



Friday, September 1, 2023

## Durbin, Marshall Reinforce Demand for Card-Fee Cuts

Pressing their bill to limit credit-card interchange fees ([see FSM Report INTERCHANGE10](#)), Senate Whip and Judiciary Chairman Durbin (D-IL) and Sen. Marshall (R-KS) this week [called](#) on Visa and Mastercard to reverse planned fee hikes. Sen. Durbin is pressing hard to attach the bill to a must-pass vehicle later this month; as [noted](#), it would extend routing-system requirements to credit cards and could lead to significant reductions in card-fee income for banks. The senators also highlight reports that the companies collected \$93 billion in fees last year, emphasizing that their bill would end what they call “price-gouging.”

## GSIB Surcharge Revisions in Register

The *Federal Register* today [includes](#) the Federal Reserve’s proposal to revise how systemic risk scores that lead to GSIB designation are calculated. As noted ([see FSM Report GSIB22](#)), while the Board estimates that the overall impacts of the changes to the surcharge are small, our analysis concludes that the scoring changes could result in higher capital requirements for large regional banks and certain IHCs. The comment deadline of November 30 is unchanged from the FRB release.

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## Recent Files Available for Downloading

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The following reports and analyses have been sent to retainer clients recently. Copies are also available to retainer clients on the Archives section of Federal Financial Analytics’ website: [www.fedfin.com](http://www.fedfin.com) or clients may obtain the reports/analyses by e-mailing [info@fedfin.com](mailto:info@fedfin.com) giving the requested item name, firm, and e-mail address. To learn more about *GSE Activity Reports*, click [here](#).

- [GSE-083123](#): As we noted [yesterday](#), the global banking, securities, and insurance regulators who comprise the Financial Stability Board (FSB) are heading back [to look](#) again at securitization to see if the post-08 framework it crafted still works.
- [GSIB22](#): As anticipated in the wake of recent bank failures, the FRB has proposed a significant revision to the current rules calculating systemic-risk scores that lead to GSIB designation.
- [CAPITAL234](#): With this report, we conclude our assessment of the regulatory-capital proposal with analysis of what the sum total of the credit ([see FSM Report CAPITAL231](#)), operational ([see FSM Report OPSRISK22](#)), and market ([see FSM Report CAPITAL233](#)) rules could do in the real world of banks, nonbanks, foreign banks, and complex market interconnections.
- [CAPITAL233](#): In this analysis, we turn to one of the costliest aspects of the proposed rewrite of U.S. regulatory-capital standards: the market-risk framework.
- [GSE-081423](#): As Karen Petrou’s [memo](#) today suggests, there are many reasons the new operational-risk framework proposed in the capital rewrite will not only be costly for covered banks, but also counterproductive for financial resilience.
- [CRYPTO45](#): In conjunction with issuing a new supervisory policy for “novel” activities, the FRB has instituted a new process requiring non-objection letters before state member banks proceed with stablecoin or dollar-tokenization activities.
- [GSE-081023](#): FHFA [today](#) released the results of the ninth stress test it’s run on Fannie and Freddie since Dodd-Frank demanded this in 2010.

- **[OPSRISK22](#)**: Noting that operational risk is present at all banks due to most activities, the U.S. regulatory-capital rewrite would end the current approach to operational risk-based capital (ORBC).
- **[FINTECH32](#)**: FRB Vice Chairman Barr's assessment of SVB's failure included a commitment to pay additional supervisory attention to "novel" activities.
- **[GSE-080823](#)**: Our most recent analysis of the inter-agency capital [proposal](#) focuses on significant changes to the rules for securitization and credit-risk transfer [positions](#).
- **[CAPITAL232](#)**: Based on our analysis of the inter-agency capital proposal's framework and its credit-risk provisions, FedFin turns now to the proposed approach to equities as well as to that for securitization exposures (i.e., those that are tranching rather than simple secondary-market issuances of packages of loans or other assets backed as needed by a single credit enhancement).
- **[CAPITAL231](#)**: In this report, we proceed from our assessment of the proposed regulatory capital framework to an analysis of the rules governing credit risk.
- **[GSE-080323](#)**: As we plow on with our in-depth analysis of the new capital proposal, we will continue to advise of key provisions in the massive rewrite with important implications for residential-mortgage finance.