nos impide adecuarnos a las recomendaciones. No obstante, la misma contiene un elemento adicional al capital integrado que tiene la capacidad de absorber pérdidas, la Reserva Legal, las entidades bancarias están obligadas a destinar el 20% de sus utilidades anuales hasta completar el 100% del capital mínimo exigido.</i>
	Def cap	1	2016	
	Risk cov	1	2016	
	Conserv	1	2016	
	C-cycl	1	2016	
	LR	1	2016	
	D-SIBs	1	2016	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Peru	Liq (LCR)	3	2012*	*Companies must meet a minimum LCR of 100% in both local currency and foreign currency. However, the SBS has established an adjustment period: during 2014, the minimum was 80%; during 2015, the minimum will be 90%; and finally, starting in January 2016, the minimum ratio will be 100%. **Changing the definition of capital is still under evaluation as it is necessary to get congressional approval to modify the General Banking Law. ***The SBS issued rules to require capital above the minimum established in the General Banking Law. The regulation set up cyclical and countercyclical buffers according to the risk profile of financial institutions, and further buffers for the major banks in Peru. Rules are in force since July 2012. ****The SBS has developed a quantitative impact study. The implementation of a minimum leverage ratio requirement is currently under revision, considering that for Peruvian financial system, the minimum is not restrictive.
	Def cap	1	2013**	
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	3	2012***	
	C-cycl	3	2012***	
	LR	5	NA****	
	D-SIBs	3	2012***	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Philippines (the)	Liq (LCR)	2	Draft regulation published in	*The Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) is not keen in implementing this component of the Basel 3 agenda.



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
			March 2015	
	Def cap	4	Published in 2013 / Took effect in January 2014	
	Risk cov	2	Draft regulation published in March 2013	
	Conserv	4	Published in 2013 / Took effect in January 2014	
	C-cycl	5	NA*	
	LR	2	2014	
	D-SIBs	3	2013	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Qatar	Liq (LCR)	4	Jan 2014	
	Def cap	4	Jan 2014	
	Risk cov	4	Jan 2014	
	Conserv	4	Jan 2014	
	C-cycl	4	Implementati on expected from 2016	
	LR	4	July 2014	
	D-SIBs	4	July 2014	
	G-SIBs	NA	NA	
Serbia	Liq (LCR)	1	31/12/2015	<p>Some elements of Basel III have already been introduced by the regulation based on Basel II, such as: (a) exclusion of Tier 3 capital from total regulatory capital; and (b) introduction of a capital conservation buffer which effectively disallows banks with CAR of below 14.5% (or banks that would fall below CAR of 14.5% if dividends were to be paid) to pay out dividends. The National Bank of Serbia Executive Board in its meeting of 17 December 2013 adopted the Strategy for Implementation of Basel III Standards in Serbia, which covers relevant issues under the new set of standards and envisages three phases of Basel III implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a preparatory phase to conduct a gap analysis between the domestic regulatory framework and Basel 2.5 and Basel III standards, and a comparative analysis of the dynamics of the introduction and implementation of Basel III standards by EU member states and neighbouring countries, and to draw up an operational plan for Basel III implementation; • an impact assessment phase which includes setting of the time frame for Basel III implementation; and • a legislation drafting phase, ie drafting of regulations implementing Basel 2.5 and Basel III. <p>The Strategy for Implementation of Basel III Standards in Serbia envisaged that the drafting of main regulatory changes in this area be done by the end of 2015.</p>
	Def cap	1	31/12/2015	
	Risk cov	1	31/12/2015	
	Conserv	4	31 Dec 2011	
	C-cycl	1	31/12/2015	
	LR	1	31/12/2015	
	D-SIBs	1	31/12/2015	
	G-SIBs	1	31/12/2015	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
Seychelles	Liq (LCR)	5	NA	As per previous comments, plans are in place to formulate an action plan on the adoption of Basel II and III (and specifically tailored elements) and to subsequently initiate immediate implementation.
	Def cap	5	NA	
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	5	NA	
	C-cycl	5	NA	
	LR	5	NA	
	D-SIBs	5	NA	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Sri Lanka	Liq (LCR)	4	2015	Final rules on capital will be issued in 2015. Preliminary assessment on Basel III revealed that the adoption of the new capital standards will not have a material impact on Sri Lankan banks. Basel III requirements will be implemented in line with international requirements.
	Def cap	1	2015	
	Risk cov	1	2016	
	Conserv	1	2015	
	C-cycl	1	2015	
	LR	1	2015	
	D-SIBs	1	2015	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
St Kitts and Nevis	Liq (LCR)	5	NA	
	Def cap	5	NA	
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	5	NA	
	C-cycl	5	NA	
	LR	5	NA	
	D-SIBs	5	NA	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Swaziland	Liq (LCR)	5	NA	
	Def cap	5	NA	
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	5	NA	
	C-cycl	5	NA	
	LR	5	NA	
	D-SIBs	5	NA	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Tanzania	Liq (LCR)	1		Same as in Basel II.
	Def cap	1		
	Risk cov	1		
	Conserv	1		
	C-cycl	1		
	LR	1		
	D-SIBs	1		
	G-SIBs	1		
Thailand	Liq (LCR)	1	2014*	*During the observation period, the BOT has conducted the Quantitative Impact Studies (QIS), and analysed data to assess the impact as well as to ensure that the standard appropriately reflects the Thai context in terms of both the financial system and consumers' behaviour. **All Basel III capital rules including risk coverage frameworks have been in force since 1 January 2013, except the CVA risk charge. The BOT will continue to conduct the QIS. ***The rules regarding the capital conservation buffer and countercyclical buffer were published in 2012, but the former will not take effect until 2016 and the latter only if the circumstances warrant it.
	Def cap	4	2013	
	Risk cov	4	2013 (except for CVA, under consideration **)	
	Conserv	3	2012***	
	C-cycl	3	2012***	
	LR	1	under consideration	
	D-SIBs	1	under consideration	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Trinidad and	Liq (LCR)	1	2017	The consultation paper for the revision of the capital



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
Tobago	Def cap	1	2017	framework in Trinidad and Tobago treats with the introduction of the minimum common equity Tier 1 ratio (which is to be introduced on a phased basis over a three year period to meet the 4.5% required under Basel III). It also addresses the increase in the Tier 1 ratio. It is proposed that licensed financial institutions in Trinidad and Tobago maintain a Tier 1 capital ratio of 7%. The Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago has had high-level discussions with licensed financial institutions on the Basel III standards. Concrete proposals for implementation of Basel III will be addressed subsequent to the full implementation of Basel II. It should be noted that the Central Bank is also currently working on a framework for institutions (including banks) deemed systemically important.
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	1	2018	
	C-cycl	1	2018	
	LR	1	2017	
	D-SIBs	1	2016	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Tunisia	Liq (LCR)	4	2015	Liquidity risk requirements: the CBT published in November 2014 a circular to banks relating to the redesigning of liquidity Ratio requirements to provide the Tunisian banks and banking supervision with a prudential tool of measurement and management of liquidity risk in line with the implementation of the Basel norms and standards. It is expected that this reform will put the foundations for a more efficient management of liquidity risk in the sector. Additional provision have been required to cover risk coverage by the circular introducing an obligation for credit institutions to make additional provisions for assets with seniority in the class 4 higher or equal to 3 years to cover the net risk. In order to consolidate the financial soundness of Tunisian bank's by improving the coverage of NPLs by provisions. It is expected that these new provisioning rules improve significantly the coverage of credit risk to reach levels not only comparable to similar countries, but approaching the levels of coverage in the developed financial centres. Regulatory solvency ratio requirements and limits on banks exposures have been reviewed in July 2012 as follows: - Capital adequacy ratio is increased from 8% to 9% as of end 2013 and to 10% as of end 2014. - A Tier 1 capital Ratio of 6% as of end 2013 and of 7% as of end 2014 was also instituted. - Concentration risk limits have been tightened. - Widening the scope of additional equity or "Tier 2" through integration of collective provisions which constitute a safety cushion doomed to absorb unexpected losses. Requiring banks starting from fiscal year 2013, to deduct from their core funds declared on individual basis, the participations they possess in other lending institutions.
	Def cap	4	2013	
	Risk cov	5	2013	
	Conserv	4	NA	
	C-cycl	5	2012	
	LR	5	NA	
	D-SIBs	5	NA	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Turks and Caicos Islands (the)	Liq (LCR)	1	To be determined	The Commission is currently developing a framework for D-SIBs, which will be finalised and implemented in 2014. Following implementation of Basel II, the Commission will then pursue implementation of other elements of the Basel III framework deemed appropriate for the jurisdiction.
	Def cap	1	To be determined	
	Risk cov	1	To be determined	
	Conserv	1	To be determined	
	C-cycl	1	To be determined	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
	LR	1	To be determined	
	D-SIBs	1	2014	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Uganda	Liq (LCR)	2	2016	
	Def cap	2	2016	
	Risk cov	2	2016	
	Conserv	2	2016	
	C-cycl	2	2016	
	LR	2	2017	
	D-SIBs	2	2016	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
United Arab Emirates (the)	Liq (LCR)	2	2015	The Basel III framework is scheduled for consultation in 2015.
	Def cap	1	2015	
	Risk cov	1	2015	
	Conserv	1	2015	
	C-cycl	1	2015	
	LR	1	2016	
	D-SIBs	1	2016	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Uruguay	Liq (LCR)	2	2015	
	Def cap	5	2013	
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	1	2015	
	C-cycl	1	2015	
	LR	4	1990	
	D-SIBs	4	2010	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Vanuatu	Liq (LCR)	NA	NA	<p>1. LCR – Although the current Liquidity Asset Ratio (LAR) has its own drawback (does not incorporate foreign currency) and is not fully in line with Basel III requirements it is a good foundation for further compliance that is underway. In addition, the revised prudential template has been designed to collect data which can be easily used for Basel III LCR going forward, for example, Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR).</p> <p>2. Definition of Capital – revised in 2013</p> <p>3. Risk coverage ratio – RBV will not implement this requirement as current requirements are deemed adequate considering the nature of derivatives conducted by banks. In addition (yet to be fully enforced), for placements offshore in the case of subsidiaries, the total amount of placements held with parent bank must be deducted from the capita before CAR is calculated while for branch banks, full deduction of placements outside Vanuatu.</p> <p>4. Leverage ratio – this ratio is identified to be more risk sensitive. Currently the legislations require banks to maintain their exposure to related parties within the ratio of 25%. Tier 1 ratio to total weighted risk assets had been increased from 4% to 6% in 2013, however, no rule set on leverage just yet.</p> <p>5. Capital Adequacy ratio was increased from 8% to</p>
	Def cap	3	2013	
	Risk cov	NA	NA	
	Conserv	3	NA	
	C-cycl	NA	2013	
	LR	NA	NA	
	D-SIBs	NA	NA	
	G-SIBs	NA	NA	



Country	Elements ¹	Status ²	Year ³	Remarks
				12% in 2013. The minimum ratio of total capital to total risk weighted assets was set at 10.5% and countercyclical capital buffer of 1.5% added.
Vietnam	Liq (LCR)	2	2014	
	Def cap	5	NA	
	Risk cov	5	NA	
	Conserv	5	NA	
	C-cycl	5	NA	
	LR	5	NA	
	D-SIBs	5	NA	
	G-SIBs	5	NA	
Zambia	Liq (LCR)	1	2014	A provision for Basel III has been included in the draft Banking and Financial Services Act. Detailed regulations, however, will only be worked on commencing in 2014.
	Def cap	1	2014	
	Risk cov	1	2014	
	Conserv	1	2014	
	C-cycl	1	2014	
	LR	1	2014	
	D-SIBs	1	Not yet decided	
	G-SIBs	1	Not yet decided	
Zimbabwe	Liq (LCR)	1	2015	In order to cater for some of the capital buffers covered in Basel III, the Reserve Bank increased capital ratios across the board as follows: Tier I capital from 6% to 8% and capital adequacy ratio from 10% to 12%.
	Def cap	4	2012	
	Risk cov	1	2015	
	Conserv	4	2012	
	C-cycl	4	2012	
	LR	4	2000	
	D-SIBs	1	2015	
	G-SIBs	1	2015	

Annex 1: Email sent to jurisdictions

As you are aware, the Financial Stability Institute (FSI) has been conducting surveys on the adoption of Basel standards since 2004.

In 2012, the FSI started surveying jurisdictions beyond the membership of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) about their Basel III implementation plans. The FSI survey methodology closely follows the approach of the BCBS's Regulatory Consistency Assessment Programme (RCAP), including the disclosure of the information provided by individual countries on our website at www.bis.org/fsi/fsipapers.htm.

We would be grateful if your agency could again participate in this year's survey by updating the status of your implementation plans for Basel II, 2.5 and III. For your reference, please find enclosed a PDF version of the questionnaire as well as the electronic link to the survey.

We would appreciate receiving your response by 31 March 2015. Please do not hesitate to direct any questions regarding the survey to FSIImplementationSurvey@bis.org.

Thank you very much in advance for your valuable support.

Yours sincerely

Josef Tošovský
Chairman
Financial Stability Institute
Bank for International Settlements

Annex 2: Survey questionnaire

Survey on Basel II, 2.5 and Basel III Implementation

As in the past, we would be grateful if you could complete the questionnaire on the current status of your agency's implementation of Basel II, 2.5 and III. The survey consists of three sections and should take approximately 10 minutes to complete.

- Please ensure that all answers are submitted by one person only as the system will not synchronise agency answers.
- The asterisks (*) in the online survey indicate mandatory questions.
- You may save your responses and come back to them at any time before submitting the survey by re-clicking on the link in the e-mail.

We would appreciate receiving your response by 31 March 2015. Any questions regarding the survey can be directed to FSImplementationSurvey@bis.org.

This survey uses the same definitions as the Basel Committee in its "Seventh progress report on adoption of the Basel regulatory framework" published in October 2014. For jurisdictions which have decided not to implement all or part of the Basel II/ 2.5/ III rules, the status "Not applicable" has been added:

- 1. "Draft regulation not published": this status corresponds to cases where no draft law, regulation or other official document has been made public to detail the planned content of the domestic regulatory rules. It includes cases where a jurisdiction has communicated high-level information about its implementation plans but not detailed rules.**
- 2. "Draft regulation published": this status corresponds to cases where a draft law, regulation or other official document is already publicly available, for example for public consultation or legislative deliberations. The content of the document has to be specific enough to be implemented when adopted.**
- 3. "Final rule published": this status corresponds to cases where the domestic legal or regulatory framework has been finalised and approved but is still not applicable to banks.**
- 4. "Final rule in force": This status corresponds to cases where the domestic legal and regulatory framework is already applied to banks.**
- 5. "Not applicable".**

1. Contact information

Supervisory authority _____

Country _____

Contact person _____

Email: _____

Phone: _____

2. Basel II implementation

Please indicate the status of Basel II implementation in your jurisdiction:

Reference:	1. Draft regulation not published	2. Draft regulation published	3. Final rule published	4. Final rule in force	5. Not applicable
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basel II: International convergence of capital measurement and capital standards: A revised framework - comprehensive version (June 2006) 	Please tick (✓) if applicable				
Pillar 1 – Credit risk					
Standardised approach					
Foundation internal ratings-based approach					
Advanced internal ratings-based approach					
Pillar 1 – Operational risk					
Basic indicator approach					
Standardised / alternative standardised approach					
Advanced measurement approaches					
Pillar 1 – Market risk					
Standardised measurement method					
Internal models					
Pillar 2					
Pillar 3					

With reference to your responses on Basel II implementation above, please indicate the year in which (1) the draft regulation is likely to be published, (2) the draft regulation was published, (3) the final rule was published, or (4) the final rule entered into force, as appropriate. Where not applicable, please write "NA".

	Year
Pillar 1 – Credit risk	
Standardised approach	
Foundation internal ratings-based approach	
Advanced internal ratings-based approach	
Pillar 1 – Operational risk	
Basic indicator approach	
Standardised / alternative standardised approach	
Advanced measurement approaches	
Pillar 1 – Market risk	
Standardised measurement method	
Internal models	
Pillar 2	
Pillar 3	

Please provide additional comments, if any, on Basel II implementation:

3. Basel 2.5 implementation

Please indicate the status of Basel 2.5 implementation in your jurisdiction:

References: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancements to the Basel II framework (July 2009) • Revisions to the Basel II market risk framework – updated as of 31 December 2010 (Feb 2011) • Guidelines for computing capital for incremental risk in the trading book (July 2009) 	1. Draft regulation not published	2. Draft regulation published	3. Final rule published	4. Final rule in force	5. Not applicable
Please tick (✓) if applicable					
Enhancements to the Basel II framework					
Revisions to Pillar 1					
Supplemental Pillar 2 Guidance					
Revisions to Pillar 3					
Revisions to the Basel II market risk framework					

With reference to your responses on Basel 2.5 implementation above, please indicate the year in which (1) the draft regulation is likely to be published, (2) the draft regulation was published, (3) the final rule was published, or (4) the final rule entered into force, as appropriate. Where not applicable, please write "NA".

	Year
Enhancements to the Basel II framework	
Revisions to Pillar 1	
Supplemental Pillar 2 Guidance	
Revisions to Pillar 3	
Revisions to the Basel II market risk framework	

Please provide additional comments, if any, on Basel 2.5 implementation:

4. Basel III implementation

Please indicate the status of Basel III implementation in your jurisdiction:

References:⁽¹⁾ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basel III: The LCR and liquidity risk monitoring tools (Jan 2013) • Basel III: A global regulatory framework for more resilient banks and banking systems (Jun 2011 and further updates) • A framework for D-SIB (Oct 2012) • G-SIB: updated assessment methodology and the higher loss absorbency requirement (Jul 2013) • Basel III leverage ratio framework and disclosure requirements (Jan 2014) <p>The NSFR (Oct 2014) is out of the scope of this survey.</p>	1. Draft regulation not published	2. Draft regulation published	3. Final rule published	4. Final rule in force	5. Not applicable
	Please tick (✓) if applicable				
Liquidity standard (LCR)					
Definition of capital					
Risk coverage (eg counterparty credit risk)					
Capital conservation buffer					
Countercyclical capital buffer					
Leverage ratio					
D-SIB					
G-SIB					
<small>(1) Standards are available at www.bis.org/bcbs/publications.htm</small>					

With reference to your responses on Basel III implementation above, please indicate the year in which (1) the draft regulation is likely to be published, (2) the draft regulation was published, (3) the final rule was published, or (4) the final rule entered into force, as appropriate. Where not applicable, please write "NA".

	Year
Liquidity standard	
Definition of capital	
Risk coverage	
Capital conservation buffer	
Countercyclical capital buffer	
Leverage ratio	
D-SIB	
G-SIB	

Additional comments, if any, on Basel III implementation:
