



ACG MEMBER PROFILE

ACG Secretariat
Sept. 2020

MESSAGE FROM CHAIRMAN

Dear ACG members and readers,

It is such a pleasure to present you with ACG Member Profile, which showcases our members and respective markets so as to facilitate mutual trust and understanding.

First of all, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all members who have contributed to this profile. After reading it, you will have a thorough understanding of our 35 members from 24 markets in APAC and 2 associate members. The region is of great significance as it is home to around 55% of the world population and boasts a large equity market capitalization (more than USD 29.8 trillion as of June 2020 according to WFE's statistics). Thus, as the hub of CSDs in APAC, ACG plays a key role in sharing best practices and promoting the development of the global capital market.

As Covid-19 is still ravaging the world economy, the ACG community has found itself confronted by enormous challenges, ranging from work arrangement to international exchange and communication. During the special time, I am really impressed by the professionalism and dedication demonstrated by ACG members and colleagues. Video conferences and webinars were held, contingency plans implemented, and task forces convened, in order to ensure the continuity of critical functions. Stock markets have been running as usual despite the uncertainties and hardship against the backdrop of the pandemic, especially at the early stage of the outbreak, helping real economies to get back on their feet. We CSDs are also doing our part in combating the virus and mitigating its impact.

Global challenges require global coordination, and difficulties call for innovation. I am confident that with tenacity and devotion, we will emerge from the COVID-19 better, stronger, and more resilient.

Once again, I would like to thank my predecessors, Mr. Yoshinobu Takeuchi, Mr. Muhammad Hanif Jakhura, Mr. Lee Byungrhae, and the previous ACG Secretariats for their dedication, as well as all the members who have been all along supportive of our efforts to make ACG a better platform for communication and cooperation in the APAC market. Looking ahead, I hope that members of this big family will go hand in hand to press ahead and shape a bright future for all.

I look forward to seeing you in person.



Dr. Wenhua DAI
ACG Chairman
Chairman, China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Ltd.



CONTENTS

1. Australian Securities Exchange				5
2. Central Depository Bangladesh Limited				8
3. Royal Securities Exchange of Bhutan				11
4. China Central Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd.				14
5. China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited				19
6. Shanghai Clearing House				23
7. The Hong Kong Monetary Authority				28
8. Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited				30
9. Central Depository Services (India)				34
10. Indian Clearing Corporation Limited				36
11. Multi Commodity Exchange Clearing Corporation Limited				38
12. National Securities Clearing Corporation Limited				40
13. National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL)				42
14. Indonesia Clearing and Guarantee Corporation				46
15. Indonesia Central Securities Depository				48
16. Central Securities Depository of Iran				51
17. Japan Securities Depository Center, Incorporated				56
18. Central Securities Depository Joint-stock Company				59

19. Korea Securities Depository			64
20. Maldives Securities Depository			67
21. Bursa Malaysia Depository Sdn Bhd			69
22. Bursa Malaysia Securities Clearing Sdn Bhd			71
23-24. Mongolian Central Securities Depository LLC & Mongolian Securities Clearing Center Co., Ltd			73
25. Central Depository System and Clearing Limited of Nepal			76
26. New Zealand Central Securities Depository Limited			80
27. Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited			82
28. National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited			85
29. Philippine Depository & Trust Corporation			89
30. Singapore Exchange Ltd.			92
31. Central Depository Systems (Pvt) Limited			95
32. Taiwan Depository and Clearing Corporation			97
33. Thailand Securities Depository			100
34. The State Enterprise "Central Securities Depository"			102
35. Vietnam Securities Depository			104
36. Association of Global Custodians			107
37. Deutsche Bank			109

Note: This is an alphabetically ordered list based on the name of the market.

For markets with several member organizations, Market Profile is attached to the introduction of the last listed members.

ASX 1. Australian Securities Exchange

► I. Company Profile

The Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) is one of the world's leading financial market exchanges, operated by ASX Limited and its subsidiaries. ASX Limited is also a listed company on the ASX market. ASX is an integrated exchange offering with services including listings, trading, clearing, settlement, technical and information services, and other post-trade services. ASX operates markets for a wide range of asset classes including equities, fixed income, commodities and energy.

The Australian market is highly regulated with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) and the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) serving as the key regulators, and ASX works closely with these regulators.

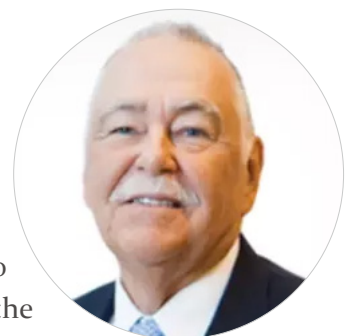
ASX's vision is to be the world's most respected financial marketplace, built on the foundations of openness, quality and trust.

Investment in Australian equities is dominated by institutional investors such as superannuation funds. The Australian market also has a strong level of direct ownership in equities by individuals.

ASX is a world leader in raising capital, consistently ranking among the top five exchanges globally. With a total market capitalisation of around \$2 trillion, ASX is home to some of the world's leading resource, finance and technology companies. At June 30, 2020 the total number of listed companies was 2,188.

► II. Corporate Head

Mr. Rick Holliday-Smith serves as the Non-Executive Chairman of the ASX Limited board of directors, and brings a wealth of invaluable corporate experience to the Chairman's role. Among his current senior leadership roles, Mr. Holliday-Smith is also Non-Executive Chairman of Cochlear Limited, and a member of the Macquarie University Faculty of Business and Economics Advisory Board.



The Managing Director and CEO of ASX Limited is Mr. Dominic Stevens, appointed in August 2016. He is also a director of the ASX clearing and settlement licensees and their intermediate holding companies. Mr. Stevens has over 30 years' experience in financial markets, most recently CEO of Challenger Limited from 2008 to 2012, and a Non-Executive Director of ASX Limited from December 2013 to August 2016.

► **III. Market Profile**

As one of the most advanced and developed capital markets in this region, Australia attracts investors from all over the world and enjoys an internally competitive commercial environment. ASX is a top 10 global securities exchange by value and the largest interest rate derivatives market in Asia.

► **1. Stock Market**

Over the years the mining industry's huge demand for capital has driven much of the development of the Australian securities industry. More recently fintech and biotech industries have featured in the capital markets. In 1865, Melbourne established Australia's first stock exchange. From 1871 to 1891, Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, Hobart, Perth and other places also saw the emerging of stock exchanges. On April 1, 1987, six stock exchanges in Australia merged and Australian Stock Exchange Limited was established. The above six stock exchanges became its wholly-owned subsidiary. The Secretariat of the exchange was located in Sydney. In 1998, the exchange changed from a non-profit organization to a listed company, becoming the first listed exchange in the world. In July 2006, the exchange merged with Sydney Futures Exchange. The Australian Securities Exchange Group came into being, which is not only the largest comprehensive financial trading platform in the Asia Pacific region, but also a top 10 exchange globally for raising capital.

In the 2020 financial year, the initial capital raised by listed companies on ASX was \$26.9 billion, and the secondary capital was \$65 billion. The top 10 listed companies on ASX by market capitalization includes the 4 largest banks, and companies representing the resources, pharmaceuticals, financial services, retail and telecommunication industries.

In addition to ASX, there are three other securities exchanges operating in Australia, Chi-X Australia, the National Stock Exchange of Australia (NSX) and the Sydney Stock Exchange (SSX). ASX provides clearing and settlement services to all exchanges in the Australian market.

► **2. Bond Market**

In terms of the organizational form, bond market can be classified into OTC market (wholesale market) and floor market (retail market), in which OTC market is the main body of bond market. Regulators of the Australian bond market include the

Australian Office of Financial Management (AOFM), the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) and the Australian Financial Markets Association (AFMA).

The main types of bonds include government bonds (CGS, federal government bonds and Semis, state government bonds), corporate bonds (including bonds issued by transnational organizations, financial bonds and corporate bonds) and asset-backed securities (ABS), all of which are rated by major international rating agencies (Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch).

The corporate bond market in Australia is very small. The private placement bond market and high-yield bond market of small and medium-sized enterprises in Australia are still in the initial stage.

► 3. Derivative Market

Fixed income derivatives in Australia include bond futures, swaps, options and credit default swaps (CDS).

First, bond futures. Australian bond futures include three categories, namely, three-year

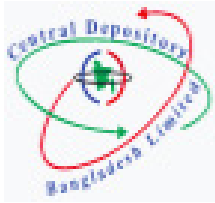
and ten-year government bond futures, bank bill futures and inter-bank futures, which are all traded on ASX. Government bond futures are one of the best instruments for domestic liquidity in Australia.

The second is swap. The swap market in Australia is the over-the-counter market. The main swap varieties include: ordinary swap (fixed interest rate versus floating interest rate), overnight index swap, currency swap and inflation-linked swap.

ASX also provides an OTC Clearing Service, including A\$ and NZ\$ interest rate swaps and client clearing.

► 4. Regulation

The Corporations Act 2001 represents the key corporate and securities legislation in Australia, administered and enforced by ASIC. In addition, ASX plays an important regulatory role in the market defining (with ASIC and ministerial approval) and enforcing its own rule books that cover trading (operating rules), clearing and settlement as well as the Listing Rules for listed companies. ASX consults with the market regularly on proposed rule amendments.



2. Central Depository Bangladesh Limited

► I. Company Profile

Central Depository Bangladesh Limited (CDBL) was incorporated on August 20, 2000 sponsored by the country's Nationalized Commercial Banks (NCBs), Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (ICB), private commercial banks (PCBs), foreign banks, merchant banks, publicly listed companies, insurance companies and Dhaka & Chittagong Stock Exchanges with the collaboration of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Legal basis for CDBL's operations is set out in the Depositories Act 1999, Depositories Regulations 2000, Depository (User) Regulations 2003, and the CDBL by-laws.

CDBL's core services cover the efficient delivery, settlement and transfer of securities through computerized book entry system i.e. recording and maintaining securities accounts and registering transfer of securities; changing the ownership without any physical movement or endorsement of certificates and execution of transfer instruments. The Central Depository



CTS11 in Dhaka, 2009

System (CDS) operated by CDBL has proved to be a convenient and reliable means to settle securities transaction. The investor has been freed from the hassles of physical handling of certificates, errors in paper work and the risks associated with damaged, lost and forged certificates.

CDBL's operations are carried out in its Main Data Centre which is linked to a remote Disaster Recovery Centre operating as a backup with data update taking place simultaneously. Network connectivity to depository participants, issuers, banks and stock exchanges is through Front End interfaces accessed by WAN link.

Live operations of the CDS commenced with the inauguration of the Electronic Government Securities Registry (EGSR) by the Governor of Bangladesh Bank on October 20, 2003. The EGSR also serves as a platform for secondary market sale/purchase as well as Repo transactions of government securities to commercial banks linked online to the CDS.

Since February 14, 2003, CDBL has been acting as National Numbering Agency for International Securities Identification Number (ISIN) as a partner in Bangladesh of Association of National Numbering Agencies (ANNA) based in Germany. CDBL is a member of Asia Pacific CSD Group (ACG) and an associate member of South Asian Federation of Exchanges (SAFE).

CDBL has achieved an ISO/IEC 27001:2013 certificate on Information Security Management System conforming to the specifications of ISO/IEC 27001:2013 and the best practices adopted in ISO/IEC 27002:2013.

► II. Corporate Head

Shuvra Kanti Choudhury was appointed as MD and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) in February 2018. Earlier, he was the deputy managing director (DMD) of the company. Prior to joining CDBL, Choudhury had been serving the Dhaka Stock Exchange as chief financial officer since January 2012.



► III. Market Profile

► 1. Bangladesh's Multi-layered Capital Market

Bangladesh's capital market is one of the smallest in Asia, but the third largest in South Asia. It has two mature automated stock exchanges, the Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE)

and the Chittagong Stock Exchange (CSE), and the over-the-counter market exchange operated by CSE.

Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) is the regulator of the capital market of Bangladesh. CDBL, which is the only central settlement system in Bangladesh, provides post-trade services for paperless securities trading of CSE and DSE.

► 1.1 Dhaka Stock Exchange

On April 28, 1954, East Pakistan Stock Exchange Federation Co., Ltd., the predecessor of Dhaka Stock Exchange, was established and officially started operation in 1956. It was renamed Dakar Stock Exchange Limited on May 13, 1964.

In 1971, due to the war of liberation, trading on the Dhaka Stock Exchange was suspended for five years. In 1976, the exchange restarted trading and officially opened on September 16, 1986.

► 1.2 Chittagong Stock Exchange

Established in Chittagong on Oct. 10, 1995, the Chittagong Stock Exchange (CSE) is committed to establishing the most advanced exchange in the country.

The founding members of the CSE obtained permission from the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission on February 12, 1995 to establish the second stock exchange in the country. The exchange is composed of 12 board members, chaired by Mr. Amir khosru Mahmud Chowdhury (MP), and operated by an independent Secretariat since its establishment.

► 1.3 Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission

BSEC was established on June 8, 1993 under the Securities and Exchange Commission Act, 1993. The Chairman and Members of the Commission are appointed by the government and have overall responsibility to administer securities legislation. The Commission, at present has three full time members, excluding the Chairman. The committee is fully responsible for securities legislation and regulating the market accordingly. The Commission is a statutory body and attached to the Ministry of Finance.





3. Royal Securities Exchange of Bhutan

► I. Company Profile

The Royal Securities Exchange of Bhutan (RSEB) was established in August, 1993 and officially opened for trading on October 11, 1993. It was established as a non-profit making and quasi-public organization under the aegis of the Royal Monetary Authority (RMA). The objectives of the company are to encourage wider spread of share ownership in the enterprises, mobilize savings, provide a platform to raise equity capital for new ventures and to provide liquidity to the existing shareholders. Developed under the Technical Assistance of the Asian Development Bank, RSEB was incorporated under the Companies Act of the Kingdom of Bhutan, 2000 and is regulated by the Financial Services Act 2011. In July 1996, RSEB was delinked from the RMA as an autonomous body.

At present, RSEB operates as a membership organization comprising of five brokerage firms including BNB, BOB, RICB, BDB and Drukyul Securities Broker Pvt. Ltd (DSBPL). The brokerage firms are the subsidiary companies of four financial institutions and DSBPL is a private brokerage firm.

Over the years, the total number of shareholders increased significantly. As of June 30, 2018, there were over 62,610 shareholders compared to 1,828 shareholders in 1993. The number of listed companies has also grown simultaneously. In 1993, there were four companies listed to trade shares with market capitalization of Nu 493.40 million and as of today, there are 21 listed companies with market capitalization of Nu. 29.36 billion.

On April 23, 2012, RSEB moved its securities market to a new and enhanced trading system. The RSEB Integrated System replaced the traditional system that was used for 19 years ever since it was launched in 1993. The new system was established with grants from the World Bank and developed by the InfoTech Pvt Ltd as per the requirement of the exchange.

The Listing Division was established in 1993, the same year the RSEBL started its operation. The main function of the listing division is to list new companies subject to their qualification as per the listing norms. The division ensures compliance to the listing norms by listed companies and dissemination of timely information by the companies to the general public to maintain transparency in the capital market.

The Central Depository (CD) was established as a division of the Exchange in the same year of its establishment. The division is licensed under Savings and Transitional (Schedule 1 subsection 5) of Financial Services Act, 2011. CD completed dematerialization of physical shares certificates in 2007 and all records of share ownership are now maintained digitally.

The main function of CD is to maintain the share registry. Besides equities, the division also maintains the debt instrument such as bonds. Further, the duty of off-market transactions such as intra, inter transfer of shares and also the non-commercial transactions are carried out by the division.

The RSEB Clearing and Settlement House (CSH) was established as a division of RSEB in March 2012. The main objective of establishing CSH is to guarantee the settlement for all members, to act as a legal counterpart to all trades and control risks associated with the settlement of transactions. All trades in equity securities are settled within the trade cycle of two business days after trade date (i.e. T+2).

► II. Corporate Head

CHIRIRMAN

Name: Mr.Karma

Address: CEO,RICB

Organization: ROYAL INSURANCE CORPORATION OF BHUTAN

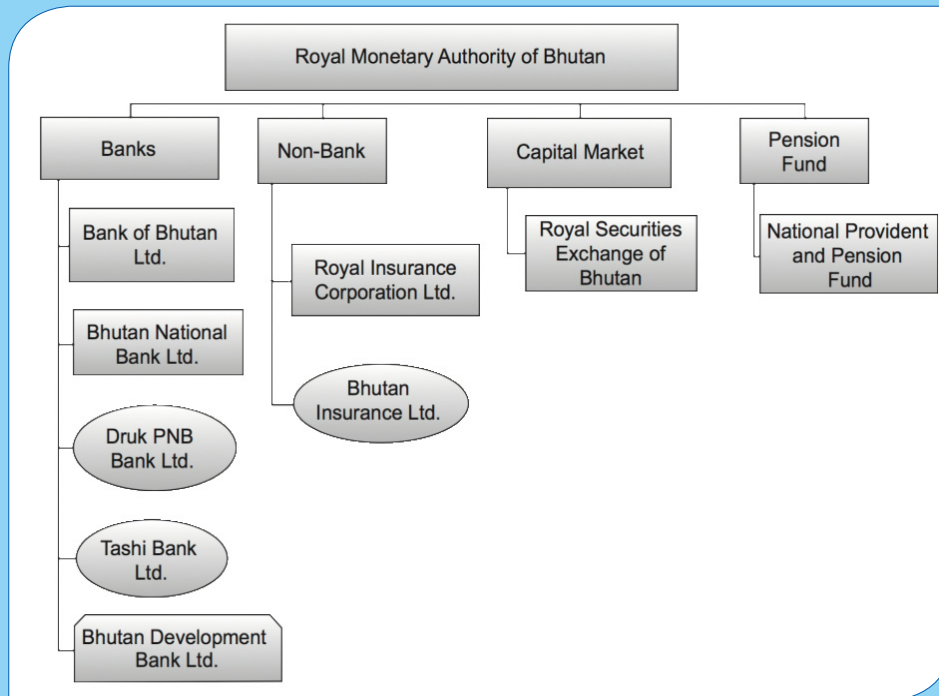


► III. Market Profile

► 1. Regulatory Body

Royal Monetary Authority commenced operations from April 1, 1983 by taking over the issue of the national currency, the management of the external reserves and foreign exchange operations. In 1988, the Authority assumed the role of Government banker, holding bulk of government deposits and providing finance through ways and means advance to the Government. With the passage of the Financial Institution Act

of Bhutan 1992, the RMA Act (1982) was amended to include licensure, regulation and supervision of financial institutions of Bhutan. Since 2010, the status of the RMA has been elevated to that of an autonomous Central Bank with greater powers in terms of its mode of functioning and decision-making process. It's responsible for the supervision of the following institutions.



► 2. Capital Market of Bhutan

RSEB is the only securities exchange in Bhutan. By 2019, 22 companies got listed in RSEB. Bhutan's capital market is relatively backward and tries to expand itself over the years. With the use of the central trading

platform, stock trade and information disclosure to the public and investors is facilitated, but the trading volume and liquidity is very low. RSEB is trying to solve the problem.



中央国债登记结算有限责任公司
CHINA CENTRAL DEPOSITORY & CLEARING CO., LTD.

4. China Central Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd.

► I. Company Profile

China Central Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd. (CCDC) is a wholly state-owned financial institution established in 1996 with the approval and funding of the State Council of China. It is an important financial market infrastructure (FMI) in China, undertaking central securities depository (CSD) and securities settlement system (SSS) functions. Since its founding, CCDC has been committed to its duties as a national FMI and has contributed to the development of China's bond market with its critical functions. It has become a core operation platform for China's bond market, a supporting platform for implementation of macroeconomic policies, a benchmark formation platform for China's financial market and a key gateway for opening up of China's bond market.

► 1. The Core Operation Platform for China's Bond Market

CCDC provides a full set of bond services covering issuance, registration and depository, settlement, interest payment and redemption, valuation, collateral management and information disclosure, etc. for a wide scope of bonds, including China government bonds (CGB),



ACG18 in Xi'an, 2014

central bank bills, local government bonds, government-backed agency bonds, policy bank bonds as well as financial bonds, enterprise bonds and credit ABS. Notably, nearly all of China's sovereign and quasi-sovereign bonds such as CGBs, local government bonds, policy bank bonds and international financial institution bonds are under the depository of CCDC.

► 1.1 Issuance Service

CCDC's bond issuance platform boasts a safe and efficient remote computer system and connects over 20,000 institutional investors, providing off-site solutions for bond issues by auction or book building for various types of issuers and investors.

► 1.2 Depository and Settlement Service

CCDC is now the CSD and SSS with the largest depository and settlement amounts of bonds in China. It has fully realized dematerialization of securities and DVP settlement for RMB bond. It follows the Principles for Financial Market Infrastructures (PFMI) issued by CPSS and IOSCO, and establishes a self-assessment mechanism. As of end-2019, the annual issuance supported by CCDC amounted to RMB 15 trillion; the outstanding bonds under depository stood at RMB 65 trillion, accounting for 75% of the total bond market in China; and the annual settlement volume was over RMB 1,400 trillion, about one third of the total settlements in High Value Payment System of the People's Bank of China (PBC).

► 1.3 Collateral Management

As the CSD and SSS for the bond market,

CCDC has established a collateral management platform that enables regulators and market participants to make full use of bonds as collateral for liquidity and risk management.

CCDC supports cross-market and cross-platform use of collateral. It provides high-level FMI services for implementation of fiscal policies, monetary policies and foreign exchange management. CCDC collateral management service is also an effective liquidity management tool to ensure sound operation of the cash bond market as well as the payment and settlement system. CCDC allows bonds to be posted as margin in derivatives and bullion trading. Moreover, it has put in place the mechanism of collateral enforcement after default for the bond market and the futures market.

As of end-2019, the CCDC collateral management services were helping over 7,200 clients to secure various types of transactions. CCDC had RMB 13 trillion of bond collateral under management, making it the largest collateral manager among all CSDs worldwide.

► 2. The Supporting Platform for Implementation of Macroeconomic Policies

CCDC houses the open market operations (OMO) room for PBC and the government bond auction room for the Ministry of Finance (MoF). As a key supporting platform for monetary

policy implementation, CCDC assists PBC in conducting OMO and supports innovative policy tools such as standing lending facility (SLF), medium lending facility (MLF), targeted medium lending facility (TMLF) and central bank bill swap (CBS), completing settlement thereof RMB 209 trillion so far.

For fiscal policy implementation, CCDC has supported the issuance of CGBs and local government bonds with an accumulative amount totaling RMB 59 trillion, and has supported national and local treasury cash management operations exceeding RMB 16 trillion.

To support industrial policies of the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), CCDC is responsible for assessment of applications for enterprise bond issuance, and has completed such assessment of RMB 3.9 trillion.

► **3. The Benchmark Formation Platform for China's Financial Market**

Based on its expertise as a CSD, CCDC released the world's first CGB yield curve in 1999. Since then, its ChinaBond Pricing Products have developed into a reliable and acknowledged indicator system which reflects market prices and risk status of the RMB bond market. The ChinaBond 3-Month CGB Yield Curve has been included in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) special drawing rights (SDR) interest rate basket, becoming an internationally recognized RMB pricing benchmark. The MoF, the PBC, China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission (CBIRC), and the National Debt Association of China publish ChinaBond CGB yield curves on their official websites every day. The regulators such as the PBC, the CBIRC, and the China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC) recommend the use of ChinaBond Pricing Products as benchmark for transaction management, risk management and accounting measurement. The MoF adopts ChinaBond CGB yield curves as benchmark for pricing of long-term CGB and local government bond issues. CBIRC recommends that insurance institutions adopt ChinaBond yield curves to measure the reserve for insurance policies. At present, ChinaBond Pricing Products are widely used by the front, middle and back offices of over 1,000 domestic financial institutions, covering all fund managers, insurance companies, securities firms and major banks in the Chinese market.

► **4. The Key Gateway for Opening-up of China's Bond Market**

Leveraging the edges of Shanghai as an international financial center, CCDC Shanghai Headquarters, founded in December 2017, offers comprehensive services for cross-border issuance, settlement, collateral management and RMB assets valuation and pricing to global investors. In June 2019, a joint Representative Office set up by CCDC and China Banking Association was launched in London to reach out to a wider customer base and enable cross-border exchanges and interaction, thus building effective connections between the bond markets of China and the UK.

► 4.1 Cross-border Issuance Services

CCDC actively explores to establish a cross-border issuance system for Shanghai free trade zone (FTZ) and overseas bonds. In 2016, it published the Free Trade Zone Bond Service Guide, and supported Shanghai municipal government in its issue of the first FTZ bond. In November 2019, CCDC supported the book building of the first Shanghai FTZ and overseas bond “Southeast bond”, which was listed on Chongwa (Macao) Financial Asset Exchange (MOX).

► 4.2 Cross-border Settlement Services

CCDC has created bond registration and depository account structures and service modes compatible with market practices at home and abroad to support overseas institutions participating in China bond market through “Global Connect”, Hong Kong “Bond Connect” and the Macao MOX. CCDC has entered into MOUs with a number of foreign CSDs and ICSDs to explore ChinaBond cross-border links in support of the opening up of China’s bond market. As of end-2019, CCDC was serving more than 1,100 overseas institutional investors including over 60 central banks and sovereign wealth funds such as World Bank, IMF and Bank for International Settlements (BIS). The total holdings by these overseas institutions, with a discernible preference on CGBs, local government bonds and policy bank bonds, stood at RMB 1.9 trillion, accounting for nearly 96% of overseas investors’ total bond holdings in China.

► 4.3 Cross-border Collateral Management Services

CCDC Collateral Management Service Center

supports cross-border funding, issuance, currency swaps and other businesses with innovative collateral management services. CCDC contributed to the inclusion of mutual recognition of collateral in the policy outcome of the 10th China-UK Economic and Financial Dialogue. Besides, it has been promoting a global collateral alliance together with global CSDs/ICSDs and custodian banks to facilitate RMB internationalization and China’s financial opening-up.

► 4.4 RMB Assets Pricing Services

In September 2018, CCDC green bond index series were listed on Luxembourg Stock Exchange. Among them, ChinaBond China Climate-Aligned Bond Index was licensed as the world’s first climate-aligned bond index by Climate Bond Initiative (CBI). In October 2018, ChinaBond Pricing Center and IHS Markit jointly launched the iBoxx ChinaBond Index, which was the first international bond index using the benchmark price of Chinese bond market as the sole price source. In 2019, ChinaBond Pricing Center created pricing products for US dollar bonds by Chinese issuers and offshore RMB bonds, extending the function of benchmark to the overseas market. In the same year, it began to issue regular reports on alignment with IOSCO Principles for Financial Benchmarks, continuously improving the global transparency of its products.

Committed to regulatory functions assigned by the CBIRC, the NDRC and other regulators, CCDC has steadily promoted the development strategy of “diversification and conglomeration” to enable services for wealth management product registration, trust product registration, credit asset registration

and exchange, and government funded industrial fund registration. As of end-2019, it held RMB 118 trillion of various assets under registration and management. CCDC has founded wholly-owned subsidiaries, namely, China Wealth Management Registry & Custody Co., Ltd., ChinaBond Pricing Center Co., Ltd., ChinaBond Finance & Information

Technology Co, Ltd, and CCDC Goldstone Property Management Co., Ltd, set up China Credit Assets Registration & Exchange Co., Ltd. (CCRE) and China Trust Registration Co., Ltd. as a controlling shareholder, and held shares in Shanghai Clearing House, forming a de facto FMI group.

► II. Corporate Head

Mr. SHUI Ruqing

Chairman of the China Central Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd.

Mr. SHUI Ruiqing holds two master degrees and the title of senior economist. He once served as Head of the open market business division of the Monetary Policy Department, Deputy Director of Human Resources Department, and Deputy Director of the social security administration bureau of the People's Bank of China; member of the CPC Committee of the National Association of Financial Market Institutional Investors; President of China Bond Insurance Co., Ltd., and President of CCDC.





中国结算
CSDC

5. China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited

► I. Company Profile

China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited (CSDC) is a central securities registrar, central securities depository, securities settlement system and central counterparty of the Chinese capital market. It was founded on March 30, 2001 with the approval of the State Council and the China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC) in accordance with the Securities Law and the Company Law. Under the Securities Law, the supervisory authority for CSDC is CSRC. Shanghai Stock Exchange (SSE) and Shenzhen Stock Exchange (SZSE) are shareholders of CSDC, each holding 50% equities. The company headquarters is located in Beijing, with three branches in Beijing, Shanghai and Shenzhen, and a fully-owned subsidiary in Hong Kong.



ACG11 in Beijing, 2007

Committed to providing standardized, flexible and diversified services in line with international standards and practices, CSDC has worked effectively over the years to promote the development of a multi-level Chinese capital market and maintain market safety and stability.

CSDC performs the following functions: (a) setup and management of securities accounts and settlement accounts; (b) custody and transfer of securities; (c) registration of securities holders and their rights and interests; (d) clearing and settlement of securities and funds and related management; (e) distribution of rights and interests in securities as entrusted by the issuer; (f) provision of inquiry, information, consultation and training services related to securities registration and settlement in accordance with the law; and (g) other businesses approved by CSRC.

CSDC has in place a dematerialized book-entry system for securities registration and settlement, and all related services mentioned above are provided in a dematerialized environment. For the



CTS20 in Shanghai, 2018

first two quarters of 2020, CSDC's net settlement value stood at RMB 25.86 trillion and the gross settlement value hit RMB 709.14 trillion.

Things that make CSDC stand out include its wide market access, great variety of products serviced, transparency, effective risk management system, robust IT system, and its role in facilitating cross-border securities transactions.

- **Wide Market Access:** As the centralized back office for SSE, SZSE and the National Equities Exchange and Quotations (NEEQ), as well as a third-party infrastructure for open-ended funds, CSDC is the one-stop gateway to the Chinese national exchanges and OTC fund market.
- **Great Variety of Products Serviced:** Its services cover a wide range of products, including A-shares, B-shares, treasury bonds, company bonds, corporate bonds, ETFs, LOFs, closed-end funds, securitization products, warrants and stock options, among other financial spots and derivatives, as well as securities listed on NEEQ.
- **Transparency:** Underpinning China's direct holding system, CSDC's Unified Account Platform (UAP) establishes the connection between investor identity and investment behavior, facilitating cross-market see-through regulation and investor protection.
- **Effective Risk Management System:** CSDC boasts an effective risk governance system with independent Risk Management Committee under the Board of Directors and an innovative risk management mechanism utilizing both internal and external measures. It has rich financial resources at disposal, which is sufficient to cover credit and liquidity risk exposures.
- **Robust IT System:** As one of the earliest promoters of fully dematerialized depository and STP processing, CSDC see Information Technology as the bedrock of its business. Over the years, CSDC has developed outstanding IT operations and maintenance capacities and has led the way in the applications of disruptive technologies such as distributed ledger technology and big data.
- **Cross-border Securities Transactions Facilitator:** CSDC is reaching out to the world as the Chinese capital market becomes ever more global. By building partnerships with domestic and overseas stakeholders, it strives to promote efficiency in various parts of the market and serve as the bridge that connects China with the rest of the world. Via linkage with CSDC's counterparts in Hong Kong, overseas investors now have convenient access to Shanghai and Shenzhen A Shares and funds managed by domestic managers, while domestic investors can trade shares and funds listed in Hong Kong.

► II. Corporate Head

Dr. DAI Wenhua, Chairman of the board of CSDC

Dr. DAI received a doctorate degree in engineering and completed his three-year postdoctoral research at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Lausanne in 1993.



His work experience is as follows: Deputy General Manager at the Shenzhen Stock Exchange from Oct. 1994 to Mar. 2012; Director of the Board, Deputy General Manager of CSDC and at the same time also General Manager of CSDC Shenzhen Branch from Oct. 2001 to Mar. 2012; Director of the Board and Deputy General Manager of CSDC from Mar. 2012 to Nov. 2013; Deputy Chairman of the Board and General Manager of CSDC from Nov. 2013 to Sept. 2018; Deputy Chairman of the Board from Sept. 2018 to Nov. 2019.

He is now Chairman of the Board of CSDC. In September 2019, Dr. Dai Wenhua was elected as the new ACG chairman by a unanimous vote of all the delegates present.





6. Shanghai Clearing House

► I. Company Profile

Shanghai Clearing House (SHCH) was established on November 28, 2009. It is a systemically important financial market infrastructure regulated by the People's Bank of China (PBC). It is recognized as a Qualified Central Counterparty (QCCP) by PBC and is one of the Central Securities Depositories (CSD) in China.

SHCH is committed to becoming a "standardized, market-oriented and internationalized" institution. It provides registration, custody, clearing, settlement, delivery, margin management and collateral management services for direct and indirect RMB and foreign currency transactions and derivatives transactions in the financial market, as well as information service and consultancy service etc.

Following the essential requirement that finance should serve the real economy, SHCH actively pushes forward CCP clearing and registration, custody and settlement services at the same time. At present, SHCH has established a CCP clearing service system in China's OTC financial market, covering bonds, interest rate, foreign exchange, commodity and credit derivatives. Besides, SHCH provides a one-stop solution of registration, custody and settlement services for innovative financial products, such as corporate credit bonds, financial bonds, money market instruments and structured products. In 2019, the amount of clearing business of SHCH reached 363 trillion RMB, and the custody balance by the end of the year amounted to 22.4 trillion RMB.

By strictly following the Principles for Financial Market Infrastructures (PFMI) jointly released by Committee on Payments and Market Infrastructure and International Organization of Securities Commissions, SHCH has set up an effective risk management system. In 2016, the central clearing services of SHCH was identified by PBC to be in compliance with the PFMI requirements. According to the Finance Sector Assessment Program (FSAP) organized and implemented by International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank during 2017-2018, the overall risk management practices of SHCH are well designed and in line with the PFMI requirements. Also, SHCH received the No-action Letter issued by the U.S. Commodity and

Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) allowing SHCH to clear certain swaps for the propriety trades of U.S. persons, with an effective period until July 2021. Besides, SHCH provides valuation services for more than 58,000 fixed income products of 23 categories, and releases 21 bond yield curves and 42 bond indexes on a daily basis, hence making great contribution to PBC's systematic risk management.

SHCH has consistently expanded international cooperation at different levels in various fields. With its increasing influence in risk management, in 2015, SHCH has become a member of Executive Committee of CCP12, a global association of CCPs, and successfully facilitated the registration of CCP12 in Shanghai in 2016. In July 2017, SHCH started to provide registration, custody, clearing and settlement services for Bond Connect through a connection with Hong Kong Monetary Authority CMU. In 2018, SHCH cooperated with Luxemburg Stock Exchange on green bond synchronized information disclosure at home and abroad. In 2019, SHCH, Luxemburg Stock Exchange and China Construction Bank signed an MOU in Shanghai. Besides, the Representative Office of SHCH in London serves as a bridge to promote communication with UK Treasury, UK department for international trade, Bank of England, and overseas financial institutions.

► II. Corporate Head

Mr. XIE Zhong, Ph.D. in Economics, Senior Accountant, now serves as Secretary of the Party Committee and Chairman of Shanghai Clearing House. Before that, he has served successively as Deputy Director General of the Payment and Settlement Department of PBC, Deputy Mayor of Wuhan City, Hubei Province (serving temporary position), General Manager of SHCH and Director General of the Payment and Settlement Department of PBC.



► III. Market Profile

► 1. Overview

With the second largest economy in the world, China regards capital market as an important part of China's socialist market economy system, and has strongly supported and promoted the reform and development of the economy. With the reform and opening up in 1978, China's economy has gradually

transformed from a planned system to a market-oriented one, bringing economic prosperity and social progress. The capital market is an important platform for the society to share the profits of enterprises.

In the past 40 years, China's securities market

has made great progress, boasts the world's second largest bond market, the second largest stock market, the second largest private equity market and the world's leading commodity futures market. In 1981, the issuance of treasury bonds was resumed. Since 1986, many enterprises carried out joint-stock system pilot projects. The Semi-public and public issuance of stocks led to the emergence of the primary stock market. Subsequently, the secondary over-the-counter trading market for stocks initially took shape. In 1990 and 1991, Shanghai Stock Exchange and Shenzhen Stock exchange were successively established, and the public market for stocks was formally formed. In 1992, China Securities Regulatory Commission was established. In the same year, the B-share market appeared. In 1993, domestic enterprises listed their H-shares overseas; In 1997, the China's inter-bank bond market began to take shape. In 1998, the PBC resumed its business in the open bond market to promote inter-bank bond market transactions. In 1999, the Law of Securities was implemented; in 2000, the PBC issued a document to formally establish the market maker system of inter-bank bond market. In 2002, the PBC and the Ministry of Finance issued documents to formally approve commercial banks to offer book-entry treasury bonds over-the-counter trading services. In October 2009, GEM was launched in Shenzhen Stock Exchange. In August 2010, three types of overseas institutions, such as RMB clearing banks were allowed to invest in the inter-bank bond market as a pilot scheme. In December 2011, the first batch of RQFII products were officially approved by Hong Kong Securities

Regulatory Commission. In February 2012, treasury bond futures were restarted after 17 years. In 2013, DVP settlement is fully implemented in China's inter-bank bond market. In November 2014, Shanghai Hong Kong Stock Connect was opened. In July 2015, the investment restrictions on overseas central banks, international financial organizations and sovereign wealth funds in the inter-bank bond market were substantially liberalized. In February 2016, China's inter-bank bond market was further opened to qualified overseas institutional investors. In December 2016, Shenzhen Hong Kong stock connect was opened. China's A-shares were added to the MSCI Mingsheng Index and FTSE Russell global index system in 2017 and 2018 respectively. In July 2017, as a supplementary scheme to CIBM Direct, the Hong Kong "Bond Connect" (Northbound Trading) was launched. In 2019, STAR Market Board Based on the registration system set sail. In April 2019, China's bonds were included in Bloomberg Barclays Indices. In February 2020, China's treasury bonds were officially added to J.P. Morgan Emerging Market Bond Index.

► 2. Regulatory Framework

The PBC is mainly responsible for issuing currency and formulating monetary policies, carrying out financial macro-control, macro prudential management, and regulating financial market. China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission (CBIRC) is responsible for the supervision of the banking and insurance industry throughout the country. China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC) supervises and administers the national securities and futures market.

► 3. Multi-Layer Capital Market

China aims to build a multi-layer capital market. Shanghai Stock Exchange (SSE) operates a Main Board, which is designed for large-scale companies. In addition to its Main Board, Shenzhen Stock Exchange runs a Small & Medium Size Enterprise (SME) Board and the ChiNext Board. This makes the SZSE an important platform for smaller-scale companies, independent innovation businesses and other growing venture enterprises. In 2012, the national equities and exchange quotations (NEEQ or "the new third board") was established. Thus the multi-layer capital market covering main board, small & medium size enterprise, the ChinNext board, NEEQ and the over-the-counter market, has been initially established.

Meanwhile, China's bond market has been thriving and offering increasingly diverse products. After decades of development, a bond market system consisting of the inter-bank bond market, the exchange market and the bank-counter market has come into shape, accessible to institutional investors, small and medium organizations and individual investors. The inter-bank market is the major component in that the volume of its outstanding bonds accounts for over 80% of the total. The main types of bonds are China government bonds (CGB), local government bonds, government-backed agency bonds, financial bonds (policy bank bonds, commercial bank bonds, non-bank financial bonds and bonds of other financial institutions), enterprise bonds, asset-backed securities and non-financial enterprise debt financing instruments. The major methods of trading available are cash bond, bond repo,

bond lending and bond forwards. Bonds available on the exchange market, which is operating on Shanghai Stock Exchange and Shenzhen Stock Exchange, are CGBs, corporate bonds, enterprise bonds, asset-backed securities and private placements of small and medium enterprises. This market system not only provides strong support for economic and social development, but also contributes to the establishment of modern corporate and financial systems as well as the coordinated development of all economic sectors.

► 4. The Opening-up of China's Capital Market

There are seven pivotal events for the opening of China's stock market, namely B-share issuance system, QFII scheme, QDII scheme, RQFII scheme, Shanghai Hong Kong Stock Connect, Shenzhen Hong Kong Stock connect and Shanghai London Stock Connect. The progress is made gradually, from one-way opening up (QFII, QDII and QFII) and two-way opening (stock connects projects).

In recent years, the China's bond market has made rapid progress in opening up, roughly going through four stages. From 2005-2009, the market started to be accessible, with the Pan-Asian Fund and ABF China Bond Index Fund approved by PBC to enter. From 2010-2015, market access was expanded in terms of the investor base, investment scope and trading methods. Overseas central banks, RMB clearing banks and overseas participating banks, as well as QFII/RQFII were given access to the inter-bank bond market; overseas central banks were allowed to enter with only

filing and investment quota was lifted. In 2016, PBC Announcement No.3 signaled a full opening-up of bond market to various qualified overseas investors. All financial institutions legally incorporated overseas or their products may enter the market by filing with PBC, with no investment quotas. The fourth stage featuring deepened innovation started from 2017. Policies are made with a greater emphasis on innovating investment

methods and facilitating capital flows. These include canceling the lock-up period for QFII/RQFII, removing the fund repatriation restriction and quotas, streamlining filing procedures, confirming tax exemption for overseas investors, launching the northbound trading of the Bond Connect and enhancing flexibility of foreign exchange derivatives trading.



CTS15 in Hangzhou, 2013 (Hosted by CCDC)



HONG KONG MONETARY AUTHORITY
香港金融管理局

7. The Hong Kong Monetary Authority

► I. Company Profile

HKMA is Hong Kong's central banking institution. It was established on April 1, 1993 by merging the Office of the Exchange Fund and the Office of the Commissioner of Banking. The HKMA's four main functions are:

- maintaining currency stability within the framework of the Linked Exchange Rate System;
- promoting the stability and integrity of the financial system, including the banking system;
- helping to maintain Hong Kong's status as an international financial centre, including the maintenance and development of Hong Kong's financial infrastructure; and
- managing the Exchange Fund.

There are following four committees under HKMA.

► 1. The Exchange Fund Advisory Committee

EFAC is established under Section 3(1) of the Exchange Fund Ordinance, which requires the Financial Secretary to consult the Committee in his/her exercise of control of the Exchange Fund. The Financial Secretary is ex officio chairman of EFAC. Other members, including the Monetary Authority, are appointed in a personal capacity by the Financial Secretary under the delegated authority of the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong SAR. Members of EFAC are appointed for the expertise and experience that they can

bring to the committee. Such expertise and experience include knowledge of monetary, financial and economic affairs and of investment issues, as well as of accounting, management, business and legal matters.

EFAC is assisted in its work by five sub-committees, which monitor specific areas of the HKMA's work and report and make recommendations to the Financial Secretary through EFAC.

► 2. The Banking Advisory Committee and the Deposit-taking Companies Advisory Committee

These two committees are established for the purpose of advising the Chief Executive of Hong Kong SAR on matters relating to the Banking Ordinance, in particular matters relating to business activities of banks, restricted license banks and deposit-taking companies. Both committees consist of the Financial Secretary, who is the Chairman, the Monetary Authority, and other persons

appointed by the Financial Secretary under the delegated authority of the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong SAR.

► 3. The Chief Executive's Committee

The role of the Committee is to report to the Chief Executive of the HKMA on the progress of major tasks being undertaken by the various departments of the HKMA and to advise him on policy matters relating to the operations of the HKMA.

► II. Corporate Head

Eddie Yue serves as the CEO of HKMA since Oct. 2019. Mr. Yue began his career as an Administrative Officer in the Hong Kong Government in 1986. He joined the HKMA in 1993 and has worked in a number of divisions, including Monetary Management, External Relations, and Banking Development. Mr. Yue was appointed to deputy CEO of HKMA in September 2007. In his career, Mr. Yue was responsible for reserves management, external affairs and research and promoted the implementation of various financial policies and projects. Mr. Yue also actively participated in the work related to financial crisis management and pegged exchange rate.



Mr. Yue was educated in the Chinese University of Hong Kong and the Harvard Business School.



8. Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited

► I. Company Profile

HKSCC is a Hong Kong incorporated wholly-owned subsidiary of Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (HKEX). HKSCC is recognized by the Securities and Futures Commission (SFC), Hong Kong's statutory regulator for the securities and futures markets as a recognized clearing house (RCH). Currently, HKEX is the only exchange controller recognized by the SFC, the sole shareholder of HKSCC and a listed public company in Hong Kong.

'CCASS' stands for Central Clearing and Settlement System which is a computerised securities clearing and settlement system developed and operated by HKSCC.

HKSCC provides clearing, settlement, depository and nominee services to the securities market in Hong Kong, primarily for securities traded on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (SEHK), which is recognized by the SFC as a recognized exchange company. With effect from November 17, 2014, HKSCC established CSD and clearing links with the China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited (CSDC) for the provision of clearing, settlement, depository and nominee services for trades executed through Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect (Shanghai Connect). Such links were extended to provide for the clearing, settlement, depository and nominee services for trades executed through Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect (Shenzhen Connect) with effect from December 5, 2016.

► II. Corporate Head

Ms. Glenda So has served as Head of Post Trade at HKEX since Feb 2020. Ms. So overseeing On-Exchange & OTC Clearing, Clearing Risk Management, Market Surveillance & Monitoring, Post Trade Product Development, OTC & FIC Business Development and Post Trade Change.



Ms. So has over 23 years' experience in managing sizeable operations teams within international financial institutions in Hong Kong, Singapore and the US. Prior

to HKEX, she worked for Allianz Global Investor, Sun Hung Kai & Co. and Graticule Asset Management Asia. Before that, she spent over 20 years at Goldman Sachs heading up operations team. Glenda holds a degree in BBA from Baruch College, the City University of New York.

► III. Market Profile

► 1. Hong Kong Capital Market Regulatory Framework

Hong Kong is one of the few regions in the world that have mixed financial operation with separate supervision of different lines of financial business, due to the unique features of Hong Kong's economic and financial development. Its financial regulatory framework consists of self-regulatory associations for related industries and the four regulators: Hong Kong Monetary

Authority (HKMA), the Securities and Futures Commission (SFC), the Insurance Authority (IA), and the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority (MPFA). They oversee the banking, securities and futures, insurance as well as retirement schemes industries respectively.

The financial regulatory system in Hong



ACG21 in Hong Kong, 2017

Kong is characterized by a high degree of rule of law in the hope of creating a favorable environment for the sound development of the financial industry. HKMA was established in April 1993, and is responsible for the prudential supervision of licensed banks, restricted license banks, and deposit-taking companies under the Banking Ordinance. Established in 1989, the SFC is the highest-level institution that regulates Hong Kong's securities, financial investment, and commodity futures markets. Financially independent of the government, which does not involve in the daily regulation of securities and futures markets, SFC reports directly to the Chief Executive of Hong Kong. Based on the Securities and Futures Ordinance that took effect on April 1, 2003, SFC strives to maintain and promote the fairness, efficiency, competitiveness, transparency and orderliness of the securities and futures industry for the benefit of investors. Under the SFC's regulatory responsibility, it regulates Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (HKEX) as well as HKEX's subsidiaries, including the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (SEHK), Hong Kong Futures Exchange Limited (HKFE), and four authorized clearing houses. SEHK is the only exchange that has established, and now operates and maintains a securities market in Hong Kong under the Stock Exchanges Unification Ordinance. It is responsible for providing securities trading venues and facilities, formulating trading rules and monitoring market trading activities, so as to create a fair, orderly and efficient market. HKFE is the only authorized institution that offers futures contracts. It is responsible for providing futures trading

venues and facilities, formulating details of various futures contracts and trading rules, and monitoring futures contracts trading.

On December 7, 2015, the independent IA was established under the Insurance Companies (Amendment) Ordinance 2015. The IA took over the regulatory functions of the then Office of the Commissioner of Insurance, which was a Government department, on June 26, 2017. Empowered by the Insurance Ordinance, the IA protects the interests of policyholders and promotes the general stability of the insurance industry. Its work is to authorise and supervise insurers.

The MPFA is a statutory body set up in 1998 under the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance to assist Hong Kong's workforce to accumulate savings for their retirement, through regulating and supervising privately managed MPF schemes and overseeing the operation of occupational retirement (ORSO) schemes.

► 2. Multi-Layer Capital Market in Hong Kong

Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (HKEX for short) HKEX:0388, the stock exchange in Hong Kong, is a holding company with three wholly-owned subsidiaries: Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (SEHK), Hong Kong Futures Exchange Limited (HKFE) and Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited (HKSCC). As for the main business, HKEX owns and operates the only stock market and futures market in Hong Kong and their related clearing houses. Besides, qualified companies can be listed on the Main Board or Growth Enterprise Market of HKEX.

In the derivatives market, the HKFE and the SEHK offer a series of futures and options products, including index futures, stock futures, interest rate futures, bond futures, gold futures, index options and stock options. The transaction of these products carried out in the HKFE and the SEHK are delivered and settled through three interconnected clearing companies, namely, HKSCC, the SEHK Options Clearing House (SEOCH) and the HKFE Clearing Corporation (HKCC).

In addition to the stock market and futures market, Hong Kong has an active over-the-counter trading market mainly operated

and used by professional institutions. The products involved include swaps, forwards and options contracts related to stocks, interest rates and currencies. In November 2013, the OTC Clearing Hong Kong (OTC Clear), a HKEX subsidiary, was put into operation, providing settlement services for certain types of over-the-counter derivatives. Currently, the over-the-counter settlement services provided by OTC Clear include interest rate swaps (IRS), foreign exchange contracts of non-deliverable forward (NDF), cross-currency swaps (CCS) and deliverable FX (DFX).





9. Central Depository Services (India)

► I. Company Profile

Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL) was established in 1998 by Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE Ltd) and a number of banks. It has been operating since 1999 and providing central depository services for equities, corporate bonds, fund, financial bonds, commercial promissory notes, etc. Currently, it is responsible for providing depository services for 600 participants, managing 22.5 million depository accounts and over 15,000 issuers. In addition, CDSL is also responsible for the settlement business of the futures exchange market in India.

CDSL facilitates the electronic holding of securities and the processing of securities transactions through bookkeeping. As a depository participant (DP) of CDSL, it provides a custody service for investors. According to the guidelines of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), financial institutions, banks, custodians, stockbrokers, etc. are all qualified to serve as DP. Demat account holders must open DEMAT accounts through any DP to achieve paperless holding of traded securities.

The balance in the investor or beneficial owner (BO) account recorded and maintained through CDSL can be obtained through a DP. The DP must regularly provide investors with an accounting statement that gives details of securities holdings and transactions. This system effectively eliminates the paper certificates that are easy to be forged. CDSL provides efficient and immediate securities trading results. CDSL was initially promoted by BSE, and then sold its shares to leading banks, becoming the "sponsor" of CDSL.

► II. Corporate Head

Nehal Vora

MD & CEO, Central Depository Services (India)

Mr. Nehal Vora is the Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer of



CDSL since September 24, 2019. He has more than 23 years of rich and varied experience in the areas of compliance and regulation involving the securities market.

He was the Chief Regulatory Officer of BSE Limited and was heading of all the regulatory functions at BSE. Mr. Nehal Vora received the NetApp Innovation Award 2019 for Social Media Parsing (using Artificial Intelligence). In 2018, he was recognised as Compliance Champion at the 2018 Compliance 10/10 Awards. He also received the IMC Digital Technology Awards for Social Media Parsing. Further, in 2017, he was recognised for his work at the 2017 IDC Digital Transformation Awards under the DX Leader Information Visionary category for innovation in digital and social media parsing and by the FOW Global Investors Group at the Asia Capital Markets Awards in 2017 for Best New Product in Market Surveillance.

Earlier as Director, Compliance at DSP Merrill Lynch Limited, he headed the compliance for broking, investment banking and fixed income business. In recognition of his commitment and dedication to the Compliance Function at DSP Merrill Lynch, he was awarded OGC Living the Mission Award in 2008.

Prior to that, he worked with SEBI for more than 10 years in varied areas of derivatives, venture capital and surveillance.

He holds a Commerce degree from Mumbai University and a Master of Management Studies degree in Finance from Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies, University of Mumbai.



CTS14 in Mumbai, 2012

10. Indian Clearing Corporation Limited

► I. Company Profile

Indian Clearing Corporation Limited (ICCL) was incorporated in 2007 as a wholly owned subsidiary of BSE Ltd. (BSE). ICCL carries out the functions of clearing, settlement, collateral management and risk management for various segments of BSE. ICCL undertakes to act as the central counterparty to all the trades it provides clearing and settlement services for.

ICCL settles trades reported on the Indian Corporate Debt Segment and the Mutual Fund (StAR MF) Segment of BSE and clears and settles trades executed on all the other segments of BSE, including Equity Cash, Equity Derivatives, BSE SME, Offer for Sale, Securities Lending & Borrowing, Debt Segment, Interest Rate Futures and the Currency Derivatives Segment.

ICCL has been accorded Qualified Central Counterparty (QCCP) status by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). A QCCP member is subjected to lower capital requirements/charges under the Basel III Framework introduced by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. The capital requirements for Banks and Primary Dealers in India, for a QCCP like ICCL is subject to the Capital Adequacy Standards and Risk Management Guidelines for Standalone Primary Dealers as prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). ICCL, as a Qualified CCP, is additionally required to comply with the rules and regulations that are consistent with the Principles for Financial Market Infrastructures (PFMI) issued by the Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems (CPSS) and International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO). These rules and regulations focus on limiting systemic risk and on enhancing transparency and stability in the financial market. A clearing member registered with a QCCP like ICCL will be a beneficiary of the enhanced risk management framework of ICCL and will also benefit in the form of lower capital costs.

ICCL is the only clearing corporation in India to have been granted "AAA" rating by two rating agencies, India Ratings Ltd. (Indian arm of Fitch Ratings) and Care Ratings Ltd.

ICCL has established a robust risk management framework which utilizes a Value at Risk model for margining of Equity Cash Segment and a risk-based SPAN model for all its derivatives transactions, viz. equity derivatives, currency derivatives and interest rate derivatives. ICCL aims

to provide secure, capital-efficient counterparty risk management and post-trade services.

ICCL remains committed to the protection of investors and members. Furthermore, ICCL has subscribed to a unique insurance policy. The objective of the policy is to protect ICCL against counterparty defaults, and add a further capital cushion to the ICCL net worth, making the resources of the non-defaulting members even safer.

► II. Corporate Head

Devika Shah has assumed office as the MD & CEO with effect from January 1, 2018.

Devika comes with over 30 years of rich experience with BSE and has deep understanding of the exchange and clearing corporation related operations and regulations. During her tenure at BSE, she has headed various functions, in the areas of regulatory and business, including surveillance, investigation & inspection, trading operations, clearing & settlement, listing membership, Investor Protection Fund, business development, accounts, legal & regulatory communications.

She holds a Bachelors in Commerce degree from the University of Mumbai and is a Fellow member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.





11. Multi Commodity Exchange Clearing Corporation Limited

► I. Company Profile

Multi Commodity Exchange Clearing Corporation Limited (MCXCCL) is the largest clearing corporation in India for commodity derivatives market and a wholly owned subsidiary of Multi Commodity Exchange of India Limited (MCX). The MCXCCL has become ACG member during the 2018 ACG Annual Meeting held in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

In 2017, MCXCCL was approved by the Indian Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) as a clearing company. In 2018, it became the first clearing company in the Indian commodity derivatives market, providing settlement and clearing services to MCX. MCXCCL collects guarantee funds from members, and is responsible for giving and receiving payments, and oversees the entire DvP and settlement process. As a central counterparty, MCXCCL bears the counterparty risk of all transactions conducted by the clearing members on MCX and provides an electronic product accounting and collection tracking system through its Commodity Receipts Information System Submit (ComRIS).

In terms of novation, MCXCCL guarantees that the clearing member pays the funds only after the delivery was tagged; if commodity or fund payment default occurs after the delivery was tagged, then financial compensation will be provided (compensating the performer for losses). Currently, a total of 13 clearing banks can provide services to their clearing members on this platform.

MCXCCL is committed to providing clearing, collateral management and risk management services to help members comply with regulatory requirements and strive to ensure that Indian practices are in line with the best practices in the world.

► II. Company Head

Narendra Ahlawat is the Managing Director and CEO at MCXCCL. He got the Master Degree of Rural Management at Indian Rural Management Academy in 1986. In 1992, he became CFA

from The Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India (ICFAI).

He previously worked for National Stock Exchange (NSE), Metropolitan Stock Exchange of India Limited (MSE), and Multi Commodity Exchange (MCX).

Narendra has over 30 years of experience in this field, and specializes in clearing, settlement management, risk management, operations management, derivatives and regulations on stock exchange for more than 20 years.



12. National Securities Clearing Corporation Limited

► I. Company Profile

NSE Clearing Limited (NSE Clearing) (formerly known as National Securities Clearing Corporation Limited, NSCCL), a wholly owned subsidiary of NSE, is responsible for clearing and settlement of all trades executed on NSE and deposit and collateral management and risk management functions. NSE CLEARING was the first clearing corporation to be established in India and introduced settlement guarantee before it became a regulatory requirement. NSE Clearing has maintained a credit rating of "AAA" from CRISIL since 2008.

NSE provides a variety of product services including capital market (primary and secondary), securities lending and borrowing, mutual fund, stock derivatives, commodity derivatives, currency derivatives, NSE bond futures, corporate bonds, etc. As for settlement period, NSE serves as a CCP and provides the following types important settlement: Normal segment (N), Trade for trade Surveillance (W), Retail Debt Market (D), Limited Physical market (O), Non-cleared TT deals (Z), and Auction normal (A). Trades in the settlement type N, W, D and A are settled in dematerialized mode. Trades under settlement type O are settled in physical form. Trades under settlement type Z are settled directly between the members and may be settled either in physical or dematerialized mode.

► Details of the two modes of settlement are as under:

► 1) Dematerialized Settlement

NSE CLEARING follows a T+2 rolling settlement cycle. For all trades executed on the T day, NSE CLEARING determines the cumulative obligations of each member on the T+1 day and electronically transfers the data to Clearing Members (CMs). All trades concluded during a particular trading date are settled on a designated settlement day i.e. T+2 day. In case of short deliveries on

the T+2 day in the normal segment, NSE CLEARING conducts a buy -in auction on the T+2 day itself and the settlement for the same is completed on the T+3 day, whereas in case of W segment there is a direct close out. All intervening holidays (bank holidays, NSE holidays, and weekends) before the settlement day are not included. The settlement schedule for all the settlement

types in the manner explained above is communicated to the market participants vide circular issued during the previous month.

► 2) Physical Settlement

Limited Physical Market

To provide an exit route for small investors holding physical shares in securities the Exchange has provided a facility for such trading in physical shares not exceeding 500 shares in the 'Limited Physical Market' (small window).

Salient Features of Limited Physical Market

- Delivery of shares in street name and market delivery (clients holding physical

shares purchased from the secondary market) is treated as bad delivery. The shares standing in the name of individuals/HUF only would constitute good delivery. The selling/delivering member must necessarily be the introducing member.

- Any delivery in excess of 500 shares is marked as short and such deliveries are compulsorily closed-out.
- Shortages, if any, are compulsorily closed-out at 20% over the actual traded price.
- The buyer must compulsorily send the securities for transfer and dematerialization, latest within 3 months from the date of pay-out.

► II. Corporate Head

Mr. Harun R Khan

Khan served as Governor of the Bank of India from 2011-2016, contributing to internal debt management, external investment and foreign exchange control. He has also been a director of the Bank of India and a director of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).



Khan received a master's degree in political science from Utkar University and then a master's degree in philosophy from Jawaharlal Nehru University's School of International Studies.



13. National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL)

► I. Company Profile

National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) is one of the largest depositories in the World, established in August 1996. NSDL has put in place a state-of-the-art infrastructure that handles most of the securities held and settled in dematerialised form in the Indian capital market.

The Company plays a major role in dematerialisation of securities and electronic settlement of trades in the Indian Stock Market. Financial Year 2019-20 has been a successful year for the Company. The Company was able to capitalise on the market conditions through its operational excellence, higher efficiency and well executed strategies. The value of assets held under custody stood at ₹ 160.33 lakh crore as on March 31, 2020. The market share of NSDL stood at 90.56 % in total custody value as on March 31, 2020. During FY 2019-20, 30.81 lakh new accounts were opened at NSDL, taking total number of demat accounts opened till March 31, 2020 to 3.39 crore.

NSDL is the Executive Member of ACG, and the convener of Technology Task Force.

Please find below value added-services of NSDL:

1. SPEED-e – It enables demat account holders (including Clearing Members) to submit instructions directly on the Internet through SPEED-e website <https://eservices.nsdl.com>, without the need to use paper.

2. IDeAS - IDeAS (Internet-based Demat Account Statement) is the facility for viewing balances and transactions in the demat account

3. STeADY- Securities Trading Information easy Access and DeliveryY (STeADY) is a facility which enables the brokers to deliver/ submit contract notes to custodians/ fund managers electronically by transmitting digitally signed trade information with encryption.

4. E-Voting - e-Voting is voting through an electronic system where members/

shareholders can vote on resolutions of companies requiring members/shareholders consent. NSDL offers Remote e-voting as well as Venue e-Voting.

5. CAS - NSDL Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) is a single statement of all investments in the securities market by a particular investor identified by means of unique Permanent Account Number (PAN). NSDL CAS includes investments in equity shares, preference shares, mutual funds, bonds, debentures, securitized instruments, money market instruments and government securities.

6. SPICE (Submission of Power of attorney based Instructions for Clients Electronically) - Clearing Members (Clients who have given

Power of Attorney (POA) in favour of the Clearing Member) can submit auto pay-in instructions to Participants (where Clients maintain demat accounts) on SPEED-e facility to debit the demat accounts of the Clients and credit their Clearing Member (CM) Pool Accounts. Thus, eliminating the need to give paper based delivery instructions to the Participants.

7. SIMPLE (Submission of Instruction through Mobile Phone Login Easily) - SIMPLE is a facility that enables the password based users of SPEED-e facility to submit Client to Clearing Member Pool Account transfer instructions on SPEED-e platform as mentioned above through their mobile phones (enabled with GPRS).

► NEW DIGITAL INITIATIVES

► 1. Demat Account Services

NSDL has developed different APIs to facilitate demat account opening, account validation and account maintenance.

► a. Insta Demat Account from Net Banking

NSDL Insta DEMAT facility allows a Net Banking client to Open Demat Account in the Depository System. If the Account Holder opts for this facility, the client's demographic details are seamlessly transferred from Net Banking to the NSDL Insta DEMAT application and subsequently to the Depository System for creation of DEMAT account. The Depository System assigns a Demat Account Number (i.e. Client ID) to the Net Banking client.

► b. DAN

NSDL has developed an API based service to verify the demat account present in the Depository system. This API can be used to verify unique Permanent Account Number and demat account status of investors.

► c. eMail ID update campaign

NSDL has developed a facility to enable demat account holders to update email ID in their respective demat accounts. Under this campaign, a link to update email ID is sent to

the demat account holders whose email ID is not registered on their registered mobile numbers. Account holders are able to update their email id through this link after verifying their PAN and authentication through OTP.

► 2. Private Cloud

NSDL has setup a private cloud which can host the local databases on the Depository Participants. This will help the Depository Participants to reduce the initial set up cost and cost of operations.

► 3. Electronic Book Provider (EBP) platform

NSDL is authorized by SEBI to act as an Electronic Book Provider. NSDL will be providing its EBP services through its Issuer portal which will facilitate Issuer to privately place Debt securities including Non-convertible Redeemable Preference Shares, Commercial Paper and Certificate of Deposits through NSDL EBP platform. The EBP service enables coupon/price discovery in transparent manner and facilitate process of issuance of securities in seamless and efficient manner.

► 4. Commercial Paper System

Commercial Paper Platform is an online service available on NSDL's Issuer portal facilitating Issuer, Investors, Issuing and Paying Agents (IPAs) and Registrar and Transfer Agents (RTAs) to undertake the Commercial Paper (CP) issuance process in a secured, efficient and seamless manner.

Issuers can make online application to NSDL for getting CP ISIN through this issuer portal and subsequently initiate the Commercial

Paper Issuance process. Issuers, Investors, IPAs and RTAs can carry out all the activities involved in CP issuance online through this platform.

The CP platform provides secured access to users, eliminates the need for manual activities like movement of physical documents between entities, reduces the Commercial Paper issuance process time from 1 day to a few hours and provides real time updates and notifications to the users on the status of the Issuance

► 5. Issuer Portal

NSDL Issuer Portal is a platform provided to the Issuers with an objective to provide one stop solution for all Issuer related Services. NSDL Issuer Services portal provides various functions to Issuers for the depository-eligible securities and facilitate issuers to comply regulatory reporting requirements and digitisation of many manual processes.

► 6. Online AGMs

NSDL has been providing webcasting services to companies wherein, the shareholders of companies subscribing to this facility are provided online access to the Annual General Meetings (AGMs) using their login credentials of NSDL's e-Voting web site.

Due to the advent of COVID-19 pandemic, MCA has permitted companies to conduct Virtual AGMs/EGMs through Audio Visual means wherein the shareholders should also be provided a facility to participate in the meeting through video conferencing. In light of the same, NSDL has started to offer integrated platform for e-voting & video conferencing services along with webcasting

services to enable companies to comply with MCA guidelines while carrying out virtual AGMs/EGMs.

► 7. Un-Listed Issuer Portal

NSDL has launched an online platform for Un-listed Issuers to complete the registration and on-boarding process related to joining the Depository. The platform also facilitates registration of entities like Registrar and Transfer Agents (RTAs), Professional Firms (like CA and CS Firms) for completing on-boarding process related to joining the Depository on behalf of their clients i.e.

Issuers.

The registered users can submit digitally signed documents, create pre-filled Application form and generate Tri-partite agreement and franking document using the Un-Listed Issuer portal. The Portal facilitates users in validating the input data for the application form, provides notifications and real-time tracking feature on the workflow status for the users. On completion of registration and on-boarding process, issuers can obtain Issuer code and ISIN of the security from the Depository.

► II. Corporate Head

Mr. GV Nageswara Rao has been the CEO and Managing Director of NSDL since July 1, 2013. Prior to this assignment, Mr. Rao was MD & CEO of IDBI Federal Life Insurance since its inception in 2007 till 2013. Prior to that from 2003 till 2007, Mr. Rao was the MD & CEO of IDBI Bank Ltd.



Mr. Rao has over 30 years of experience in various areas of financial services and has successfully established and managed several new businesses. Mr. Rao is a Chartered Accountant, Cost Accountant and PGDM from the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad.



14. Indonesia Clearing and Guarantee Corporation

► I. Company Profile

Indonesia Clearing and Guarantee Corporation (KPEI) was founded on August 5, 1996, and was inaugurated as legal entity on September 24, 1996 through ratification from the Minister of Justice of Republic of Indonesia. Currently, 100% of the KPEI paid up capital is owned by the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) with a total paid-up capital of Rp165 billion.

KPEI as one of the Self-Regulatory Organization (SRO) under the supervision of the Indonesia Financial Services Authority (IFSA), is given the authority to make and implement regulations related to its function as LKP in Indonesian capital market. This is in accordance with the mandate of the Capital Market Law No.8 Year 1995, which states that the task of LKP is to provide exchange transaction clearing and settlement guarantee services in an orderly, fair and efficient manner as well as other services on IFSA's approval.

KPEI in Indonesia capital market industry serves as LKP who performs exchange transaction clearing and settlement guarantee function. The clearing activity is done through a process of determining the rights and obligations of stock exchange transactions, for each Clearing Member (AK) which must be settled on the settlement date. The exchange transaction settlement guarantee function is done by providing legal certainty for the fulfillment of rights and obligations for AK arising from securities exchange transactions.

In 2012, KPEI and KSEI jointly held the 16th ACG Annual Meeting in Bali.

► II. Corporate Head

Sunandar was born in Jakarta on December 9, 1965, and has been the KPEI's President Director since June 2018. He began his career by working at PT Kliring Depositori Efek Indonesia as Risk Management Officer (1993-1995) and Head of Risk Management (1995-1996). Later, he worked at PT Kliring Penjaminan Efek Indonesia.



Some positions he held at KPEI are Head of Clearing and Settlement Unit (1996-2006), Head of Operations Division (2006-2009), General Manager II (2009-2012), General Manager of Operations (2012-May 2015) and Director I (2015-June 2018). He has been Member of the Board of Indonesia Capital Market Education Association (P3MI) from 2011 until April 2016 and Secretary of the P3MI from June 2015 until April 2016.

Sunandar earned his Bachelor of Agricultural Technology degree from Bogor Institute of Agricultural in 1991.



THE 10th ACG CROSS TRAINING SEMINAR OF ASIA - PACIFIC CSD GROUP
June 1st - 5th, 2008 BALI INDONESIA



CTS10 in Bali, 2008



15. Indonesia Central Securities Depository

► I. Company Profile

The Indonesia Central Securities Depository (KSEI) is a Depository and Settlement Institution in the Indonesian Capital Market that provides organized, standardized, and efficient central custodian and securities transaction settlement services, in compliance to Law No.8 Year 1995 on the Capital Market. After its establishment in Jakarta on December 23, 1997, and receiving its business permit on November 11, 1998, KSEI became one of Indonesia's Self-Regulatory Organizations (SRO) along with the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) and the Indonesian Clearing and Guarantee Corporation (KPEI). KSEI started its operational activities in script-form securities transaction settlements on January 9, 1998, and took over the function of the Indonesia Securities Clearing Depository (KDEI) as the country's Depository and Settlement Clearing Institution.

In 2000, KSEI and other SROs adopted scripless trading transactions and settlements for the Indonesian Capital Market, which was supported by KSEI's main system, the Central Depository and Book Entry Settlement System (C-BEST). Realizing the rapid growth of transactions in our capital market, along with the advancement of technology systems, on August 8, 2018 KSEI initiated the sustainable development of its C-BEST system by launching the C-BEST Next Generation (Next-G) system as part of KSEI's efforts to support the growth of the Indonesian Capital Market, especially in terms of increasing the total number of investors and transaction settlements.

KSEI's endeavor to increase investors' trust was realized by adopting the mandatory use of Single Investor Identifications (SID) in 2012. SID as a single identification number for each investor not only simplifies the investor identification process but also became a foundation to develop other capital market advancements, such as the AKSes (Securities Ownership Reference) facility. In 2016, KSEI also implemented its Integrated Investment Management System (S-INVEST), which provides an integrated platform for the Indonesian Capital Market's investment management industry. For this breakthrough, KSEI was awarded as the Best Central Securities Depository in Southeast Asia in 2016 by Alpha Southeast Asia magazine and propelled Indonesia as the first country in Southeast Asia to have an integrated investment management system.

In 2012, KPEI and KSEI jointly held the 16th ACG Annual Meeting in Bali.

► II. Corporate Head

Uriep Budhi Prasetyo was appointed as the President Director of KSEI in the Annual GMS of KSEI on May 27, 2019. He previously served as a President Director of PT Danareksa Capital (2015-2019), Director of the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) (2009-2015), Commissioner of PT Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia (2006-2009) and Director of PT Dhanawibawa Arthacemerlang Sekuritas (2000-2009).



He also works with various professional organizations and is the chairman of the permanent venture capital committee of the chambers of Commerce and Industry (2016-present), and a member of the capital market professional standards committee (2008-present).

He obtained Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering degree from San Francisco State University and Master of Business Administration in Management from College of Notre Dame, Belmont, California, United States of America.

► III. Market Profile

► 1. Overview

Organized securities trading in Indonesia began on the establishment of the "Securities Brokers Association" on December 14, 1912. However, its securities market has been developing slowly. By 1980, there were only 6 listed companies in Indonesia.

► 1.1 Stock Market

Indonesia issued the Law of Capital Market in 1996 and the Law of Securities in October 2002. On November 30, 2007, the Jakarta stock market and Surabaya stock market in Indonesia merged into a national stock market called the Indonesia Stock Market. As of end of 2018, there were 619 listed companies in the Indonesian stock market. Since May 2014, the Indonesian stock index has increased significantly, reaching record highs, with a total market value of about \$ 450

billion. By the end of 2017, the total market value of the Indonesian stock market was about \$ 514.8 billion.

► 1.2 Bond Market

In recent years, Indonesia's bond market has been growing steadily, providing a variety of debt instruments to meet the needs of more domestic and foreign investors, including local and foreign investors. As of June 2019, the total value of Indonesia's bond market reached US \$ 217.3 billion.

As Indonesia's largest bond issuer, the Indonesian government regularly raise fund for the national budget from local markets. There are many different forms of Indonesian government bonds, including traditional

government bonds, retail government bonds, and government Islamic bonds, with different maturities.

Corporate bonds are similar to government bonds, traditional bonds and Islamic bonds. The activity of corporate bonds and Islamic bonds has increased significantly from the beginning of 2003 and has maintained momentum since then. Although government bonds and corporate bonds are both listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), they are mostly over-the-counter (OTC). The Bank of Indonesia (BI) also issues short-term bank certificates called central bank certificates.

In June 2005, the Surabaya Stock Exchange introduced the Fixed Income Trading System (FITS) to facilitate the trading of bonds in the stock exchange. After the merger of the exchange with the Jakarta Stock Exchange into the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), the system is still in use.

A new regulation was promulgated in August 2006, which stipulates that bond transactions on the exchange and OTC must be reported to Bapepam-LK, and the stock exchange is designated as the "beneficiary of the bond transaction report." The regulation came into effect in September 2006, requiring all government bonds and corporate bond transactions to be reported to BAPEPAM-LK via the stock exchange system within one hour after the transaction.

► 1.3 Derivatives Market

Indonesia's derivatives market is relatively developed, and the floor trading can be traded on both the Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX) and a specialized derivatives

exchange, the Indonesian Commodities and Derivatives Exchange (ICDX).

With the increasing flow of funds into Asia, and the rising global demand for commodities, especially the demand for Indonesian commodities (including crude palm oil (CPO), oils, tin and gold), a new trade place of international recognition was created in Indonesia--Indonesian Commodities and Derivatives Exchange (ICDX).

To facilitate derivatives transactions, Indonesia also established the Indonesian Derivatives Clearing House (PT KBI) on August 25, 1984, which is responsible for clearing futures and derivatives transactions.

► 2. Current Organization in the Capital Market

The Minister of Finance has the power to decide on capital market policies. Capital Market Policy Committee consists of the following members, Minister of Finance, Minister of National System Reform or Deputy Chairman of National Development Planning Commission, Minister of Trade and Cooperatives, Minister of Cabinet (Minister), President of Bank of Indonesia, Chairman of Capital Investment Coordination Committee, Minister of Industry, Prime Minister and Minister of State.

The committee has the following tasks: The Minister of Finance proposes alternative guidelines and policies when fulfilling his authority on the capital market; the Minister of Finance also proposes alternative guidelines and policies in fulfilling the authority concerning the Nelekshuan National Investment Trust.



16. Central Securities Depository of Iran

► I. Company Profile

Central Securities Depository of Iran (CSDI) is a trusted entity offering pre-trade and post-trade services to the different Iranian capital market stakeholders. It was constituted as the sole legal establishment acting as a registrar, safe-keeper, depository and clearinghouse for a broad range of financial instruments from equities and derivatives to the units of mutual funds.

For all the financial instruments traded in the Iran's exchanges, CSDI has been there since its establishment in 2005 when it commenced to work as an independent and separate entity. CSDI main stakeholders are the four exchanges of Iran, brokerage firms, local and foreign investors, issuers, investment funds, investment banks, asset management firms, financial information processing companies, and the judiciary.



ACG20 in Tehran, 2016

The shares of CSDI mostly belong to Iran's Capital Market Entities, commercial banks, investment groups, financial groups, brokerage firms and pension funds. Despite the fact that CSDI is based in the Iranian capital, Tehran, it provides its entire services for all the participants in the Iranian securities industry across the country and beyond.

CSDI is currently the parent company of two subsidiaries, i.e. SAMAT Samaneh and Capital Market Central Asset Management Company, working aligned with its mission and core services. CSDI is a Self-regulated company, under the supervision of the Securities and Exchange Organization, whose board members are elected at the Annual General Meeting.

CSDI is the current ACG Executive member, and its CEO served as the ACG Vice Chairman from 2017 to September, 2019. CSDI hosted the 16th ACG Cross Training Seminar on May, 2014, and the 20th ACG Annual Meeting on December, 2016.

► II. Corporate Head

Hossein Fahimi is the CEO and board member of Central Securities Depository of Iran. He is also a board member of Asia-Pacific CSD Group (ACG) and the Federation of Euro-Asian Stock Exchanges. He first joined CSDI in August 2016 as the chairman and served at this position for nearly sixteen months before he was appointed as the CEO in December, 2017. At that time, he was also an advisor to the chairman of Securities and Exchange Organization (SEO), which is Iran's capital market regulator and supervisor. Prior to CSDI, he served as the vice-chairman (2006-2014) and member of the board of directors (2006-2016) at the SEO. He also held other positions at SEO including deputy for executive affairs, deputy for legal affairs, head of arbitration board, and director of research, development and islamic studies. Before SEO, Fahimi worked for Tehran Stock Exchange Brokers Association (predecessor of SEO and CSDI) as the legal affairs director (2003-2006).

Before entering the Iranian capital market, he held leading positions in the country's northwestern province of Ardebil at the provincial government's office, which is a subsidiary to the interior ministry (1993-2003).

He also enjoys master's degree in public law and international commercial & business law from university of Tehran. Moreover, he is a lecturer in business law, basic law, and international business law at different Iranian universities such as Imam Sadiq and Islamic Azad universities.

► III. Market Profile

► 1. History of Iran's Capital Market

The concept of launching a capital market in Iran dates back to 1936 when authorities, in an

attempt to accelerate industrialization process, engaged experts from exchanges all around the world to conduct researches about the possibility of establishing a stock market in Iran. However, global economic and political developments such as the outbreak of WWII postponed the introduction of a formal capital market.

Following economic and social developments and industrial boom in the 1960s, raising capital for businesses turned into a necessity. Therefore, initiating capital market with diverse financial instruments became high on the government's agenda; hence, Securities Market Act ratified by the Iranian parliament in May 1966. The Tehran Stock Exchange (TSE) officially commenced operations in April 1967 to encourage private sector's participation in bolstering Iran's already booming economy.

In 1991, the TEPIX as the main indicator of market movement was introduced.

In 1992, the TSE became the member of the World Federation of Exchanges (WFE).

It was in September 2003 that Tehran Metal Exchange (TME) was established as the first commodity exchange in Iran.

Later on in September, Iran Agricultural Commodity Exchange (IACE) was established.

In 2005, New Securities Market Act (the Act) of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 40 years after the establishment of the TSE, was ratified by the Iranian Parliament in November 2005 to meet the new financial environment and provide a more advanced capital market.

Based on this new law, the supervision and administration function was assigned to two separate bodies, i.e. the SEO and TSE.

In November, Central Securities Depository of Iran (CSDI) was established. CSDI is the only entity engaged in post trading of the Iranian capital market, i.e. clearing, settlement and depository.

In October 2007, the Iran Mercantile Exchange (IME) was established following the mergers of Tehran Metal Exchange and Iran Agricultural Commodity Exchange.

In November 2008, the Iran Fara Bourse Co. (IFB) was established as the second equity market in Iran, aiming to absorb SMEs and derivatives, focusing on small and mid-cap companies.

In 2010, online trading was inaugurated. More than 40 percent of market transaction was carried out online.

In the same year, The Iran Energy Exchange (IRENEX) was established in 2012 as the second commodity exchange in Iran.

In 2018, the SEO got an ordinary member of "International Organization of Securities Commission (IOSCO)".

► 2. Iran's Capital Market Regulatory Framework

Under the Securities Market Act of 2005, Iran established the Securities and Exchange High Council (SEHC) and the Securities and Exchange Organization (SEO) in 2006.

The SEHC is the supreme authority of the Iranian securities market. It is responsible

for formulating macroeconomic policies in the securities market, supervising the SEO, approving the establishment of exchanges and depository institutions, and approving new financial instruments and securities cross-border listing and investment, etc.

The SEO is a public non-governmental entity in law. The five members of its board of directors are all professionals from the non-government sector, and are subject to approval and appointment by the SEHC. The SEO is responsible for drafting relevant supporting rules in accordance with the Securities Law. In practice, the SEO is the direct supervisor of the main participants in the securities market and related securities acts, regulating various exchanges, securities dealers, IPO, and information disclosure of listed companies, securities trading behavior, investor protection, etc.

► 3. Iran's Multi-level Capital Market

► 3.1 Tehran Stock Exchange (TSE)

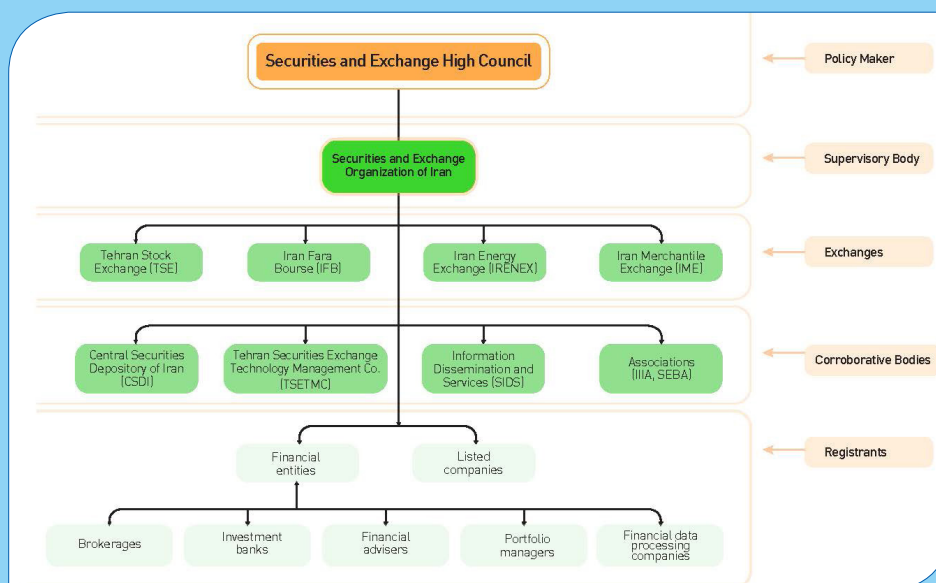
TSE was founded in 1967 and is Iran's leading stock exchange. In 2006, the TSE became

Iran's first and largest equity market. The Market Act, ratified in November 2005, restructured Iran capital market, resulting in the establishment of the Securities and Exchange Organization as the supervisory body and the TSE as the equity market. In 2006, TSE was reorganized and became a joint-stock company.

TSE mainly serves large-scale companies with a certain operating history, and the relevant regulatory rules and requirements are also stricter. In addition to stocks, listed products of TSE include ETFs, Islamic bonds, embedded options, and single stock options. The main market indexes include TSE Composite Index (TEDPIX), TSE-50 Index, Industrial Index, Financial Index, etc.

► 3.2 OTC Market (Iran Fara Bourse, IFB)

IFB was established on November 12, 2008, to be a gate for majority of companies to enter the capital market and enhance their corporate governance and their businesses by providing easier listing requirements. Iran Fara Bourse offers a wide range of products



and services to the market: listing, IPOs and trading in different sections of the equity market as well as providing a platform for Unlisted Securities Trading (UTP). Also, in Structured Financial Products Market (SFP), various types of Islamic Financial Certificates (Sukuk), CDs, mortgage rights and funds are available.

► 3.3 Iran Mercantile Exchange (IME)

IME was established in 2007 in accordance with article 95 of the new law of the Securities Market of the Islamic Republic of Iran (published in 2005). Prior to this, there was an agricultural exchange and a metal exchange in Iran. In accordance with the latest legislation, the two exchanges merged into the IME. After the merger, its listing and trading varieties cover a wide range, covering 4 major categories such as industry, petrochemicals, agricultural products, futures, and 11 major product groups with

181 kinds of commodities. The IME is the most diverse commodity exchange in the region. In order to boost more participation in the international market, the IME has also set up an international trading board in the Kish Free Zone.

► 3.4 Iran Energy Exchange (IRENEX)

IRENEX was established in March 2013 as a self-disciplined commodity exchange which has the possibility of trading energy carriers (including oil, gas, electricity and etc.) and commodity-based securities. Iran Energy Exchange operates with the aim of organizing, listing, supervising and easing the trade of energy carriers and energy carrier-based securities, providing non-discriminatory and fair access of trading platforms to members, cooperation and coordination with financial institutions, companies, organizations and establishment of energy markets trustees.



17. Japan Securities Depository Center, Incorporated

► I. Company Profile

Japan Securities Depository Center (JASDEC) is a central securities depository (CSD) that operates the book-entry transfer system (BETS). JASDEC also operates a securities settlement system (SSS) that enables the transfer of the ownership that is recorded in the book-entry transfer account registry in the BETS. Under the Act on Book-Entry Transfer of Corporate Bonds and Shares, JASDEC has been designated as the book-entry transfer institution by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice. The Act stipulates that the Prime Minister delegates the authority to regulate JASDEC to the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency (FSA). JASDEC provides settlement and related services for various dematerialized securities transactions in the capital market, including stocks listed on the Japanese stock exchanges, corporate bonds, municipal bonds, commercial paper and investment trusts.

In addition, JASDEC operates, under the stipulations of the abovementioned Act, the Custody Services for Foreign Stock Certificates, etc. for the custody, transfer and settlement of foreign securities that are listed on domestic stock exchanges, and the Pre-Settlement Matching System (PSMS) that, after the execution of trades, matches information concerning trade and settlement. In the PSMS, in addition to the matching of securities that JASDEC handles, JASDEC also provides pre-matching functions for the clearing of Japanese Government Bonds (JGBs) that is carried out by Japan Securities Clearing Corporation (JSCC) as a CCP.

JASDEC has played a central role in the reform of Japan's securities settlement system, and has been working with many stakeholders to introduce an accurate and efficient system while ensuring stable operations. As the environment around the capital market changes, JASDEC will continue to meet the needs of stakeholders quickly and flexibly, while striving to deploy more stable and more reliable systems on the basis of sound management.

JASDEC has been a member of ACG since its establishment in 1997. Mr. Takeuchi Yoshinobu from JASDEC served as the ACG Chairman from 2010 to 2013, and JASDEC was the ACG Secretariat then. Currently, JASDEC is Executive Member of ACG and the convener of Exchange of Information Task Force.

▶ II. Corporate Head

Nakamura Akio

President and CEO

Mr. Nakamura Akio joined JASDEC in November 2018 as Special Advisor and was appointed as President and CEO of JASDEC in June 2019.



He began his career as a government official in 1978 at the Ministry of Finance. In 2010, he became Director-General of the Financial Bureau of Ministry of Finance. After he retired from the Ministry of Finance in 2011, he served as Chairman of Sompo Japan Research Institute Inc. (Currently Sompo Research Institute Inc.), and Audit & Supervisory Board Member of NTT DATA Corporation.

Concurrently, Mr. Nakamura was registered as attorney in March 2013 and is Special Partner of Tanabe & Partners.

▶ III. Market Profile

▶ 1. Stock Market

Japan's stock market is developed. As of December 2019, Japan's stock market had a total market value of about \$6.2 trillion and an average monthly trading volume of \$423 billion.

Japan's secondary stock market is divided into three parts: trading market opened on a stock exchange, proprietary trading system (the so-called PTS) operated by private companies, and the off-exchange trading of listed stocks that was made by virtue of the 1998 amendment to the Securities and Exchange Act, which abolished the duty to centralize securities trading on stock exchanges.

There are currently four stock exchanges in Japan. They are located in Tokyo, Nagoya, Fukuoka and Sapporo. Among them, Tokyo

Stock Exchange of Japan Exchange Group (hereinafter referred to as JPX), which was established as a result of the business combination of Tokyo Stock Exchange and Osaka Securities Exchange in 2013, is the central stock market of Japan and its total transaction value accounts for more than 99% of the transaction of listed stocks at all the stock exchanges. Subsidiaries under JPX are: Tokyo Stock Exchange (cash equity market), Osaka Exchange (derivative markets), Tokyo Commodity Exchange (commodity derivative markets for energy products), Japan Securities Clearing Corporation (CCP) and Japan Exchange Regulation (self-regulatory body). JPX is also the largest shareholder of JASDEC. At the same time, JPX has established a multi-level stock market system for cash equity

market such as the 1st Section, 2nd Section, Mothers, JASDAQ and TOKYO PRO Market.; and actively developed different types of spot transactions such as bonds and index funds, and derivatives such as futures and options, so as to form a multi-level capital market system covering futures and cash markets with risks management respectively.

► 2. Bond Market

As of the end of 2019, the size of the Japanese bond market reached 1,191 trillion yen (about 11 trillion US dollars), of which the outstanding balance of government bonds reached 977 trillion yen.

As for the structure of its bond market, Japan's bond market is mainly composed of Japanese Government Bonds (JGB), Municipal Bonds, Government-Guaranteed Bonds, FILP-Agency Bonds, non-resident bonds, and corporate bonds.

Bonds are circulated by two different methods: (1) trading on a market operated by an exchange, and (2) negotiated transaction between an investor and a securities company

or other market intermediary. The latter is referred to as an over the-counter (OTC) transaction and OTC transactions account for the majority of transactions on the bond secondary market.

There are two central securities depositories in Japanese bond market. Bank of Japan handles JGBs and JASDEC handles other bonds.

► 3. Regulatory Framework

The Financial Instruments and Exchange Act serves as the most fundamental law concerning securities, securities business operators, and transactions on the securities markets in Japan.

Japanese securities market is supervised by government regulators and self-regulatory organizations. The Financial Services Agency (FSA) and the Securities and Exchange Surveillance Commission (SESC) are the main government regulators and the Japan Securities Dealers Association (JSDA) and Japan Exchange Regulation (JPX-R) are the major SROs.



18. Central Securities Depository Joint-stock Company

► I. Company Profile

Central Securities Depository Joint-stock Company (KACD) was established in 1997. It is a non-profit organization and unique organization on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, executing depository activities and maintaining securities holders register system. A voluntary reorganization of KACD and the Integrated Securities Registrar JSC was held in 2018 in the form of takeover of the latter by KACD.

KACD executes depository activities, certain types of banking operations in the national and foreign currencies, clearing activities, renders services to clearing organizations and central counterparties of exchange and OTC markets, as well as maintains securities holders register system.

There are 55 participants at KACD (depository activities) among them the National Bank, Development Bank of Kazakhstan JSC, Kazpost JSC, Eurasian Development Bank, Astana International Exchange Central Securities Depository Ltd., 19 second-tier banks of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 20 broker companies of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 4 foreign depositories, 4 foreign banks and 3 foreign brokers. In addition, as of January 1, 2020, there were 1,912 issuers, whose register on partnership's participants and securities holders register systems are maintained by KACD. KACD provides registrar services to 1,824,069 clients.

Activities of KACD are mainly regulated by the following normative legal acts:

- Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Joint Stock Companies";
- Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Securities Market";
- Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Banks and Banking Operations in the Republic of Kazakhstan";
- Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Payments and Payment Systems";

- Rules of implementation of Central Depository's activities;
- Rules on Maintenance of Securities' Holders Register System;
- Rules of Opening, Operating and Closing of Clients' Bank Accounts.

The shareholders of KACD are the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan (the National Bank) (63.24%), Kazakhstan Stock Exchange JSC (KASE) (29.28%), 12 second-tier banks (5.93%) and 4 brokers (1.55%).

Starting from 2020 the Agency for Regulation and Development of the Financial Market of the Republic of Kazakhstan monitors and supervises KACD.

In 2016 Thomas Murray Company, a capital market data, risk management and research firm, has confirmed KACD's "A +" rating meeting a low risk level. Moreover, the Thomas Murray Company has reviewed its outlook from "stable" to "positive" due to positive appraisal of basic risk mitigation measures taken by KACD.

KACD became a member of ACG in 2007.

◆ Depository Services

KACD provides services of nominal holding to other nominal holders of securities including foreign depositories and custodians. KACD is an authorized depository of the National Bank, the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan and executive municipal bodies.

KACD settles the transactions, concluded on the regulated securities market and OTC securities market. The settlement cycles of KACD are T+0 and T+2 for exchange transactions and T+0 and T+n for OTC transactions, and the settlement methods include real-time gross settlement (RTGS) and netting.

◆ Banking Services

KACD has the license for opening and maintaining bank accounts of legal entities, correspondent accounts of banks and organizations, implementing certain types of banking operations and for transfer operations, namely execution of payment and transfer orders of legal entities. KACD is a payment agent of the National Bank, the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan and executive municipal bodies.

◆ Service on allocation of the international identifiers for securities

KACD is the National Numbering Agency in the Republic of Kazakhstan and it has been allocating ISIN codes (International Securities Identification Numbers) since November 1, 2010. Starting from October 15, 2018, KACD assigns FISN codes (Financial Instrument Short Name) and CFI codes (Classification of Financial Instruments) to financial instruments.

Payment Agent Services

KACD proposes issuers Payment Agent Services for corporate securities in nominal holding of KACD.

◆ Services of register system maintenance

KACD provides services of registers system maintenance including transactions registration, opening individual accounts in register system confirming rights to securities and shares in authorized capital for joint-stock companies, limited liability partnership, securities' holders and limited liability partnership's participants, served in registers system.

To meet market needs, to improve efficiency and to diversify the business KACD introduced new services and launched in-house solutions - user accounts Doc.KACD, Issuer and Holder. KACD clients can interchange electronic documents (including instructions, applications, requests and other information) with KACD via user account Doc.KACD. Moreover, issuers can receive securities holders register, reports, statements and other informational services, as well as payment agent services by using user account "Issuer". User account "Holder" allows to send and receive instructions and reports in electronic format.

► II. Corporate Head

Alan Shatanov is Acting Chairman of KACD Management Board. He joined KACD on June 16, 2010. He was born in 1972 in Dzhambul, and graduated from the Kazakh State Management Academy in 1993, majoring in finance with economist qualification. In 1998 Alan Shatanov graduated from the High School of Law "Adilet", majoring jurisprudence and obtained a lawyer qualification. In addition, in 2004 he graduated from the Kazakhstan Institute of Management, Economics and Strategic Research with Master of Business Administration degree in Finance and Accounting. Alan Shatanov graduated from the Boston University with Master of Science degree in Financial Economics in 2009.

Before joining KACD, he also worked at the National Bank as the adviser to the Chairman of the National Bank.

► III. Market Profile

In 2019 Fitch's credit rating of the Republic of Kazakhstan was set at BBB with stable outlook, whereas Standard & Poor's credit rating stands at BBB- with stable outlook. Moody's credit rating for the country was reported at Baa3 with positive outlook.

Number of issuers and investors at KACD:

Issuers	Number of Domestic Issuers	4, 265
	Number of Foreign Issuers	413
Investors	Number of Domestic Individual Investors	1, 514, 882
	Number of Domestic Corporate Investors	278
	Number of Foreign Individual Investors	7, 691
	Number of Foreign Corporate Investors	142

Total volume of financial instruments in nominal holding as of January 1, 2020 comprised USD 175,59 bln, which is nearly USD 104,78 bln (148 %) more than similar indicator of the last year. Increase of the volume of financial instruments in nominal holding is connected with the increase of placement volume of state-owned block of shares.

Volume of financial instruments owned by all participants as of January 1, 2020 was USD 14.90 bln or 8.5 % of total volume of financial instruments in nominal holding – USD 1.99 bln (15.55 %) more than that as of January 1, 2019. Volume of financial instruments owned by participants' clients – residents as of January 1, 2020 comprised USD 157.17 bln or 89.51% of total volume of financial instruments in nominal holding, which is USD 101.63 bln (182.98%) higher as compared with the last year. Volume of financial instruments owned by participants' clients – nonresidents as of January 01, 2020 comprised USD 3.51 bln or 2% of total volume of financial instruments in nominal holding, which is USD 1.15 bln (49.35%) higher as compared with 2018.

Total volume of transactions registered by KACD in 2019 was USD 582.06 bln, USD 274.57 bln (32 %) less than similar indicator of 2018. Total number of transactions registered by KACD in 2019 was 243,591, 37,477 transactions (13 %) less than similar indicator of 2018.

Primary securities market: in 2019 the volume of registered transactions of distribution of financial instruments taking into account distribution while lodging financial instruments into nominal holding was USD 96.20 bln, which is USD 76.18 bln (44 %) less than the similar indicator of 2018. Secondary securities market: volume of transactions with financial instruments made in the secondary market and registered by KACD (purchase/sale transactions including purchase/sale transactions registered while lodging of financial instruments into nominal holding and removal of financial instruments from nominal holding, the direct repo and automated repo operations), in 2019 was USD 384.20 bln, which is USD 19.49 bln (5 %) less than similar indicator of the last year.

Total volume of the lodging of financial instruments into nominal holding registered by KACD in 2019 was USD 3.78 bln, USD 5.77 bln (60.5 %) less than that in 2018. Total volume of removal of financial instruments from nominal holding registered by KACD was around USD 1.15 bln,

which is less by USD 3.93 bln (77 %) as compared to 2018.

12, 678 operations with securities, for total amount of USD 9.11 bln, have been registered in 2019 in KACD's securities holders register system, which is less by 7,672 operations (61%) and USD 17.16 bln (188 %) respectively as compared to 2018.

As compared to 2018 the number of securities on operations with securities increased by 5,281.75 bln pieces (1,179.50 %) in reporting year and comprised 5,729.54 bln pieces.

In 2019 KACD made 319,474 money transfers for the total amount USD 1.13 trln. As compared to 2018, the volume of money transfers in the national currency decreased by USD 344 bln. (-24%) and in foreign currency increased by USD 3,41 bln (65 %).

During the period of January 01, 2019 through December 31, 2019 KACD had allocated 615 ISIN codes, 623 CFI codes, 615 FISN codes and cancelled 303 ISIN codes.





19. Korea Securities Depository

► I. Company Profile

Korea Securities Depository (KSD) is the sole central securities depository (CSD) of Korea, providing depository and settlement services for securities traded in the Korean market, as well as supporting cross-border transactions. It also offers value-added services including securities lending and borrowing, triparty repo agent, FundNet, transfer agent, bond registration, collateral management, and electronic voting services to efficiently support the securities market.



ACG15 in Seoul, 2011

Established on December 6, 1974, KSD is a special public organization, with a total of 1,262 participants, comprising financial institutions including securities companies, banks, insurance companies and foreign investors.

As of the end of 2019, KSD held in custody securities valued at KRW 4,249 trillion (or about USD 3.6 trillion). KSD undertakes the settlement of securities traded on the Korea Exchange (KRX) as well as equities and bonds traded on the OTC market, currently processing a daily average of KRW 23.7 trillion in settlement funds.

Since KSD has direct impact on the market, there are several mechanisms to ensure the fairness and transparency of its activities, and KSD is supervised by regulatory bodies such as the Ministry of Finance and Economy (MOFE), the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) and Financial Supervisory Service (FSS).

As of the end of 2019, KSD has 56 shareholders, consisting of mainly securities companies, banks, insurance companies, investment trust companies and other financial institutions. KRX is the largest shareholder, with 70.43% of KSD's equity.

KSD served as ACG Secretariat from 2017 to 2019, and has been serving as the WFC Secretariat since 2017.

► II. Corporate Head

Mr. Myongho RHEE

Chairman & CEO



Mr. Myongho RHEE was appointed Chairman & CEO of Korea Securities Depository on January 31, 2020. Prior to assuming this post, he served as Chief Counsel of the Policy Committee for the Democratic Party of Korea.

He began his career in public office at the Ministry of Finance, and went on to hold key positions in the Financial Services Commission, including Director General of Financial & Corporate Restructuring Policy Bureau and Director of Asset Management Division, Capital Markets Division, and General Administration Division. In addition to his extensive financial policy experience in the Korean government, he also served as the Minister and Consul General of the Korean Embassy in Indonesia from 2015 to 2018.

Mr. RHEE received a B.A. in Civil Law from Seoul National University, and holds an LL.M. from Columbia University School of Law.

► III. Market Profile

► 1. Stock Market

The Korean stock market is comprised of on-exchange market and OTC market. The on-exchange market, namely the Korea Exchange (KRX), includes the main board (KOSPI) and the tech-heavy growth market (KOSDAQ).

KRX was formed in 2005 through the merger of the Korea Stock Exchange, KOSDAQ, and the Korea Futures Exchange. KRX provides a platform for stocks, bonds, stock index futures, stock index options and stock futures trading.

The OTC market refers to KONEX and K-OTC which are the equity markets for unlisted companies.

KONEX was launched by KRX in 2013 to facilitate financing for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and venture start-ups. In 2014, the Korea Financial Investment Association (KOFIA) established K-OTC, an upgraded version of the previous FreeBoard market for unlisted stocks.

► 2. Bond Market

Bonds are traded in the OTC market or the KRX. Similar to other bond markets, the OTC market represents the majority of bond transactions. However, significant portion of bond trading is done on the exchange, with roughly 35% of the overall trading volume.

K-Bond, operated by KOFIA, is Korea's dominant OTC bond market. Bond trading

on K-Bond are mostly publicly offered bonds and notes listed on the exchange, including government bonds, special bonds, and large-issue corporate bonds.

Bonds traded on the KRX should meet the listing requirements and should be publicly offered. The KRX bond market has four segments: the government bond (KTB) inter-dealer market, retail bond market, repo market, and small-lot public bond market.

► 3. Derivatives Market

Korea has an active financial derivatives market, ranking among top in the world in terms of total trading volume. Derivatives are mainly traded on KRX, covering a wide range of varieties, including stock price index futures and options, stock options, bond (mainly government bonds) futures, interest rate futures, foreign currency futures and gold futures.

► 4. Regulatory Framework

Korean securities market is supervised by government regulators and SROs: Ministry of Finance and Economy (MOFE), Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) and Financial Supervisory Service (FSS) are the government regulators; Korea Financial Investment Association (KOFIA) and the Korea Exchange (KRX) are the major SROs.



20. Maldives Securities Depository

► I. Company Profile

► 1. The Maldives Securities Depository

In 2008, the Maldives Securities Depository (MSD) was established pursuant to the Maldives Securities Act. MSD is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Maldives Stock Exchange (MSE), and is the custodian for all securities (shares, bonds etc.) listed with MSE. MSD undertakes clearing and settlement functions for MSE and administers transfer of off-market securities in accordance with the off-market regulation of the Capital Market Development Authority (CMDA) of Maldives.

MSD supports settlement through internet banking and cheque book. In terms of settlement through internet banking, both funds and securities are settled on T+1. And settlements through cheque are processed on T+2.

► 2. The Maldives Stock Exchange—Parent Company of MSD

The Maldives Stock Exchange (MSE) was established and operated as an Interim Securities Trading Facility for two years, by the CMDA pursuant to the Maldives Securities Act 2006. Maldives Stock Exchange Company Pvt. Ltd (MSE) was licensed by CMDA to operate the Exchange, in January 2008.

MSE was incorporated as a private sector exchange, to establish a market mechanism for trading and settlement of securities in the Maldives, as well as to provide a regulatory framework to standardize and monitor persons dealing in securities on the Stock Exchange.

► II. Corporate Head

Alau Ali

Alau Ali is the Chairman of MSE. Mr. Ali also serves as the Managing Director of Alia Investments Pvt Ltd (AIPL) and the Executive Director of Alia Construction Pvt Ltd (ACPL).



Mr. Ali received a Bachelor's Degree of Business Administration in Marketing and Communication from Western Michigan University, USA.

► II. Market Profile

Pursuant to Maldives Securities Act of 2006, the Maldives established the Capital Market Development Authority to oversee and develop the Maldives capital market. In 2008, pursuant to the Maldives Securities Act, the Maldives Stock Exchange Company Pvt Ltd and the Maldives Securities Depository Company Pvt Ltd were established.

At present, 15 securities are listed on the Exchange, which includes 9 Equity-based securities, 3 Corporate Bonds and 3 Sukuks. All the securities are tradable at the Exchange, however there are certain restrictions on foreign investors trading some of the Equity-based securities governed by the constitutional documents of these respective listed companies. Information on listed Issuers are available via the link: <https://stockexchange.mv/listedcompanies>

The Maldives Monetary Authority (MMA) undertakes issuance of government bonds on behalf of the Government of Maldives. T-Bonds are issued to commercial Banks and other corporate entities.





21 Bursa Malaysia Depository Sdn Bhd

► I. Company Profile

► 1. Bursa Malaysia Depository Sdn Bhd

Incorporated on October 26, 1987, Bursa Malaysia Depository Sdn. Bhd. (“BM Depository”) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bursa Malaysia Berhad (“Bursa Malaysia”). It is an approved Central Depository for the Malaysian securities market under the supervision of the Securities Commission Malaysia and is governed primarily under the Securities Industry (Central Depositories) Act 1991 (“SICDA”). BM Depository has an issued share capital of RM 25 million. The company completed the immobilization of all equity securities and non-equity securities listed on the stock exchange in June 1997.

BM Depository undertakes all depository functions of the securities traded on Bursa Malaysia and provides central book keeping of securities and facilitates the settlement of securities transactions in scripless manner through the Central Depository System (“CDS”). BM Depository uses a beneficial owner account structure, where the depository accounts are either held under the name of the end client with BM Depository or where the instructing client is named in the depository account in the case of nominee

account. The investors in the securities market are required to open depository accounts with BM Depository through its participants, namely the stock brokers before being able to deal in the stock exchange. BM Depository’s participants are provided access to the CDS to open and manage depository accounts and to perform other related transaction in the CDS on behalf of the end client upon receiving authorization from the depository account holder.

BM Depository also provides ancillary services in relation to the distribution of dividends and other corporate actions that includes processing of bonus issues, share consolidation, payment of cash distribution / dividend to shareholders on behalf of listed issuer and facilitating electronic rights issue.

► 2. Bursa Malaysia Berhad—the Holding Company

Incorporated in 1976 and listed in 2005, Bursa Malaysia Berhad (“Bursa Malaysia”) is an exchange holding company consisting of several subsidiaries and is under the purview of the Securities Commission Malaysia and

the Ministry of Finance of Malaysia. One of the largest bourses in ASEAN, Bursa Malaysia helps over 900 companies raise capital across 68 economic activities – whether through the Main Market for established large-cap companies, the ACE Market for emerging companies of all sizes, or the LEAP Market for up-and-coming SME companies.

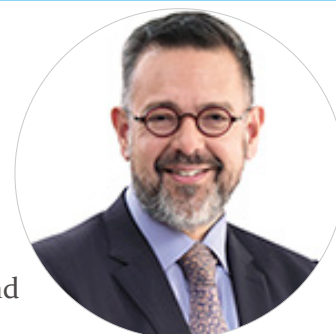
Bursa Malaysia is a fully integrated exchange offering a full range of exchange-related facilities including listing, trading, clearing and settlement, depository services and

offshore listing of Bonds and Sukuk. Bursa Malaysia's diverse product range includes equities, derivatives, offshore and Shariah-compliant products as well as Exchange Traded Funds ("ETFs"), Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs"), Structured Warrants ("SWs") and Exchange Traded Bonds and Sukuk ("ETBS"). The Exchange's diverse offerings also include Bursa Suq Al-Sila' ("BSAS") Shariah-compliant commodity Murabahah trading platform and provision of market data.

► II. Corporate Head

Datuk Muhamad Umar Swift

Datuk Umar is the Chief Executive Officer of Bursa Malaysia. He is also the director of all subsidiary companies within Bursa Malaysia Group, and serves as a Chairman of Bursa Malaysia Derivatives and Clearing.



Datuk Umar has more than 27 years of experience in the areas of banking and financial services. Prior to helming the Exchange, he was the Chief Executive Officer / Group Managing Director of MAA Group Berhad, where he also assumed the role of Chief Executive Officer of Malaysia Assurance Alliance Berhad (now known as Zurich Insurance Malaysia Berhad).

Datuk Umar holds a Bachelor of Economics degree from Monash University, Australia, and is an Associate of Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand, a member of CPA Australia, a Chartered Tax Adviser of The Tax Institute of Australia, and a Fellow of the Financial Services Institute of Australasia (FINSIA) in Australia. He is also a Chartered Accountant with the Malaysian Institute of Accountants, and a Registered Financial Planner.

► III. Legal and Regulatory Framework of BM Depository

The legal framework governing BM Depository's activities consists of the SICDA, the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007 ("CMSA"), the Rules of BM Depository as well as the contractual agreement between BM Depository and its participants. BM Depository as a central depository is subject to regulatory oversight by the Securities Commission Malaysia.

22. Bursa Malaysia Securities Clearing Sdn Bhd

► I. Company Profile

► 1. Bursa Malaysia Securities Clearing Sdn Bhd

Incorporated on November 12, 1983, Bursa Malaysia Securities Clearing Sdn. Bhd. (“BMSC”) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bursa Malaysia Berhad. The company is an approved securities clearing house under Section 38(4) of the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007 (“CMSA”) and is subject to regulatory oversight by the Securities Commission Malaysia. As a Clearing House, the company undertakes the securities settlement of all transactions on the stock exchange that includes On-Market Transaction (“OMT”) and Direct Business Transaction (“DBT”).

Effectively from 29 April 2019, the Malaysian securities market is on T+2 rolling settlement cycle. When securities are purchased, payment and the securities must change hands no later than 2 business days after the trade is executed. BMSC adopts delivery versus payment (“DVP”) Model II where the securities are settled on gross basis while funds are settled on net basis. BMSC’s role as the central counterparty (“CCP”) is to provide clearing and settlement functions for

securities trades that are executed for OMT.

As part of the clearing and settlement process, BMSC also monitors failed contract where the seller fails to deliver securities to the Clearing House on settlement day. In Malaysia, treatment for OMT failed trade and DBT failed trade are different. Buying-in is executed for OMT failed trade on T+2. When the buying-in is not successful on T+2, the outstanding failed trade will be cash settled in lieu of delivery of securities. As for DBT, if the seller failed to deliver the securities on the settlement day, the said transaction will be dropped from the system. In the event of failed payment by buyer, the securities will be returned to the seller’s account.

► 2. Bursa Malaysia Berhad—the Holding Company

Incorporated in 1973 and listed in 2005, Bursa Malaysia Berhad (“Bursa Malaysia”) is an exchange holding company consisting of several subsidiaries and is under the purview of the Securities Commission Malaysia and the Ministry of Finance of Malaysia. One of

the largest bourses in ASEAN, Bursa Malaysia helps over 900 companies raise capital across 68 economic activities – whether through the Main Market for established large-cap companies, the ACE Market for emerging companies of all sizes, or the LEAP Market for up-and-coming SME companies.

Bursa Malaysia is a fully integrated exchange offering a full range of exchange-related facilities including listing, trading, clearing and settlement, depository services and

offshore listing of Bonds and Sukuk. Bursa Malaysia's diverse product range includes equities, derivatives, offshore and Shariah-compliant products as well as Exchange Traded Funds ("ETFs"), Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs"), Structured Warrants ("SWs") and Exchange Traded Bonds and Sukuk ("ETBS"). The Exchange's diverse offerings also include Bursa Suq Al-Sila' ("BSAS") Shariah-compliant commodity Murabahah trading platform and provision of market data.

► II. Corporate Head

Datuk Muhamad Umar Swift

Datuk Umar is the Chief Executive Officer of Bursa Malaysia. He is also the director of all subsidiary companies within Bursa Malaysia Group, and serves as a Chairman of Bursa Malaysia Derivatives and Clearing.



Datuk Umar has more than 27 years of experience in the areas of banking and financial services. Prior to helping the Exchange, he was the Chief Executive Officer / Group Managing Director of MAA Group Berhad, where he also assumed the role of Chief Executive Officer of Malaysia Assurance Alliance Berhad (now known as Zurich Insurance Malaysia Berhad).

Datuk Umar holds a Bachelor of Economics degree from Monash University, Australia, and is an Associate of Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand, a member of CPA Australia, a Chartered Tax Adviser of The Tax Institute of Australia, and a Fellow of the Financial Services Institute of Australasia (FINSIA) in Australia. He is also a Chartered Accountant with the Malaysian Institute of Accountants, and a Registered Financial Planner.

► III. Legal and Regulatory Framework of BMSC

BMSC, as an approved clearing house under the CMSA, is subject to regulatory oversight by the Securities Commission Malaysia. BMSC's operations as a CCP is governed by the market contract it has with its participants. All clearing participants enter into the market contracts as principal regardless of whether they are acting on behalf of a client or not. The law and relevant rules governing the clearing and settlement activities in the securities markets are the CMSA, the Rules of BMSC, the Rules of Bursa Malaysia Securities and the contract between BMSC and its clearing participants.



**MONGOLIAN SECURITIES
CLEARING CENTER**



**MONGOLIAN CENTRAL
SECURITIES DEPOSITORY**

23-24. Mongolian Central Securities Depository LLC & Mongolian Securities Clearing Center Co., Ltd

► I. Company Profile

On January 18, 1991, the Mongolian government passed Resolution 22 to establish the Mongolian Stock Exchange (MSE). Mongolian Central Securities Depository was one of the departments of MSE until 2003. On March 16, 2003, the Mongolian government passed Resolution 72 to establish the Mongolian Securities Clearing House and Central Depository Co., Ltd (SCHCD) as an independent registration and clearing institution. SCHCD joined ACG in December 2005. In July 2016, the Mongolian regulator reorganized SCHCD to separate its CSD and CCP functions, and established Mongolian Central Securities Depository LLC(MCSD) and Mongolian Securities Clearing & Settlement LLC(MSCS). The former replaced SCHCD's membership in ACG, while the latter joined ACG with the approval of the ACG Executive Committee and the General Meeting.

► 1. Mongolian Central Securities Depository Co., Ltd

MCSD is a for-profit enterprise wholly owned by the Ministry of Finance of Mongolia . It serves as the CSD of the Mongolian Stock Exchange and provides such services as registration and depository of non-physical securities, maintenance of the register of shareholders, securities custody, trade settlement, over-the-counter securities clearing and settlement, and corporate action services.

MCSD has four departments: Depository, registration and custody department, Administration and finance department, IT department, and Strategy, risk management and cooperation department. It also has an internal audit team directly managed by the company's CEO and independent auditor appointed by the Board of Members of MCSD. The company's business activities are regulated and supervised by the Ministry of Finance of Mongolia.

According to the annual report of MSCD, as of the end of 2019, a total of 1,827,724 accounts were opened with MCSD by investors. Among them, 1,882,454 were opened by Mongolian individual investors, 2,303 by foreign individual investors, 2,771 by Mongolian institutions and 196 by foreign institutions. The market value of securities under depositary at the end of the period was 2.7 trillion Tugrik, involving 330 issuers, or 316 public companies and 13 private companies.

MCSD has signed MOU with KSD, JASDEC, TDCC and NSD.

► 2. Mongolian Securities Clearing & Settlement Co., Ltd

MSCS provides clearing and settlement services for securities traded on the Mongolian Stock Exchange. According to the official website of MSCS, the securities settled by the company reached 859.3 billion tugriks in 2016.

► II. Corporate Head



► 1.MSCD

Mrs. Baigalmaa Jamiyansuren is CEO of MCSD.



► 2.MSCS

Ms. Erdenegerel is CEO of MSCS.

► III. Market Profile

Development History of Mongolian Capital Market

Timeline of major events:

- 1991: the Mongolia Stock Exchange (MSE) was established.
- 1992: in the privatization framework 475 state owned enterprises were reorganized as Joint Stock Companies and 1.3 million people became the shareholders of these companies.
- 1994: Mongolia Securities Exchange Commission was established.
- 1995: Securities law was passed and started “cash” trading between the shareholders of privatized JSC, which is the “secondary market”.

- 1996: the first government bond was traded through MSE.
- 2001: company bonds started trading.
- 2003: Mongolian Securities Clearing House and Central Depository Co., Ltd were established.
- 2005: the Parliament of Mongolia has passed the Law on Legal Status the Financial Regulatory Commission of Mongolia (FRC). In 2006, FRC was restructured with extended duties of MSEC.
- 2016: Mongolian Securities Clearing House and Central Depository Co., Ltd (SCHCD) was reorganized into MCSD and MSCS.
- 2020: Implementation of DvP and T+2 settlement cycle.

► IV. The Framework of the Capital Market

Operating under the supervision of the Parliament of Mongolia, FRC is responsible for the regulation and supervision of all aspects of the capital market except for the banking sector. It grants an approval to the capital market professionals and registration of the securities at IPO.

Currently MSE is the main exchange that organizes trading of securities, covering government bonds, corporate bonds and stocks.

After implementing PFMI's DvP model III in Mongolia's securities market in 2020, MCSD undertakes the registration, depository and settlement services and MSCC undertakes the clearing service.





25. Central Depository System and Clearing Limited of Nepal

► I. Company Profile

Inaugurated in March 2011, Central Depository System and Clearing Limited (CDSC) is the sole depository established under the company act to provide centralized depository, clearing and settlement services in Nepal. CDSC is a wholly owned subsidiary company of Nepal Stock Exchange Ltd. (NEPSE) and is entrusted with the depository, clearing and settlement of various instruments (equity, bonds, and warrants etc.) traded on NEPSE.



ACG23 in Kathmandu, 2019

CDSC was established with the goal of achieving securities dematerialization and improving settlement efficiency. Investors are linked to the depository through the Beneficiary Accounts or Demat Account opened with depository participants (DPs). For Demat, investors shall send the Demat request form (DRF) along with the concerned physical certificates to their DPs. A DP will verify them and then submit the DRF to CDSC through online system, and at the same time send the physical certificates to the registrar and transfer agent (RTA) or the concerned issuers. CDSC will also refer the application request to the RTA or issuers for confirmation. After that, CDSC will record the securities in book entry form in the Demat Accounts of the investors, and send the confirmation forms to the investors, thus completing dematerialization. In addition, CDSC provides rematerialization and electronic IPO services at the request of the investors. Rematerialization refers to the process by which the electronic balances held in the Demat account can be converted back into physical certificates. Electronic IPO refers to the process by which IPO securities are generated in electronic form.

CDSC currently implements a T+3 settlement cycle. CDSC works closely with relevant agencies in the Indian market. Central Depository Services Limited (CDSL) of India is CDSC's consulting company, and Tata Consultancy Services (Mumbai) provides developing and maintenance services for CDSC's depository and settlement system. In addition, CDSC is a member of the Association of National Numbering Agencies (ANNA) and joined ACG in September 2012.

► II. Corporate Head

Dev Prakash Gupta is CEO of CDSC.



► III. Market Profile

► 1. Development History

The history of Nepal's securities market can be traced back to the 1930s. The public issuance of shares by Biratnagar Jute Mills Ltd. and the Bank of Nepal in 1937 is regarded as the starting point of the Nepalese securities market. Later, in 1964, the Nepalese government promulgated the Company Act and issued the first government bonds.

In 1976, in order to promote the development of the securities market, the predecessor of NEPSE, Nepal Securities Exchange Center Ltd. was established. In 1993, as part of the Nepalese government's capital market reform plan, the Securities Exchange Center Ltd. was restructured into NEPSE.

► 2. Regulatory Agencies

Securities Board of Nepal (SEBON) was established by the Government of Nepal on June 7, 1993 as an apex regulator of Securities Markets. It has been regulating the market under the Securities Act, 2006. The Governing Board of SEBON is composed of seven members including one full-time chairman appointed by the Government for the tenure of four years. Other members of the Board include joint secretary of Ministry of Finance, joint secretary of Ministry of Law, Justice

and Parliamentary Affairs, representative from Nepal Rastra Bank, representative from Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal, representative from Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industries, and one member appointed by the Government from amongst the experts pertaining to management of securities market, development of capital market, financial or economic sector.

Major responsibilities of SEBON:

- Provide advice to government on securities market.
- Issue necessary securities regulations and directives.
- Register the securities of public companies.
- Regulate and systematize the issue, transfer, sale and exchange of registered securities.
- Issue license to operate stock exchange.
- Issue license to stock broker, dealer, merchant banker and fund manager.
- Issue license to depository company, depository participant and credit rating agency.
- Register mutual funds, approve collective investment schemes and regulate related product.
- To approve the bye-laws of stock exchange and business persons
- Supervise and enforce insider trading and other illegal conducts, and protect investors' interest.
- Coordinate with other regulatory entities to supervise and regulate.

SEBON is an associate member of IOSCO.

► NEPSE

As the sole stock exchange of Nepal, NEPSE opened its trading floor on January 13, 1994. The current paid-up capital of NEPSE is approximately USD 4.5 million. Government of Nepal,

Nepal Rastra Bank, Rastriya Banijya Bank and other securities businessperson (brokers) are the shareholders of NEPSE. The Chairman of NEPSE is appointed by the government. The following table shows the percentage of shareholdings by respective shareholders on the capital structure:

At present, there are 50 member brokers across 21 cities.

Owners	Ownership (Percentage)
Government of Nepal	58.66
Nepal Rastra Bank	34.60
Rastriya Banijya Bank	6.12
Members	0.62



26. New Zealand Central Securities Depository Limited

► I. Company Profile

New Zealand Central Securities Depository Limited (NZCSD) is a fully-owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ), which is the central bank of New Zealand.

Effectively, NZCSD could be seen as a component of NZClear, which is also operated by the RBNZ. NZCSD is mainly responsible for the provision of custodian services, namely, participants of NZClear open accounts with NZClear and deposit their securities with NZCSD for custody. Shares deposited with NZCSD are registered under the name of NZCSD while all rights are enjoyed by the beneficial owners.

As per data from the official website of the RBNZ, the total market value of securities deposited with NZCSD amounts to around 198 billion New Zealand dollars .

► II. Market Profile

► 1. Regulatory Authorities

The RBNZ and the Financial Markets Authority (FMA) are the main regulators of the New Zealand financial markets.

As the central bank of New Zealand, the RBNZ is responsible for the formulation and implementation of monetary policies with a view to maintaining stability of price levels.

The FMA was established in 2011 with a mandate to maintain investor confidence in the New Zealand financial markets and supporting the development of the country's capital markets with effective regulatory measures. The FMA is responsible for the formulation and implementation of laws and regulations governing New Zealand's securities market and corporate disclosure, and supervises and regulates exchanges, financial advisors, broker dealers, auditing firms, trustees and issuers.

The FMA and the RBNZ work in coordination on the regulation of financial market

infrastructures. The RBNZ is solely responsible for the regulation of the domestic payment system and works with the FMA in the regulation of NZClear and the New Zealand Clearing and Depository Corporation (NZCDC), which is a settlement service provider under the New Zealand Exchange (NZX) .

► 2. NZX and NZCDC

The New Zealand Stock Exchange was founded in 1983, facilitating business activities by broker dealers which used to be required to trade only on local markets. In 2002, the exchange was demutualized and listed on its own marketplace, and was renamed as New Zealand Exchange thereafter.

NZX provides trading in equity, debt and derivative instruments. As per data by the end of 2016, approximately a quarter of the investors in NZX are domestic retail investors, while more than a third are foreign investors .

NZCDC is the wholly-owned subsidiary of NZX and provides the following services as a CSD, SSS and CCP:

- Clearing and settlement for exchange trading;
- Central securities depository;
- Securities custody;
- Corporate action notice and processing;
- Stock lending and borrowing;
- OTC financial product settlement;
- Electronic transfer of shareholder rights.

NZCDC is connected to NZClear via electronic system, facilitating seamless cross-market transfer of custody.



27. Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited

► I. Company Profile

Established in 1993, Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited (CDCPL) commenced operations in 1997 with the launch of Central Depository System, handling the electronic (paperless) settlement of transactions carried out at the then Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad Stock Exchanges. CDCPL is regulated by Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan



ACG10 in Karachi, 2006

(SECP), with a status of Public Interest & Large Sized Company since it holds assets of general public in fiduciary capacity.

Primarily, CDC's function was to operate the securities depository for all financial instruments traded in the Pakistan Capital Market. However, with the ever-growing need for efficient and technology driven mechanisms in other markets and industries, CDCPL has diversified its business beyond the traditional depository domain. Currently, the Company provides services to securities brokers, asset management companies, banks (including custodian banks), individual & corporate investors, and insurance companies. It acts as a channel connecting securities issuers and holders to complete dividend distribution, mergers and acquisitions, splits and other corporate actions.

CDCPL is ISO/IEC 27001:2013 certified for Information Security Management and ISO/IEC 22301:2012 certified for its Business Continuity Management.

Late Mr. Muhammad Hanif Jakhura, CEO-CDC (2002-2017) was elected as the Executive Committee Chairman of ACG for the term of 2014-2016. By virtue of his election, CDC served as ACG Secretariat for the same term. During his tenure as Chairman EC ACG, Late Mr. Hanif represented the Asia Pacific region on the board of World Forum of Depositories (WFC). Mr. Aftab Ahmed Diwan, CEO-CDC (2017-2018) also served as the Vice Chairman of ACG Executive Committee.

CDCPL's services portfolio is as follows:

Investor Account Services, which allows retail and corporate investors to open and maintain custody accounts directly with CDCPL.

Trustee and Custodial Services for Open-end and Closed-end Mutual Funds and Voluntary Pension Schemes.

Share Registrar Services (Wholly owned subsidiary of CDCPL), which provides state-of-the-art facilities of registrar and transfer agents including customer dealing to share issuing companies.

ITMinds Limited (Wholly owned subsidiary of CDCPL), which provides Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) services including provision of back office accounting functions to the Mutual Fund industry.

Centralized Information Sharing Solution for Insurance Industry (Developed and managed by CDCPL), which offers online information sharing solution for the insurance industry to help achieve greater efficiency and transparency.

► II. Corporate Head

Mr. Badiuddin Akber had previously served as the Chief Compliance and Risk Officer at CDC since June 2015 before being elevated to the position of Chief Executive Officer on January 1, 2019. He was also the nominated Chairman of the Oversight Committee formed by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan.



Mr. Akber has more than 20 years of diversified senior management experience in the fields of finance and operations. He has also served as the Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer at the National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited. He has demonstrated extensive expertise in the spheres of financial management, clearing & settlement, risk management, operations, product development and project management in the Pakistan capital market. Mr. Akber attained Bachelor's Degree in Commerce from the University of Karachi. In addition to being a Fellow Member of the Institute of Cost & Management Accountants of Pakistan (FCMA), he also holds ACMA-CGMA (Chartered Global Management Accountants) qualification from the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (CIMA – UK) and qualification of Chartered Professional Accountant (CPA, CMA – Ontario, Canada).





28. National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited

► I. Company Profile

National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited (NCCPL) was incorporated on July 3, 2001, in order to replace the separate and individual Clearing Houses of three Stock Exchanges, namely Karachi Stock Exchange, Lahore Stock Exchange and Islamabad Stock Exchange by a single and centralized entity. In 2016, these three stock exchanges were integrated to form Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX). Accordingly, NCCPL now performs clearing, settlement and risk management function for trades and transactions executed at PSX.

NCCPL is a public unlisted company. PSX holds approximately 47.06% shares of the NCCPL, followed by LSE Financial Services Limited (formerly Lahore Stock Exchange) holding (23.53%), Pakistan Kuwait Investment Company holding (17.65%) and Pakistan ISE Towers REIT Management Company (formerly Islamabad Stock Exchange) holding (11.76%).

NCCPL is headquartered in Karachi, with branches in Lahore and Islamabad.

NCCPL has a strong governance structure and a qualified and experienced management team. NCCPL's Board comprise of 13 directors including CEO, all of them are non-executive directors except for the CEO and 4 of them are independent directors. The NCCPL's Board has constituted various committees to focus on key financial and operational functions, such as Audit Committee, HR Committee, IT Steering Committee.

NCCPL over the span of 19 years since its incorporation, has established itself as a fundamental institution of the capital market infrastructure. This achievement is based on its prudent strategy and focus on utilizing the expertise gained over the period for introducing and implementing services for the benefit of capital market participants. Key services offered by NCCPL in addition to clearing and settlement are briefly highlighted below:

- Act as Central Counter Party (CCP) through Novation with effect from May 2016; to discharge its role as a CCP, it has established a Settlement Guarantee Fund (SGF).
- Perform Risk Management Function for the capital market.
- Registration of investors through Unique Identification Number (UIN) functionality.
- Act as an Authorized Intermediary to provide platform for leverage services which includes margin trading, margin financing and security lending and borrowing facility.
- Implementation of Automated CGT System for computation, determination and collection of CGT on disposal of listed securities effective from April 2012.
- Act as a Centralized Know Your Customer (KYC) Organization (CKO) under the CKO Rules, 2017 whereby it obtains KYC information of clients at the time of account opening by brokers and issue Unique KYC Number (UKN) on completion of verification and confirmation process.

NCCPL has a state-of-the-art technology infrastructure and it holds the following international certification and accreditations:

- ISO 27001 Information Security Management System - Certified since 2011. The first company in Pakistan to upgrade certification of 27001:2005 standard to 27001:2013.
- ISO 23001 Business Continuity Management System - Certified in 2017; one of the two companies to get certified in Pakistan.
- Audited by SGS, a world-renowned firm, and certified by UK-based accreditation body, UKAS.

► II. Corporate Head

Mr. Muhammad Lukman is a seasoned finance professional with more than 30 years of hands-on experience in multi-faceted roles, acquiring leadership skills, vision and management expertise in developing strategies and executing plans. He has been serving the company as CEO since 2005 and has held senior positions at other local and multinational companies within Pakistan.



He is a fellow member of Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP) and Institute of Cost and Management Accountants of Pakistan (ICMAP). He is also a Qualified Corporate Secretary and a Certified Director from ICAP.

Mr. Lukman has represented NCCPL on numerous committees both locally and internationally

which include those formed by Securities Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP), Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) and Ministry of Finance etc.

He has been appointed as Expert Advisor by the Shanghai Institute for Real Economy (SIFRE), which is a research-based institute and a think tank pursuing the objective to promote linkage of Capital Markets to develop business and industry with a special focus on the Belt and Road Initiative. It includes senior business executives, capital market experts and economists from London, USA, Canada, Germany, Hong Kong and China.

He is also a member of the joint evaluation committee of ICAP and ICMAP and has been a keynote speaker on various forums conducted by these professional bodies. Mr. Lukman also patronizes the Toastmasters Club and supports various education, training & development initiatives.

► III. Market Profile

The Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) is the apex regulator of Pakistan Capital Market. The objective of SECP is to establish a modernized and efficient corporate system and capital market, and encourage investment activities and economic prosperity in Pakistan.

Pakistan has a long history of capital market development. There were three stock exchanges in Pakistan, namely Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad. In order to enhance the attractiveness of the Pakistan Capital Market to global investors, the exchanges were officially merged into Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX) on January 11, 2016.

On January 20, 2017, the Pakistan Stock Exchange Equity Sale Committee held a signing ceremony in Karachi with an international consortium consisting of China Financial Futures Exchange, Shanghai Stock Exchange, Shenzhen Stock Exchange, Pak China Investor Company and Habib Bank Limited (Pakistan). PSX agreed to divest 40% shares to the consortium, of which the three Chinese exchanges held 30% in total.

Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX) is now the only stock exchange in Pakistan. Currently, China Financial Futures Exchange is the largest shareholder of PSX, with a shareholding of 17%. Shanghai Stock Exchange holds 8% of the total shares, Shenzhen Stock Exchange 5%, and Pak China Investor Company 5%.

► 1. Market Structure

The Pakistan Stock Exchange mainly trades stocks, bonds, funds, Islamic financial instruments, etc., of which stocks are the dominant ones.

PEX has different trading sections which includes regular, futures, cash settled futures, stock index futures, negotiated deal market, square up, IPO platform, bills and bonds and odd lot.

► 2. Stock Market

Though showing a strong growing momentum in recent years, Pakistan's stock market still has some barriers to overcome such as small market scale, limited financing, and low turnover. Its stock market has been growing at a "Rapid" rate of about 1,000 to 2,000 points (KSE 100 Index) per year since 2002, with sporadic short terms of plunge. In the year 2007, PSX registered the highest increase of 40.19% and an all index growth of 26% annual CAGR from 2012-2017.

However, since April 2008, due to factors such as the international financial crisis and the country's political turmoil, the stock market has plummeted with continued depression. The Karachi 100 Index which reached 46,565

points in January 2017, fell to 33,902 points in January 2019.

As of January 2019, there are a total of 544 companies listed on the PSX, with a total market capitalization of Rs 6.88 trillion, or approximately USD 67.52 billion. The number of listed companies and market capitalization have fallen since 2017.

► 3. Bond Market

Government bonds and corporate bonds are the major categories traded on the PSX. From 2013 to 2016, there were 3 bonds issued annually on average, and the number of newly issued bonds has been decreasing in the past two years.





29. Philippine Depository & Trust Corporation

► I. Company Profile

Philippine Depository & Trust Corporation (PDTC) was incorporated in 1995 and was previously known as the Philippine Central Depository (PCD). PDTC is a central securities depository and registry for debt and equities securities.

PDTC provides fee-based safekeeping and settlement services for fixed income securities listed and traded in the Philippine Dealing and Exchange Corp. (PDEX). This includes government securities, corporate debt issues, and bank issues. PDTC supports both broker level and investor level settlement for all PDEX-traded transactions.

PDTC provides value-added services such as collateral management for repurchase transactions and securities lending and borrowing transaction. It is under the dual oversight of two regulatory bodies – the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), considering the duality of its functions where it performs market services for securities engaged in the market as well as fiduciary services while securities are at rest.

PDTC administers shareholder information as well as the depository of bond issues in a dematerialized manner, which eliminates needs for and risks related to the maintenance of physical certificates and in the meantime accelerates transaction and settlement processing.

The clearing service determines the fixed income security and monetary obligations of the trading participants, particularly as to who will deliver or receive either cash or security, in a transaction. It validates and reconciles details of transactions between trading participants prior to Settlement – which is the simultaneous, irrevocable and final exchange of securities and cash. A straight-through (end-to-end) process is observed in performing securities activities in the Fixed Income, Foreign Exchange, and Repo Markets.

PDTC is a fully-owned subsidiary of the Philippine Dealing System Group (PDS Group).

Powered by state-of-the-art technology, PDS provides a full suite of services, from trading to clearing and settlement, and post settlement across different asset classes. It also offers learning



facilities to equip its markets and communities in keeping pace with market development and professional practice, domestically and abroad.

PDS Group, the Complete Capital Market Infrastructure, is composed of a holding company, the Philippine Dealing System Holdings Corp. and operating subsidiaries:

- Philippine Dealing & Exchange Corp. (PDEX) – Trading Services Arm
- Philippine Depository & Trust Corp. (PDTC) – Securities Services Arm
- Philippine Securities Settlement Corp. (PSSC) – Payment and Transfer Services Arm
- PDS Academy for Market Development Corp. (PDSA) – Market Education and Development

► II. Corporate Head

Cezar P. Consing is the Chairman of the Philippine Depository & Trust Corp. He has been since 2013 the President and Chief Executive Officer of Bank of the Philippine Islands (BPI). He used to work for J.P. Morgan & Co., based in Hong Kong and Singapore, from 1985- 2004. He was also a partner at the Rohatyn Group, an alternative investment firm that focuses on the emerging markets, from 2004-2013.

► III. Market Profile

► 1. Stock Market

Assets serviced by the depository in terms of equity grew throughout the years, from PHP 2,010 billion in 2011 to PHP 5,516 billion in 2018. As of end 2018, the total value of

securities in depository amounts to PHP 5.6 trillion in which equities securities accounts for 98% and debt securities for 2%.

► 2. Bond Market

According to Asian Bond Monitor issued in March 2020 by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the market value of local currency bond market in the Philippines amounted to around USD 131.2 billion by the end of 2019, of which about USD 101 billion, or more than 77% of all outstanding debts, were government debt instruments. In the meantime, corporate local currency bond market was fairly concentrated, with the top

30 corporate issuers, among which 11 were banking groups, accounting for 88.2% of outstanding local currency corporate bonds .

The debt holdings of PDTC increased by 16% in 2018 compared to 2017. The Foreign Currency Denominated Securities held under PDTC's Name-on-Central Depository Facility remains the attributing factor in the increase which accounts for 55% of the total debt holdings with 11 member participants. The remaining share is composed of government securities (11%) and corporate and bank issuance (34%) .





30. Singapore Exchange Ltd.

► I. Company Profile

Singapore Exchange Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as “SGX”) was founded on December 1, 1999 in a merger of former Stock Exchange of Singapore (SES), Singapore International Monetary Exchange (Simex) and Securities Clearing and Computer Services Pte Ltd (SCCS).

The stock exchange group was listed on its own marketplace on November 23, 2000 via both public offerings and private placement and became APAC’s second listed stock exchange group (after ASX, which was listed in 1998). SGX is now a component of the MSCI Singapore Free and Strait Times Index.

According to SGX Annual Report 2019, approximately 99.85% of the exchange’s shares were held by the public as at August 13, 2019. Top three shareholders included SEL Holdings PTE Ltd. (23.37%), Citibank Nominees Singapore PTE Ltd . (18.77%) and DBS Nominees (Private) Limited (12.62%) .

As the entity responsible for daily operations and decision-making processes, the SGX Board of Directors is chaired by Mr. Kwa Chong Seng, who started serving on the SGX Board from September 2012 and became Chairman of the Board in September 2016. The corporate management is headed by Chief Executive Officer Mr. Loh Boon Chye.

SGX is a horizontally integrated exchange group providing a full package of services ranging from issuance, trading to settlement and depository. As one of Asia’s leading central counterparty clearing houses, SGX is renowned for its outstanding clearing and risk management capability. SGX was also one of the world’s first market infrastructure service providers to have fully implemented the Principles for Financial Market Infrastructures.

► II. Corporate Head

Mr. Loh Boon Chye joined SGX as its Chief Executive Officer on July 14, 2015. He is also a member on SGX’s Board of Directors.

Starting his career with the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) in 1989, Mr. Loh has nearly 30 years' experience of working in the financial industry, serving on various business and management posts with Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Deutsche Bank and Bank of America Merrill Lynch.



Over the years, Mr. Loh has played a key role in the development of Southeast Asia's capital markets, having held a number of senior advisory positions. Apart from his directorship on the SGX Board from 2003 to 2012, he has also been on the Boards of GIC Pte Ltd since November 2012, Economic Development Board Singapore since February 2017 and the World Federation of Exchanges since September 2017.

He was also previously Chairman of the Singapore Foreign Exchange Market Committee, as well as Deputy President of ACI Singapore.

Mr. Loh is a council member and Distinguished Fellow at the Institute of Banking & Finance Singapore and was awarded for Outstanding Contribution to Financial Markets in Asia in the Euro money Awards for Excellence in 2010. He was also presented the International Financial Law Review (IFLR) Market Reform Award 2017.

Mr. Loh holds a Bachelor of Engineering degree from the National University of Singapore.

► III. Market Profile

SGX has established a diverse and comprehensive ecosystem, covering both cash and derivative asset classes.

► 1. Stock Market

The stock market of SGX includes three boards: the Main board, the Catalist and the Global Quote, among which the Main board and the Catalist provide listing services while the Global Quote only serves as a trading platform for overseas stocks. Currently, the vast majority of SGX-listed companies issue stocks on the Main board.

The Singapore capital market is highly international. In recent years, SGX has become one of the major destinations for

foreign issuers, especially Chinese issuers.

The SGX markets are highly concentrated in terms of issuer sector breakup, with companies from finance, industrial and consumer service industries occupying 76% of the market capitalization.

► 2. Fixed Income Market

As a major destination for foreign bond issuers, SGX's fixed income offerings come in both retail and wholesale subsections. As of

April 2020, around 40 fixed income securities were offered for retail investors, while over 3,000 outstanding listed securities, by issuers from 45 jurisdictions and amounting to over USD 1 trillion, were available for wholesale transactions .

► 3. Derivatives Market

The derivatives sector is a major source of

revenue for SGX and accounted for 51% of the exchange group's business revenue in 2019 . According to SGX Annual Report 2019, equity and commodities derivatives total volumes increased by 21% to 240.3 million contracts in 2019 amid strong performance in SGX FTSE China A50 contracts etc .

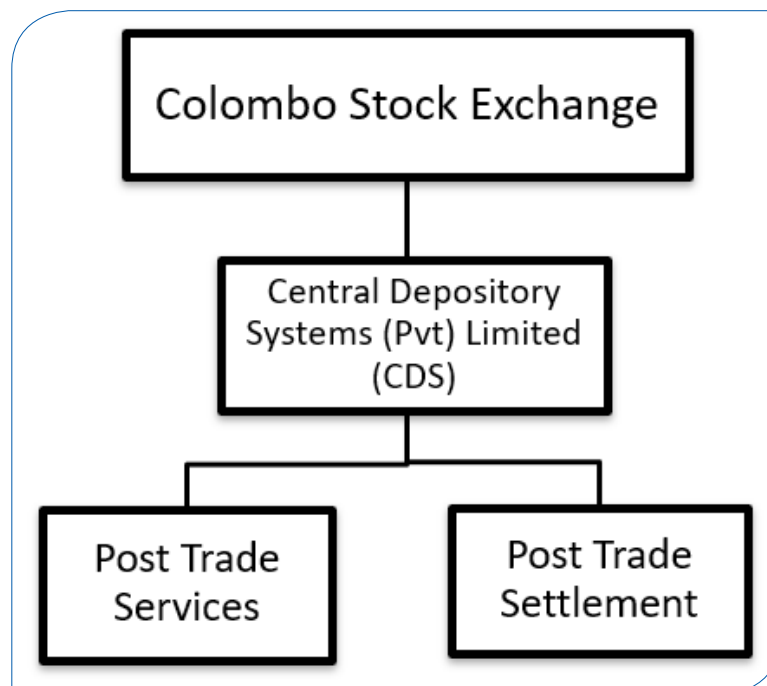




31. Central Depository Systems (Pvt) Limited

► I. Company Profile

Central Depository System (CDS) was founded in August 1991 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Colombo Stock Exchange (CSE) and a provider of custody and clearing services for products listed on the exchange group, and is a Market Intermediary and Clearing House licensed by Sri Lankan financial regulatory authorities.



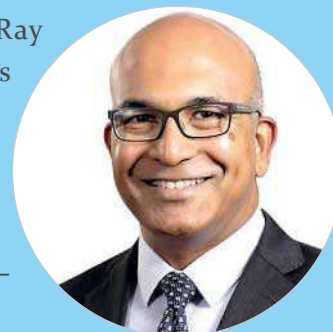
The CDS joined ACG in 1998 and hosted the 17th Cross Training Seminar in May 2015 and the 22nd Annual General Meeting in November 2018.

► II. Corporate Head

Mr. Dumith Fernando was appointed Chairman of the Board of CSE and CDS in July 2020.

He has served on the Board of the CSE since 2017 and succeeds Ray Abeywardena, who steps down as the Chairman after completing his three-year tenure.

Mr. Fernando is Chairman of one of the leading investment banking firms in Sri Lanka, Asia Securities Holdings Ltd., engaged in Corporate Finance Advisory, Stockbroking, Research and Wealth Management – which he has led for the last six years.



With 25 years of experience in international and Sri Lankan capital markets, Fernando spent much of his career in global financial centres in New York and Hong Kong with global banking giants JPMorgan Chase and Credit Suisse.

He holds a BA in Physics and Economics from Middlebury College in the US and an MBA from Harvard Business School.

► III. Market Profile

Founded in 1985, Colombo Stock Exchange is one of the most modern stock exchanges in the Southeast Asian region. The exchange has two indices: the All Share Price Index (ASPI) and the S&P Sri Lanka 20 (S&P SL20).

At present, CSE is focusing on cash equity, warrant, closed-end equity funds and corporate bond products. The exchange plans to create greater value by introducing new asset classes with a view to cover a greater number of stakeholders and investors, as well as further promoting the international presence of the Sri Lankan capital markets.



ACG22 in Colombo, 2018



32. Taiwan Depository and Clearing Corporation

► I. Company Profile

Taiwan Depository and Clearing Corporation (TDCC) was founded in October 1989 and began operations in January 1990. Major operations of TDCC include: (1) book-entry transfer of securities transactions; (2) clearing and settlement of exchange trades; (3) clearing and settlement for both cash and securities of Emerging Stocks; (4) computer process handling for the clearing of futures market; (5) registration of securities issued in dematerialized form.

In order to promote dematerialization and a central clearing-settlement system for short-term bills, Debt Instruments Depository and Clearing Co., Ltd. Taiwan (DIDC) started operations in April 2004 as a provider of depository, registration and settlement services for short-term bills.

With the growth of cross-industry operations in the financial sector, there has been a steady increase in the volume of securities, bond and bill transactions handled by both securities firms and bill dealers. In July 2005, in order to ensure a higher level of convenience for market participants, avoid duplication of investment and keep up with the trend towards back-office integration among the world's leading stock markets, the financial regulatory authorities approved DIDC's merger into TSCD. The merger was completed in March 2006, and TSCD was renamed TDCC. The integrated back office increased efficiency, reduced investment costs, improved operational performance, expanded service scope and stimulated market development.

On December 15, 2015, TDCC established FundRich Securities Co. Ltd., which is the operator of an online mutual fund distribution platform that provides cost-efficient, informative and user-friendly channel for retail fund investment.

TDCC serves as the convener of ACG Investor Service Task Force and hosted the 8th and 19th ACG Annual General Meeting in 2004 and 2015.

► II. Corporate Head

Mr. Sherman Lin is the Chairman of Board and Chief Executive Officer of TDCC. He joined TDCC as a Senior Executive Vice President in 2005.

Over the years, Mr. Lin has driven TDCC's growth strategy and played a key role in TDCC's business diversification, digitalization and globalization.

Prior to joining TDCC, Mr. Lin served as Executive Vice President of Chunghwa Security Investment Co. Ltd., and in previous of this role, he was Executive Vice President of HSBC Asset Management Corporation. With abundant experience in financial industry, he was appointed as President of TDCC in 2007 and became Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer in 2016. He also sits on the Board of Taipei Exchange (TPEX), Securities and Futures Institute and Taiwan Futures Exchange (TAIFEX).

Mr. Lin holds a BA degree in Political Science from National Taiwan University and an MBA degree from George Washington University.



► III. Market Profile

As a part of a multi-tiered capital market with a great variety of product offerings and the capability to satisfy the financial demands of different kinds of corporations, the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) has been the destination for many hi-tech industry issuers (especially those from the electronics industry) and thus plays an instrumental role in facilitating the accelerated development of the local IT industry.

► 1. Stock Market

The local capital markets can be categorized into three tiers: the first tier is the TWSE, which was established in 1961 and remains the main hub of market-oriented financing and investment. The second tier is the Main board of the Taipei Exchange (TPEX), which is also known as the "Start-up Board" and many of its listed companies go on to list their shares on TWSE. The third tier is the Emerging Stock Board of TPEX, where transactions are negotiated between brokers

trading for their clients or conducting proprietary trading, with a view to protecting investor rights by institutionalizing trading of unlisted securities.

► 2. Bond Market

A diversified and international local bond market has come into shape over the years, with prominent transnational corporations such as Apple, Pfizer, Verizon, AT&T and Comcast issuing Formosa bonds.

► 3. Futures and Options Market

Taiwan Futures Exchange (TAIFEX) launched its first product, Taiwan Stock Exchange Capitalization Weighted Stock Index (TAIEX) Futures on July 21, 1998, and went on to list new products such as Taiwan Stock Exchange Electronic Sector Index Futures and Taiwan Stock Exchange Finance Sector Index Futures a year later. Following the launch of USD/RMB FX Options on June 27, 2016,

TAIFEX launched EUR/USD FX Futures and USD/JPY FX Futures on November 7, 2016, to meet investors' diverse trading needs and invigorate market development. New offerings such as DJIA Futures, Brent Crude Oil Futures and Nasdaq-100 Index Futures successively with a view to providing investors with a more diverse range of trading and hedging choices.



ACG19 in Taipei, 2014



33. Thailand Securities Depository

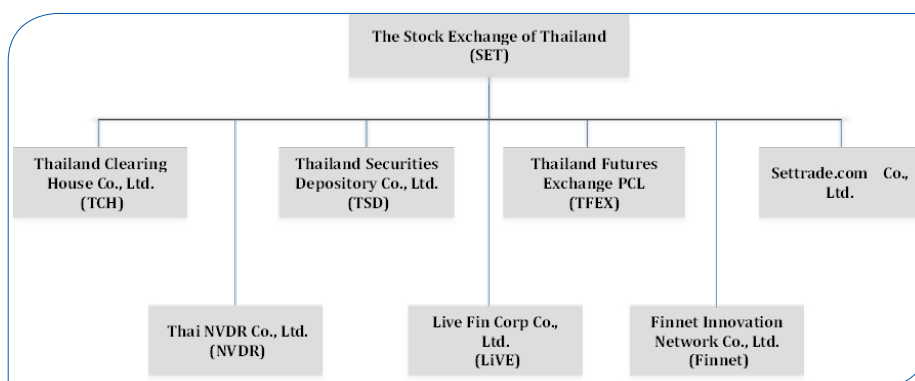
► I. Company Profile

Thailand Securities Depository Co., Ltd. (TSD) is a subsidiary of the Stock Exchange of Thailand. TSD was established on November 16, 1994 and commenced its operations on January 1, 1995 to develop and support post-trade services to effectively reach international standards.

► TSD provides two types of securities post-trade services:

1. Securities depository services: acts as a central securities depository for stocks and bonds for participants such as custodian banks, etc. using a secured and efficient scripless system, providing services for securities deposit, withdrawal, transfer, pledge, and pledge revocation both scrip and scripless. Investors can conduct the transactions through depository participants, while providing clearing services of debt instruments in OTC market.
2. Securities registration services: acts as a registrar for common stocks, bonds, investment trust and warrants for listed and non-listed companies. Services mainly cover preparing and maintaining the register book that contains correct, complete and up-to-date information of shareholders, and managing the foreign holding proportion of the securities traded on exchange in compliance with related rules and regulations.

Related bodies within the SET group are outlined in the organization chart, as follows:



► II. Corporate Head

Mr. Pakorn Peetathawatchai is now the President of the Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET) and also the Chairman of the Board of TSD. He previously served as Vice-Chairman of the Emerging Markets Working Group and Director of the World Federation of Exchanges (WFE) during May 2018-Oct 2019.



He used to work as the Senior Executive Vice President, Head of Corporate Strategy Division, Head of Finance & Investment Division and also Chief Marketing Officer at SET.

► III. Legal and Regulatory Framework

TSD is governed by the Securities and Exchange Act B.E. 2535 (1992) under the supervision of the Securities and Exchange Commission of Thailand (SEC). As a subsidiary of the Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET), where SET holds 100 percent of the shares, this structure of shareholding conforms to the Securities and Exchange Act that SET may set up a subsidiary company for the implementation of securities depository services. In addition, TSD also has to comply with general law such as civil and commercial code law, etc.

34. The State Enterprise “Central Securities Depository”

► I. Company Profile

The State Enterprise “Central Securities Depository” (hereinafter referred to as “the Central Depository”) was founded on May 21, 1999 in accordance with the decree “on organization and activities of central securities depository” adopted by the Uzbekistani Cabinet of Ministers as a state-owned enterprise responsible for the provision of securities depository services and the administration of securities transfer.

As one of the largest entities of the Uzbekistani securities market, the Central Depository provides basic services such as securities registration, certificated securities custody, custody of documents confirming securities issuance, security owner registration, government securities registration, as well as securities settlement and maintenance of single database of depositors. It also provides custody, information, consulting, IT and training seminar services to joint-stock companies during their corporate actions.

As of January 1, 2020, more than 9 trillion shares from 593 joint-stock company issuers, with a total face value of more than 99 trillion Soms are deposited with the Central Depository.

The Central Depository is a member of the Association of Eurasian Central Securities Depositories (AECSD) and ACG.

► II. Corporate Head

Mr. SheraliYa Abdujabbarov was appointed the General Director of the Central Depository in November 2006 by the decree of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 239.



► III. Market Profile

Securities market in Uzbekistan has enjoyed accelerated growth in recent years. A series of opening-up measures have been taken under the support of the authorities to promote market access.

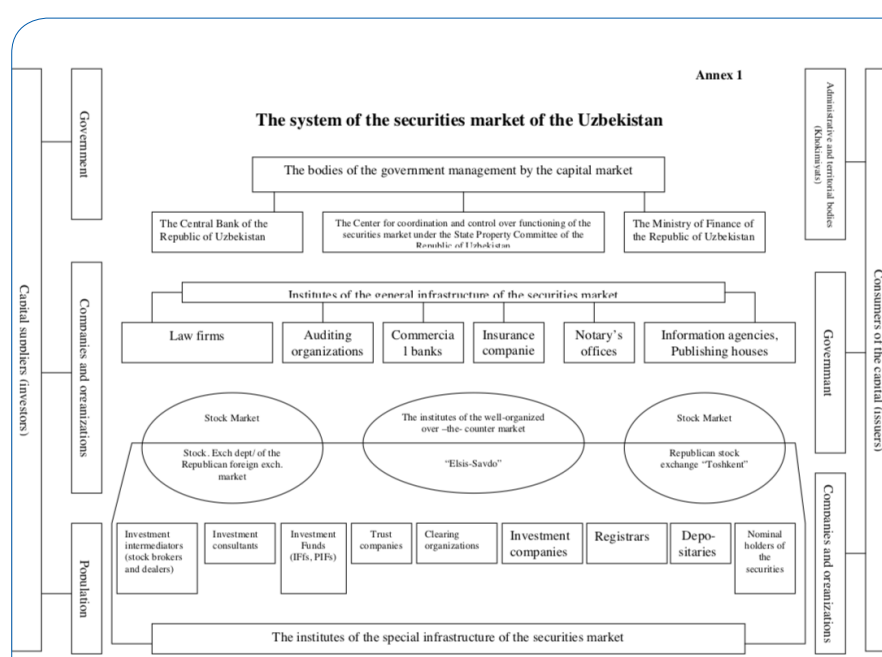
Toshkent Republican Stock Exchange was founded on April 8, 1994 and is the only stock exchange for corporate securities in Uzbekistan. By May 2019, more than 100 companies have listed their shares on the exchange, amounting to a total market value of around 5 billion USD. The exchange conducted its own IPO on April 11, 2018.

Major components of the Uzbekistani securities market include: (1) Toshkent Republican Stock Exchange (which has 12 affiliate organizations); (2) an OTC marketplace under ELSIS-SAVDO, which was established in 2000; (3) a two-tiered depository system; and (4) ELSIS-Clearing as a clearing and settlement agency.

The volumes of stock, corporate bonds and government bonds have been growing consistently in recent years. The secondary market trading volume used to exceed that of primary market but the trend was reversed in 2003 amid increase in the primary market trading as a result of accelerate privatization of public sector companies.

Issuance and trading in corporate debt securities has been much more active than government debt securities. On February 19, 2019, Uzbekistan's central bank announced that the domestic government bond market was to be opened to non-citizen natural person investors, and official "road shows" for Uzbekistani government bonds have been held by the government.

With regard to market regulation, the Center for Coordination and Control of the Securities Market is in charge of the supervision and regulation of the country's securities market, the Finance Ministry is responsible for the administration of relevant laws and regulations while working with the central bank to regulate government securities market. In addition, SROs like Toshkent Republican Stock Exchange and National Association of Investment Institution are also allowed to develop and enforce relevant rules.





VIETNAM SECURITIES DEPOSITORY

35. Vietnam Securities Depository

► I. Company Profile

Vietnam Securities Depository (VSD) was founded in 2005 and officially came into operation in July 2006 as a CSD to provide post-trade services for Vietnam securities market. VSD additionally acts as a CCP for the derivatives market launched in 2017. VSD is headquartered in Hanoi as a wholly state-owned limited liability company and has a Branch in Hochiminh city.

VSD is responsible for the provision of core services such as securities registration, depository, clearing, settlement and corporate actions processing, allocation of trading codes for foreign investors, allocation of local securities codes and ISINs. VSD also has value-added services, namely securities lending and borrowing; E-voting, transfer agent and fund management services to open-ended funds and ETFs.

As of July 31, 2020, VSD had 96 depository members (including 82 securities companies, 6 domestic custodians and 8 foreign custodians) and 19 clearing members (4 general clearing and 15 direct clearing members); there were also 25 direct account holders. The number of investor accounts managed by VSD was 2,569,261, including 2,535,661 domestic investor accounts and 33,600 foreign investor accounts.

VSD hosted the 13th ACG AGM in 2009 and the 18th ACG Cross Training Seminar in 2016.

► II. Corporate Head

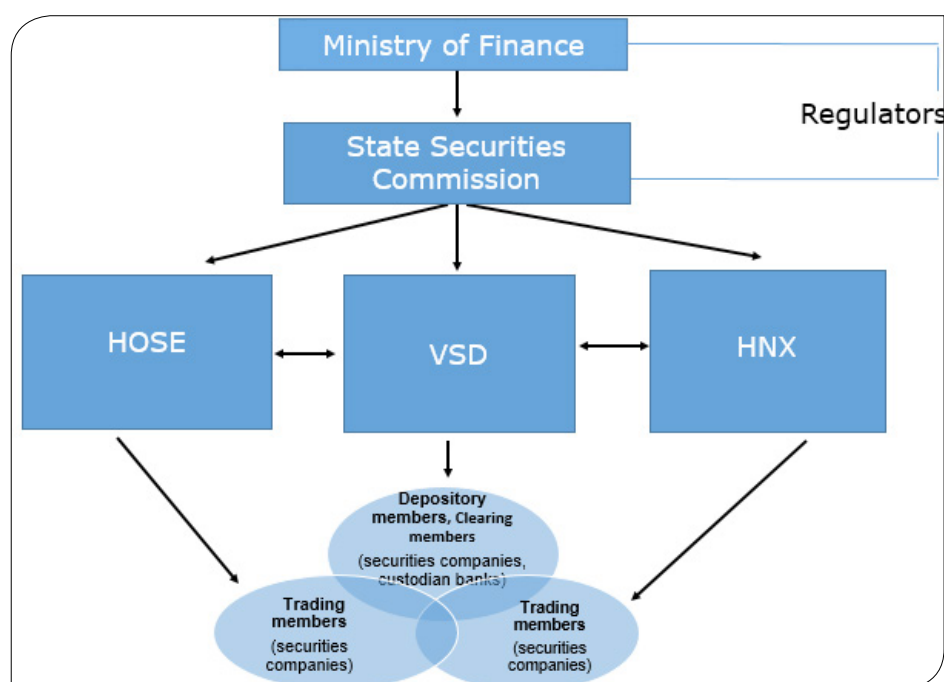
Dr. Nguyen Son was appointed as the Chairman of the Board of Directors of VSD in September 2016. Dr. Nguyen Son has been engaged for nearly 30 years in banking, finance, securities field and has extensive experiences in research, policy development, state management in economics, finance and securities. He joined the State Bank of Vietnam in 1990 and the State Securities Commission (SSC) in 1997. During his work time, Dr. Son held various positions, including Deputy Manager and Manager of SE Management, Market Development Department, SSC; Deputy Director and Director of Market Development Department, SSC; Chairman of the Board of Directors, VSD.



Dr. Nguyen Son holds a Ph.D. in Economics, Certificate of High-level of Political Theory.

► III. Market Profile

The State Securities Commission of Vietnam was established on November 28, 1996 under the Ministry of Finance, charged with exercising the state regulation of securities and securities market, direct regulation and supervision of activities in securities and securities market, management of public services in the fields of securities and securities market in accordance with applicable laws.



► 1. Stock Market

The Ho Chi Minh City Stock Exchange (HOSE) officially went live in July 2000, making Vietnam the 7th ASEAN nation to have the securities market. With a view to further promoting economic reform, Hanoi Securities Trading Center (precursor of the Hanoi Stock Exchange - HNX) officially came into operation in August 2005 as the country's second securities marketplace with a focus on promoting market-based financing for small and medium sized enterprises. By the end of June 2020, the total capitalization of

Vietnam's securities market (stock market and bond market) was around VND 5.0 quadrillion, equivalent to 84.36% of GDP, of which the stock market capitalization was nearly VND 3.9 quadrillion.

► 2. Bond Market

Bond market in Vietnam is dominated by government bonds, followed by corporate bonds, government-guaranteed bonds and municipal bonds. Government bonds, government-guaranteed bonds, municipal

bonds and foreign-currency-denominated bonds are listed and traded in a specialized government bond market, which is operated by HNX. Corporate bonds listed on HNX and HOSE are traded on these two exchanges. Unlisted corporate bonds are traded on the OTC market. In terms of the bond issuing entity, the majority of the bonds on the Vietnamese market are government bonds, agency bonds and corporate bonds; and bonds are nominated in both domestic and foreign currencies. By end of June 2020, bond market capitalization was nearly VND 1.2 quadrillion.

► 3. Derivatives Market

Vietnam's derivatives market was officially launched on August 10, 2017, making Vietnam the fifth country in ASEAN, besides Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand, to have the derivatives market and the 42nd country in the world with such a high-level financial market. The two products traded on the derivatives market include VN30 Index Futures and Government Bond Futures with the underlying asset of 5-year government bond. By end of June 2020, there were 124,762 accounts of investors opened on VSD's derivatives clearing and settlement system. The total settlement value via VSD as of June 30, 2020 was about VND 6,730 billion.



ACG13 in Hanoi, 2009

36. Association of Global Custodians

► I. Introduction to AGC

The Association of Global Custodians (AGC) became an Associate Member of the ACG from the beginning of 2020. The membership is operated by the AGC Asia Focus Committee.

The AGC is a group of 12 financial institutions that provide securities safekeeping services and asset-servicing functions to primarily institutional cross-border investors worldwide. As a non-partisan advocacy organization,

the Association represents members' common interests in regulatory and market structure matters through comment letters, white papers and interaction with legislative and regulatory authorities and financial industry organizations around the globe. The member banks are: BNP Paribas; BNY Mellon; Brown Brothers Harriman & Co; Citibank, N.A.; Deutsche Bank; HSBC Securities Services; JP Morgan; Northern Trust; RBC Investor & Treasury Services; Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken; Standard Chartered Bank; and State Street Bank and Trust Company. For more information visit www.theagc.com

The AGC is working closely with the World Forum of CSD's (WFC) on the "Single Disclosure online tool" that allows CSDs to input data on an annual basis and that assists our member banks in complying with regulatory requirements arising under Rule 17f-7, promulgated by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

► II. Profile of the AGC Asia Focus Committee:

The Asia Focus Committee looks to maintain an agenda that elevates and coordinates AGC oversight and attention on key issues of regulatory or infrastructure change in Asia, and it works to leverage the breadth of the AGC membership to represent and advocate on matters of common interest.



The committee covers Asia-Pacific and South Asian markets. The committee has two Workgroups, one covering eight and the other nine markets. The current Chairman of the Committee is Mr. Bernie C. H. Chew.

Bernie Chew, joined Northern Trust in February 2007, managing a team of professionals as the Head of the Sub-Custodian Network Management for the Asia Pacific region. He has responsibility for the management of the due diligence, monitoring and relationships of the sub-custody and cash providers in the region.

He was in 2012/2013 Chairman of the AGC Asia Focus Committee and has recently re-assumed the Chair for two years with effect from July 2020. Bernie Chew works with representatives from AGC member banks that review and analyze Asia-Pacific and South Asian markets' issues and developments and provides updates to the AGC Board.



Deutsche Bank

37. Deutsche Bank

► I. Company Profile

Deutsche Bank is Germany's leading bank, with a strong position in Europe and a significant presence in the Americas and Asia Pacific. Deutsche Bank has a broad footprint in the Asia-Pacific region across 14 markets with an average of over 40 years of history. This network, along with the bank's product and risk management capabilities, has yielded us a depth of local market counterparty relationships.

Throughout the Asia region, the bank plays a critical role in the development of local capital markets, pioneering many market and product firsts.

In 1872, only two years after its founding in Germany, Deutsche Bank opened branches in Shanghai, China and Yokohama, Japan. It first established a presence in Singapore 1971-1972. In 1988, it established its Asia Pacific regional headquarters in Singapore. Today, Singapore is one of the bank's major operational hubs in the region. Our four business divisions are:

► Corporate Bank

At the core of the division is the global transaction banking business, which is an established market leader in Europe with on the ground presence in 60 countries, including an extensive footprint in Asia Pacific. We are a leading global provider of cash management, trade finance and securities services, delivering the full range of banking products and services for both corporates and institutions worldwide.

► Investment Bank

The Investment Bank provides strategic advice to corporate and institutional clients, focusing on the bank's traditional strengths in financing, advisory, capital markets, fixed income and currencies, together with a focused equity capital markets business.

► Private Bank

The Private Bank focuses on private consumers across all segments as well as business clients.

► Asset Management

DWS is a market leader in Germany with a global presence and a broad product offering.

► Securities Services at Deutsche Bank

Deutsche Bank provides custody, clearing & settlement, agency securities lending and fund administration services to financial intermediaries such as global custodians, broker/dealers and prime brokers as well as buy-side firms and other institutional clients, in more than 30 markets around the world.

Clients enjoy:

- The reach of a truly global securities services network;
- The peace of mind that comes from partnering with a stable provider; and
- The opportunities that its innovation, expertise and bank-wide collaboration regularly uncover.

Deutsche Bank's commitment to transaction banking and its client-centric mind set – reflected in the time it spends in understanding specific requirements; and its ongoing investment in people and technology – translate into bespoke yet simple solutions.

► II. Corporate Head

Curriculum Vitae

David Lynne

Head of Corporate Bank, APAC

Head of Fixed Income and Currencies, APAC

Chief Country Officer, Singapore



David Lynne is Head of Corporate Banking and Fixed Income and Currencies for APAC and, as such, he has overall responsibility for all of the firm's Commercial Banking and Debt Markets business for the region. He is also the Chief Country Officer for Singapore.

He is a member of the bank's global Executive Committees for both the Corporate Bank and the

Investment Bank, and of the regional Deutsche Bank APAC Executive Committee. David joined Deutsche Bank's Singapore branch in May 1998, following three years as Head of its European Fixed Income Options Trading operation, based in London. Prior to that he worked for JP Morgan in a variety of roles in London and New York. He has over 31 years of experience in the banking industry.

He is currently the Deputy Chair of the Singapore Foreign Exchange Markets Committee (SFEMC) and sits on both the Board and the Executive Committee of the Asia Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (ASIFMA) and on the regional board of ISDA.

David graduated in 1987 from Imperial College, University of London, with a Master of Engineering degree in Chemical Engineering.

