



Large Bank Capital Requirements

June 2026



Background

The Federal Reserve promotes a safe, sound, and efficient banking system that supports the U.S. economy through its supervision and regulation of domestic and foreign banks.

As part of its supervision efforts and as required by the Dodd-Frank Act, the Federal Reserve annually conducts a stress test.¹ The stress test assesses how large banks are likely to perform under hypothetical economic conditions.²

The Federal Reserve conducts stress tests to help ensure that large banks are sufficiently capitalized and able to lend to households and businesses even in a severe recession. They evaluate the financial resilience of banks by estimating losses, revenues, expenses, and resulting capital levels under hypothetical economic conditions.

Recent Board Action

In February 2026, the Board voted to maintain the current stress capital buffer requirements until 2027, when new requirements can be calculated based on stress test models that take public feedback into consideration.³ Therefore, all stress capital buffer requirements in this document remain the same as the requirements disclosed in 2025. Firms that are new entrants to the stress test have stress capital buffer requirements of 2.5 percent, consistent with the Board's capital rule.⁴

Publications related to stress testing can be found on the Stress Test Publications page (<https://www.federalreserve.gov/publications/dodd-frank-act-stress-test-publications.htm>).

¹ For more information, see 12 U.S.C. § 5365(i)(1)(A).

² U.S. bank holding companies (BHCs), covered savings and loan holding companies (SLHCs), and intermediate holding companies of foreign banking organizations (IHCs) with \$100 billion or more in assets are subject to the Federal Reserve Board's supervisory stress test rules (12 CFR pt. 238, subpt. O; 12 CFR pt. 252, subpt. E) and capital planning requirements (12 CFR § 225.8; 12 CFR § 238.170).

³ See Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, "Federal Reserve Board Finalizes Hypothetical Scenarios for Its Annual Stress Test and Votes to Maintain the Current Stress Test-Related Capital Requirements Until Public Feedback Can Be Considered," press release, February 4, 2026, <https://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/pressreleases/bcreg20260204a.htm>.

⁴ See 12 CFR 217.11(a)(2)(vi)(B).

For information on the Federal Reserve's supervision of large financial institutions, see <https://www.federalreserve.gov/supervisionreg/large-bank-capital-requirements.htm>.

For information on the Federal Reserve's supervision of capital planning processes of banks, see <https://www.federalreserve.gov/supervisionreg/stress-tests-capital-planning.htm>.

For more information on how the Federal Reserve Board promotes the safety and soundness of the banking system, see <https://www.federalreserve.gov/supervisionreg.htm>.

Capital Requirements

Table 1 shows each large bank's total common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio requirement, which is made up of several components, including

- a minimum CET1 capital ratio requirement of 4.5 percent, which is the same for each bank;
- the stress capital buffer (SCB) requirement, which is determined, in part, based on the results of a supervisory stress test and is at least 2.5 percent;⁵ and
- if applicable, a capital surcharge for global systemically important banks (GSIBs), which is at least 1.0 percent.

As described above, the Board voted to maintain the current stress capital buffer requirements until 2027, when new requirements can be calculated based on stress test models that take public feedback into consideration.

⁵ See 12 CFR §§ 225.8(f) and 238.170(f) for rules on the SCB requirement calculation. See Board of Governors, "Board Finalizes Hypothetical Scenarios," for further information regarding the SCB requirements displayed in this table.

Table 1. Large bank capital requirements

Percent

Bank	Minimum CET1 capital ratio requirement	Stress capital buffer requirement	GSIB surcharge*	CET1 capital requirement
Ally Financial Inc. [†]	4.5	2.6	n/a	7.1
American Express Company	4.5	2.5	n/a	7.0
Bank of America Corporation	4.5	2.5	3.0	10.0
Barclays US LLC	4.5	4.4	n/a	8.9
BMO Financial Corp.	4.5	4.3	n/a	8.8
Capital One Financial Corporation	4.5	4.5	n/a	9.0
Citigroup Inc.	4.5	3.6	3.5	11.6
Citizens Financial Group, Inc. [†]	4.5	4.5	n/a	9.0
DB USA Corporation	4.5	11.5	n/a	16.0
DWS USA Corporation	4.5	5.3	n/a	9.8
Fifth Third Bancorp [†]	4.5	3.2	n/a	7.7
First Citizens Bancshares, Inc. [^]	4.5	2.5	n/a	7.0
HSBC North America Holdings Inc. [†]	4.5	5.1	n/a	9.6
Huntington Bancshares Incorporated [†]	4.5	2.5	n/a	7.0
JPMorgan Chase & Co.	4.5	2.5	4.5	11.5
KeyCorp [†]	4.5	3.2	n/a	7.7
M&T Bank Corporation	4.5	2.7	n/a	7.2
Morgan Stanley	4.5	4.3	3.0	11.8
Northern Trust Corporation	4.5	2.5	n/a	7.0
RBC US Group Holdings LLC	4.5	4.6	n/a	9.1
Regions Financial Corporation [†]	4.5	2.5	n/a	7.0
Santander Holdings USA, Inc. [†]	4.5	3.4	n/a	7.9
State Street Corporation	4.5	2.5	1.0	8.0
Synchrony Financial [^]	4.5	2.5	n/a	7.0
TD Group US Holdings LLC	4.5	2.8	n/a	7.3
The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation	4.5	2.5	1.5	8.5
The Charles Schwab Corporation	4.5	2.5	n/a	7.0
The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.	4.5	3.4	3.5	11.4
The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc.	4.5	2.5	n/a	7.0
Truist Financial Corporation	4.5	2.5	n/a	7.0
U.S. Bancorp	4.5	2.6	n/a	7.1
UBS Americas Holding LLC	4.5	5.2	n/a	9.7
Wells Fargo & Company	4.5	2.5	1.5	8.5

* The global systemically important bank (GSIB) surcharge is updated annually in the first quarter. The GSIB surcharge reported in this table is the GSIB surcharge in effect as of January 1, 2026.

† Bank did not participate in the 2025 supervisory stress test. The stress capital buffer (SCB) requirement is based on 2024 stress test results since the 2026 stress test results did not inform SCB requirements.

n/a Not applicable.

^ Bank is considered to have an SCB requirement of 2.5 percent because it has not yet received an SCB requirement informed by a stress test.