



# CCP R&R

FOCUS

Updated in September 2020



**SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE**  
Securities Services

### REGULATORY EVOLUTION

**Safeguarding of the Financial Stability:** Central Counterparties (CCPs) play an essential role in the global economy so that their default could severely impact the financial stability; thus they require a dedicated regime other than the insolvency / bankruptcy process which rather focuses on the creditors

**Continuity of critical functions:** the protection of the financial stability as well as the protection of public funds may imply to focus the intervention the CCP's critical functions to the detriment of others

**Protection of Taxpayers:** they shall not be exposed to the losses incurred by a CCP due to its default

**Early intervention** in order to remedy the deterioration of a CCP before the resolution remains the only way available

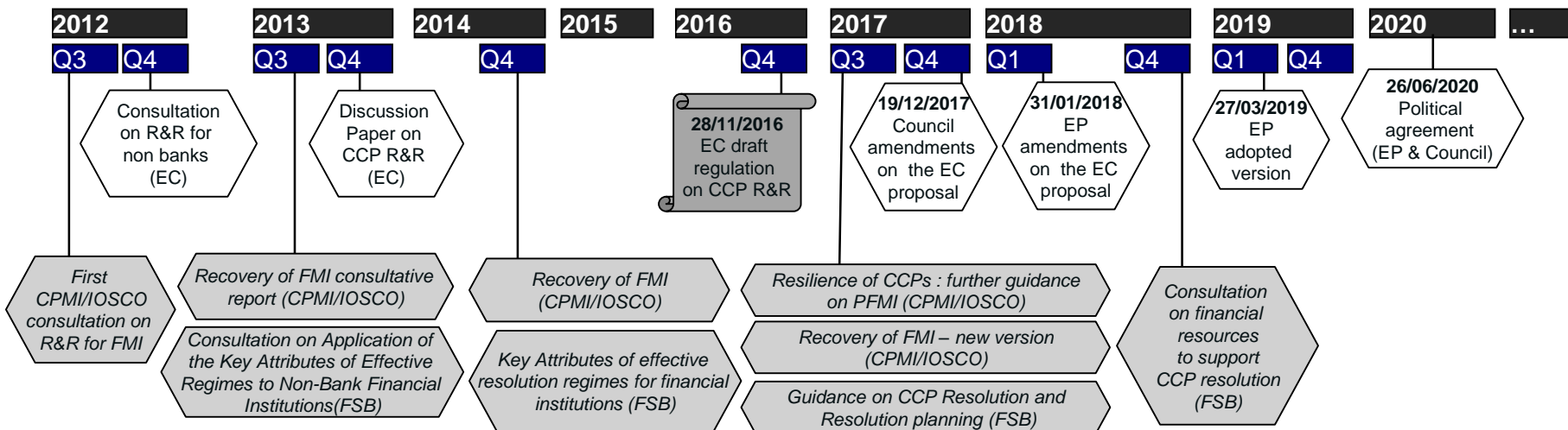
### FOCAL POINTS

The process is two folds : recovery where the CCP will use dedicated tools to restore its financial situation and resolution should the recovery failed (in the latter the resolution authority will take over the CCP). Recovery and resolution plans shall be established ex ante. In addition, for each CCP a resolution authority is designated, a resolution college is created and provided with extra powers.

Critical functions can be maintained while winding down the remaining activities through normal insolvency proceedings.

The use of public financial support should be avoided; an effective resolution regime should be able to minimize the costs borne by the taxpayers; however the text includes a "No Creditor Worse Off" principle and other safeguards,

CCP's competent authorities (instituted by EMIR) are granted early intervention powers



CPMI: Committee on Payments and Market Infrastructures within the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). IOSCO: International Organization of Securities Commissions bringing together the world's securities regulators.  
FSB : Financial Stability Board

Updated on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of September 2020

- Safeguarding of the financial stability
- Continuity of the critical functions
- Protection of the taxpayers
- Anticipation

## STATEMENT

❑ **At the EU level:**

- The EC's proposal (issued on the 28 November 2016) has been submitted to the European Parliament (EP) and the European Council.
- They have issued amendments:
  - Both add administrative penalties / sanctions and other administrative measures against CCPs, clearing members or parent undertakings
  - Both require a real distinction in the two plans between a default event and a non-default event
  - The EP deeply details the recovery plan (objectives, content, ...) and suggests recompensing under certain conditions clearing members / clients at the recovery stage in case of a non-default event
- On the 19<sup>th</sup> of December 2019 the Council has published a three-column tables that will be used in the forthcoming trilogue negotiations between the institutions
- On the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2020, EMIR 2.2 has entered into force. Dedicated to the CCP's supervision, this EMIR review modifies the composition of the CCP colleges, institutes colleges for non EU CCPs and creates an internal and permanent ESMA's committee, the CCP Supervisory Committee.

❑ **At the international level :** both FSB and CPMI/IOSCO pursue their work on recovery and resolution

## FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION

❑ **At the EU level:**

- Identification of each CCP's critical functions, content of the recovery plan and identification of the recovery tools, the link between EMIR (the waterfall process) and the recovery phase, the full allocation of losses, the haircut of margins ... are some of the main topics that will need to be followed and scrutinized
- The European Parliament and the Council of the EU have reached a political agreement (June 2020)

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