ONGOING INITIATIVES

LEGAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR DERIVATIVES

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The effectiveness of netting and collateral as risk mitigants.

US\$ trillions	Dec.2010	Dec.2011	Dec.2012	Dec.2013
Notional Amounts, Total OTC contracts ¹	601,046	647,811	632,582	710,182
Gross Market Values	21,296	27,297	24,733	18,658
% of Notional Amounts	3.54%	4.21%	3.91%	2.63%
Gross Credit Exposure (after netting)	3,480	3,938	3,609	3,033
% of Gross Market Value	16.34%	14.43%	14.59%	16.26%
% of Notional Amounts	0.58%	0.61%	0.57%	0.43%
Exposure collateralized, average, all OTC				
derivatives ²	69%	66%	71%	82%
Gross Credit Exposure (after netting and				
adjusted for collateral)	1.079	1.339	1.047	0.546
% of Gross Market Value	5.07%	4.91%	4.23%	2.93%
% of Notional Amounts	0.18%	0.21%	0.17%	0.08%



¹ Bank for International Settlements (BIS), May 2014 and prior, Table 19, http://www.bis.org/statistics/dt1920a.pdf
² Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), Quarterly Report on Bank Derivatives Activities, http://www.occ.gov/topics/capital-markets/financial-markets/trading/derivatives/derivatives-quarterly-report.html

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Legal Infrastructure as Risk Mitigant in Capital Markets

1. Legal Netting Infrastructure: Close-out netting

- The most important risk reduction tool in modern financial markets
- Underpins the risk management of OTC derivatives, which includes such end user hedging products as FX options, cross currency swaps and inflation swaps that cannot currently be centrally cleared; also important for repo markets (and by extension the development of corporate bond markets)

2. Protection of Collateral Interests

- > Collateral: Widely used as a credit risk mitigation tool, important role in working capital funding for SMEs, letters of credit for trade finance and the trading of financial hedging instruments.
- Margin, likewise plays a critical role in the safe functioning of clearing houses for OTC derivatives
- Commonly exchanged between counterparties either through title transfer or security interest pledge arrangement
 - Title Transfer Arrangement: Where the legal certainty is not provided, under bankruptcy, collateral taken under a title transfer arrangement could be re-characterized as an asset of the estate of the defaulting party and claimed by other creditors.
 - Pledge Arrangement: In some jurisdictions, i) the local security law does not support mark-to-market of collateral, ii) the secured party's ability to re-use the collateral is often limited and iii) enforcement of collateral interest is often difficult.

3. Margining of Non-Cleared Derivatives

- BCBS-IOSCO: Initial and variation margin to be made mandatory for non-centrally cleared derivatives.
- > Requirements for jurisdictions:
 - > Implementing rules and regulations to support BCBS' guidelines
 - > Standardization of initial margin calculation model and credit support documentation
 - > Robust protection of collateral rights

APFF Action Plan

- Identify legal structural weaknesses in each jurisdiction
- Organize educational seminars targeting
 - 1) Regulatory/legislative bodies
 - 2) The judiciary
 - •APFF resources will be leveraged to coordinate outreach, provide expert speakers and follow up on outstanding issues.