2025 Federal Reserve Stress Test Results

June 2025

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

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The Federal Reserve

- **conducts the nation's monetary policy** to promote maximum employment and stable prices in the U.S. economy;
- **promotes the stability of the financial system** and seeks to minimize and contain systemic risks through active monitoring and engagement in the U.S. and abroad;
- **promotes the safety and soundness of individual financial institutions** and monitors their impact on the financial system as a whole;
- **fosters payment and settlement system safety and efficiency** through services to the banking industry and U.S. government that facilitate U.S.-dollar transactions and payments; and
- **promotes consumer protection and community development** through consumer-focused supervision and examination, research and analysis of emerging consumer issues and trends, community economic development activities, and administration of consumer laws and regulations.

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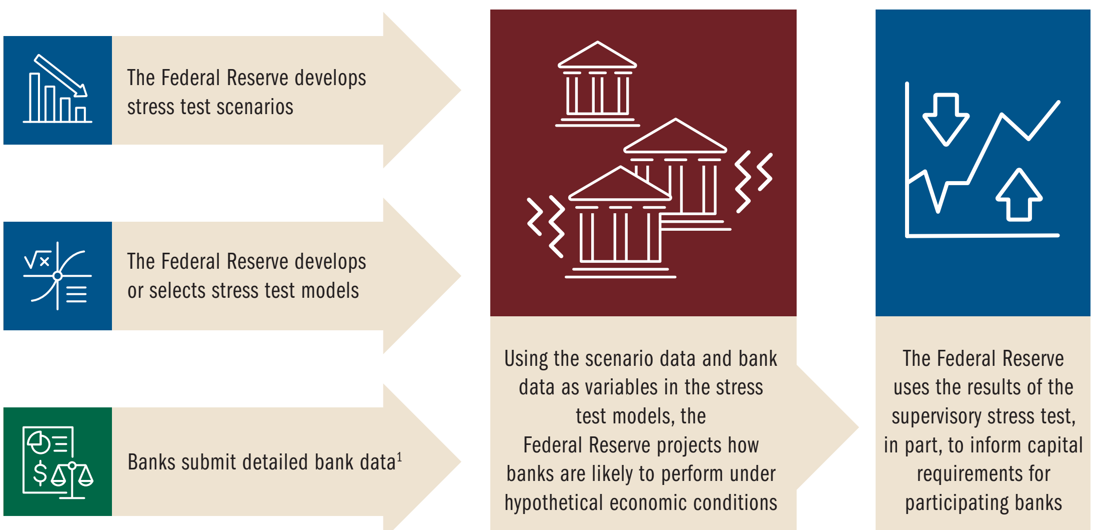
Preface

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, the Federal Reserve annually conducts a supervisory stress test. The stress test assesses how large banks are likely to perform under hypothetical economic conditions.[1] Figure 1 summarizes the stress test cycle.

Figure 1. How stress testing works for large banks

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



[1] At times, Federal Reserve staff engage staff from banks subject to the stress test to better understand the submitted bank data and make adjustments, if needed.

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.

[1] 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 C.F.R. pt. 238, subpt. O; pt. 252, subpt. E) and capital planning requirements (12 C.F.R. §§ 225.8; 238.170).

As part of the annual supervisory stress test cycle, the Federal Reserve publishes four documents:

- *Stress Test Scenarios* describes the hypothetical economic conditions used in the supervisory stress test. The *Stress Test Scenarios* document is typically published by mid-February.
- *Supervisory Stress Test Methodology* provides details about the models and methodologies used in the supervisory stress test.
- *Federal Reserve Stress Test Results* reports the aggregate and individual bank results of the supervisory stress test, which assesses whether banks are sufficiently capitalized to absorb losses during a hypothetical severe recession. The *Federal Reserve Stress Test Results* document is typically published at the end of the second quarter.
- *Large Bank Capital Requirements* announces the individual capital requirements for all large banks, which are partially informed by the results of the supervisory stress test. The *Large Bank Capital Requirements* document is typically published during the third quarter.

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

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

Corrections

The Federal Reserve revised this report on June 30, 2025, as follows:

On page 7, footnote 8, the date banks should wait to publicly disclose information was changed to July 1, 2025.

Introduction

The 2025 stress test occurs in a year in which the Board has not yet completed changes to the stress test framework. Those changes are designed to increase transparency and reduce the year-over-year volatility of stress test results.

Summary of Results

The 2025 stress test results show that the 22 large banks subject to the test this year have sufficient capital to absorb more than $550 billion in losses and continue lending to households and businesses under hypothetical stressful conditions.

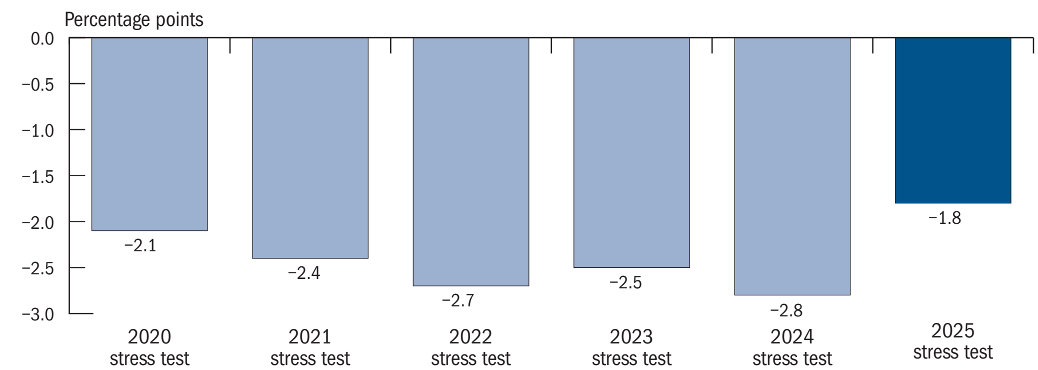
Under the severely adverse scenario, the aggregate common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio of the 22 banks subject to the stress test this year falls from an actual 13.4 percent in the fourth quarter of 2024 to its projected minimum of 11.6 percent, before rising to 12.7 percent at the end of the projection horizon (see table 1). The aggregate and individual bank post-stress CET1 capital ratios remain above the required minimum regulatory levels throughout the projection horizon.

Table 1. Aggregate capital ratios, actual, projected 2025:Q1–2027:Q1, and regulatory minimums
Percent

Regulatory ratio	Actual 2024:Q4	Stressed minimum capital ratios, severely adverse	Minimum regulatory capital ratios
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	13.4	11.6	4.5
Tier 1 capital ratio	14.9	13.1	6.0
Total capital ratio	16.9	15.3	8.0
Tier 1 leverage ratio	7.7	6.7	4.0
Supplementary leverage ratio	6.5	5.6	3.0

Note: The capital ratios are calculated using the capital action assumptions provided within the supervisory stress testing rules. See 12 C.F.R. §§ 238.132(d); 252.44(c). These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. The minimum capital ratios are for the period 2025:Q1 to 2027:Q1. Supplementary leverage ratio projections only include estimates for banks subject to Category I, II, or III standards.

Figure 2. Aggregate maximum decline in stressed common equity tier 1 capital ratio, severely adverse scenario



Note: Each bar represents the aggregate maximum common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio decline of the banks in each exercise.

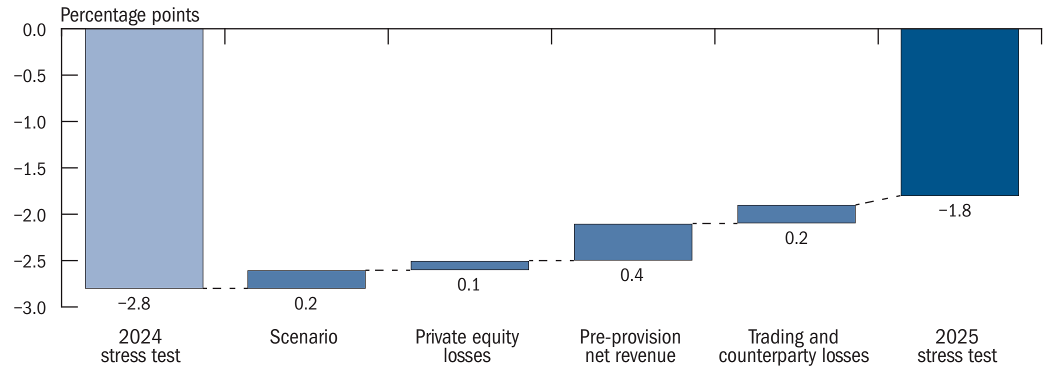
As shown in figure 2, the 1.8 percentage point aggregate decline this year is smaller than the aggregate decline in recent years.

As highlighted in figure 3, several factors drive the smaller aggregate decline in CET1 capital ratios compared to the prior year:

- **Lower loan losses as a result of a less severe scenario:** The 2025 severely adverse scenario is less severe than the 2024 severely adverse scenario. This is due to the mild slowing in the U.S. economy over 2024 and the countercyclical design of the Board's annual hypothetical scenario. For example, the 2025 severely adverse scenario features a smaller increase in the unemployment rate (+5.9 percentage points) compared with the 2024 scenario (+6.3 percentage points). Table 2 compares several scenario variables across the 2025 and 2024 severely adverse scenarios.
- **Lower private equity losses due to change in treatment:** As part of the 2025 stress test, private equity exposures are removed from the global market shock component of the stress test. Instead, losses on these exposures are projected under the severely adverse macroeconomic scenario. This change better aligns with the characteristics of private equity exposures, which are principally long-term investments that are managed as banking book positions.[2]

[2] For more information on the models and bank-provided data, see Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *2025 Supervisory Stress Test Methodology* (Washington: Board of Governors, June 2025), https://www.federalreserve.gov/publications/files/2025-june-supervisory-stress-test-methodology.pdf. To improve the transparency of the stress test, the Board intends to disclose and seek public comment on the models and scenario design framework that determine the hypothetical losses and revenue of banks under stress. In light of this upcoming process, for the 2025 stress test, the Board opted to use largely identical models to those used during the 2024 stress test.

Figure 3. Decomposition of year-over-year changes in aggregate maximum decline in stressed common equity tier 1 capital ratio, severely adverse scenario



Note: The 2024 stress test bar shows the aggregate common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital decline resulting from the 2024 stress test. The scenario, private equity losses, pre-provision net revenue, and trading and counterparty losses bars show the impact that changes in each of these elements had on the difference between 2024 and 2025 stress test results. As a percent of starting risk-weighted assets, other changes accounting for less than 0.1 percent of the difference between 2025 stress test and 2024 stress test CET1 capital decline are not included in this chart. The 2025 stress test bar shows the aggregate CET1 capital decline resulting from the 2025 stress test. The sample includes the 22 banks subject to the supervisory stress test in 2025 compared with those 22 banks in the 2024 supervisory stress test. The figure is based on numbers at the minimum aggregate capital ratio quarter (fourth quarter) of the 2025 stress test. Values may not sum precisely due to rounding.

Table 2. Key variables in 2024 and 2025 supervisory severely adverse scenarios

	2024 severely adverse	2025 severely adverse
Unemployment rate	▲ 6.3 p.p. to 10%	▲ 5.9 p.p. to 10%
Real GDP (peak-to-trough change)	▼ 8.50%	▼ 7.80%
House prices	▼ 36%	▼ 33%
CRE prices	▼ 40%	▼ 30%
3-month Treasury	▼ 5.3 p.p. to 0%	▼ 4.4 p.p. to 0%
BBB-bond rate spread	▲ 4.1 p.p. to 5.8%	▲ 3.9 p.p. to 5.0%
Equity prices	▼ 55%	▼ 50%

Note: p.p. is percentage point.

- **Significantly higher projected pre-provision net revenue (PPNR) under stress, primarily as a result of strong recent profitability and models that are sensitive to recent data:** Over the past year, bank profitability has improved due largely to robust capital markets activity and sustained strength in net interest margins. Through the lens of the Federal Reserve's models, stronger recent profitability leads to higher projections of PPNR under stress relative to recent years when bank profitability was not as strong.[3]
- **Atypical trading positions:** The stress test results also reflect trading positions driven by atypical client behavior at certain banks in early October 2024, when positions were measured for the 2025 stress test. These positions lead to a large improvement in trading losses for those banks in this year's test.

Further details on this year's results are provided in the "Results for Banks under the Severely Adverse Scenario" section of this report, which includes results presented both in the aggregate and for individual banks.

Implications of Changes to the Stress Test Framework

In April of this year, the Board proposed a rule to average the stress test results over two consecutive years to reduce the volatility in capital requirements.[4] The Board is currently reviewing and considering the comments received on the proposal. If the Board finalizes the rule as proposed, it would require averaging this year's results with those of the 2024 stress test to calculate each bank's stress capital buffer requirement. Figure 4 shows the implications of this hypothetical averaging for the results that would inform banks' stress capital buffer requirements. Averaging the 2024 and 2025 results would lead to an aggregate post-stress capital decline of 2.3 percentage points.[5]

In addition, in the coming months, the Board intends to improve the transparency of the stress test process by disclosing and seeking public comment on the models and scenario design framework that determine banks' hypothetical losses and revenues under stress. Through this new approach, the Board expects to obtain valuable feedback that could improve risk capture and model performance within the framework.

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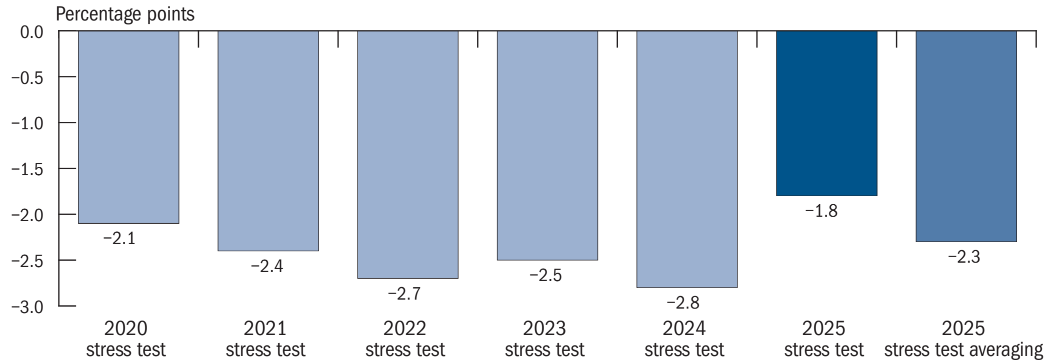
3 The Board's stress test models are sensitive to changes in recent data and the models tend to amplify the effect of recent changes in bank data. In particular, in the 2025 stress test, the pre-provision net revenue (PPNR) models respond strongly to an improvement in recent performance. This sensitivity to recent data leads to additional volatility in this year's results.

4 See Modifications to the Capital Plan Rule and Stress Capital Buffer Requirement, 90 Fed. Reg. 16,843 (April 22, 2025), https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/04/22/2025-06863/modifications-to-the-capital-plan-rule-and-stress-capital-buffer-requirement.

5 The averaged aggregate decline is the result of averaging the 2024 and 2025 results for the 22 banks in this year's stress test, rounded to one decimal point.

Figure 4. Aggregate maximum decline in stressed common equity tier 1 capital ratio, with averaging for 2025 stress test



Note: Each bar represents the aggregate maximum CET1 capital ratio decline of the banks in each exercise. The averaged aggregate decline is the result of averaging the 2024 and 2025 results for the 22 banks in this year's stress test, rounded to one decimal point.

This report includes

- background information regarding the 2025 stress test,
- description of stress test model adjustments,
- stress test results,
- results of the 2025 exploratory analysis, and
- bank-specific stress test results (appendix A).

Background

The results of the 2025 stress test include information for each bank, such as capital ratios, pre-tax net income, losses, revenues, and expenses, projected under severely adverse economic and financial conditions.

Stress Test Process

The Federal Reserve projects these stress test results using a set of supervisory models that take as inputs bank-provided data on their financial conditions and risk characteristics, as well as the Federal Reserve's scenarios. The stress test uses models developed or selected by the Federal Reserve, which may be refined each year in advance of the stress test, and these models use bank-provided data collected primarily through regulatory reporting.[6] This year, the supervisory severely adverse scenario is characterized by a severe global recession accompanied by a period of heightened stress in commercial and residential real estate markets, as well as in corporate debt markets.[7]

Participating Banks

A total of 22 banks are participating in this year's stress test.[8] Figure 5 shows when different types of banks are required to participate in the supervisory stress test, and table 3 lists participating banks for this year. In 2024, 31 banks participated in the stress test because Category IV banks are generally required to participate in the test every other year.[9] Therefore, the aggregate results reported for the 2025 stress test are not fully comparable with the 2024 stress test results. This year, 20 banks were required to participate in the stress test, and two Category IV banks elected to participate.

In the immediate years after the 2007–09 Global Financial Crisis, banks subject to the stress test substantially increased their capital, which has remained level for the past few years (see figure 6).

[6] For more information on the models and bank-provided data, see Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *2025 Supervisory Stress Test Methodology* (Washington: Board of Governors, June 2025), https://www.federalreserve.gov/publications/files/2025-june-supervisory-stress-test-methodology.pdf.

[7] For more information on the scenarios, see Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *2025 Stress Test Scenarios* (Washington: Board of Governors, February 2025), https://www.federalreserve.gov/publications/files/2025-stress-test-scenarios-20250205.pdf.

[8] The Federal Reserve expects banks to wait until after 4:30 p.m. EDT on July 1, 2025, to publicly disclose any information about their planned capital actions and preliminary stress capital buffer requirements. This will give all banks sufficient time to examine and understand their individual results.

[9] For more information on which banks participated in the 2024 stress test, see Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *2024 Federal Reserve Stress Test Results* (Washington: Board of Governors, June 2024), https://www.federalreserve.gov/publications/files/2024-dfast-results-20240626.pdf.

Figure 5. When BHCs, covered SLHCs, and IHCs are required to participate in the supervisory stress test

The Board conducts stress tests of banks it supervises on an annual or two-year cycle. Based on a bank's financial condition, size, complexity, risk profile, risks to the U.S. economy, or scope of operations or activities, the Board may conduct a stress test of a bank more or less frequently than required.

Every year

- U.S. global systemically important bank holding companies (Category I)
- Domestic bank holding companies and U.S. intermediate holding companies of foreign banks with $700 billion or more in total assets or $75 billion or more in cross-jurisdictional activity (Category II)
- Domestic bank holding companies and U.S. intermediate holding companies of foreign banks with $250 billion or more in total assets or $75 billion or more in weighted short-term wholesale funding, nonbank assets, or off-balance-sheet exposure (Category III)

Every 2 years
(in years ending in an even number)

- Domestic bank holding companies and U.S. intermediate holding companies of foreign banks with $100 billion or more in total assets that do not meet the requirements for every-year stress testing (Category IV)

Note: Bank holding companies of this asset size may also elect to participate in a stress test in a year ending in an odd number.

Table 3. Banks participating in the 2025 stress test

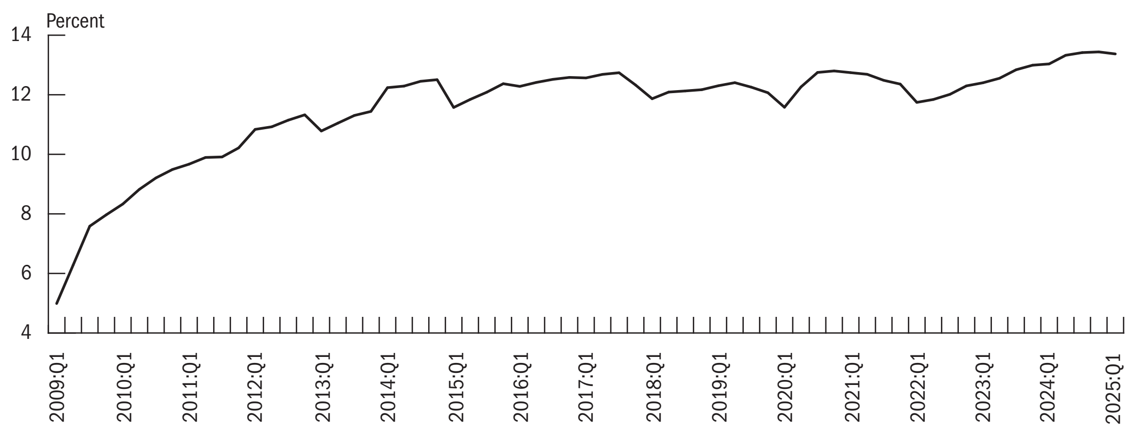
Legal Name	Short Name	Risk Based Category
American Express Company	American Express	Category III
Bank of America Corporation	Bank of America	Category I
The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation	Bank of NY-Mellon	Category I
Barclays US LLC	Barclays US	Category III
BMO Financial Group	BMO	Category III
Capital One Financial Corporation	Capital One	Category III
The Charles Schwab Corporation	Charles Schwab Corp	Category III
Citigroup Inc.	Citigroup	Category I
DB USA Corporation	DB USA	Category III
The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.	Goldman Sachs	Category I
JPMorgan Chase & Co.	JPMorgan Chase	Category I
M&T Bank Corporation	M&T	Category IV
Morgan Stanley	Morgan Stanley	Category I
Northern Trust Corporation	Northern Trust	Category II
The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc.	PNC	Category III
RBC US Group Holdings LLC	RBC USA	Category IV
State Street Corporation	State Street	Category I
TD Group US Holdings LLC	TD Group	Category III
Truist Financial Corporation	Truist	Category III

(continued)

Table 3—*continued*

Legal Name	Short Name	Risk Based Category
UBS Americas Holding LLC	UBS Americas	Category III
U.S. Bancorp	US Bancorp	Category III
Wells Fargo & Company	Wells Fargo	Category I

Figure 6. Aggregate common equity capital ratio for 22 banks in the 2025 stress test



Note: The Federal Reserve's evaluation of a bank's common equity capital was initially measured using a tier 1 common capital ratio but now is evaluated using a common equity tier 1 capital ratio. Not all of the banks included in the 2025 stress test reported data for all periods since 2009.

Source: FR Y-9C.

Box 1. Model Adjustments in the 2025 Stress Test

The Federal Reserve regularly monitors model performance and evaluates whether any adjustments to models are warranted. The Board has opted to use largely identical models to those used during the 2024 stress test for the 2025 stress test. The only material changes to the models in the 2025 stress test are those that the Board began to phase in during the 2024 cycle, and the change in the treatment of private equity that was described in the December 30, 2024, Questions and Answers.[1] Following the Federal Reserve's policies related to model risk management, these adjustments are reviewed by an independent validation group. Additionally, when producing stress test projections, the Federal Reserve considers issues specific to individual banks, such as the impact of recent mergers, acquisitions, or divestitures.

For the 2025 stress test, the Federal Reserve clarified how certain data should be reported by banks and made several model adjustments beyond those described in the stress test methodology document.[2]

- To improve the Federal Reserve's projection of expenses, the Federal Reserve adjusted the historical data for noninterest expense models to exclude certain "non-recurring" expenses. To make this adjustment, the Federal Reserve excluded expenses reported by the banks that were: (1) not likely to recur in the next two years or did not occur in the prior two years, or (2) those related to business changes (such as mergers, acquisitions, or divestitures).[3]
- Portfolio layer method (PLM) hedges can offset gains or losses associated with other comprehensive income from securities. The Federal Reserve adjusted securities models to include additional information on PLM hedges to more accurately project securities gains and losses in the stress test.
- When a bank sells assets or businesses, it may use divestiture accounting in its financial statements until the sale is consummated. Under divestiture accounting, a bank may list divested assets as discontinued operations, classify them as held for sale or available for sale instead of held for investment or held to maturity, and report revenues as income from discontinued operations. For the 2025 stress test, to ensure consistent treatment across assets with similar risks, the Federal Reserve adjusted certain input data that had been reclassified due to divestiture accounting to improve projections of loan losses and related income.
- Synthetic securitizations are a form of loss mitigation in which a bank partially transfers credit risk on specific portfolios to outside investors through credit derivatives or guarantees. The Federal Reserve incorporated a richer dataset and considered this type of credit protection in modeling fair-value-option/held-for sale loan losses.

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[1] See "Comprehensive Capital and Analysis Review and Dodd-Frank Act Stress Tests: Questions and Answers," SHK0502, December 30, 2024, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve, https://www.federalreserve.gov/publications/ccar-qas/comprehensive-capital-analysis-and-review-questions-and-answers.htm.

[2] See Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *2025 Supervisory Stress Test Methodology* (Washington: Board of Governors, June 2025), https://www.federalreserve.gov/publications/files/2025-june-supervisory-stress-test-methodology.pdf.

[3] This recommended approach is consistent with the Board's letter to Goldman Sachs determining to recalculate its stress capital buffer requirement, as well as Securities and Exchange Commission guidance. See Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, "Response to request for reconsideration of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.'s preliminary stress capital buffer requirement, pursuant to the Board's capital plan rules," letter to David M. Solomon (Goldman Sachs), August 23, 2024, https://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/pressreleases/files/bcreg20240828a1.pdf; 17 C.F.R. § 229.10(e)(1)(ii)(B).

Results for Banks under the Severely Adverse Scenario

This section details the Federal Reserve's results for the 2025 supervisory stress test under the severely adverse scenario. The results are presented both in the aggregate and for individual banks.

The aggregate results incorporate the combined sensitivities of capital, losses, revenues, and expenses across all banks to the stressed economic and financial market conditions included in the severely adverse scenario. The range of results across individual banks indicates differences in business focus, asset composition, revenue and expense sources, and portfolio risk characteristics. Box 2 describes the results of the 2025 exploratory analysis. The comprehensive 2025 stress test results for individual banks are in appendix A.

Capital

Under the severely adverse scenario, the aggregate CET1 capital ratio is projected to decline from an actual 13.4 percent at the start of the projection horizon to a minimum of 11.6 percent before rising to 12.7 percent at the end of nine quarters (see table 4). Tables 5 and 6 present post-stress minimum capital ratios for each bank and the change from the start of the projection horizon, which varies considerably across banks (see figure 7). This variation is due to differences in banks' business lines, portfolio composition, and securities and loan risk characteristics, which drive changes in the magnitude and timing of loss, revenue, and expense projections.

Table 4. Capital ratios and risk-weighted assets, actual 2024:Q4 and projected 2025:Q1–2027:Q1
Percent except as noted

Regulatory ratio	Actual 2024:Q4	Projected 2027:Q1	Projected minimum
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	13.4	12.7	11.6
Tier 1 capital ratio	14.9	14.2	13.1
Total capital ratio	16.9	16.3	15.3
Tier 1 leverage ratio	7.7	7.3	6.7
Supplementary leverage ratio	6.5	6.1	5.6
Risk-weighted assets[1] (billions of dollars)	10,364.9	10,289.3	

Note: The capital ratios are calculated using the capital action assumptions provided within the supervisory stress testing rules. See 12 C.F.R. §§ 238.132(d); 252.44(c). These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. The minimum capital ratios are for the period 2025:Q1 to 2027:Q1. Supplementary leverage ratio projections only include estimates for banks subject to Category I, II, or III standards.

1 For each quarter, risk-weighted assets are calculated under the Board's standardized approach to risk-based capital in 12 C.F.R. pt. 217, subpt. D.

Table 5. Projected minimum common equity tier 1 capital ratio under the severely adverse scenario, 2025:Q1–2027:Q1
22 banks
Percent

Bank	Stressed ratios with supervisory stress testing capital action assumptions
American Express	9.4
Bank of America	10.2
Bank of NY-Mellon	11.6
Barclays US	10.8
BMO	7.8
Capital One	9.2
Charles Schwab Corp	32.7
Citigroup	10.4
DB USA	12.7
Goldman Sachs	12.3
JPMorgan Chase	14.2
M&T	9.6
Morgan Stanley	12.2
Northern Trust	12.9
PNC	9.7
RBC USA	12.7
State Street	11.4
TD Group	13.8
Truist	10.2
UBS Americas	15.3
US Bancorp	8.8
Wells Fargo	10.1

Note: The capital ratios are calculated using the capital action assumptions provided within the supervisory stress testing rules. See 12 C.F.R. §§ 238.132(d); 252.44(c). These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. The minimum capital ratio presented is for the period 2025:Q1 to 2027:Q1.

Source: Federal Reserve estimates in the severely adverse scenario.

Table 6. Capital ratios, actual 2024:Q4 and projected 2025:Q1–2027:Q1 under the severely adverse scenario: 22 banks
Percent

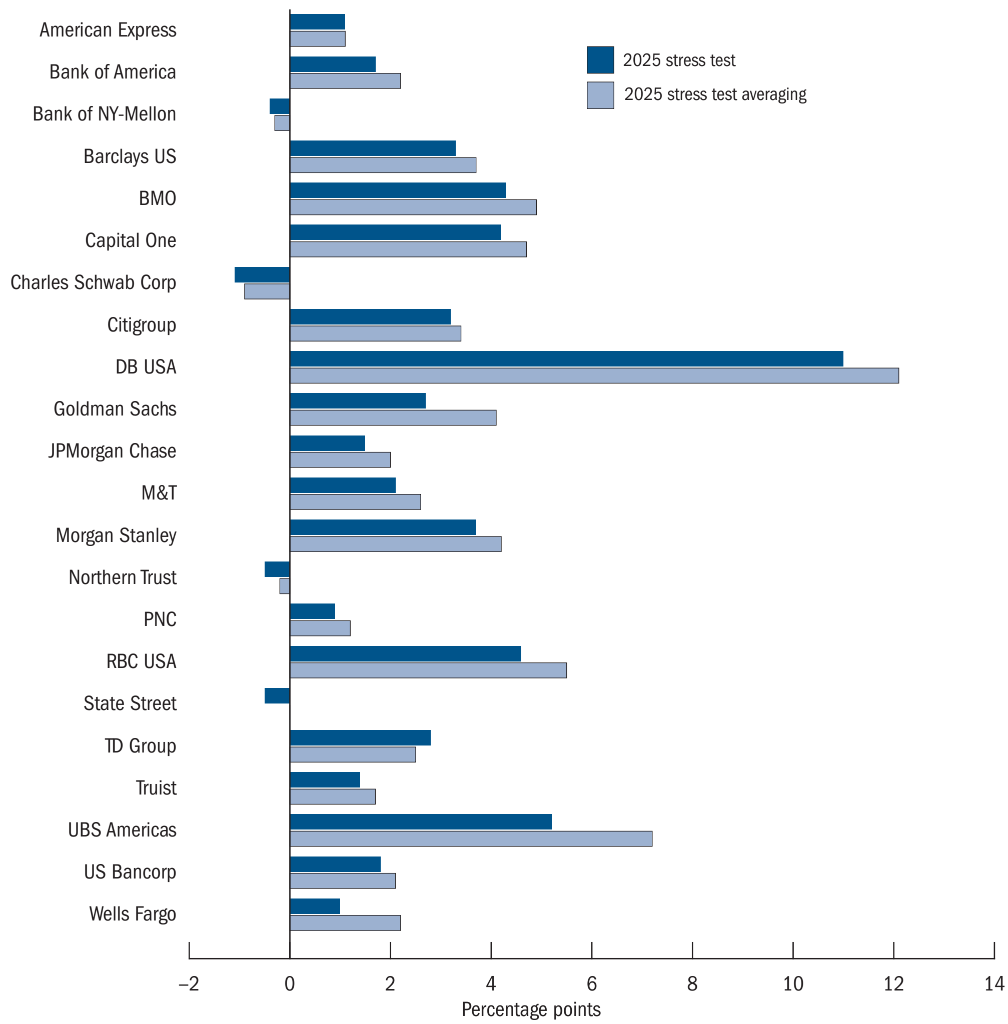
Bank	Common equity tier 1 capital ratio			Tier 1 capital ratio			Total capital ratio			Tier 1 leverage ratio			Supplementary leverage ratio[1]		
	Actual 2024:Q4	Ending	Minimum	Actual 2024:Q4	Ending	Minimum	Actual 2024:Q4	Ending	Minimum	Actual 2024:Q4	Ending	Minimum	Actual 2024:Q4	Ending	Minimum
American Express	10.5	12.7	9.4	11.2	13.3	10.1	13.2	15.4	12.1	9.8	11.6	8.7	8.3	9.8	7.4
Bank of America	11.9	10.7	10.2	13.2	12.1	11.5	15.1	14.1	13.8	6.9	6.3	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.1
Bank of NY-Mellon	11.2	14.8	11.6	13.7	17.4	14.1	14.8	18.4	15.2	5.7	7.2	5.9	6.5	8.2	6.7
Barclays US	14.1	13.0	10.8	15.5	14.4	12.3	17.3	16.4	14.3	8.3	7.8	6.5	5.8	5.4	4.5
BMO	12.1	7.8	7.8	12.8	8.5	8.5	14.6	10.4	10.4	9.2	6.0	6.0	8.0	5.2	5.2
Capital One	13.5	9.3	9.2	14.8	10.6	10.5	16.4	12.3	12.2	11.6	8.2	8.2	9.9	7.1	7.0
Charles Schwab Corp	31.7	37.0	32.7	39.8	45.0	40.8	39.8	45.4	40.9	9.9	11.3	10.2	9.8	11.2	10.1
Citigroup	13.6	12.5	10.4	15.3	14.2	12.2	18.1	17.0	15.0	7.2	6.6	5.6	5.8	5.3	4.5
DB USA	23.7	12.9	12.7	29.9	19.8	19.5	29.9	20.1	19.9	9.9	6.0	5.9	9.0	5.4	5.4
Goldman Sachs	15.0	16.3	12.3	16.8	18.2	14.1	18.8	20.2	16.5	6.8	7.4	5.7	5.5	5.9	4.6
JPMorgan Chase	15.7	15.8	14.2	16.8	16.9	15.3	18.5	18.7	17.2	7.2	7.3	6.5	6.1	6.1	5.5
M&T	11.7	9.6	9.6	13.2	11.1	11.1	14.7	12.7	12.7	10.2	8.6	8.6			
Morgan Stanley	15.9	15.9	12.2	18.0	17.9	14.2	20.3	20.3	16.7	6.9	7.0	5.5	5.6	5.6	4.4
Northern Trust	12.4	13.5	12.9	13.3	14.4	13.8	15.1	16.9	16.3	8.1	8.8	8.4	8.9	9.6	9.2
PNC	10.5	9.8	9.7	11.9	11.2	11.0	13.6	12.7	12.7	9.0	8.5	8.3	7.5	7.0	6.9
RBC USA	17.3	12.7	12.7	17.3	12.7	12.7	18.0	13.8	13.8	12.0	8.5	8.5			
State Street	10.9	14.4	11.4	13.2	16.6	13.7	14.8	18.5	15.4	5.2	6.6	5.4	6.2	7.8	6.4
TD Group	16.7	13.8	13.8	16.7	13.8	13.8	17.9	14.9	14.9	8.6	7.1	7.1	7.7	6.3	6.3
Truist	11.5	10.2	10.2	12.9	11.6	11.6	15.0	13.8	13.8	10.5	9.4	9.4	8.8	7.9	7.9
UBS Americas	20.5	15.5	15.3	24.1	19.6	19.5	24.4	20.8	20.7	9.6	6.9	6.9	8.3	6.0	5.9
US Bancorp	10.6	9.0	8.8	12.2	10.6	10.4	14.3	12.7	12.5	8.3	7.2	7.0	6.8	5.9	5.7
Wells Fargo	11.1	10.4	10.1	12.6	11.9	11.6	15.2	14.5	14.3	8.1	7.6	7.4	6.7	6.3	6.1
22 banks	13.4	12.7	11.6	14.9	14.2	13.1	16.9	16.3	15.3	7.7	7.3	6.7	6.5	6.1	5.6

Note: The capital ratios are calculated using the capital action assumptions provided within the supervisory stress testing rules. See 12 C.F.R. §§ 238.132(d); 252.44(c). These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. The minimum capital ratios are for the period 2025:Q1 to 2027:Q1.

[1] Supplementary leverage ratio projections only include estimates for banks subject to Category I, II, or III standards.

Source: Federal Reserve estimates in the severely adverse scenario.

Figure 7. Change from start to minimum common equity tier 1 capital ratio in the severely adverse scenario for 2025 stress test and average common equity tier 1 capital decline of 2024 and 2025 stress test



Note: The top bars show the decline from the start of the 2025 stress test in 2024:Q4 to the minimum CET1 capital ratio in the 2025 stress test. The bottom bars show the average of the start-to-minimum capital decline in the 2025 stress test and the 2024 stress test. Estimates of minimum CET1 capital as a percent of risk-weighted assets are for the nine-quarter period from 2025:Q1 to 2027:Q1 for the 2025 stress test and the nine-quarter period from 2024:Q1 to 2026:Q1 for the 2024 stress test. Negative values indicate CET1 ratio increases. The averaged CET1 capital decline for State Street Corporation is 0.0.

Pre-tax Net Income

Projections of pre-tax net income are the largest component of post-stress changes in capital.[10] Over the nine quarters of the projection horizon, aggregate cumulative pre-tax net income is projected to be negative $84 billion, which equals negative 0.4 percent of average total assets (see table 7). As a percent of average assets, projected cumulative pre-tax net income is negative for 17 of the 22 banks and varies considerably across banks, from negative 3.1 percent to positive 3.7 percent (see figure 8 and table 8). This range illustrates differences in the sensitivity of the various components of pre-tax net income to the economic and financial market conditions in the severely adverse scenario. These components include cumulative projections of losses and PPNR, which are discussed in further detail below.

[10] For risk-based capital ratios, the numerator is capital, which is primarily impacted from pre-tax net income and gains/losses on available-for-sale (AFS) debt securities. The denominator for risk-based capital ratios is risk-weighted assets. Risk-weighted assets change minimally throughout the projection horizon as the result of an assumption that a bank's assets generally remain unchanged.

Table 7. Projected aggregate losses, revenue, and net income before taxes through 2027:Q1 under the severely adverse scenario

Item	Billions of dollars	Percent of average assets[1]
Pre-provision net revenue	469.3	2.3
equals		
Net interest income	932.1	4.6
Noninterest income	860.4	4.3
less		
Noninterest expense[2]	1,323.2	6.6
Other revenue[3]	0.0	
less		
Provisions for loan and lease losses	472.6	
Credit losses on investment securities (AFS/HTM)[4]	4.5	
Trading and counterparty losses[5]	44.1	
Other losses/gains[6]	32.5	
equals		
Net income before taxes	-84.3	-0.4
Memo items		
Other comprehensive income[7]	58.0	
Other effects on capital	*Actual 2024:Q4*	*2027:Q1*
AOCI included in capital (billions of dollars)	-96.7	-38.7

[1] Average assets is the nine-quarter average of total assets.

[2] Noninterest expense includes losses from operational-risk events and other real estate owned (OREO) costs.

[3] Other revenue includes one-time income and (expense) items not included in pre-provision net revenue.

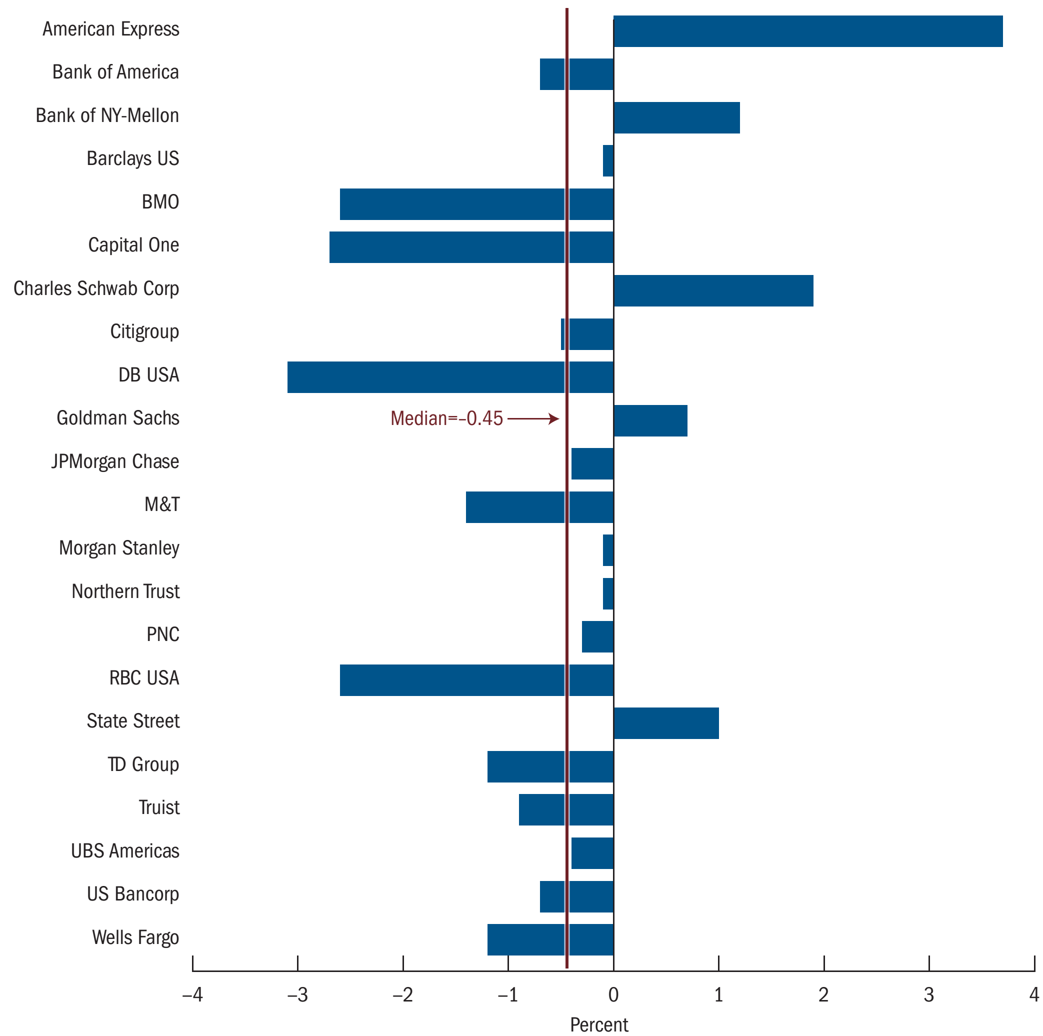
[4] The Federal Reserve incorporates its projection of expected credit losses on securities in the allowance for credit losses, in accordance with ASU 2016-13.

[5] Trading and counterparty losses include mark-to-market and credit valuation adjustment (CVA) losses and losses arising from the counterparty default scenario component applied to derivatives, securities lending, and repurchase agreement activities.

[6] Other losses/gains include projected change in fair value of loans held for sale or held for investment and measured under the fair-value option, losses/gains on hedges on loans measured at fair value or amortized cost, and losses on private equity investments.

[7] Other comprehensive income is only calculated for banks subject to Category I or II standards or banks that opt in to including accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) in their calculation of capital.

Figure 8. Pre-tax net income rates in the severely adverse scenario



Note: Estimates are for the nine-quarter period from 2025:Q1 to 2027:Q1 as a percent of average assets.

Table 8. Projected losses, revenue, and net income before taxes through 2027:Q1 under the severely adverse scenario: 22 banks
Billions of dollars

Bank	Sum of revenues		Minus sum of provisions and losses				Equals	Memo items	Other effects on capital
	Pre-provision net revenue[1]	Other revenue[2]	Provisions for loan and lease losses	Credit losses on investment securities (AFS/HTM)[3]	Trading and counterparty losses[4]	Other losses/gains[5]	Net income before taxes	Other comprehensive income[6]	AOCI included in capital (2027:Q1)
American Express	37.4	0.0	27.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	10.0	0.0	-3.4
Bank of America	49.6	0.0	61.3	0.4	7.4	3.6	-23.0	5.0	-4.7
Bank of NY-Mellon	8.4	0.0	1.4	0.2	1.8	0.0	5.0	2.6	-2.1
Barclays US	5.9	0.0	4.5	0.0	1.2	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0
BMO	4.3	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-7.7	0.0	0.0
Capital One	39.1	0.0	52.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	-13.3	0.0	0.0
Charles Schwab Corp	11.1	0.0	2.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0
Citigroup	48.1	0.0	47.4	0.5	8.4	3.1	-11.3	6.6	-41.0
DB USA	-1.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.5	0.2	-3.5	0.0	-0.2
Goldman Sachs	39.7	0.0	20.3	0.0	0.3	7.5	11.7	2.8	0.1
JPMorgan Chase	92.7	0.0	89.0	1.3	10.2	6.4	-14.2	19.2	11.6
M&T	6.2	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-2.9	0.0	0.0
Morgan Stanley	27.0	0.0	12.7	0.1	7.0	7.8	-0.6	3.0	-3.7
Northern Trust	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	1.1	0.3
PNC	14.9	0.0	16.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	-2.0	0.0	0.0
RBC USA	1.9	0.0	5.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	-4.4	0.0	0.0
State Street	6.1	0.0	1.7	0.1	1.0	0.0	3.4	1.6	-0.3
TD Group	4.3	0.0	10.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	-6.6	0.0	0.0
Truist	14.3	0.0	19.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-4.9	0.0	0.0
UBS Americas	2.2	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.9	0.0	-0.1
US Bancorp	17.6	0.0	22.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	-5.0	0.0	0.0
Wells Fargo	35.3	0.0	49.7	0.5	5.2	2.9	-23.0	15.9	4.8
22 banks	469.3	0.0	472.6	4.5	44.1	32.5	-84.3	58.0	-38.7

Note: These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. Values may not sum precisely due to rounding.

1 Pre-provision net revenue includes losses from operational-risk events and other real estate owned (OREO) costs.

2 Other revenue includes one-time income and (expense) items not included in pre-provision net revenue.

3 The Federal Reserve incorporates its projection of expected credit losses on securities in the allowance for credit losses, in accordance with ASU 2016-13.

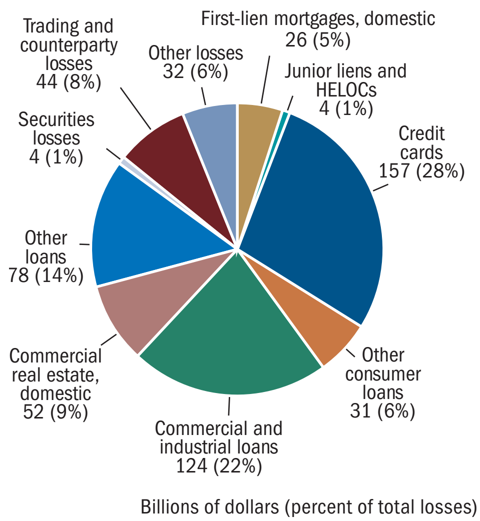
4 Trading and counterparty losses include mark-to-market and credit valuation adjustment (CVA) losses and losses arising from the counterparty default scenario component applied to derivatives, securities lending, and repurchase agreement activities.

5 Other losses/gains include projected change in fair value of loans held for sale or held for investment and measured under the fair-value option, losses/gains on hedges on loans measured at fair value or amortized cost, and losses on private equity investments.

6 Other comprehensive income is only calculated for banks subject to Category I or II standards or banks that opt in to including accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) in their calculation of capital.

Source: Federal Reserve estimates in the severely adverse scenario.

Figure 9. Projected losses in the severely adverse scenario



Note: Percent of total losses may not sum to 100 because of rounding. Total losses in billions may not sum to the reported total losses because of rounding.

Losses

Over the projection horizon, aggregate losses on loans and other positions are projected to be $553 billion. These losses comprise

- $472 billion in loan losses, accounting for 85 percent of total losses;
- $32 billion in additional losses from items such as loans booked under the fair-value option (see table 7), accounting for 6 percent of total losses;
- $44 billion in trading and counterparty losses at the 10 banks with substantial trading, processing, or custodial operations, accounting for 8 percent of total losses; and[11]
- $4 billion in securities losses, accounting for 1 percent of total losses (see figure 9).[12]

For loans measured at amortized cost, projected aggregate losses are $472 billion, with the loan loss rate at 6.6 percent (see table 9).[13] These loan losses flow into pre-tax net income through the projection of provisions for loan and lease losses, which is $473 billion in aggregate and takes into account banks' established allowances for credit losses at the start of the projection horizon.[14]

[11] The banks subject to the global market shock component and/or the largest counterparty default component are Bank of America Corporation; The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation; Barclays US LLC; Citigroup, Inc.; DB USA Corporation; The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.; JPMorgan Chase & Co.; Morgan Stanley; State Street Corporation; and Wells Fargo & Company.

[12] For banks that have adopted ASU 2016-13, the Federal Reserve incorporated its projection of expected credit losses on securities in the allowance for credit losses, in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), "Financial Instruments–Credit Losses (Topic 326)," FASB ASU 2016-13 (Norwalk, CT: FASB, June 2016). Prior to the adoption of ASU 2016-13, securities credit losses were realized through other-than-temporary impairment.

[13] The loss rate is calculated as total projected loan losses over the nine quarters of the projection horizon divided by average loan balances over the horizon.

[14] Provisions for loan and lease losses equal projected loan losses plus the amount needed for the allowance to be at an appropriate level at the end of each quarter.

Table 9. Projected aggregate loan losses, by type of loan, under the severely adverse scenario, 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Loan type	Billions of dollars	Portfolio loss rates (percent)[1]
Loan losses	471.9	6.6
First-lien mortgages, domestic	25.7	1.9
Junior liens and HELOCs,[2] domestic	4.3	3.4
Commercial and industrial[3]	123.9	8.4
Commercial real estate, domestic	51.6	7.2
Credit cards	157.5	16.9
Other consumer[4]	31.3	5.3
Other loans[5]	77.5	3.9

1 Average loan balances used to calculate portfolio loss rates exclude loans held for sale, loans held for investment under the fair-value option, and Paycheck Protection Program loans and are calculated over nine quarters.

2 HELOCs (home equity lines of credit).

3 Commercial and industrial loans include small- and medium-enterprise loans and corporate cards.

4 Other consumer loans include student loans and automobile loans.

5 Other loans include international real estate loans.

Projected consumer loan losses represent a smaller share (40 percent) of total losses than commercial loan losses (46 percent). The loan portfolio that constitutes the largest amount of losses is credit cards, representing 28 percent of total losses.

Total loan loss rates vary significantly across banks, ranging between 1.2 percent and 16.4 percent (see table 10). This range results from differences in loan portfolio composition, which materially affects losses because projected loss rates vary significantly for different types of loans. For example, aggregate loan loss rates range from 1.9 percent on domestic first-lien mortgages to 16.9 percent on credit cards because of the sensitivity and historical performance of these loans. Some loan portfolios are sensitive to home prices or unemployment rates and may experience high stressed loss rates due to the considerable stress on these factors in the severely adverse scenario.[15]

15 In addition, losses are calculated based on the exposure at default, which includes both outstanding balances and any additional drawdown of the credit line that occurs prior to default, while loss rates are calculated as a percentage of average outstanding balances over the projection horizon.

Table 10. Projected loan losses by type of loan for 2025:Q1–2027:Q1 under the severely adverse scenario: 22 banks

Percent of average loan balances[1]

Bank	Loan losses	First-lien mortgages, domestic	Junior liens and HELOCs,[2] domestic	Commercial and industrial[3]	Commercial real estate, domestic	Credit cards	Other consumer[4]	Other loans[5]
American Express	11.8	0.0	5.1	15.5	0.0	9.7	16.9	3.2
Bank of America	5.2	1.8	2.8	5.9	9.1	16.5	2.2	3.2
Bank of NY-Mellon	1.8	2.0	7.3	4.5	5.7	0.0	0.6	1.4
Barclays US	12.5	0.0	0.0	17.5	4.0	16.5	16.7	0.9
BMO	7.4	3.1	5.0	8.3	8.8	17.0	9.6	7.2
Capital One	16.4	2.3	7.0	12.8	13.1	23.4	10.0	5.8
Charles Schwab Corp	1.2	1.5	5.2	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.9
Citigroup	7.5	2.7	4.3	5.2	8.3	16.6	18.8	3.1
DB USA	4.2	2.7	11.1	2.3	7.2	0.0	7.3	2.9
Goldman Sachs	8.0	2.7	5.1	16.3	17.0	23.4	3.5	4.6
JPMorgan Chase	6.6	1.6	2.1	12.6	2.9	16.0	2.9	4.9
M&T	6.3	2.5	4.5	7.5	5.8	17.8	9.2	7.0
Morgan Stanley	3.9	2.1	5.7	15.3	9.3	0.0	1.0	3.9
Northern Trust	7.4	2.5	5.1	7.5	13.1	0.0	16.6	6.9
PNC	5.4	1.8	3.3	6.8	7.5	18.2	3.5	3.2
RBC USA	6.5	3.1	5.9	10.0	11.1	17.8	15.4	3.2
State Street	3.3	0.0	0.0	7.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	2.8
TD Group	5.7	2.5	5.6	8.5	6.6	20.7	2.9	2.9
Truist	5.9	1.8	3.5	7.2	7.1	16.4	9.5	3.9
UBS Americas	2.8	2.8	0.0	3.2	9.8	17.8	0.6	7.5
US Bancorp	6.3	2.0	5.4	8.2	8.0	16.3	7.2	4.5
Wells Fargo	5.5	1.3	1.2	7.2	8.3	17.8	4.5	4.3
22 banks	6.6	1.9	3.4	8.4	7.2	16.9	5.3	3.9

Note: These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. Values may not sum precisely due to rounding.

1 Average loan balances used to calculate portfolio loss rates exclude loans held for sale, loans held for investment under the fair-value option, and Paycheck Protection Program loans and are calculated over nine quarters.

2 HELOCs (home equity lines of credit).

3 Commercial and industrial loans include small- and medium-enterprise loans and corporate cards.

4 Other consumer loans include student loans and automobile loans.

5 Other loans include international real estate loans.

Source: Federal Reserve estimates in the severely adverse scenario.

Loan loss rates also reflect differences in the characteristics of loans within each portfolio. For example, the median projected loss rate on commercial and industrial (C&I) loans across all banks is 7.8 percent. The loss rate on C&I loans among individual banks ranges from 2.3 percent to 17.5 percent. For credit cards, the range of projected loss rates among banks is 9.7 percent to 23.4 percent, and the median is 17.4 percent.

For loans measured at fair value, losses enter pre-tax net income through the other loans loss category (see table 8). Loans measured at amortized cost and those measured at fair value generally have similar risk factors, but the latter are exposed to risk from the effects of market fluctuations, which can lead to more severe market value losses in periods of high market volatility or asset illiquidity.

Aggregate trading and counterparty losses, which also flow into pre-tax net income, are $44 billion for the 10 banks subject to the global market shock component and/or the largest counterparty default component of the severely adverse scenario. Individual bank losses range from less than $1 billion to more than $10 billion, resulting from the specific risk characteristics of each bank's trading positions and counterparty exposures, inclusive of hedges (see table 8). Importantly, these projected losses are based on the trading positions and counterparty exposures held by banks on the same as-of date (October 11, 2024) and could have varied if they had been based on a different date.

Aggregate credit losses on investment securities are $4 billion (see table 7). In addition, unrealized gains and losses on AFS debt securities are reflected in accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI).[16] Other comprehensive income (OCI) is projected to be $58 billion in aggregate.

Pre-provision Net Revenue

Pre-tax net income also includes projections of post-stress income and expenses captured in pre-provision net revenue (PPNR). Over the projection horizon, banks are projected to generate an aggregate of $469 billion in PPNR, which is equal to 2.3 percent of their combined average assets (see table 7).

PPNR projections are generally driven by the shape of the yield curve, the path of asset prices, equity market volatility, and measures of economic activity in the severely adverse scenario. In addition, PPNR incorporates expenses stemming from operational-risk events, such as fraud, employee lawsuits, litigation-related expenses, or computer system or other operating disrup-

[16] Only banks subject to Category I or II standards or banks that opt in are required to include unrealized gains and losses on AFS debt securities in the calculation of capital. Category III and IV banks are not required to include unrealized gains and losses on AFS debt securities in the calculation of capital.

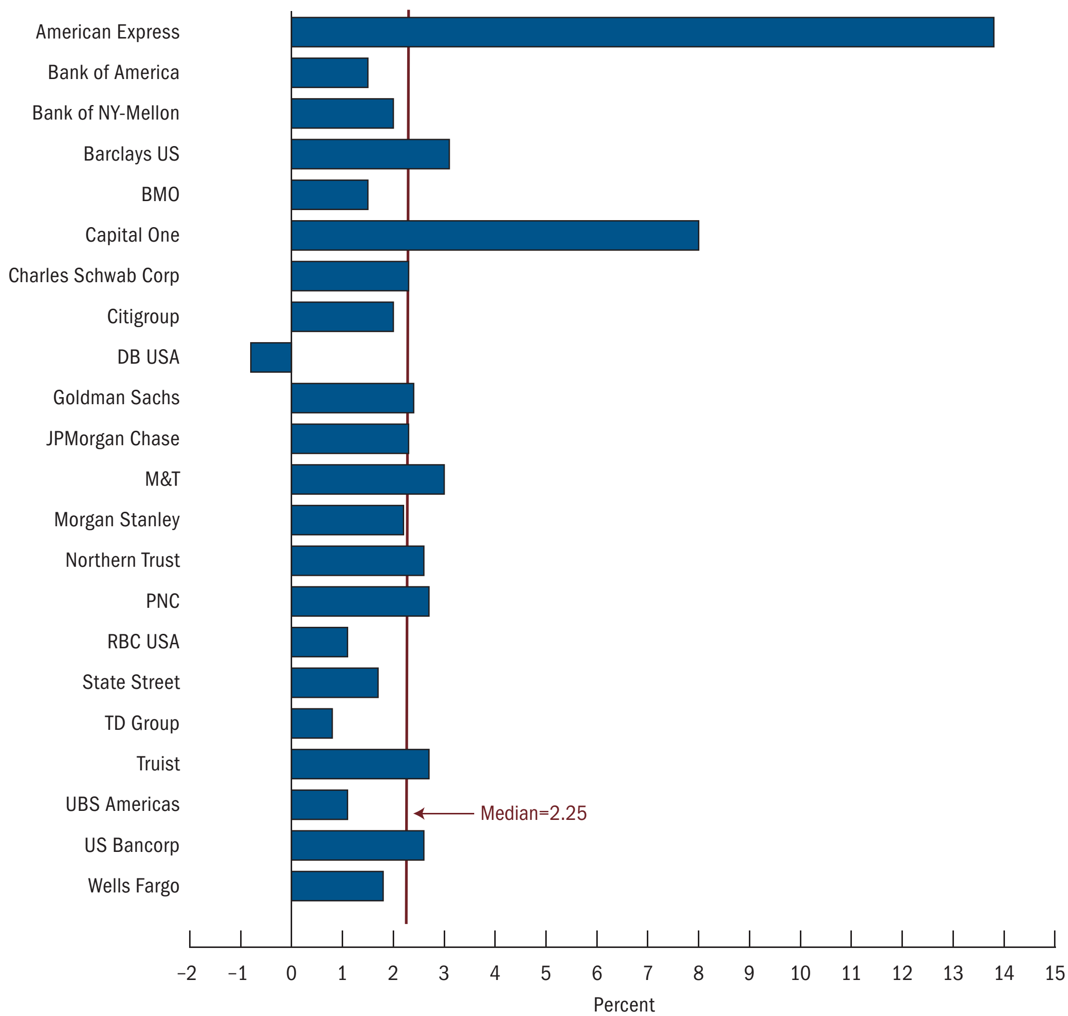
tions.[17] In the aggregate, operational-risk losses are $179 billion for the 22 banks in the 2025 stress test. This amount is slightly lower than the $182 billion projected for the same set of banks in the 2024 stress test.

The ratio of PPNR to average assets varies across banks (see figure 10), primarily because of differences in business focus. For instance, the ratio of PPNR to assets tends to be higher at banks focusing on credit card lending, since credit cards generally produce higher net interest income relative to other forms of lending.[18] Additionally, lower ratios of PPNR to assets do not necessarily imply lower pre-tax net income, because the same business focus and risk characteristics determining differences in PPNR across banks could also result in offsetting projected losses.

[17] These operational-risk expenses are not a supervisory estimate of banks' current or expected legal liability, as they are conditional on the severely adverse scenario and conservative assumptions, and they also incorporate the potential for substantial losses that do not involve litigation or legal exposure.

[18] Credit card lending also tends to generate relatively high loss rates, suggesting that the higher PPNR rates at these banks do not necessarily indicate higher profitability.

Figure 10. Pre-provision net revenue rates in the severely adverse scenario



Note: Estimates are for the nine-quarter period from 2025:Q1 to 2027:Q1 as a percent of average assets.

Box 2. Summary of Results of Exploratory Analysis of Risks to Banking System

As a companion to the 2025 supervisory stress test, the Federal Reserve conducted an exploratory analysis. This analysis complements the stress test by providing aggregate banking system results against different economic and financial conditions. The exploratory analysis is distinct from the stress test and does not affect large bank capital requirements.

This year's exploratory analysis consists of two elements.[1] The first element examines credit and liquidity shocks in the nonbank financial institution (NBFI) sector during a severe global recession.[2] The second element is an exploratory market shock featuring a sudden dislocation to financial markets stemming from expectations of reduced global economic activity and higher inflation expectations.[3]

Results of Nonbank Financial Institution Stress Analysis

The NBFI stress is motivated by rapid growth in large bank credit commitments to NBFIs over the past five years, which reached about $2.3 trillion in the fourth quarter of 2024 at large banks.[4] While total loans at large banks increased by 21 percent over this period, lending to NBFIs at large banks has grown by 56 percent. This rapid growth poses risks to banks, as certain NBFIs operate with high leverage and are dependent on funding from the banking sector.

The NBFI stress analysis features a credit component and a liquidity component:

- The credit component assumes rapid deterioration in the credit quality of assets held by highly leveraged NBFIs, leading to downgrades in their own credit ratings.[5] The analysis assumes that each borrower in these sub-sectors is downgraded by one credit rating grade (for example, from A to BBB) at the beginning of the stress horizon.
- The liquidity component assumes certain NBFIs draw more heavily on their lines of credit with banks.[6] These sub-sectors have historically relied more heavily on the banks' lines of credit in times of stress. This component assumes that borrowers in these two sub-sectors would draw 100 percent of their available undrawn line of credit.

(continued)

[1] For more information on the parameters for the exploratory analysis, see Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *Exploratory Analysis of Risks to the Banking System* (Washington: Board of Governors, February 2025), https://www.federalreserve.gov/publications/files/exploratory-analysis-of-risks-to-the-banking-system-20250205.pdf.

[2] This element applies to all 22 banks subject to the supervisory stress test.

[3] This element applies only to the eight U.S. globally systemically important banks (G-SIBs). The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation and State Street Corporation were only subject to the hedge fund counterparty default components of the exploratory market shocks; the results do not include mark-to-market losses on their trading or credit valuation adjustments exposures. The exploratory market shocks are applied to positions held by the banks on October 11, 2024.

[4] See figure 3.15 in Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *Financial Stability Report* (Washington: Board of Governors, April 2025), https://www.federalreserve.gov/publications/files/financial-stability-report-20250425.pdf.

[5] The sub-sectors are: (1) private equity, business development companies, and credit funds; (2) broker-dealers; and (3) special purpose entities, collateralized loan obligations, and asset-backed securities.

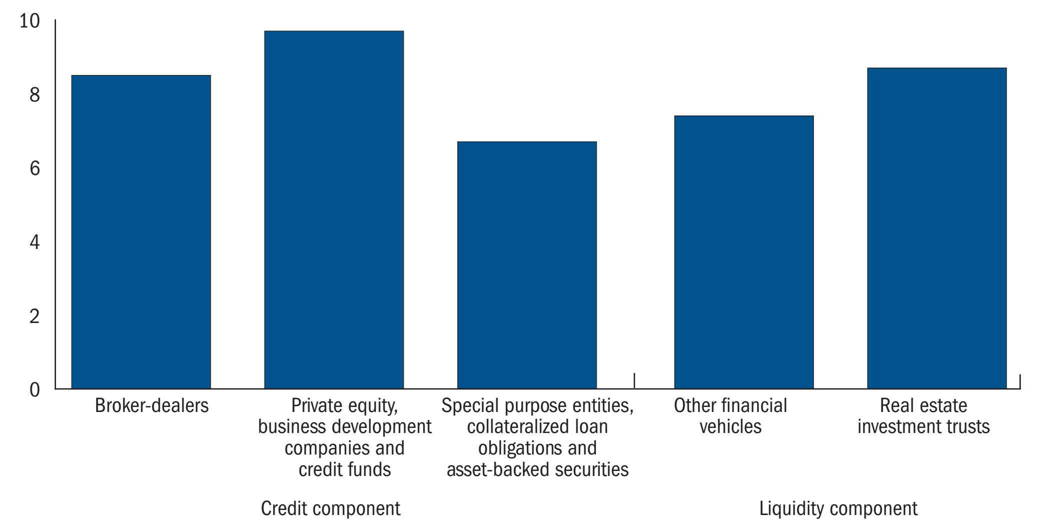
[6] The sub-sectors are real estate investment trusts (REITs) and other financial vehicles. Other financial vehicles includes hedge funds; closed-end funds; and firms engaged in financial planning, investment management, and pension management activities, among others.

Box 2—*continued*

The results of the NBFI stress analysis suggest that the banking system is able to withstand the additional credit and liquidity stress to selected NBFI sub-sectors included in the exploratory analysis. Under NBFI stress, the aggregate CET1 capital ratio is projected to fall by 1.6 percentage points to a minimum of 11.8 percent.[1] Through the nine-quarter projection, total loan losses are estimated around $490 billion.

Both the credit and liquidity components of the NBFI stress increase loan loss projections. Over the projection horizon, the credit component increases the loss rate on the loans subject to the credit component by about 3 percentage points on average, while the liquidity component increases the loss rate on the set of loans subject to the liquidity component by about 1.5 percentage points on average. The projected loss rates vary across sub-sectors depending on the risk characteristics of the underlying loans (see figure A). The overall loss rate on loans to financial institutions under the NBFI stress is around 7 percent.

Figure A. NBFI loss rates by sub-sector



This exploratory analysis shows that large banks are generally well-positioned to withstand significant additional credit and liquidity stresses to major categories of NBFI lending exposures. The resilience of individual banks to these additional stresses depends on their exposures to the sub-sectors subjected to the credit and liquidity components and, for those subject to the credit component, the starting distribution of credit ratings of those borrowers.

(continued)

[1] The NBFI element does not include trading or counterparty losses from the global market shock or exploratory market shock.

Box 2—*continued*

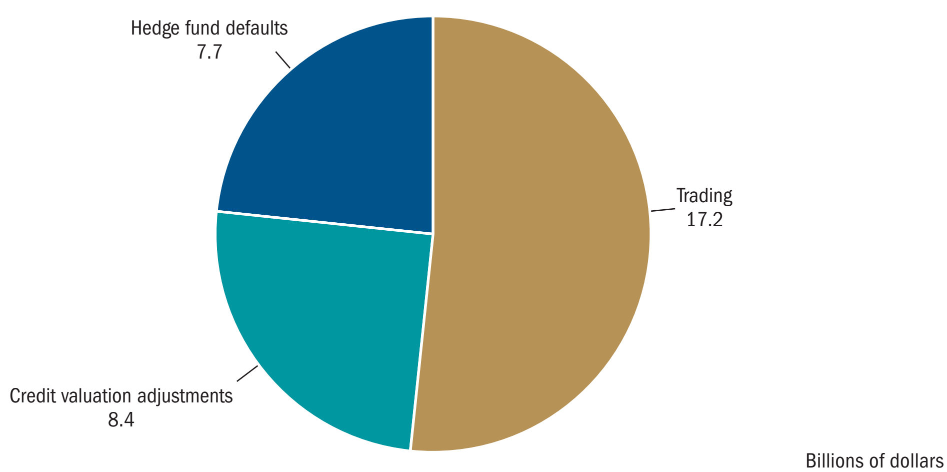
Results of Exploratory Market Shock Analysis

The exploratory market shock is characterized by a sudden dislocation to financial markets stemming from expectations of reduced global economic activity and higher inflation expectations.[1] A separate add-on component tests the results of equity market dislocations on large banks' counterparty exposures to hedge funds. This component applies stresses to valuations of single-name U.S. equity exposures held by hedge fund counterparties.[2] Hedge funds unable to meet margin calls are assumed to be forced to liquidate equity positions at a loss; the five hedge funds with the largest counterparty exposures for each bank are assumed to fail.

The results of the exploratory market shock element suggest that the largest and most complex banks can withstand a market shock stemming from higher inflation expectations. Under the exploratory market shock scenario, trading losses at U.S. global systemically important banks (G-SIBs) are expected to be about $17 billion. Aggregate losses from the assumed default of the hedge funds are moderate, amounting to roughly $8 billion.

The purpose of the market shock element is to assess the resilience of the largest and most complex banks to a wider variety of shocks. Despite significant variation in the performance of certain asset classes, results show that banks are well positioned against various potential outcomes, particularly in their trading books. Additionally, the largest and most complex banks demonstrated manageable exposure to single-name equity risk at hedge fund counterparties.

Figure B. U.S. G-SIB losses by type under exploratory market shock



[1] A shock of -20 percent is applied to U.S. equities.

[2] To represent the potential for further stress in concentrated positions that large banks finance at their hedge fund clients, long single-name equity positions receive a shock of -35 percent, while short single-name equity positions receive a shock of -10 percent.

Appendix A: Additional Bank-Specific Results

Table A.1. American Express Company

Projected stressed capital ratios, loan losses, risk-weighted assets, losses, revenues, and net income before taxes

Federal Reserve estimates: Severely adverse scenario

Capital ratios and risk-weighted assets, actual 2024:Q4 and projected 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Percent except as noted

Item	Actual 2024:Q4	Projected 2027:Q1	Projected minimum
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	10.5	12.7	9.4
Tier 1 capital ratio	11.2	13.3	10.1
Total capital ratio	13.2	15.4	12.1
Tier 1 leverage ratio	9.8	11.6	8.7
Supplementary leverage ratio	8.3	9.8	7.4
Risk-weighted assets[1] (billions of dollars)	235.8	233.9	

Note: The capital ratios are calculated using the capital action assumptions provided within the supervisory stress testing rules. See 12 C.F.R. § 238.132(d); 12 C.F.R. § 252.44(c). These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. The minimum capital ratios are for the period 2025:Q1 to 2027:Q1. Supplementary leverage ratio projections only include estimates for banks subject to Category I, II, or III standards.

1 For each quarter, risk-weighted assets are calculated under the Board's standardized approach to risk-based capital in 12 C.F.R. pt. 217, subpt. D.

Projected loan losses, by type of loan, 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Loan type	Billions of dollars	Portfolio loss rates (percent)[1]
Loan losses	24.5	11.8
First-lien mortgages, domestic	0.0	0.0
Junior liens and HELOCs,[2] domestic	0.0	5.1
Commercial and industrial[3]	10.5	15.5
Commercial real estate, domestic	0.0	0.0
Credit cards	12.9	9.7
Other consumer[4]	1.1	16.9
Other loans[5]	0.0	3.2

1 Average loan balances used to calculate portfolio loss rates exclude loans held for sale, loans held for investment under the fair-value option, and Paycheck Protection Program loans and are calculated over nine quarters.

2 HELOCs (home equity lines of credit).

3 Commercial and industrial loans include small- and medium-enterprise loans and corporate cards.

4 Other consumer loans include student loans and automobile loans.

5 Other loans include international real estate loans.

Projected losses, revenue, and net income before taxes through 2027:Q1

Item	Billions of dollars	Percent of average assets[1]
Pre-provision net revenue	37.4	13.8
equals		
Net interest income	30.8	11.3
Noninterest income	115.2	42.4
less		
Noninterest expense[2]	108.5	40.0
Other revenue[3]	0.0	
less		
Provisions for loan and lease losses	27.2	
Credit losses on investment securities (AFS/HTM)[4]	0.0	
Trading and counterparty losses[5]	0.0	
Other losses/gains[6]	0.2	
equals		
Net income before taxes	10.0	3.7
Memo items		
Other comprehensive income[7]	0.0	
Other effects on capital	*Actual 2024:Q4*	*2027:Q1*
AOCI included in capital (billions of dollars)	-3.4	-3.4

1 Average assets is the nine-quarter average of total assets.

2 Noninterest expense includes losses from operational-risk events and other real-estate-owned (OREO) costs.

3 Other revenue includes one-time income and (expense) items not included in pre-provision net revenue.

4 The Federal Reserve incorporates its projection of expected credit losses on securities in the allowance for credit losses, in accordance with ASU 2016-13.

5 Trading and counterparty losses include mark-to-market and credit valuation adjustment (CVA) losses and losses arising from the counterparty default scenario component applied to derivatives, securities lending, and repurchase agreement activities.

6 Other losses/gains include projected change in fair value of loans held for sale or held for investment and measured under the fair-value option, losses/gains on hedges on loans measured at fair value or amortized cost, and losses on private equity investments.

7 Other comprehensive income is only calculated for firms subject to Category I or II standards or firms that opt in to including accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) in their calculation of capital.

Table A.2. Bank of America Corporation

Projected stressed capital ratios, loan losses, risk-weighted assets, losses, revenues, and net income before taxes

Federal Reserve estimates: Severely adverse scenario

Capital ratios and risk-weighted assets, actual 2024:Q4 and projected 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Percent except as noted

Item	Actual 2024:Q4	Projected 2027:Q1	Projected minimum
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	11.9	10.7	10.2
Tier 1 capital ratio	13.2	12.1	11.5
Total capital ratio	15.1	14.1	13.8
Tier 1 leverage ratio	6.9	6.3	6.0
Supplementary leverage ratio	5.9	5.3	5.1
Risk-weighted assets[1] (billions of dollars)	1,695.7	1,685.3	

Note: The capital ratios are calculated using the capital action assumptions provided within the supervisory stress testing rules. See 12 C.F.R. § 238.132(d); 12 C.F.R. § 252.44(c). These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. The minimum capital ratios are for the period 2025:Q1 to 2027:Q1. Supplementary leverage ratio projections only include estimates for banks subject to Category I, II, or III standards.

1 For each quarter, risk-weighted assets are calculated under the Board's standardized approach to risk-based capital in 12 C.F.R. pt. 217, subpt. D.

Projected loan losses, by type of loan, 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Loan type	Billions of dollars	Portfolio loss rates (percent)[1]
Loan losses	59.0	5.2
First-lien mortgages, domestic	4.0	1.8
Junior liens and HELOCs,[2] domestic	0.8	2.8
Commercial and industrial[3]	19.0	5.9
Commercial real estate, domestic	6.8	9.1
Credit cards	17.1	16.5
Other consumer[4]	2.0	2.2
Other loans[5]	9.4	3.2

1 Average loan balances used to calculate portfolio loss rates exclude loans held for sale, loans held for investment under the fair-value option, and Paycheck Protection Program loans and are calculated over nine quarters.

2 HELOCs (home equity lines of credit).

3 Commercial and industrial loans include small- and medium-enterprise loans and corporate cards.

4 Other consumer loans include student loans and automobile loans.

5 Other loans include international real estate loans.

Projected losses, revenue, and net income before taxes through 2027:Q1

Item	Billions of dollars	Percent of average assets[1]
Pre-provision net revenue	49.6	1.5
equals		
Net interest income	133.8	4.1
Noninterest income	82.4	2.5
less		
Noninterest expense[2]	166.7	5.1
Other revenue[3]	0.0	
less		
Provisions for loan and lease losses	61.3	
Credit losses on investment securities (AFS/HTM)[4]	0.4	
Trading and counterparty losses[5]	7.4	
Other losses/gains[6]	3.6	
equals		
Net income before taxes	-23.0	-0.7
Memo items		
Other comprehensive income[7]	5.0	
Other effects on capital	*Actual 2024:Q4*	*2027:Q1*
AOCI included in capital (billions of dollars)	-9.7	-4.7

1 Average assets is the nine-quarter average of total assets.

2 Noninterest expense includes losses from operational-risk events and other real-estate-owned (OREO) costs.

3 Other revenue includes one-time income and (expense) items not included in pre-provision net revenue.

4 The Federal Reserve incorporates its projection of expected credit losses on securities in the allowance for credit losses, in accordance with ASU 2016-13.

5 Trading and counterparty losses include mark-to-market and credit valuation adjustment (CVA) losses and losses arising from the counterparty default scenario component applied to derivatives, securities lending, and repurchase agreement activities.

6 Other losses/gains include projected change in fair value of loans held for sale or held for investment and measured under the fair-value option, losses/gains on hedges on loans measured at fair value or amortized cost, and losses on private equity investments.

7 Other comprehensive income is only calculated for firms subject to Category I or II standards or firms that opt in to including accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) in their calculation of capital.

Table A.3. The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation

Projected stressed capital ratios, loan losses, risk-weighted assets, losses, revenues, and net income before taxes

Federal Reserve estimates: Severely adverse scenario

Capital ratios and risk-weighted assets, actual 2024:Q4 and projected 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Percent except as noted

Item	Actual 2024:Q4	Projected 2027:Q1	Projected minimum
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	11.2	14.8	11.6
Tier 1 capital ratio	13.7	17.4	14.1
Total capital ratio	14.8	18.4	15.2
Tier 1 leverage ratio	5.7	7.2	5.9
Supplementary leverage ratio	6.5	8.2	6.7
Risk-weighted assets[1] (billions of dollars)	167.8	167.4	

Note: The capital ratios are calculated using the capital action assumptions provided within the supervisory stress testing rules. See 12 C.F.R. § 238.132(d); 12 C.F.R. § 252.44(c). These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. The minimum capital ratios are for the period 2025:Q1 to 2027:Q1. Supplementary leverage ratio projections only include estimates for banks subject to Category I, II, or III standards.

1 For each quarter, risk-weighted assets are calculated under the Board's standardized approach to risk-based capital in 12 C.F.R. pt. 217, subpt. D.

Projected loan losses, by type of loan, 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Loan type	Billions of dollars	Portfolio loss rates (percent)[1]
Loan losses	1.3	1.8
First-lien mortgages, domestic	0.2	2.0
Junior liens and HELOCs,[2] domestic	0.0	7.3
Commercial and industrial[3]	0.1	4.5
Commercial real estate, domestic	0.3	5.7
Credit cards	0.0	0.0
Other consumer[4]	0.0	0.6
Other loans[5]	0.7	1.4

1 Average loan balances used to calculate portfolio loss rates exclude loans held for sale, loans held for investment under the fair-value option, and Paycheck Protection Program loans and are calculated over nine quarters.

2 HELOCs (home equity lines of credit).

3 Commercial and industrial loans include small- and medium-enterprise loans and corporate cards.

4 Other consumer loans include student loans and automobile loans.

5 Other loans include international real estate loans.

Projected losses, revenue, and net income before taxes through 2027:Q1

Item	Billions of dollars	Percent of average assets[1]
Pre-provision net revenue	8.4	2.0
equals		
Net interest income	7.8	1.9
Noninterest income	30.0	7.2
less		
Noninterest expense[2]	29.3	7.1
Other revenue[3]	0.0	
less		
Provisions for loan and lease losses	1.4	
Credit losses on investment securities (AFS/HTM)[4]	0.2	
Trading and counterparty losses[5]	1.8	
Other losses/gains[6]	0.0	
equals		
Net income before taxes	5.0	1.2
Memo items		
Other comprehensive income[7]	2.6	
Other effects on capital	*Actual 2024:Q4*	*2027:Q1*
AOCI included in capital (billions of dollars)	-4.7	-2.1

1 Average assets is the nine-quarter average of total assets.

2 Noninterest expense includes losses from operational-risk events and other real-estate-owned (OREO) costs.

3 Other revenue includes one-time income and (expense) items not included in pre-provision net revenue.

4 The Federal Reserve incorporates its projection of expected credit losses on securities in the allowance for credit losses, in accordance with ASU 2016-13.

5 Trading and counterparty losses include mark-to-market and credit valuation adjustment (CVA) losses and losses arising from the counterparty default scenario component applied to derivatives, securities lending, and repurchase agreement activities.

6 Other losses/gains include projected change in fair value of loans held for sale or held for investment and measured under the fair-value option, losses/gains on hedges on loans measured at fair value or amortized cost, and losses on private equity investments.

7 Other comprehensive income is only calculated for firms subject to Category I or II standards or firms that opt in to including accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) in their calculation of capital.

Table A.4. Barclays US LLC

Projected stressed capital ratios, loan losses, risk-weighted assets, losses, revenues, and net income before taxes

Federal Reserve estimates: Severely adverse scenario

Capital ratios and risk-weighted assets, actual 2024:Q4 and projected 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Percent except as noted

Item	Actual 2024:Q4	Projected 2027:Q1	Projected minimum
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	14.1	13.0	10.8
Tier 1 capital ratio	15.5	14.4	12.3
Total capital ratio	17.3	16.4	14.3
Tier 1 leverage ratio	8.3	7.8	6.5
Supplementary leverage ratio	5.8	5.4	4.5
Risk-weighted assets[1] (billions of dollars)	109.6	109.6	

Note: The capital ratios are calculated using the capital action assumptions provided within the supervisory stress testing rules. See 12 C.F.R. § 238.132(d); 12 C.F.R. § 252.44(c). These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. The minimum capital ratios are for the period 2025:Q1 to 2027:Q1. Supplementary leverage ratio projections only include estimates for banks subject to Category I, II, or III standards.

1 For each quarter, risk-weighted assets are calculated under the Board's standardized approach to risk-based capital in 12 C.F.R. pt. 217, subpt. D.

Projected loan losses, by type of loan, 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Loan type	Billions of dollars	Portfolio loss rates (percent)[1]
Loan losses	5.6	12.5
First-lien mortgages, domestic	0.0	0.0
Junior liens and HELOCs,[2] domestic	0.0	0.0
Commercial and industrial[3]	0.1	17.5
Commercial real estate, domestic	0.0	4.0
Credit cards	5.4	16.5
Other consumer[4]	0.0	16.7
Other loans[5]	0.1	0.9

1 Average loan balances used to calculate portfolio loss rates exclude loans held for sale, loans held for investment under the fair-value option, and Paycheck Protection Program loans and are calculated over nine quarters.

2 HELOCs (home equity lines of credit).

3 Commercial and industrial loans include small- and medium-enterprise loans and corporate cards.

4 Other consumer loans include student loans and automobile loans.

5 Other loans include international real estate loans.

Projected losses, revenue, and net income before taxes through 2027:Q1

Item	Billions of dollars	Percent of average assets[1]
Pre-provision net revenue	5.9	3.1
equals		
Net interest income	12.6	6.6
Noninterest income	13.6	7.1
less		
Noninterest expense[2]	20.3	10.6
Other revenue[3]	0.0	
less		
Provisions for loan and lease losses	4.5	
Credit losses on investment securities (AFS/HTM)[4]	0.0	
Trading and counterparty losses[5]	1.2	
Other losses/gains[6]	0.3	
equals		
Net income before taxes	-0.1	-0.1
Memo items		
Other comprehensive income[7]	0.0	
Other effects on capital	*Actual 2024:Q4*	*2027:Q1*
AOCI included in capital (billions of dollars)	0.0	0.0

1 Average assets is the nine-quarter average of total assets.

2 Noninterest expense includes losses from operational-risk events and other real-estate-owned (OREO) costs.

3 Other revenue includes one-time income and (expense) items not included in pre-provision net revenue.

4 The Federal Reserve incorporates its projection of expected credit losses on securities in the allowance for credit losses, in accordance with ASU 2016-13.

5 Trading and counterparty losses include mark-to-market and credit valuation adjustment (CVA) losses and losses arising from the counterparty default scenario component applied to derivatives, securities lending, and repurchase agreement activities.

6 Other losses/gains include projected change in fair value of loans held for sale or held for investment and measured under the fair-value option, losses/gains on hedges on loans measured at fair value or amortized cost, and losses on private equity investments.

7 Other comprehensive income is only calculated for firms subject to Category I or II standards or firms that opt in to including accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) in their calculation of capital.

Table A.5. BMO Financial Corp.

Projected stressed capital ratios, loan losses, risk-weighted assets, losses, revenues, and net income before taxes

Federal Reserve estimates: Severely adverse scenario

Capital ratios and risk-weighted assets, actual 2024:Q4 and projected 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Percent except as noted

Item	Actual 2024:Q4	Projected 2027:Q1	Projected minimum
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	12.1	7.8	7.8
Tier 1 capital ratio	12.8	8.5	8.5
Total capital ratio	14.6	10.4	10.4
Tier 1 leverage ratio	9.2	6.0	6.0
Supplementary leverage ratio	8.0	5.2	5.2
Risk-weighted assets[1] (billions of dollars)	209.6	203.4	

Note: The capital ratios are calculated using the capital action assumptions provided within the supervisory stress testing rules. See 12 C.F.R. § 238.132(d); 12 C.F.R. § 252.44(c). These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. The minimum capital ratios are for the period 2025:Q1 to 2027:Q1. Supplementary leverage ratio projections only include estimates for banks subject to Category I, II, or III standards.

1 For each quarter, risk-weighted assets are calculated under the Board's standardized approach to risk-based capital in 12 C.F.R. pt. 217, subpt. D.

Projected loan losses, by type of loan, 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Loan type	Billions of dollars	Portfolio loss rates (percent)[1]
Loan losses	11.0	7.4
First-lien mortgages, domestic	0.7	3.1
Junior liens and HELOCs,[2] domestic	0.2	5.0
Commercial and industrial[3]	4.0	8.3
Commercial real estate, domestic	2.4	8.8
Credit cards	0.2	17.0
Other consumer[4]	1.1	9.6
Other loans[5]	2.4	7.2

1 Average loan balances used to calculate portfolio loss rates exclude loans held for sale, loans held for investment under the fair-value option, and Paycheck Protection Program loans and are calculated over nine quarters.

2 HELOCs (home equity lines of credit).

3 Commercial and industrial loans include small- and medium-enterprise loans and corporate cards.

4 Other consumer loans include student loans and automobile loans.

5 Other loans include international real estate loans.

Projected losses, revenue, and net income before taxes through 2027:Q1

Item	Billions of dollars	Percent of average assets[1]
Pre-provision net revenue	4.3	1.5
equals		
Net interest income	14.9	5.1
Noninterest income	4.2	1.4
less		
Noninterest expense[2]	14.7	5.0
Other revenue[3]	0.0	
less		
Provisions for loan and lease losses	12.0	
Credit losses on investment securities (AFS/HTM)[4]	0.0	
Trading and counterparty losses[5]	0.0	
Other losses/gains[6]	0.0	
equals		
Net income before taxes	-7.7	-2.6
Memo items		
Other comprehensive income[7]	0.0	
Other effects on capital	*Actual 2024:Q4*	*2027:Q1*
AOCI included in capital (billions of dollars)	0.0	0.0

1 Average assets is the nine-quarter average of total assets.

2 Noninterest expense includes losses from operational-risk events and other real-estate-owned (OREO) costs.

3 Other revenue includes one-time income and (expense) items not included in pre-provision net revenue.

4 The Federal Reserve incorporates its projection of expected credit losses on securities in the allowance for credit losses, in accordance with ASU 2016-13.

5 Trading and counterparty losses include mark-to-market and credit valuation adjustment (CVA) losses and losses arising from the counterparty default scenario component applied to derivatives, securities lending, and repurchase agreement activities.

6 Other losses/gains include projected change in fair value of loans held for sale or held for investment and measured under the fair-value option, losses/gains on hedges on loans measured at fair value or amortized cost, and losses on private equity investments.

7 Other comprehensive income is only calculated for firms subject to Category I or II standards or firms that opt in to including accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) in their calculation of capital.

Table A.6. Capital One Financial Corporation

Projected stressed capital ratios, loan losses, risk-weighted assets, losses, revenues, and net income before taxes

Federal Reserve estimates: Severely adverse scenario

Capital ratios and risk-weighted assets, actual 2024:Q4 and projected 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Percent except as noted

Item	Actual 2024:Q4	Projected 2027:Q1	Projected minimum
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	13.5	9.3	9.2
Tier 1 capital ratio	14.8	10.6	10.5
Total capital ratio	16.4	12.3	12.2
Tier 1 leverage ratio	11.6	8.2	8.2
Supplementary leverage ratio	9.9	7.1	7.0
Risk-weighted assets[1] (billions of dollars)	377.1	371.7	

Note: The capital ratios are calculated using the capital action assumptions provided within the supervisory stress testing rules. See 12 C.F.R. § 238.132(d); 12 C.F.R. § 252.44(c). These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. The minimum capital ratios are for the period 2025:Q1 to 2027:Q1. Supplementary leverage ratio projections only include estimates for banks subject to Category I, II, or III standards.

1 For each quarter, risk-weighted assets are calculated under the Board's standardized approach to risk-based capital in 12 C.F.R. pt. 217, subpt. D.

Projected loan losses, by type of loan, 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Loan type	Billions of dollars	Portfolio loss rates (percent)[1]
Loan losses	53.7	16.4
First-lien mortgages, domestic	0.0	2.3
Junior liens and HELOCs,[2] domestic	0.0	7.0
Commercial and industrial[3]	5.8	12.8
Commercial real estate, domestic	3.4	13.1
Credit cards	35.0	23.4
Other consumer[4]	7.7	10.0
Other loans[5]	1.8	5.8

1 Average loan balances used to calculate portfolio loss rates exclude loans held for sale, loans held for investment under the fair-value option, and Paycheck Protection Program loans and are calculated over nine quarters.

2 HELOCs (home equity lines of credit).

3 Commercial and industrial loans include small- and medium-enterprise loans and corporate cards.

4 Other consumer loans include student loans and automobile loans.

5 Other loans include international real estate loans.

Projected losses, revenue, and net income before taxes through 2027:Q1

Item	Billions of dollars	Percent of average assets[1]
Pre-provision net revenue	39.1	8.0
equals		
Net interest income	70.6	14.4
Noninterest income	17.1	3.5
less		
Noninterest expense[2]	48.6	9.9
Other revenue[3]	0.0	
less		
Provisions for loan and lease losses	52.1	
Credit losses on investment securities (AFS/HTM)[4]	0.3	
Trading and counterparty losses[5]	0.0	
Other losses/gains[6]	0.0	
equals		
Net income before taxes	-13.3	-2.7
Memo items		
Other comprehensive income[7]	0.0	
Other effects on capital	*Actual 2024:Q4*	*2027:Q1*
AOCI included in capital (billions of dollars)	0.0	0.0

1 Average assets is the nine-quarter average of total assets.

2 Noninterest expense includes losses from operational-risk events and other real-estate-owned (OREO) costs.

3 Other revenue includes one-time income and (expense) items not included in pre-provision net revenue.

4 The Federal Reserve incorporates its projection of expected credit losses on securities in the allowance for credit losses, in accordance with ASU 2016-13.

5 Trading and counterparty losses include mark-to-market and credit valuation adjustment (CVA) losses and losses arising from the counterparty default scenario component applied to derivatives, securities lending, and repurchase agreement activities.

6 Other losses/gains include projected change in fair value of loans held for sale or held for investment and measured under the fair-value option, losses/gains on hedges on loans measured at fair value or amortized cost, and losses on private equity investments.

7 Other comprehensive income is only calculated for firms subject to Category I or II standards or firms that opt in to including accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) in their calculation of capital.

Table A.7. The Charles Schwab Corporation

Projected stressed capital ratios, loan losses, risk-weighted assets, losses, revenues, and net income before taxes

Federal Reserve estimates: Severely adverse scenario

Capital ratios and risk-weighted assets, actual 2024:Q4 and projected 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Percent except as noted

Item	Actual 2024:Q4	Projected 2027:Q1	Projected minimum
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	31.7	37.0	32.7
Tier 1 capital ratio	39.8	45.0	40.8
Total capital ratio	39.8	45.4	40.9
Tier 1 leverage ratio	9.9	11.3	10.2
Supplementary leverage ratio	9.8	11.2	10.1
Risk-weighted assets[1] (billions of dollars)	113.6	115.0	

Note: The capital ratios are calculated using the capital action assumptions provided within the supervisory stress testing rules. See 12 C.F.R. § 238.132(d); 12 C.F.R. § 252.44(c). These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. The minimum capital ratios are for the period 2025:Q1 to 2027:Q1. Supplementary leverage ratio projections only include estimates for banks subject to Category I, II, or III standards.

1 For each quarter, risk-weighted assets are calculated under the Board's standardized approach to risk-based capital in 12 C.F.R. pt. 217, subpt. D.

Projected loan losses, by type of loan, 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Loan type	Billions of dollars	Portfolio loss rates (percent)[1]
Loan losses	1.6	1.2
First-lien mortgages, domestic	0.4	1.5
Junior liens and HELOCs,[2] domestic	0.0	5.2
Commercial and industrial[3]	0.3	9.9
Commercial real estate, domestic	0.0	0.0
Credit cards	0.0	0.0
Other consumer[4]	0.1	0.6
Other loans[5]	0.8	0.9

1 Average loan balances used to calculate portfolio loss rates exclude loans held for sale, loans held for investment under the fair-value option, and Paycheck Protection Program loans and are calculated over nine quarters.

2 HELOCs (home equity lines of credit).

3 Commercial and industrial loans include small- and medium-enterprise loans and corporate cards.

4 Other consumer loans include student loans and automobile loans.

5 Other loans include international real estate loans.

Projected losses, revenue, and net income before taxes through 2027:Q1

Item	Billions of dollars	Percent of average assets[1]
Pre-provision net revenue	11.1	2.3
equals		
Net interest income	18.5	3.9
Noninterest income	19.9	4.1
less		
Noninterest expense[2]	27.3	5.7
Other revenue[3]	0.0	
less		
Provisions for loan and lease losses	2.1	
Credit losses on investment securities (AFS/HTM)[4]	-0.2	
Trading and counterparty losses[5]	0.0	
Other losses/gains[6]	0.0	
equals		
Net income before taxes	9.2	1.9
Memo items		
Other comprehensive income[7]	0.0	
Other effects on capital	*Actual 2024:Q4*	*2027:Q1*
AOCI included in capital (billions of dollars)	0.0	0.0

1 Average assets is the nine-quarter average of total assets.

2 Noninterest expense includes losses from operational-risk events and other real-estate-owned (OREO) costs.

3 Other revenue includes one-time income and (expense) items not included in pre-provision net revenue.

4 The Federal Reserve incorporates its projection of expected credit losses on securities in the allowance for credit losses, in accordance with ASU 2016-13.

5 Trading and counterparty losses include mark-to-market and credit valuation adjustment (CVA) losses and losses arising from the counterparty default scenario component applied to derivatives, securities lending, and repurchase agreement activities.

6 Other losses/gains include projected change in fair value of loans held for sale or held for investment and measured under the fair-value option, losses/gains on hedges on loans measured at fair value or amortized cost, and losses on private equity investments.

7 Other comprehensive income is only calculated for firms subject to Category I or II standards or firms that opt in to including accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) in their calculation of capital.

Table A.8. Citigroup Inc.

Projected stressed capital ratios, loan losses, risk-weighted assets, losses, revenues, and net income before taxes

Federal Reserve estimates: Severely adverse scenario

Capital ratios and risk-weighted assets, actual 2024:Q4 and projected 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Percent except as noted

Item	Actual 2024:Q4	Projected 2027:Q1	Projected minimum
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	13.6	12.5	10.4
Tier 1 capital ratio	15.3	14.2	12.2
Total capital ratio	18.1	17.0	15.0
Tier 1 leverage ratio	7.2	6.6	5.6
Supplementary leverage ratio	5.8	5.3	4.5
Risk-weighted assets[1] (billions of dollars)	1,140.0	1,123.3	

Note: The capital ratios are calculated using the capital action assumptions provided within the supervisory stress testing rules. See 12 C.F.R. § 238.132(d); 12 C.F.R. § 252.44(c). These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. The minimum capital ratios are for the period 2025:Q1 to 2027:Q1. Supplementary leverage ratio projections only include estimates for banks subject to Category I, II, or III standards.

1 For each quarter, risk-weighted assets are calculated under the Board's standardized approach to risk-based capital in 12 C.F.R. pt. 217, subpt. D.

Projected loan losses, by type of loan, 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Loan type	Billions of dollars	Portfolio loss rates (percent)[1]
Loan losses	52.3	7.5
First-lien mortgages, domestic	3.1	2.7
Junior liens and HELOCs,[2] domestic	0.2	4.3
Commercial and industrial[3]	8.2	5.2
Commercial real estate, domestic	2.1	8.3
Credit cards	29.6	16.6
Other consumer[4]	2.7	18.8
Other loans[5]	6.5	3.1

1 Average loan balances used to calculate portfolio loss rates exclude loans held for sale, loans held for investment under the fair-value option, and Paycheck Protection Program loans and are calculated over nine quarters.

2 HELOCs (home equity lines of credit).

3 Commercial and industrial loans include small- and medium-enterprise loans and corporate cards.

4 Other consumer loans include student loans and automobile loans.

5 Other loans include international real estate loans.

Projected losses, revenue, and net income before taxes through 2027:Q1

Item	Billions of dollars	Percent of average assets[1]
Pre-provision net revenue	48.1	2.0
equals		
Net interest income	123.3	5.2
Noninterest income	53.3	2.3
less		
Noninterest expense[2]	128.5	5.5
Other revenue[3]	0.0	
less		
Provisions for loan and lease losses	47.4	
Credit losses on investment securities (AFS/HTM)[4]	0.5	
Trading and counterparty losses[5]	8.4	
Other losses/gains[6]	3.1	
equals		
Net income before taxes	-11.3	-0.5
Memo items		
Other comprehensive income[7]	6.6	
Other effects on capital	*Actual 2024:Q4*	*2027:Q1*
AOCI included in capital (billions of dollars)	-47.6	-41.0

1 Average assets is the nine-quarter average of total assets.

2 Noninterest expense includes losses from operational-risk events and other real-estate-owned (OREO) costs.

3 Other revenue includes one-time income and (expense) items not included in pre-provision net revenue.

4 The Federal Reserve incorporates its projection of expected credit losses on securities in the allowance for credit losses, in accordance with ASU 2016-13.

5 Trading and counterparty losses include mark-to-market and credit valuation adjustment (CVA) losses and losses arising from the counterparty default scenario component applied to derivatives, securities lending, and repurchase agreement activities.

6 Other losses/gains include projected change in fair value of loans held for sale or held for investment and measured under the fair-value option, losses/gains on hedges on loans measured at fair value or amortized cost, and losses on private equity investments.

7 Other comprehensive income is only calculated for firms subject to Category I or II standards or firms that opt in to including accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) in their calculation of capital.

Table A.9. DB USA Corporation

Projected stressed capital ratios, loan losses, risk-weighted assets, losses, revenues, and net income before taxes

Federal Reserve estimates: Severely adverse scenario

Capital ratios and risk-weighted assets, actual 2024:Q4 and projected 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Percent except as noted

Item	Actual 2024:Q4	Projected 2027:Q1	Projected minimum
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	23.7	12.9	12.7
Tier 1 capital ratio	29.9	19.8	19.5
Total capital ratio	29.9	20.1	19.9
Tier 1 leverage ratio	9.9	6.0	5.9
Supplementary leverage ratio	9.0	5.4	5.4
Risk-weighted assets[1] (billions of dollars)	43.9	39.6	

Note: The capital ratios are calculated using the capital action assumptions provided within the supervisory stress testing rules. See 12 C.F.R. § 238.132(d); 12 C.F.R. § 252.44(c). These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. The minimum capital ratios are for the period 2025:Q1 to 2027:Q1. Supplementary leverage ratio projections only include estimates for banks subject to Category I, II, or III standards.
DWS USA Corporation, the second U.S. intermediate holding company sub sidiary of Deutsche Bank AG, was subject to 2025 stress test and maintained capital above each minimum regulatory capital ratio on a post-stress basis. DWS USA Corporation had about $2 billion in assets as of the end of the fourth quarter of 2024.

1 For each quarter, risk-weighted assets are calculated under the Board's standardized approach to risk-based capital in 12 C.F.R. pt. 217, subpt. D.

Projected loan losses, by type of loan, 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Loan type	Billions of dollars	Portfolio loss rates (percent)[1]
Loan losses	0.6	4.2
First-lien mortgages, domestic	0.1	2.7
Junior liens and HELOCs,[2] domestic	0.0	11.1
Commercial and industrial[3]	0.1	2.3
Commercial real estate, domestic	0.3	7.2
Credit cards	0.0	0.0
Other consumer[4]	0.0	7.3
Other loans[5]	0.2	2.9

1 Average loan balances used to calculate portfolio loss rates exclude loans held for sale, loans held for investment under the fair-value option, and Paycheck Protection Program loans and are calculated over nine quarters.

2 HELOCs (home equity lines of credit).

3 Commercial and industrial loans include small- and medium-enterprise loans and corporate cards.

4 Other consumer loans include student loans and automobile loans.

5 Other loans include international real estate loans.

Projected losses, revenue, and net income before taxes through 2027:Q1

Item	Billions of dollars	Percent of average assets[1]
Pre-provision net revenue	-1.0	-0.8
equals		
Net interest income	1.4	1.2
Noninterest income	7.7	6.8
less		
Noninterest expense[2]	10.1	8.9
Other revenue[3]	0.0	
less		
Provisions for loan and lease losses	0.8	
Credit losses on investment securities (AFS/HTM)[4]	0.0	
Trading and counterparty losses[5]	1.5	
Other losses/gains[6]	0.2	
equals		
Net income before taxes	-3.5	-3.1
Memo items		
Other comprehensive income[7]	0.0	
Other effects on capital	*Actual 2024:Q4*	*2027:Q1*
AOCI included in capital (billions of dollars)	-0.2	-0.2

1 Average assets is the nine-quarter average of total assets.

2 Noninterest expense includes losses from operational-risk events and other real-estate-owned (OREO) costs.

3 Other revenue includes one-time income and (expense) items not included in pre-provision net revenue.

4 The Federal Reserve incorporates its projection of expected credit losses on securities in the allowance for credit losses, in accordance with ASU 2016-13.

5 Trading and counterparty losses include mark-to-market and credit valuation adjustment (CVA) losses and losses arising from the counterparty default scenario component applied to derivatives, securities lending, and repurchase agreement activities.

6 Other losses/gains include projected change in fair value of loans held for sale or held for investment and measured under the fair-value option, losses/gains on hedges on loans measured at fair value or amortized cost, and losses on private equity investments.

7 Other comprehensive income is only calculated for firms subject to Category I or II standards or firms that opt in to including accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) in their calculation of capital.

Table A.10. The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.

Projected stressed capital ratios, loan losses, risk-weighted assets, losses, revenues, and net income before taxes

Federal Reserve estimates: Severely adverse scenario

Capital ratios and risk-weighted assets, actual 2024:Q4 and projected 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Percent except as noted

Item	Actual 2024:Q4	Projected 2027:Q1	Projected minimum
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	15.0	16.3	12.3
Tier 1 capital ratio	16.8	18.2	14.1
Total capital ratio	18.8	20.2	16.5
Tier 1 leverage ratio	6.8	7.4	5.7
Supplementary leverage ratio	5.5	5.9	4.6
Risk-weighted assets[1] (billions of dollars)	688.5	690.7	

Note: The capital ratios are calculated using the capital action assumptions provided within the supervisory stress testing rules. See 12 C.F.R. § 238.132(d); 12 C.F.R. § 252.44(c). These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. The minimum capital ratios are for the period 2025:Q1 to 2027:Q1. Supplementary leverage ratio projections only include estimates for banks subject to Category I, II, or III standards.

1 For each quarter, risk-weighted assets are calculated under the Board's standardized approach to risk-based capital in 12 C.F.R. pt. 217, subpt. D.

Projected loan losses, by type of loan, 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Loan type	Billions of dollars	Portfolio loss rates (percent)[1]
Loan losses	20.3	8.0
First-lien mortgages, domestic	0.2	2.7
Junior liens and HELOCs,[2] domestic	0.0	5.1
Commercial and industrial[3]	5.4	16.3
Commercial real estate, domestic	1.8	17.0
Credit cards	4.6	23.4
Other consumer[4]	0.3	3.5
Other loans[5]	8.0	4.6

1 Average loan balances used to calculate portfolio loss rates exclude loans held for sale, loans held for investment under the fair-value option, and Paycheck Protection Program loans and are calculated over nine quarters.

2 HELOCs (home equity lines of credit).

3 Commercial and industrial loans include small- and medium-enterprise loans and corporate cards.

4 Other consumer loans include student loans and automobile loans.

5 Other loans include international real estate loans.

Projected losses, revenue, and net income before taxes through 2027:Q1

Item	Billions of dollars	Percent of average assets[1]
Pre-provision net revenue	39.7	2.4
equals		
Net interest income	38.3	2.3
Noninterest income	84.4	5.0
less		
Noninterest expense[2]	83.0	5.0
Other revenue[3]	0.0	
less		
Provisions for loan and lease losses	20.3	
Credit losses on investment securities (AFS/HTM)[4]	0.0	
Trading and counterparty losses[5]	0.3	
Other losses/gains[6]	7.5	
equals		
Net income before taxes	11.7	0.7
Memo items		
Other comprehensive income[7]	2.8	
Other effects on capital	*Actual 2024:Q4*	*2027:Q1*
AOCI included in capital (billions of dollars)	-2.7	0.1

1 Average assets is the nine-quarter average of total assets.

2 Noninterest expense includes losses from operational-risk events and other real-estate-owned (OREO) costs.

3 Other revenue includes one-time income and (expense) items not included in pre-provision net revenue.

4 The Federal Reserve incorporates its projection of expected credit losses on securities in the allowance for credit losses, in accordance with ASU 2016-13.

5 Trading and counterparty losses include mark-to-market and credit valuation adjustment (CVA) losses and losses arising from the counterparty default scenario component applied to derivatives, securities lending, and repurchase agreement activities.

6 Other losses/gains include projected change in fair value of loans held for sale or held for investment and measured under the fair-value option, losses/gains on hedges on loans measured at fair value or amortized cost, and losses on private equity investments.

7 Other comprehensive income is only calculated for firms subject to Category I or II standards or firms that opt in to including accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) in their calculation of capital.

Table A.11. JPMorgan Chase & Co.

Projected stressed capital ratios, loan losses, risk-weighted assets, losses, revenues, and net income before taxes

Federal Reserve estimates: Severely adverse scenario

Capital ratios and risk-weighted assets, actual 2024:Q4 and projected 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Percent except as noted

Item	Actual 2024:Q4	Projected 2027:Q1	Projected minimum
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	15.7	15.8	14.2
Tier 1 capital ratio	16.8	16.9	15.3
Total capital ratio	18.5	18.7	17.2
Tier 1 leverage ratio	7.2	7.3	6.5
Supplementary leverage ratio	6.1	6.1	5.5
Risk-weighted assets[1] (billions of dollars)	1,757.5	1,751.9	

Note: The capital ratios are calculated using the capital action assumptions provided within the supervisory stress testing rules. See 12 C.F.R. § 238.132(d); 12 C.F.R. § 252.44(c). These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. The minimum capital ratios are for the period 2025:Q1 to 2027:Q1. Supplementary leverage ratio projections only include estimates for banks subject to Category I, II, or III standards.

1 For each quarter, risk-weighted assets are calculated under the Board's standardized approach to risk-based capital in 12 C.F.R. pt. 217, subpt. D.

Projected loan losses, by type of loan, 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Loan type	Billions of dollars	Portfolio loss rates (percent)[1]
Loan losses	89.6	6.6
First-lien mortgages, domestic	4.8	1.6
Junior liens and HELOCs,[2] domestic	0.3	2.1
Commercial and industrial[3]	25.7	12.6
Commercial real estate, domestic	4.7	2.9
Credit cards	32.6	16.0
Other consumer[4]	2.3	2.9
Other loans[5]	19.2	4.9

1 Average loan balances used to calculate portfolio loss rates exclude loans held for sale, loans held for investment under the fair-value option, and Paycheck Protection Program loans and are calculated over nine quarters.

2 HELOCs (home equity lines of credit).

3 Commercial and industrial loans include small- and medium-enterprise loans and corporate cards.

4 Other consumer loans include student loans and automobile loans.

5 Other loans include international real estate loans.

Projected losses, revenue, and net income before taxes through 2027:Q1

Item	Billions of dollars	Percent of average assets[1]
Pre-provision net revenue	92.7	2.3
equals		
Net interest income	182.1	4.6
Noninterest income	130.8	3.3
less		
Noninterest expense[2]	220.2	5.5
Other revenue[3]	0.0	
less		
Provisions for loan and lease losses	89.0	
Credit losses on investment securities (AFS/HTM)[4]	1.3	
Trading and counterparty losses[5]	10.2	
Other losses/gains[6]	6.4	
equals		
Net income before taxes	-14.2	-0.4
Memo items		
Other comprehensive income[7]	19.2	
Other effects on capital	*Actual 2024:Q4*	*2027:Q1*
AOCI included in capital (billions of dollars)	-7.6	11.6

1 Average assets is the nine-quarter average of total assets.

2 Noninterest expense includes losses from operational-risk events and other real-estate-owned (OREO) costs.

3 Other revenue includes one-time income and (expense) items not included in pre-provision net revenue.

4 The Federal Reserve incorporates its projection of expected credit losses on securities in the allowance for credit losses, in accordance with ASU 2016-13.

5 Trading and counterparty losses include mark-to-market and credit valuation adjustment (CVA) losses and losses arising from the counterparty default scenario component applied to derivatives, securities lending, and repurchase agreement activities.

6 Other losses/gains include projected change in fair value of loans held for sale or held for investment and measured under the fair-value option, losses/gains on hedges on loans measured at fair value or amortized cost, and losses on private equity investments.

7 Other comprehensive income is only calculated for firms subject to Category I or II standards or firms that opt in to including accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) in their calculation of capital.

Table A.12. M&T Bank Corporation

Projected stressed capital ratios, loan losses, risk-weighted assets, losses, revenues, and net income before taxes

Federal Reserve estimates: Severely adverse scenario

Capital ratios and risk-weighted assets, actual 2024:Q4 and projected 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Percent except as noted

Item	Actual 2024:Q4	Projected 2027:Q1	Projected minimum
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	11.7	9.6	9.6
Tier 1 capital ratio	13.2	11.1	11.1
Total capital ratio	14.7	12.7	12.7
Tier 1 leverage ratio	10.2	8.6	8.6
Supplementary leverage ratio	n/a	n/a	n/a
Risk-weighted assets[1] (billions of dollars)	156.7	157.0	

Note: The capital ratios are calculated using the capital action assumptions provided within the supervisory stress testing rules. See 12 C.F.R. § 238.132(d); 12 C.F.R. § 252.44(c). These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. The minimum capital ratios are for the period 2025:Q1 to 2027:Q1. Supplementary leverage ratio projections only include estimates for banks subject to Category I, II, or III standards.

1 For each quarter, risk-weighted assets are calculated under the Board's standardized approach to risk-based capital in 12 C.F.R. pt. 217, subpt. D.

n/a Not applicable.

Projected loan losses, by type of loan, 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Loan type	Billions of dollars	Portfolio loss rates (percent)[1]
Loan losses	8.6	6.3
First-lien mortgages, domestic	0.6	2.5
Junior liens and HELOCs,[2] domestic	0.2	4.5
Commercial and industrial[3]	2.7	7.5
Commercial real estate, domestic	2.1	5.8
Credit cards	0.2	17.8
Other consumer[4]	1.7	9.2
Other loans[5]	1.1	7.0

1 Average loan balances used to calculate portfolio loss rates exclude loans held for sale, loans held for investment under the fair-value option, and Paycheck Protection Program loans and are calculated over nine quarters.

2 HELOCs (home equity lines of credit).

3 Commercial and industrial loans include small- and medium-enterprise loans and corporate cards.

4 Other consumer loans include student loans and automobile loans.

5 Other loans include international real estate loans.

Projected losses, revenue, and net income before taxes through 2027:Q1

Item	Billions of dollars	Percent of average assets[1]
Pre-provision net revenue	6.2	3.0
equals		
Net interest income	13.4	6.4
Noninterest income	5.2	2.5
less		
Noninterest expense[2]	12.3	5.9
Other revenue[3]	0.0	
less		
Provisions for loan and lease losses	9.0	
Credit losses on investment securities (AFS/HTM)[4]	0.0	
Trading and counterparty losses[5]	0.0	
Other losses/gains[6]	0.1	
equals		
Net income before taxes	-2.9	-1.4
Memo items		
Other comprehensive income[7]	0.0	
Other effects on capital	*Actual 2024:Q4*	*2027:Q1*
AOCI included in capital (billions of dollars)	0.0	0.0

1 Average assets is the nine-quarter average of total assets.

2 Noninterest expense includes losses from operational-risk events and other real-estate-owned (OREO) costs.

3 Other revenue includes one-time income and (expense) items not included in pre-provision net revenue.

4 The Federal Reserve incorporates its projection of expected credit losses on securities in the allowance for credit losses, in accordance with ASU 2016-13.

5 Trading and counterparty losses include mark-to-market and credit valuation adjustment (CVA) losses and losses arising from the counterparty default scenario component applied to derivatives, securities lending, and repurchase agreement activities.

6 Other losses/gains include projected change in fair value of loans held for sale or held for investment and measured under the fair-value option, losses/gains on hedges on loans measured at fair value or amortized cost, and losses on private equity investments.

7 Other comprehensive income is only calculated for firms subject to Category I or II standards or firms that opt in to including accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) in their calculation of capital.

Table A.13. Morgan Stanley

Projected stressed capital ratios, loan losses, risk-weighted assets, losses, revenues, and net income before taxes

Federal Reserve estimates: Severely adverse scenario

Capital ratios and risk-weighted assets, actual 2024:Q4 and projected 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Percent except as noted

Item	Actual 2024:Q4	Projected 2027:Q1	Projected minimum
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	15.9	15.9	12.2
Tier 1 capital ratio	18.0	17.9	14.2
Total capital ratio	20.3	20.3	16.7
Tier 1 leverage ratio	6.9	7.0	5.5
Supplementary leverage ratio	5.6	5.6	4.4
Risk-weighted assets[1] (billions of dollars)	471.8	477.3	

Note: The capital ratios are calculated using the capital action assumptions provided within the supervisory stress testing rules. See 12 C.F.R. § 238.132(d); 12 C.F.R. § 252.44(c). These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. The minimum capital ratios are for the period 2025:Q1 to 2027:Q1. Supplementary leverage ratio projections only include estimates for banks subject to Category I, II, or III standards.

1 For each quarter, risk-weighted assets are calculated under the Board's standardized approach to risk-based capital in 12 C.F.R. pt. 217, subpt. D.

Projected loan losses, by type of loan, 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Loan type	Billions of dollars	Portfolio loss rates (percent)[1]
Loan losses	11.1	3.9
First-lien mortgages, domestic	1.4	2.1
Junior liens and HELOCs,[2] domestic	0.0	5.7
Commercial and industrial[3]	1.8	15.3
Commercial real estate, domestic	1.4	9.3
Credit cards	0.0	0.0
Other consumer[4]	0.4	1.0
Other loans[5]	6.0	3.9

1 Average loan balances used to calculate portfolio loss rates exclude loans held for sale, loans held for investment under the fair-value option, and Paycheck Protection Program loans and are calculated over nine quarters.

2 HELOCs (home equity lines of credit).

3 Commercial and industrial loans include small- and medium-enterprise loans and corporate cards.

4 Other consumer loans include student loans and automobile loans.

5 Other loans include international real estate loans.

Projected losses, revenue, and net income before taxes through 2027:Q1

Item	Billions of dollars	Percent of average assets[1]
Pre-provision net revenue	27.0	2.2
equals		
Net interest income	36.2	3.0
Noninterest income	91.5	7.5
less		
Noninterest expense[2]	100.7	8.3
Other revenue[3]	0.0	
less		
Provisions for loan and lease losses	12.7	
Credit losses on investment securities (AFS/HTM)[4]	0.1	
Trading and counterparty losses[5]	7.0	
Other losses/gains[6]	7.8	
equals		
Net income before taxes	-0.6	-0.1
Memo items		
Other comprehensive income[7]	3.0	
Other effects on capital	*Actual 2024:Q4*	*2027:Q1*
AOCI included in capital (billions of dollars)	-6.8	-3.7

1 Average assets is the nine-quarter average of total assets.

2 Noninterest expense includes losses from operational-risk events and other real-estate-owned (OREO) costs.

3 Other revenue includes one-time income and (expense) items not included in pre-provision net revenue.

4 The Federal Reserve incorporates its projection of expected credit losses on securities in the allowance for credit losses, in accordance with ASU 2016-13.

5 Trading and counterparty losses include mark-to-market and credit valuation adjustment (CVA) losses and losses arising from the counterparty default scenario component applied to derivatives, securities lending, and repurchase agreement activities.

6 Other losses/gains include projected change in fair value of loans held for sale or held for investment and measured under the fair-value option, losses/gains on hedges on loans measured at fair value or amortized cost, and losses on private equity investments.

7 Other comprehensive income is only calculated for firms subject to Category I or II standards or firms that opt in to including accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) in their calculation of capital.

Table A.14. Northern Trust Corporation

Projected stressed capital ratios, loan losses, risk-weighted assets, losses, revenues, and net income before taxes

Federal Reserve estimates: Severely adverse scenario

Capital ratios and risk-weighted assets, actual 2024:Q4 and projected 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Percent except as noted

Item	Actual 2024:Q4	Projected 2027:Q1	Projected minimum
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	12.4	13.5	12.9
Tier 1 capital ratio	13.3	14.4	13.8
Total capital ratio	15.1	16.9	16.3
Tier 1 leverage ratio	8.1	8.8	8.4
Supplementary leverage ratio	8.9	9.6	9.2
Risk-weighted assets[1] (billions of dollars)	88.9	88.9	

Note: The capital ratios are calculated using the capital action assumptions provided within the supervisory stress testing rules. See 12 C.F.R. § 238.132(d); 12 C.F.R. § 252.44(c). These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. The minimum capital ratios are for the period 2025:Q1 to 2027:Q1. Supplementary leverage ratio projections only include estimates for banks subject to Category I, II, or III standards.

1 For each quarter, risk-weighted assets are calculated under the Board's standardized approach to risk-based capital in 12 C.F.R. pt. 217, subpt. D.

Projected loan losses, by type of loan, 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Loan type	Billions of dollars	Portfolio loss rates (percent)[1]
Loan losses	3.2	7.4
First-lien mortgages, domestic	0.1	2.5
Junior liens and HELOCs,[2] domestic	0.0	5.1
Commercial and industrial[3]	0.4	7.5
Commercial real estate, domestic	0.9	13.1
Credit cards	0.0	0.0
Other consumer[4]	0.1	16.6
Other loans[5]	1.8	6.9

1 Average loan balances used to calculate portfolio loss rates exclude loans held for sale, loans held for investment under the fair-value option, and Paycheck Protection Program loans and are calculated over nine quarters.

2 HELOCs (home equity lines of credit).

3 Commercial and industrial loans include small- and medium-enterprise loans and corporate cards.

4 Other consumer loans include student loans and automobile loans.

5 Other loans include international real estate loans.

Projected losses, revenue, and net income before taxes through 2027:Q1

Item	Billions of dollars	Percent of average assets[1]
Pre-provision net revenue	4.0	2.6
equals		
Net interest income	4.2	2.7
Noninterest income	12.4	8.0
less		
Noninterest expense[2]	12.6	8.1
Other revenue[3]	0.0	
less		
Provisions for loan and lease losses	4.0	
Credit losses on investment securities (AFS/HTM)[4]	0.2	
Trading and counterparty losses[5]	0.0	
Other losses/gains[6]	0.0	
equals		
Net income before taxes	-0.1	-0.1
Memo items		
Other comprehensive income[7]	1.1	
Other effects on capital	*Actual 2024:Q4*	*2027:Q1*
AOCI included in capital (billions of dollars)	-0.8	0.3

1 Average assets is the nine-quarter average of total assets.

2 Noninterest expense includes losses from operational-risk events and other real-estate-owned (OREO) costs.

3 Other revenue includes one-time income and (expense) items not included in pre-provision net revenue.

4 The Federal Reserve incorporates its projection of expected credit losses on securities in the allowance for credit losses, in accordance with ASU 2016-13.

5 Trading and counterparty losses include mark-to-market and credit valuation adjustment (CVA) losses and losses arising from the counterparty default scenario component applied to derivatives, securities lending, and repurchase agreement activities.

6 Other losses/gains include projected change in fair value of loans held for sale or held for investment and measured under the fair-value option, losses/gains on hedges on loans measured at fair value or amortized cost, and losses on private equity investments.

7 Other comprehensive income is only calculated for firms subject to Category I or II standards or firms that opt in to including accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) in their calculation of capital.

Table A.15. The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc.

Projected stressed capital ratios, loan losses, risk-weighted assets, losses, revenues, and net income before taxes

Federal Reserve estimates: Severely adverse scenario

Capital ratios and risk-weighted assets, actual 2024:Q4 and projected 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Percent except as noted

Item	Actual 2024:Q4	Projected 2027:Q1	Projected minimum
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	10.5	9.8	9.7
Tier 1 capital ratio	11.9	11.2	11.0
Total capital ratio	13.6	12.7	12.7
Tier 1 leverage ratio	9.0	8.5	8.3
Supplementary leverage ratio	7.5	7.0	6.9
Risk-weighted assets[1] (billions of dollars)	422.4	421.6	

Note: The capital ratios are calculated using the capital action assumptions provided within the supervisory stress testing rules. See 12 C.F.R. § 238.132(d); 12 C.F.R. § 252.44(c). These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. The minimum capital ratios are for the period 2025:Q1 to 2027:Q1. Supplementary leverage ratio projections only include estimates for banks subject to Category I, II, or III standards.

1 For each quarter, risk-weighted assets are calculated under the Board's standardized approach to risk-based capital in 12 C.F.R. pt. 217, subpt. D.

Projected loan losses, by type of loan, 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Loan type	Billions of dollars	Portfolio loss rates (percent)[1]
Loan losses	16.9	5.4
First-lien mortgages, domestic	0.9	1.8
Junior liens and HELOCs,[2] domestic	0.7	3.3
Commercial and industrial[3]	8.8	6.8
Commercial real estate, domestic	3.2	7.5
Credit cards	1.1	18.2
Other consumer[4]	0.7	3.5
Other loans[5]	1.4	3.2

1 Average loan balances used to calculate portfolio loss rates exclude loans held for sale, loans held for investment under the fair-value option, and Paycheck Protection Program loans and are calculated over nine quarters.

2 HELOCs (home equity lines of credit).

3 Commercial and industrial loans include small- and medium-enterprise loans and corporate cards.

4 Other consumer loans include student loans and automobile loans.

5 Other loans include international real estate loans.

Projected losses, revenue, and net income before taxes through 2027:Q1

Item	Billions of dollars	Percent of average assets[1]
Pre-provision net revenue	14.9	2.7
equals		
Net interest income	29.3	5.2
Noninterest income	18.3	3.3
less		
Noninterest expense[2]	32.6	5.8
Other revenue[3]	0.0	
less		
Provisions for loan and lease losses	16.6	
Credit losses on investment securities (AFS/HTM)[4]	0.1	
Trading and counterparty losses[5]	0.0	
Other losses/gains[6]	0.1	
equals		
Net income before taxes	-2.0	-0.3
Memo items		
Other comprehensive income[7]	0.0	
Other effects on capital	*Actual 2024:Q4*	*2027:Q1*
AOCI included in capital (billions of dollars)	0.0	0.0

1 Average assets is the nine-quarter average of total assets.

2 Noninterest expense includes losses from operational-risk events and other real-estate-owned (OREO) costs.

3 Other revenue includes one-time income and (expense) items not included in pre-provision net revenue.

4 The Federal Reserve incorporates its projection of expected credit losses on securities in the allowance for credit losses, in accordance with ASU 2016-13.

5 Trading and counterparty losses include mark-to-market and credit valuation adjustment (CVA) losses and losses arising from the counterparty default scenario component applied to derivatives, securities lending, and repurchase agreement activities.

6 Other losses/gains include projected change in fair value of loans held for sale or held for investment and measured under the fair-value option, losses/gains on hedges on loans measured at fair value or amortized cost, and losses on private equity investments.

7 Other comprehensive income is only calculated for firms subject to Category I or II standards or firms that opt in to including accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) in their calculation of capital.

Table A.16. RBC US Group Holdings LLC

Projected stressed capital ratios, loan losses, risk-weighted assets, losses, revenues, and net income before taxes

Federal Reserve estimates: Severely adverse scenario

Capital ratios and risk-weighted assets, actual 2024:Q4 and projected 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Percent except as noted

Item	Actual 2024:Q4	Projected 2027:Q1	Projected minimum
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	17.3	12.7	12.7
Tier 1 capital ratio	17.3	12.7	12.7
Total capital ratio	18.0	13.8	13.8
Tier 1 leverage ratio	12.0	8.5	8.5
Supplementary leverage ratio	n/a	n/a	n/a
Risk-weighted assets[1] (billions of dollars)	117.4	112.3	

Note: The capital ratios are calculated using the capital action assumptions provided within the supervisory stress testing rules. See 12 C.F.R. § 238.132(d); 12 C.F.R. § 252.44(c). These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. The minimum capital ratios are for the period 2025:Q1 to 2027:Q1. Supplementary leverage ratio projections only include estimates for banks subject to Category I, II, or III standards.

1 For each quarter, risk-weighted assets are calculated under the Board's standardized approach to risk-based capital in 12 C.F.R. pt. 217, subpt. D.

n/a Not applicable.

Projected loan losses, by type of loan, 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Loan type	Billions of dollars	Portfolio loss rates (percent)[1]
Loan losses	5.3	6.5
First-lien mortgages, domestic	0.7	3.1
Junior liens and HELOCs,[2] domestic	0.1	5.9
Commercial and industrial[3]	1.1	10.0
Commercial real estate, domestic	2.3	11.1
Credit cards	0.1	17.8
Other consumer[4]	0.3	15.4
Other loans[5]	0.6	3.2

1 Average loan balances used to calculate portfolio loss rates exclude loans held for sale, loans held for investment under the fair-value option, and Paycheck Protection Program loans and are calculated over nine quarters.

2 HELOCs (home equity lines of credit).

3 Commercial and industrial loans include small- and medium-enterprise loans and corporate cards.

4 Other consumer loans include student loans and automobile loans.

5 Other loans include international real estate loans.

Projected losses, revenue, and net income before taxes through 2027:Q1

Item	Billions of dollars	Percent of average assets[1]
Pre-provision net revenue	1.9	1.1
equals		
Net interest income	6.9	4.1
Noninterest income	13.7	8.1
less		
Noninterest expense[2]	18.7	11.1
Other revenue[3]	0.0	
less		
Provisions for loan and lease losses	5.7	
Credit losses on investment securities (AFS/HTM)[4]	0.6	
Trading and counterparty losses[5]	0.0	
Other losses/gains[6]	0.0	
equals		
Net income before taxes	-4.4	-2.6
Memo items		
Other comprehensive income[7]	0.0	
Other effects on capital	*Actual 2024:Q4*	*2027:Q1*
AOCI included in capital (billions of dollars)	0.0	0.0

1 Average assets is the nine-quarter average of total assets.

2 Noninterest expense includes losses from operational-risk events and other real-estate-owned (OREO) costs.

3 Other revenue includes one-time income and (expense) items not included in pre-provision net revenue.

4 The Federal Reserve incorporates its projection of expected credit losses on securities in the allowance for credit losses, in accordance with ASU 2016-13.

5 Trading and counterparty losses include mark-to-market and credit valuation adjustment (CVA) losses and losses arising from the counterparty default scenario component applied to derivatives, securities lending, and repurchase agreement activities.

6 Other losses/gains include projected change in fair value of loans held for sale or held for investment and measured under the fair-value option, losses/gains on hedges on loans measured at fair value or amortized cost, and losses on private equity investments.

7 Other comprehensive income is only calculated for firms subject to Category I or II standards or firms that opt in to including accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) in their calculation of capital.

Table A.17. State Street Corporation

Projected stressed capital ratios, loan losses, risk-weighted assets, losses, revenues, and net income before taxes

Federal Reserve estimates: Severely adverse scenario

Capital ratios and risk-weighted assets, actual 2024:Q4 and projected 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Percent except as noted

Item	Actual 2024:Q4	Projected 2027:Q1	Projected minimum
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	10.9	14.4	11.4
Tier 1 capital ratio	13.2	16.6	13.7
Total capital ratio	14.8	18.5	15.4
Tier 1 leverage ratio	5.2	6.6	5.4
Supplementary leverage ratio	6.2	7.8	6.4
Risk-weighted assets[1] (billions of dollars)	126.3	125.5	

Note: The capital ratios are calculated using the capital action assumptions provided within the supervisory stress testing rules. See 12 C.F.R. § 238.132(d); 12 C.F.R. § 252.44(c). These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. The minimum capital ratios are for the period 2025:Q1 to 2027:Q1. Supplementary leverage ratio projections only include estimates for banks subject to Category I, II, or III standards.

1 For each quarter, risk-weighted assets are calculated under the Board's standardized approach to risk-based capital in 12 C.F.R. pt. 217, subpt. D.

Projected loan losses, by type of loan, 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Loan type	Billions of dollars	Portfolio loss rates (percent)[1]
Loan losses	1.4	3.3
First-lien mortgages, domestic	0.0	0.0
Junior liens and HELOCs,[2] domestic	0.0	0.0
Commercial and industrial[3]	0.3	7.1
Commercial real estate, domestic	0.1	4.4
Credit cards	0.0	0.0
Other consumer[4]	0.0	0.0
Other loans[5]	1.0	2.8

1 Average loan balances used to calculate portfolio loss rates exclude loans held for sale, loans held for investment under the fair-value option, and Paycheck Protection Program loans and are calculated over nine quarters.

2 HELOCs (home equity lines of credit).

3 Commercial and industrial loans include small- and medium-enterprise loans and corporate cards.

4 Other consumer loans include student loans and automobile loans.

5 Other loans include international real estate loans.

Projected losses, revenue, and net income before taxes through 2027:Q1

Item	Billions of dollars	Percent of average assets[1]
Pre-provision net revenue	6.1	1.7
equals		
Net interest income	5.2	1.5
Noninterest income	25.3	7.2
less		
Noninterest expense[2]	24.3	6.9
Other revenue[3]	0.0	
less		
Provisions for loan and lease losses	1.7	
Credit losses on investment securities (AFS/HTM)[4]	0.1	
Trading and counterparty losses[5]	1.0	
Other losses/gains[6]	0.0	
equals		
Net income before taxes	3.4	1.0
Memo items		
Other comprehensive income[7]	1.6	
Other effects on capital	*Actual 2024:Q4*	*2027:Q1*
AOCI included in capital (billions of dollars)	-2.0	-0.3

1 Average assets is the nine-quarter average of total assets.

2 Noninterest expense includes losses from operational-risk events and other real-estate-owned (OREO) costs.

3 Other revenue includes one-time income and (expense) items not included in pre-provision net revenue.

4 The Federal Reserve incorporates its projection of expected credit losses on securities in the allowance for credit losses, in accordance with ASU 2016-13.

5 Trading and counterparty losses include mark-to-market and credit valuation adjustment (CVA) losses and losses arising from the counterparty default scenario component applied to derivatives, securities lending, and repurchase agreement activities.

6 Other losses/gains include projected change in fair value of loans held for sale or held for investment and measured under the fair-value option, losses/gains on hedges on loans measured at fair value or amortized cost, and losses on private equity investments.

7 Other comprehensive income is only calculated for firms subject to Category I or II standards or firms that opt in to including accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) in their calculation of capital.

Table A.18. TD Group US Holdings LLC

Projected stressed capital ratios, loan losses, risk-weighted assets, losses, revenues, and net income before taxes

Federal Reserve estimates: Severely adverse scenario

Capital ratios and risk-weighted assets, actual 2024:Q4 and projected 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Percent except as noted

Item	Actual 2024:Q4	Projected 2027:Q1	Projected minimum
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	16.7	13.8	13.8
Tier 1 capital ratio	16.7	13.8	13.8
Total capital ratio	17.9	14.9	14.9
Tier 1 leverage ratio	8.6	7.1	7.1
Supplementary leverage ratio	7.7	6.3	6.3
Risk-weighted assets[1] (billions of dollars)	278.7	275.5	

Note: The capital ratios are calculated using the capital action assumptions provided within the supervisory stress testing rules. See 12 C.F.R. § 238.132(d); 12 C.F.R. § 252.44(c). These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. The minimum capital ratios are for the period 2025:Q1 to 2027:Q1. Supplementary leverage ratio projections only include estimates for banks subject to Category I, II, or III standards.

1 For each quarter, risk-weighted assets are calculated under the Board's standardized approach to risk-based capital in 12 C.F.R. pt. 217, subpt. D.

Projected loan losses, by type of loan, 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Loan type	Billions of dollars	Portfolio loss rates (percent)[1]
Loan losses	11.5	5.7
First-lien mortgages, domestic	1.1	2.5
Junior liens and HELOCs,[2] domestic	0.4	5.6
Commercial and industrial[3]	2.5	8.5
Commercial real estate, domestic	2.1	6.6
Credit cards	3.2	20.7
Other consumer[4]	0.9	2.9
Other loans[5]	1.3	2.9

1 Average loan balances used to calculate portfolio loss rates exclude loans held for sale, loans held for investment under the fair-value option, and Paycheck Protection Program loans and are calculated over nine quarters.

2 HELOCs (home equity lines of credit).

3 Commercial and industrial loans include small- and medium-enterprise loans and corporate cards.

4 Other consumer loans include student loans and automobile loans.

5 Other loans include international real estate loans.

Projected losses, revenue, and net income before taxes through 2027:Q1

Item	Billions of dollars	Percent of average assets[1]
Pre-provision net revenue	4.3	0.8
equals		
Net interest income	23.4	4.3
Noninterest income	6.9	1.3
less		
Noninterest expense[2]	26.1	4.8
Other revenue[3]	0.0	
less		
Provisions for loan and lease losses	10.7	
Credit losses on investment securities (AFS/HTM)[4]	0.2	
Trading and counterparty losses[5]	0.0	
Other losses/gains[6]	0.0	
equals		
Net income before taxes	-6.6	-1.2
Memo items		
Other comprehensive income[7]	0.0	
Other effects on capital	*Actual 2024:Q4*	*2027:Q1*
AOCI included in capital (billions of dollars)	0.0	0.0

1 Average assets is the nine-quarter average of total assets.

2 Noninterest expense includes losses from operational-risk events and other real-estate-owned (OREO) costs.

3 Other revenue includes one-time income and (expense) items not included in pre-provision net revenue.

4 The Federal Reserve incorporates its projection of expected credit losses on securities in the allowance for credit losses, in accordance with ASU 2016-13.

5 Trading and counterparty losses include mark-to-market and credit valuation adjustment (CVA) losses and losses arising from the counterparty default scenario component applied to derivatives, securities lending, and repurchase agreement activities.

6 Other losses/gains include projected change in fair value of loans held for sale or held for investment and measured under the fair-value option, losses/gains on hedges on loans measured at fair value or amortized cost, and losses on private equity investments.

7 Other comprehensive income is only calculated for firms subject to Category I or II standards or firms that opt in to including accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) in their calculation of capital.

Table A.19. Truist Financial Corporation

Projected stressed capital ratios, loan losses, risk-weighted assets, losses, revenues, and net income before taxes

Federal Reserve estimates: Severely adverse scenario

Capital ratios and risk-weighted assets, actual 2024:Q4 and projected 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Percent except as noted

Item	Actual 2024:Q4	Projected 2027:Q1	Projected minimum
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	11.5	10.2	10.2
Tier 1 capital ratio	12.9	11.6	11.6
Total capital ratio	15.0	13.8	13.8
Tier 1 leverage ratio	10.5	9.4	9.4
Supplementary leverage ratio	8.8	7.9	7.9
Risk-weighted assets[1] (billions of dollars)	418.3	417.3	

Note: The capital ratios are calculated using the capital action assumptions provided within the supervisory stress testing rules. See 12 C.F.R. § 238.132(d); 12 C.F.R. § 252.44(c). These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. The minimum capital ratios are for the period 2025:Q1 to 2027:Q1. Supplementary leverage ratio projections only include estimates for banks subject to Category I, II, or III standards.

1 For each quarter, risk-weighted assets are calculated under the Board's standardized approach to risk-based capital in 12 C.F.R. pt. 217, subpt. D.

Projected loan losses, by type of loan, 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Loan type	Billions of dollars	Portfolio loss rates (percent)[1]
Loan losses	18.1	5.9
First-lien mortgages, domestic	1.0	1.8
Junior liens and HELOCs,[2] domestic	0.3	3.5
Commercial and industrial[3]	5.4	7.2
Commercial real estate, domestic	3.5	7.1
Credit cards	0.6	16.4
Other consumer[4]	4.9	9.5
Other loans[5]	2.4	3.9

1 Average loan balances used to calculate portfolio loss rates exclude loans held for sale, loans held for investment under the fair-value option, and Paycheck Protection Program loans and are calculated over nine quarters.

2 HELOCs (home equity lines of credit).

3 Commercial and industrial loans include small- and medium-enterprise loans and corporate cards.

4 Other consumer loans include student loans and automobile loans.

5 Other loans include international real estate loans.

Projected losses, revenue, and net income before taxes through 2027:Q1

Item	Billions of dollars	Percent of average assets[1]
Pre-provision net revenue	14.3	2.7
equals		
Net interest income	30.7	5.8
Noninterest income	13.9	2.6
less		
Noninterest expense[2]	30.2	5.7
Other revenue[3]	0.0	
less		
Provisions for loan and lease losses	19.1	
Credit losses on investment securities (AFS/HTM)[4]	0.1	
Trading and counterparty losses[5]	0.0	
Other losses/gains[6]	0.1	
equals		
Net income before taxes	-4.9	-0.9
Memo items		
Other comprehensive income[7]	0.0	
Other effects on capital	*Actual 2024:Q4*	*2027:Q1*
AOCI included in capital (billions of dollars)	0.0	0.0

1 Average assets is the nine-quarter average of total assets.

2 Noninterest expense includes losses from operational-risk events and other real-estate-owned (OREO) costs.

3 Other revenue includes one-time income and (expense) items not included in pre-provision net revenue.

4 The Federal Reserve incorporates its projection of expected credit losses on securities in the allowance for credit losses, in accordance with ASU 2016-13.

5 Trading and counterparty losses include mark-to-market and credit valuation adjustment (CVA) losses and losses arising from the counterparty default scenario component applied to derivatives, securities lending, and repurchase agreement activities.

6 Other losses/gains include projected change in fair value of loans held for sale or held for investment and measured under the fair-value option, losses/gains on hedges on loans measured at fair value or amortized cost, and losses on private equity investments.

7 Other comprehensive income is only calculated for firms subject to Category I or II standards or firms that opt in to including accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) in their calculation of capital.

Table A.20. UBS Americas Holding LLC

Projected stressed capital ratios, loan losses, risk-weighted assets, losses, revenues, and net income before taxes

Federal Reserve estimates: Severely adverse scenario

Capital ratios and risk-weighted assets, actual 2024:Q4 and projected 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Percent except as noted

Item	Actual 2024:Q4	Projected 2027:Q1	Projected minimum
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	20.5	15.5	15.3
Tier 1 capital ratio	24.1	19.6	19.5
Total capital ratio	24.4	20.8	20.7
Tier 1 leverage ratio	9.6	6.9	6.9
Supplementary leverage ratio	8.3	6.0	5.9
Risk-weighted assets[1] (billions of dollars)	78.6	68.2	

Note: The capital ratios are calculated using the capital action assumptions provided within the supervisory stress testing rules. See 12 C.F.R. § 238.132(d); 12 C.F.R. § 252.44(c). These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. The minimum capital ratios are for the period 2025:Q1 to 2027:Q1. Supplementary leverage ratio projections only include estimates for banks subject to Category I, II, or III standards.

1 For each quarter, risk-weighted assets are calculated under the Board's standardized approach to risk-based capital in 12 C.F.R. pt. 217, subpt. D.

Projected loan losses, by type of loan, 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Loan type	Billions of dollars	Portfolio loss rates (percent)[1]
Loan losses	2.5	2.8
First-lien mortgages, domestic	0.8	2.8
Junior liens and HELOCs,[2] domestic	0.0	0.0
Commercial and industrial[3]	0.2	3.2
Commercial real estate, domestic	0.2	9.8
Credit cards	0.1	17.8
Other consumer[4]	0.2	0.6
Other loans[5]	0.9	7.5

1 Average loan balances used to calculate portfolio loss rates exclude loans held for sale, loans held for investment under the fair-value option, and Paycheck Protection Program loans and are calculated over nine quarters.

2 HELOCs (home equity lines of credit).

3 Commercial and industrial loans include small- and medium-enterprise loans and corporate cards.

4 Other consumer loans include student loans and automobile loans.

5 Other loans include international real estate loans.

Projected losses, revenue, and net income before taxes through 2027:Q1

Item	Billions of dollars	Percent of average assets[1]
Pre-provision net revenue	2.2	1.1
equals		
Net interest income	4.9	2.3
Noninterest income	31.9	15.0
less		
Noninterest expense[2]	34.5	16.3
Other revenue[3]	0.0	
less		
Provisions for loan and lease losses	3.1	
Credit losses on investment securities (AFS/HTM)[4]	0.0	
Trading and counterparty losses[5]	0.0	
Other losses/gains[6]	0.0	
equals		
Net income before taxes	-0.9	-0.4
Memo items		
Other comprehensive income[7]	0.0	
Other effects on capital	*Actual 2024:Q4*	*2027:Q1*
AOCI included in capital (billions of dollars)	-0.1	-0.1

1 Average assets is the nine-quarter average of total assets.

2 Noninterest expense includes losses from operational-risk events and other real-estate-owned (OREO) costs.

3 Other revenue includes one-time income and (expense) items not included in pre-provision net revenue.

4 The Federal Reserve incorporates its projection of expected credit losses on securities in the allowance for credit losses, in accordance with ASU 2016-13.

5 Trading and counterparty losses include mark-to-market and credit valuation adjustment (CVA) losses and losses arising from the counterparty default scenario component applied to derivatives, securities lending, and repurchase agreement activities.

6 Other losses/gains include projected change in fair value of loans held for sale or held for investment and measured under the fair-value option, losses/gains on hedges on loans measured at fair value or amortized cost, and losses on private equity investments.

7 Other comprehensive income is only calculated for firms subject to Category I or II standards or firms that opt in to including accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) in their calculation of capital.

Table A.21. U.S. Bancorp

Projected stressed capital ratios, loan losses, risk-weighted assets, losses, revenues, and net income before taxes

Federal Reserve estimates: Severely adverse scenario

Capital ratios and risk-weighted assets, actual 2024:Q4 and projected 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Percent except as noted

Item	Actual 2024:Q4	Projected 2027:Q1	Projected minimum
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	10.6	9.0	8.8
Tier 1 capital ratio	12.2	10.6	10.4
Total capital ratio	14.3	12.7	12.5
Tier 1 leverage ratio	8.3	7.2	7.0
Supplementary leverage ratio	6.8	5.9	5.7
Risk-weighted assets[1] (billions of dollars)	450.5	447.8	

Note: The capital ratios are calculated using the capital action assumptions provided within the supervisory stress testing rules. See 12 C.F.R. § 238.132(d); 12 C.F.R. § 252.44(c). These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. The minimum capital ratios are for the period 2025:Q1 to 2027:Q1. Supplementary leverage ratio projections only include estimates for banks subject to Category I, II, or III standards.

1 For each quarter, risk-weighted assets are calculated under the Board's standardized approach to risk-based capital in 12 C.F.R. pt. 217, subpt. D.

Projected loan losses, by type of loan, 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Loan type	Billions of dollars	Portfolio loss rates (percent)[1]
Loan losses	23.8	6.3
First-lien mortgages, domestic	2.4	2.0
Junior liens and HELOCs,[2] domestic	0.7	5.4
Commercial and industrial[3]	8.1	8.2
Commercial real estate, domestic	3.7	8.0
Credit cards	5.0	16.3
Other consumer[4]	2.1	7.2
Other loans[5]	1.9	4.5

1 Average loan balances used to calculate portfolio loss rates exclude loans held for sale, loans held for investment under the fair-value option, and Paycheck Protection Program loans and are calculated over nine quarters.

2 HELOCs (home equity lines of credit).

3 Commercial and industrial loans include small- and medium-enterprise loans and corporate cards.

4 Other consumer loans include student loans and automobile loans.

5 Other loans include international real estate loans.

Projected losses, revenue, and net income before taxes through 2027:Q1

Item	Billions of dollars	Percent of average assets[1]
Pre-provision net revenue	17.6	2.6
equals		
Net interest income	36.5	5.4
Noninterest income	23.1	3.4
less		
Noninterest expense[2]	42.0	6.2
Other revenue[3]	0.0	
less		
Provisions for loan and lease losses	22.5	
Credit losses on investment securities (AFS/HTM)[4]	0.1	
Trading and counterparty losses[5]	0.0	
Other losses/gains[6]	0.0	
equals		
Net income before taxes	-5.0	-0.7
Memo items		
Other comprehensive income[7]	0.0	
Other effects on capital	*Actual 2024:Q4*	*2027:Q1*
AOCI included in capital (billions of dollars)	0.0	0.0

1 Average assets is the nine-quarter average of total assets.

2 Noninterest expense includes losses from operational-risk events and other real-estate-owned (OREO) costs.

3 Other revenue includes one-time income and (expense) items not included in pre-provision net revenue.

4 The Federal Reserve incorporates its projection of expected credit losses on securities in the allowance for credit losses, in accordance with ASU 2016-13.

5 Trading and counterparty losses include mark-to-market and credit valuation adjustment (CVA) losses and losses arising from the counterparty default scenario component applied to derivatives, securities lending, and repurchase agreement activities.

6 Other losses/gains include projected change in fair value of loans held for sale or held for investment and measured under the fair-value option, losses/gains on hedges on loans measured at fair value or amortized cost, and losses on private equity investments.

7 Other comprehensive income is only calculated for firms subject to Category I or II standards or firms that opt in to including accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) in their calculation of capital.

Table A.22. Wells Fargo & Company

Projected stressed capital ratios, loan losses, risk-weighted assets, losses, revenues, and net income before taxes

Federal Reserve estimates: Severely adverse scenario

Capital ratios and risk-weighted assets, actual 2024:Q4 and projected 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Percent except as noted

Item	Actual 2024:Q4	Projected 2027:Q1	Projected minimum
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	11.1	10.4	10.1
Tier 1 capital ratio	12.6	11.9	11.6
Total capital ratio	15.2	14.5	14.3
Tier 1 leverage ratio	8.1	7.6	7.4
Supplementary leverage ratio	6.7	6.3	6.1
Risk-weighted assets[1] (billions of dollars)	1,216.1	1,206.1	

Note: The capital ratios are calculated using the capital action assumptions provided within the supervisory stress testing rules. See 12 C.F.R. § 238.132(d); 12 C.F.R. § 252.44(c). These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. The minimum capital ratios are for the period 2025:Q1 to 2027:Q1. Supplementary leverage ratio projections only include estimates for banks subject to Category I, II, or III standards.

1 For each quarter, risk-weighted assets are calculated under the Board's standardized approach to risk-based capital in 12 C.F.R. pt. 217, subpt. D.

Projected loan losses, by type of loan, 2025:Q1–2027:Q1

Loan type	Billions of dollars	Portfolio loss rates (percent)[1]
Loan losses	50.0	5.5
First-lien mortgages, domestic	3.1	1.3
Junior liens and HELOCs,[2] domestic	0.2	1.2
Commercial and industrial[3]	13.7	7.2
Commercial real estate, domestic	10.2	8.3
Credit cards	10.1	17.8
Other consumer[4]	2.7	4.5
Other loans[5]	10.0	4.3

1 Average loan balances used to calculate portfolio loss rates exclude loans held for sale, loans held for investment under the fair-value option, and Paycheck Protection Program loans and are calculated over nine quarters.

2 HELOCs (home equity lines of credit).

3 Commercial and industrial loans include small- and medium-enterprise loans and corporate cards.

4 Other consumer loans include student loans and automobile loans.

5 Other loans include international real estate loans.

Projected losses, revenue, and net income before taxes through 2027:Q1

Item	Billions of dollars	Percent of average assets[1]
Pre-provision net revenue	35.3	1.8
equals		
Net interest income	107.4	5.6
Noninterest income	59.6	3.1
less		
Noninterest expense[2]	131.7	6.8
Other revenue[3]	0.0	
less		
Provisions for loan and lease losses	49.7	
Credit losses on investment securities (AFS/HTM)[4]	0.5	
Trading and counterparty losses[5]	5.2	
Other losses/gains[6]	2.9	
equals		
Net income before taxes	-23.0	-1.2
Memo items		
Other comprehensive income[7]	15.9	
Other effects on capital	*Actual 2024:Q4*	*2027:Q1*
AOCI included in capital (billions of dollars)	-11.1	4.8

1 Average assets is the nine-quarter average of total assets.

2 Noninterest expense includes losses from operational-risk events and other real-estate-owned (OREO) costs.

3 Other revenue includes one-time income and (expense) items not included in pre-provision net revenue.

4 The Federal Reserve incorporates its projection of expected credit losses on securities in the allowance for credit losses, in accordance with ASU 2016-13.

5 Trading and counterparty losses include mark-to-market and credit valuation adjustment (CVA) losses and losses arising from the counterparty default scenario component applied to derivatives, securities lending, and repurchase agreement activities.

6 Other losses/gains include projected change in fair value of loans held for sale or held for investment and measured under the fair-value option, losses/gains on hedges on loans measured at fair value or amortized cost, and losses on private equity investments.

7 Other comprehensive income is only calculated for firms subject to Category I or II standards or firms that opt in to including accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) in their calculation of capital.

Table A.23. Projected loan losses by type of loan for 2025:Q1–2027:Q1 under the severely adverse scenario: 22 banks
Billions of dollars

Bank	Loan losses	First-lien mortgages, domestic	Junior liens and HELOCs,[1] domestic	Commercial and industrial[2]	Commercial real estate, domestic	Credit cards	Other consumer[3]	Other loans[4]
American Express	24.5	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	12.9	1.1	0.0
Bank of America	59.0	4.0	0.8	19.0	6.8	17.1	2.0	9.4
Bank of NY-Mellon	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7
Barclays US	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.1
BMO	11.0	0.7	0.2	4.0	2.4	0.2	1.1	2.4
Capital One	53.7	0.0	0.0	5.8	3.4	35.0	7.7	1.8
Charles Schwab Corp	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8
Citigroup	52.3	3.1	0.2	8.2	2.1	29.6	2.7	6.5
DB USA	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Goldman Sachs	20.3	0.2	0.0	5.4	1.8	4.6	0.3	8.0
JPMorgan Chase	89.6	4.8	0.3	25.7	4.7	32.6	2.3	19.2
M&T	8.6	0.6	0.2	2.7	2.1	0.2	1.7	1.1
Morgan Stanley	11.1	1.4	0.0	1.8	1.4	0.0	0.4	6.0
Northern Trust	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.1	1.8
PNC	16.9	0.9	0.7	8.8	3.2	1.1	0.7	1.4
RBC USA	5.3	0.7	0.1	1.1	2.3	0.1	0.3	0.6
State Street	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
TD Group	11.5	1.1	0.4	2.5	2.1	3.2	0.9	1.3
Truist	18.1	1.0	0.3	5.4	3.5	0.6	4.9	2.4
UBS Americas	2.5	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.9
US Bancorp	23.8	2.4	0.7	8.1	3.7	5.0	2.1	1.9
Wells Fargo	50.0	3.1	0.2	13.7	10.2	10.1	2.7	10.0
22 banks	471.9	25.7	4.3	123.9	51.6	157.5	31.3	77.5

Note: These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. Values may not sum precisely due to rounding.

1 HELOCs (home equity lines of credit).

2 Commercial and industrial loans include small- and medium-enterprise loans and corporate cards.

3 Other consumer loans include student loans and automobile loans.

4 Other loans include international real estate loans.

Source: Federal Reserve estimates in the severely adverse scenario.

Appendix B: Disclosure Loan Category Definitions

Table B.1. Mapping of loan categories to disclosure categories

Disclosure category	Loan type
First-lien mortgages, domestic	Domestic first-lien mortgages
Junior liens and home equity lines of credit (HELOCs), domestic	Domestic second-lien mortgages Domestic HELOCs
Credit cards	Domestic cards International cards
Commercial and industrial	Commercial and industrial loans Corporate and business cards Small business loans
Commercial real estate, domestic	Domestic owner-occupied commercial real estate loans Domestic construction loans Domestic multifamily loans Domestic non-owner occupied commercial real estate loans
Other consumer	Student loans Domestic auto loans International auto loans Domestic other consumer loans International other consumer loans
Other loans	Agricultural loans Domestic farm loans International farm loans International owner-occupied commercial real estate loans International construction loans International multifamily loans International non-owner occupied commercial real estate loans International first-lien mortgages International second-lien mortgages Loans to foreign governments Loans to financial institutions Loans for purchasing and carrying securities Other non-consumer loans Other leases

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