

PRA STANDARDS INSTRUMENT: THE TECHNICAL STANDARDS (BILATERAL MARGINING) INSTRUMENT 2022

Powers exercised

- A. The PRA makes this instrument in the exercise of powers under section 138P (Technical Standards) of the Act:
- B. For the purposes of section 138P of the Act, the power to make regulatory technical standards which the PRA relies on for the purposes of this instrument is conferred on the PRA by Article 11(15) of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, as transferred to the PRA by the Over the Counter Derivatives, Central Counterparties and Trade Repositories (Amendment, etc., and Transitional Provision) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019/335.
- C. Pursuant to section 138P(2) of the Act, the power to make technical standards includes the power to modify, amend or revoke any EU tertiary legislation made by an EU entity under the original EU power which forms part of retained EU law. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2016/2251 constitutes EU tertiary legislation (as defined in section 20 of the EUWA) for the purposes of section 138P(2)(b) of the Act.
- D. The powers referred to above are specified for the purpose of section 138Q(2) (Standards instruments) of the Act.

Pre-conditions to making

- E. The FCA and Bank of England have been consulted on this instrument pursuant to section 138P(4) of the Act and have consented to the changes made by this instrument pursuant to section 138P(3) of the Act.
- F. In accordance with section 138J of the Act as applied by section 138S(2)(g) of the Act, the PRA published a draft of the proposed instrument and had regard to representations made.
- G. A draft of this instrument has been approved by the Treasury, as required by section 138R of the Act.

Interpretation

- H. In this instrument, any reference to any provision of direct EU legislation is a reference to it as it forms part of retained EU law.
- I. In this instrument:-
 - “EUWA” means the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018.
 - “PRA” means the Prudential Regulation Authority;
 - “retained EU law” has the meaning given it in section 6 of the EUWA; and
 - “the Act” means the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.

Modifications

- J. The PRA makes the modifications in the Annex to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/2251 insofar as it applies to financial counterparties that are PRA-authorized persons.

Commencement

- K. This instrument comes into force on [dd/mm/yy].

Citation

L. This instrument may be cited as PRA Standards Instrument: The Technical Standards (Bilateral Margining) Instrument 2022.

By order of the Prudential Regulation Committee
[DATE]

Annex

MODIFICATIONS TO COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2016/2251

1. In this Annex, new text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.
 2. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/2251 with regard to regulatory technical standards for risk-mitigation techniques for OTC derivative contracts not cleared by a central counterparty, as it forms part of retained EU law, is modified as follows:
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Article 4

Eligible collateral

1. A counterparty shall only collect collateral from the following asset classes:
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(r) shares or units in UK UCITS, provided that the conditions set out in Article 5 are met;
(s) shares or units in funds which meet the criteria set out in Article 7(2)(b) of the Large Exposures (CRR) Part of the PRA Rulebook, provided that the conditions set out in Article 5A are met.
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Article 5

Eligibility criteria for units or shares in UCITS

1. For the purposes of point (r) of Article 4(1), a counterparty may only use units or shares in UK UCITS as eligible collateral where all the following conditions are met:

(a) the units or shares have a daily public price quote;
(b) the UK UCITS are limited to investing in assets that are eligible in accordance with Article 4(1);
(c) the UK UCITS meet the criteria laid down in ~~Article 132(3) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013~~ Article 132(3) of the Standardised Approach and Internal Ratings Based Approach to Credit Risk (CRR) Part of the PRA Rulebook.

For the purposes of point (b), UK UCITS may use derivative instruments to hedge the risks arising from the assets in which they invest.

Where a UK UCITS invests in shares or units of other UK UCITS, the conditions laid down in the first subparagraph shall also apply to those UK UCITS.

2. By way of derogation from point (b) of paragraph 1, where a UK UCITS or any of its underlying UK UCITS do not only invest in assets that are eligible in accordance with Article 4(1), only the value of the unit or share of the UK UCITS that represents

investment in eligible assets may be used as eligible collateral pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article.

The first subparagraph shall apply to any underlying UK UCITS of a UK UCITS that has underlying UK UCITS of its own.

3. Where non-eligible assets of a UK UCITS can have a negative value, the value of the unit or share of the UK UCITS that may be used as eligible collateral pursuant to paragraph 1 shall be determined by deducting the maximum negative value of the non-eligible assets from the value of eligible assets.

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Article 5A

Eligibility criteria for units or shares in funds

1. For the purposes of point (s) of Article 4(1), a counterparty may only use units or shares in funds which meet the criteria set out in Article 7(2)(b) of the Large Exposures (CRR) Part of the PRA Rulebook as eligible collateral where all the following conditions are met:
 - (a) the units or shares have a daily public price quote;
 - (b) the funds are limited to investing in assets that are eligible in accordance with point (a), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k) or (l) of Article 4(1); and
 - (c) the funds meet the criteria set out in Article 132(3) of the Standardised Approach and Internal Ratings Based Approach to Credit Risk (CRR) Part of the PRA Rulebook.

For the purposes of point (b) of paragraph 1, funds may use derivative instruments to hedge the risks arising from the assets in which they invest.

Where a fund invests in shares or units of other funds, the conditions laid down in the first subparagraph of paragraph 1 shall also apply to those funds.

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Article 23

CCPs authorised as credit institutions

By way of derogation from Article 2(2), counterparties may provide in their risk management procedures that no collateral is exchanged in relation to non-centrally cleared OTC derivative contracts entered into with CCPs ~~provided: that are authorised as credit institutions by the Prudential Regulation Authority as credit institutions having permission under Part 4A of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 to carry on the regulated activity of accepting deposits~~

- (a) such CCPs are recognised by the Bank of England pursuant to Article 25 of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 or by recognition order pursuant to Section 290 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000; and
- (b) such contracts are in respect of an activity which is carried on for the purposes of, or in connection with, the services or activities specified in the CCP's recognition by the Bank of England pursuant to Article 25 of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 or the CCP's recognition order pursuant to Section 290 of the Financial Services and Markets Act

2000.

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Article 35B

Transitional for establishment and validation of procedures

By way of derogation from Article 2(2), counterparties may provide in their risk-management procedures in relation to non-centrally cleared derivative contracts that for a period of 6 months from the date where, for the first time:

- (a) a counterparty becomes subject to the requirements in Article 2(1) of this Regulation to maintain risk-management procedures in respect of such non-centrally cleared derivative contracts, the requirements to calculate and collect margins in accordance with Section 3 of Chapter 1 of this Regulation do not apply to transactions with such counterparty;
- (b) a derogation in Articles 23, 24 or 31 of this Regulation no longer applies, the requirements to calculate and collect margins in accordance with Section 3 of Chapter 1 of this Regulation do not apply to transactions entered into with counterparties which have ceased benefiting from the derogations in Articles 23, 24 or 31.

This Article does not apply to Articles 36 and 38.

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