

Criteria | Financial Institutions | Request for Comment:

Request For Comment: Methodology For Bank Ratings Excluding Implicit Government Support

March 4, 2026

This report does not constitute a rating action.

S&P Global Ratings is requesting comments on a proposal to introduce a new special-purpose issuer-level global scale rating type called a bank rating excluding implicit government support (RXG) and the framework to determine that rating. We are proposing the new RXG rating type to address changes stemming from implementation of a part of the Basel III capital standards. The proposed rating will reflect an assessment of an issuer's creditworthiness without considering extraordinary government support (see "Why We Are Proposing A New Bank Rating Excluding Implicit Government Support" for further details).

The proposed RXG rating will be applicable to entities that fall within the scope of the Basel III capital standard regarding bank ratings excluding implicit government support. For the purposes of this article, "bank" refers to any entity covered by this standard. Under the standard, banks can only use external ratings to calculate their regulatory capital requirements against exposures to other banks if those ratings exclude implicit government support--which we refer to as extraordinary support--unless that entity is a public bank owned by its government, as defined under the Basel standard.

We expect entities subject to this Basel standard to primarily be entities with bank licenses and their nonoperating holding companies. However, some financial institutions that do not possess banking licenses--such as certain finance companies--may be subject to this regulation in some jurisdictions.

KEY FEATURES

- The proposed RXG is a new special-purpose rating type for banks. This rating type will not replace or alter existing credit ratings on banks. Our existing issuer credit rating on a bank continues to be our opinion of that bank's overall creditworthiness.
- The RXG would provide a partial measure of creditworthiness specifically excluding the potential effect of implicit government support, which we refer to as extraordinary government support in our criteria. We will only assign an RXG to an entity at the request of that entity.

Analytical Contacts

Matthew B Albrecht, CFA

Englewood
1-303-721-4670
matthew.albrecht
@spglobal.com

Deepali V Seth Chhabria

Mumbai
912261373187
deepali.seth
@spglobal.com

Anais Ozyavuz

Paris
33-14-420-6773
anais.ozyavuz
@spglobal.com

Methodologies Contacts

Michelle M Brennan

London
44-20-7176-7205
michelle.brennan
@spglobal.com

See complete contact list at end of article.

Request For Comment: Methodology For Bank Ratings Excluding Implicit Government Support

- We propose to assign an RXG at the legal entity level but not to individual financial obligations. We do not propose to assign an outlook or CreditWatch to an RXG given that it is a special-purpose rating and does not represent our full opinion on the entity's creditworthiness--which is reflected in the issuer credit rating.
- We derive an RXG from our existing credit analysis by incorporating all components of the issuer credit rating with the exception of extraordinary government support. We also exclude any elements of group support that incorporate such government support. The proposed framework shows how we account for the existing components of the issuer credit rating to exclude the impact of extraordinary government support and arrive at the RXG.
- We incorporate extraordinary government support into an RXG when the entity is a public bank owned by its government, as defined by the Basel III standard, and this classification is applicable across all jurisdictions implementing this Basel standard.
- Appendix 3 contains the proposed text for the definition of an RXG, which we would add to section "III. SPECIAL-PURPOSE RATINGS" of "[S&P Global Ratings Definitions](#)" on publication of the final criteria.

IMPACT ON OUTSTANDING RATINGS

This is a new methodology proposing a new rating type for banks. There is no impact on outstanding ratings and the RXG would not affect our frameworks for assigning any existing bank credit ratings.

The RXG assigned to a bank will not exceed the level of the issuer credit rating assigned to that bank. It will be lower in cases where the issuer credit rating reflects the benefit of extraordinary government support. Based on preliminary testing, we estimate that the RXG could be lower than the issuer credit rating for 20%-25% of banks we rate. These entities are concentrated in jurisdictions--mainly in Asia-Pacific and the Middle East--where we classify the government as supportive or highly supportive of the local banking system and therefore may incorporate extraordinary support in issuer credit ratings on banks.

WHEN AND HOW TO SUBMIT COMMENTS

S&P Global Ratings is seeking feedback on the proposed criteria by April 14, 2026. We encourage interested market participants to submit their written comments to <https://disclosure.spglobal.com/ratings/en/regulatory/ratings-criteria>. Comments may also be sent to CriteriaComments@spglobal.com should participants encounter technical difficulties.

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

Overview

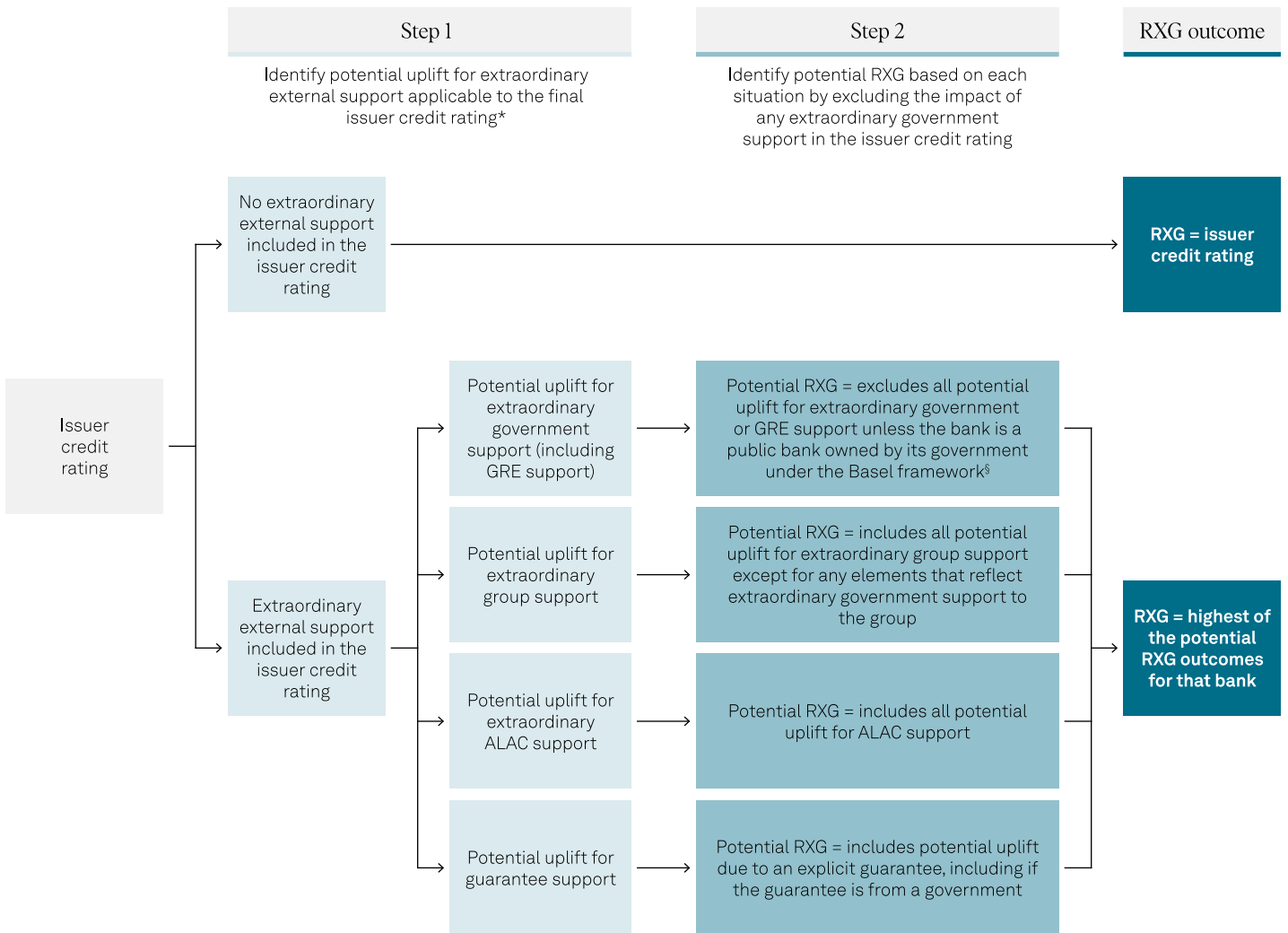
Our RXG framework starts with the long-term issuer credit rating on a bank. The relevant issuer credit rating frameworks are "[Financial Institutions Rating Methodology](#)" and "[Corporate Methodology](#)," which applies to certain corporate-like entities with banking licenses. We then remove any uplift attributable to extraordinary government support or group support that ultimately benefits from such government support (see chart 1).

Request For Comment: Methodology For Bank Ratings Excluding Implicit Government Support

The resulting RXG reflects the stand-alone creditworthiness of the bank adjusted for the impact of the highest potential extraordinary support from sources other than a government--such as group, guarantor, or additional loss-absorbing capacity (ALAC) support. However, the RXG includes potential for extraordinary government support if the entity is a public bank owned by its government under the Basel standard or benefits from an explicit government guarantee.

Chart 1

Overview framework for determining a bank rating excluding implicit government support (RXG)



*The potential uplift available for the final issuer credit rating is subject to sovereign-related constraints.
[§]We do not assign an RXG if the classification as a public bank is unclear, such as when interpretations of Basel standards vary across countries.
 ALAC--Additional loss-absorbing capacity. GRE--Government-related entity. Source: S&P Global Ratings.
 © 2026 Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC.

To determine the long-term RXG, we then use flowcharts (charts 2-5) and corresponding tables as relevant (tables 2-4 in appendix 1). These detail the process of identifying and deducting the impact of extraordinary government support on the issuer credit rating to arrive at the RXG.

The specific flowchart depends on the entity type:

Request For Comment: Methodology For Bank Ratings Excluding Implicit Government Support

- If we have determined a stand-alone credit profile (SACP) for the entity, we use chart 2 unless the entity is also an insulated entity under our group rating methodology, in which case we use chart 3.
- If the entity is without an SACP or is a nonoperating holding company, we use chart 4.
- If the entity is a foreign branch of a bank, we use chart 5.

We then determine the short-term RXG by mapping the long-term RXG to the short-term rating scale using "[Methodology For Linking Long-Term And Short-Term Ratings](#)."

Deriving The Bank Rating Excluding Implicit Government Support (RXG)

The long-term RXG

As explained in the flowcharts and associated tables in this section, we derive the long-term RXG using components of the issuer credit rating that we determine using our rating frameworks. These frameworks incorporate our criteria for various forms of extraordinary external support, as shown in the table below. This table illustrates our two routes for incorporating extraordinary government support in our ratings criteria.

Table 1

Extraordinary external support criteria

Form of extraordinary external support as defined in our ratings approach	Criteria article
Government support	" Financial Institutions Rating Methodology " in the case of systemically important entities
Government-related entity (GRE) support	" Rating Government-Related Entities: Methodology And Assumptions " in the case of GREs
Group support	" Group Rating Methodology "
Guarantee support	" Guarantee Criteria "
Additional loss-absorbing capacity support	" Financial Institutions Rating Methodology "

When deriving the long-term RXG, we also consider these data points:

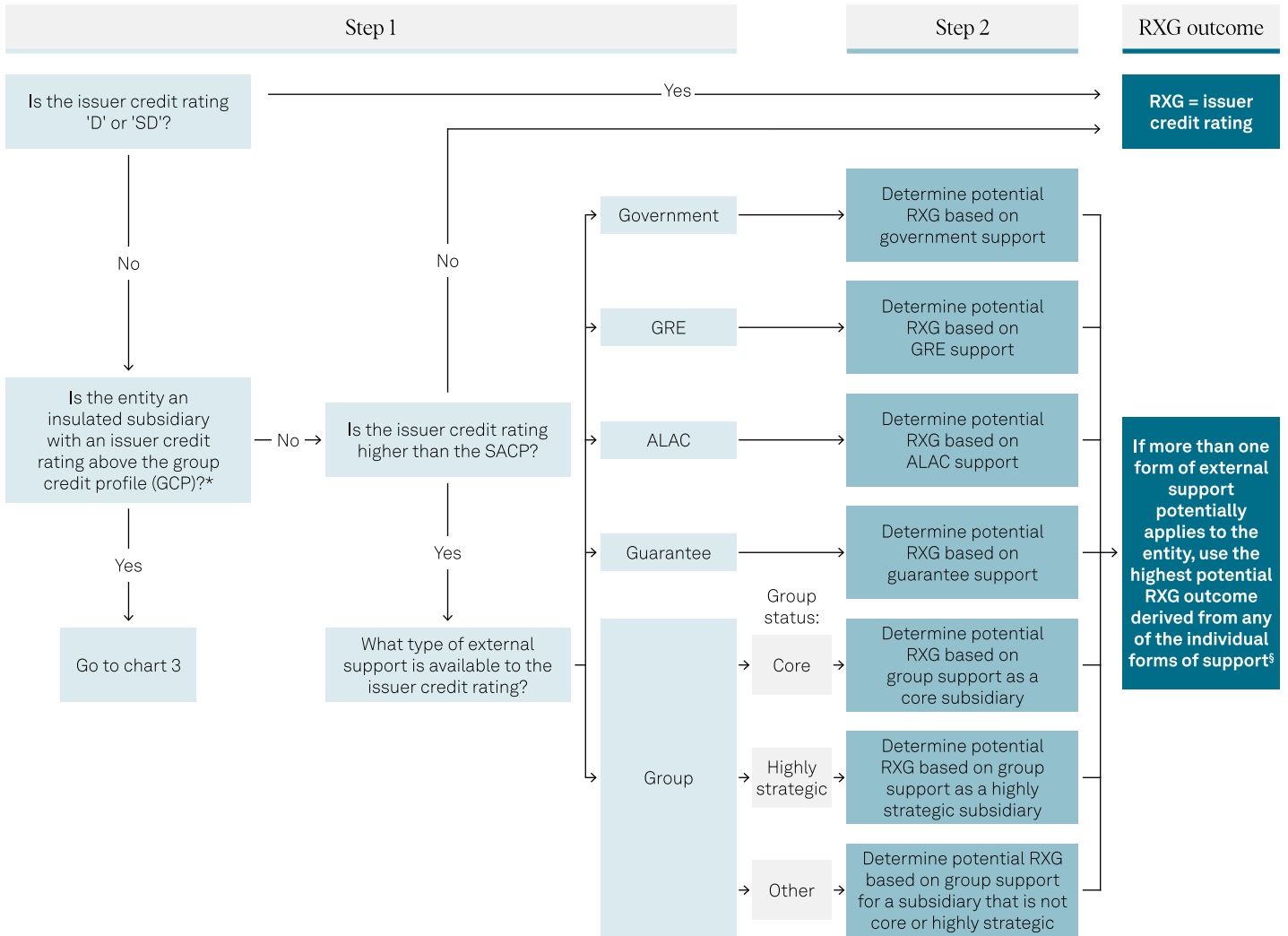
1. We determine, where relevant, the rated operating entity within the group that is the source of any external group support affecting the creditworthiness of the bank to which we are assigning the RXG. The issuer credit rating on this entity is typically aligned with our assessment of the group credit profile (GCP) for that group. We refer to this supporting entity as the parent entity for RXG purposes.
2. If the parent RXG incorporates uplift for extraordinary support, we assess whether we expect this extraordinary support to benefit the bank to which we are assigning the RXG.

The long-term RXG for an entity with an SACP

The chart below shows how we derive the long-term RXG using components of the issuer credit rating for an entity for which we have determined an SACP.

Chart 2

Determining the long-term RXG issuer rating when the entity has an SACP



RXG--Bank rating excluding implicit government support. SACP--Stand-alone credit profile. *Including an entity rated above the GCP in line with paragraph 70 of our "Group Rating Methodology". §The RXG is the highest potential RXG outcome subject to a cap at the level of the host sovereign foreign currency issuer credit rating unless the issuer credit rating on the bank is higher than that host sovereign foreign currency issuer credit rating (in which case the RXG is capped at the level of the issuer credit rating on the bank). ALAC--Additional loss-absorbing capacity. GRE--Government-related entity. 'D'--Default. 'SD'--Selective default.

Source: S&P Global Ratings.

© 2026 Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC.

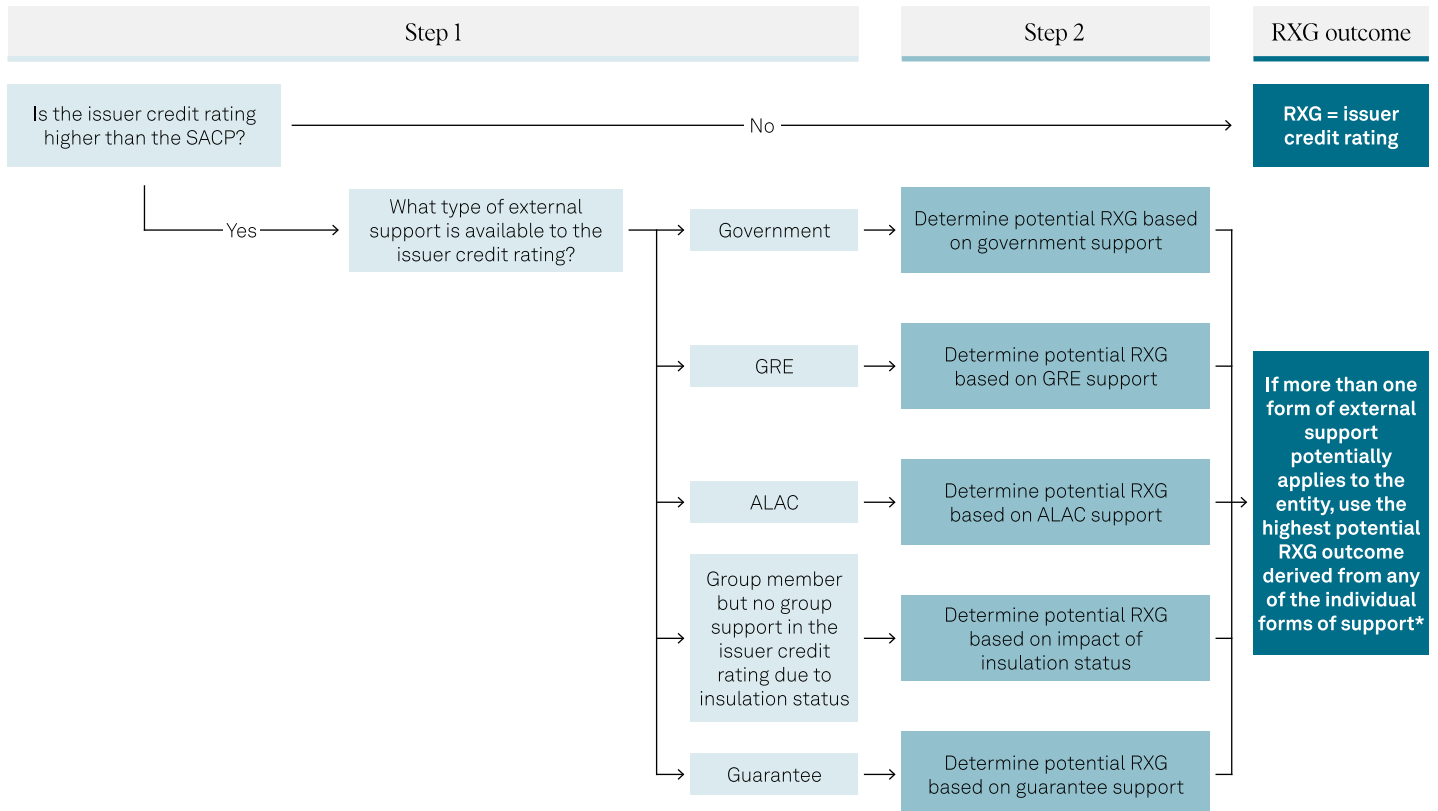
The long-term RXG for an insulated entity rated higher than its parent entity for RXG purposes

The next chart shows additional information on how we derive the long-term RXG when the issuer credit rating on an entity is higher than that on its parent entity for RXG purposes. This occurs when we consider the entity an insulated entity under our "[Group Rating Methodology](#)" (GRM) criteria, including paragraph 70 of that criteria. For all insulated entities, we determine an SACP.

Chart 3

Insulated entities and long-term RXG determination

Guidance for scenarios where issuer credit ratings exceed parent ratings



RXG--Bank rating excluding implicit government support. *The RXG is the highest potential outcome subject to a cap at the level of the host sovereign foreign currency issuer credit rating unless the issuer credit rating on the entity is higher than that host sovereign foreign currency issuer credit rating (in which case the RXG is capped at the level of the issuer credit rating on the bank). SACP--Stand-alone credit profile. Source: S&P Global Ratings.

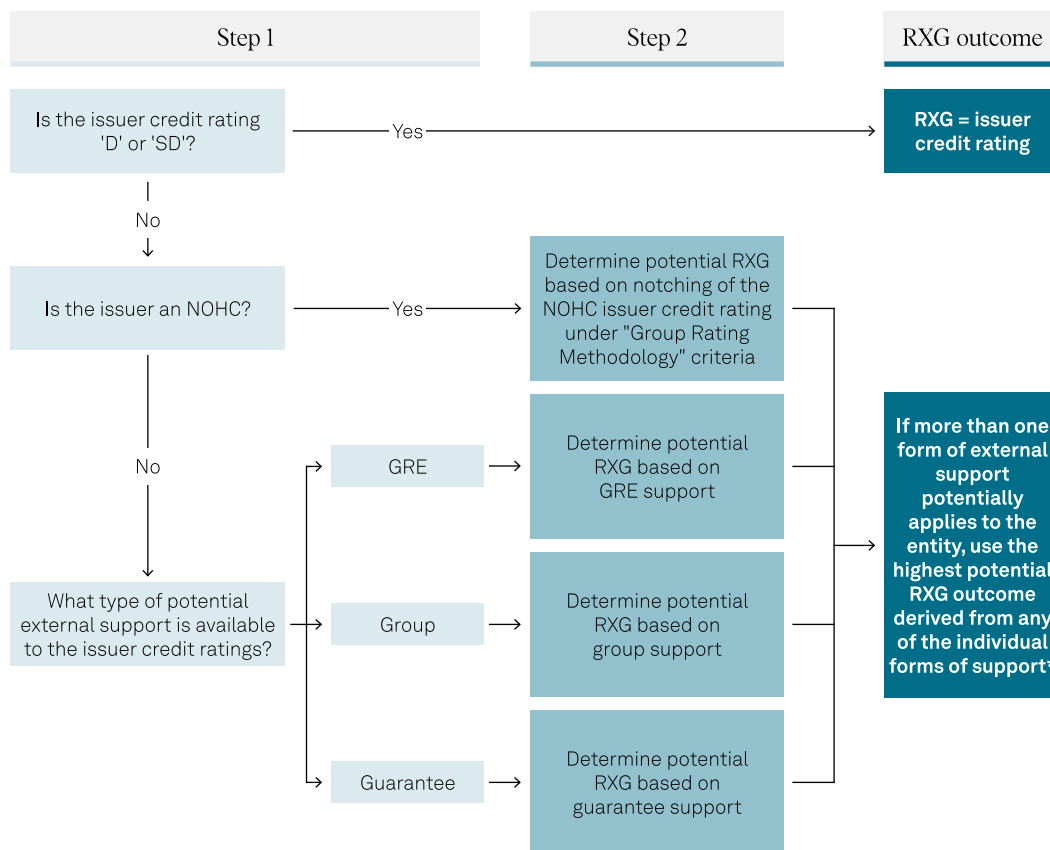
© 2026 Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC.

The long-term RXG for an entity without an SACP or for a nonoperating holding company

The chart below shows how we derive the long-term RXG using components of the issuer credit rating for an entity without an SACP or for a nonoperating holding company.

Chart 4

Determining long-term RXG when entity does not have an SACP or is a bank NOHC



RXG--Bank rating excluding implicit government support. NOHC--Nonoperating holding company. SACP--Stand-alone credit profile. *The RXG is the highest potential outcome subject to a cap at the level of the host sovereign foreign currency issuer credit rating unless the issuer credit rating on the entity is higher than that host sovereign foreign currency issuer credit rating (in which case the RXG is capped at the level of the issuer credit rating on the bank). GRE--Government-related entity. 'D'--Default. 'SD'--Selective default. Source: S&P Global Ratings. © 2026 Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC.

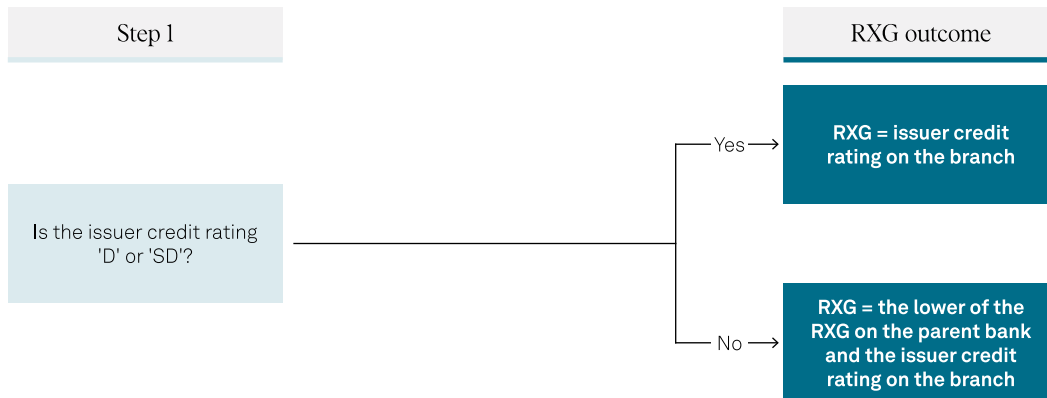
We may not be able to assign an RXG in some cases if an entity does not have an SACP and is not a public bank owned by its government.

The long-term RXG for a bank branch

The following chart shows how we derive the long-term RXG using components of the issuer credit rating for an entity that is a bank branch.

Chart 5

Determining the long-term RXG when the rated entity is a foreign branch of a bank



RXG--Bank rating excluding implicit government support. 'D'--Default. 'SD'--Selective default. Source: S&P Global Ratings. © 2026 Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC.

The short-term RXG

We determine the short-term RXG by mapping the long-term RXG to the short-term rating scale using "[Methodology For Linking Long-Term And Short-Term Ratings](#)" (see appendix 2 for details).

Assigning an RXG to a bank that is a public bank owned by its government under Basel standards

We incorporate extraordinary government support in the RXG if the bank is considered a public bank owned by its government under Basel standards. However, we do not assign an RXG if the classification is unclear, such as when interpretations of Basel standards vary across countries.

Foreign currency and local currency RXGs

We assign a foreign currency RXG at the same level as the local currency RXG unless the foreign currency and local currency issuer credit ratings are at different levels. If that is the case, we apply the same rating differential as for the issuer credit ratings, i.e., the foreign currency RXG is one notch lower than the local currency RXG if the foreign currency issuer credit rating is one notch lower than the local currency issuer credit rating.

Additional support adjustment under financial institutions criteria

We may incorporate additional support into an issuer credit rating on a financial institution when we expect a government to provide additional support in the near term above the level already factored into our analysis. However, we do not include such support in the RXG, because it has not yet been committed to by the government.

Situations where the bank is part of more than one group under GRM criteria

If the bank is part of more than one group (for example a banking group and a corporate group through a joint venture), we determine the RXG using the higher level of group support available from any of its parent entities. This support excludes any government support incorporated in the issuer credit ratings on the parent entities. Consequently, a parent entity that provides creditworthiness support for an RXG on a bank may differ from the entity supporting the issuer credit rating on the bank.

APPENDIXES

Appendix 1: Tables Containing Additional Details For Applying Charts 2-4

The following tables contain additional details to determine the potential RXG outcome under the different forms of extraordinary support.

Table 2

Determining the potential long-term RXG when the entity has an SACP (used alongside chart 2)

Type of extraordinary external support	Potential RXG
Government support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential RXG = SACP.
GRE support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential RXG = SACP unless the GRE is a public bank owned by its government under Basel standards--in which case the potential RXG = SACP + notches of uplift for GRE support. We do not assign an RXG if the classification as a public bank is unclear, such as when interpretations of Basel standards vary across countries.
ALAC support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential RXG = SACP + notches of uplift for ALAC support.
Guarantee support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential RXG = the higher of the SACP or the RXG on the guarantor if the guarantor is a bank (or the issuer credit rating on the guarantor if it is not a bank).
Group support: Core group status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the RXG on the parent entity is 'D' or 'SD', the potential RXG on the bank = the SACP. If the parent RXG is not 'D' or 'SD', we assess which forms of extraordinary support are potentially incorporated in the parent RXG and whether they could benefit the RXG on the bank. If the parent RXG includes any form of support (such as guarantee support, ALAC support, or GRE support) that we do not expect to benefit the bank, then the potential RXG = the parent-adjusted RXG (see appendix 2). If the parent RXG only includes forms of support that we expect to benefit the bank, then the potential RXG is the parent RXG. If the parent is not a bank, we use the issuer credit rating on the parent instead of a parent RXG, including when determining the parent-adjusted RXG.
Group support: Highly strategic group status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the parent RXG is 'D' or 'SD', the potential RXG on the bank = the SACP. If the parent RXG is not 'D' or 'SD', we assess which forms of extraordinary support are potentially incorporated in the parent RXG and whether they could benefit the bank RXG. If the RXG on the parent only includes forms of support that we expect will benefit the bank, the potential RXG = one notch below the parent RXG unless the bank SACP is equal to or higher than the parent RXG, in which case the potential RXG = the parent RXG. If the parent RXG includes notches for a form of support that we do not expect will benefit the bank, the potential RXG is capped one notch below the level of the parent-adjusted RXG (see appendix 2). This is unless the bank SACP is equal to or higher than the adjusted parent RXG, in which case the potential RXG = the parent-adjusted RXG.

Determining the potential long-term RXG when the entity has an SACP (used alongside chart 2)

Type of extraordinary external support	Potential RXG
Group support: Other group status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the parent is not a bank, we use the issuer credit rating on the parent instead of a parent RXG, including when determining the parent-adjusted RXG. <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the parent RXG is 'D' or 'SD', then the potential RXG on the bank is the SACP. • If the parent RXG is not 'D' or 'SD', we assess which forms of extraordinary support are potentially incorporated in the parent RXG and whether they could benefit the bank RXG. If the parent RXG does not include extraordinary support (or it includes only support that we expect to benefit the bank), the potential RXG = the lower of the SACP + group support notches or one notch below the parent RXG, unless the bank SACP is equal to or higher than the parent RXG, in which case the potential RXG = the parent RXG. • If the parent RXG includes notching for a form of support that we do not expect to benefit the bank, the potential RXG = the lower of the SACP + group support notches or one notch below the parent-adjusted RXG (see appendix 2) unless the bank SACP is equal to or higher than the parent-adjusted RXG, in which case the potential RXG = the adjusted parent RXG. • If the parent is not a bank, we use the issuer credit rating on the parent instead of a parent RXG, including when determining the parent-adjusted RXG.

RXG--Bank rating excluding implicit government support. SACP--Stand-alone credit profile. GRE--Government-related entity. ALAC--Additional loss-absorbing capacity. Parent entity--Parent entity for RXG purposes. 'D'--Default. 'SD'--Selected default.

Request For Comment: Methodology For Bank Ratings Excluding Implicit Government Support

Table 3

Determining the long-term RXG when an entity is rated higher than its parent entity for RXG purposes because of insulation (used alongside chart 3)

Type of extraordinary external support	Potential RXG
Government support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential RXG = SACP unless there is an adjustment to the issuer credit rating for negative group intervention under paragraph 70 of our "Group Rating Methodology" (GRM) criteria. • If we adjust the issuer credit rating for negative group intervention under paragraph 70 of our GRM criteria, the potential RXG is one notch lower than the SACP unless the outcome would be lower than the RXG on the parent entity or the issuer credit rating on the parent if the parent is not a bank)--in which case the potential RXG is equal to the SACP.
GRE support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential RXG = SACP unless the GRE is a public bank owned by its government under Basel standards--in which case the potential RXG = the SACP + notches of uplift for GRE support. We do not assign an RXG if the classification as a public bank is unclear, such as when interpretations of Basel standards vary across countries.
ALAC support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential RXG = SACP + notches of uplift for ALAC support. • The potential RXG is one notch lower than the SACP + ALAC support notches if there is an issuer credit rating adjustment for negative group intervention under paragraph 70 of our GRM criteria, unless the outcome would be lower than the parent RXG (or the issuer credit rating on the parent if the parent is not a bank) --in which case the potential RXG is equal to the SACP + notches of uplift for ALAC support.
Guarantee support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential RXG = the higher of the SACP or the RXG on the guarantor (or the issuer credit rating on the guarantor if it is not a bank).
Impact of group status based on entity's insulation status under GRM criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insulated + 1: Potential RXG = lower of the SACP or parent RXG + 1 notch. • Insulated + 2: Potential RXG = lower of the SACP or parent RXG + 2 notches. • Insulated + 3: Potential RXG = lower of the SACP or parent RXG + 3 notches. • For each of these three insulation categories above, if the parent RXG includes any form of support that we do not expect to benefit the bank, we use the parent-adjusted RXG (see appendix 2) instead of the parent RXG. • Delinked: Potential RXG = SACP. • If the parent is not a bank, we use the issuer credit rating on the parent instead of a parent RXG, including when determining the parent-adjusted RXG.

RXG--Bank rating excluding implicit government support. SACP--Stand-alone credit profile. GRE--Government-related entity. ALAC--Additional loss-absorbing capacity. Parent entity--Parent entity for RXG purposes.

Table 4

Determining the potential long-term RXG for entities without an SACP or that are bank nonoperating holding companies (used alongside chart 4)

Type of extraordinary external support	Potential RXG
GRE support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential RXG = the potential issuer credit rating based on GRE support if the GRE is considered a public bank owned by its government under Basel standards. If not, then there is no potential RXG. We do not assign an RXG if the classification as a public bank is unclear, such as when interpretations of Basel standards vary across countries.
Group support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the RXG on the parent entity is 'D' or 'SD', then the potential RXG on the bank is the issuer credit rating on that bank.

Determining the potential long-term RXG for entities without an SACP or that are bank nonoperating holding companies (used alongside chart 4)

Type of extraordinary external support	Potential RXG
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the parent RXG is not 'D' or 'SD', and does not include extraordinary support (or it only includes support that we expect will benefit the bank): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --The potential RXG is the parent RXG if the bank is a core subsidiary. --The potential RXG is one notch lower than the parent RXG if the bank is a highly strategic subsidiary. If the parent RXG is not 'D' or 'SD' and includes notches for any form of support that we do not expect to benefit the bank, the potential RXG is capped at the level of the parent-adjusted RXG (see appendix 2) if the entity is core--and at one notch below that parent-adjusted RXG if the entity is a highly strategic subsidiary. If the parent is not a bank eligible for an RXG, we use the issuer credit rating on the parent instead of a parent RXG, including when determining the parent-adjusted RXG.
Guarantee support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential RXG = the RXG on the guarantor (or the issuer credit rating on the guarantor if the guarantor is not a bank).
A nonoperating holding company (NOHC) under our " Group Rating Methodology " criteria.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the NOHC issuer credit rating is notched from the group credit profile, we base the potential RXG on the RXG on the core operating bank and set it at a level as many notches different from the core operating bank RXG as the NOHC issuer credit rating is to the core operating bank issuer credit rating, e.g., at two notches below if the NOHC issuer credit rating is two notches below the issuer credit rating on the core operating bank. If the NOHC issuer credit rating is notched from the group SACP, then the potential RXG = the NOHC issuer credit rating. If the core operating bank RXG is 'D' or 'SD', then the potential RXG on the NOHC is the NOHC issuer credit rating.

RXG--Bank rating excluding implicit government support. ALAC--Additional loss-absorbing capacity. Parent entity--Parent entity for RXG purposes. 'D'--Default. 'SD'--Selected default. We treat an intermediate nonoperating holding company in the same way as an ultimate nonoperating holding company. Uplift from ALAC support and government support is not applicable if we do not assess an SACP for the entity.

Appendix 2: Using A Parent-Adjusted RXG To Determine The Potential RXG Based On Extraordinary Group Support

We determine a "parent-adjusted RXG" when the RXG on the parent entity includes some notches of extraordinary support that we do not expect will benefit the bank itself. We use this parent-adjusted RXG--which excludes those notches of extraordinary support--to determine the potential RXG on the bank based on group support when either potential GRE, ALAC, or guarantee support exists in the parent RXG and we don't expect it to benefit the bank.

If the parent entity for RXG purposes is not a bank eligible for an RXG, we use the issuer credit rating on the parent instead of the parent RXG as the starting point for the adjustment.

The parent-adjusted RXG we use to apply the flowcharts and tables 2-4 is the highest of the following potential parent-adjusted RXGs:

- **Potential parent RXG adjusted for ALAC:** We deduct any notches of ALAC support included in the parent RXG that we do not expect to benefit the bank, resulting in the potential parent RXG adjusted for ALAC. If we expect all ALAC support notches in the parent RXG to benefit the bank, we use the parent RXG based on ALAC support.
- **Potential parent RXG adjusted for guarantee support:** If the parent RXG benefits from a guarantee on the parent, we deduct the number of notches of guarantee support to arrive at the potential parent RXG adjusted for guarantee support.

- **Potential parent RXG adjusted for GRE support:** If the bank itself is not a public bank owned by its government under Basel standards, we deduct any GRE support notches in the parent RXG to arrive at the potential parent RXG adjusted for GRE support. If the bank is a public bank owned by its government under Basel standards, we use the parent RXG based on GRE support. We do not assign an RXG if the classification as a public bank is unclear, such as when interpretations of Basel standards vary across countries.

Appendix 3: Proposed Definition Of A Bank Rating Excluding Implicit Government Support (RXG)

We propose to add the following text and tables to section "III. SPECIAL-PURPOSE RATINGS" of "[S&P Global Ratings Definitions](#)" at the same time as publishing the final criteria.

Bank ratings excluding implicit government support

An S&P Global Ratings bank rating excluding implicit government support (RXG) is a forward-looking opinion about an obligor's creditworthiness excluding the potential for extraordinary government support. This opinion focuses on the obligor's capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments as they come due but assumes no provision of government support beyond measures that have already been made explicit. This rating type only applies to entities within the scope of the Basel III standard regarding bank ratings excluding implicit government support. RXGs are identified by the 'rxg' suffix (e.g., 'BBBrxg').

An RXG does not apply to any specific financial obligation. It does not consider the nature or provisions of the obligation, its standing in bankruptcy or liquidation, statutory preferences, or the legality and enforceability of the obligation. Consequently, RXGs do not provide opinions on recovery prospects following insolvency.

An RXG can be either long-term or short-term. A long-term RXG assesses the obligor's capacity and willingness to meet all of its financial commitments--both long- and short-term--as they come due, excluding the potential for extraordinary government support. A short-term RXG focuses on the obligor's capacity and willingness to meet all financial commitments as they come due over the short term, also excluding the potential for extraordinary government support.

As a special-purpose rating providing a partial view of creditworthiness, an RXG is not assigned a rating outlook or placed on CreditWatch. An RXG may move independently of the issuer credit rating, potentially by a different magnitude or in a different direction. We assign RXGs using the global rating scale and not on a national or regional scale.

Table 5

Long-term bank ratings excluding implicit government support

Category	Definition
AAArxg	An obligor rated 'AAArxg' has extremely strong capacity to meet its financial commitments excluding the potential for extraordinary government support. 'AAArxg' is the highest bank rating excluding implicit government support assigned by S&P Global Ratings.
AArxg	An obligor rated 'AArxg' has very strong capacity to meet its financial commitments excluding the potential for extraordinary government support, differing only slightly from obligors with higher RXGs.
Arxg	An obligor rated 'Arxg' has strong capacity to meet its financial commitments excluding the potential for extraordinary government support, but the obligor is somewhat more likely to be affected by adverse business or operating conditions than are obligors with higher RXGs.

Long-term bank ratings excluding implicit government support

Category	Definition
BBBrxg	An obligor rated 'BBBrxg' has good capacity to meet its financial commitments excluding the potential for extraordinary government support, but the obligor is more likely to be affected by adverse business or operating conditions than are obligors with higher RXGs.
BBrxg, Brxg, CCCrxg, and CCrxg	An RXG in these categories indicates that the obligor's creditworthiness excluding the potential for extraordinary government support is regarded as having vulnerable characteristics that may outweigh its strengths. 'BBBrxg' indicates the least degree of vulnerability within the range and 'CCrxg' the highest.
BBrxg	An obligor rated 'BBrxg' has marginal capacity to meet its financial commitments excluding the potential for extraordinary government support. Positive attributes exist, but adverse business or operating conditions could lead to insufficient ability to meet its financial commitments without potential extraordinary government support.
Brxg	An obligor rated 'Brxg' has weak capacity to meet its financial commitments excluding the potential for extraordinary government support. Adverse business or operating conditions will likely impair the obligor's ability to meet its financial commitments without potential extraordinary government support.
CCCrxg	An obligor rated 'CCCrxg' has very weak capacity to meet its financial commitments excluding the potential for extraordinary government support. The obligor is dependent on favorable business and operating conditions to meet its financial commitments without potential extraordinary government support.
CCrxg	An obligor rated 'CCrxg' has extremely weak capacity to meet its financial commitments excluding the potential for extraordinary government support. The obligor is likely not to meet its financial commitments without potential extraordinary government support.
SD and D	An RXG on an obligor is 'SD' (selective default) or 'D' (default) if S&P Global Ratings considers there to be a default on one or more of its financial obligations, whether long- or short-term, including rated and unrated obligations but excluding hybrid instruments classified as regulatory capital or in nonpayment according to terms. An RXG of 'D' is assigned when S&P Global Ratings believes that the default will be a general default and that the obligor will fail to pay all or substantially all of its obligations as they come due. An RXG of 'SD' is assigned when S&P Global Ratings believes that the obligor has selectively defaulted on a specific issue or class of obligations but it will continue to meet its payment obligations on other issues or classes of obligations in a timely manner. The RXG on an obligor is lowered to 'D' or 'SD' if it is conducting a distressed debt restructuring. An RXG moves to 'SD' at the same time as the issuer credit rating on that obligor and to 'D' at the same time as the issuer credit rating on that obligor.

Ratings from 'AARxg' to 'CCCrxg' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the rating categories.

Table 6

Short-term bank ratings excluding implicit government support

Category	Definition
A-1rxg	An obligor rated 'A-1rxg' has strong capacity to meet its financial commitments excluding the potential for extraordinary government support. It is rated in the highest RXG category by S&P Global Ratings. Within this category, certain obligors are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments is extremely strong excluding the potential for extraordinary government support.
A-2rxg	An obligor rated 'A-2rxg' has satisfactory capacity to meet its financial commitments excluding the potential for extraordinary government support. However, it is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions without potential extraordinary government support than obligors in the highest rating category.
A-3rxg	An obligor rated 'A-3rxg' has adequate capacity to meet its financial obligations excluding the potential for extraordinary government support. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments without potential extraordinary government support.
Brxg	An obligor rated 'Brxg' is regarded as vulnerable and has significant speculative characteristics excluding the potential for extraordinary government support. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments without the potential for extraordinary government support; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties that could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments without potential extraordinary government support.

Short-term bank ratings excluding implicit government support

Category	Definition
Crxg	An obligor rated 'Crxg' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment, excluding the potential for extraordinary government support, that would result in an RXG of 'SD' or 'D'. Such an obligor is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions to meet its financial commitments without potential extraordinary government support.
SD and D	An RXG on an obligor is 'SD' (selective default) or 'D' if S&P Global Ratings considers there to be a default on one or more of its financial obligations, whether long- or short-term, including rated and unrated obligations but excluding hybrid instruments classified as regulatory capital or in nonpayment according to terms. An RXG of 'D' is assigned when S&P Global Ratings believes that the default will be a general default and that the obligor will fail to pay all or substantially all of its obligations as they come due. An RXG of 'SD' is assigned when S&P Global Ratings believes that the obligor has selectively defaulted on a specific issue or class of obligations but it will continue to meet its payment obligations on other issues or classes of obligations in a timely manner. The RXG on an obligor is lowered to 'D' or 'SD' if it is conducting a distressed debt restructuring. An RXG moves to 'SD' at the same time as the issuer credit rating on that obligor and to 'D' at the same time as the issuer credit rating on that obligor.

Appendix 4: Table 1 Of "Methodology For Linking Long-Term And Short-Term Ratings"

Standard And Alternative Mappings Of Short-Term Ratings To Long-Term Ratings

Long-term rating	Short-term rating	
	Standard mapping	Alternative mapping
AAA, AA+, AA, AA-	A-1+	N/A
A+	A-1	A-1+
A	A-1	N/A
A-	A-2	A-1
BBB+, BBB	A-2	N/A
BBB-	A-3	N/A
BB+	B	A-3
BB, BB-, B+, B, B-	B	N/A
CCC+, CCC, CCC-, CC, C	C	N/A
SD, D	SD, D	N/A

N/A--Not applicable, as there is no alternative mapping and the standard mapping in the middle column applies. D--Default. SD--Selective default.

For financial institutions, standard mapping applies with no alternative mapping. Alternative mapping can be used for corporate entities, such as financial market infrastructure companies if we assess their liquidity as exceptional.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

Related criteria

- [Financial Institutions Rating Methodology](#)
- [Corporate Methodology](#)
- [Rating Government-Related Entities: Methodology And Assumptions](#)
- [Group Rating Methodology](#)

Request For Comment: Methodology For Bank Ratings Excluding Implicit Government Support

- [Guarantee Criteria](#)
- [Stand-Alone Credit Profiles: One Component Of A Rating](#)
- [Principles Of Credit Ratings](#)

A complete list of S&P Global Ratings' criteria articles can be found on <https://disclosure.spglobal.com/ratings/en/regulatory/ratings-criteria>.

Other publications

- [S&P Global Ratings Definitions](#), Dec. 16, 2025, updated from time to time
- Comments Requested On Proposed Criteria For New Bank Rating Excluding Implicit Government Support, March 4, 2026
- Why We Are Proposing A New Bank Rating Excluding Implicit Government Support, March 4, 2026

This article is proposed Criteria. Criteria are the published analytic framework for determining Credit Ratings. Criteria include fundamental factors, analytical principles, methodologies, and /or key assumptions that we use in the ratings process to produce our Credit Ratings. Criteria, like our Credit Ratings, are forward-looking in nature. Criteria are intended to help users of our Credit Ratings understand how S&P Global Ratings analysts generally approach the analysis of Issuers or Issues in a given sector. Criteria include those material methodological elements identified by S&P Global Ratings as being relevant to credit analysis. However, S&P Global Ratings recognizes that there are many unique factors / facts and circumstances that may potentially apply to the analysis of a given Issuer or Issue. Accordingly, S&P Global Ratings Criteria is not designed to provide an exhaustive list of all factors applied in our rating analyses. Analysts exercise analytic judgement in the application of Criteria through the Rating Committee process to arrive at rating determinations.

Contact List

Analytical Contacts

Matthew B Albrecht, CFA

Englewood
1-303-721-4670
matthew.albrecht
@spglobal.com

Methodologies Contacts

Michelle M Brennan

London
44-20-7176-7205
michelle.brennan
@spglobal.com

Methodologies Contacts

Francesca Sacchi

Milan
390272111272
francesca.sacchi
@spglobal.com

Analytical Contacts

Deepali V Seth Chhabria

Mumbai
912261373187
deepali.seth
@spglobal.com

Analytical Contacts

Robert Hansen, CFA

New York
1-212-438-7402
robert.hansen
@spglobal.com

Analytical Contacts

Anais Ozyavuz

Paris
33-14-420-6773
anais.ozyavuz
@spglobal.com

Analytical Contacts

Gavin J Gunning

Melbourne
61-3-9631-2092
gavin.gunning
@spglobal.com

Request For Comment: Methodology For Bank Ratings Excluding Implicit Government Support

Copyright © 2026 by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. All rights reserved.

No content (including ratings, credit-related analyses and data, valuations, model, software or other application or output therefrom) or any part thereof (Content) may be modified, reverse engineered, reproduced or distributed in any form by any means, or stored in a database or retrieval system, without the prior written permission of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC or its affiliates (collectively, S&P). The Content shall not be used for any unlawful or unauthorized purposes. S&P and any third-party providers, as well as their directors, officers, shareholders, employees or agents (collectively S&P Parties) do not guarantee the accuracy, completeness, timeliness or availability of the Content. S&P Parties are not responsible for any errors or omissions (negligent or otherwise), regardless of the cause, for the results obtained from the use of the Content, or for the security or maintenance of any data input by the user. The Content is provided on an "as is" basis. S&P PARTIES DISCLAIM ANY AND ALL EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ANY WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE, FREEDOM FROM BUGS, SOFTWARE ERRORS OR DEFECTS, THAT THE CONTENT'S FUNCTIONING WILL BE UNINTERRUPTED OR THAT THE CONTENT WILL OPERATE WITH ANY SOFTWARE OR HARDWARE CONFIGURATION. In no event shall S&P Parties be liable to any party for any direct, indirect, incidental, exemplary, compensatory, punitive, special or consequential damages, costs, expenses, legal fees, or losses (including, without limitation, lost income or lost profits and opportunity costs or losses caused by negligence) in connection with any use of the Content even if advised of the possibility of such damages.

Some of the Content may have been created with the assistance of an artificial intelligence (AI) tool. Published Content created or processed using AI is composed, reviewed, edited, and approved by S&P personnel.

Credit-related and other analyses, including ratings, and statements in the Content are statements of opinion as of the date they are expressed and not statements of fact. S&P's opinions, analyses and rating acknowledgment decisions (described below) are not recommendations to purchase, hold, or sell any securities or to make any investment decisions, and do not address the suitability of any security. S&P assumes no obligation to update the Content following publication in any form or format. The Content should not be relied on and is not a substitute for the skill, judgment and experience of the user, its management, employees, advisors and/or clients when making investment and other business decisions. S&P does not act as a fiduciary or an investment advisor except where registered as such. While S&P has obtained information from sources it believes to be reliable, S&P does not perform an audit and undertakes no duty of due diligence or independent verification of any information it receives. Rating-related publications may be published for a variety of reasons that are not necessarily dependent on action by rating committees, including, but not limited to, the publication of a periodic update on a credit rating and related analyses.

To the extent that regulatory authorities allow a rating agency to acknowledge in one jurisdiction a rating issued in another jurisdiction for certain regulatory purposes, S&P reserves the right to assign, withdraw or suspend such acknowledgment at any time and in its sole discretion. S&P Parties disclaim any duty whatsoever arising out of the assignment, withdrawal or suspension of an acknowledgment as well as any liability for any damage alleged to have been suffered on account thereof.

S&P keeps certain activities of its business units separate from each other in order to preserve the independence and objectivity of their respective activities. As a result, certain business units of S&P may have information that is not available to other S&P business units. S&P has established policies and procedures to maintain the confidentiality of certain non-public information received in connection with each analytical process.

S&P may receive compensation for its ratings and certain analyses, normally from issuers or underwriters of securities or from obligors. S&P reserves the right to disseminate its opinions and analyses. S&P's public ratings and analyses are made available on its Web sites, www.spglobal.com/ratings (free of charge), and www.ratingsdirect.com (subscription), and may be distributed through other means, including via S&P publications and third-party redistributors. Additional information about our ratings fees is available at www.spglobal.com/usratingsfees.

STANDARD & POOR'S, S&P and RATINGSDIRECT are registered trademarks of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC.