

Triparty repo in CCBM2

Simonetta Rosati COGESI meeting Frankfurt, 18 May 2011

OUTLINE

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- 2. CCBM2 main principles applied to triparty
- 3. CCBM2 milestones
- 4. Conclusions

I. CCBM2 and its synergies with other Eurosystem projects

Current CCBM arrangement

- CCBM = Correspondent Central Banking Model
- Started with the introduction of euro in 1999
- Set of agreed procedures between national central banks (NCBs) for mobilising cross-border collateral
- NCBs operate securities accounts at their local CSDs on behalf of each other:
 - Correspondent Central Bank (CCB) operates a collateral account on behalf of Home Central Bank (HCB), which grants credit to its counterparty

Challenges of the CCBM arrangement

- Technical challenges
 - technical decentralisation
 - high complexity
 - functional development and testing burdensome
- Operational challenges
 - differing national procedures and arrangements
 - varying processing times
- Use of cross-border collateral has increased sharply from EUR 163bn (1999) to EUR 569bn (2009)

 \rightarrow Development of a common technical platform: CCBM2

Synergies among Eurosystem projects



Collateral mobilisation flow today

(domestic and cross-border)



Collateral Central Bank Management (CCBM2)

- centralised collateral management platform complying with the decentralised access to credit
- fully compatible with T2 and T2S
- domestic & cross-border, pooling & earmarking, repo & pledge
- real-time straight-through processing
- able to use all eligible SSS and eligible links between SSS

Collateral mobilisation flow in CCBM2

Harmonised procedures for domestic and cross-border mobilisation



Major changes with CCBM2

- Removal of the repatriation requirement
- Re-introduction of out-collateral
- Cross-border tri-party collateral management services

2. CCBM2 main principles applied to triparty

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Cross-border tri-party collateral management services in CCBM2

Business case

 Secured Money Market Operations are increasing and require settlement solutions that optimize the use of collateral

 Importance of secure and efficient solutions for settlement of repo transactions (CPSS report on "Strengthening repo clearing and settlement arrangements" Sept. 2010)

Tri-party collateral management services

- Third party acting as an agent for collateral taker (Eurosystem) and collateral provider (counterparty)
- Delegation of tasks to third party could take different forms and include e.g.
 - eligibility checks/screening, valuation, margin and haircut facilities,
 - automatic collateral allocation and substitution, monitoring and reporting

- Requested by the market
- Level playing field: allowing for cross-border use in order to make tri-party collateral services available to all Eurosystem counterparties
- Three models outlined in CCBM2 specifications

 support for CBF, CBL, Euroclear Group variations
- Neutrality

Triparty flows in CCBM2



Eligible collateral routes today: 3 alternatives



Repatriation requirement



Assets issued in country C and held in SSS B need first to be repatriated from the investor SSS B to the Issuer SSS C before they can be delivered to the Eurosystem via CCBM

Eligible collateral routes with CCBM2



- •Harmonised procedures for domestic and cross-border
- •ccbm2 will accommodate for the combination of ccbm and eligible links
- the removal of the repatriation requirement will make it possible to leave collateral in the (I)CSD of the counterparties choice

Eligible Collateral routes with CCBM2



•Mobilisation of collateral issued in the (I)CSD acting as triparty agent and held there via eligible links

•Available to all Eurosystem counterparties, irrespective of their location in the euro area and location of triparty agent

•Supports efficient collateral management/re-use by Eurosystem counterparties

3. CCBM2 milestones

CCBM2 Milestones



4. Conclusions