

B1.2 ASX Clear (Futures)

ASX Clear (Futures) is a wholly owned subsidiary of ASX Clearing Corporation Limited (ASXCC), itself a wholly owned subsidiary of ASX Limited. ASX Clear (Futures) acts as the central counterparty (CCP) for all futures and options products that are traded on the ASX 24 market. In July 2013 ASX Clear (Futures) began offering a clearing service for over-the-counter (OTC) interest rate derivatives.

Standard 1: Legal basis

A central counterparty should have a well-founded, clear, transparent and enforceable legal basis for each material aspect of its activities in all relevant jurisdictions.

Rating: Observed

ASX Clear (Futures) is a separate legal entity within the ASX Group that solely provides clearing services (CCP Standard 1.1). ASX Clear (Futures)' legal basis is founded on clear and understandable rules that operate within the framework of relevant laws and regulations (CCP Standards 1.2, 1.3). The certainty of this legal basis in relevant jurisdictions is reinforced by supporting legislation, including ASX Clear (Futures)' protection as a netting market under the *Payment Systems and Netting Act 1998* (PSNA) and the protection of money settlement finality through Austraclear under the same legislation, and is subject to periodic review by ASX Legal (CCP Standards 1.2, 1.5). ASX Clear (Futures) has publicly outlined the key features of its legal basis on its website, and from time to time, for information, provides legal opinions to participants or other stakeholders in respect of the legal basis of significant new services (CCP Standard 1.4). ASX has not identified any material risks arising from potential conflicts of law relating to the operations of ASX Clear (Futures) (CCP Standard 1.6).

Based on this information, the Reserve Bank's assessment is that ASX Clear (Futures) has observed the requirements of CCP Standard 1 during the 2012/13 Assessment period. The legal basis of ASX Clear (Futures) is described in further detail under the following sub-standards.

1.1 A central counterparty should be a legal entity which is separate from other entities that may expose it to risks unrelated to those arising from its function as a central counterparty.

ASX Clear (Futures) is a wholly owned subsidiary of ASX Clearing Corporation Limited, which is itself a wholly owned subsidiary of ASX Limited. As a separate legal entity, ASX Clear (Futures)' central clearing activities are separate from the activities conducted by ASX's other clearing and settlement (CS) facilities and the rest of the ASX Group, notwithstanding the sharing of operational resources across multiple entities within the group.

ASX Clear (Futures)' services are limited to CCP clearing of futures and options products that are traded on the ASX 24 market (and, since July 2013, certain OTC derivatives) in accordance with the ASX Clear (Futures) Operating Rules and Procedures, the OTC Rules and the OTC Handbook. Accordingly, ASX Clear (Futures) does not provide any services that have a distinct profile from, or pose additional risks to, its activity of operating a CCP.

1.2 The legal basis should provide a high degree of certainty for each material aspect of a central counterparty's activities in all relevant jurisdictions.

Legal basis

ASX Clear (Futures) novates and nets transactions submitted for clearing by its participants. These activities require a high degree of legal certainty. Key components of the legal framework under which the CCP operates are:

- ASX Clear (Futures) holds a CS facility licence, under Part 7.3 of the *Corporations Act 2001*. This licence is administered by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) in consultation with the Bank, with the Minister acting as ultimate decision-maker on licensing matters.
- ASX Clear (Futures) has defined Operating Rules and Procedures. Under section 822B of the Corporations Act, these Rules and Procedures have effect as a contract under seal between: ASX Clear (Futures) and each of its participants; each participant and each other participant.
- Novation and the netting arrangements established under ASX Clear (Futures)' Operating Rules are protected as a 'netting market' under Part 5 of the PSNA (see also CCP Standard 1.5).

The legal basis of ASX Clear (Futures)' activities is reviewed by ASX Legal whenever there are material amendments to the Operating Rules or Procedures.

Rights and interests

The rights and interests of ASX Clear (Futures), its participants and, where relevant, its participants' customers in cleared positions and collateral are defined in ASX Clear (Futures)' Operating Rules and Procedures, OTC Rules and OTC Handbook. The OTC Handbook sets out the procedures, timings, contract terms and other details of the OTC service.

The capacity to deal with collateral held by ASX Clear (Futures) in circumstances of a participant default is an important risk protection. Recent amendments to Part 5 of the PSNA provide additional protections for the enforcement of security interests held by CCPs in the event of a participant default.

1.3 A central counterparty should have rules, procedures and contracts that are clear, understandable and consistent with relevant laws and regulations.

Section 822A of the Corporations Act establishes a framework to prescribe the matters that must be dealt with by Rules and those which may be considered under the Procedures. Rule changes are subject to a disallowance process. The Corporations Act also establishes how any inconsistency between the licensed facility's rules and applicable laws and regulations (namely derivative transaction rules and derivative trade repository rules) would be resolved.

The ASX Clear (Futures) Operating Rules and Procedures are supplemented with explanatory material, published on ASX's public website and ASX's restricted participant website, to facilitate understanding by participants and prospective participants of the risks they face through participation in the system. Publicly available material includes high-level descriptions of ASX Clear (Futures)' risk management framework, the CME SPAN margining methodology, business continuity arrangements and the default management framework. Participants have access to additional manuals, reports and explanatory notes covering such topics as the application process for new participants, compliance, technical operational details, counterparty risk assessment and fees.

There is a clear process for changing ASX Clear (Futures)' Operating Rules and Procedures. Proposed rule changes may be submitted informally to ASIC, which in consultation with the Bank will advise ASX of any regulatory concerns. Formal submission of the proposed changes to ASIC triggers a 28-day 'disallowance' period (referred to above), during which the Minister may choose to disallow the rule changes. The Minister considers a number of factors, including whether the proposed changes are consistent with the public interest. To assist the Minister in this process, ASIC provides detailed advice to the Minister, incorporating the views of the Bank as appropriate.

1.4 A central counterparty should be able to articulate the legal basis for its activities to the Reserve Bank and other relevant authorities, participants and, where relevant, participants' customers, in a clear and understandable way.

The legal basis for the activities of ASX (Clear) Futures and the facility's protection as an approved netting market under the PSNA – see also CCP Standard 1.5 – are described on the ASX public website in its Disclosure Framework document (see CCP Standard 20.5).¹

ASX Limited on behalf of each licensed entity within the ASX Group, including all CS facilities, submits an Annual Group Licence Report to ASIC and the Bank. This report sets out the legal basis for the CS facilities' activities under its licence obligations, and is used by ASIC in the preparation of ASIC's Market Assessment Report for the ASX Group.

For significant new services, ASX Clear (Futures) may seek independent legal opinions in respect of relevant aspects, or any implications that their introduction may have for the legal basis of existing functionality. These opinions may, in some circumstances, be shared with participants or other stakeholders, for their information, particularly to demonstrate the legal efficacy of new Operating Rules.

1.5 A central counterparty should have rules, procedures and contracts that are enforceable in all relevant jurisdictions. There should be a high degree of certainty that actions taken by the central counterparty under such rules and procedures will not be voided, reversed or subject to stays, including in the event that the central counterparty enters into external administration or that one or more of its participants defaults or is suspended.

Since ASX is a vertical exchange, there is a certain degree of overlap in how aspects of the service are linked in conducting trading, clearing and settlement. ASX 24's Operating Rules establish that the point at which trades become irrevocable is upon novation by ASX Clear (Futures). ASX Clear (Futures)' Operating Rules establish the point at which trades are novated and the risk controls that apply against clearing exposures. Such risk controls are calibrated to participants' net obligations to the CCP. Payment obligations arising from clearing are settled in Austraclear and the point at which settlement is final and irrevocable is established in Austraclear's Operating Rules.

Novation and netting

Part 5 of the PSNA provides protections for approved 'market netting arrangements' (i.e. the function of a CCP) against claims that might otherwise be upheld in insolvency proceedings. It covers several areas relevant to CCPs. In particular, it provides protection for:

- novation, the process whereby matched trades between participants are replaced by separate contracts between the buyer and the CCP and the seller and the CCP

¹ Available at <http://www.asxgroup.com.au/media/pfmi_disclosure_framework.pdf>.

- the process of reducing each participant's contracts to a net exposure (reflecting the exposure to the participant's portfolio of contracts)
- the CCP's rules covering default, such that future exposures may be terminated and a net payout obligation calculated
- payments made on a net basis, by protecting against the voiding of net payments in the event of insolvency of a participant.

Settlement finality

Payment obligations are settled in Austraclear. Settlement finality is protected by an approval of Austraclear under Part 2 of the PSNA. This protects against exercise of the so-called 'zero-hour rule' in insolvency law, whereby transactions occurring after the point at which an insolvency is legally determined to have started could potentially otherwise be reversed. Any interbank transactions arising from these settlements are settled in real time in the Reserve Bank Information and Transfer System (RITS), across Exchange Settlement Accounts (ESAs) held with the Bank. Finality of funds transfers in RITS is again supported by the approval of RITS under Part 2 of the PSNA.

Assumption of risk

Through novation, the obligations of ASX Clear (Futures) are to each participant as principal – irrespective of whether that participant is acting on behalf of a client. Equally, participants' obligations are to ASX Clear (Futures) for all transactions that have been novated (i.e. both proprietary and client transactions).

Importantly for the legal protections provided under the PSNA, as noted above, the point of novation is established by ASX Clear (Futures)' Operating Rules. In respect of exchange-traded transactions, ASX Clear (Futures)' Operating Rules specify that a transaction on the ASX 24 market is novated upon the registration of a matched trade by the market, which occurs in ASX 24's SYCOM system. Non-market trades are novated once their details have been approved and registered by ASX Clear (Futures). Acceptance rules for registration of OTC trades are set out in the OTC Rules; requirements include, for example, that the OTC transaction has been submitted in accordance with procedures and eligibility criteria in the OTC Handbook, participants are authorised and not in default, and the transaction passes limit checks.

Enforceability of ASX rules while under external administration

ASX Legal has analysed the legal enforceability of ASX Clear (Futures)' Operating Rules upon the CCP's entry into external administration. ASX Clear (Futures) has also obtained legal advice to clarify the enforceability of specific aspects of its rules under external administration, for example in relation to the OTC interest rate derivatives clearing service. No material legal risks to enforceability have been identified.

- 1.6 A central counterparty conducting business in multiple jurisdictions should identify and mitigate the risks arising from any potential conflicts of law across jurisdictions. A central counterparty should provide the Reserve Bank with a legal opinion that demonstrates the enforceability of its rules and addresses relevant conflicts of law across the jurisdictions in which it operates. This should be reviewed on a periodic basis or when material changes occur that may have an impact on the opinion, and updated where appropriate.**

Although participants of ASX Clear (Futures) include subsidiaries and branches of entities that are based in foreign countries (including France, Germany, Hong Kong, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States), the Operating Rules are governed by Australian law and require that all participants submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of New South Wales courts. ASX has obtained an external legal opinion in relation to foreign participation that has identified no material legal risks.

Standard 2: Governance

A central counterparty should have governance arrangements that are clear and transparent, promote the safety of the central counterparty, and support the stability of the broader financial system, other relevant public interest considerations, and the objectives of relevant stakeholders.

Rating: Observed

ASX Clear (Futures) pursues objectives that place a high priority on risk management, through compliance with relevant Financial Stability Standards (FSS) and the broader Corporations Act requirement to do all other things necessary to reduce systemic risk. ASX Clear (Futures) also acknowledges public policy objectives directed at financial market and payments system integrity, as well as the interests of customers and other stakeholders (CCP Standard 2.1). ASX Clear (Futures)' governance arrangements are documented and publicly disclosed. These arrangements give ultimate responsibility for the oversight of operations and risk management of ASX Clear (Futures) to the ASX Limited Board and the ASX Clear (Futures) Board (see 'ASX Group Structure' in Appendix B). Board and committee charters document Board roles and lines of responsibility and accountability (CCP Standards 2.2, 2.3). The performance of each relevant Board is reviewed at least annually for both individual directors and the Board as a whole. The relevant Boards each include a majority of independent non-executive directors and the ASX Clear (Futures) Board includes directors appointed for their expertise in clearing and settlement matters (CCP Standard 2.4). Board remuneration is designed to attract and retain appropriately skilled and qualified directors.

The reporting lines of management are set out in the CS Boards' Charter, along with roles and responsibilities of key management personnel. Remuneration of senior management in risk management roles is structured to provide appropriate incentives for sound and effective risk management (CCP Standard 2.5). ASX maintains a clear and documented risk management framework, subject to regular internal and external review (CCP Standard 2.6). Key processes and internal controls are subject to review by ASX's Internal Audit unit, which is itself subject to periodic external review (CCP Standard 2.7). ASX utilises formal and informal consultation processes to ensure that the design and decisions of ASX Clear (Futures) reflect the interests of participants and other stakeholders, including via a new participant risk committee structure introduced in the context of the OTC derivatives clearing service (CCP Standard 2.8). ASX has conflict handling procedures in place to address potential conflicts of interest that may arise by virtue of its group structure, requiring staff and directors to act in the best interests of each facility as appropriate (CCP Standard 2.9). The Bank will continue to work with ASX Clear (Futures) to better understand these arrangements. The Bank will monitor the ongoing implementation of the participant committee structure introduced in the context of the OTC derivatives clearing service, and as required under the Bank's supplementary interpretation of CCP Standard 2.6 (CCP Standards 2.6 and 2.8; see also Section 3.7).

Based on this information, the Bank's assessment is that ASX Clear (Futures) has observed the requirements of CCP Standard 2 during the 2012/13 Assessment period. Details of ASX Clear (Futures)' governance arrangements are described under the following sub-standards.

2.1 A central counterparty should have objectives that place a high priority on the safety of the central counterparty and explicitly support the stability of the financial system and other relevant public interest considerations.

The high-level objectives of ASX Clear (Futures) are set out in the CS Boards' Charter, which is available on ASX's public website. The objectives place priority on the Boards' responsibilities in the area of risk management and, in particular, ASX Clear (Futures)' responsibility for complying with relevant FSS.

ASX Clear (Futures)' objectives recognise the public interest. These objectives are laid out generally in the ASX Limited Board Charter, which provides that the Board has a responsibility to oversee the conduct of the affairs of the ASX Group consistent with licence obligations, as well as public policy objectives directed at financial market and payments system integrity. The CS Boards' Charter also specifically acknowledges the Board's public interest responsibilities, as well as its obligations under Part 7.3 of the Corporations Act. These include that ASX Clear (Futures), to the extent it is reasonably practicable to do so, comply with relevant FSS and do all other things necessary to reduce systemic risk arising from its services, and do all things necessary to ensure that its services are provided in a fair and effective way.

To support the interests of its customers, ASX has developed a Customer Charter, which is referenced in the CS Boards' Charter. The Customer Charter commits that ASX: work with its customers to deliver products and services that meet their needs and provide them with choice; make its products and services available on a non-discriminatory basis and on reasonable commercial terms; and manage its businesses and operations on a commercial basis to benefit its customers and provide appropriate returns to ASX shareholders. The Customer Charter recognises ASX's role as a provider of critical financial infrastructure to the Australian financial markets and commits to make the necessary investments to ensure it can fulfil this role and provide confidence to market participants, investors and regulators.

ASX Clear (Futures)' governance arrangements allow for appropriate consideration of stakeholder views. When considering major operational or risk management changes, or new services, ASX uses stakeholder forums, and formal and informal consultation processes to communicate proposed changes to relevant stakeholders. Consultations and responses to consultations are made available on ASX's website. In addition, the ASX Group has disclosure obligations under the Corporations Act and Listing Rules which it manages in accordance with those laws and rules.

2.2 A central counterparty should have documented governance arrangements that provide clear and direct lines of responsibility and accountability. These arrangements should be disclosed to owners, the Reserve Bank and other relevant authorities, participants and, at a more general level, the public.

The governance arrangements of ASX Clear (Futures) are documented on ASX's public website. This documentation includes the Charters of the ASX Limited Board, the CS Boards (including that of ASX Clear (Futures)), and other subsidiary boards and committees. The charter documents provide information about the role and composition of the CS Boards and board committees, as well as the key senior managers of the clearing facilities; namely the Managing Director and CEO, the Chief Risk Officer, and the Executive responsible for settlement risk. Profiles of all CS facility directors are also publicly available online. Key governance policies and charters are reviewed regularly by the relevant boards and committees.

The ASX Limited Annual Report provides information about ASX Group's risk management arrangements, including the role of boards, key committees, key subsidiary boards (e.g. ASX Compliance), and the roles of senior group executives who report directly to the Managing Director and CEO. Explanatory documentation on the website also describes: the FSS and the *Principles for Financial Market Infrastructures* (the Principles) developed by the Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems (CPSS) and the Technical Committee of the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO); group and business structure, including an organisational chart showing senior group executives; risk management policies (in summary form); and details of business units, including those within Risk.²

Under the Corporations Act, ASX must notify ASIC as soon as practicable after a person becomes or ceases to become a director, secretary or senior manager of ASX Clear (Futures), including when a person changes from one of those positions to another. Changes to senior risk management personnel are also notified to the Bank.

2.3 The roles and responsibilities of a central counterparty's board of directors (or equivalent) should be clearly specified, and there should be documented procedures for its functioning, including procedures to identify, address and manage member conflicts of interest. The board should regularly review both its overall performance and the performance of its individual board members.

Ultimate responsibility for the oversight of the risks faced by ASX Clear (Futures) lies with the ASX Limited Board and the ASX Clear (Futures) Board. The ASX Limited Board Charter delegates certain responsibilities to the ASX Clear (Futures) Board, including the review and oversight of the management of ASX Clear (Futures)' clearing- and settlement-related risks, and its compliance with the FSS. The CS Boards' Charter elaborates on other roles and responsibilities of the ASX Clear (Futures) Board. The CS Boards' Charter places requirements on the structure of the CS Boards, including that the majority of directors and the Chair be independent.

Board performance is dealt with periodically in private session by the relevant boards. The process may be facilitated by external independent consultants. A number of tools are used, which may include private session review, skills matrices and surveys, and individual and externally facilitated group discussions. Details of Board performance reviews are set out in the ASX Limited Annual Report (the same process applies for the key subsidiary boards).

The CS Boards' Charter sets out how the Boards address directors' interests and potential conflicts. Directors of the CS Boards must disclose all material personal interests (such as shareholdings, directorships and consultancy arrangements) which may potentially conflict with their duties at the time of their appointment. If there is a change in a director's material personal interests, the director must notify that change at the next meeting of the CS Boards. If there is a real and sensible possibility of a conflict of interest and duty on a matter being voted on at a meeting of the CS Boards, the director must not be present for the discussion or vote related to that matter.

2.4 The board should comprise suitable members with the appropriate skills and incentives to fulfil its multiple roles. This typically requires the inclusion of non-executive board member(s).

The ASX Limited Board currently has nine members, comprising the ASX CEO and eight independent, non-executive directors. As set out in the CS Boards' Charter, the CS Boards, in

² Risk is ASX's risk management area – see 'ASX Group Structure' in Appendix B.

consultation with the Nomination Committee and the ASX Limited Board, determine the composition of the CS Boards, with directors selected based on relevant skills and expertise. Currently, the ASX Clear (Futures) Board comprises one executive director (the ASX CEO) and seven non-executive directors. Four of the non-executive directors are also members of the ASX Limited Board, while the remaining three are external directors appointed for their expertise in clearing and settlement operational and risk management matters. This ensures that directors have the capacity to conduct informed independent review of relevant issues. The other CS Boards – ASX Clear, ASX Settlement and Austraclear – have the same directors as the ASX Clear (Futures) Board. The ASX Clear (Futures) Board meets regularly (six times in the Assessment period) and receives detailed reports on ASX Clear (Futures)' business and operations, risk management and financial performance.

ASX has adopted a policy that the majority of directors on each of its CS Boards must be independent. The Board Policy and Guideline to Relationships Affecting Independent Status is available on ASX's website. The independence of directors is assessed according to this policy, which is aligned to the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations* for listed companies. The policy requires, for example, that independent directors be free of business or other relationships that could interfere with the independent exercise of the director's judgement. Specifically considered is whether the director is a substantial shareholder of ASX, as well as whether in the last three years the director was previously employed by ASX or was an adviser to ASX. The biographies of the directors, which show their relationship with other ASX Group companies, are set out on ASX's website.

Selection, succession planning and training for board members are dealt with in private session by the Nomination Committee and Boards at appropriate intervals. New directors receive a comprehensive induction from Board and Nomination Committee members, as well as senior managers and other key staff. Directors' fees at both ASX Limited and ASX Clear (Futures) are considered by the ASX Limited Remuneration Committee, recognising the level of skill and expertise that a director must have to effectively meet its responsibilities. Remuneration of directors is determined in private session by the ASX Limited Board and the CS Boards at appropriate intervals. The ASX Limited Board reviews its fees regularly to ensure ASX non-executive directors are remunerated fairly for their services, recognising the level of skill and experience required. It also reviews its fees to ensure that it has in place a fee scale which enables ASX to attract and retain appropriately skilled and qualified non-executive directors. Non-executive directors' fees are broadly aligned to the top quartile of the marketplace. In conducting a review, the Board takes advice from an external remuneration consultant. The process involves benchmarking against a group of peer companies. The last fee review was effective 1 July 2008.

2.5 The roles and responsibilities of management should be clearly specified. A central counterparty's management should have the appropriate experience, mix of skills and integrity necessary to effectively discharge its responsibilities for the operation and risk management of the central counterparty. Compensation arrangements should be structured in such a way as to promote the soundness and effectiveness of risk management.

ASX has clear and direct reporting lines between management and the CS Boards. This is set out in the CS Boards' Charter, along with the roles and responsibilities of the Managing Director and CEO, the Chief Risk Officer (CRO), and the Executive General Manager,

Operations (EGM, Operations). The Managing Director and CEO has responsibility for the overall operational and business management and profit performance of ASX, while the CRO has responsibility for the overall clearing risk management of the CS facilities and for ensuring that CS facility licence obligations are met. The CRO has a direct reporting line to the CS Boards and is entitled to attend and be heard at CS Board meetings.

ASX has a comprehensive remuneration policy and performance management framework in place, which aims to ensure that management personnel have an appropriate mix of skills and experience to discharge their responsibilities. The ASX Limited Remuneration Committee has delegated responsibility from the ASX Limited Board to conduct detailed examination of certain matters including oversight of the remuneration and incentive framework, succession plans, recruitment, retention and termination strategies, and the remuneration of the Managing Director and CEO and ASX Group non-executive directors. The Committee members are appointed by the ASX Limited Board, and must consist of only non-executive directors, with at least three members, a majority of independent directors, and an independent chair who is not Chairman of ASX Limited. The Committee has direct access to ASX senior management and the authority to seek independent advice. The CS Boards have delegated responsibility to the Committee for compensation arrangements and performance management processes relating to the CRO and the EGM, Operations. The CS Boards provide input on the setting of Key Performance Indicators and performance outcomes for senior management responsible for clearing and settlement risks.

ASX carries out succession planning and management processes in order to ensure leadership continuity in key positions, and develop intellectual depth and business knowledge. This includes the biannual review of a 'talent assessment tool' by Group Executives and People and Development to identify and manage the development of high potential staff according to individual and business needs. Succession and contingency planning is conducted for Group Executives, General Managers and other key staff.

2.6 The board should establish a clear, documented risk management framework that includes the central counterparty's risk tolerance policy, assigns responsibilities and accountability for risk decisions, and addresses decision-making in crises and emergencies. Governance arrangements should ensure that the risk management and internal control functions have sufficient authority, independence, resources and access to the board, including through the maintenance of a separate and independent internal audit function.

ASX has a documented risk management framework, which is described under CCP Standard 3.1. The CS Boards are responsible for approving and reviewing high-level risk management policy relevant to clearing and settlement operations. The Boards approve all new clearing and settlement risk policies and standards, as well as material changes to existing clearing and settlement policies and standards. Board feedback is incorporated before risk policies and standards are approved. Responsibilities under the high-level risk management policy are distributed as follows:

- Key policies and standards are reviewed by the CS Boards on an annual basis, such as margin policy, stress-testing standards and investment mandates. Detailed reporting to the CS Boards occurs on a quarterly basis on the operation of the CCPs in accordance with risk management policies and standards, and on broader management and operational matters. Internal Audit conducts a rotational risk-based audit program, which includes ensuring that relevant operational units comply with Board approved policies and standards, where necessary using external specialists to assist with reviews.

The CS Boards may also request external reviews. During 2013 and early 2014, all clearing and settlement risk management policies and standards are being refreshed and will be presented to the CS Boards for feedback and approval.

- The Audit and Risk Committee has responsibility for the oversight of the enterprise risk framework.
- The Enterprise Risk Management Committee, comprising executives from across the business units, is responsible for enterprise risk management policy and reviewing controls, processes and procedures to identify and manage risks. This committee is also responsible for formally approving significant operational risk policies prepared by individual business units.
- Individual business units are responsible for: identifying business-specific risks; applying controls; maintaining risk management systems; reporting on the effectiveness of risk controls; and implementing enhancements and taking remedial action as appropriate. Each business unit is required to maintain a record of its risk profile, reviewing this on a six-monthly basis and updating as appropriate. This record includes 'Key Risk Indicators' and action plans to address any identified risk that is not adequately mitigated. Policies are formally reviewed every 18 months to three years. More frequent reviews are undertaken where there are potential changes to technology, legal or regulatory requirements, or business drivers.

The CRO has a direct reporting line to the CS Boards. Within ASX's management structure, those units primarily responsible for CCP financial risk management report to the CRO, who in turn reports directly to the CEO. The CRO is not responsible for any other functions, and none of the units within the CRO's portfolio have a primary revenue or profit objective. There are five functional units with at least some responsibility for CCP financial risk management: the Clearing Risk Policy unit; the Clearing Risk Management unit; the Enterprise Risk unit; the Internal Audit unit; and the Portfolio Risk Manager. In addition, ASX maintains a number of executive committees that have some responsibility for financial risk management.

Directors are entitled to obtain independent advice. The Annual Report addresses directors' access to information, management and advice. To the extent that directors wish to seek independent advice, they can raise this in board meetings, with the Managing Director and CEO, or with the Chairman. The new participant Risk Committee (see CCP Standard 2.8) will also provide advice to the ASX Clear (Futures) Board on risk management matters, consistent with the Bank's supplementary interpretation of this sub-standard (see Section 3.7).

Model validation

The CS Boards regularly review and discuss with management matters of risk policy, including changes to margin methodology or stress-test scenarios.

ASX has developed a framework for model validation. This framework identifies models to be validated, defines what constitutes 'model validation', describes the model validation approach to be applied to the identified models, and specifies model validation governance arrangements. Key models at ASX Clear (Futures) include CME SPAN margining, the pricing system for derivatives and the capital stress-testing model. Governance arrangements specify criteria for ranking model risk, validation roles and responsibilities, validation frequency and the assessment approach. Model validation is performed on a regular basis according to the risk ranking. The approach to model validation is based on objective statistical tests, including

sensitivity analysis, with each model validation strategy to be reviewed and approved by an internal management committee known as the Risk Quantification Group (RQG). Backtesting is used to provide systematic comparison of model forecasts with observed outcomes. Model validation is coordinated by Internal Audit, including the use of external experts where this is deemed necessary by the RQG or Internal Audit.

2.7 A central counterparty's operations, risk management processes, internal control mechanisms and accounts should be subject to internal audit and, where appropriate, periodic external independent expert review. Internal audits should be performed, at a minimum, on an annual basis. The outcome of internal audits and external reviews should be notified to the Reserve Bank and other relevant authorities.

ASX maintains an internal audit plan that provides for a three-to-five year review cycle key operational and risk management processes, and internal control mechanisms governed by ASX's enterprise risk framework, business continuity framework, enterprise compliance framework and internal audit methodology. The internal audit plan is approved by the ASX Limited Audit and Risk Committee and the audit work that is relevant to the CS Boards and ASX Compliance Board is endorsed by those Boards. The key governance frameworks are reviewed by external independent experts, as required. ASX's internal audit arrangements are set out in an Internal Audit Charter which is reviewed and approved by the ASX Limited Audit and Risk Committee on an annual basis and made available on ASX's public website.

The Internal Audit unit is a separate unit within ASX that reports to the CRO for administrative purposes, and the Audit and Risk Committee and Managing Director and CEO for audit purposes. Its principal objective is to 'provide independent, objective assurance and consulting services designed to add value and improve the operations of ASX'. Its scope covers the policies, processes and procedures of all risk management and internal control systems. The Internal Audit unit has a well-defined reporting structure, which includes reports to the CRO, the Audit and Risk Committee, and Managing Director and CEO. The General Manager of Internal Audit has direct access to the ASX Limited Audit and Risk Committee, CS Boards and ASX Compliance Board. Members of the Internal Audit unit are required to hold appropriate undergraduate and postgraduate qualifications relevant to their roles.

The role and performance of the Internal Audit function is regularly reviewed by the ASX Limited Audit and Risk Committee. Internal Audit is also reviewed by external independent auditors on a three-year cycle. The last audit was carried out in 2011, with the next assessment scheduled for 2014.

ASX has a clearly defined methodology for internal audit, based on the International Professional Practices Framework set out by the Institute of Internal Auditors.³ The audit process includes phases for planning, fieldwork, reporting, final sign-off, and issues logging and follow-up. The planning phase includes the preparation of terms of reference that define the purpose, timing, approach and scope of the audit.

The internal audit methodology allows for ad hoc reviews if, for example, material new risks are identified or other changes to ASX's business occur. This is a matter which the General Manager, Internal Audit and the Audit and Risk Committee consider. The ASX Compliance Board and the CS Boards may also request ad hoc reviews.

³ The Institute of Internal Auditors is the leading international organisation representing internal auditors. It has developed a set of standards that provide a framework for carrying out and evaluating the performance of internal audits.

2.8 Governance arrangements should ensure that the central counterparty's design, rules, overall strategy and major decisions reflect appropriately the legitimate interests of its direct and indirect participants and other relevant stakeholders. Governance arrangements should provide for consultation and stakeholder engagement through appropriate forums on operational arrangements, risk controls and default management rules and procedures. Major decisions should be clearly disclosed to relevant stakeholders and, where there is a broad market impact, the public.

The interests of direct and indirect participants and other relevant stakeholders are recognised in the ASX Limited Board Charter, the CS Boards' Charter and the ASX Customer Charter.

The views of participants and other stakeholders are sought through formal and informal means. Participants' views may be gathered through the induction program for new participants, as well as ongoing participant liaison and compliance checks. ASX Clear (Futures) routinely conducts public consultations when considering major changes to existing services or new service offerings. These consultations allow for written submissions and discussion in both bilateral and open forums. ASX Clear (Futures) has formalised in its Operating Rules a requirement that it consult participants on proposed rule amendments, except those requested by its regulators or required to enable ASX Clear (Futures) to comply with its CS facility licence or other regulatory obligations.

In the development of its OTC derivatives clearing service, ASX undertook extensive consultation with prospective participants. After carrying out an initial design study involving a group of international and domestic banks, prospective participants that had signed up as Foundation Customers were invited to join a risk advisory committee to provide feedback on system design. Consultation outside of the Foundation Customers was more limited, although other stakeholders were able to comment on draft rules released for public consultation.

ASX has plans to implement additional formal structures for participant consultation.⁴ A new Risk Committee is being established, membership of which will be open to both futures and OTC participants. It will be a self-governing body chaired by an elected member. The Risk Committee will be consulted on changes to the margin methodology, the default fund, position or liquidity limits, participation criteria, new products, and other changes affecting either the risk model or the rules. The Risk Committee's proposals and recommendations will be presented to the ASX Clear (Futures) Board, which will be required to justify any decision not to follow the Risk Committee's advice. A similar OTC Product Committee has been proposed to advise on the types of OTC derivatives transactions that are eligible for clearing and material changes to the terms of OTC derivatives contracts. This committee will be established if at least three OTC participants are willing to be represented.

ASX Clear (Futures) will also establish Default Management Groups (DMGs) with respect to one or more groups of OTC derivatives open contracts (provided there are five active OTC participants in that product group), comprised of experts from OTC participants selected on a rotational basis, each for an annual term. DMGs will be consulted on all aspects of the default management process, and the ASX Clear (Futures) Board will be required to provide reasons for any decision not to follow a DMG's advice.

⁴ ASX Clear (Futures) intends to call for nominations to the Risk Committee in the third quarter of 2013, with a view to the first meeting of the committee occurring in the fourth quarter of 2013.

- 2.9 A central counterparty that is part of a group of companies should ensure that measures are in place such that decisions taken in accordance with its obligations as a central counterparty cannot be compromised by the group structure or by board members also being members of the board of other entities in the same group. In particular, such a central counterparty should consider specific procedures for preventing and managing conflicts of interest, including with respect to intragroup outsourcing arrangements.**

ASX has conflict handling arrangements to help manage potential conflicts of interest that its directors and staff may face. The potential for intragroup conflicts arising from ASX's group structure is addressed by 'intragroup' service agreements, which set out the basis on which other group entities will provide services to the CS facilities and specify that the entities providing the services must have sufficient financial and other resources to meet their obligations. These agreements provide that ASX Group staff are under a duty to act in the best interests of the facility that is receiving the services.

ASX's governance arrangements are designed to ensure that shared directorships within the ASX Group cannot compromise each CS facility's compliance with its licence obligations, including observance of the FSS. ASX considers the potential for shared directorships to create conflicts between ASX's group-wide commercial interests and the risk management function of the CS facilities to be low. More broadly, it considers that conflicts between directors' roles on the CS Boards and the ASX Limited Board are unlikely given the distinct roles the separate entities perform, and in view of group-wide arrangements to manage matters such as operations and compliance. If a conflict were to arise, a director sitting on multiple CS Boards would be expected to make decisions in the best interests of each facility. The Bank intends to work with ASX to understand better the arrangements in place for conflict handling.

Standard 3: Framework for the comprehensive management of risks

A central counterparty should have a sound risk management framework for comprehensively managing legal, credit, liquidity, operational and other risks.

Rating: Observed

ASX maintains an Enterprise Risk Management Policy that sets out its framework for managing the full range of strategic, legal, financial and operational risks faced by ASX Clear (Futures). This high-level framework is supported by more granular policies (currently being refreshed) and a governance structure to oversee ASX Clear (Futures)' risk management activities (CCP Standard 3.1). ASX Clear (Futures)' risk management framework imposes proportional, risk-based obligations such as initial margin and contributions to pooled risk resources that are related to exposures, and places incentives on participants, including additional collateral requirements where required, to control the risks that they bring to the CCP (CCP Standards 3.2, 3.3). As part of its risk management framework, ASX Clear (Futures) reviews risks associated with interdependencies with other entities on an ongoing basis, and in relation to new initiatives, applying appropriate tools to manage these risks (CCP Standard 3.4).

The Bank notes the following steps that ASX Clear (Futures) should take to strengthen its observance of CCP Standard 3:

- In order to meet the requirements of CCP Standard 3.5, which comes into effect on 31 March 2014, prepare an appropriate recovery plan based on addressing identified scenarios that may

threaten ASX Clear (Futures)' ability to provide its critical services as a going concern. This plan should be consistent with forthcoming CPSS-IOSCO guidance on recovery planning.

Based on this information, and noting that CCP Standard 3.5 is not yet in force, the Bank's assessment is that ASX Clear (Futures) has observed the requirements of CCP Standard 3 during the 2012/13 Assessment period. ASX Clear (Futures)' risk management framework is described in further detail under the following sub-standards.

3.1 A central counterparty should have risk management policies, procedures and systems that enable it to identify, measure, monitor and manage the range of risks that arise in or are borne by the central counterparty. This risk management framework should be subject to periodic review.

Identification of risk

ASX's high-level framework for risk management is outlined in its Enterprise Risk Management Policy. This policy divides risks identified by ASX into two broad groupings: strategic risks and operational risks. Operational risks are further categorised into financial risks, legal and regulatory risks, and technological and operational risks. Specific risks identified by ASX are described within these broad categories. For each identified risk, ASX judges how likely it is the risk event will occur within the next 12 months and the potential impact. Reputational and participant impacts are considered along with the financial, operational and regulatory impacts of risks.

Comprehensive risk policies, procedures and controls

ASX's Enterprise Risk Management Policy has been developed with reference to the international standard ISO 31000 *Risk Management – Principles and Guidelines* (see CCP Standard 2.6).⁵ At a high level, the ASX Enterprise Risk Management Policy outlines: the overall risk environment in the ASX Group; the objectives of risk management policies; the process by which risks are identified and assessed; the controls in place to detect and mitigate risks; and how risks are monitored and communicated. ASX's stated tolerance for financial, operational, legal and regulatory risks is 'very low'.

ASX uses key risk indicators to measure levels of risk in the organisation and categorise risk levels according to a scale: satisfactory; within risk tolerance but requiring action to further control the level of risk; exceeding ASX's risk tolerance.

The Enterprise Risk Management Policy also assigns specific risk responsibilities across the ASX Group, including to the ASX Limited Board of Directors, the Audit and Risk Committee, the Enterprise Risk Management Committee, the General Manager, Enterprise Risk and managers of individual business units. Managers of each business unit are responsible for identifying and monitoring risks relevant to their unit's activities, as well as for designing and implementing risk management policies and controls to manage identified risks. Business unit managers assess the appropriateness and operational effectiveness of these controls twice a year; these assessments are reviewed by Internal Audit and the Enterprise Risk Management Committee.

In 2012/13, ASX adopted an updated and formalised clearing risk policy framework to better align both it and related governance structures with the new FSS. The Clearing Risk Policy

⁵ ISO is an international standard-setting body and ISO 31000 is considered to be relevant guidance for enterprise risk management. The ISO 31000 standard has been reproduced by Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand as AS/NZS 31000.

Framework sets out a comprehensive set of clearing and treasury risk policies to support the risk management approach of ASX's Central Counterparties (CCPs), including ASX Clear (Futures). These policies govern more granular standards, which in turn govern detailed procedures for the management of clearing and treasury risk. The structure of policies, standards and procedures reflects the requirements of the FSS. ASX will be continuing work to finalise and update standards covering all relevant aspects of the FSS, which it aims to complete by the first quarter of 2014. The Bank will continue to monitor the progress made in this work.

A number of committees oversee clearing risk management policy, including:

- *The CS Boards.* Each CS facility has a board (see 'ASX Group Structure' in Appendix B), which shares members with the other ASX CS facilities, has oversight of the Clearing Risk Policy Framework, and is responsible for any significant amendments. Policies and designated key standards under the framework are governed by the CS Boards.
- *The Clearing Risk Policy Committee (CRPC).* The CRPC was formed in June 2013, to review and approve clearing risk policies and standards prior to submission to the CS Boards. The CRPC is chaired by the CRO and includes the ASX Group Legal Counsel, CFO and Executive General Manager of Operations. It will generally meet quarterly in line with meetings of the CS Boards.
- *The Capital and Liquidity Committee (CALCO).* CALCO is constituted to ensure the structural integrity and efficient use of the liquidity, on- and off-balance sheet assets, liabilities and capital resources of the ASX Group. CALCO advises on changes to the clearing risk policies related to capital, liquidity and balance sheet management, CALCO is chaired by the CRO and comprises senior managers and executives from Finance, Risk and Internal Audit. CALCO generally meets on a quarterly basis.
- *The CCP Risk, Operations and Compliance Committee (CROCC).* CROCC is chaired by the Executive General Manager of Operations and is made up of senior managers and executives from the clearing and settlement risk management, operations and compliance areas of ASX. The committee acts as an information-sharing and discussion body for the purpose of enhancing ASX's ability to identify, assess and reduce systemic risk, operational or compliance risk, and manage clearing risk. The CROCC currently meets on a monthly basis.
- *Risk Quantification Group (RQG).* ASX established the RQG in early 2013 to strengthen the technical oversight of risk management policy. The RQG is chaired by the CRO and is made up of key staff from ASX's Clearing Risk Policy and Clearing Risk Management units most familiar with ASX's margin and other risk management models. The focus of the group is the review and application of quantitative risk policies, including oversight of model governance and regular reviews of margining. The group meets at least quarterly, but can (and currently typically does) meet more frequently as required.
- *Default Management Steering Group (DMSG).* ASX formed the DMSG in 2010/11 to provide oversight of the CCPs' Default Management Framework (DMF). The DMSG is chaired by the CRO and comprises key representatives from ASX Legal, Compliance, Operations and Risk. The DMSG currently meets at least on a monthly basis or more frequently as required.

Information and control systems

ASX Clear (Futures) employs information systems which provide timely and accurate information to ASX Clear (Futures) in respect of its risk policies, procedures and controls, including information on risk exposures to individual participants and the aggregation of risk exposures across the central counterparty. Key information systems include:

- *Margining.* In early 2012 ASX Clear (Futures) upgraded its derivatives margining system to the widely used CME SPAN system.
- *Capital and liquidity stress testing.* Stress testing is carried out daily to gauge the adequacy of ASX Clear (Futures)' financial resources and to monitor the risks associated with individual participants' positions. Capital stress testing estimates the loss that would result from the realisation of extreme but plausible price changes. Liquidity stress testing estimates the liquidity exposures that would result from extreme but plausible price changes.

ASX Clear (Futures) monitors daily risk management reports produced by its information management systems to identify changes in positions that may require mitigating action. As a result of a database problem causing the failure of key risk management reports at ASX Clear in July 2012, ASX has strengthened its procedures at both CCPs, including by instituting validation checks in overnight processing procedures.

ASX Clear (Futures)' information systems also provide information to participants about positions and margin requirements, which assists in their management of credit and liquidity positions. ASX publishes detailed margining information on its website, including descriptions of the margining methodology, schedules of margin rates, and daily SPAN margin parameter files. This information is sufficient for participants to perform their own margin calculations on hypothetical or actual portfolios. To facilitate this, a third-party vendors use this information to provide margin estimation software to participants. ASX has also developed a web portal to estimate margin requirements for OTC derivatives portfolios.

Internal controls

ASX's risk management policies are generally reviewed formally every 18 months to 3 years, although more frequent reviews may occur depending on changes to technology, business drivers or legal requirements. Reviews are conducted by specific working groups and committees. Final approval of reviews for more significant policies is the responsibility of the Enterprise Risk Management Committee. Under the Enterprise Risk Management Policy, ASX's business units are required to update a risk profile every six months, which identifies relevant risks and sets out planned actions to respond to those risks.

Risk management arrangements are also subject to periodic review by Internal Audit. Such audits provide assurance that the risk management framework continues to be effective. Risk management arrangements may also be subject to review by external experts from time to time. The last such review of the Enterprise Risk Management Policy was undertaken by PWC in 2011.

To date, the Enterprise Risk Management Policy has been reviewed by the Audit and Risk Committee approximately every three years, with the committee informed of material changes in the interim. A review occurred in August and future reviews will then move to a two year cycle.

3.2 A central counterparty should ensure that financial and other obligations imposed on participants under its risk management framework are proportional to the scale and nature of individual participants' activities.

Financial obligations are imposed upon participants through ASX Clear (Futures)' *ex ante* and *ex post* risk controls. These are position-based controls.

ASX Clear (Futures) collects initial margin from participants based on actual positions. ASX Clear (Futures) may also collect additional initial margin (AIM) where positions produce relatively high stress-test losses (beyond a predetermined threshold, see CCP Standards 4.2 and 4.4) or are high compared with the participant's underlying capital. Since margins are proportional to the size and volatility of a participant's positions, they are proportional to the scale and nature of individual participants' activities.

Futures participants' prefunded contributions to pooled financial resources were \$120 million during the Assessment period, reduced to \$100 million in July 2013 (see CCP Standard 4.4), with each participant contributing a fixed component of \$2 million and a variable component that is recalculated quarterly based on each participant's share of average initial margin over the previous quarter. ASX Clear (Futures) will require that each OTC participant contribute \$12.5 million to the pool of OTC participant contributions, during a transition phase. This transition phase will continue until the end of the first quarter in which any of the following occur: there are eight or more OTC participants; all OTC participants agree to increase their aggregate OTC participant contributions to \$100 million; OTC derivatives initial margin is more than \$500 million; or a competent regulatory authority directs ASX Clear (Futures) that the aggregate OTC participant contributions should be \$100 million. After this, ASX Clear (Futures) will calculate each OTC participant's OTC contribution in a similar way to futures participant contributions; that is, each OTC participant's OTC contribution will comprise a fixed component (proposed to be \$5 million) and a variable component that is recalculated quarterly based on each participant's share of average initial margin over the previous quarter.

Furthermore, the order in which survivors' contributions to pooled financial resources will be used (i.e. the default waterfall) is proportional to the nature of the defaulter's activities. The proportion of futures and OTC participant contributions that would be used after each tranche of ASX Clear (Futures) capital will be based on the defaulter's share of initial margin for exchange-traded compared with OTC derivatives products (including cross-margined futures) over the previous 90 days (see CCP Standard 12). OTC participants are required to bid in any auction of a defaulted participant's OTC derivatives portfolio; otherwise their contributions to pooled financial resources may be used ahead of the contributions of other non-defaulting participants (see CCP Standard 12.1). ASX Clear (Futures)' Operating Rules also set out non-financial participation requirements, such as operational requirements. These requirements are not prescriptive, and take into account the size and nature of a participant's business.

3.3 A central counterparty should provide incentives to participants and, where relevant, their customers to manage and contain the risks they pose to the central counterparty.

The use of margin and additional margin at ASX Clear (Futures) creates an incentive for participants to manage the exposures that they bring to the CCP, as does the requirement to post contributions to pooled financial resources in proportion to initial margin levels. Participants are also required to post additional collateral or increase their capital levels if they create exposures that are large relative to the size of their capital. ASX Clear (Futures)

may also apply sanctions to, or place additional requirements on, participants that fail to comply with its Operating Rules. Participants may ultimately be required to seek alternative clearing arrangements. ASX is proactive in monitoring participant exposures and utilises conservatively set triggers for additional monitoring or action, such as requiring participants to actively manage down exposures (see CCP Standard 4.2).

3.4 A central counterparty should regularly review the material risks it bears from and poses to other entities (such as other FMIs, money settlement agents, liquidity providers and service providers) as a result of interdependencies, and develop appropriate risk management tools to address these risks.

ASX Clear (Futures) reviews the material risks that it bears from and poses to other entities in the context of its ongoing review of enterprise risks (such as the six-monthly update of business unit risk profiles, see CCP Standard 3.1), and its processes for identifying risks associated with new activities. For the latter, ASX undertakes risk assessments when undertaking an expansion of its activities or in the event of material changes to its business. Risk assessments are built into ASX's project management framework (see CCP Standards 14.1, 16.4).

For instance, ASX Clear (Futures) has identified risks to its operational activities arising from participants' increased usage of third-party vendors for back-office systems, and participants outsourcing their back-office processing offshore. ASX Clear (Futures) has also identified interdependencies with service providers. ASX Clear (Futures)' response to these interdependencies is outlined in CCP Standard 16.5.

Interdependencies with Austraclear for the settlement of margin and other payment obligations are managed within the context of ASX Group's broader risk management framework.

3.5 A central counterparty should identify scenarios that may potentially prevent it from being able to provide its critical operations and services as a going concern and assess the effectiveness of a full range of options for recovery or orderly wind-down. A central counterparty should prepare appropriate plans for its recovery or orderly wind-down based on the results of that assessment. Where applicable, a central counterparty should also provide relevant authorities with the information needed for purposes of resolution planning.

CCP Standard 3.5 comes into effect on 31 March 2014.

ASX Clear (Futures) has begun work to develop its recovery plans and intends to further articulate these plans following the release of final CPSS-IOSCO guidance on recovery planning, expected in late 2013.

Standard 4: Credit risk

A central counterparty should effectively measure, monitor and manage its credit exposures to participants and those arising from its clearing processes. A central counterparty should maintain sufficient financial resources to cover its credit exposure to each participant fully with a high degree of confidence.

Rating: Broadly observed

ASX Clear (Futures) maintains a comprehensive framework for managing its credit exposures to participants (CCP Standard 4.1). Under this framework, ASX Clear (Futures) regularly monitors information on participants' credit standing through financial reporting requirements, public information, and further investigation where required. Monitoring of participants' credit standing is risk based, and ASX maintains a list of participants deemed to warrant more intensive monitoring (CCP Standard 4.2). In responding to any issues identified through monitoring, ASX Clear (Futures) is able to impose activity restrictions or additional controls, including calls for additional collateral (CCP Standard 4.3).

ASX Clear (Futures) also monitors and measures the magnitude of exposures to participants through both daily and intraday initial and variation margin calculations (CCP Standard 4.2), and through daily stress tests to measure the effects of extreme but plausible scenarios on exposures (CCP Standard 4.5). ASX Clear (Futures) holds sufficient financial resources to cover its largest potential credit exposure to any single participant and its affiliates in the extreme but plausible scenarios covered in its stress tests (CCP Standards 4.4, 4.6). This includes the capacity to call additional margin from participants that exceed predetermined stress-test exposure limits (STELs). Responsibility for increasing financial resources in response to persistent and widespread STEL breaches that exceed available financial resources lies with the CS Boards and the ASX Limited Board (CCP Standard 4.7). In August 2013, ASX Clear (Futures) increased its financial resources to cover its largest stressed credit exposure to any two participants and their affiliates. This reflects factors set out in the Bank's supplementary interpretation of CCP Standard 4.4 (see also Section 3.7), including the Bank's view under this interpretation that ASX Clear (Futures) is systemically important in multiple jurisdictions.

The Bank notes the following steps that ASX Clear (Futures) should take to fully observe CCP Standard 4:

- Implement plans to strengthen the analysis of its capital stress-test model, through comprehensive annual validation, periodic reverse stress testing, and more detailed monthly reviews of stress-testing scenarios, models and underlying parameters and assumptions. This should include sensitivity analysis and analysis of concentration risk.
- In order to meet the requirements of CCP Standard 4.8, which comes into effect on 31 March 2014, implement mechanisms consistent with forthcoming CPSS-IOSCO guidance on recovery planning that fully address any uncovered credit losses and replenish financial resources following a participant default.

Based on this information, and noting that CCP Standard 4.8 is not yet in force, the Bank's assessment is that ASX Clear (Futures) has broadly observed the requirements of CCP Standard 4 during the 2012/13 Assessment period. ASX Clear (Futures)' approach to managing its credit risk is described in further detail under the following sub-standards.

4.1 A central counterparty should establish a robust framework to manage its credit exposures to its participants and the credit risks arising from its clearing processes. Credit exposures may arise from current exposures, potential future exposures, or both.

ASX Clear (Futures) maintains a comprehensive framework for managing credit exposures to its participants, including a stress-testing regime (see CCP Standards 4.5 to 4.7), the use of variation margin to mark positions to market (see CCP Standard 6) and the maintenance of financial resources. These financial resources comprise initial margin (see CCP Standard 6),

other collateral calls based on participants' positions, and fully paid up pooled financial resources of \$370 million as at end June (increasing to \$550 million following ASX's capital raising, and to \$650 million with additional contributions from OTC participants), which are invested in high-quality liquid assets (see CCP Standard 4.4).

4.2 A central counterparty should identify sources of credit risk, routinely measure and monitor credit exposures, and use appropriate risk management tools to control these risks. To assist in this process, a central counterparty should ensure it has the capacity to calculate exposures to participants on a timely basis as required, and to receive and review timely and accurate information on participants' credit standing.

ASX's Clearing Risk Management (CRM) unit is responsible for monitoring participants' credit standing and credit exposures to participants.

Within CRM, the Exposure Management team is responsible for monitoring day-to-day developments in, among other things, market price moves, open positions and settlement obligations to the CCPs. Participants' positions are marked to market and ASX Clear (Futures) calculates initial and variation margin requirements at the end of each business day, in addition to maintaining intraday margining processes to ensure that it calculates credit risk exposures on a timely basis.

For exchange-traded products, ASX Clear (Futures) performs automated intraday margin calculations at 8 am and 12 pm each business day, and may also perform ad hoc calculations if there is significant movement in prices of individual contracts. Based on these calculations, intraday margin calls will be made if margin coverage is eroded by 40 per cent or more, and if intraday margin calculations exceed \$100 000 for a portfolio.

For OTC derivatives positions, including cross-margined futures, ASX Clear (Futures) will recalculate its exposures to participants on approximately an hourly basis. To manage the additional credit risk exposure arising from offering real-time novation of OTC products, ASX Clear (Futures) will place a limit on the acceptable size of new transactions (initially set to \$500 000), introduce frequent portfolio exposure checks and have the ability to prevent further novation until an intraday margin call is met. By imposing pre-novation limits on the interest-rate sensitivity of each trade, which will be set using a maximum price value of a basis point, ASX Clear (Futures) will minimise the possibility that novating a single large trade results in a significant increase in credit exposure. The approximately hourly portfolio exposure checks by CRM will identify if the sum of initial and variation margin owed (beyond excess collateral held by ASX Clear (Futures)) exceeds a particular threshold, at which point ASX Clear (Futures) will call for intraday margin. The threshold is based on the most recent collateral data and will be reviewed at least daily by CRM.

ASX Clear (Futures) conducts daily stress testing to monitor the effects of extreme but plausible scenarios on participants' portfolios. Where stress-test results are above a defined limit, AIM is called (see CCP Standard 4.4).

Within CRM, the Counterparty Risk Assessment team is responsible for ongoing monitoring, assessment and investigation of matters relating to financial requirements (including participants' monthly financial statements) for any issues of concern. CRM is also responsible for determining and reviewing participants' credit standing, drawing in part on information provided by participants in regular financial returns to ASX. ASX determines an Internal Credit Rating (ICR) for each participant. The ICR takes into account the participant's external credit

rating, if available, or that of its parent if either that parent provides a formal guarantee to the CCP or the participant carries the parental corporate name. Otherwise, the rating is based on the participant's capital position (or that of its parent where that parent is unrated but provides a formal guarantee to the CCP).

CRM also coordinates a 'watch list' of participants deemed to warrant more intensive monitoring. Inclusion on the watch list is based on a range of factors, such as: concentration risk; concerns emerging from a specific event or media report; significant changes in a participant's own share price, bond yield or credit default swap price; ICR downgrades; calls for AIM; operational issues; compliance issues; or issues arising from ASX's routine review of financial returns, for example regular losses or breaches of minimum capital requirements. The assessment of watch list factors monitored by CRM, ASX Compliance and the Operations Division is coordinated by the CROCC. Based on such an assessment, ASX Clear (Futures) may decide to place restrictions on a participant's trading, clearing and settlement activities (see CCP Standard 4.3). During the 2012/13 Assessment period, the only ASX Clear (Futures) participants on the watch list were MF Global entities, which were suspended in late 2011 and formally resigned in early 2013.

As part of a broad review of ASX's concentration risk policy due to be finalised in early 2014, ASX Clear (Futures) has been considering steps to enhance its monitoring of concentration of participant positions in particular market segments. This monitoring is intended to identify situations where a participant's share of positions in a market segment is sufficiently large that it could create complications in closing out or transferring these positions if the participant were to default.

For details of ASX Clear (Futures)' other participation requirements and participant monitoring arrangements, see CCP Standard 17.

4.3 A central counterparty should have the authority to impose activity restrictions or additional credit risk controls on a participant in situations where the central counterparty determines that the participant's credit standing may be in doubt.

Participants on ASX's watch list may be subject to trading restrictions, or additional credit risk controls such as additional margins, higher capital requirements, additional capital reporting or a reduced STEL. CRM will typically also carry out a detailed credit review. ASX Clear (Futures) may also call capital-based position limit (CBPL) AIM from participants with large portfolios (measured by initial margin requirements) relative to their capital. ASX Clear (Futures) may also call AIM from participants where it has other counterparty credit risk concerns.

4.4 A central counterparty should cover its current and potential future exposures to each participant fully with a high degree of confidence using margin and other prefunded financial resources (see CCP Standard 5 on collateral and CCP Standard 6 on margin). In addition, a central counterparty that is involved in activities with a more complex risk profile or that is systemically important in multiple jurisdictions should maintain additional financial resources to cover a wide range of potential stress scenarios that should include, but not be limited to, the default of the two participants and their affiliates that would potentially cause the largest aggregate credit exposure for the central counterparty in extreme but plausible market conditions. All other central counterparties should maintain additional financial resources sufficient to cover a wide range of potential stress scenarios that should include, but not be limited to, the default of the participant and its affiliates that would potentially cause the largest aggregate credit exposure for the central

counterparty in extreme but plausible market conditions. In all cases, a central counterparty should document its supporting rationale for, and should have appropriate governance arrangements relating to, the amount of total financial resources it maintains.

During the Assessment period, ASX Clear (Futures)' total prefunded pooled financial resources remained at \$370 million. For most of the Assessment period this amount was comprised of: \$30 million of ASX Clear (Futures)' own capital, \$120 million of prefunded participant contributions, and a \$220 million fully drawn-down subordinated loan from ASXCC, in turn funded by a \$150 million principal-reducing commercial bank loan facility, and a \$70 million subordinated loan from ASX Limited. The commercial bank loan facility was repaid on 28 June 2013 and replaced with additional funds from ASX Limited (see discussion of capital raising below). In addition, ASX had the ability to call on an additional \$30 million in promissory commitments from futures participants in the event that paid-up resources are exhausted, although since these funds would only be available a significant time after a participant default, they were not routinely taken into account by the Bank when assessing the adequacy of ASX Clear (Futures)' financial resources.

Over the third quarter of 2013, ASX Clear (Futures) has taken steps to increase its pooled financial resources from \$370 million to \$650 million, using funds raised through a \$533 million capital raising. This increase reflects the launch of the OTC derivatives clearing service, and a transition to testing capital adequacy against the default of the two largest participants plus affiliates in order to meet the requirements of the Bank's supplementary interpretation of CCP Standard 4.4 (see discussion below). The magnitude of this increase is based on stress tests of participant portfolios provided to ASX Clear (Futures) as part of a design study for the OTC derivatives clearing service carried out in 2012. The new composition of ASX Clear (Futures)' resources will include \$200 million in pooled participant contributions (with an anticipated injection of \$100 million from participants in the OTC clearing service) and \$450 million of ASX capital. The additional ASX contribution represents a \$180 million increase in total resources in the form of ASXCC equity, \$150 million to replace the ASXCC loan funded by a commercial bank loan, and \$20 million in ASXCC subordinated debt to replace contributions from existing (futures) participants. In addition, ASX Clear (Futures) has withdrawn its power to call an additional \$30 million in promissory commitments from futures participants.

ASX Clear (Futures) conducts daily stress tests to ensure that the level of its prefunded financial resources is sufficient to cover the default of the participant (and its affiliates) that would potentially cause the largest aggregate credit exposure to the CCP under a wide range of scenarios (see CCP Standards 4.5 to 4.7). While over the Assessment period ASX Clear (Futures) conducted capital tests taking into account the largest single participant default, ASX Clear (Futures) has since moved to testing of the largest two participants (plus affiliates). Since ASX Clear (Futures) clears primarily transactions in exchange-traded futures and OTC IRS derivatives, the Bank does not consider that ASX Clear (Futures) is involved in activities with a complex risk profile. However, the Bank has issued supplementary interpretation that it will take into account, amongst other things, the need to seek recognition in other jurisdictions in determining whether a CCP is systemically important in multiple jurisdictions (see Section 3.7). Reflecting this supplementary interpretation, the Bank has reached a judgement that ASX Clear (Futures) is systemically important in multiple jurisdictions and therefore subject to higher financial resource requirements. This interpretation will apply in future Assessments against this standard.

Under ASX Clear (Futures)' AIM methodology, a participant is required to post additional collateral should stress-test outcomes reveal that the potential loss arising from its positions, as at the close of the previous day, exceeds a predetermined STEL (see CCP Standard 4.7).

The objective of this regime is to provide additional participant-specific cover against non-systematic spikes in individual participants' exposures. This mitigates the risk that the default of a participant with a large exposure, in more extreme market conditions than are contemplated by regular initial margin, may deplete or even exhaust prefunded pooled financial resources. By upholding the 'defaulter pays' principle, the AIM regime also provides an incentive for participants to manage the risk they bring to the CCP. However, it is not a substitute for holding sufficient pooled risk resources. There are potential shortcomings to relying too heavily on variable calls related to stress-test exposures, particularly given lags in the calculation and settlement of such calls (see CCP Standard 4.7).

- 4.5 A central counterparty should, through rigorous stress testing, determine the amount and regularly test the sufficiency of its total financial resources available in the event of a default or multiple defaults in extreme but plausible market conditions. Stress tests should be performed daily using standard and predetermined parameters and assumptions. On at least a monthly basis, a central counterparty should perform a comprehensive and thorough analysis of stress-testing scenarios, models and underlying parameters and assumptions used to ensure they are appropriate for determining the central counterparty's required level of default protection in light of current and evolving market conditions. A central counterparty should perform this analysis of stress testing more frequently when the products cleared or markets served display high volatility, become less liquid, or when the size or concentration of positions held by a central counterparty's participants increases significantly. A full validation of a central counterparty's risk management model should be performed at least annually.**

ASX Clear (Futures) uses daily capital stress tests to monitor risk exposures to individual participants and the adequacy of its financial resources. Capital stress tests are based on a range of scenarios covering extreme price moves and volatility shifts at the market-wide, sector and individual-stock levels (see CCP Standard 4.6). The scenarios have been developed based on statistical analysis of historical market movements, which takes into account correlations between contracts and uses the 't distribution', allowing for more extreme events than a normal distribution. Some important assumptions are made in this analysis. For instance, certain extreme historical price moves, such as the 1987 stock market crash, have been excluded on the basis that these are outliers from the true distribution and also do not reflect current market practices and risk management techniques. These assumptions are subject to periodic review. During the third quarter of 2013, ASX will be updating its capital stress-test methodology to incorporate enhanced sensitivity analysis based on changes to assumptions such as the number of concurrent defaults, or the timing of defaults. ASX also plans to incorporate analysis of the concentration of positions held by participants and market liquidity into a monthly review process for model scenarios. ASX has indicated that reverse stress testing will also be part of its analysis of the adequacy of margins and pooled financial resources.

ASX's Model Validation Standard requires that all models that are critical to ASX (as measured against a series of risk factors) undergo a full annual validation (see CCP Standard 2.6). Criticality to ASX is measured according to a series of factors, including the internal and external impact of the model, frequency of use, and complexity. This includes ASX's margining

models and both the capital and liquidity stress-testing models. The first of these validations will be undertaken during the 2013/14 Assessment period. The validation of the models will be coordinated by internal audit, but external consultation will be sought where deemed necessary by the RQG.

4.6 In conducting stress testing, a central counterparty should consider the effect of a wide range of relevant stress scenarios in terms of both defaulters' positions and possible price changes in liquidation periods. Scenarios should include relevant peak historic price volatilities, shifts in other market factors such as price determinants and yield curves, multiple defaults over various time horizons, simultaneous pressures in funding and asset markets, and a spectrum of forward-looking stress scenarios in a variety of extreme but plausible market conditions.

The stress-testing regime comprises a suite of portfolio and single-contract stress-test scenarios based on statistical analysis of historical market movements. The stress-test scenarios are tailored to ASX Clear (Futures)' risk tolerance, as defined by its Board. All stress-test scenarios are based on historical moves and have been set so that they replicate extreme market moves which have a probability of occurrence of once in 30 years for single-asset scenarios and once in 100 years for multi-asset scenarios. In order to meet these targeted probabilities, stress-test scenarios are calibrated to cover 99.987 per cent of daily price and volatility movements for the single-asset scenarios and 99.996 per cent of daily price and volatility movements for the multi-asset scenarios, based on a sample distribution constructed from 20 years of price and volatility data. Although each multi-asset scenario individually has a once in 100 year probability of occurring, many other scenarios are possible and one which generates a loss as large or larger than the selected portfolio scenarios is likely to occur once every 30 years.

There are 30 scenarios involving movements of price and volatility across the four major futures contracts, which are SPI 200 futures, 90-day bank accepted bill futures, three-year bond futures, and 10-year bond futures.

- Twenty 'multi-asset' scenarios model combinations of price movements across all four contracts. Sixteen of these scenarios model a range of tilts, twists and bends of the yield curve, as represented by different price shocks across the 90-day, three-year, and 10-year contracts; for example, the 'tilt (back end up)' scenario has progressively increasing price shocks from short-term to long-term interest rate contracts, with a 0 per cent move in the price of the 90-day contract, a 2 per cent move in the price of the three-year contract, and a 5 per cent move in the price of the 10-year contract. The remaining four of the multi-asset scenarios model moves in equities with balanced movements in the three interest rate contracts, equivalent to a 'parallel' move of the yield curve.
- Eight 'single contract' scenarios model extreme price movements in the four contracts individually.
- Two 'internal' scenarios model large movements in the interest rate contracts with no movement in equities, but are used for internal risk analysis only, i.e. they do not contribute to a participant's maximum stress-test result for AIM purposes.

For participants that clear OTC derivatives, ASX Clear (Futures) applies the same multi-asset and single-asset scenarios, with extensions for movements in the bank bill swap rate (BBSW)

and Australian overnight index average (AONIA) for overnight indexed swaps. Accordingly, the scenarios test shocks to exchange-traded derivatives and IRS simultaneously. The BBSW and AONIA curves are split into segments based on differences in participation and activity in the underlying market. The price shocks have been calibrated with 20 years of data history for the Australian interest rate derivatives market, and take into account the five-day assumed close-out period for OTC derivatives transactions. As for the futures-only scenarios, the combined futures and OTC scenarios have been sized to be equivalent to one in 30 year price movements for single-asset shifts, and one in 100 year outcomes for multi-asset shifts.

Since ASX Clear (Futures) plans to offer cross-margining between interest rate futures contracts and IRS, it has added two new scenarios that consider the potential basis risk resulting from a change – either temporary or permanent – in the economic relationship between interest rate futures and IRS. These scenarios combine parallel up and down movements in exchange-traded curves with shocks to the absolute spread between futures and IRS yields, alternating between positive and negative at adjacent OTC maturity points. By alternating shocks to spreads, ASX Clear (Futures) is targeting portfolios with offsetting positions that may have similar but not identical maturities, since these are considered to be the most vulnerable to basis risk. Each pairwise basis risk spread had been sized as a once in 30 year event, but since these spreads are assumed to apply simultaneously, ASX Clear (Futures) estimates that the scenarios are closer to representing a once in 100 year event.

4.7 A central counterparty should have clearly documented and effective rules and procedures to report stress-test information to appropriate decision-makers and ensure that additional financial resources are obtained on a timely basis in the event that projected stress-test losses exceed available financial resources. Where projected stress-test losses of a single or only a few participants exceed available financial resources, it may be appropriate to increase non-pooled financial resources; otherwise, where projected stress-test losses are frequent and consistently widely dispersed across participants, clear processes should be in place to augment pooled financial resources.

Capital stress-test exposures are regularly reported to ASX management, the CS Boards and the Bank. Participant stress-test losses are used to gauge the adequacy of ASX Clear (Futures)' available financial resources, with widespread and/or large STEL breaches an indicator that resources may need to be increased. STEL breaches are reported to management and persistent breaches are escalated in the first instance to the RQG and CALCO. The CS Boards and ASX Limited Board are responsible for approving any increase to pooled financial resources where this is considered necessary (see below).

The maximum STEL at 30 June 2013 was \$370 million for participants with the highest internal credit rating of A, equivalent to the value of prefunded financial resources then available to ASX Clear (Futures). B-rated participants were subject to a \$295 million STEL, and C-rated participants a \$220 million STEL. In normal market conditions, highly rated (i.e A-rated and B-rated) participants are eligible for discounts on their STEL AIM calls. However, these discounts have not applied since April 2010 because ASX has not considered market conditions to be normal. Given the increase in financial resources, and the move to stress testing against two participant defaults (plus affiliates), ASX Clear (Futures) has adjusted participant STELs to ensure they are consistent with the amended level of cover, initially by decreasing the STELs of A-rated and B-rated participants to \$275 million. The STELs of A-rated and B-rated participants are expected to increase to \$325 million and \$295 million respectively once additional contributions are received from OTC participants (see CCP Standard 4.4). In addition, ASX Clear

(Futures) may call AIM from participants with large portfolios (proxied by initial margin requirements) relative to their net tangible assets. ASX Clear (Futures) may also call AIM from participants where it has counterparty credit risk concerns.

Where the projected stress-test losses of a participant exceed its STEL, STEL AIM calls are made. Like other margins, STEL AIM is calculated overnight, notified to participants by 6.00 am the next day, and must be met by 11.00 am. Participants may meet these obligations using cash or non-cash collateral, including Australian Government securities and bank bills or negotiable certificates of deposit from authorised deposit-taking institutions (ADIs). ASX Clear (Futures) does not accept collateral issued by a clearing participant or associated entity, in order to reduce the possibility that it might face the default of both a clearing participant and a collateral issuer.

In deciding whether ASX Clear (Futures) has sufficient pooled financial resources, ASX considers the size, frequency, duration and distribution of additional collateral calls across participants. This process is documented in guidance on the circumstances in which ASX would consider increasing ASX Clear (Futures)' pooled resources. ASX Clear (Futures) would consider increasing its pooled resources if stress-test results in excess of pooled resources were persistent and widespread. In other cases, ASX Clear (Futures) would generally rely on additional collateral collected under the AIM regime.

4.8 A central counterparty should establish explicit rules and procedures that address fully any credit losses it may face as a result of any individual or combined default among its participants with respect to any of their obligations to the central counterparty. These rules and procedures should address how potentially uncovered credit losses would be allocated, including the repayment of any funds a central counterparty may borrow from liquidity providers. These rules and procedures should also indicate the central counterparty's process to replenish any financial resources that the central counterparty may employ during a stress event, so that the central counterparty can continue to operate in a safe and sound manner.

CCP Standard 4.8 comes into effect on 31 March 2014.

ASX has documented a process for making decisions regarding replenishment of a CCP's pooled financial resources following any draw down arising from a participant default. Responsibility for determining if resources will be replenished and, if so, how this should be achieved, ultimately lies with the ASX Limited Board, which would make this decision in consultation with the ASX Clear (Futures) Board. ASX has documented replenishment intentions, which include several options; the particular approach taken to replenishment will depend on the specific circumstances, including the severity of the loss and the market environment (see CCP Standard 12.1). ASX Limited has also committed to maintaining a certain level of equity capital in ASX Clear (Futures) (including via ASXCC), provided certain conditions are met, including that the CCP is solvent.

Following the release of finalised CPSS-IOSCO guidance on recovery planning, expected in late 2013, ASX Clear (Futures) will consider additional mechanisms to fully allocate credit losses and processes for replenishing financial resources following a participant default.

Standard 5: Collateral

A central counterparty that requires collateral to manage its or its participants' credit exposures should accept collateral with low credit, liquidity and market risks. A central counterparty should also set and enforce appropriately conservative haircuts and concentration limits.

Rating: Observed

ASX Clear (Futures) limits the assets it routinely accepts as collateral to cash, or assets with low credit and market risks (CCP Standard 5.1). Assets accepted as collateral are commonly accepted in the Australian market and there is sufficient depth in these assets that their eligibility as collateral is not considered to have any material market impact (CCP Standard 5.2). ASX Clear (Futures) applies haircuts to collateral that are calibrated to stressed market conditions, to avoid the need for procyclical adjustments (CCP Standards 5.3, 5.4). Collateral holdings are not sufficiently concentrated as to impair ASX Clear (Futures)' ability to liquidate such assets quickly without significant adverse price effects (CCP Standard 5.5). ASX Clear (Futures) employs well-designed and operationally flexible systems to manage collateral movements for securities and derivatives trades (CCP Standard 5.7).

The Bank will monitor the outcome of ASX's review of collateral policies, including with respect to its collateral haircutting methodology, and the implementation of its planned standard on concentration risks, during the 2013/14 Assessment period (CCP Standards 5.1, 5.3, 5.5).

Based on this information, the Bank's assessment is that ASX Clear (Futures) has observed the requirements of CCP Standard 5 during the 2012/13 Assessment period. ASX Clear (Futures)' collateral acceptance policies are further described under the following sub-standards.

5.1 A central counterparty should generally limit the assets it (routinely) accepts as collateral to those with low credit, liquidity and market risks.

The acceptable collateral depends upon the type of margin called.

- Futures participants generally meet their initial margin obligations using AUD cash, although they may also use high-quality liquid non-cash collateral, such as eligible debt securities, and deposits in major foreign currencies. Acceptable collateral is reviewed annually, and haircuts are applied in respect of all non-cash collateral posted and all cash collateral that is not in the same currency as the product being covered. The acceptable types of non-cash collateral are Australian Government securities and US Treasury bills; acceptable foreign currencies are NZD, EUR, JPY, USD and GBP.
- Participants may meet STEL AIM obligations using AUD cash or non-cash collateral, including Australian Government securities, bank bills and negotiable certificates of deposit from ADIs. STEL AIM obligations may also be met by letters of credit, although this option was not used by participants in the Assessment period. Foreign currencies are not eligible for STEL AIM calls.
- Variation margin and intraday margin must be settled in cash.

ASX Clear (Futures) does not accept collateral that is issued by a clearing participant or associated entity for any margin calls, in order to reduce the possibility that it might face the default of both a clearing participant and a collateral issuer.

ASX will be reviewing its current collateral policies and developing revised formal collateral policies and standards in the first quarter of 2014. This review will be coordinated through

the CRPC as part of the wider review of the Clearing Risk Policy Framework (see CCP Standard 3). The Bank will monitor the outcome of this review.

5.2 In determining its collateral policies, a central counterparty should take into consideration the broad effect of these policies on the market. As part of this, a central counterparty should consider allowing the use of collateral commonly accepted in the relevant jurisdictions in which it operates.

ASX Clear (Futures) takes into account market liquidity in determining the eligibility of collateral. Australian Government securities, US Treasury bills, bank bills and negotiable certificates of deposit from Australian ADIs are considered by ASX Clear (Futures) to be sufficiently liquid that the eligibility of these assets as collateral will not have any material impact on market liquidity or price. The depth of liquidity in these assets also enables ASX Clear (Futures) to liquidate this collateral in a timely fashion when required (see CCP Standard 5.1). Eligible collateral assets in ASX Clear (Futures) are commonly accepted in the Australian market.

5.3 A central counterparty should establish prudent valuation practices and develop haircuts that are regularly tested and take into account stressed market conditions.

Since the eligible non-cash collateral for ASX Clear (Futures) – Australian Government securities, US Treasury bills, bank bills and negotiable certificates of deposit from Australian ADIs – are highly liquid, price information is readily available. ASX revalues non-cash collateral on a daily basis using end-of-day prices.

ASX Clear (Futures) sets haircuts on non-cash collateral to cover a fall in the collateral value of stocks over a one-day period under extreme but plausible scenarios. Haircuts are calculated based on the same methodology that is used to calculate price falls of contracts in capital stress-test scenarios (see CCP Standard 4.6). Haircuts are also applied to cash collateral lodged against margin requirements for products denominated in a currency other than the collateral (currently between 6 and 13 per cent depending on the currency). Collateral haircuts are intended to be reviewed annually to take into account any changes to historically observed volatility trends. The methodology applied to set collateral haircuts will be reviewed in the first quarter of 2014 as part of the broader review of collateral policies and standards.

5.4 In order to reduce the need for procyclical adjustments, a central counterparty should establish stable and conservative haircuts that are calibrated to include periods of stressed market conditions, to the extent practicable and prudent.

ASX Clear (Futures)' collateral haircutting policy is designed to cover extreme but plausible scenarios based on market price and volatility movements observed in the past 20 years, which includes the extreme volatility observed during the 2008-09 financial crisis. This is intended to ensure that haircuts remain stable over the business cycle, even in stressed market conditions.

5.5 A central counterparty should avoid concentrated holdings of certain assets where this would significantly impair the ability to liquidate such assets quickly without significant adverse price effects.

ASX Clear (Futures) does not have formal limits on concentrations of collateral in particular assets. Most collateral is lodged in cash; there were no lodgements of non-cash collateral over the Assessment period. ASX considers that its eligible non-cash collateral – Australian

Government securities, US Treasury bills, bank bills and negotiable certificates of deposit from Australian ADIs – are sufficiently liquid that concentration is unlikely to be a concern. Concentration risk in foreign currencies is considered whenever a participant approaches ASX to lodge foreign currency (see CCP Standard 5.6). During the Assessment period, ASX began a review of concentration risks, including risks associated with the concentration of collateral holdings. ASX intends to finalise a standard setting out its approach to monitoring and managing concentration risks in the first quarter of 2014.

5.6 A central counterparty that accepts cross-border collateral should mitigate the risks associated with its use and ensure that the collateral can be used in a timely manner

ASX Clear (Futures) accepts cross-border collateral for initial margin in the form of selected foreign currencies and US Treasury bills. Over the Assessment period, maximum foreign cash holdings were around \$440 million (AUD equivalent) in comparison to average total collateral holdings of around \$2.8 billion (daily average of initial margin held over 2012/13), while no US Treasury bills were held. Holdings of non-AUD collateral in excess of 25 per cent of liquid assets held by ASXCC trigger escalation to senior management. Haircuts are applied to both foreign cash collateral and US Treasury bills (see CCP Standard 5.3). Participants must lodge a request to post foreign currency, which is reviewed and then approved or denied by the Portfolio Risk Management team. In determining whether the foreign currency cover request is approved or denied, the Portfolio Risk Manager will take into account the limits on foreign currency, as well as the concentration risk in accepting the request. ASX Clear (Futures) has the ability to use foreign exchange swaps to facilitate the timely use of collateral in foreign currencies. Arrangements for the settlement of foreign currencies are described in CCP Standard 9.

5.7 A central counterparty should use a collateral management system that is well designed and operationally flexible.

Collateral management system

ASX Clear (Futures) manages the calculation and execution of margin calls through internal risk analysis and margin management systems that are linked to its core SECUR system for information on positions, and Austraclear's EXIGO system for the lodgement of settlement instructions. These systems are able to accurately monitor initial and variation margin levels and flows on an intraday basis. The direct link to Austraclear facilitates the timely deposit, withdrawal and substitution of non-cash collateral and settlement of cash collateral. In due course, ASX Clear (Futures) intends to make use of ASX's new collateral management service, ASX Collateral, for the management of its non-cash collateral.

Re-use of collateral

ASX Clear (Futures) does not re-use non-cash collateral posted by participants and the re-use of such collateral is not supported under its Operating Rules.

Standard 6: Margin

A central counterparty should cover its credit exposures to its participants for all products through an effective margin system that is risk based and regularly reviewed.

Rating: Broadly observed

ASX Clear (Futures) applies initial and variation margin to derivatives exposures, using margin systems that are tailored to the particular attributes of the cleared products (CCP Standard 6.1). Timely price data are available for most products subject to ASX Clear (Futures)' margin systems, and ASX Clear (Futures) applies appropriate models to estimate prices when timely and reliable data are not available (CCP Standard 6.2). ASX Clear (Futures)' margin models ensure that initial margin meets a single-tailed confidence level of at least 99 per cent of the estimated distribution of future exposure, applying appropriate and conservative assumptions regarding close-out periods, product risks, portfolio effects and product offsets to limit the need for procyclical changes (CCP Standards 6.3, 6.5). In addition, ASX Clear (Futures) applies variation margin to derivatives positions daily, and may call intraday margin in the event of significant market movements (CCP Standard 6.4).

ASX Clear (Futures) conducts daily checks of initial margin against variation margin requirements and performs an annual review of margin policy. ASX Clear (Futures) implemented an enhanced backtesting regime in July 2013, but is still in the process of implementing its standards for comprehensive validation of its margin models, and developing its approach to sensitivity analysis of those models (CCP Standards 6.6, 6.7). The operating hours of ASX Clear (Futures)' margin systems are consistent with those of related payment and settlement systems in Australia (CCP Standard 6.8). In anticipation of the Bank's supplementary interpretation of CCP Standard 6.3, ASX Clear (Futures) applies a 99.5 per cent confidence interval and a longer (five day) close-out period to its calibration of margin for OTC derivatives (see Section 3.7).

The Bank notes the following steps that ASX Clear (Futures) should take to fully observe CCP Standard 6:

- Implement plans to conduct monthly sensitivity analysis of material model assumptions (CCP Standard 6.6).

The Bank will also monitor annual validation and ongoing review of margin and stress-testing models under the ASX Model Validation Standard, and the implementation and further enhancement of the new margin backtesting regime (CCP Standards 6.6, 6.7).

Based on this information, the Bank's assessment is that ASX Clear (Futures) has broadly observed the requirements of CCP Standard 6 during the 2012/13 Assessment period. ASX Clear (Futures)' margin system is described in further detail under the following sub-standards.

6.1 A central counterparty should have a margin system that establishes margin levels commensurate with the risks and particular attributes of each product, portfolio and market it serves.

ASX Clear (Futures) applies initial and variation margin to all derivatives products.

Exchange-traded derivatives

ASX Clear (Futures) has adopted the widely used CME SPAN methodology for calculation of initial margin. For exchange-traded derivatives products, initial margin is calibrated so as to cover three standard deviations of the 60-day historical distribution of price movements. ASX Clear (Futures) also evaluates margin rates against multiple look-back periods, incorporating both short- and long-term periods (7 business days, 120 business days and 12 months). Margin calculations are based on a two-day close-out period, based on what ASX considers to be a conservative estimate of the time required to close out the exchange-

traded positions.⁶ Initial margin provides cover in the event that a participant defaults and an adverse price change occurs before the CCP can close out the participant's positions. All margin rates are reviewed on a three-monthly cycle, supplemented with ad hoc reviews during especially volatile market conditions. ASX Clear (Futures) also levies variation margin on positions to cover gains or losses arising from price movements over the preceding day.

OTC derivatives

ASX Clear (Futures) margins OTC derivatives portfolios, including interest rate futures that participants have allocated for cross-margining, using a historical VaR model. The VaR margining system is calibrated so as to cover three standard deviations of the five-year historical distribution of five-day price movements. By calculating initial margin requirements on a portfolio basis using the historical distribution of price movements, this methodology adjusts for observed price volatility and correlation. The five-day close-out period reflects the lower liquidity in OTC derivatives markets. This approach is closely aligned with the methodology used at existing international OTC derivatives CCPs.

6.2 A central counterparty should have a reliable source of timely price data for its margin system. A central counterparty should also have procedures and sound valuation models for addressing circumstances in which pricing data are not readily available or reliable.

ASX Clear (Futures) has access to timely price data for its exchange-traded products.

To value OTC derivatives products it clears, ASX Clear (Futures) uses a range of BBSW, ICAP and Reuters pricing points, as well as the official cash rate, pricing from 90-day bank bill futures contracts, and swap yields for contracts greater than three years. These sources provide sufficient pricing points to value the OTC derivatives products that ASX Clear (Futures) clears, even when some pricing data are not readily available or reliable. Participants will be given all information necessary to create the end-of-day yield curve, and independently calculate the net present value of any contract. Although the system can accommodate hourly updated pricing, ASX Clear (Futures) is implementing a system of manually 'approved' prices, and will focus on end-of-day and midday updates to ensure that valuation is based on prices that accurately reflect market pricing. ASX Clear (Futures) will consider introducing more frequent price updates as the service develops.

6.3 A central counterparty should adopt initial margin models and parameters that are risk based and generate margin requirements sufficient to cover its potential future exposure to participants in the interval between the last margin collection and the close out of positions following a participant default. Initial margin should meet an established single-tailed confidence level of at least 99 per cent with respect to the estimated distribution of future exposure. For a central counterparty that calculates margin at the portfolio level, this requirement applies to each portfolio's distribution of future exposure. For a central counterparty that calculates margin at more granular levels, such as at the sub-portfolio level or by product, the requirement should be met for corresponding distributions of future exposure. The model should: use a conservative estimate of the time horizons for the effective hedging or close out of the particular types of products cleared by the central counterparty (including in stressed market conditions); have an appropriate method for measuring credit exposure that accounts for relevant product risk factors and portfolio

⁶ ASX Clear (Futures) performs margin rate calculations using both one- and two-day periods, and uses the worst-case result.

effects across products; and to the extent practicable and prudent, limit the need for destabilising, procyclical changes.

Exchange-traded derivatives

ASX Clear (Futures) calculates initial margin requirements using the CME SPAN methodology. The CME SPAN methodology calculates initial margin requirements that reflect the total risk of each portfolio – for ASX Clear (Futures), house and client accounts are considered separate portfolios. The key parameters in the CME SPAN methodology are the ‘price scanning range’ (PSR) and ‘volatility scanning range’ (VSR). These scanning ranges are calibrated to the distribution of price and volatility movements for a set of related contracts under normal market conditions. The scanning ranges are used to construct a set of 16 hypothetical risk scenarios used to measure the loss from a portfolio caused by a range of changes in price and volatility. For example, in one risk scenario, price increases by one-third of the PSR and volatility falls by the full VSR, while in another scenario price falls by the full PSR and volatility rises by the full VSR.

ASX Clear (Futures) sets the scanning ranges at three standard deviations (a confidence interval of 99.7 per cent) of 60 days of historical data, using the higher of one- or two-day price movements. The sample period reflects a preference for incorporating recent market conditions. The inclusion of two-day price movements reflects a conservative assumption that a defaulter’s positions may take up to two days to close out. ASX also evaluates margin rates against multiple look-back periods incorporating both short- and long-term periods (7 business days, 120 business days and 12 months).

ASX Clear (Futures) also applies a series of adjustments within CME SPAN to account for correlations and specific risks. First, there is an upward adjustment to the margin requirement for a given set of related contracts, to account for less-than-perfect correlation between contracts with different expiries (known as the ‘intra-commodity spread charge’). This adjustment is based on a participant’s actual net position at each expiry month multiplied by an ‘intra-commodity charge rate’, which is itself based on observed price correlations between the different expiries. The default setting is to apply a single charge rate, although for some contracts ASX utilises CME SPAN’s charge-rate tiering functionality, which allows charge rates to vary depending on the temporal difference in the pair’s expiries.

ASX Clear (Futures) also applies offsets designed to account for reliable and economically robust correlations across different contract types (see CCP Standard 6.5). These ‘inter-commodity spread concessions’ reflect that, while the scanning risk for each combined commodity is set based on the worst-case risk scenario for that combined commodity, it may be highly unlikely that the set of worst-case scenarios will occur simultaneously. This is particularly the case if a participant holds net long and net short positions in different combined commodities that have a robust positive correlation. The inter-commodity spread concession is calculated by applying (in a defined order) a spread ratio and concession rate to a participant’s actual net positions in pairs of combined commodities. The spread ratio determines the number of net positions in one combined commodity required to offset a position in another combined commodity. The concession rate is specified as a percentage of the scanning risk for both combined commodities in the pair. For example, at ASX Clear (Futures), for 10-year bond futures relative to 90-day bank bill futures, a spread ratio of 1:4 and a concession rate of 65 per cent would mean that one net position in the 10-year bond contract is offset against four net positions in the 90-day bank bill contract, and that the concession for that pairing will be 65 per cent of the scanning risk of the combined

commodities used in the offset. ASX calculates these parameters in the same manner as the price movement for the intra-commodity spread charge.

In addition, ASX Clear (Futures) applies an adjustment to cover its exposure on the day of contract expiry, since expiring positions are otherwise not included in that day's initial margin calculations. ASX also maintains a minimum margin requirement on short positions to ensure the collection of margin on deep out-of-the-money options that would otherwise return no scanning range.

Under the ASX Margin Rate Setting policy, the Manager or General Manager of ASX's CRM unit can approve adjustments to margin rates if the standard statistical analysis would result in an economically inappropriate outcome. This may be required if the backward-looking statistical analysis does not take appropriate account of expected future price movements. Other reasons for using management discretion include insufficient historical data (e.g. where a product is new), seasonality in some products, and isolated spikes in price movements that result in a distortion of statistical recommendations. The ASX Margin Rate Setting policy also allows the General Manager of Clearing Risk Policy to approve exceptions to the normal margin rate setting process based on a broader risk assessment.

OTC derivatives

ASX Clear (Futures) uses historical VaR to calculate margin requirements for OTC derivatives, based on a five-year sample period with an assumed close-out period of five days, and sets initial margin based on a 99.7 per cent confidence interval, consistent with the Bank's supplementary interpretation of this sub-standard (see Section 3.7). To ensure that the methodology remains conservative, ASX Clear (Futures) will continue to include the extreme observations from the quarter ending in December 2008 for margin calibration purposes, even when they fall outside of the five-year window.

6.4 A central counterparty should mark participant positions to market and collect variation margin at least daily to limit the build-up of current exposures. A central counterparty should have the authority and operational capacity to make intraday margin calls and payments, both scheduled and unscheduled, to participants.

Margin requirements for both futures and OTC participants are calculated overnight, with variation margins based on closing prices each day, and notified to participants the next morning. All margin obligations are settled via Austraclear and regular calls must be met by 11.00 am.

ASX Clear (Futures) may make intraday calls where there is significant erosion in the margin cover provided by individual participants. Intraday margin calls reflect changes in participants' positions and price movements.

- For exchange-traded products, intraday margin calculations are carried out routinely at 8 am and 12 pm each business day. An ad hoc calculation may also be performed if the change in price of an individual contract exceeds 100 per cent of its margin rate (the PSR in CME SPAN), as ASX Clear (Futures) tracks the price movements of all contracts in real time through the day. To determine if intraday margin is required, a nominal call amount is calculated for each portfolio of the participant (house and client) based on the combined initial and variation margin that would be due at the time of the intraday calculation. This is then compared against the total margin posted by the participant. If the margin has eroded by more than 40 per cent of total margin held, and if the nominal

call amount is greater than \$100 000 and the participant has not already lodged excess collateral sufficient to cover the nominal amount, then an intraday call is made. Participants are notified of the call by phone and email, and must make the payment within two hours of notification.

- For OTC derivatives positions, including cross-margined futures, ASX Clear (Futures) recalculates its exposures to participants on an approximately hourly basis. In the event that ASX Clear (Futures)' exposure to any OTC participant has risen beyond a specified threshold, intraday margin will be called (see CCP Standard 4.2).

Under ASX Clear (Futures)' AIM methodology (discussed above in relation to CCP Standard 4) a participant is required to post additional collateral should stress-test outcomes reveal that the potential loss arising from its positions, as at the close of the previous day, exceeds a predetermined STEL or if participants have large portfolios relative to their capital (see CCP Standards 4.3 and 4.7).

Where margin payments are not made by the required time, ASX will contact the participant to determine the reasons for the delayed payment. Delayed payments are commonly the result of communication or technical issues involving the participant and/or its payment provider, and early communication by ASX is intended to ensure that, in such cases, payment can still be made within a short period of the required time. Where the matter is more serious, ASX will investigate to decide whether a default event should be declared, and if so how the default should be managed (see CCP Standard 12).

6.5 In calculating margin requirements, a central counterparty may allow offsets or reductions in required margin across products that it clears or between products that it and another central counterparty clear, if the risk of one product is significantly and reliably correlated with the risk of the other product. Where a central counterparty enters into a cross-margining arrangement with one or more other central counterparties, appropriate safeguards should be put in place and steps should be taken to harmonise overall risk management systems. Prior to entering into such an arrangement, a central counterparty should consult with the Reserve Bank.

In applying the CME SPAN methodology to futures transactions, ASX allows offsets in the form of 'inter-commodity spread concessions' (see CCP Standard 6.3). These offsets reduce margin requirements to account for reliable and economically robust correlations observed across different 'combined commodities' – sets of contracts related to the same underlying. Inter-commodity spread concessions are only applied where measures of correlation between contracts exceed 30 per cent, and the correlation is based on economic fundamentals. Changes to inter-commodity spread concessions must be approved by the RQG, which considers whether changes identified by CME SPAN appropriately reflect underlying economic relationships, including through periods of market stress.

ASX Clear (Futures) also offers OTC participants the ability to choose to cross-margin specific directly cleared interest rate futures by allocating these positions to their OTC derivatives portfolio. If participants choose to do so, the allocated interest rate futures will be VaR margined, rather than margined using the CME SPAN methodology that is currently in place for exchange-traded positions. While VaR margining can result in less conservative estimates of correlations, interest rate futures in the pool under the VaR methodology will be subject to a five-day rather than a one to two day close-out assumption. As a result, ASX has indicated that, absent an offset, it expects cross-margined interest rate futures will be subject to higher

margin requirements under the VaR methodology compared with the existing CME SPAN methodology.

Cross-margining recognises the economic relationship between AUD IRS and AUD interest rate futures and, to the extent that positions are indeed offsetting, would be expected to result in a reduction in the amount of initial margin required relative to the case in which positions were margined independently. Notwithstanding the economic relationship between AUD IRS and AUD interest rate futures, analysis of historical data demonstrates that the basis does vary over time, particularly during times of stress. This observed change of basis is captured through the VaR margining process. The robustness of the empirical relationship between AUD IRS and AUD interest rate futures in stressed market conditions is addressed through the introduction of stress-test scenarios that capture basis risk, as discussed above under Standard 4.6.

ASX Clear (Futures) does not currently have any cross-margining arrangements with any other CCP, although at a later date ASX plans to reconsider introducing margin offsets between certain contracts cleared by ASX Clear (Futures) and ASX Clear.

6.6 A central counterparty should analyse and monitor its model performance and overall margin coverage by conducting rigorous daily backtesting and at least monthly, and more frequent where appropriate, sensitivity analysis. A central counterparty should regularly conduct an assessment of the theoretical and empirical properties of its margin model for all products it clears. In conducting sensitivity analysis of the model's coverage, a central counterparty should take into account a wide range of parameters and assumptions that reflect possible market conditions, including the most volatile periods that have been experienced by the markets it serves and extreme changes in the correlations between prices.

CRM conducts daily checks of initial margin requirements against observed variation margin calls. Mark-to-market price movements that exceed particular thresholds relative to initial margin coverage trigger additional actions. Variation margin calls that exceed 30 per cent of initial margin trigger a discussion with the participant and are brought to management's attention, while calls that exceed 50 per cent constitute a margin breach that will require further investigation of margin settings.

Under the new Model Validation Standard, daily backtesting for exchange-traded products has been enhanced so as to test whether the margining models reliably cover price movements to a 99 per cent confidence interval. Initial margin collected from each participant is compared against variation margin collected over the following one or two days, depending on which is the larger amount. Where variation margin is greater than initial margin an 'exception' is recorded. CRM compares the number of exceptions to the expected number of exceptions, based on a 99 per cent confidence interval. The magnitude of exceptions is also reviewed. ASX Clear (Futures) applies a similar approach to the backtesting of margin for OTC derivatives transactions, although this backtesting is performed against a 99.5 per cent confidence interval and an assumed five-day close-out period (see CCP Standard 6.3).

As part of its broader review of model validation procedures, ASX is considering extending its backtesting approach to the analysis of hypothetical portfolios, in order to decompose exceptions caused by a change in participant position from those that may reveal a shortfall in margin coverage, and thereby further ensure the robustness of the margining model. The

Bank will monitor the progress of work to further enhance backtesting over the coming Assessment period.

As well as enhancing its daily margin backtesting, ASX intends to conduct monthly sensitivity analysis of all material model assumptions including the look-back period used in backtesting, the liquidation (close-out) period, and the confidence interval used. The Bank will monitor developments over the coming period.

6.7 A central counterparty should regularly review and validate its margin system.

ASX Clear (Futures)' margin methodologies will also be subject to a comprehensive annual validation and ongoing review under ASX's Model Validation Standard (see CCP Standard 4.5). The RQG will be responsible for performing the regular reviews of models, while Internal Audit will coordinate the independent validation process, including the use of external experts where this is deemed necessary by the RQG. This independent validation process will occur annually.

At ASX, the margining process is governed by a Margin Rate Setting policy, which is reviewed annually, with material changes approved by the CS Boards. The authorisation and documentation process for margin parameter changes and guidelines for the application of management discretion are also reviewed annually. ASX publishes detailed margining information on its website, including descriptions of the margining methodology, schedules of margin rates, and daily SPAN margin parameter files – allowing participants to perform margin calculations on hypothetical or actual portfolios.

6.8 In designing its margin system, a central counterparty should consider the operating hours of payment and settlement systems in the markets in which it operates.

ASX Clear (Futures) primarily provides clearing services for the Australian-based ASX 24 market and, from July 2013 the Australian dollar-denominated OTC interest rate swap market (although live transactions are yet to occur). ASX Clear (Futures)' timetables for margin calculation and collection are consistent with the operating hours of the relevant payment and settlement systems (Austraclear and the Reserve Bank Information and Transfer System (RITS)).

Standard 7: Liquidity risk

A central counterparty should effectively measure, monitor and manage its liquidity risk. A central counterparty should maintain sufficient liquid resources in all relevant currencies to effect same-day and, where appropriate, intraday and multiday settlement of payment obligations with a high degree of confidence under a wide range of potential stress scenarios that should include, but not be limited to, the default of the participant and its affiliates that would generate the largest aggregate liquidity obligation for the central counterparty in extreme but plausible market conditions.

Rating: Observed

ASX Clear (Futures) maintains a robust framework for managing its liquidity risk (CCP Standard 7.1). Under this framework, ASX Clear (Futures) provides participants with information to assist them in managing their liquidity needs and risks, and employs an experienced Portfolio Risk Manager to monitor and manage ASX Clear (Futures)' own settlement and funding flows (CCP Standard 7.2). ASX Clear (Futures) holds sufficient liquid resources to meet its payment obligations on time in the event that the participant with the largest payment obligation to the CCP was to default in the extreme but plausible

scenarios envisaged in its stress tests (CCP Standards 7.3, 7.8). These liquid resources comprise a portfolio of high quality liquid assets managed by ASXCC on ASX Clear (Futures)' behalf, supported by procedures to ensure timely and reliable access to liquidity from the portfolio as required (CCP Standards 7.4, 7.6). To enhance its management of liquidity risk, ASX Clear (Futures) has access, via ASXCC's ESA, to Australian dollar liquidity from the Reserve Bank against eligible collateral (CCP Standard 7.7). In August 2013, ASX Clear (Futures) increased its financial resources to cover liquidity exposures to the largest two participants and their affiliates. This reflects the Bank's supplementary interpretation of CCP Standard 7.3, including the Bank's view that ASX Clear (Futures) is systemically important in multiple jurisdictions (see also Section 3.7).

The Bank also notes the following steps that ASX Clear (Futures) should take to strengthen its observance of CCP Standard 7:

- In order to meet the requirements of CCP Standard 7.9, which comes into effect on 31 March 2014, implement mechanisms consistent with forthcoming CPSS-IOSCO guidance on recovery planning that fully address any uncovered liquidity shortfalls in order to settle any payment obligations on a same-day basis.

Based on this information, and noting that CCP Standards 7.3 and 7.9 are not yet in force, the Bank's assessment is that ASX Clear (Futures) has observed the requirements of CCP Standard 7 during the 2012/13 Assessment period. ASX Clear (Futures)' arrangements to measure, monitor and manage its liquidity risk are described under the following sub-standards.

7.1 A central counterparty should have a robust framework to manage its liquidity risks from its participants, commercial bank money settlement agents, nostro agents, custodians, liquidity providers and other entities.

Sources of liquidity risk

The primary source of liquidity risk in ASX Clear (Futures) is the potential default of a participant with Australian dollar payment obligations to the CCP, on which the CCP may rely to make payments to other participants. These payment obligations to and from participants typically take the form of initial and variation margin, although they may also relate to the cash settlement of contracts. ASX Clear (Futures) does not rely on commercial bank money settlement agents, nostro agents, custodians or liquidity providers in meeting its Australian dollar payment obligations.

Managing liquidity risk

ASX Clear (Futures) minimises the size of its liquidity obligations to participants through daily (and in the case of significant market movements, intraday) settlement of variation margin. This prevents the build up of large (credit and) liquidity exposures. ASX Clear (Futures)' framework for managing its remaining liquidity risks involves the monitoring of liquidity exposures through daily stress testing (see CCP Standard 7.8) and the maintenance of sufficient liquid resources to be able to meet payment obligations in the event of a participant default (see CCP Standard 7.3).

ASX Clear (Futures) also provides participants with information to help them manage their liquidity needs and risks, which in turn protects the CCP. Participants are provided with sufficient information to understand their intraday margin call obligations, and replicate stress test outcomes. ASX publishes a daily CME SPAN margin parameter file that allows participants to estimate payment obligations associated with margin requirements for actual or hypothetical portfolios. ASX provides advance warnings and communications in respect of

calls for additional margin, and margin rate changes. For example, participants are notified if their stress-testing results approach their STELs. Additionally, ASX works closely with participants where new obligations are likely to affect their liquidity needs; for example, conducting educational workshops for the introduction of CME SPAN.

7.2 A central counterparty should have effective operational and analytical tools to identify, measure and monitor its settlement and funding flows on an ongoing and timely basis, including its use of intraday liquidity.

Daily cash flows and investment of funds across the ASX CCPs are monitored and managed by an experienced Portfolio Risk Manager. In addition, the CRM unit reviews a daily report of key risk indicators that encompasses liquidity measures, with any issues being escalated to the CRO. Funding arrangements, such as settlement flows and foreign currency lodgements, are also monitored in real time by the CRM and Treasury functions. Portfolio Risk Management uses reports provided by CRM to monitor CME SPAN-calculated margin flows originating from ASX Clear (Futures)' Collateral Management System, which feed into ASX's Treasury Management System. Portfolio Risk Management inputs required deals to manage cash-flow movements in the Treasury Management System, which are accessed by Clearing and Settlement Operations via daily settlement reports. These reports are used to generate settlement instructions in Austraclear. Cash flow movements are monitored in RITS. Margin payments from participants must be matched in Austraclear by 10.30 am and settled by 11.00 am, while payments to participants are manually managed in the RITS queue, and are only released once all margin obligations have been settled (generally by 12.00 pm).

ASX Clear (Futures) mitigates potential liquidity risks in several ways. The bulk of ASX Clear (Futures)' pooled financial resources are prefunded (see CCP Standard 12). ASX Clear (Futures) does not include promissory commitments in its liquidity calculations, including in its stress tests, in recognition of the potential delay in receipt of these resources.

ASX Clear (Futures)' liquid assets are invested and managed on its behalf by ASXCC (see 'ASX Group Structure' in Appendix B). ASXCC's Investment Mandate establishes a clear definition of liquid assets: liquid assets must be available for use within two hours and held in the form of either a restricted set of highly liquid securities or securities eligible for repurchase with the Reserve Bank (see CCP Standard 7.4).

7.3 A central counterparty should maintain sufficient liquid resources in all relevant currencies to settle securities-related payments, make required variation margin payments and meet other payment obligations on time with a high degree of confidence under a wide range of potential stress scenarios that should include, but not be limited to, the default of the participant and its affiliates that would generate the largest aggregate payment obligation to the central counterparty in extreme but plausible market conditions. In addition, a central counterparty that is involved in activities with a more complex risk profile or that is systemically important in multiple jurisdictions should consider maintaining additional liquidity resources sufficient to cover a wider range of potential stress scenarios that should include, but not be limited to, the default of the two participants and their affiliates that would generate the largest aggregate payment obligation to the central counterparty in extreme but plausible market conditions.

CCP Standard 7.3 comes into effect on 31 March 2014.

ASX Clear (Futures)' liquid resources include margin and other collateral posted by participants, as well as its own holdings of liquid assets. ASX Clear (Futures)' holdings of liquid assets and cash collateral posted by participants are invested on its behalf by ASXCC in accordance with its Investment Mandate. The ASXCC Investment Mandate requires that ASX hold liquid assets sufficient to cover:

- The total available financial resources (AFR) across the ASX CCPs. The AFR for ASX Clear (Futures) is currently set at \$550 million and is calibrated to cover the largest combined stressed liquidity exposures across any two participants (and their affiliates, although there are currently no affiliated participants in ASX Clear (Futures)). Prior to August 2013, ASX Clear (Futures)' AFR was \$370 million, calibrated to cover the default of its single largest participant. ASX Clear (Futures)' AFR is expected to rise to \$650 million once additional contributions to pooled financial resources have been received from OTC participants. The AFR for ASX Clear is \$300 million (see Appendix B1.1, CCP Standard 7.3).
- An 'ordinary liquidity requirement', which is intended to cover day-to-day liquidity requirements, such as the return of margin to participants, and is specified as a percentage of the ASXCC portfolio. This is calibrated to the maximum margin outflow in normal market conditions over the last 12 months and is reviewed quarterly.
- An amount sufficient to cover the cash margin requirement of the largest participant of ASX Clear and the two largest participants of ASX Clear (Futures), based on the largest margin amounts held by participants over the previous quarter.

The requirement to cover the AFR across both CCPs takes a conservative approach in that it provides for the simultaneous default, under extreme but plausible market conditions, of the largest participant and its affiliates in ASX Clear and the two largest participants (and their affiliates) in ASX Clear (Futures). The latter requirement anticipates the Bank's supplementary interpretation of this sub-standard, which will require ASX Clear (Futures) to cover liquidity exposures to the two largest participants and their affiliates from 31 March 2014 (see Section 3.7).

7.4 For the purpose of meeting its minimum liquid resource requirement, a central counterparty's qualifying liquid resources in each currency include cash at the central bank of issue and at creditworthy commercial banks, committed lines of credit, committed foreign exchange swaps and committed repos, as well as highly marketable collateral held in custody and investments that are readily available and convertible into cash with prearranged and highly reliable funding arrangements, even in extreme but plausible market conditions. If a central counterparty has access to routine credit at the central bank of issue, the central counterparty may count such access as part of the minimum requirement to the extent it has collateral that is eligible for pledging to (or for conducting other appropriate forms of transactions with) the relevant central bank. All such resources should be available when needed.

ASXCC holds an ESA at the Bank to facilitate money settlements on behalf of ASX Clear (Futures) (and ASX Clear) (see CCP Standard 7.7). As an ESA holder, ASXCC is eligible for access to Australian dollar liquidity under the Bank's overnight and intraday liquidity facilities (against eligible collateral within its investment portfolio), including in times of market stress.

The ASXCC Investment Mandate requires the Portfolio Risk Manager to maintain high-quality liquid assets to meet ASX Clear (Futures)' minimum liquidity requirements, consistent with

the definition of qualifying liquid assets under this standard. Liquid assets must be available for use within two hours and held in securities eligible for repurchase transactions with the Bank. Investments held in the form of bank bills, negotiable certificates of deposit and floating rate notes issued by approved counterparties or obligors are required to be tradable on a robust secondary market. Over the Assessment period, term deposits averaged just over 40 per cent of the ASXCC investment portfolio, at-call deposits around 30 per cent, with holdings of other approved securities making up the balance. Eligible investment counterparties are discussed under CCP Standard 15.

- 7.5 A central counterparty may supplement its qualifying liquid resources with other forms of liquid resources. If the central counterparty does so, these liquid resources should be in the form of assets that are likely to be saleable or acceptable as collateral for lines of credit, swaps or repos on an ad hoc basis following a default, even if this cannot be reliably prearranged or guaranteed in extreme market conditions. Even if a central counterparty does not have access to routine central bank credit, it should still take account of what collateral is typically accepted by the relevant central bank, as such assets may be more likely to be liquid in stressed circumstances. A central counterparty should not assume the availability of emergency central bank credit as part of its liquidity plan.**

ASX Clear (Futures) does not supplement its qualifying liquid resources with other forms of liquid resources.

- 7.6 A central counterparty should obtain a high degree of confidence, through rigorous due diligence, that each provider of its minimum required qualifying liquid resources, whether a participant of the central counterparty or an external party, has sufficient information to understand and to manage its associated liquidity risks, and that it has the capacity to perform as required under its commitment. Where relevant to assessing a liquidity provider's performance reliability with respect to a particular currency, a liquidity provider's potential access to credit from the central bank of issue may be taken into account. A central counterparty should regularly test its procedures for accessing its liquid resources at a liquidity provider.**

The Portfolio Risk Manager, in consultation with the CRO, is responsible for the provision of timely liquidity to fund margin and settlement obligations to non-defaulting participants. The Default Management Framework (see CCP Standard 12.1) covers liquidation of participant non-cash collateral, as well as the liquidation of treasury investments representing participant cash collateral and other prefunded financial resources. While the order of use of particular collateral types will depend on the particular circumstances, a typical order of use may be cash first, followed by other non-cash collateral. The order of liquidation of non-cash collateral to meet funding requirements will depend on factors such as prevailing market conditions, liquidity needs and the amount of funds required relative to the size of each collateral lodgement. Procedures for dealing with liquid assets in the treasury investment portfolio are documented, and are available for Portfolio Risk Management staff at both primary and backup sites.

- 7.7 A central counterparty with access to central bank accounts, payment services or securities services should use these services, where practical, to enhance its management of liquidity risk. A central counterparty that the Reserve Bank determines to be systemically important in Australia and has obligations in Australian dollars should operate its own Exchange Settlement Account, in its own name or that of a related body corporate acceptable to the Reserve Bank, to enhance its management of Australian dollar liquidity risk.**

ASXCC holds an ESA, making it eligible for access to Australian dollar liquidity under the Bank's overnight and intraday liquidity facilities (against eligible collateral). Updates to its Investment Mandate in 2012/13 clarified ASXCC's ability to make use of these services, by specifying the list of securities (from the Bank's approved list) available for repurchase, including the securities of the Commonwealth, certain states and major banks (CCP Standard 15).

ASX Clear (Futures) uses ASXCC's ESA to settle its AUD margin and cash settlement obligations in RITS (see also CCP Standard 9).

- 7.8 A central counterparty should determine the amount and regularly test the sufficiency of its liquid resources through rigorous stress testing. A central counterparty should have clear procedures to report the results of its stress tests to appropriate decision-makers at the central counterparty and to use these results to evaluate the adequacy of, and adjust, its liquidity risk management framework. In conducting stress testing, a central counterparty should consider a wide range of relevant scenarios. Scenarios should include relevant peak historic price volatilities, shifts in other market factors such as price determinants and yield curves, multiple defaults over various time horizons, simultaneous pressures in funding and asset markets, and a spectrum of forward-looking stress scenarios in a variety of extreme but plausible market conditions. Scenarios should also take into account the design and operation of the central counterparty, include all entities that might pose material liquidity risks to the central counterparty (such as commercial bank money settlement agents, nostro agents, custodians, liquidity providers and linked FMIs) and, where appropriate, cover a multiday period. In all cases, a central counterparty should document its supporting rationale for, and should have appropriate governance arrangements relating to, the amount and form of total liquid resources it maintains.**

ASX Clear (Futures) uses a daily liquidity stress-testing model to assess the adequacy of its liquidity arrangements. Until August 2013, the model, which is based on ASX Clear (Futures)' capital stress tests (described under CCP Standard 4), calculated the maximum liquid funds that ASX Clear (Futures) would need to access in order to meet obligations arising in the event of the joint default of a clearing participant and its affiliates. Since there were no affiliated participants in ASX Clear (Futures) during the Assessment period, liquidity stress tests addressed scenarios involving an individual default. However, further to the introduction of the OTC derivatives clearing service, ASX Clear (Futures) adjusted its liquidity stress tests in August 2013 to take into account potential affiliations between participants involved in OTC and futures clearing. At the same time, the liquidity stress tests formally adopted the more stringent requirement of testing the sufficiency of liquid resources against the joint default of the two participants (plus affiliates) that would create the largest liquidity exposure for ASX Clear (Futures). The liquidity stress tests assume that a default occurs just prior to receipt of the previous day's variation margin payments, if owed by the defaulter, or just after any variation margin payments have been paid, if owed to the defaulter. The stress tests thereby calculate the worst-case liquidity requirement under each stress-test scenario.

All stress-test scenarios are based on historical moves and have been set so that they replicate extreme market moves which have a probability of occurrence of once in 30 years for single-asset scenarios and once in 100 years for multi-asset scenarios (see CCP Standard 4.6). There are 30 scenarios involving movements of price and volatility across the four major contracts (SPI 200 futures, 90-day bank accepted bill futures, 3-year bond futures, and 10-year bond futures). Twenty multi-asset scenarios model balanced movements of each of the four major contracts, as well as a range of tilts, twists and bends of the yield curve. Eight 'single contract'

scenarios model extreme movements in the four contracts individually. Two 'internal' scenarios that model large movements in the interest rate contracts with little impact on equities are used for internal risk analysis only.

The results of the liquidity stress tests give a 'default liquidity requirement' (DLR), which is compared with ASX Clear (Futures)' AFR (set to \$370 million during the Assessment period). A stress-test result above the AFR for three consecutive trading days is considered a breach of the AFR and triggers a detailed investigation into the breach. When assessing the materiality of a liquidity stress-test breach, the CCPs will consider contributing and mitigating factors, such as changes in the ICR of the participant, atypical trading activity, and any AIM that is being held. In order to test the sufficiency of ASX's overall liquid resources, the results of liquidity stress testing are also aggregated across both CCPs to calculate the worst-case aggregated DLR.

The results of liquidity stress testing are regularly reported to ASX senior management, the CS Boards and the Bank. All liquidity stress-test breaches are reported to the CRO, the General Manager of Clearing Risk Policy, and the Portfolio Risk Manager. A sustained or widely distributed breach may lead to a review of the adequacy of the AFR.

- 7.9 A central counterparty should establish explicit rules and procedures that enable the central counterparty to effect same-day and, where appropriate, intraday and multiday settlement of payment obligations on time following any individual or combined default among its participants. These rules and procedures should address unforeseen and potentially uncovered liquidity shortfalls and should aim to avoid unwinding, revoking or delaying the same-day settlement of payment obligations. These rules and procedures should also indicate the central counterparty's process to replenish any liquidity resources it may employ during a stress event, so that it can continue to operate in a safe and sound manner.**

CCP Standard 7.9 comes into effect on 31 March 2014. Following the release of finalised CPSS-IOSCO guidance on recovery planning, expected in late 2013, ASX Clear (Futures) will be considering arrangements to ensure settlement of payment obligations can be achieved on time in circumstances where its liquid resources under CCP Standard 7.3 have been exhausted.

Standard 8: Settlement finality

A central counterparty should ensure clear and certain final settlement, at a minimum by the end of the value date. Where necessary or preferable, a central counterparty should facilitate final settlement intraday or in real time.

Rating: Observed

The vast majority of ASX Clear (Futures) settlements involve AUD cash payments between participants and the CCP for the purposes of margin payments and the settlement of cash-settled derivatives contracts. Each day, ASX Clear (Futures) calculates the net obligations of each of its participants. Those participants with a net obligation to the CCP are required to make payments to ASX Clear (Futures) by 11.00 am, for both AUD and NZD-denominated contracts. Once these payments have been received, ASX Clear (Futures) makes payments to those participants with a net obligation from the CCP. AUD cash settlements occur via Austraclear, with interbank obligations settled on a real-time gross settlement (RTGS) basis across ESAs at the Reserve Bank of Australia, via RITS.

In some cases, the settlement of derivatives contracts cleared by ASX Clear (Futures) involves the transfer of a security or physical asset, with a corresponding transfer of cash. For each type of security or asset, ASX Clear (Futures)' arrangements ensure that delivery occurs if, and only if, payment occurs. For 90-day bank bill futures, ASX Clear (Futures) utilises the standard settlement process in Austraclear. For grain and wool contracts, delivery is via commodity warehouses, with ASX Clear (Futures) retaining title documentation until payment has been made.

ASX Clear (Futures) also accepts as collateral for initial margin certain highly liquid debt securities, such as Australian Government securities, and cash collateral in NZD and a small number of other foreign currencies. ASX Clear (Futures) has accounts at Austraclear and NZClear, a securities settlement facility (SSF) owned and operated by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, for settling AUD- and NZD-denominated collateral, respectively. Collateral denominated in other currencies is settled indirectly via relationships with private banks.

ASX Clear (Futures) defines the point at which settlement is final through contract specifications set out in its Operating Rules and Procedures, and those of ASX 24. The finality of its money settlements is further defined in the Austraclear and NZClear rules, supported by finality legislation in the relevant jurisdictions (CCP Standard 8.1). Contract specifications set out in ASX Clear (Futures)' and ASX 24's Operating Rules and Procedures also specify procedures and timetables for final settlement (CCP Standard 8.2). ASX Clear (Futures) does not allow settlement instructions that may be revoked (CCP Standard 8.3).

Based on this information, the Bank's assessment is that ASX Clear (Futures) has observed the requirements of CCP Standard 8 during the 2012/13 Assessment period. ASX Clear (Futures)' arrangements for ensuring finality of these settlements are described in further detail under the following sub-standards.

8.1 A central counterparty's rules and procedures should clearly define the point at which settlement is final.

The settlement of obligations in ASX Clear (Futures) is final according to the terms of ASX Clear (Futures)' and ASX 24's Operating Rules and Procedures, which set out contract specifications, including the means of settlement. For payments and securities obligations settled in Austraclear, settlement is final according to Austraclear's Regulations and Procedures and its approval under Part 2 of the PSNA. This approval protects the finality of payments made through Austraclear in the event of a participant entering external administration (see Appendix B2.2, SSF Standard 7.1). Any interbank transactions arising from these settlements are settled in real time across ESAs held with the Bank. Payments within this system are also final and irrevocable; this is again supported by the approval of RITS under Part 2 of the PSNA.

NZD obligations that are settled through NZClear are deemed final in accordance with its System Rules. In particular, NZClear System Rule 11.8 provides that final and irrevocable settlement occurs when requirements of a trade have been matched and the trade is recorded in the relevant accounts of the respective members. The NZClear settlement system has been declared a 'designated settlement system' for the purposes of Part 5C of the *Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act 1989* (NZ), which establishes the validity and enforceability of the rules of a designated settlement system and the irrevocability of transactions settled through the system.

8.2 A central counterparty should ensure final settlement no later than the end of the value date, and preferably intraday or in real time, to reduce settlement risk.

The settlement of obligations in ASX Clear (Futures) is governed by ASX Clear (Futures)' and ASX 24's Operating Rules and Procedures. These set out contract specifications, which include settlement arrangements, with procedures and timetables.

Margin payments and settlement of cash-settled derivatives

The majority of settlements in ASX Clear (Futures) are cash settlements made on a net basis (as described above) for the purposes of regular margin payments and settlement of cash-settled derivatives. Over the Assessment period, all settlements of margin were in cash (AUD or foreign denominated). Initial and variation margin requirements are calculated overnight based on each day's closing contract prices, and are notified to participants by 6.00 am the next day for payment on that day. Should ASX Clear (Futures)' exposures change significantly during the day, initial and variation margin can be called intraday (see CCP Standard 6.1). Intraday margin payments must be paid in cash within two hours of the participant being notified. End-of-day and intraday margin is settled via Austraclear for AUD payments, and NZClear for NZD payments.

Settlement values for cash-settled derivatives are calculated according to contract specifications, generally on the last trading day, or within one or two days of the last trading day.⁷ For example, for ASX SPI 200 Index Futures, ASX Clear (Futures) publishes the final settlement price of the contract on the first business day after expiry, with cash flows arising settled on the second business day after expiry (the value date for this contract). These cash flows in Austraclear or NZClear are settled with finality in real time, as are margin-related payments (see CCP Standard 8.1).

Physical delivery

With regard to deliverable contracts, ASX Clear (Futures)' arrangements for physical delivery are described under CCP Standard 10. It has procedures in place to ensure that margin of matched participants is not released until ASX can confirm that both participants have fulfilled their obligations. ASX Clear (Futures) also monitors and enforces compliance with delivery procedures.

The details of final settlement of deliverable contracts vary according to the contract specifications. For example, trading in the contract for 90-day bank accepted bills ceases on noon of the last trading day. This is followed by the exchange of reconciliation and advice notices between participants and the CCP, with final settlement of securities occurring in real time in Austraclear by 3 pm on the day after the last trading day (the value date for this contract).⁸ The delivery period for wool contracts commences on the Friday before the last trading day, with real-time final cash settlement scheduled to occur on the day after delivery.

Options delivery

All options cleared by ASX Clear (Futures) either automatically exercise or are abandoned on expiry. In-the-money options will automatically exercise and the holder and writer of the options will receive their respective position in the underlying futures contract. All cash flows related to the exercise of options contracts are included in daily settlement flows (along with

⁷ Three days for electricity contracts.

⁸ The seller is required to enter the 90-day bank bill into Austraclear by 10 am. This must be matched by the buyer by 11 am and settled by 3 pm.

initial and variation margin payments). There are no up-front premium payments associated with the options over futures contracts that are cleared by ASX Clear (Futures).

8.3 A central counterparty should clearly define the point after which unsettled payments, transfer instructions or other obligations may not be revoked by a participant.

Participants are not able to submit payment or transfer instructions in ASX Clear (Futures) that may be revoked.

Standard 9: Money settlements

A central counterparty should conduct its money settlements in central bank money where practical and available. If central bank money is not used, a central counterparty should minimise and strictly control the credit and liquidity risk arising from the use of commercial bank money.

Rating: Observed

ASX Clear (Futures) conducts its AUD money settlements, which constitute over 98 per cent of its settlement flows, via Austraclear instructions that settle across ESAs at the Bank, via RITS. NZD money settlements are also conducted in central bank money via the NZClear system (CCP Standard 9.1). Other foreign currency settlements take place in commercial bank money (CCP Standard 9.2). Commercial banks involved in the settlement of foreign currency transactions must be highly rated and subject to prudential regulation to ensure that credit, liquidity and operational risks are minimised (CCP Standard 9.3). Arrangements with commercial banks are also governed by standard legal agreements that include general information regarding the timing and availability of funds (CCP Standard 9.5).

Based on this information, the Bank's assessment is that ASX Clear (Futures) has observed the requirements of CCP Standard 9 during the 2012/13 Assessment period. ASX Clear (Futures)' money settlement arrangements are discussed in further detail under the following sub-standards.

9.1 A central counterparty should conduct its money settlements in central bank money, where practical and available, to avoid credit and liquidity risks. A central counterparty that the Reserve Bank determines to be systemically important in Australia and has Australian dollar obligations should settle its Australian dollar obligations across an Exchange Settlement Account held at the Reserve Bank, in its own name or that of a related body corporate acceptable to the Reserve Bank.

AUD and NZD money settlements in ASX Clear (Futures) are settled in central bank money, but collateral in other currencies (including EUR, JPY, USD and GBP) is lodged via arrangements with commercial banks.

AUD settlements, which represent the majority of money settlement in ASX Clear (Futures), are initiated via the submission of standard settlement instructions to Austraclear. Settlement occurs on an RTGS basis across ESAs at the Bank, via RITS. ASX Clear (Futures) uses ASXCC's ESA to settle its obligations in RITS.

NZD settlements are undertaken in NZClear, in which ASXCC is a participant. The interbank obligations entered into via NZClear are settled on an RTGS basis across accounts at the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, via the Exchange Settlement Account System (ESAS). To access ESAS, ASXCC is represented by a commercial settlement bank with an ESAS account, and

transfers are made between this account and the ESAS account of ASX Clear (Futures) participants or their commercial settlement banks.

9.2 If central bank money is not used, a central counterparty should conduct its money settlements using a settlement asset with little or no credit or liquidity risk.

Cash payments in foreign currencies other than NZD (e.g. EUR, JPY, USD and GBP) are settled in commercial bank money via arrangements with commercial banks. Commercial bank money settlement agents used for settlement of these transactions must be highly rated and subject to appropriate prudential regulation in order to limit any credit or liquidity risk associated with settlement in commercial bank money (see CCP Standard 9.3).

9.3 If a central counterparty settles in commercial bank money or its participants effect settlements using commercial settlement banks, it should monitor, manage and limit credit and liquidity risks arising from the commercial bank money settlement agents and commercial settlement banks. In particular, a central counterparty should establish and monitor adherence to strict criteria for commercial banks appropriate to their role in the settlement process, taking account of matters such as their regulation and supervision, creditworthiness, capitalisation, access to liquidity and operational reliability. A central counterparty should also monitor and manage the concentration of its and its participants' credit and liquidity exposures to commercial bank money settlement agents and settlement banks.

A commercial bank must meet certain criteria before it can be used by ASX Clear (Futures) as either its money settlement agent for foreign currency payments other than NZD, or its commercial settlement bank for NZD settlements in the ESAS system. Commercial banks must be rated A1+ and offer a banking platform and connectivity that are in line with ASX systems. Commercial banks used by ASX Clear (Futures) are APRA-regulated ADIs, and therefore are subject to prudential standards encompassing, for example, capital adequacy, liquidity, credit quality, business continuity management and public disclosure. ASX Clear (Futures)' commercial settlement bank in NZClear must also meet operational requirements set by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand. Arrangements for settlement of other foreign currencies make use of standard web interfaces for banking, with instructions via phone available as a contingency.

All foreign currency lodgements are monitored by ASX Clear (Futures)' risk management and treasury functions, and ASX Clear (Futures) is in regular contact with the participant until funds are received. ASX Clear (Futures) limits the amount of collateral held that is denominated in foreign currency. Participants must lodge a request to post foreign currency, which is reviewed and then approved or denied by the Portfolio Risk Management team. In determining whether the foreign currency cover request is approved or denied, the Portfolio Risk Manager will take into account the limits on foreign currency, as well as the concentration risk in accepting the request.

It is standard practice for participants that lodge foreign currencies other than NZD to lodge excess funds with ASX Clear (Futures). This avoids having to make daily (or frequent) margin settlements. ASXCC also maintains funds in foreign currencies to cover its exposure to liquidity risk if it needed to repay a participant in a foreign currency. During the Assessment period, foreign currency holdings peaked at around \$440 million – around 14 per cent of average total collateral levels at ASX Clear (Futures) during the year. The aggregate level of

foreign currency payments at ASX Clear (Futures) is low, comprising around 1.5 per cent of total money settlements.

9.4 If a central counterparty conducts money settlements on its own books, it should minimise and strictly control its credit and liquidity risks.

ASX Clear (Futures) does not conduct money settlements on its own books.

9.5 A central counterparty's legal agreements with any commercial bank money settlement agents should state clearly when transfers on the books of the relevant commercial bank are expected to occur, that transfers are to be final when effected, and that funds received should be transferable as soon as possible, at a minimum by the end of the day and ideally intraday, in order to enable the central counterparty and its participants to manage credit and liquidity risks.

Payments in foreign currencies made via commercial banks are generally covered by standard terms and conditions for commercial accounts at those banks, including general information about timing of transactions and availability of funds. ASX maintains close contact with its commercial banks in order to monitor and manage the risk of its foreign currency payments. As noted, standard practice is for participants to lodge excess foreign margin, thereby reducing credit and liquidity risk to the CCP and liquidity risk to the participant.

Standard 10: Physical deliveries

A central counterparty should clearly state its obligations with respect to the delivery of physical instruments or commodities and should identify, monitor and manage the risks associated with such physical deliveries.

Rating: Observed

ASX Clear (Futures)' Operating Rules and Procedures clearly state its and participants' obligations with respect to the delivery of physical instruments or commodities (CCP Standard 10.1). In accordance with these rules and procedures, ASX Clear (Futures) monitors and enforces compliance with delivery procedures (CCP Standard 10.2).

Based on this information, the Bank's assessment is that ASX Clear (Futures) has observed the requirements of CCP Standard 10 during the 2012/13 Assessment period. ASX Clear (Futures)' arrangements for physical deliveries are discussed in further detail under the following sub-standards.

10.1 A central counterparty's rules should clearly state its obligations with respect to the delivery of physical instruments or commodities.

In some cases, the settlement of derivatives contracts cleared by ASX Clear (Futures) involves the transfer of a security or physical asset. Examples of contracts that require delivery are 90-day bank accepted bills futures, wool, wheat and other grain futures, and renewable energy certificates. ASX Clear (Futures)' Operating Rules and Procedures clearly state its obligations with respect to physical delivery.

10.2 A central counterparty should identify, monitor and manage the risks and costs associated with the storage and delivery of physical instruments or commodities.

ASX Clear (Futures) Operating Rules and Procedures define detailed mandatory arrangements for delivery of a security or physical asset. Securities delivered for the 90-day bank accepted

bill contract must meet ASX Clear (Futures)' specifications, which include the acceptable types of paper, maturity dates, parcel sizes and approved banks. Deliveries of commodities must follow a maturity calendar, approved warehouses and locations, guides for buyers and sellers, and rules for delivery documentation (including appropriate certification).

ASX Clear (Futures) mitigates the risks associated with physical delivery by minimising its involvement in the storage and delivery process. Participants that have delivery obligations are matched with those due to receive the commodities or documents, and any legal recourse of the receiving participant in respect of the delivered goods is to the delivering participant. Participants may cash settle contracts in the event of a default by the delivering party.

ASX Clear (Futures) monitors and enforces compliance with delivery procedures. In particular, there is regular monitoring of deliveries by Clearing and Settlement Operations in the lead up to expiry, including a daily review and reconciliation of contracts versus holdings via a physical position reconciliation report. Overnight reporting to participants occurs on current commodity holdings. ASX Clear (Futures) communicates directly with participants to confirm their intentions on delivery and lodgement of physical assets. In addition, thematic compliance reviews are undertaken, as well as ad hoc compliance investigations arising from referrals from ASX's operations areas. These compliance checks aim to ensure that participants have the necessary systems and resources to be able to fulfil their physical delivery obligations.

Standard 11: Exchange-of-value settlements

If a central counterparty is involved in the settlement of transactions that comprise two linked obligations (for example, securities or foreign exchange transactions), it should eliminate principal risk by ensuring that the final settlement of one obligation is conditional upon the final settlement of the other.

Rating: Observed

ASX Clear (Futures) eliminates principal risk in the settlement of derivatives contracts involving the transfer of a security or physical asset in exchange for cash by ensuring that delivery occurs only if payment occurs (CCP Standard 11.1). For transactions involving securities transfers, ASX Clear (Futures) employs the delivery-versus-payment (DvP) model 1 settlement mechanism in Austraclear (CCP Standard 11.2).

Based on this information, the Bank's assessment is that ASX Clear (Futures) has observed the requirements of CCP Standard 11 during the 2012/13 Assessment period. ASX Clear (Futures)' arrangements for DvP settlement of linked obligations are discussed in further detail under the following sub-standards.

11.1 A central counterparty should eliminate principal risk associated with the settlement of any obligations involving two linked obligations by ensuring that the payment system or securities settlement facility employed operates in such a way that the final settlement of one obligation occurs if and only if the final settlement of the linked obligation also occurs, regardless of whether the securities settlement facility settles on a gross or net basis and when finality occurs.

In those cases where settlement of derivatives contracts involves the transfer of a security or physical asset, with a corresponding transfer of cash, ASX Clear (Futures)' arrangements

ensure that delivery occurs only if payment occurs. For 90-day bank bill futures, ASX Clear (Futures) utilises the standard DvP settlement process in Austraclear; that is, sellers deliver and receive payment for their bills, and the buyers pay for and take delivery of the bills as a single exchange of value. For grain and wool contracts, delivery is via commodity warehouses, with ASX Clear (Futures) retaining title documentation until payment has been made.

11.2 A central counterparty should eliminate principal risk associated with the settlement of linked obligations by ensuring that it employs an appropriate delivery versus payment (DvP), delivery versus delivery (DvD) or payment versus payment (PvP) settlement mechanism.

Settlement of securities transactions in Austraclear arising from the settlement of futures contracts in ASX Clear (Futures) occurs on a DvP model 1 basis. This involves the simultaneous transfer of cash and securities obligations between the buyer and seller on an item-by-item basis through the settlement cycle.

Standard 12: Participant default rules and procedures

A central counterparty should have effective and clearly defined rules and procedures to manage a participant default. These rules and procedures should be designed to ensure that the central counterparty can take timely action to contain losses and liquidity pressures and continue to meet its obligations.

Rating: Observed

ASX Clear (Futures) has sufficient powers under its Operating Rules and Procedures to manage a participant default, and has documented an internal framework setting out its default management approach (CCP Standard 12.1). Powers available to ASX Clear (Futures) include powers to suspend a defaulting participant, apply margin and pooled financial resources to meet losses, and a range of close-out and hedging tools, including the auction of open OTC derivatives positions to surviving participants (CCP Standards 12.1, 12.2). Participants are also required to report default events or an expected default to the CCP. ASX Clear (Futures) has published its Operating Rules that set out its default management powers, and a high-level overview of its approach to default management (CCP Standard 12.3). Default management procedures are tested and reviewed on at least an annual basis, and future tests of OTC default management arrangements will involve participants, including to test the auction process (CCP Standard 12.4). ASX Clear (Futures)' default management arrangements are designed for the particular characteristics of its primarily Australian-based activities, and take into account potential impacts on relevant markets.

In order to continue to fully observe CCP Standard 12 following the launch of the new OTC derivatives clearing service, the Bank notes that ASX Clear (Futures) should take the following steps:

- Further develop its default rules and procedures. In particular, in accordance with commitments made to the Bank prior to the launch of the OTC derivatives clearing service, ASX should develop an appropriate mechanism to encourage competitive bidding in any auction of a defaulted participant's positions, doing so within the context of a more fully articulated default management process.

In addition, given the role participants play in default management, the Bank will monitor closely the implementation of ASX Clear (Futures)' plans to test default arrangements for OTC derivatives clearing participants, including through participant involvement in testing (CCP Standard 12.4).

Based on this information, the Bank's assessment is that ASX Clear (Futures) has observed the requirements of CCP Standard 12 during the 2012/13 Assessment period. ASX Clear (Futures)' default management arrangements are discussed in further detail under the following sub-standards.

12.1 A central counterparty should have default rules and procedures that enable the central counterparty to continue to meet its obligations in the event of a participant default and that address the replenishment of resources following a default. A central counterparty should ensure that financial and other obligations created for non-defaulting participants in the event of a participant default are proportional to the scale and nature of individual participants' activities.

Rules and procedures

The Operating Rules and Procedures provide ASX Clear (Futures) with the authority and flexibility to deal with a participant default using a variety of methods to manage its exposure. ASX Clear (Futures) has the ability to close out any open contracts, to exercise or terminate open contracts, or to seek to transfer (port) client positions. The specific close-out method will depend on market conditions and the products in question.

The formal Rules and Procedures are supplemented by an internal Default Management Framework (DMF), applicable to both ASX Clear and ASX Clear (Futures), to assist in the management of a clearing participant default. The DMF is based on high-level principles regarding the management of a default that have been approved by the CS Boards. In particular, these principles specify that the key aim in handling a default is to minimise the impact of the event on the CCP, clearing participants and the market. The DMSG provides oversight and review of the DMF, including discussion of proposed changes prior to submission to the CS Boards.

The DMF covers each stage of a default, from the identification of a default event, to the management of the defaulter's position, real-time monitoring of financial solvency, and financial offset and reconciliation. It is intended to be flexible, rather than prescriptive, and may be developed and adapted as appropriate.

The DMF outlines the key roles and responsibilities in managing a clearing participant default. The ASX Group has established a Default Management Committee (DMC), comprising senior management from relevant policy and operational areas, to be the primary decision-making forum for the management of a default. The DMC's responsibilities range from recommending declarations of default and suspensions, to devising a risk neutralisation plan and overseeing its implementation.

In July 2013, ASX Clear (Futures) amended its default management arrangements for the introduction of its OTC derivatives clearing service. In the event of the default of an OTC participant, ASX Clear (Futures) will convene the relevant Default Management Group (DMG), which comprises non-defaulting clearing participants, seconded on a rotating basis. The DMG will advise and be consulted by ASX Clear (Futures) on each stage of the management of the default. ASX Clear (Futures) is not obliged to follow the recommendations of the DMG, but will provide reasoning where it does not accept the DMG's advice.

Use and sequencing of financial resources

Following a declaration of default, ASX Clear (Futures) will suspend the defaulting participant's authority to clear. Suspension, rather than termination, ensures that the

participant remains bound by the central counterparty's rules. There are no further payments or collateral movements to the clearing participant following declaration of a default. This enables the central counterparty to 'crystallise' the defaulting participant's position and generate detailed account and position data (including collateral held). This establishes the basis for the close out of exposure to the defaulting participant.

In the first instance, ASX Clear (Futures) would meet obligations arising from a participant default using collateral lodged by that participant. Collateral may be in the form of cash or eligible securities (see CCP Standard 5.1). Where the defaulting participant's contributions are insufficient, ASX Clear (Futures) may draw upon pooled financial resources (see CCP Standard 4). Under the amended default arrangements introduced in July 2013, these resources are commingled across futures and OTC products. While not essential, the commingled default fund adopted by ASX Clear (Futures) simplifies the default management process when the defaulter's portfolio contains both OTC derivatives and cross-margined futures positions. ASX regards the commingling of financial resources as appropriate in light of the homogeneity of both the products to be cleared and the clearing participants. The order in which survivors' contributions to pooled financial resources will be used (i.e. the default waterfall) will, however, be proportional to the scope of the defaulter's activities. The proportion of futures and OTC participant contributions that would be used after each tranche of ASX capital will be based on the defaulter's share of initial margin for exchange-traded compared with OTC derivatives products (including cross-margined futures) over the previous 90 days.

ASX has withdrawn its power to call an additional \$30 million in promissory commitments from futures participants in the event that paid-up resources are exhausted. Since these funds would only be available a significant time after a participant default, they were not taken into account by the Bank when assessing the adequacy of ASX Clear (Futures)' financial resources.

ASX has documented, in an internal paper provided to the ASX Limited Board, a process for making decisions regarding replenishment of ASX Clear (Futures)' financial resources following any draw down arising from a participant default. Responsibility for determining if financial resources will be replenished and, if so, how this should be achieved, ultimately lies with the ASX Limited Board, which would make this decision in consultation with the ASX Clear (Futures) Board. ASX's documented replenishment intentions canvass several options, including the injection of additional funds from within the ASX Group, from participants or from third-party institutions. The particular approach taken will depend on the specific circumstances, including the severity of the loss and the market environment (see also CCP Standard 4.8). ASX Limited has also committed to maintaining a certain level of equity capital in ASX Clear (Futures) (including via ASXCC) provided certain conditions are met, including that ASX Clear (Futures)' is solvent. For its part, the Bank would require that any potential new formulation of financial resources continued to meet the CCP Standards.

Default management – futures

The DMF and the Operating Rules and Procedures allow ASX Clear (Futures) to employ a variety of methods to close out or otherwise manage the positions of a defaulting participant. These include transfer, on- or off-market liquidation, expiry, exercise, compulsory settlement (generally considered to be a last-resort method of closing out, and not available in respect of OTC products) and hedging (see CCP Standard 12.2(b) for more information on close-out arrangements).

Default management – OTC derivatives

In addition, ASX Clear (Futures) has outlined its intended approach to the default of an OTC participant. ASX Clear (Futures) will first suspend the defaulting participant and terminate its open positions, then look to hedge its exposure to non-defaulting participants. ASX Clear (Futures) may engage one or more participating members of the relevant DMG to assist in this process. ASX Clear (Futures) then plans to conduct one or more auctions to establish new open contracts equivalent to those terminated (including hedges). ASX Clear (Futures) may set a reserve price on the default auction(s).

All OTC participants that have positions in the relevant products are required to bid in the auction of a defaulter's portfolio, or else the contributions to pooled financial resources by non-bidders will be used ahead of the contributions of other non-defaulting participants (so-called 'juniorisation'). However, there is currently no incentive in the rules for non-defaulting participants to bid competitively. Absent a mechanism to allocate positions to restore its matched book, ASX Clear (Futures) would hold the hedged position until it could re-run the auction successfully or bilaterally negotiate a sale. ASX has committed to developing an effective mechanism for juniorising contributions over the next few months, and expects to be in a position to implement such a mechanism by December 2013. In the short term, uncompetitive bidding is less likely, since relatively low volumes in this initial period make it likely that a defaulter's portfolio would be relatively small and not complex. To limit the expansion of ASX's OTC derivatives clearing service before this occurs, ASX has committed to implementing a form of juniorisation approved by the Bank prior to any introduction of a client clearing service.

As an alternative to an auction, ASX Clear (Futures) may agree the transfer of equivalent contracts with a non-defaulting participant if this will not result in the application of non-defaulting participants' commitments.

12.2 A central counterparty should be well prepared to implement its default rules and procedures, including any appropriate discretionary procedures provided for in its rules. This requires that the central counterparty should:

- (a) require its participants to inform it immediately if they:**
 - (i) become subject to, or aware of the likelihood of external administration, or have reasonable grounds for suspecting that they will become subject to external administration; or**
 - (ii) have breached, or are likely to breach, a risk-control requirement of the central counterparty; and**
- (b) have the ability to close out, hedge or transfer, a participant's open contracts in order to appropriately control risk of a participant that:**
 - (i) becomes subject to external administration; or**
 - (ii) breaches a risk-control requirement of the central counterparty.**

To facilitate early identification of a default event, the ASX Clear (Futures)' Operating Rules and Procedures require that participants inform ASX Clear (Futures) immediately in the event of a default, or if there is a reasonable expectation of such an event. This requirement is legally binding and would continue to apply even in the event that an external administrator

was appointed to the clearing participant. The Operating Rules and Procedures envisage a number of possible events of default. These include: becoming subject to external administration; being unable to meet obligations relating to open contracts; default of the clearing participant at another CCP or exchange; and being in breach of the CCP's risk-control requirements, such as failing to fulfil margin or other payment obligations to the CCP.

Although the ASX Clear (Futures) Operating Rules set out specific events of default, declaration of a default is never automatic. Instead, ASX Clear maintains the right to investigate a potential default fully, taking into account any extenuating circumstances. The process of investigating, and the subsequent handling of, a potential default depends on its nature. Specifically, the rules distinguish between 'operational', 'compliance' and 'financial' defaults. This differentiation appropriately reflects the gravity and potential ramifications of a declaration of default. Ultimately, the declaration of any default is the responsibility of the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of ASX, under delegated responsibility from the CS Boards.

The DMF and the Operating Rules and Procedures allow ASX Clear (Futures) to employ a variety of methods to close out or otherwise manage the positions of a defaulting participant. These include transfer, on- or off-market liquidation, expiry, exercise, compulsory settlement (generally considered to be a last-resort method of closing out) and hedging. In respect of the OTC derivatives clearing service, ASX Clear (Futures) may conduct an auction of the defaulting participant's OTC derivatives positions.

There are advantages and disadvantages to each close-out method and therefore the specific method used in practice will depend on market conditions and the products in question. For example, subject to other legal and practical impediments, the account structure used by the CCP is a factor in determining the ease with which client positions can be transferred following a default event. Since ASX Clear (Futures) offers omnibus client account with net margining, transfer of individual client positions in a default event may be difficult due to possible under collateralisation of individual positions (see CCP Standard 13). As described in CCP Standard 12.1, ASX policy establishes a preference for controlling the risk associated with a defaulted participant's OTC derivatives positions through a process of hedging then auction.

12.3 A central counterparty should publicly disclose key aspects of its default rules and procedures.

ASX Clear (Futures)' Operating Rules and the OTC Rules are available on ASX's public website. These rules outline when ASX Clear (Futures) can take action against a participant and the powers of ASX Clear (Futures) in the event of a default, including the ability of ASX to transfer clients' positions to other participants. ASX Clear (Futures)' Operating Rules set out the treatment of proprietary and customer positions. In addition, ASX has published a high-level overview of its approach to managing a participant default on its website.

12.4 A central counterparty should involve its participants and other stakeholders in the testing and review of the central counterparty's default procedures, including any close out procedures. Such testing and review should be conducted at least annually and following material changes to the rules and procedures to ensure that they are practical and effective.

The DMF is reviewed on an annual basis, or more frequently as needed, and is regularly tested by in-house default management 'fire drills'. These tests ensure that relevant ASX personnel are familiar with the default management process and identify areas where

the DMF should be updated. Findings, including any recommended enhancements to the DMF, are reported to the DMSG after each fire drill. The Bank observed the ASX fire drill exercise conducted at the end of 2012 and will continue to observe future fire drills. In the 2011/12 Assessment period the DMF was updated to incorporate lessons learnt from the default of MF Global. In the current Assessment period, ASX undertook a comprehensive review of the DMF in light of new requirements of the FSS and the introduction of clearing for OTC interest derivatives.

Currently, participants are not directly involved in default management fire drills for the ASX CCPs. This allows ASX to more freely incorporate scenarios based on actual participants and portfolios into its fire drills, involving the use of confidential information that cannot be shared with other participants. However, after each fire drill a sample order file is sent to each of the default brokers that would be used by ASX to execute close-out trades, in order to test the compatibility of the file with their systems. With the introduction of the OTC clearing service, the DMGs will include rotating participation from clearing participants and will convene at regular intervals to review the default management process and recommend amendments. Each OTC derivatives clearing member will be involved directly in regular default simulations, including testing of the auction process.

In addition to the default management information provided on its website, ASX provides detailed responses to any targeted requests for information made by clearing participants. Clearing participants have the ability to provide feedback and seek further information on default processes through this mechanism.

The default arrangements in ASX Clear (Futures) take into account, as far as possible, the implementation of any resolution regime governing the CCP's participants. ASX has undertaken analysis on the impact of ADI resolution proceedings on a CCP's default management processes. While acknowledging that ADI resolution authorities may have broad powers to intervene in the arrangements of an insolvent ADI participant, the analysis suggests that, in general, resolution proceedings should not impede a CCP's default management processes. ASX will be conducting further analysis on the interaction between ADI and financial market infrastructure (FMI) resolution once international work on FMI resolution and the proposed domestic framework for FMI resolution have been finalised. Additionally, ASX intends to address the management of an ADI participant default in its 2013 default management fire drill.

12.5 A central counterparty should demonstrate that its default management procedures take appropriate account of interests in relevant jurisdictions and, in particular, any implications for pricing, liquidity and stability in relevant financial markets.

The DMF identifies that the key aim in handling a default is to minimise the impact of the event on ASX Clear (Futures), its participants and the market. Since the decision in respect of close out by the DMC is complex and involves consideration of the specific circumstances surrounding the default, the default management procedures are not prescriptive. Rather, ASX Clear (Futures) would consider a range of high level factors in a default situation, including: any systemic risk implications; potential contagion and implications for wider market liquidity; interdependencies with other entities; the impact on the CCP's risk profile and financial standing; additional risks that could be incurred by participants; and market conditions and default portfolio complexity.

Futures participants are predominantly large foreign banks or their subsidiaries with a significant domestic presence. All OTC participants will be Australian banks, Australian branches of foreign banks or Australian incorporated subsidiaries of foreign banks. In addition, products cleared by ASX Clear (Futures) are AUD-denominated, with the exception of NZD contracts. Accordingly, default management actions would be taken during the local time zone for all participants (taking into consideration the extended trading hours of the ASX 24 market).

Standard 13: Segregation and portability

A central counterparty should have rules and procedures that enable the segregation of positions of a participant's customers and the collateral provided to the central counterparty with respect to those positions.

Rating: Observed

ASX Clear (Futures) offers omnibus segregation to customers of its clearing participants (CCP Standard 13.2). While this offers an appropriate degree of protection to customers against the default of their clearing participant, the use of a net omnibus account structure makes achieving transfer to another participant unlikely in the event of such a default (CCP Standards 13.1, 13.3). ASX Clear (Futures) proposes to introduce a model of individually segregated client positions, margined on a gross basis, that would facilitate portability and (with a planned extension to allow the posting of excess customer collateral) be consistent with the Bank's supplementary interpretation of CCP Standards 13.2 and 13.3 (see Section 3.7). ASX Clear (Futures) has publicly disclosed its current segregation and portability arrangements, including the current obstacles to portability (CCP Standard 13.4).

The Bank notes the following steps that ASX Clear (Futures) should take to meet the requirements of CCP Standard 13.3, which comes into effect on 31 March 2014:

- Begin implementation of its proposals to complement the existing omnibus client account structure for exchange-traded products with individual client account segregation in both its exchange traded and OTC derivatives clearing services.

Based on this information, and noting that CCP Standards 13.1, 13.2 and 13.3 are not yet in force, the Bank's assessment is that ASX Clear (Futures) has observed the requirements of CCP Standard 13 during the 2012/13 Assessment period. ASX Clear (Futures)' progress towards implementing segregation and portability requirements is described under the following sub-standards.

13.1 A central counterparty should, at a minimum, have segregation and portability arrangements that effectively protect a participant's customers' positions and related collateral from the default or insolvency of that participant. If the central counterparty additionally offers protection of such customer positions and collateral against the concurrent default of the participant and a fellow customer, the central counterparty should take steps to ensure that such protection is effective.

CCP Standard 13.1 comes into effect on 31 March 2014.

ASX Clear (Futures) has the capacity to transfer (port) participants' customers' (also known as 'clients') positions and collateral under its Operating Rules. During the Assessment period, an amendment to Part 5 of the PSNA removed a legal impediment to portability, by allowing a

CCP to transfer client collateral of a defaulting participant as provided for by its Operating Rules without the need to seek approval from the participant's external administrator.

ASX Clear (Futures) maintains omnibus segregated client accounts for its futures products and individually segregated client accounts for contracts for difference (CFDs) (see CCP Standard 13.2). During the Assessment period, ASX conducted a consultation on derivative account segregation and portability arrangements. The consultation paper invited market feedback on a number of issues, including the possible introduction of individually segregated client accounts for futures participants. Submissions were received from clearing participants, trade bodies, end clients and an external service provider.

Feedback received from participants and clients through this consultation has fed into ongoing design work of account structures for exchange-traded derivatives. In response, ASX has undertaken to implement changes to account structures for futures markets alongside its development of account structures to be used in the planned client clearing service for OTC derivatives. It is expected that the new client account structures will be in place for both futures and OTC derivatives by the end of June 2014.

13.2 A central counterparty should employ an account structure that enables it readily to identify positions of a participant's customers and to segregate related collateral. A central counterparty should maintain customer positions and collateral in individual customer accounts or in omnibus customer accounts, or equivalent.

CCP Standard 13.2 comes into effect on 31 March 2014.

Currently, ASX Clear (Futures) offers an omnibus client account for futures products. Client positions are recorded in individual client accounts for CFDs, but initial margin is calculated and called on a net basis across clients of each participant. ASX Clear (Futures) is considering the introduction of individually segregated client accounts for futures products, with clients to be provided choice between individual segregation or current omnibus segregation arrangements if their clearing participant supports individual accounts. Margin requirements would be calculated for each individual client account, with resulting margins aggregated and held at the CCP. ASX Clear (Futures) would also seek (by the end of 2014) to consult on further changes to support the lodgement of excess client collateral at the CCP. These features would be consistent with the Bank's supplementary interpretation of this sub-standard, and CCP Standard 13.2, issued in August 2013 (see Section 3.7). Based on feedback from its consultation, ASX is considering whether an account structure similar to internationally used 'Legally Segregated, Operationally Commingled' accounts, where segregated positions are supported by a commingled pool of collateral, could be implemented effectively in the Australian legal and regulatory environment. ASX expects to adopt a common model for account segregation across its futures products and its proposed OTC client clearing service.

13.3 To the extent reasonably practicable under prevailing law, a central counterparty should structure its portability arrangements in a way that makes it highly likely that the positions and collateral of a defaulting participant's customers will be transferred to one or more other participants.

CCP Standard 13.3 comes into effect on 31 March 2014.

Although ASX Clear (Futures) has the power under its Operating Rules to transfer client positions and collateral following a participant default, legal and operational impediments

have made it unlikely that such a transfer could be achieved. The PSNA amendments referred to in CCP Standard 13.1 have now removed an important legal impediment to portability. However, an omnibus account structure creates practical difficulties for achieving portability. As client positions are margined on a net basis across all clients in the omnibus account, there may be insufficient collateral at the CCP to achieve the fully collateralised transfer of individual client positions to alternative clearing participants. The possible changes to client account structures discussed under CCP Standard 13.2 may help to address this obstacle.

In addition, clients will need to enter into agreements with alternative clearing participants that may be difficult to conclude in the short time frame available following a participant default. Accordingly, ASX Clear (Futures) envisages that it may be necessary for clients to have pre-existing arrangements in place with an alternative clearing participant to achieve porting. ASX recognises that such pre-existing arrangements may, however, pose practical difficulties, and may entail a material cost to participants and clients.

13.4 A central counterparty should disclose its rules, policies and procedures relating to the segregation of a participant's customers' positions and related collateral. In particular, the central counterparty should disclose whether customer collateral is segregated on an individual or omnibus basis. In addition, a central counterparty should disclose any constraints, such as legal or operational constraints, that may impair its ability to segregate or port a participant's customers' positions and related collateral.

Current arrangements for segregation and portability are defined in the ASX Clear (Futures) Operating Rules and Procedures. ASX has also published a public overview of clearing participant default arrangements, which outlines the current operational constraints to portability and the implications of different account structures.

In addition, ASX has publicly discussed current and proposed segregation and portability arrangements for products cleared in ASX Clear (Futures) in its consultation process. ASX will continue its dialogue with participants and clients and the Bank on its proposed model for client clearing in ASX Clear (Futures) during the second half of 2013.

Standard 14: General business risk

A central counterparty should identify, monitor and manage its general business risk and hold, or demonstrate that it has legally certain access to, sufficient liquid net assets funded by equity to cover potential general business losses so that it can continue operations and services as a going concern if those losses materialise. Further, liquid net assets should at all times be sufficient to ensure a recovery or orderly wind-down of critical operations and services.

Rating: Broadly observed

ASX Clear (Futures) identifies, monitors and manages its general business risks in the context of its overall Enterprise Risk Management Policy (CCP Standard 14.1). It has access to sufficient funds held at group level, and invested in high-quality and sufficiently liquid assets to continue operations as a going concern if it incurs general business losses, and plans to enhance the legal basis of such access through a new clause in the ASX Group Support Agreement (CCP Standards 14.2, 14.4). ASX maintains viable arrangements to raise additional equity for its CS facilities, as required. This was demonstrated by its \$533 million capital raising during the Assessment period (CCP Standard 14.5).

The Bank notes the following steps that ASX Clear (Futures) should take in order to fully observe CCP Standard 14:

- In order to meet the requirements of CCP Standard 14.2, implement plans to enhance intragroup legal agreements to explicitly reflect the allocation and availability of business risk capital to ASX Clear (Futures).
- In order to meet the requirements of CCP Standard 14.3, which comes into effect on 31 March 2014, ASX Clear (Futures) should develop and maintain a viable recovery plan and ensure that the capital it holds under CCP Standard 14.2 is sufficient to fund this plan. The plan should be consistent with forthcoming CPSS-IOSCO guidance on recovery planning. As ASX Clear (Futures) develops its recovery plan, it should also review and integrate the recapitalisation processes described under CCP Standard 14.5 with its broader recovery planning arrangements.

Based on this information, and noting that CCP Standard 14.3 is not yet in force, the Bank's assessment is that ASX Clear (Futures) has broadly observed the requirements of CCP Standard 14 during the 2012/13 Assessment period. ASX Clear (Futures)' management of general business risk is described in further detail under the following sub-standards.

14.1 A central counterparty should have robust management and control systems to identify, monitor and manage general business risks, including losses from poor execution of business strategy, negative cash flows or unexpected and excessively large operating expenses.

ASX's approach to business risk is consistent with its overall Enterprise Risk Management Policy and Framework (see CCP Standard 3). Under the framework, formal policies are in place for individual risk categories such as accounting, authorisations, business continuity, technology, fraud control and procurement.

ASX monitors a variety of financial business risks, including market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and capital risk.

- Group funds (as distinct from collateral lodged by participants) may be exposed to market risk due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign currency rates and equity prices. Mitigants for market risk include hedging of foreign exchange risk and monitoring of equity price risk, with appropriate capital allocation.
- Credit risk for general business activities arises in the collection of receivables, which principally comprises fees from market participants, issuers, users of market data and other customers. Mitigants include active collection procedures on trade receivables and 'ageing' of receivable amounts.
- Liquidity risk is mitigated by prudent liquidity management, with forward planning and forecasting of liquidity requirements.
- ASX manages its capital at a group level, in accordance with an objective of maintaining a prudent level of surplus net tangible equity. Ongoing monitoring of cash flows and capital adequacy is conducted via quarterly meetings of CALCO.

ASX undertakes periodic strategic risk assessments in the context of its overall business plans, through which the ASX strategic risk environment is analysed. This analysis is used to identify new strategic business initiatives, such as the projects that delivered the ASX Collateral and OTC derivatives clearing services. New projects identified through this process are subject to financial analysis, which includes high, low and base case revenue assumptions and forecasts. Impacts on capital are also determined and analysed.

ASX undertakes risk assessments when undertaking an expansion of its activities or in the event of material changes to its business. Risk assessments are built into ASX's project management framework (see CCP Standard 16.4). Under this framework an initial high-level risk indication is defined at project concept stage. This is followed by a formal project risk assessment covering both project delivery risks and impacts to business activities. The assessment of the OTC derivatives clearing service, for example, identified: risks associated with impact on CCP liquidity; changes required to the default waterfall; potential legal issues with regulatory requirements; and a significant dependence on outsourced software services. ASX will typically conduct a series of workshops involving project staff to discuss risks associated with the planned service. Prior to the project being approved for launch/production, ASX prepares an operational readiness summary and conducts a final workshop to discuss risks that may be associated with initial launch. This includes consideration of potential failure scenarios and workarounds, procedures for escalation of issues, and help desk and key staff availability.

Following launch, the risks of a new activity are captured in business unit risk profiles that are prepared by business unit management every six months. CALCO also monitors actual and forecast capital and liquidity requirements on a quarterly basis, including the impact of new projects.

14.2 A central counterparty should hold, or demonstrate that it has legally certain access to, liquid net assets funded by equity (such as common stock, disclosed reserves or other retained earnings) so that it can continue operations and services as a going concern if it incurs general business losses. The amount of liquid net assets funded by equity a central counterparty should hold, or have access to, should be determined by its general business risk profile and the length of time required to achieve a recovery or orderly wind-down, as appropriate, of its critical operations and services if such action is taken.

In 2012/13, ASX revised its approach to business risk capital to take into account the requirements of this standard and requirements arising from its own strategic projects; in particular, the introduction of the OTC derivatives clearing service. A capital raising in June 2013 contributed to an increase in ASX's total capital allocations for operational and business risk from \$50 million to \$225 million across the ASX Group. ASX Group has also historically held surplus capital of \$200 to \$250 million, and a little over half of the increase in capital allocated to operational and business risk represents a specific allocation from that surplus. This formalises ASX's previous approach to business risk capital, under which business losses would be met by the surplus capital held. Capital allocations for general business risk across the group, including for each CS facility, are published twice a year by ASX.

Of the \$225 million allocation, \$60 million has been attributed specifically to ASX Clear (Futures)' operational and business risks. Since ASX has identified constraints to making business risk capital bankruptcy remote within the CCP, this capital is held at the ASX Group level to ensure that it cannot be applied to meet losses caused by a participant default. A group-wide capital buffer provides protection to allocated business risk capital against potential losses sustained elsewhere in the group. While ASX considers that its existing framework provides a sufficient legal basis for the use of funds allocated to ASX Clear (Futures) at the group level to cover a business risk loss, ASX will further enhance the legal basis for this arrangement through a new clause in the ASX Group Support Agreement. This clause will clarify the allocation and availability of business risk capital to the CS facilities to support their obligations under the FSS.

In determining the sufficiency of the \$60 million in operational and business risk capital set aside for ASX Clear (Futures), ASX has estimated the capital required to cover six months of current operating expenses (see CCP Standard 14.3), plus that required to cover operational and legal risk, non-covered credit and counterparty credit risk, non-covered market risk, business risk and an additional capital buffer. It has calculated these components consistent with the methodology used by CCPs in the EU, under the *European Regulation on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories* (EMIR).⁹

- 14.3 A central counterparty should maintain a viable recovery or orderly wind-down plan and should hold, or have legally certain access to, sufficient liquid net assets funded by equity to implement this plan. At a minimum, a central counterparty should hold, or have legally certain access to, liquid net assets funded by equity equal to at least six months of current operating expenses. These assets are in addition to resources held to cover participant defaults or other risks covered under CCP Standard 4 on credit risk and CCP Standard 7 on liquidity risk. However, equity held under international risk-based capital standards can be included where relevant and appropriate to avoid duplicate capital requirements.**

CCP Standard 14.3 comes into effect on 31 March 2014.

ASX Clear (Futures) intends to articulate its recovery plans following the release of CPSS-IOSCO guidance on recovery planning, expected in late 2013. The capital that ASX Clear (Futures) would use to fund operations during implementation of a recovery plan is described under CCP Standard 14.2.

- 14.4 Assets held to cover general business risk should be of high quality and sufficiently liquid in order to allow the central counterparty to meet its current and projected operating expenses under a range of scenarios, including in adverse market conditions.**

The risk capital for ASX's CS facilities is invested in accordance with the ASX Limited and ASX Operations Pty Limited Investment Mandate. The Investment Mandate specifies investment objectives, responsibilities, approved products and counterparties, and audit and maintenance of the mandate. Approved products are generally highly rated and liquid products such as: cash deposits; bank bills, negotiable certificates of deposit and floating rate notes issued by APRA-approved ADIs; foreign exchange in specified currencies; Commonwealth Government securities; and selected semi-government securities. Limits are applied against counterparty, liquidity and market risks. Liquidity limits are specified for maximum instrument maturity and weighted average maturity.

- 14.5 A central counterparty should maintain a viable plan for raising additional equity should its equity fall close to or below the amount needed. This plan should be approved by the board of directors and updated regularly.**

As noted, ASX Limited manages its operational and business risk capital at the group level. The ASX Limited Board monitors the ongoing capital adequacy of the ASX Group as part of its regular capital planning activities. The Board determines the most appropriate means of

⁹ The EMIR methodology requires, for example, that ASX Clear (Futures) set aside funds for: winding down or restructuring the business based on monthly gross operating expenses multiplied by the time span required to wind-down or recover; operational and legal risk based on a basic indicator approach (e.g. a percentage of average income over several years) or advanced measurement approach; non-covered credit and counterparty credit risk based on a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amounts; non-covered market risk based on own capital requirements; and business risk based on higher of own estimate or one quarter of annual gross operating expenditures.

raising additional capital when needed, giving due consideration to prevailing market conditions and available alternative financing mechanisms. For example, in June 2013, ASX Limited conducted a capital raising in the form of a \$553 million share entitlement offer, with the bulk of the funds being used to increase the risk capital and financial resources of the CS facilities. Recapitalisation processes will be reviewed and integrated with broader recovery planning arrangements following the forthcoming release of CPSS-IOSCO guidance referenced in CCP Standard 14.3.

Standard 15: Custody and investment risks

A central counterparty should safeguard its own and its participants' assets and minimise the risk of loss on and delay in access to these assets. A central counterparty's investments should be in instruments with minimal credit, market and liquidity risks.

Rating: Broadly observed

The assets of ASX Clear (Futures) and its participants are administered and held within the ASX Group in accordance with robust group-wide controls (CCP Standard 15.1). A portion of these assets is held in liquid form to ensure prompt access as required (CCP Standard 15.2). ASXCC invests the assets of ASX Clear (Futures) and its participants according to an Investment Mandate that is broadly consistent with ASX's overall risk management strategy and, following changes during the Assessment period, places less reliance on unsecured investments concentrated in the large domestic banks (CCP Standard 15.4). Changes to the ASXCC Investment Mandate address recommendations made in the Bank's 2011/12 Assessment. ASX Clear (Futures)' investment strategy does not allow related entity investments and is designed to allow timely liquidation in periods of market stress, consistent with the Bank's supplementary interpretation of CCP Standard 15.4 (see Section 3.7).

The Bank notes the following steps that ASX Clear (Futures) should take to fully observe CCP Standard 15:

- Implement plans to further reduce the concentration of unsecured exposures to the large domestic banks under the ASXCC Investment Mandate. The Bank will continue to monitor progress in implementing the transition towards lower exposures to the large domestic banks and continues to encourage a more rapid transition to lower unsecured exposures.

Based on this information, the Bank's assessment is that ASX Clear (Futures) has broadly observed the requirements of CCP Standard 15 during the 2012/13 Assessment period. ASX Clear (Futures)' management of custody and investment risks is further described under the following sub-standards.

15.1 A central counterparty should hold its own and its participants' assets at supervised and regulated entities that have robust accounting practices, safekeeping procedures and internal controls that fully protect these assets.

The assets of ASX Clear (Futures) and its participants are administered and held within the ASX Group. Intragroup arrangements allow ASX Clear (Futures) to fully understand the nature of its risk exposure to ASXCC and other group members such as Austraclear (for deposit of AUD-denominated debt securities), and this exposure is managed within the context of ASX's overall Clearing Risk Policy Framework. ASX has robust accounting practices, safekeeping procedures and internal controls to protect its own and its participants' assets (as described under CCP Standard 2.7).

Non-cash collateral is held in ASX Clear (Futures)' account in Austraclear. ASX Clear (Futures)' Operating Rules and Procedures define how collateral is used. ASX Clear (Futures) does not re-use non-cash collateral posted by participants.

Cash investments, including cash collateral, clearing participant contributions and shareholder funds, are controlled by ASXCC, of which ASX Clear (Futures) is a subsidiary (see 'ASX Group Structure' in Appendix B). ASXCC makes its investments in accordance with its Investment Mandate and ASX's Investment Policy, which together define investment objectives, investment specifications, and audit and maintenance of the policy (see CCP Standard 15.4).

15.2 A central counterparty should have prompt access to its assets and the assets provided by participants, when required.

ASXCC's Investment Mandate requires that a portion of its portfolio be held in liquid asset form to cover liquidity risks from both general business risks and risks related to ASX Clear (Futures)' clearing activities. Only investments in instruments that can be liquidated or repurchased (repo'd) for cash within two hours are treated as 'liquid' products (see also CCP Standard 7.4).

15.3 A central counterparty should evaluate and understand its exposures to its custodians, taking into account the full scope of its relationships with each.

ASXCC does not use custodians to hold assets invested on behalf of ASX Clear (Futures).

15.4 A central counterparty's investment strategy should be consistent with its overall risk management strategy and fully disclosed to its participants, and investments should be secured by, or be claims on, high-quality obligors. These investments should allow for quick liquidation with little, if any, adverse price effect.

ASXCC is the controlling entity for the investments of both CCPs. In respect of both cash margin collected and pooled risk resources, ASXCC invests funds in accordance with a defined treasury investment policy, endorsed by the CS Boards of both CCPs and itself governed by the ASX Enterprise Risk Management Policy. The cash leg of transactions entered into in accordance with this policy is settled across ASXCC's ESA. The treasury investment policy, set out in a high-level policy document and the more detailed ASXCC Investment Mandate, articulates the basis for ASX Clear (Futures)' mitigation of liquidity risk. The performance of the investment portfolio in relation to this policy is closely monitored by ASXCC, with trigger points to automatically escalate potential issues to the CRO before actual limits are reached. Trigger points are defined for weighted average maturity, percentage of liquid assets in the form of safe custody bank bills, and percentage of total liquid assets held in non-AUD denominated securities.

The Bank's 2011/12 Assessment encouraged ASX to carry out a review of its treasury investment policy. The Bank had expressed concerns that the policy left open the potential for large and concentrated credit exposures to the four largest domestic banks. Further, where an entity related to the issuer counterparty was also a clearing participant, the performance of investments in the portfolio could be correlated with the very default event against which the CCP's risk resources sought to provide cover. ASX carried out this review during the 2012/13 Assessment period, concluding that a gradual move towards lower concentration of investments in the major banks and a greater reliance on secured investments would be appropriate. As a first step, ASX has modified the ASXCC Investment Mandate to reduce the unsecured limit on exposures to the large domestic banks during 2013/14 and, in the event that one of those banks became a clearing participant, would also

reduce these limits by the value of the bank's STEL. The concentration of unsecured exposures to the major banks will be further reduced over time if there is growth in the size of the investment portfolio, as the limits on unsecured investments imply that all additional funds in the portfolio must be invested in secured repo arrangements or government securities. Under this approach, a resulting reduction in concentration would depend on factors such as growth in clearing activity leading to growth in the investment portfolio, and changes in the investment environment to support the planned investment strategy. Accordingly, ASX plans to review these concentration limits again in 2014 and 2015. Over the coming Assessment period, the Bank will continue to monitor steps taken by ASX to reduce the concentration of its unsecured investment exposures to the major banks, and will discuss with ASX the reduction in exposure concentrations required to fully observe this standard.

The ASXCC Investment Mandate defines investment counterparty eligibility criteria and sets investment limits in order to control counterparty investment risk.

- *Counterparty eligibility criteria.* Counterparties must be Commonwealth or State Government entities (including the Bank), or APRA-approved ADIs that are licensed banks in Australia under the *Banking Act 1959*. ADIs must also have a Standard & Poor's short-term credit rating of A1 or above. The Investment Mandate does not permit investments in securities of ASX Group entities, consistent with the Bank's supplementary interpretation of CCP Standard 15.4 (see Section 3.7). Nor is ASXCC permitted to create unsecured exposures to any other investment counterparty that is a participant or affiliated with a participant, other than the four major banks.
- *Counterparty investment limits.* Investment limits are set with the overarching requirement that unsecured exposures do not exceed available ASX capital, with the current exception of the largest Australian banks. Counterparty investment limits are determined according to factors such as the credit quality of the counterparty or obligor, the size of available financial resources, and whether eligible investment counterparties and their affiliates are also clearing participants. Limits are set on the proportion of the portfolio and the absolute amount that can be invested with a single counterparty. Limits are also set on the absolute amount of ASXCC's exposure to an individual counterparty, with regard to the resources ASXCC has available to cover an investment counterparty default.

The Investment Mandate aims for quick liquidation of investments with little, if any, price effect. Only investments in instruments that can be liquidated or repo'd for cash within two hours are treated as 'liquid' products, which are defined based on the depth of market liquidity and the terms of investment. Investment specifications under the ASXCC Investment Mandate include approved products, approved counterparties and obligors, limits against credit, market and liquidity risk, and other investment restrictions. The policy restricts investments to high-quality liquid assets, such as Commonwealth Government securities, bank bills and certificates of deposit. The policy also sets a five-day 'earnings-at-risk' limit based on a defined share of the portfolio at a 99 per cent confidence interval.

ASXCC's Investment Mandate recognises the primacy of maintaining liquidity and credit quality against achieving investment return, given that funds under management are a critical source of liquidity in the event of a market disruption or clearing participant default. The investment policy and limits are reviewed and approved annually by the ASXCC Board. The broad approach to investment and investment holdings are disclosed publicly in the ASX Annual Report.

Standard 16: Operational risk

A central counterparty should identify the plausible sources of operational risk, both internal and external, and mitigate their impact through the use of appropriate systems, policies, procedures and controls. Systems should be designed to ensure a high degree of security and operational reliability and should have adequate, scalable capacity. Business continuity management should aim for timely recovery of operations and fulfilment of the central counterparty's obligations, including in the event of a wide-scale or major disruption.

Rating: Observed

ASX Clear (Futures)' key operating system is SECUR.

ASX Clear (Futures) manages its operational risks in the context of its group-wide Enterprise Risk Management Framework (CCP Standard 16.1). Responsibility for approving and reviewing operational risk management policy is shared between the ASX Limited and CS Boards, the Audit and Risk Committee and business units, the last of which are responsible for implementing operational risk controls (CCP Standard 16.2). ASX Clear (Futures) sets clear operational reliability objectives and pursues policies designed to achieve those objectives. Key objectives for SECUR, such as minimum availability of 99.8 per cent and peak capacity utilisation of 50 per cent, were met over the Assessment period (CCP Standard 16.3). ASX Clear (Futures) maintains sufficient well-trained and competent personnel and other resources to operate SECUR, and ASX has taken steps to ensure business development work did not risk the availability of these resources for key systems during the Assessment period (CCP Standard 16.4).

ASX Clear (Futures) manages operational interdependencies with participants and Austraclear through its participant monitoring processes and group-wide risk management framework (CCP Standard 16.5). Its dependencies on service providers and utilities are subject to ongoing monitoring and contingency arrangements where appropriate, including an escrow arrangement for SECUR source code subject to third-party vendor support. During the Assessment period, ASX Clear (Futures) strengthened its arrangements with key outsourcing and critical service providers through additional clauses added to legal agreements that support the providers' compliance with FSS requirements, access to information for the Bank, and notice to the Bank in the case of termination (CCP Standards 16.9, 16.10, 16.11).

ASX Clear (Futures) also maintains business continuity arrangements that provide a high degree of redundancy and, through the use of dual sites, target the resumption of operations within two hours following disruptive events. These arrangements are regularly tested in real time during live operations (CCP Standard 16.7). Participants are required to maintain appropriate operational and business continuity arrangements that complement ASX Clear (Futures)' own arrangements, and are appropriate to the nature and size of their business. ASX Clear (Futures) monitors participants' compliance with these requirements, and broader operational performance, on an ongoing basis (CCP Standards 16.6, 16.8).

Over the forthcoming Assessment period, ASX Clear (Futures) will be undertaking a project to upgrade its core operating system, SECUR, to the Genium INET Clearing system offered by the same vendor. The Bank will monitor the progress of this project.

The Bank notes the following steps that ASX Clear (Futures) should take to strengthen its observance of CCP Standard 16:

- In order to meet the requirements of CCP Standard 16.11, which comes into effect on 31 March 2014, review its operational arrangements in light of the proposed Australian FMI resolution regime to ensure that they are consistent with the form of the regime once finalised.

On the basis of this information, and noting that CCP Standard 16.11 is not yet in force, the Bank's assessment is that ASX Clear (Futures) has observed the requirements of CCP Standard 16 during the 2012/13 Assessment period. ASX Clear (Futures)' arrangements for managing operational risks are described in further detail under the following sub-standards.

Identifying and managing operational risk

16.1 A central counterparty should establish a robust operational risk management framework with appropriate systems, policies, procedures and controls to identify, monitor and manage operational risks.

ASX's operational risk policies and controls have been developed in accordance with ASX's group-wide Enterprise Risk Management Framework (see Standard 3.1). Under this framework, the ASX Limited Board is responsible for reviewing and overseeing the group's risk management systems. The Board delegates review of the Enterprise Risk Management Framework to its Audit and Risk Committee. An Enterprise Risk Management Committee, comprising executives from across ASX's business units, is responsible for approving enterprise risk policies and reviewing controls, processes and procedures to identify and manage risks, as well as the formal approval of significant operational risk policies prepared by individual business units. Individual business units are also responsible for: identifying business-specific risks; applying controls; maintaining risk management systems; reporting on the effectiveness of risk controls; and implementing enhancements and taking remedial action.

16.2 A central counterparty's board of directors should clearly define the roles and responsibilities for addressing operational risk and should endorse the central counterparty's operational risk management framework. Systems, operational policies, procedures and controls should be reviewed, audited and tested periodically and after significant changes.

The roles and responsibilities for addressing operational risk are clearly defined in the CS Boards' Charter, the Audit and Risk Committee Charter, and the Enterprise Risk Management Framework. As described above, risk responsibilities are shared between the ASX Limited Board, the CS Boards, the Audit and Risk Committee, the Enterprise Risk Management Committee and individual business units.

Policies and procedures are the subject of internal and external review. ASX's Internal Audit unit routinely monitors compliance with operational policy, reporting to the Audit and Risk Committee on a quarterly basis. Audit findings may prompt a review of policy, which would be conducted in consultation with key stakeholders. Technology-related security policy is reviewed by external auditors twice a year.

ASX benchmarks its operational risk policy against relevant international standards. For example:

- The business continuity framework is benchmarked against the Business Continuity Institute's Good Practice Guidelines 2010, the international standard ISO 22301:2012 Business Continuity Management Systems, and the British standard BS 25999 1:2006.

- The technology risk management framework is benchmarked against the ISO 27001:2005 Information Security Management Systems standard.
- The compliance framework is benchmarked to the AS 3806-2006: Australian Standard Compliance Program.
- The ASX Fraud Control Policy is benchmarked against AS 8000-2008: Fraud and Corruption Control.

The risk framework defines a variety of control procedures to support the core operational systems. These include audit logs, dual input checks, management sign-off and processing checklists as the primary preventative controls, supported by reconciliations and management reviews of activity. ASX Clear (Futures) operates a separate test environment for its core system (SECUR) and has a formal, documented change management process. There are also defined procedures for communicating with participants and vendors around technology upgrade releases, which include regular notices to participants of upcoming changes.

16.3 A central counterparty should have clearly defined operational reliability objectives and should have policies in place that are designed to achieve those objectives. These policies include, but are not limited to, having: exacting targets for system availability; scalable capacity adequate to handle increasing stress volumes; and comprehensive physical and information security policies that address all potential vulnerabilities and threats.

Availability targets are documented and defined formally for critical services. SECUR is required to meet a minimum availability target of 99.8 per cent; over the 2012/13 Assessment period SECUR was available 100 per cent of the time.

System capacity is monitored on an ongoing basis, with monthly reviews of current and projected capacity requirements. The results are reviewed against established guidance for capacity headroom over peak recorded values for all critical systems; that is, to maintain 50 per cent over peak recorded daily volumes, with the ability to increase to 100 per cent over peak within six months. Capacity data are reported monthly to the CEO. Average capacity utilisation of SECUR over the Assessment period was 10 per cent, while peak utilisation was 17 per cent. ASX Clear (Futures) maintains sufficient technical and human resources to operate SECUR during peak periods, including in the event of operational incidents or system failure.

Information security policy is implemented using a risk-based decision process, based on AS 4360, relevant federal and state legislation, and other best-practice standards. The goal of ASX's information strategy is to create a strong and reliable security environment that meets business and functional requirements for customers and employees while balancing risk to the organisation, cost of controls, and richness and flexibility of services. Information security policy applies to all employees, consultants, vendors and contractors of ASX. It also applies to all facilities, equipment and services managed by or on behalf of ASX, including off-site data storage, computing and telecommunications equipment. The policy is reviewed annually or when material or organisational changes are made. The last review was in late 2012.

Testing of information security policy is carried out against production infrastructure where possible. This includes penetration testing against the ASX perimeter and vulnerability testing within the perimeter. ASX Clear (Futures) performs SECUR security testing on a quarterly basis. ASX operates a suite of controls designed to prevent a successful cyber attack on its

systems, such as denial of service or malware threats. These include steps to monitor suspicious internet traffic, and the maintenance of spare capacity to manage legitimate or malicious surges in internet traffic, as well as steps to regulate access to ASX systems described below.

Physical access is controlled at both an enterprise and business unit level. The key systems supporting ASX's clearing and settlement processes are operated within a secure building. Clearing operations are separated from general office areas with permitted access determined at a senior manager level and records of access maintained. Physical security arrangements for the primary and backup data centres are broadly equivalent.

User access for the key systems is restricted to prevent inappropriate or unauthorised access to application software, operating systems and underlying data. User activities are uniquely identifiable and can be tracked via audit trail reports. The level of access is authorised by the system owner with users granted the minimum level of access to systems necessary to perform their roles effectively. External access to ASX systems must pass through multiple layers of firewalls and intrusion prevention, and individual networks are segregated.

Application testing is carried out in test environments. Testing reports are documented, with identified problems escalated to management and tracked through to remediation. Similarly, any technology-based operational incidents are reported to senior management and issues are tracked through to resolution via regular updates to management.

16.4 A central counterparty should ensure that it can reliably access and utilise well-trained and competent personnel, as well as technical and other resources. These arrangements should be designed to ensure that all key systems are operated securely and reliably in all circumstances, including where a related body becomes subject to external administration.

Access to resources

ASX Clear (Futures) has arrangements in place to ensure that it has well-trained and competent personnel operating SECUR. Staff are provided with relevant policies and guidelines from commencement of employment, with weekly communications thereafter. Staff are evaluated with reference to each defined operational process. ASX Clear (Futures) has a formal succession planning and management process in place for key staff.

To facilitate rapid recovery in the event of an operational disruption, ASX intends to increase the number of operational staff based at its secondary operations site, to around 30 per cent from the current 17 per cent. In case of a disruption to staffing arrangements at the primary site for staff, the secondary operations site has capacity to house 65 per cent of all operational staff.¹⁰

Resources shared with a related body

Within the ASX group structure, most operational resources are provided by ASX Operations Limited, a subsidiary of ASX Limited. In the event that ASX Operations Limited became subject to external administration, ASX Clear (Futures) and the other clearing and settlement corporate entities would be able to retain use of resources under provisions within the written support agreement (to the extent permissible by law).

¹⁰ ASX currently maintains three main sites for its operations and data processing: a primary operations site (where the majority of staff are located); a secondary operations site that also operates as the primary data centre; and a backup data centre.

Major projects

Major projects are overseen by the Enterprise Portfolio Steering Committee (EPSC), which is comprised of representatives of the Group Executive. The EPSC is responsible for determining project priorities across the ASX Group and overseeing the quality of project execution. The EPSC is also tasked with ensuring that ASX has sufficient well-qualified personnel to cope with periods in which it is simultaneously undertaking a number of projects, including those resulting in significant changes to business. Project management of major projects is undertaken by the Project Management Office (PMO). For projects affecting core systems (including SECUR), the PMO rates projects to ensure they receive appropriate access to resources. Projects incorporate testing processes, which verify that systems or services meet benchmarks set prior to implementation. Testing addresses both technical and operational aspects of projects. The project management process includes engagement with customers and third-party vendors of supporting systems where appropriate, particularly in customer testing. Project plans also include formal checkpoints to ensure all appropriate risk management controls are in place prior to live use of a new or updated system or service.

During the Assessment period, ASX undertook work on over 30 projects, including major projects such as the OTC derivatives clearing service in ASX Clear (Futures) and the ASX Collateral service (see Section 4). Work on these projects, often to challenging time frames, in addition to work required by ASX to ensure compliance with the new FSS, has tested the capacity of ASX's existing resources, although targeted deadlines for key projects have largely been met. In order to meet increased demand for resources associated with these projects and ongoing business requirements, ASX has taken on new staff, employed consultants and utilised partnerships with service providers, including in respect of the OTC derivatives clearing service. ASX's resource management is discussed further in Section 3.5.5 of the Assessment report.

- 16.5 A central counterparty should identify, monitor and manage the risks that key participants, other FMIs and service and utility providers might pose to its operations. A central counterparty should inform the Reserve Bank of any critical dependencies on utilities or service providers. In addition, a central counterparty should identify, monitor and manage the risks its operations might pose to its participants and other FMIs. Where a central counterparty operates in multiple jurisdictions, managing these risks may require it to provide adequate operational support to participants during the market hours of each relevant jurisdiction.**

Dependencies on participants and other FMIs

ASX identifies and monitors potential dependencies on participants in a number of ways: by holding regular discussions with participants on risk management processes (see CCP Standard 3.1); as part of its assessments of project-related risks (see CCP Standard 14.1); and through its general monitoring of risks as part of its risk management framework (see CCP Standard 3.1). For ASX Clear (Futures), ASX has identified risks relating to its operational activities arising from participants' increased usage of third-party vendors for back-office systems, and participants outsourcing their back-office processing offshore.

- If multiple participants use the system of a vendor that experiences difficulties, these participants may have difficulty connecting to ASX's clearing and settlement infrastructure. If a vendor issue requires significant system changes, ASX Clear (Futures)' operations may be affected for an extended period. To date this risk has been managed through technical and business continuity requirements on participants, but there are

limitations to this approach. Notwithstanding that there are no contractual relationships between ASX and vendors, ASX has commenced a program to develop stronger direct relationships with key participant vendors. This formalises steps taken by ASX to engage with participant vendors, for example to align margin calculations following the introduction of CME SPAN in ASX Clear (see CCP Standard 3.1). The objective of the program is to improve vendors' knowledge of ASX technical updates as well as ASX's knowledge of vendor systems and business continuity arrangements.

- Participants' outsourcing of back-office processes and technology to overseas domiciled hubs or third-party vendors may complicate incident management due to differences in time zones and languages, and possible lack of local market knowledge. Such factors, if improperly mitigated, could increase operational risk. ASX is examining options to mitigate these risks. As part of this, ASX Compliance has initiated a spot review on participants' outsourcing arrangements that will benchmark participants against a number of standards, including APRA's outsourcing prudential standard CPS 231.

ASX Clear (Futures) has an operational interdependence with Austraclear, which is used to settle margin payments. Operational risk associated with this interdependence is managed within the context of the ASX Group's operational risk management framework. ASX Clear (Futures) does not have significant operational interdependencies with other FMIs.

Dependencies on service providers

ASX has a formal policy that sets out the process for entering into, maintaining and exiting key outsourcing arrangements. If a key service is to be provided by an external service provider, ASX first conducts a tender process in which proposals from potential vendors are assessed against relevant criteria. Arrangements have been implemented under which ASX would consult with the Bank before entering into new agreements with third parties for critical services and provide the Bank with a list of critical outsourcing arrangements on an annual basis. Issues relating to outsourcing or service provision are escalated as appropriate to executive management via the ASX Technology Vendor Management Group and the relevant operational support area.

ASX assesses the operational performance of its service providers on an ongoing basis against its own operational policies, to ensure that service providers meet the resilience, security and operational performance requirements of the FSS. ASX maintains current information on its service providers' operations and processes through ongoing liaison, and in turn provides relevant updates to service providers regarding ASX operations. Service providers are also assessed through software regression testing when there is a major system upgrade.¹¹ Contractual arrangements with critical service providers require the approval of ASX Clear (Futures) before the service provider can itself outsource material elements of its service.

ASX Clear (Futures) has identified a critical dependence on a third-party vendor regarding support and development of its core system, SECUR. In order to address this dependence, ASX Clear (Futures) took over responsibility for business continuity arrangements and computer-system support in mid 2008. The third-party vendor continues to provide support where changes to system components or underlying source code are involved, under an agreement that extends beyond 2013. ASX Clear (Futures) has an escrow arrangement in place that would allow it to access source code for SECUR in the event that its vendor was

¹¹ When a component of software is updated, 'regression testing' aims to perform checks on the full software to verify that the operation of other software components has not been inadvertently affected by the update.

unable to continue providing support. These arrangements will remain in place until completion of a planned upgrade of the SECUR system to the Genium INET Clearing system, also offered by the same vendor, in the first half of 2014. The upgraded system will be covered by similar support arrangements between ASX Clear (Futures) and the third-party vendor to those already in place in respect of SECUR.

All other ASX Clear (Futures) operational functions are performed within ASX. However, external suppliers are used for utilities, hardware maintenance, operating system and product maintenance, and certain security-related specialist independent services.

ASX has put in place a number of mitigants to address the risks associated with dependencies on utilities and service providers.

- Primary and backup data centres are connected to different electricity grids and telecommunication exchanges.
- Each data centre has backup power generators with capacity to run the site at full load for 72 hours.
- All external communications links to data centres are via dual geographically separated links.
- ASX conducts regular testing of backup arrangements. Major systems are tested on a two-year cycle. Participants are notified of business continuity tests in advance through ASX notices.
- ASX also performs a periodic assessment of suppliers, including consideration of contingency arrangements should externally provided services not be available (such as the use of alternative suppliers), and incident escalation procedures and contacts.

Disclosure

The nature and scope of ASX Clear (Futures)' dependencies on critical service providers are disclosed to participants through: Operating Rules; Guidance Notes; Notices and Bulletins; technical documentation available on ASX's website for participants; more general information available on the ASX public website; and in one-on-one meetings with participants, both during the induction process for new participants and on an ongoing basis.

16.6 A participant of a central counterparty should have complementary operational and business continuity arrangements that are appropriate to the nature and size of the business undertaken by that participant. The central counterparty's rules and procedures should clearly specify operational requirements for participants.

The ASX Clear (Futures) Operating Rules and Procedures require participants to maintain adequate business continuity arrangements (see CCP Standard 16.8) to allow the recovery of usual operations within two hours following a contingency event. If a participant fails to do so, it may become subject to sanctions or restrictions on its activities. Spot checks of participants' business continuity management are conducted if risk factors are identified, such as where a participant has been experiencing operational problems. These spot checks examine the participant's governance and processes surrounding resilience and business continuity.

The Operating Rules and Procedures also require more broadly that participants have facilities, procedures and personnel that are adequate to meet technical and performance

requirements. ASX's preferred approach to operational concerns is to work collaboratively with the participant to educate them on their obligations. If the matter is serious, ASX may require that the participant remediate the weakness. Alternatively, ASX may impose conditions on participation, or require that the participant appoint an independent expert to assist with the remediation task.

Business continuity arrangements

- 16.7 A central counterparty should have a business continuity plan that addresses events posing a significant risk of disrupting operations, including events that could cause a wide-scale or major disruption. The plan should incorporate the use of a secondary site and should be designed to ensure that critical information technology systems can resume operations within two hours following disruptive events. Business continuity arrangements should provide appropriate redundancy of critical systems and appropriate mitigants for data loss. The business continuity plan should be designed to enable the central counterparty to facilitate settlement by the end of the day of the disruption, even in case of extreme circumstances. The central counterparty should regularly test these arrangements.**

ASX Clear (Futures) maintains extensive contingency plans detailing the appropriate operational response to a CS facility disruption, including coverage of the various lines of authority, means of communication, and failover procedures. These plans are updated periodically. ASX Clear (Futures) policy requires that failover to the backup data centre should occur within two hours for all systems.

ASX Clear (Futures) employs a variety of technologies to ensure a high degree of redundancy in its systems – both across sites and within a single site. ASX maintains both primary and backup data centres, with hardware at both locations subject to common operational requirements. Key plant and equipment at the primary site are designed to the Uptime Institute Tier 3 standard of concurrent maintainability.¹² The main computer network is connected via point-to-point optical fibre, which ASX operates with its own technology, thereby reducing the potential for outages due to operational errors by the telecommunications provider. All core systems employ multiple servers with spare capacity. Front-end servers handling communications with participants are configured to provide automatic failover across sites. Failover of the more critical data servers will generally take place within an hour under the control of management; however, the disruption to participants in such a case is reduced due to the high degree of redundancy in the front-end system components, which in most circumstances will maintain communications with external systems and queue transactions until the data servers are reactivated. The integrity of transactions is ensured by queuing messages until they can be processed; storing all transactions in the database with unique identifiers, thereby preventing the loss or duplication of transactions; and synchronised replication of database records across both data centres. Furthermore, in the event that a significant part of a system or an operational site fails, ASX Clear (Futures) has contingency arrangements to activate an additional tier of redundancy arrangements (either by converting test systems into production systems or

¹² The Uptime Institute is an IT consulting organisation that has developed a widely adopted classification system for the level of redundancy arrangements in data centres. 'Tier 3' is the second highest standard of redundancy, indicating that a data centre has redundant components, multiple independent power and cooling systems, and a high degree of availability.

rebuilding systems from readily available hardware) within 24 hours to meet the contingency of any further service interruption.

ASX Clear (Futures) has clearly defined procedures for crisis and event management. These procedures cover incident notification, emergency response (including building evacuation), incident response (including overall incident assessment and monitoring), and incident management testing. ASX maintains a major incident management team that includes senior representatives of the core business activities, as well as facilities management, business continuity, and media and communications. The procedures identify responsibilities, including for internal communication and external communication to emergency services, the market, industry and media.

ASX Clear (Futures) regularly tests its business continuity arrangements. Dual site operational teams across the primary and secondary operations sites effectively test backup operational processes on a continuous basis. For those teams not located across both sites, connectivity and procedural testing of the secondary site are performed monthly by representatives from ASX Clear (Futures). Live tests, where market and clearing and settlement services are provided in real time from the backup data centre, are conducted on a two-year cycle. Test results are formally documented and reported to ASX senior management and are also made available to internal and external auditors. The use of live tests ensures that participant connectivity to the backup data centre is also tested. ASX's business continuity framework is audited externally every three to five years; the most recent audit, conducted in late 2012, found that ASX's business continuity standards were broadly consistent with widely recognised global standards and did not identify any major areas of concern.

16.8 A central counterparty should consider making contingency testing compulsory for the largest participants to ensure they are operationally reliable and have in place tested contingency arrangements to deal with a range of operational stress scenarios that may include impaired access to the central counterparty.

The ASX Clear (Futures) Operating Rules and Procedures require participants to maintain adequate business continuity arrangements that are appropriate to the nature and size of their business as a participant. The Operating Rules specify that participants must have arrangements that allow for the recovery of usual operations. It is ASX Clear (Futures)' expectation that this would be within two hours following a contingency event. These arrangements are reviewed as part of the participant admissions process. Participants are also subject to spot checks of their ongoing compliance with operational requirements. Spot checks may be based on topical themes, in some cases arising from observations of general business developments, and in other cases motivated by a participant that has been experiencing operational problems. If a participant fails to implement any recommendations arising from a check, ASX may impose sanctions.

Participants are involved in the contingency testing of ASX Clear (Futures)' systems, as this testing is conducted in a live environment. ASX conducts comprehensive business continuity testing of key systems at least every two years, with participants being notified of the start and completion of testing. Participants are also involved in testing of major system changes or in advance of the introduction of a new system. ASX Clear (Futures) conducts regular connectivity tests and maintains an external testing environment for system changes.

Outsourcing and other dependencies

- 16.9 A central counterparty that relies upon, outsources some of its operations to, or has other dependencies with a related body, another FMI or a third-party service provider (for example, data processing and information systems management) should ensure that those operations meet the resilience, security and operational performance requirements of these CCP Standards and equivalent requirements of any other jurisdictions in which it operates.**

ASX has developed a set of standard clauses for inclusion in contracts with third-party service providers for provision of critical services to ASX Clear (Futures). Similar clauses are also included in the Support Agreement between ASX Clear (Futures) and ASX Operations Pty Ltd, which provides all internal operational services for the facilities. The clauses seek to ensure that the agreements meet the resilience, security and operational performance requirements of the FSS. In particular, the clauses allow the Bank to gather information from the service provider about the operation of critical functions (see CCP Standard 16.10). In the event that the Bank concluded that the terms of the service provider agreement did not meet FSS requirements, the clauses also require the service provider to negotiate acceptable new terms with ASX in good faith. Furthermore, if ASX Clear (Futures) were to become insolvent, the clauses give the Bank an opportunity to negotiate with the service provider to continue service provision (see CCP Standard 16.11). ASX is applying these clauses to all new agreements with service providers, and has incorporated them into all of its key existing service agreements. This includes ASX Clear (Futures)' agreements with a third-party vendor for support of SECUR, which also incorporates EXIGO software support, and another third-party vendor for support of software systems developed for clearing of OTC derivatives.

- 16.10 All of a central counterparty's outsourcing or critical service provision arrangements should provide rights of access to the Reserve Bank to obtain sufficient information regarding the service provider's operation of any critical functions provided. A central counterparty should consult with the Reserve Bank prior to entering into an outsourcing or service provision arrangement for critical functions.**

ASX's standard clauses for service providers require the provider to grant reasonable access to the Bank in respect of information relating to its operation of a critical function provided to ASX Clear (Futures). ASX is applying these clauses to all new agreements with service providers, and has incorporated them into all of its key existing service agreements, including its agreements with the vendors mentioned in CCP Standard 16.9.

- 16.11 A central counterparty should organise its operations, including any outsourcing or critical service provision arrangements, in such a way as to ensure continuity of service in a crisis and to facilitate effective crisis management actions by the Reserve Bank or other relevant authorities. These arrangements should be commensurate with the nature and scale of the central counterparty's operations.**

CCP Standard 16.11 comes into effect on 31 March 2014.

ASX Clear (Futures) has begun to take steps to ensure that it will be able to comply with this standard once it comes into effect. Standard clauses in its agreements with service providers (described in CCP Standards 16.9 and 16.10) require that providers give the Bank notice of any intention to terminate the agreement as a consequence of ASX Clear (Futures)' failure to pay fees, or in the event of the insolvency of ASX Clear (Futures) or any other relevant

ASX entity. This is intended to give the Bank an opportunity to take action to remedy the breach or otherwise ensure continued service provision.

ASX Clear (Futures)' arrangements to ensure continuity of operations in the event of a crisis will be shaped by the proposed introduction into Australian law of a resolution regime for FMIs. This was foreshadowed in consultations undertaken by the Council of Financial Regulators and Treasury in 2011 and 2012. ASX Clear (Futures) will need to ensure that its arrangements to support continuity of operations in a crisis are appropriately adapted to the proposed FMI resolution regime.

Standard 17: Access and participation requirements

A central counterparty should have objective, risk-based and publicly disclosed criteria for participation, which permit fair and open access.

Rating: Observed

ASX Clear (Futures) has objective and transparent participation requirements set out in its Operating Rules and Procedures (CCP Standard 17.1). These requirements include minimum capital and other financial requirements, as well as operational and risk management arrangements that are tailored to the specific activities of ASX Clear (Futures), including additional requirements for OTC derivatives clearing participants (CCP Standard 17.2). ASX Clear (Futures) monitors participants' compliance with requirements on an ongoing basis, and has the authority to suspend or terminate participation or take other disciplinary or remedial action in the event of a breach of these requirements (CCP Standard 17.3).

Based on this information, the Bank's assessment is that ASX Clear (Futures) has broadly observed the requirements of CCP Standard 17 during the 2012/13 Assessment period. ASX Clear (Futures)' access and participation requirements are described in further detail under the following sub-standards.

17.1 A central counterparty should allow for fair and open access to its services, including by direct and, where relevant, indirect participants and other FMIs, based on reasonable risk-related participation requirements.

ASX Clear (Futures) has objective and transparent participation requirements, which are publicly available and form part of its Operating Rules and Procedures. The Operating Rules and Procedures provide for an appeals process should an application for participation be rejected or a participant's access be terminated.

At the end of June 2013, ASX Clear (Futures) had 14 participants, predominantly large foreign banks and their subsidiaries.

ASX requires OTC derivatives clearing participants to be an Australian bank (i.e. ADIs licensed to operate as a bank) or a subsidiary of an Australian bank. These participants will be required to have either minimum Tier 1 capital (if an Australian bank) of \$50 million, or net tangible assets of \$50 million. Potential participants must be able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of ASX Clear (Futures) their ability to participate in the default management process, including a default auction.

17.2 A central counterparty's participation requirements should be justified in terms of the safety of the central counterparty and the markets it serves, be tailored to and commensurate with the central counterparty's specific risks, and be publicly disclosed. Subject to maintaining acceptable risk control standards, a central counterparty should

endeavour to set requirements that have the least restrictive impact on access that circumstances permit.

ASX Clear (Futures)' participation requirements are designed to promote the safety and integrity of the CCP. They cover minimum capital and financial obligations, business and managerial requirements, operational resources and capabilities, business continuity arrangements, and risk and liquidity management arrangements.

Participants that clear futures only are subject to a minimum net tangible asset (NTA) requirement of \$5 million. ASX management has discretion to impose a higher requirement. Over time, ASX Clear (Futures) plans to implement a further increase in this NTA requirement to \$10 million, with a higher requirement for those participants that clear for third parties. In the second half of 2013, ASX plans to consult on proposed changes to participation requirements across the two CCPs to achieve greater consistency. The Operating Rules and Procedures also allow ASX Clear (Futures) to impose requirements for net liquid assets.

Participation requirements for participants that clear OTC derivatives are set out in the publicly available OTC Rules and OTC Handbook. The capital requirement of \$50 million for these participants is significantly higher than that for futures to reflect the increased complexity of OTC derivatives markets, and the potential for a default event to require the closing out of less liquid products that are more difficult to liquidate than those in the futures market and that are therefore likely to require participant involvement in the close-out process. The requirement that an OTC derivatives participant be an ADI bank (or subsidiary of an ADI bank) similarly provides an additional level of protection for the CCP, since the participant would then be regulated directly by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority.

Under the Operating Rules and Procedures, the ASX Clear (Futures) Board must be satisfied that a potential participant has (or will have) the relevant managerial, operational and financial capacity and appropriate complementary business continuity arrangements in place to enable it to meet its ongoing obligations. A participant must also demonstrate that it has the capacity to make an immediate transfer of funds, on demand, should this be required to meet its obligations.

17.3 A central counterparty should monitor compliance with its participation requirements on an ongoing basis and have clearly defined and publicly disclosed procedures for facilitating the suspension and orderly exit of a participant that breaches, or no longer meets, the participation requirements.

The CRM unit, which covers both CCPs and reports to the CRO, is responsible for the risk management of clearing participants. CRM monitors day-to-day developments regarding, among other things, financial requirements, risk profiles, open positions and settlement obligations to the CCPs. Within CRM, the Counterparty Risk Assessment team is responsible for monitoring, assessing and investigating matters relating to financial requirements, including monitoring participants' monthly financial statements for any matters of concern. CRM also carries out a range of participant monitoring spot checks and other initiatives designed to validate the accuracy of the financial and operational information that participants submit to ASX Clear (Futures). CRM is also responsible for determining and reviewing participants' ICRs, drawing in part on information provided by participants in their regular financial returns to ASX, and coordinating a 'watch list' of participants deemed to

warrant more intensive monitoring (see CCP Standard 4.1). In addition, Operations and Compliance perform regular and ad hoc compliance monitoring activities.

ASX Clear (Futures) has wideranging powers to sanction its participants in order to preserve the integrity of the CCP. ASX Clear (Futures) may restrict, suspend or terminate a participant's authority to clear all market transactions in the event of a default, or in the event of a breach of the Operating Rules and Procedures that may have an adverse effect on the CCP. The action taken will depend on a number of factors, including the materiality of the incident, the participant's financial and operational capacity as well as the participant's history. Where a breach has been identified and the participant has taken appropriate steps to rectify it, ASX Clear (Futures) will typically continue to monitor the participant closely for a period of time. Significant breaches are also referred to ASIC and, depending on the nature of the breach, may be investigated by the Executive Office of ASX Compliance for formal disciplinary action.

Standard 18: Tiered participation arrangements

A central counterparty should identify, monitor and manage the material risks to the central counterparty arising from tiered participation arrangements.

Rating: Observed

During 2012/13, clients of ASX Clear (Futures)' participants represented 65 per cent of initial margin held by ASX Clear (Futures) in respect of its credit exposures to both participants and (indirectly) their clients. In managing the risks associated with tiered arrangements, ASX Clear (Futures) is able to gather information on indirect participation, although with some limitations. This data limitation is mitigated to some extent by an ability to seek more granular information from participants on an ad hoc basis (CCP Standards 18.1, 18.2). ASX Clear (Futures) does not maintain formal thresholds at which substantial indirect participants are encouraged to seek direct participation, but does actively manage risks posed by indirect participant activity through its relationship with the direct participant (CCP Standard 18.3). ASX Clear (Futures) conducts daily monitoring of its client-level data, with the use of predefined triggers, and ASX is currently developing a formal policy for monitoring concentration risk in its CCPs, including the monitoring of tiered participation arrangements and mitigating steps (CCP Standard 18.4).

The Bank encourages ASX Clear (Futures) to investigate options to improve its ability to monitor risks associated with tiered participation arrangements (CCP Standard 18.1). These may include options to automate existing monitoring activities in respect of tiered participation risks, and the introduction of a suitable client indicator at trade level for futures.

Based on this information, the Bank's assessment is that ASX Clear (Futures) has observed the requirements of CCP Standard 18 during the 2012/13 Assessment period. ASX Clear (Futures)' approach to tiered participation arrangements is described in further detail under the following sub-standards.

18.1 A central counterparty should ensure that its rules, procedures and agreements allow it to gather basic information about indirect participation in order to identify, monitor and manage any material risks to the central counterparty arising from such tiered participation arrangements.

ASX Clear (Futures) gathers basic information on indirect participation in the form of a Daily Beneficial Owner Report (DBOR) from participants, which provides details of client positions. These data are aggregated and reviewed to identify positions that may be unusual, result in a

concentration of risk, or breach position limits set by the facility for the expiry period. There are, however, practical limitations to the use of these data for the analysis of tiering; in particular, the account codes of an entity or related entities may vary from participant to participant. One solution to which ASX Clear (Futures) has given some consideration is the future introduction of a suitable client indicator at trade level. ASX intends to consult with clearing participants on this in due course.

If required, ASX Clear (Futures) will request more granular information on any indirect client from participants that it considers necessary to mitigate actual or perceived risks in the CCP. This information may include further details about the indirect participant, including, but not limited to, its intentions with regard to its open positions or physical delivery. In addition, ASX Clear (Futures) also has an ongoing program of 'thematic' participant reviews, covering risk topics of interest or concern, which could potentially encompass tiering risks if ASX Clear (Futures) were to perceive an increased risk from indirect relationships. ASX Clear (Futures) currently considers the risks from concentration of indirect participants to be low.

18.2 A central counterparty should identify material dependencies between direct and indirect participants that might affect the central counterparty.

As noted under CCP Standard 18.1, ASX Clear (Futures) monitors dependencies arising from tiered participation indirectly through a variety of means, including regular discussions with participants on developments in their business and risk management activities, participants' own risk assessments, discussions with new participants as part of the induction process, expiry monitoring activities, monitoring of delivery risk (e.g. futures options expiries), and ASX Clear (Futures)' broader array of risk management data collection and monitoring activities. Based on this information, ASX Clear (Futures) has not identified any material dependencies between direct and indirect participants.

18.3 A central counterparty should identify indirect participants responsible for a significant proportion of transactions processed by the central counterparty and indirect participants whose transaction volumes or values are large relative to the capacity of the direct participants through which they access the central counterparty in order to manage the risks arising from these transactions.

ASX encourages participants to develop appropriate risk control measures in managing their relationships with indirect participants. ASX does not set thresholds, either formal or informal, at which it would encourage direct participation by an indirect participant. In general, ASX's approach to managing risks associated with participants' business activities is based on a robust risk management framework with the flexibility to detect and react to new risks as they arise, rather than setting firm *ex ante* activity limits. This approach has worked well in managing risk events in recent Assessment periods, notably in managing the default of MF Global in late 2011.

18.4 A central counterparty should regularly review risks arising from tiered participation arrangements and should take mitigating action when appropriate.

ASX Clear (Futures) reviews risks arising from tiered participation on a daily basis using the DBOR client-level data described above (CCP Standard 18.1). A number of predefined triggers are applied to these data to identify positions that may be unusual, result in a concentration of risk, or breach position limits set by the facility for the expiry period. The triggers are defined at the contract level, taking into account factors such as the nature of the contract,

the market liquidity, whether the contract has position limits for expiry, and whether it is deliverable. Monitoring of the DBOR data, including the DBOR triggers, is conducted by ASX Participant Compliance in the context of their daily monitoring of credit risk (see CCP Standard 4.2) and ASX's broader framework for management of risks (CCP Standard 3).

In addition, ASX is undertaking a broad review of its concentration risk policy due to be finalised in late 2013, including its approach to the risks arising from tiered participation. The policy will set out key concentration indicators for ASX Clear (Futures) to monitor, including metrics measuring concentration across clearing participants, across clients and across products. The policy will also address possible mitigating action, although ASX recognises that indicators may return a number of false positives.

Standard 19: FMI links

A central counterparty that establishes a link with one or more FMIs should identify, monitor and manage link-related risks.

Rating: Observed

ASX Clear (Futures) maintains links to two other FMIs – Austraclear and NZClear. There are no financial risks associated with these links, but ASX Clear (Futures) is exposed to operational risks, which are managed in the context of the sound operational risk management practices of both FMIs (CCP Standard 19.1). The legal basis of each link is supported by finality legislation, and link arrangements have been discussed with the Bank (CCP Standards 19.2, 19.3). ASX Clear (Futures) does not maintain links with any other CCPs (CCP Standards 19.4, 19.5).

Based on this information, the Bank's assessment is that ASX Clear (Futures) has observed the requirements of CCP Standard 19 during the 2012/13 Assessment period. ASX Clear (Futures)' management of link-related risks is described in further detail under the following sub-standards.

19.1 Before entering into a link arrangement, and on an ongoing basis once the link is established, a central counterparty should identify, monitor and manage all potential sources of risk arising from the link arrangement. Link arrangements should be designed such that the central counterparty is able to comply with these CCP Standards.

Identifying link-related risks

ASX Clear (Futures) maintains two links with other FMIs. A link for the purposes of this standard is any connection that is made to another FMI according to a set of contractual and operational arrangements, regardless of the complexity or otherwise of the link and whether it is directly with the FMI or through an intermediary.

The first link is with Austraclear for AUD funds transfers and lodgement of AUD-denominated non-cash collateral. Cash transfers are entered into Austraclear by ASX Clear (Futures), and then matched in Austraclear against the respective clearing participants' cash settlement instructions. Regular margin collections, which make up the majority of cash transfers, are submitted to Austraclear by ASX Clear (Futures)' margin and collateral systems, while intraday margin collections are entered manually. AUD-denominated non-cash collateral is lodged via a collateral lodgement form, and cannot be applied to margin requirements until the day following lodgement of this form. After ASX Clear (Futures) has received the form, the relevant securities are transferred to ASX Clear (Futures) via a 'free of payment' trade in Austraclear.

The second link is with NZClear for settlement of New Zealand dollar payments. ASX Clear (Futures) maintains an account in NZClear to initiate and receive NZD margin payments, with settlement in central bank money via arrangements with a commercial settlement bank (see CCP Standard 9.1).

Managing operational risk

The link to Austraclear is subject to the same operational risk management framework that applies for all the ASX CS facilities, which addresses operational risks associated with software, infrastructure or network failures and manual processing errors. Incident reports are prepared for each significant technical or operational incident, with an assessment of mitigating actions to reduce the risk of reoccurrence. In addition, six-monthly risk profile assessments are prepared and presented to the Audit and Risk Committee, and an independent system-controls audit is conducted annually. Austraclear operations are also covered by the Austraclear System Business Operations Plan, which includes a 'Step-in and Service' agreement with the Bank.

The risks associated with ASX Clear (Futures)' link to NZClear are limited by the small size of NZD margins in comparison with total margins held by ASX Clear (Futures). NZClear is owned, operated and overseen by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand. Any operational issues that arise in NZClear are notified to all members, including ASX Clear (Futures), via email notification. NZClear has the ability to perform transactions on behalf of a member in the event of an operational disruption to ASX Clear (Futures)' link arrangements; in this case, ASX would advise NZClear to perform payment instructions via written instructions signed by ASX's authorised signatories. ASX Clear (Futures) has contingency arrangements that allow for late payment of margin on New Zealand futures products via Austraclear in AUD, with ASX Clear (Futures) applying a haircut to the NZD margin equivalent.

Managing financial risk

ASX Clear (Futures) does not assume any financial risks by virtue of its links to other FMIs.

19.2 A link should have a well-founded legal basis, in all relevant jurisdictions, that supports its design and provides adequate protection to the central counterparty and other FMIs involved in the link.

ASX Clear (Futures)' link to Austraclear has its legal basis in the Austraclear Operating Rules and Procedures. The finality of settlements made via this link is ensured by an approval of Austraclear under Part 2 of the PSNA (see CCP Standard 1.5).

The link to NZClear has its legal basis in the system rules of NZClear and Part 5C of the *Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act 1989* (NZ) (see CCP Standard 8.2).

19.3 Where relevant to its operations in Australia, a central counterparty should consult with the Reserve Bank prior to entering into a link arrangement with another FMI.

ASX Clear (Futures) has discussed its current link arrangements with the Bank. ASX Clear (Futures) did not enter into any new link arrangements during the Assessment period.

19.4 Before entering into a link with another central counterparty, a central counterparty should identify and manage the potential spillover effects from the default of the linked central counterparty. If a link has three or more central counterparties, a central counterparty should identify, assess and manage the risks of the collective link arrangement.

ASX Clear (Futures) has no links with other CCPs.

19.5 A central counterparty in a central counterparty link arrangement should be able to cover, at least on a daily basis, its current and potential future exposures to the linked central counterparty and its participants, if any, fully with a high degree of confidence without reducing the central counterparty's ability to fulfil its obligations to its own participants at any time.

ASX Clear (Futures) has no links with other CCPs.

Standard 20: Disclosure of rules, key policies and procedures, and market data

A central counterparty should have clear and comprehensive rules, policies and procedures and should provide sufficient information and data to enable participants to have an accurate understanding of the risks they incur by participating in the central counterparty. All relevant rules and key policies and procedures should be publicly disclosed.

Rating: Broadly observed

ASX Clear (Futures) fully discloses its Operating Rules and Procedures, as well as the OTC Handbook, to participants, and publicly discloses its rules and a range of additional relevant information on its risk management procedures (CCP Standard 20.1). This includes information regarding the process of novation, and general descriptions of system design and the roles of ASX Clear (Futures) and its participants (CCP Standards 20.2, 20.3). ASX Clear (Futures) provides new participants with comprehensive documentation, and verifies their understanding of their responsibilities as participants; existing participants are also provided with education on their obligations where required (CCP Standard 20.4). ASX has published a high-level Disclosure Framework document, but will be expected to expand on this over the next Assessment period (CCP Standard 20.5).

The Bank notes the following steps that ASX Clear (Futures) should take to fully observe CCP Standard 20:

- Publish an expanded Disclosure Framework document, in a form consistent with that prescribed by CPSS-IOSCO, setting out in detail how ASX Clear (Futures) meets the requirements of each of the Principles (CCP Standard 20.5).

ASX Clear (Futures) is also encouraged to provide a central location on the ASX website linking to all information that is subject to disclosure requirements under the FSS. Currently this information is spread across a range of pages.

Based on this information, the Bank's assessment is that ASX Clear (Futures) has broadly observed the requirements of CCP Standard 20 during the 2012/13 Assessment period. ASX Clear (Futures)' disclosure of rules, key policies and procedures, and market data is described in further detail under the following sub-standards.

20.1 A central counterparty should adopt clear and comprehensive rules, policies and procedures that are fully disclosed to participants. Relevant rules and key policies and procedures should also be publicly disclosed (including specific requirements relating to CCP Standards 1.4, 2.2, 12.3, 13.4, 15.4, 17.2 and 17.3).

ASX Clear (Futures)' Operating Rules and Procedures form the basis of all material aspects of the CCP's service to participants. The Operating Rules are disclosed on ASX's public website.¹³ The Operating Rules are also posted on ASX's participant website, along with Procedures relevant to participants. The OTC Handbook is also available from ASX's public website.

To assist participants in their understanding of the risks of participating in ASX Clear (Futures), and for the information of other interested stakeholders, ASX publishes a range of additional material on its public website. Information specific to ASX Clear (Futures) includes information about risk management, default management, margins and capital-based position limits, and business continuity arrangements. More general information includes: the ASX Group's regulatory framework; requirements of the FSS; requirements of the Corporations Act for provision of services in a 'fair and effective' way; the ASX Group's other obligations under the Corporations Act; and ASX Group's compliance with the Principles.

Specific disclosure requirements are dealt with under CCP Standards 1.4, 2.2, 12.3, 13.4, 15.4, 17.2 and 17.3.

20.2 A central counterparty's rules, policies and procedures should clearly identify the nature and scope of the risk exposure assumed by the central counterparty, such as by novation, open offer or other similar legal devices. A central counterparty's rules, policies and procedures should clearly identify the point in the clearing process at which the central counterparty assumes the risk exposure.

ASX publishes on its public website an overview of how the CCPs would manage a clearing participant default, which includes information about the purpose of novation, the point at which novation occurs, and the scope of contractual arrangements. Part 3 of the ASX Clear (Futures)' Operating Rules sets out the arrangements for registration of market contracts, including the point at which a contract is considered to be registered and at which ASX Clear (Futures) assumes the risk exposure of a trade (see CCP Standard 1.5).

In relation to the OTC derivatives clearing service, the conditions and timing for the novation of an OTC derivatives trade are outlined in the OTC Rules and the OTC Handbook.

20.3 A central counterparty should disclose clear descriptions of the system's design and operations, as well as the central counterparty's and participants' rights and obligations, so that participants can assess the risks they would incur by participating in the central counterparty (see CCP Standards 2.8 and 9.5).

General descriptions of ASX Clear (Futures)' system designs and operations are detailed in the 'Disclosure Framework' document, available on ASX's public website (see CCP Standard 20.5).¹⁴ This document describes the ASX group structure, provides a general description of the CS facilities and their roles, system design and operations, outlines the legal and regulatory framework for clearing and settlement, and provides a high-level overview of steps taken by ASX to ensure compliance with the Principles and the corresponding FSS. ASX's public website also provides introductory information, including high-level descriptions of systems and operations, for each CS facility.

¹³ Available at <<http://www.asxgroup.com.au/asx-clear-futures-operating-rules-and-waivers.htm>>.

¹⁴ Available at <http://www.asxgroup.com.au/media/pfmi_disclosure_framework.pdf>.

20.4 A central counterparty should provide all necessary and appropriate documentation and training to facilitate participants' understanding of the central counterparty's rules, policies and procedures and the risks they face from participating in the central counterparty.

All applicants for participation in ASX Clear (Futures) are provided with a comprehensive application pack, which includes information regarding key requirements of the facilities. Applicants are provided with access to the Operating Rules, Procedures and Guidance Notes via the ASX website, as well as publicly available information about the facilities, services and participation requirements. When ASX Clear (Futures) has completed an initial assessment of an application, the applicant is also invited to attend formal 'on boarding' meetings with the Compliance, CRM and Operations units to discuss key areas of importance for participants.

As part of the formal admission process, the applicant must provide supporting evidence demonstrating its capacity to comply with the rules. This is reviewed and discussed with the applicant prior to approving admission. For example, participants are required to have a management plan which outlines the governance, risk and compliance arrangements of the participant. When reviewing the submissions, ASX will make enquiries of participants about their risk assessments, the design of the controls to mitigate those risks, and the applicable supervisory arrangements.

Where ASX becomes aware of a participant demonstrating a lack of understanding of the Operating Rules and Procedures, or the risks of participation, ASX will generally work collaboratively with the participant to educate them on the obligations. ASX may become aware of issues through its normal risk monitoring activities or through its regular discussions with participants. Examples of matters that might raise concerns are if a participant was slow in making required payments, or had a high frequency of intraday margin calls. Steps available to ASX to address serious matters may include ASX calling for AIM or additional cover from that participant, requiring the participant to hold additional capital, requiring the participant to remediate the weakness, imposing conditions on participation; or requiring that the participant appoint an independent expert to assist with the remediation task (see also CCP Standard 16.6).

20.5 A central counterparty should complete regularly and disclose publicly responses to the CPSS-IOSCO *Disclosure Framework for Financial Market Infrastructures*. A central counterparty also should, at a minimum, disclose basic risk and activity data, as directed by the Reserve Bank from time to time.

ASX has published a Disclosure Framework document that describes its approach to meeting the disclosure framework, including a summary of ASX's self-assessment of how its CS facilities meet the applicable principles. ASX will update this document to reflect information provided to the Bank through the annual Assessment process. This update will add more detail as to how the CS facilities meet the Principles and corresponding FSS. ASX plans to update the document at least annually or as necessary. The Bank will be monitoring how ASX elaborates on this disclosure document over the forthcoming Assessment period.

Standard 21: Regulatory reporting

A central counterparty should inform the Reserve Bank in a timely manner of any events or changes to its operations or circumstances that may materially impact its management of risks or ability to continue operations. A central counterparty should also regularly provide information to the Reserve Bank regarding its financial position and risk controls on a timely basis.

Rating: Observed

The Bank meets regularly with ASX Clear (Futures) to discuss matters relevant to its compliance with the FSS, and related aspects of its risk management and operational arrangements, and has been kept informed of relevant developments during the Assessment period (CCP Standard 21.1). ASX Clear (Futures) provides the Bank with financial, activity, risk and operational data and reports on a regular and timely basis (CCP Standard 21.2).

The Bank's assessment is that ASX Clear (Futures) has observed the requirements of CCP Standard 21 during the 2012/13 Assessment period. ASX Clear (Futures)' regulatory reporting arrangements with the Bank are described under the following sub-standards.

21.1 A central counterparty should inform the Reserve Bank as soon as reasonably practicable if:

- (a) it breaches, or has reason to believe that it will breach:**
 - (i) a CCP Standard; or**
 - (ii) its broader legislative obligation to do, to the extent that it is reasonably practicable to do so, all things necessary to reduce systemic risk;**
- (b) it becomes subject to external administration, or has reasonable grounds for suspecting that it will become subject to external administration;**
- (c) a related body to the central counterparty becomes subject to external administration, or if the central counterparty has reasonable grounds for suspecting that a related body will become subject to external administration;**
- (d) a participant becomes subject to external administration, or if the central counterparty has reasonable grounds for suspecting that a participant will become subject to external administration;**
- (e) a participant fails to meet its obligations under the central counterparty's risk control requirements or has its participation suspended or cancelled because of a failure to meet the central counterparty's risk control requirements;**
- (f) it fails to enforce any of its own risk control requirements;**
- (g) it plans to make significant changes to its risk control requirements or its rules, policies and procedures;**
- (h) it or a service it relies on from a third party or outsourced provider experiences a significant operational disruption, including providing the conclusions of its post-incident review;**
- (i) any internal audits or independent external expert reviews are undertaken of its operations, risk management processes or internal control mechanisms, including providing the conclusions of such audits or reviews;**

- (j) its operations or risk controls are affected, or are likely to be affected, by distress in financial markets;
- (k) it has critical dependencies on utilities or service providers, including providing a description of the dependency and an update if the nature of this relationship changes;
- (l) it proposes to grant a security interest over its assets (other than a lien, right of retention or statutory charge that arises in the ordinary course of business);
- (m) it proposes to incur or permit to subsist any loans from participants or members unless such loans are subordinated to the claims of all other creditors of the central counterparty; or
- (n) any other matter arises which has or is likely to have a significant impact on its risk control arrangements (see also CCP Standards 1.6, 16.10 and 19.3).

Three routine quarterly meetings are held between the Bank and ASX:

- executive-level meetings to discuss developments relevant to compliance with the FSS, involving the Chief Risk Officer and other relevant members of ASX's management team
- risk management meetings, involving general managers and other staff responsible for clearing risk policy and the implementation of risk management arrangements
- operations meetings, involving the Executive General Manager, Operations, and other members of the management team responsible for implementation of operational strategy, management of operational risk and business continuity planning.

In addition, the Bank, ASIC and ASX hold a monthly meeting to discuss matters of common interest, including proposed rule changes and regulatory developments. These meetings provide a forum for the discussion of material developments, such as issues regarding participant compliance, changes to risk management controls, and the results of internal audits. Matters discussed in the formal scheduled meetings are followed up, as appropriate, in more focused targeted sessions.

The Bank expects to be notified immediately of any significant developments in ASX Clear (Futures)' risk exposure; for example, if ASX Clear (Futures) has reason to believe that a participant default may be imminent or there is evidence of distress in ASX Clear (Futures)' markets. Notification to the Bank of significant developments is specified in many of ASX's key internal risk management policies. The Bank and ASX hold ad hoc meetings to discuss relevant matters as required.

During the 2012/13 Assessment period, ASX kept the Bank up to date with several minor operational incidents and the status of important project milestones, such as development of the OTC derivatives clearing service, the introduction of cash equity margining at ASX Clear, and the rollout of ASX Collateral. The Bank is satisfied with its level of communication with ASX over this period.

21.2 A central counterparty should also provide to the Reserve Bank, on a timely basis:

- (a) audited annual accounts;
- (b) management accounts on a regular basis, and at least quarterly;

- (c) risk management reports, including detailed information on margining and stress testing, on a regular basis, and at least quarterly;**
- (d) periodic activity, risk and operational data, as agreed with the Reserve Bank; and**
- (e) any other information as specified by the Reserve Bank from time to time.**

Audited annual reports are published on the ASX public website, while ASX provides the Bank with quarterly statements of balance sheet, income, and collateral held for each CS facility.

The Bank conducts a quarterly review of ASX's adherence to the FSS, focusing on any material developments in its risk management activities. As part of this review process, ASX provides a quarterly risk management report, as well as detailed activity, risk and operational data. The risk management report includes information on stress-test results, adequacy of financial resources, and developments in risk management policy. Data provided quarterly to the Bank include changes to participants' ICRs, daily margin collections (including intraday margin calls), stress-test results, collateral holdings, and any late payments. Quarterly risk management review meetings between the Bank and ASX provide a forum for discussion of developments.

From time to time the Bank will request additional information from ASX Clear (Futures) on topics of interest, particularly in regard to any operational incidents or the status of projects with significant risk implications.

During the second half of 2013, the Bank will be conducting a review of the data it collects from ASX to better support its assessment of the CS facilities against the requirements of the FSS.