

Issues for Depositories Managing Risk in the Post Crisis Environment

AMERICAS' CENTRAL SECURITIES DEPOSITORIES ASSOCIATION



March 2010

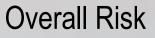


Agenda

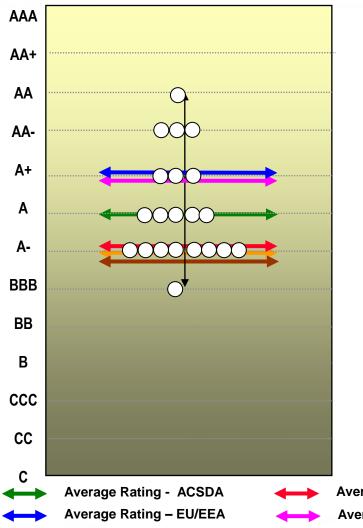
- I. TM Depository Risk Definitions
- II. Risk Comparisons: ACSDA vs Rest of the World with Key Issues



- Asset Commitment Risk The period of time from when control of securities or cash is given up until receipt of countervalue.
- Liquidity Risk The risk that insufficient securities and or funds are available to meet commitments; the obligation will be covered some time later.
- Counterparty Risk The risk that a counterparty (i.e., a participant) will not settle its obligations for full value at any time.
- Asset Servicing Risk The risk that a participant may incur a loss arising from missed or inaccurate information provided by the depository, or from incorrectly executed instructions, in respect of corporate actions and proxy voting.
- Financial Risk The ability of the CSD to operate as a financially viable company.
- Operational Risk The risk that deficiencies in information systems or internal controls, human errors or management failures will result in losses.



Rating



Key Issues

○ What is the role of market infrastructure, and CSDs in particular in protecting investors against the next Lehmans or Madoff?

• What lessons have been learnt from the financial crisis?

○ If market infrastructure is to take on more responsibility for asset protection, should their business model change?

Key Variants: ACSDA vs ROW

• Some ACSDA markets still in the emerging zone and yet to adopt the more recent standards of best market practice.

• However, most CSDs weathered the global financial storm well both from a revenue and risk perspective.

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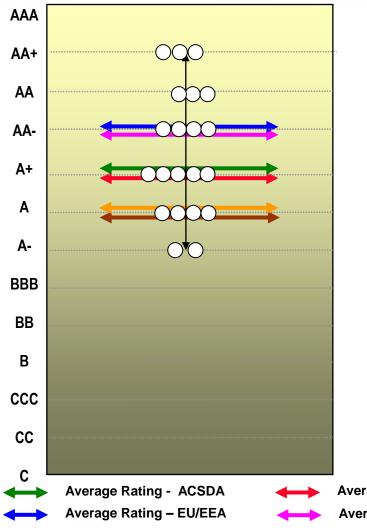


Average Rating – Africa Average Rating – Middle East



Asset Commitment Risk

Rating



Key Issues

○ RTGS (normally with optimisation cycles) now common in developed market settlement systems, **but**.....

• Often combined with overnight and or daytime batch routines to maximise liquidity efficiency.

• This flexibility gives participants the choice of optimising liquidity or asset availability.

Key Variants: ACSDA vs ROW

• Still a prevalence of batch processing

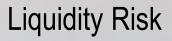
○ Most central banks using RTGS but not linked real time to SSS

○ Little blocking or prefunding in contrast to Middle East, Africa and Eurasia

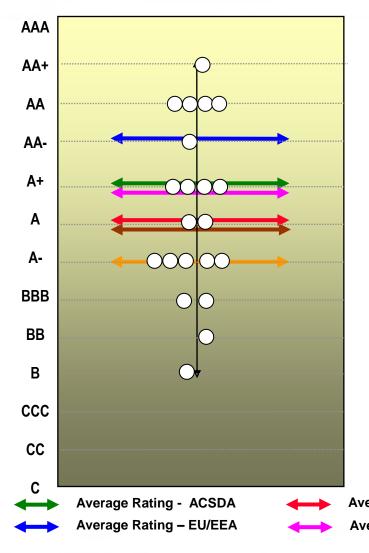
Average Rating – Eurasia

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Average Rating – Middle East



Rating



Key Issues

• Pressure on liquidity has intensified, and margin and collateral requirements have tightened. How have ACSDA markets responded?

• Widespread bans or restrictions on short selling

• Tightening of credit lead to higher funding costs

Key Variants: ACSDA vs ROW

○ Few ACSDA markets banned short selling (mainly Europe & AP).

○ Some ACSDA markets lack developed fails management processes.

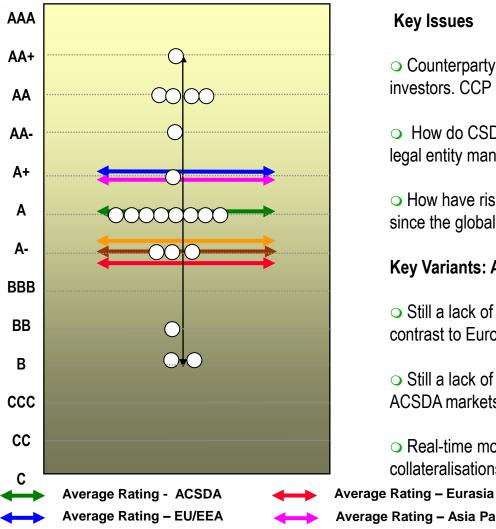
• Some ACSDA members lack a critical mass of issued securities under custody leaving mush of the market physical.

• Few restrictions on credit facilities for foreign investors and Average Relatively=deaveloped interbank leveling=Relatively=deaveloped interbank leveling=Relatively=Africa Average Rating – Asia Pacific



Counterparty Risk

Rating



Key Issues

• Counterparty Risk now back on top of the agenda for institutional investors. CCP bandwagon continues rolling.

• How do CSDs that commingle CSD and CCP roles in the same legal entity manage to ringfence the CCP risk?

• How have risk models and participant criteria been adapted since the global financial crisis?

Key Variants: ACSDA vs ROW

○ Still a lack of Guarantee Funds and CCPs in the region in contrast to Europe.

 Still a lack of DVP for off-market/ client-side settlement in some ACSDA markets

• Real-time monitoring of participants' exposures (and their collateralisations) is uncommon in ACSDA markets

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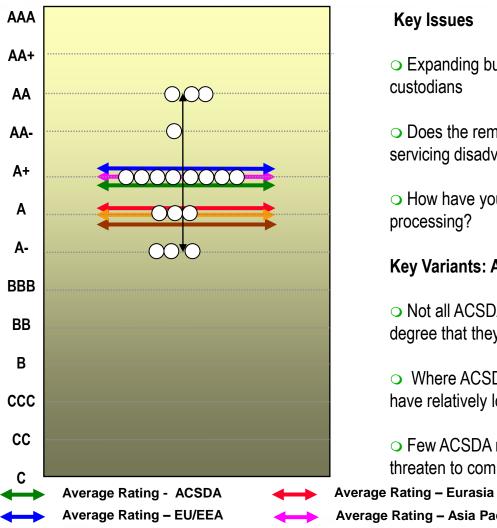
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Asset Servicing Risk

Rating



Key Issues

• Expanding business sector for CSDs, gaining ground on custodians

 Does the removal of commercial banking capital from asset servicing disadvantage market participants and investors?

• How have your markets 'de-risked' corporate actions processing?

Key Variants: ACSDA vs ROW

 Not all ACSDA members are involved in Asset Servicing to a degree that they are taking on risk exposure

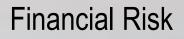
• Where ACSDA members are engaged in Asset Servicing, some have relatively low capital backing this business.

• Few ACSDA members have moved up the value chain enough to threaten to compete with their participants.

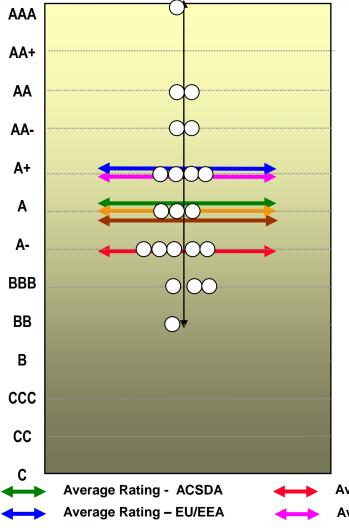
Average Rating – Asia Pacific

Average Rating – Africa

Average Rating – Middle East



Rating



Key Issues

• Adequacy of financial resources a key concern during the recent crisis.

• Many CSDs' profit margins crashed in 2008/9. How have CSDs responded in the short and medium-term?

○ How have business models adapted due to the crisis and what lessons have been learned?

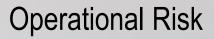
Key Variants: ACSDA vs ROW

 Massive diversity in financial resources amongst ACSDA members

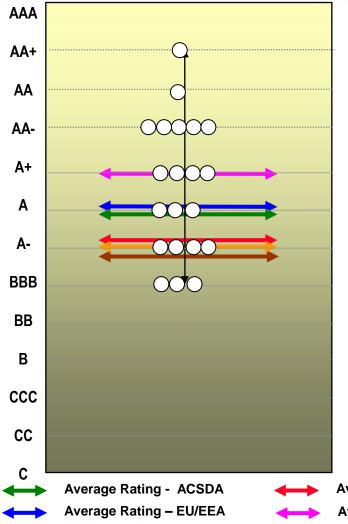
○ ACSDA members' profit margins not as hard-hit as ECSDA and ACG.

○ Still, few ACSDA members have real diversity in revenue streams

Average Rating – Eurasia Average Rating – Africa Average Rating mask independent CSDs Average Rating – Africa horizontal or vertical consolidation.



Rating



Key Issues

○ Adequacy of controls and procedures to maximise asset safety more important than ever.

• Globally, DRP/BCP facilities have been greatly strengthened since 9/11.

• Standardised messaging being more widely adopted by market infrastructure (e.g. SWIFT in Link-Up).

Key Variants: ACSDA vs ROW

○ Although ISO certification becoming more prevalent, external operational audits (e.g. SAS70) still rare amongst ACSDA CSDs.

 \odot Relatively low level of 15022 messaging adoption limiting cross-border STP

○ DRP/BCP strategies in some markets still need further development.

Average Rating – Eurasia Average Rating – Asia Pacific Average Rating – Africa

Average Rating – Middle East