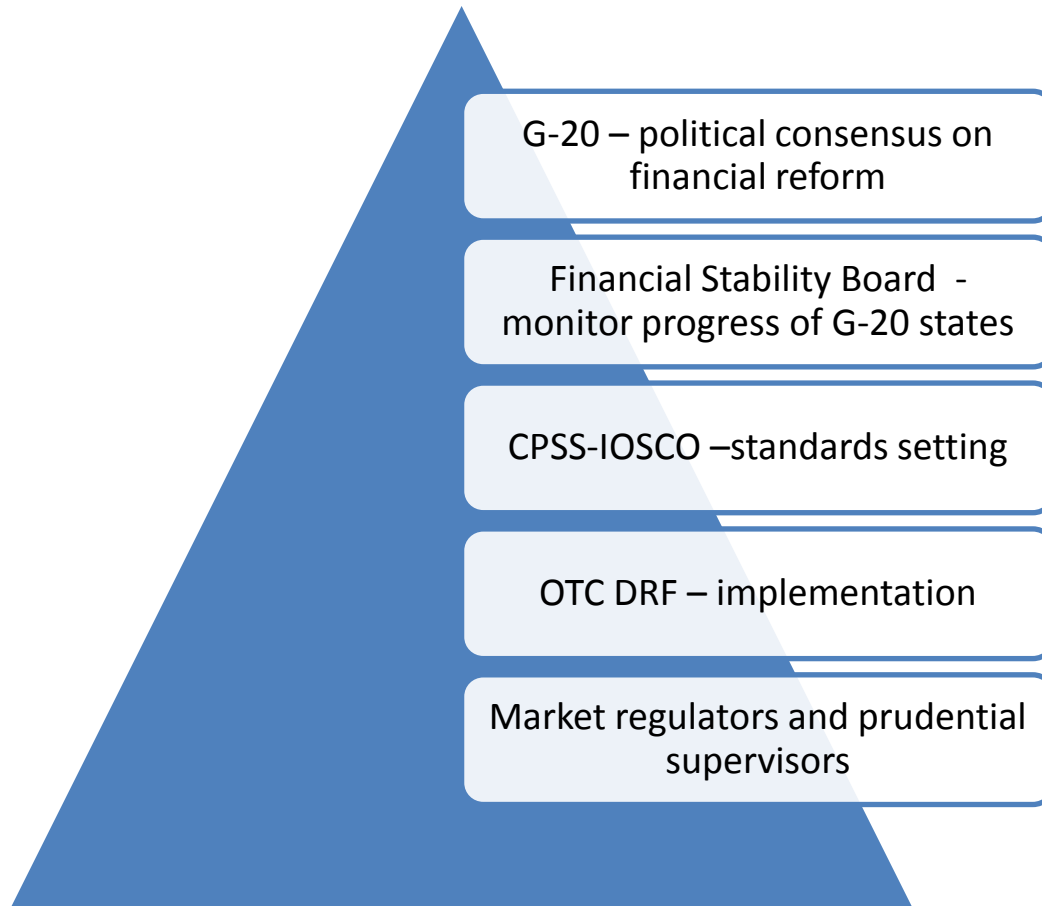


OTC Derivatives Regulators' Forum

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The views expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the position of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago or the Federal Reserve System.

All material obtained from publicly accessible sources.



What is the ODRF?

- Regulators, supervisory authorities and standards setting bodies from about 55 agencies, representing about 20 countries or jurisdictions
- Participation is voluntary, open to new participants
- ODRF
 - Has no regulatory mandate
 - Is not a standards setting body
 - Is not a regulatory oversight group
- It is one of the few bodies that includes securities regulators, central banks, pan-national authorities and derivatives regulators

Authorities Involved in OTCDF (1)

Australia

Australian Prudential Regulation Authority
Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC)
Reserve Bank of Australia

Belgium

Belgian Financial Services and Markets Authority
National Bank of Belgium

Canada

Alberta Securities Commission
Bank of Canada
Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions
Ontario Securities Commission
Quebec Autorité des Marché Financiers (AMF)

European Union

European Banking Authority (EBA)
European Central Bank
European Commission
European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA)

France

Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel (ACP)
Banque de France/Commission Bancaire
French Financial Markets Authority (AMF)

Authorities Involved in OTCDF (2)

Germany

Deutsche Bundesbank
German Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin)

Greece

Bank of Greece
Hellenic Republic Capital Market Commission

Hong Kong

Hong Kong Monetary Authority
Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission

International Organizations

Bank for International Settlements (BIS)
Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems (CPSS)
International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO)

Italy

Bank of Italy
Commissione Nazionale per le Società e la Borsa (CONSOB)

Japan

Bank of Japan
Japan Financial Services Agency

Authorities Involved in OTCDF (3)

Korea

Korean Financial Services Commission
Korean Financial Supervisory Service

Mexico

Banco de México

Netherlands

Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM)
Nederlands Bank

Portugal

Bank of Portugal
Portuguese Securities Market Commission (CNMV)

Singapore

Monetary Authority of Singapore

Spain

Bank of Spain
Spanish National Securities Market Commission (CNMV)

Authorities Involved in OTCDF (4)

Sweden

Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority

Sveriges Riksbank

Switzerland

Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA)

Swiss National Bank

United Kingdom

Bank of England

UK Financial Services Authority

United States

Commodities Futures Trading Commission

Federal Deposit Insurance Commission

Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago

Federal Reserve Bank of New York

Federal Reserve Board

New York State Department of Financial Services

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

Securities Exchange Commission

Some Background

- ODRF originated from the initiative to eliminate backlog of CDS contract reconciliations
- On 15 September 2005, a meeting of major CDS market participants and supervisors was held at the NY Fed
- “Discussions focused on market practices with regard to assignments of trades and operational issues associated with confirmation backlogs. Industry participants outlined a number of concrete steps to achieve these goals.”—from FRBNY announcement following the meeting

Some Background

- Various meetings and workshops were held in 2006 into 2009 on the subject of CDS trade reporting and clearing, to:
 - Ensure consent of all parties to assignments
 - Reduce confirmation backlogs
 - Increase the use of electronic matching platforms
 - Improve the CDS settlement process
- In 2009, the scope of the Forum was modified to apply to OTC derivatives in general

Objectives of OTCDF

- Common objectives were set:
 - Provide mutual assistance among the regulators in carrying out their respective authorities and responsibilities with respect to OTC derivatives central counterparties (CCPs) and trade repositories (TRs), and with respect to the broader roles and implications of these infrastructures in the financial system;
 - Promote consistent public policy objectives and oversight approaches CCPs and TRs, including the development of international cooperative oversight arrangements that may be applied to individual systems;

Objectives of OTCDF

- Adopt, promote, and implement consistent standards, such as the CPSS-IOSCO Recommendations for Central Counterparties (RCCPs), in setting oversight and supervisory expectations
- Coordinate the sharing of information routinely made available to regulators and to the public by CCPs and TRs
- Effectively deal with common issues collectively and consistently
- Encourage strong and open communication within the regulatory community and with the industry

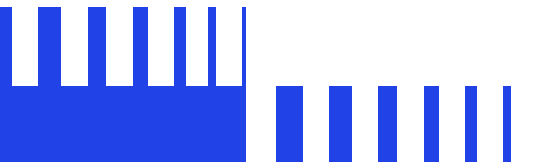
The Work of ODRF

- Data standards, formats and other technical set ups
- Data sharing protocols among TRs, CCPs and regulators
- Support the development of cooperative oversight arrangements for CCPs and TRs, as appropriate
- Harmonization of regulatory initiatives
- FMI documentation through plain language summaries (PLS) for regulators
- Market participant access to financial market infrastructures (FMI)
- Provide a forum for discussion of matters of common interest regarding public policy and sharing practical experiences

Current Initiatives of ODRF

- Data aggregation protocols
 - Among TRs, CCPs and regulators
 - Across products
 - Per market user
 - Portfolio views of positions
- Monitor TR, CCP developments for additional product types
- PLS documentation for new FMIs, periodic updates for existing FMI
- Access to FMI by non-members/participants of FMI
- Provide input to FSB, CPSS-IOSCO and other bodies
- Coordinate with other bodies such as ISDA

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[HTTP://WWW.OTCDRF.ORG/](http://www.otcdrf.org/)