

2008–2014: KEY DEVELOPMENTS POST-FINANCIAL CRISIS

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
GLOBAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OCTOBER 8: Bank of England, European Central Bank (ECB), and Federal Reserve (Fed) agree to cut interest rates by 0.5% NOVEMBER 14: G20 meets for the first time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> APRIL 2: G20 Leaders commit to \$5tn for fiscal expansion plus to \$1.1tn to the IMF to boost growth and jobs, as well as reform banks SEPTEMBER 24: G20 Leaders call on the FSB to propose possible measures to address the "Too Big To Fail" (TBTf) issue by the end of October 2010 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OCTOBER 20: FSB proposes recommendations to reduce the moral hazard posed by the issue of TBTf NOVEMBER 20: G20 Leaders endorse the FSB framework to address Systemically Important Financial Institutions (SIFIs) DECEMBER 16: Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) publishes the new Basel III capital requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NOVEMBER 30: ECB, Federal Reserve, and central banks of Canada, Japan, UK, and Switzerland provide global financial markets with liquidity support by lowering the existing temporary US dollar liquidity swap arrangements by 50 basis points NOVEMBER 4: FSB publishes an integrated set of policy measures to address the systemic risks associated with SIFIs together with the first list of Global Systemically Important Financial Institutions (G-SIFIs); the list is updated annually based on new data, and published by the FSB each November 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NOVEMBER 18: FSB publishes a consultation on policy recommendations to strengthen oversight and regulation of the shadow banking system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JANUARY 7: BCBS issues a finalized standard on the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), which aims at ensuring that financial institutions hold the necessary assets to survive short-term liquidity disruptions AUGUST 29: FSB publishes a policy framework on five specific areas in which policies are needed to mitigate the potential systemic risks associated with shadow banking SEPTEMBER 6: G20 Leaders ask the FSB to develop policy proposals on how to improve cross-border resolution of financial institutions and on Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity (TLAC) for Global Systemically Important Banks (G-SIBs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEPTEMBER 29: FSB launches a consultation on a set of proposals to remove impediments to the cross-border resolution of financial institutions NOVEMBER 10: FSB, together with the BCBS, issues proposals for a common international standard on TLAC for G-SIBs OCTOBER 31: BCBS adopts the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), which will complement the LCR 	
USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MARCH 14: JP Morgan buys Bear Stearns SEPTEMBER 9: US government bails out Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac SEPTEMBER 14: Bank of America buys Merrill Lynch SEPTEMBER 15: Lehman Brothers collapses SEPTEMBER 16: Fed's Board of Governors and the Department of the Treasury authorize a federal aid of \$182.3bn to assist American International Group, Inc. (AIG) NOVEMBER 12: Hank Paulson modifies Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP), replacing acquisition of toxic assets with cash injections DECEMBER 16: Fed cuts interest rate to 0% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JANUARY 5: Fed begins purchasing fixed-rate mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and Ginnie Mae FEBRUARY 17: President Obama signs American Recovery & Reinvestment Act, a \$787bn stimulus package 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JANUARY 21: President Obama calls for prohibiting banks from owning, investing in, or sponsoring hedge funds, private equity funds, or proprietary trading operations for their own profit APRIL 16: SEC sues Goldman Sachs for the securities fraud. SEC believes that Goldman sold a mortgage investment that was secretly planned to fail JULY 15: Goldman Sachs pays \$550m to settle SEC charges over mortgage deal JULY 21: President Obama signs Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform & Consumer Protection Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JANUARY 14: Fed announces the termination of its assistance to American International Group, Inc. (AIG) with full repayment APRIL 13: US Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations releases its final report on its inquiry into key causes of the financial crisis AUGUST 5: Standard & Poor's downgrades the US triple-A credit rating to AA-plus and issues a negative outlook OCTOBER 26: SEC issues rules for advisers to private funds, such as hedge funds, to submit reports on their potential systemic risks under the Dodd-Frank Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECEMBER 31: US debt ceiling is technically reached and extraordinary measures are taken by the Treasury to enable spending to continue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECEMBER 10: US Regulators adopt the Volcker rule as part of the Dodd-Frank Act, which introduces a ban on proprietary trading for United States' banks and enters into force on July 21, 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> APRIL 8: US Regulators issue a rule that applies a supplementary leverage ratio for the largest, most interconnected US banking organizations SEPTEMBER 3: US Regulators adopt final rule implementing quantitative liquidity requirements (consistent with BCBS' liquidity coverage ratio), with implementation between January 1, 2015, and January 1, 2017 OCTOBER 29: Fed announces it has stopped its bond-buying program, and that it will keep interest rates low for a "considerable time" 	
EUROPE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OCTOBER 8: Three large Icelandic banks — Glitnir, Kaupthing, and Landsbanki — collapse OCTOBER 13: British government bails out Royal Bank of Scotland, Lloyds TSB, and HBOS NOVEMBER 19: Iceland receives \$4.6bn bailout from IMF and four Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JANUARY 15: Ireland nationalizes Anglo Irish Bank FEBRUARY 10: EU Finance Ministers agree to coordinate handling of European banks' toxic assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MAY 2: Greece receives a €110bn bailout (€80 billion from Eurozone nations and €30bn from the IMF) MAY 9: Eurozone nations create the European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF) with initial €440bn in capital NOVEMBER 28: EU and IMF approve a €85bn support package for Ireland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MAY 3: Portugal reaches an agreement with the EU and the IMF on a €78bn bailout SEPTEMBER 12: UK government publishes final report of the Independent Commission on Banking, chaired by Sir John Vickers OCTOBER 10: Belgium pays €4bn to nationalize Dexia Bank Belgium DECEMBER 9: Eurozone Member States agree on Fiscal Compact to put strict caps on government spending and borrowing, with penalties for violators DECEMBER 21: ECB introduces Long-Term Refinancing Operation (LTRO) to provide three-year liquidity for banks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FEBRUARY 29: Second wave of ECB's three-year LTRO loans reaches a total of more than €1tn MARCH 30: Eurozone Finance ministers agree on €500bn in new bailout funds JUNE 6: European Commission publishes the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive proposal SEPTEMBER 6: ECB secures agreement for outright monetary transactions (OMT) scheme SEPTEMBER 12: European Commission publishes proposals for a Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM) OCTOBER 2: European Commission publishes final report of the high-level Expert Group on reforming the structure of the EU banking sector, chaired by Erkki Liikanen OCTOBER 8: European Stability Mechanism (ESM) is officially launched OCTOBER 19: European Heads of State agree on European Banking Union 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MARCH 25: Eurogroup, European Commission, ECB, and IMF agree on a €10bn bailout for Cyprus, second largest bank (Laiki Bank) closes JULY 10: European Commission publishes proposal for a Single Resolution Mechanism (SRM) DECEMBER 18: UK Financial Services (Banking Reform) Act 2013 receives Royal Assent; the Act, which enters into force in early 2014, also implements the recommendations of the Vickers report DECEMBER 18: EU Ministers of Finance agree on the SRM draft regulation; Council starts negotiating with the European Parliament in order to adopt the regulation before May 2014 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JANUARY 29: European Commission publishes a proposal on banking structural reform APRIL 15: European Parliament adopts the SRM; the SRM and SSM form the two main pillars of the European Banking Union MAY 14: SSM Framework Regulation comes into force, creating the legal structure for the ECB to directly supervise 120 significant banks of the participating countries JUNE-SEPTEMBER: ECB cuts interest rates for the eurozone from 0.25% to 0.15% on June 5 and to 0.05% on September 4 OCTOBER 26: ECB publishes the results of the comprehensive assessment of 130 banks in the euro area (including Lithuania) NOVEMBER 4: ECB assumes responsibility for the euro area banking supervision under the SSM framework 	
SWITZERLAND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OCTOBER 16: Swiss National Bank (SNB) takes 9% stake in UBS, offloads \$38.7bn of risky assets, and Swiss government provides \$6.4bn bailout OCTOBER 17: Credit Suisse Group raises CHF10bn from private investors, including the Qatar Investment Authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MARCH 1: Swiss economy officially goes into recession having seen two quarters of negative growth in the final six months of 2008 SEPTEMBER 16: Swiss economy returns to growth, overtaking the United States as the world's most competitive economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEPTEMBER 30: Swiss Commission of Experts submits to the Federal Council its proposals to address the TBTf issue DECEMBER 22: Federal Council submits for consultation the proposal on "Amending the Banking Act (TBTf)" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> APRIL 20: Federal Council adopts a dispatch proposing an amendment to the Swiss Banking Act, changing the rules for TBTf banks SEPTEMBER 6: SNB sets minimum exchange rate at CHF 1.20 per euro SEPTEMBER 30: Swiss Parliament adopts the amendment to the Swiss Banking Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MARCH 1: Swiss TBTf Law enters into force JULY 18: FINMA publishes circulars on implementing Basel III and TBTf requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JANUARY 1: Ordinances on implementing Basel III and TBTf requirements enter into force AUGUST 16: SNB announces that UBS fully repaid the loan that it received in 2008; SNB makes a profit of \$1.3 bn SEPTEMBER 9: National Council adopts two motions and one postulate (originating in 2011) to introduce a separated banking system SEPTEMBER 9: Three parliamentary motions to ban proprietary trading and introduce a higher leverage ratio are submitted to the National Council DECEMBER 2: Group of Experts on Further Development of Financial Market Strategy commences work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JANUARY 23: Federal Council increases the countercyclical capital buffer for residential mortgages from 1% to 2% as of June 30, 2014 MARCH 3: Council of States rejects two motions and one postulate to introduce a separated banking system, thereby definitely dismissing the proposals JUNE 25: Federal Council revises the Liquidity Ordinance (LiqO), introducing a Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) as of January 2015 for TBTf banks (consistent with BCBS' liquidity coverage ratio) JUNE 27: Federal Council publishes a draft of the Federal Financial Services Act (FFSA), which intends to strengthen consumer protection and equate Swiss market regulation with EU's Market in Financial Instruments Directive II (MiFID II). FFSA should come into effect in January 2017 SEPTEMBER 3: Federal Council publishes a dispatch on the Financial Market Infrastructure Act (FMIA), aiming to implement the OTC-derivatives market reforms set by the G20 and the FSB in 2009 NOVEMBER 28: FINMA issues a new circular on leverage ratio and a revised circular on disclosure DECEMBER 5: Group of Experts on Further Development of Financial Market Strategy publishes final report with recommendations in the areas of macroeconomic risks, tax environment, market access, and regulatory processes 	

TIMELINE LEGEND

- Corporate activity
- Government activity
- Central Bank activity
- Regulatory/Legislative activity
- Downgrade
- Macroeconomic development

KEY CHARTS

