Securities Clearing and Settlement in Australia

Global Payments Week Sydney October 3, 2006

Overview

1. Institutional Framework

- Markets, clearing, settlement

2. Regulatory Framework

- Minister, ASIC, RBA
- Financial Stability Standards

1. Institutional Framework

Institutional framework – Pre July 2006

	Australian Stock Exchange		Sydney Futures Exchange			
Trading	Australian Stock Exchange (equities, derivatives)		SFE (derivatives)	Debt (OTC market)		
Clearing	Australian Clearing House		SFE Clearing			
Settlement	ASX Settlement & Transfer Corporation			Austraclear		

Institutional Framework – Current

Trading Australian Stock Exchange (equities, derivatives) Sydney Futures Exchange (derivatives) Debt (OTC market) Clearing Australian Clearing House SFE Clearing Image: Clearing theory of the sector of the secto		Australian Stock Exchange Limited			
Clearing House SFE Clearing SFE Clearing ASX Settlement & Austraclear	Trading			(0	
Ausuacical	Clearing		SFE Clearing		
	Settlement			A	Austraclear

History to Structure

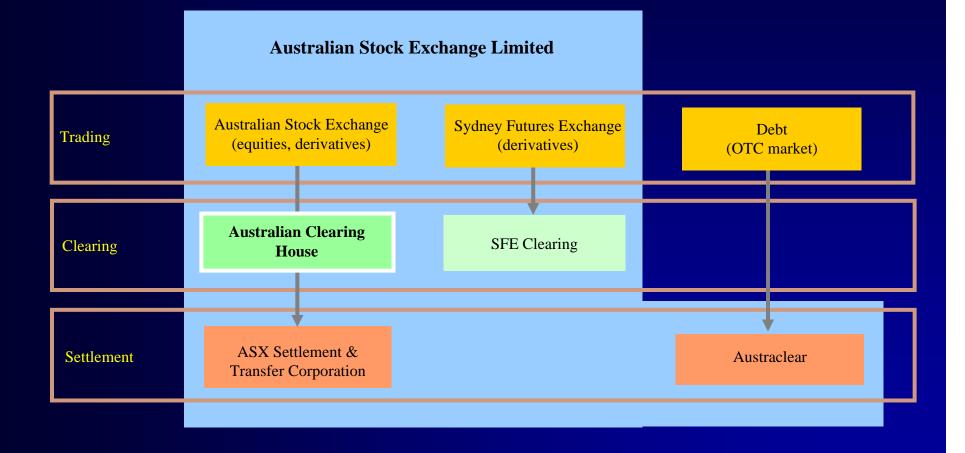
Legislative monopolies

- Corporations Act; changed in 2002

Demutualisation

- ASX in 1998
- SFE in 2000
- Merger
 - Opposed by ACCC in 1999
 - Not opposed by ACCC in 2006
- Future consolidation of clearing and settlement?

Institutional Framework



ASX Clearing: ACH

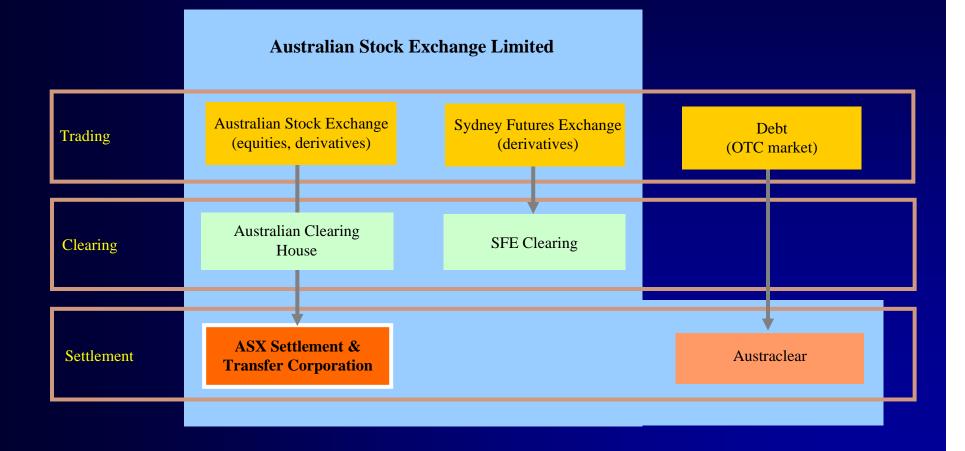
• ACH history

- formerly the Options Clearing House (OCH)
- assumed clearing of equities in 2003

• Function

- acts as central counterparty to ASX equities and derivatives trades
- margins derivatives, clearing guarantee fund
- obligations extinguished at settlement

Institutional Framework



ASX Settlement: ASTC

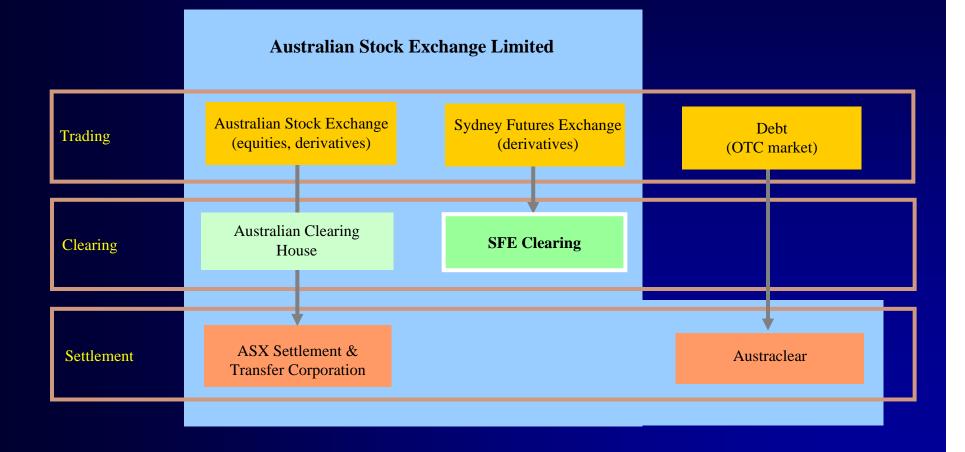
• ASTC

- owns and operates the CHESS registry

• Function

- settles ASX trades on behalf of ACH
- performs registry tasks; corporate actions, transfers
- settles between participants on DvP Type 3 basis on T+3
- interbank settlement occurs in RITS daily

Institutional Framework



SFE Clearing: SFEC

• SFEC

- mainly futures, also options

• Function

- acts as central counterparty to SFE trades
- margins, settlement guarantee fund
- obligations extinguished at settlement

Institutional Framework

	Australian Stock E		
Trading	Australian Stock Exchange (equities, derivatives)	Sydney Futures Exchange (derivatives)	Debt (OTC market)
Clearing	Australian Clearing House	SFE Clearing	
Settlement	ASX Settlement & Transfer Corporation		Austraclear
Settlement			Austraciear

SFE Settlement: Austraclear

• Austraclear history

- formerly independent; technology provider and depository
- bought by SFE in 2000
- Function
 - settles OTC debt security transactions
 - performs registry tasks; corporate actions, transfers
 - settles between participants DvP Type 1
 - interbank settlement occurs in RITS RTGS

2. Regulatory Responsibilities

Regulatory Responsibilities

Corporations Act 2001

- Provides the regulatory framework for markets and clearing and settlement (CS) facilities
- Requires that markets and CS facilities be licensed
- Sets out specific requirements which CS licensees must meet
- Outlines regulatory responsibilities

Regulatory Agencies

• The Minister

- Responsible for Licensing of CS facilities and rule changes

• Reserve Bank

- Responsible for systemic risk aspects of CS facilities

 Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC)

- Responsible for all other requirements for CS facilities

ASIC

- Responsible for monitoring a number of requirements on CS facility licensees
 - Provide services in a fair and effective way
 - Sufficient financial, technological, human resources
 - Adequate supervisory arrangements
- Once a year must assess each CS facility
 Report to Minister
- Enforcement power for all requirements

Reserve Bank

- Responsible for monitoring systemic risk issues
 May determine Financial Stability Standards
- Once a year must assess each CS facility
 Report to Minister
- No enforcement power ASIC responsibility
- Payments System Board responsible for Bank policy

Standard Making Power

s827(D): The Reserve Bank may determine standards to ensure that clearing and settlement facilities conduct their affairs in a way that promotes overall stability of the Australian financial system.

- Standards determined in 2003
- Separate standards for central counterparties and securities settlement facilities

General Standard

A CS facility licensee must conduct its affairs in a prudent manner, in accordance with the standards of a reasonable CS facility licensee in contributing to the overall stability of the Australian financial system, to the extent that it is reasonably practicable to do so.

Standard for Central Counterparties

- Supporting Measures for the Standard
- Legal framework
- Participation requirements
- Understanding risks
- Novation
- Settlement

- Default arrangements
- Risk controls
- Governance
- Operational risk
- Regulatory reporting

Standard for Securities Settlement Facilities

- Supporting Measures for the Standard
- Legal framework
- Participation requirements
- Understanding risks
- Certainty of title

- Settlement
- External administration
- Operational risk
- Regulatory reporting

Differences between Standards and CPSS Recommendations

Division of responsibilities between regulators

- Efficiency
- Compliance

- Contravention of Corporations Act

Regulation in practice

• Compliance with the Standards

- CS facility obligation

Annual assessments

- Reported to CS facility and the Minister
- Quarterly Reports
 - Other ongoing reporting requirements
- Information sharing with ASIC
 - Formal and Informal
 - Memorandum of Understanding

