ICMA

International Capital Market Association

European repo market survey

Number 21 - conducted June 2011

Published September 2011

International Capital Market
Association
Talacker 29
P.O. Box
CH-8022 Zurich
www.icmagroup.org

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In June 2011, the European Repo Council (ERC) of the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) conducted the 21st in its series of semi-annual surveys of the repo market in Europe.

The latest survey asked a sample of financial institutions in Europe for the value of their repo contracts that were still outstanding at close of business on June 8, 2011. Replies were received from 59 offices of 55 financial groups, mainly banks. Returns were also made directly by the principal automatic repo trading systems (ATS) and tri-party repo agents in Europe, and by the London-based Wholesale Market Brokers' Association (WMBA).

Total repo business

The total value of the repo contracts outstanding on the books of the 59 institutions who participated in the latest survey was EUR 6,178 billion, compared with EUR 5,908 billion at the last survey and a low of EUR 4,633 billion touched in December 2008. The market has therefore continued to follow a steady growth trend, and the exceptional transactions which caused a spike in activity in June 2010 would seem to have been more or less completely unwound. Using constant samples, growth over the last six months was 3.6%, while year-on-year growth was 10.2%.

Counterparty analysis

The share of electronic trading in the main survey was little changed. Tri-party repo was steady at 11.2%.

Geographical analysis

The share of cross-border business recorded by the survey expanded, largely at the expense of anonymous electronic trading, which fell back to 17.4% from the record 18.5% reached in December 2010. The growth in the share of cross-border business was entirely in transactions in which one of the parties was located outside the eurozone. The same shift was seen in electronic trading. In contrast, tri-party repo expanded most rapidly between pairs of eurozone counterparties. The value of non-anonymous trading fell back sharply, possibly demonstrating the need of many banks to shift into CCP-cleared trading (which is also anonymous) in order to preserve market access and reduce risk.

Clearing and Settlement analysis

Tri-party repo retained most of the gains in market share achieved in the second half of 2010. However, while the main survey recorded no absolute growth in tri-party repo business in the first half of 2011, data provided directly by the major tri-party agents in Europe showed rapid growth of 22.3%, suggesting expansion among institutions outside the survey sample. The decline in the share of anonymous electronic trading in the main survey accounted for most of the contraction in the share of all CCP-cleared repo business. The share of repos transacted directly with a counterparty, or via a voice-broker, and then registered with a CCP post-trade, was steady. Overall, CCP-cleared transactions accounted for 30.5% of outstanding repo business.

Cash currency analysis

The share of the US dollar continued to retreat, possibly representing the unwinding of the remainder of the exceptional transactions recorded in June 2010. There was a jump in the share of the Japanese yen to a record 6.4% from 3.6%. In electronic trading, there was a sharp increase in the share of the euro, at the expense of the Swiss franc and pound sterling.

Collateral analysis

The share of securities issued in "other OECD" countries continued to contract, which seems to confirm the final unwinding of the exceptional transactions recorded in June 2010. The share of German government bonds fell back but that of German covered bonds (pfandbriefe) increased. German government bonds have become scarcer as their role as a 'safe haven' has reduced secondary market supply. Spanish collateral (particularly government securities) continued to gain share, demonstrating the success of CCP-clearing in securing market access for Spanish banks. Japanese collateral also expanded. The reduction in the share of German government securities was largely responsible for the continued reduction in the share of all government bonds within the pool of EU-originated collateral to a record low of 73.7% from 76.7%. But this change masked an expansion in the share of Spanish government securities. There was a significant shift in tri-party collateral into higher-rated securities and into non-government bonds (notably pfandbriefe).

Contract analysis

Undocumented sell/buy-backs fell back sharply to 1.9%.

Repo rate analysis

The share of floating-rate and open repos recovered.

Maturity analysis

In the latest survey, there was a jump in the share of repos with remaining terms of between six months and a year, and with more than a year remaining to maturity. Short dates fell back sharply to a record low of 50.9% from 62.5%.

Product analysis

Securities lending conducted on repo desks declined.

Concentration analysis

The concentration of surveyed repo business increased.

CHAPTER 1: THE SURVEY

On June 8, 2011, the European Repo Council (ERC) of the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) conducted the 21st in its series of semi-annual surveys of the repo market in Europe.

The ICMA survey was actively supported by the ACI - The Financial Markets Association, and has been welcomed by the European Central Bank and European Commission. The survey was managed and the results analysed on behalf of ICMA by the author at the ICMA Centre at Reading University in England, under the guidance of the ERC Steering Committee ("ERC Committee").

1.1 What the survey asked

The survey asked financial institutions operating in a number of European financial centres for the value of the cash side of repo and reverse repo contracts still outstanding at close of business on Wednesday, June 8, 2011.

The questionnaire also asked these institutions to analyse their business in terms of the currency, the type of counterparty, contract and repo rate, the remaining term to maturity, the method of settlement and the origin of collateral. In addition, institutions were asked about securities lending and borrowing conducted on their repo desks.

The detailed results of the survey are set out in Appendix C. An extract of the accompanying Guidance Notes is reproduced in Appendix A

Separate returns were made directly by the principal automatic repo trading systems (ATS) and tri-party repo agents in Europe, and an aggregate return was made directly by the London-based Wholesale Market Brokers' Association (WMBA).

1.2 The response to the survey

The latest survey was completed by 59 offices of 55 financial groups. This is two more respondents than participated in December 2010. Four institutions which participated in the last survey dropped out of the latest survey but four rejoined and two new institutions (Bankia SA of Spain and Macquarie Bank of Australia) joined for the first time.

47 institutions were based in 15 European countries, as well as in Australia (1), North America (5) and Japan (5). 44 institutions were based in 14 of the 27 member states of the EU (no institutions from Finland, Portugal and Sweden, and only two former Accession States, participated in the latest survey), and 40 were based in 10 of the 17 countries in the eurozone. However, although some institutions were based in one country, much of their business was conducted in others.

Many institutions provided data for their entire European repo business. Others provided separate returns for one or more (but not necessarily all) of their European offices. A list of the institutions that have participated in ICMA repo surveys is contained in Appendix B.

1.3 The next survey

The next survey is scheduled to take place at close of business on Wednesday, December 7, 2011.

Any financial institution wishing to participate in the next survey can download copies of the questionnaire and accompanying Guidance Notes from ICMA's web site. The latest forms will be published shortly at the following website: www.icmagroup.org/surveys/repo/participate.

Questions about the survey should be sent by e-mail to reposurvey@icmagroup.org.

Institutions who participate in the survey receive, in confidence, a list of their rankings in the various categories of the survey.

CHAPTER 2: ANALYSIS OF SURVEY RESULTS

The aggregate results of the latest two surveys and of the surveys in each December in the three previous years (2006-2011) are set out in Appendix C. Full details for all previous surveys can be found at www.icmagroup.org.

Total repo business (Q1)

The total value, at close of business on June 8, 2011, of repos and reverse repos outstanding on the books of the 59 institutions which participated in the latest survey grew slightly to EUR 6,178 billion from EUR 5,908 billion. This is still lower than the figure of EUR 6,979 recorded in June 2010 but well above the recent low of EUR 4,633 billion touched in December 2008.

Of the sample of 59 institutions, 28 were net lenders, compared to 30 (of 57) in the last survey.

Table 2.1 – Total repo business from 2001 to 2011 (EUR billions)

survey	total	repo	reverse repo
2011 June	6,178	50.9%	49.1%
2010 December	5,908	51.0%	49.0%
2010 June	6,885	53.7%	46.3%
2009 December	5,582	50.0%	50.0%
2009 June	4,868	52.2%	47.8%
2008 December	4,633	49.9%	50.1%
2008 June	6,504	48.8%	51.2%
2007 December	6,382	49.4%	50.6%
2007 June	6,775	50.8%	49.2%
2006 December	6,430	50.7%	49.3%
2006 June	6,019	51.7%	48.3%
2005 December	5,883	54.6%	45.4%
2005 June	5,319	52.4%	47.6%
2004 December	5,000	50.1%	49.9%
2004 June	4,561	50.6%	49.4%
2003 December	3,788	51.3%	48.7%
2003 June	4,050	50.0%	50.0%
2002 December	3,377	51.0%	49.0%
2002 June	3,305	50.0%	50.0%
2001 December	2,298	50.4%	49.6%
2001 June	1,863	49.6%	50.4%

It is important to remember that the survey measures the value of outstanding transactions at close of business on the survey date. Measuring the stock of transactions at one date, rather than the flow between two dates, permits deeper analysis but is difficult to reconcile with the flow numbers published by other sources. As the survey is a 'snapshot' of the market, it can miss peaks and troughs in business between survey dates, especially of very short-term transactions. In addition, the values measured by the survey are gross figures, which mean that they have not been adjusted for the double counting of transactions between pairs of survey participants. Nor does the survey measure the value of repos transacted with central banks, as part of official monetary policy operations. Central bank intervention has of course been very substantial during the recent market difficulties.

In order to gauge the year-on-year growth of the European repo market (or at least of that segment represented by the institutions which have participated in the survey), it is not valid to simply compare the total value of repos and reverse repos with the same figures in previous surveys. Some of the changes represent the entry and exit of institutions into and out of the survey, mergers between banks and the reorganization of repo books within banks. To overcome the problem caused by changes in the sample of survey participants, comparisons are made of the aggregate outstanding contracts reported only by a sub-sample of institutions which have participated in several surveys.

The repo books of the 49 institutions that participated in all of the last three surveys grew by 3.6% over the six months from the December 2010 survey, while the surveyed business of the 53 institutions that also participated in the June 2010 survey (but not necessarily the December 2010 survey) showed year-on-year growth of 10.2%. The growth in the total value of transactions over the last six months therefore continued the upward trend re-established in the first half of 2009 (albeit interrupted by the exceptional spike recorded in the June 2010 survey).

Counterparty analysis (Q1.1)

Table 2.2 – Counterparty analysis

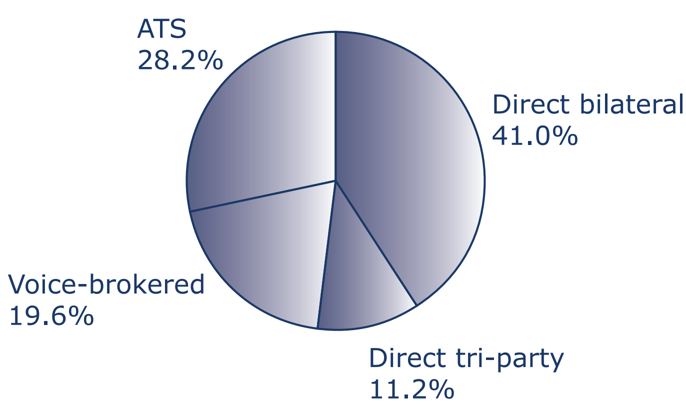
	June 2011		December 2010		June 2010	
	users	share	users	share	users	share
direct	59	52.2%	57	51.5%	56	57.2%
of which tri-party	*36*	*11.2%*	*37*	*11.5%*	*30*	*7.9%*
voice-brokers	48	19.6%	52	20.2%	48	20.3%
ATS	44	28.2%	43	28.3%	39	22.5%

The share of electronic trading in the main survey was little changed. Data provided directly by the principal automatic trading systems (ATS) operating in Europe – BrokerTec, Eurex Repo and MTS – showed that the value of electronic trading dropped back slightly to EUR 995 billion from EUR 1,001 billion in December 2010.

Table 2.3 – Numbers of participants reporting particular types of business

	Jun-11	Dec-10	Jun-10	Dec-09	Jun-09	Dec-08
ATS	44	43	40	44	46	48
anonymous ATS	37	37	34	37	33	38
voice-brokers	48	52	49	50	50	48
tri-party repos	36	37	31	32	31	31
total	59	57	57	58	61	61

Figure 2.1 – Counterparty analysis



Geographical analysis (Q1.1)

Table 2.4 – Geographical analysis

	June 2011		December 2010		June 2010	
	share	users	share	users	share	users
domestic	33.1%		33.5%		29.7%	
cross-border	49.5%		48.0%		56.6%	
anonymous	17.4%	37	18.5%	37	13.7%	34

The share of cross-border business recorded by the survey expanded, largely at the expense of anonymous electronic trading, which fell back to 17.4% from the record 18.5% reached in December 2010. The growth in the share of cross-border business was entirely in transactions in which one of the parties was located outside the eurozone.

The same shift was seen in the data provided directly by the principal European ATSs, which showed that the share of transactions in which one of the parties was located outside the eurozone expanded to 43.3% from 41.0%.

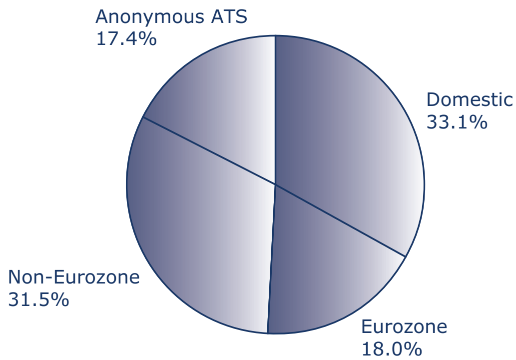
In contrast, according to data provided directly by the major tri-party agents in Europe, tri-party repo expanded most rapidly between pairs of eurozone counterparties (to 53.8% from 48.5%).

In data provided directly by the principal European ATSs, the value of anonymous electronic trading grew by 3.3% to EUR 856 billion. The value of non-anonymous trading fell back sharply by 20.0% to EUR 107 billion, equivalent to a record low of 11.1% of all electronic trading, which may demonstrate the need of many banks to shift into CCP-cleared trading (which is also anonymous) in order to preserve market access and reduce risk.

Table 2.5 – Geographical comparisons in June 2011

	main survey	ATS	tri-party	WMBA
domestic	33.1%	33.8%	21.2%	43.1%
cross-border	49.5%	66.2%	78.8%	56.9%
anonymous	17.4%			

Figure 2.2 – Geographical analysis



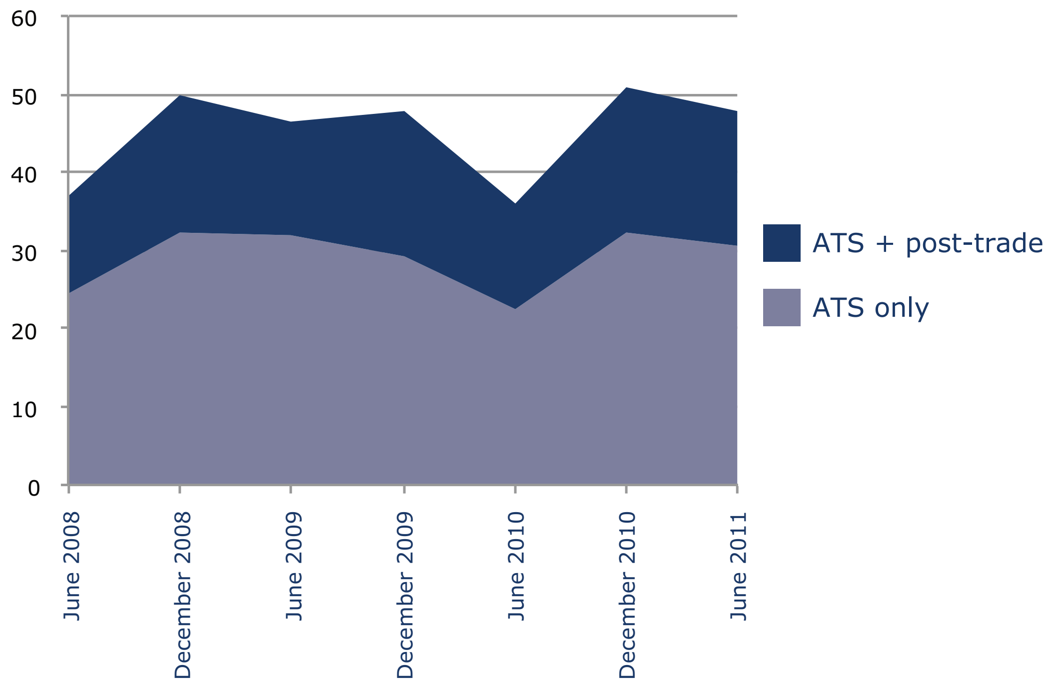
Clearing and settlement analysis (Q1.2 and Q1.8)

Tri-party repo retained most of the gains in market share achieved in the second half of 2010 and accounted for 11.2% of the surveyed market (down from 11.6%). However, while the main survey recorded no absolute growth in tri-party repo business in the first half of 2011, the data provided directly by the major tri-party agents in Europe showed rapid growth of 22.3% to EUR 1,174 billion from EUR 960 billion, suggesting expansion among institutions outside the survey sample.

The share of voice-brokers in the main survey fell back slightly to 19.7%, but the data provided directly by the WMBA showed a sharp decline of 13.9% in voice-brokered business to EUR 562 billion.

The decline in the share of anonymous electronic trading in the main survey accounted for most of the contraction in the share of all CCP-cleared repo business (which includes repos transacted on an ATS and automatically cleared across a CCP, and repos transacted directly with a counterparty or via a voice-broker and then registered with a CCP post-trade). The overall share of CCP-cleared repos fell to 30.5% from 32.3%.

Figure 2.3 –Business cleared across CCPs



Cash currency analysis (Q1.3 and Q1.4)

Table 2.6 – Cash currency analysis

	June 2011	December 2010	June 2010
EUR	63.5%	62.7%	56.6%
GBP	10.3%	10.5%	9.3%
USD	16.2%	20.1%	28.3%
DKK, SEK	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
JPY	6.4%	3.6%	3.0%
CHF	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
etc	1.4%	1.0%	0.6%
cross-currency	5.4%	5.6%	3.2%

The share of the US dollar continued to retreat, reaching 16.2% from 20.1% in December 2010, possibly representing the unwinding of the remainder of the exceptional transactions recorded in June 2010.

The other key development was a jump in the share of the Japanese yen to a record 6.4% from 3.6%.

Data provided directly by the ATSs showed a sharp increase in the share of the euro in electronic trading, at the expense of the Swiss franc (a record low of 2.4% from 6.2%) and pound sterling (2.5% from 2.8%). The contraction of the Swiss franc almost exactly reversed the rebound seen in the last survey (to 6.2% from 2.6%) and may be reflected in the decline in non-anonymous electronic trading (a characteristic of the Swiss repo market).

Figure 2.4 – Currency analysis

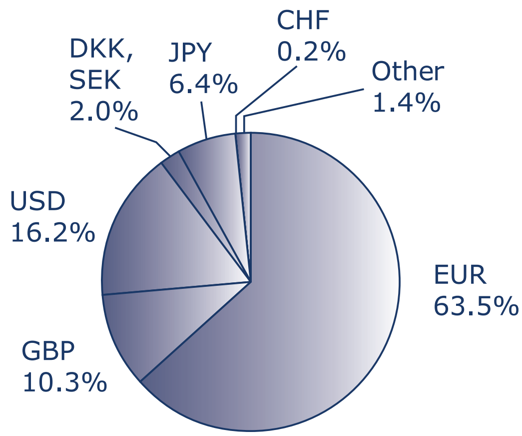


Table 2.7 – Currency comparison in June 2011

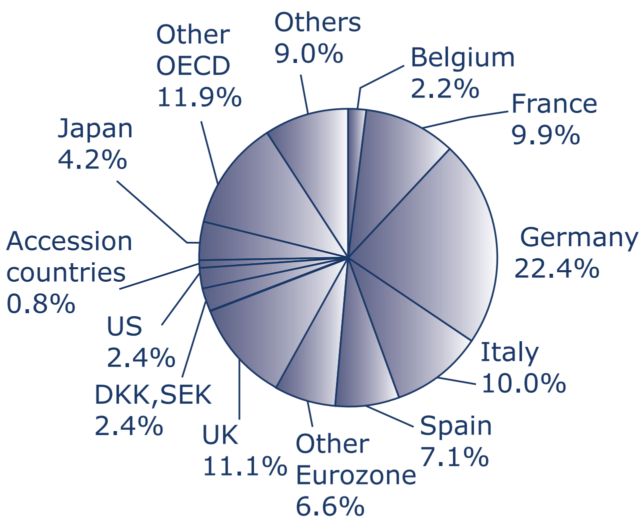
	main survey	ATS	tri-party	WMBA
EUR	63.5%	94.2%	83.4%	53.9%
GBP	10.3%	2.5%	4.3%	37.4%
USD	16.2%	0.8%	11.5%	4.3%
DKK, SEK	2.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.3%
JPY	6.4%	N/A	0.2%	1.6%
CHF	0.2%	2.4%	0.3%	0.0%
etc	1.4%	0.0%	0.3%	1.5%
cross-currency	5.4%	N/A	13.4%	N/A

Collateral analysis (Q1.9)

Table 2.8 – Collateral analysis

	June 2011	December 2010	June 2010
Germany	22.4%	24.3%	21.3%
Italy	10.0%	10.3%	9.5%
France	9.9%	9.4%	8.6%
Belgium	2.2%	2.3%	1.8%
Spain	7.1%	5.2%	4.0%
other eurozone	6.6%	6.5%	6.0%
UK	11.1%	11.6%	9.9%
DKK, SEK	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%
US	2.4%	3.1%	3.1%
Accession countries	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%
Japan	4.2%	2.5%	2.0%
other OECD	11.9%	13.7%	22.8%
other	8.0%	7.6%	7.4%
equity	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%

Figure 2.5 – Collateral analysis (main survey)



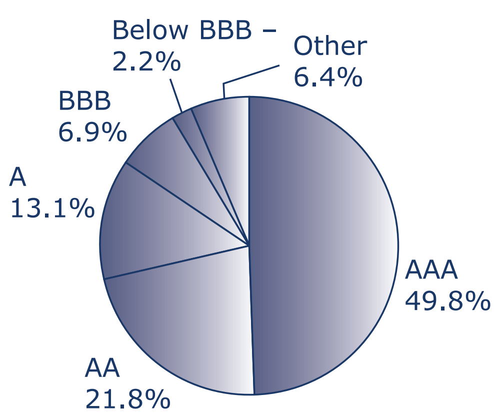
The share of securities issued in "other OECD" countries continued to contract, touching 11.9% from 13.7%, which seems to confirm the final unwinding of the exceptional transactions recorded in June 2010. The share of German government bonds fell back to 16.6% from 18.7% but that of German covered bonds (pfandbriefe) increased, to 4.6% from 4.3%. German government bonds are in strong demand as a "safe haven" which may be reducing their availability in the repo market. Spanish collateral (particularly government securities) continued to gain share, reaching a record 7.1% from 5.2%, demonstrating the success of CCP-clearing in securing market access for Spanish banks. Japanese collateral also expanded, to a record 4.2% from 2.5%.

The reduction in the share of German government securities was largely responsible for the continued reduction in the share of all government bonds within the pool of EU-originated collateral to a record low of 73.73% from 76.7%. But this change masks an expansion in the share of Spanish government securities.

Table 2.9 – Tri-party repo collateral analysed by credit rating

	June 2011	December 2010	June 2010
AAA	49.8%	46.6%	51.4%
AA	21.8%	19.7%	15.2%
A	13.1%	20.1%	20.9%
BBB	6.9%	4.3%	6.7%
below BBB-	2.2%	5.1%	2.2%
A1/P1	4.7%	3.8%	3.4%
A2/P2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Non-Prime	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
unrated	1.5%	0.4%	0.1%

Figure 2.6 – Collateral analysis (triparty agents) by credit rating



There was a significant shift in tri-party collateral out of A-rated and sub-investment grade securities into AAA and AA-rated securities.

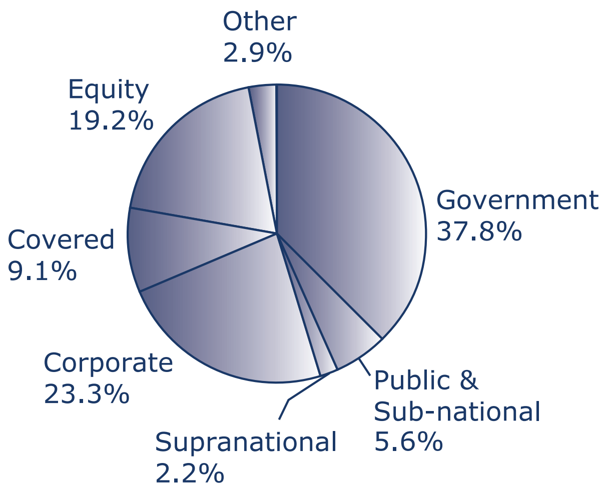
Table 2.10 – Tri-party repo collateral analysed by type of collateral

	June 2011	Dec 2010	June 2010
government securities	37.8%	40.6%	44.1%
public agencies / sub-national	5.6%	3.4%	3.6%
supranational agencies	2.2%	1.8%	2.3%
corporate bonds	23.3%	25.5%	27.8%
covered bonds	9.1%	6.5%	6.3%
residential mortgage-backed	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
commercial mortgage-backed	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%
other asset-backed	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%
CDO, CLN, CLO, etc	0.7%	0.6%	0.9%
convertible bonds	0.1%	0.0%	2.1%
equity	19.2%	19.0%	10.8%
other	0.9%	1.1%	0.6%

The share of government bonds within the pool of EU-originated collateral in directly-reported tri-party business also fell back, to 42.3% from 49.3%, largely reflecting declines in the use of German, Italian and Spanish government securities (to 8.5%, 5.0% and 3.2% from 9.6%, 6.6% and 5.4%, respectively). The reduction in the share of Spanish government securities was almost exactly offset by a switch into Spanish non-government securities (to 5.6% from 3.2%), while the reduction in the share of German government securities was more than offset by a shift into German covered bonds (to 13.2% from 8.2%).

The share of Spanish collateral continued to increase in electronic trading (to 9.5% from 7.0%), as did the share of French collateral (to 13.3% from 11.1%) and, to a lesser extent, Belgian and Italian collateral (to 5.4% and 26.4% from 4.9% and 25.7%, respectively). The main counterpart was a reduction in the share of German collateral to 31.9% from 36%).

Figure 2.7 – Collateral analysis (triparty agents) by type of security



Contract analysis (Q1.5)

Figure 2.8 – Contract analysis

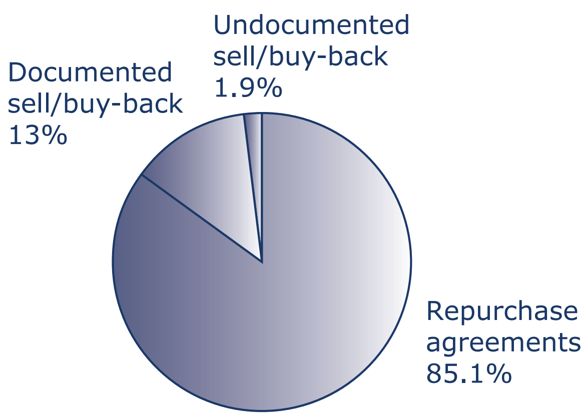


Table 2.11 – Contract comparison in June 2011

	main survey	ATS	tri-party
repurchase agreements	85.1%	70.2%	100.0%
documented sell/buy-backs	13.0%	29.8%	0.0%
undocumented sell/buy-backs	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%

Repo rate analysis (Q1.6)

Figure 2.9 – Repo rate analysis

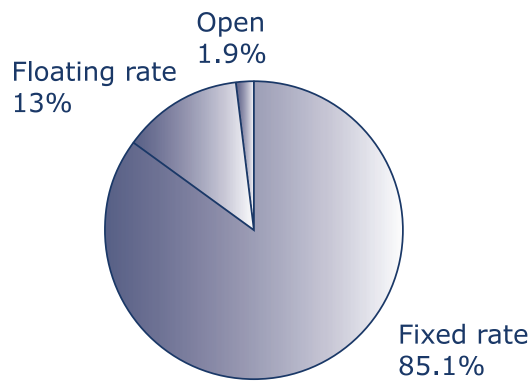


Table 2.12 – Repo rate comparison in June 2011

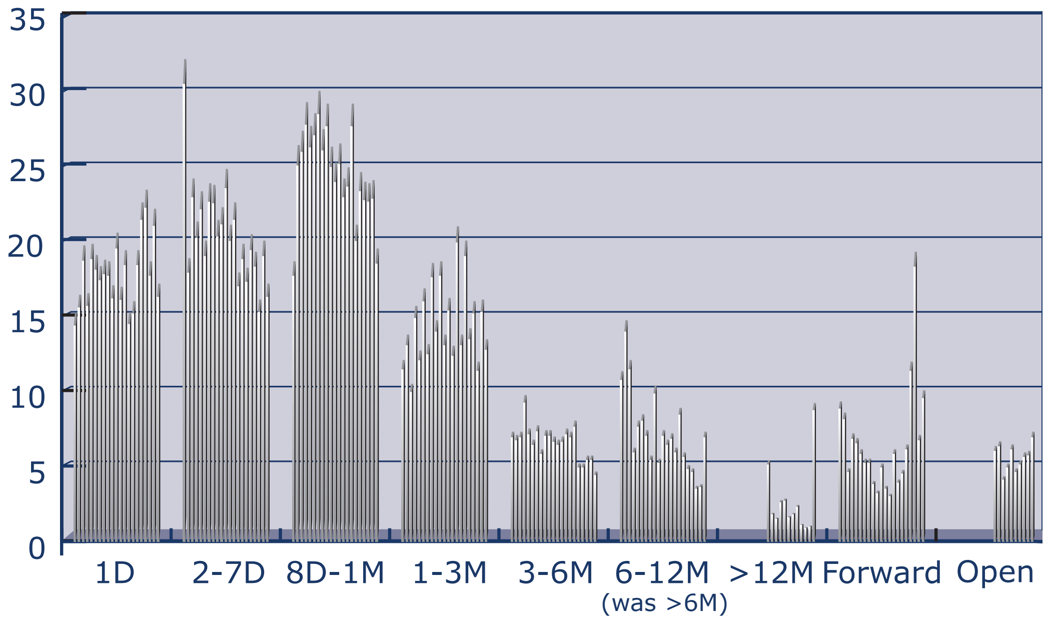
	main survey	ATS	tri-party
fixed rate	84.0%	87.2%	79.3%
floating rate	8.9%	12.8%	0.0%
open	7.1%	0.0%	20.7%

Maturity analysis (Q1.7)

Table 2.13 – Maturity analysis

	June 2011	December 2010	June 2010
1 day	16.2%	20.9%	17.6%
2 days to 1 week	16.2%	18.9%	15.2%
1 week to 1 month	18.4%	22.7%	22.5%
>1 month to 3 months	12.7%	15.2%	11.3%
>3 months to 6 months	4.4%	5.4%	5.4%
>6 months to 12 months	6.9%	3.6%	3.5%
>12 months	8.7%	1.0%	0.9%
forward-start	9.5%	6.7%	18.2%
open	6.9%	5.7%	5.6%

Figure 2.10 – Maturity analysis (main survey)



The latest survey shows evidence of the increasing volumes of longer-term repos being negotiated by banks seeking to lock in liquidity, in part, to meet regulatory requirements. Despite anecdotal evidence, this trend had not been picked up in previous surveys. In the latest survey, repos with remaining terms of between six months and a year increased to 6.9% from 3.6%, and transactions with more than a year remaining to maturity jumped to 8.7% from 1.0%. On the other hand, short dates fell back sharply to a record low of 50.9% from 62.5%.

Figure 2.11 – Maturity analysis (ATS)

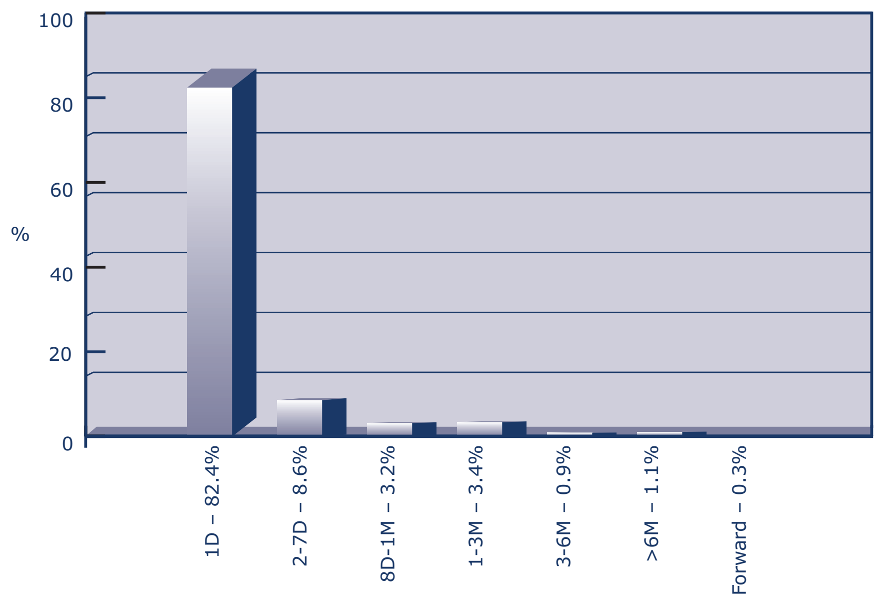
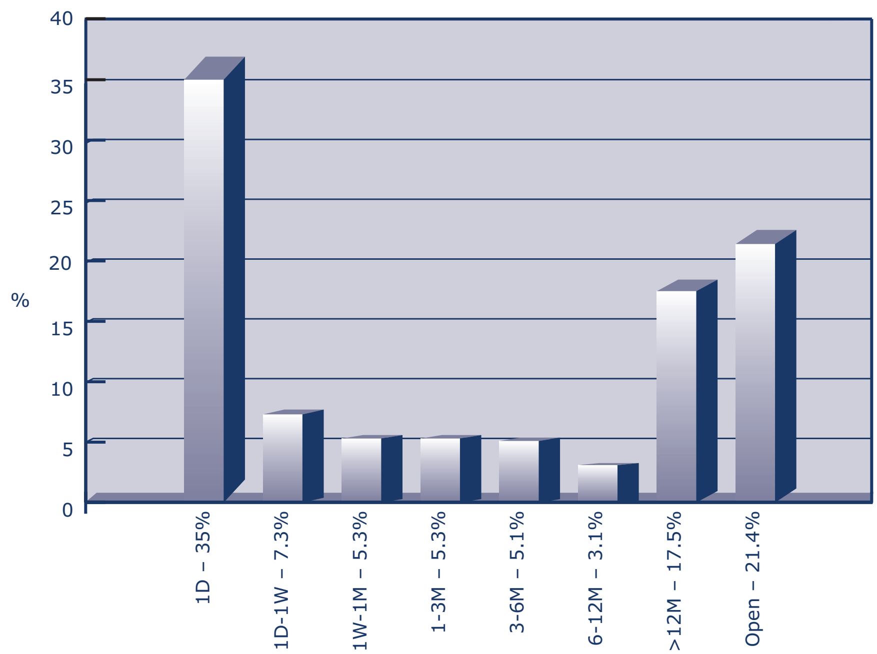


Figure 2.12 – Maturity analysis (triparty agents)



In directly-reported tri-party repo, one-day repos decreased to 35.0% from 42.8%, while all terms out to year, as well as open transactions, increased. Tri-party repo continues to be polarized between one-day and open transactions on the one hand and transactions with more than one year remaining on the other hand.

Figure 2.13 – Maturity analysis (voice-brokers)

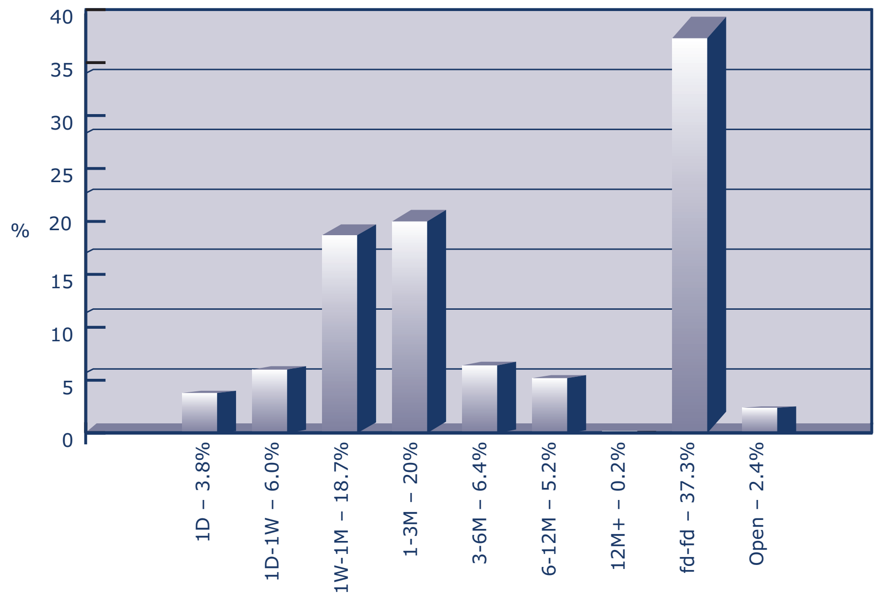


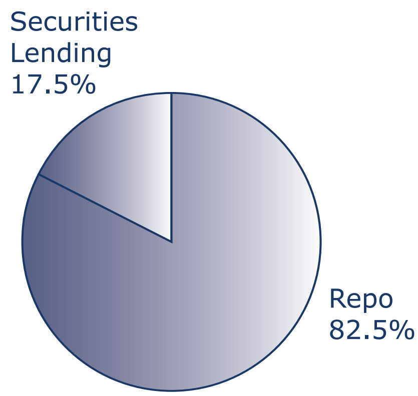
Table 2.14 – Maturity comparison in June 2011

	main survey	ATS	tri-party	WMBA
1 day	16.2%	82.4%	35.0%	3.8%
2 days to 1 week	16.2%	8.6%	7.3%	6.0%
1 week to 1 month	18.4%	3.2%	5.3%	18.7%
>1 month to 3 months	12.7%	3.4%	5.3%	20.0%
>3 months to 6 months	4.4%	0.9%	5.1%	6.4%
>6 months to 12 months	6.9%	1.1%	3.1%	5.2%
>12 months	8.7%	0.0%	17.5%	0.2%
forward-start	9.5%	0.3%	N/A	37.3%
Open	6.9%	N/A	21.4%	2.4%

Product analysis (Q2)

Securities lending conducted on repo desks fell back to 17.5% from 18.8%.

Figure 2.14 – Product analysis

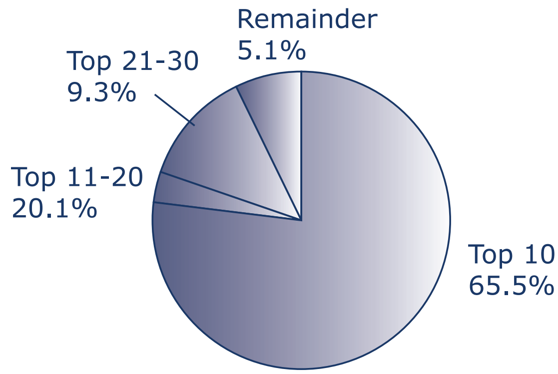


Concentration analysis

Table 2.15 – Concentration analysis

	June 2011	December 2010	June 2010
top 10	65.5%	61.7%	68.8%
top 20	85.5%	84.4%	88.1%
top 30	94.9%	94.3%	95.8%
other	5.1%	5.7%	4.2%

Figure 2.15 – Concentration analysis



CHAPTER 3: CONCLUSION

The European repo market continues to follow a steady growth path, reaching a new headline number of EUR 6,178 billion in June 2011, compared with EUR 5,908 billion in December 2010 and a low of EUR 4,633 billion touched in December 2008. The exceptional transactions which caused a spike in activity in the June 2010 survey and a correspondingly sharp relapse in the December 2010 survey seem to have finally been digested.

After the strong growth seen in the previous survey, electronic trading slowed, particularly non-anonymous electronic trading. The retreat in overall electronic trading was mainly driven by a reduction in repos of German government securities, which have become scarcer as their role as a "safe haven" has reduced secondary market supply. The decline in German govenment bonds more than offset significant increases in the electronic trading of Spanish and French collateral. Spanish banks have increasingly turned to CCP-cleared ATSs to secure access to the market. The attraction of CCP-cleared trading may also have been evident in the marked reduction in non-anonymous electronic trading (which tends not to be cleared across CCP) and in the steady share of directly-negotiated and voice-brokered (ie non-electronic) repos which were registered with CCPs post trade. CCP-cleared transactions account for almost one-third of outstanding repos.

The reduction in repos of German government securities also helped to continue the trend decline in the overall share of collateral provided by government securities, which fell to a record low of 73.7%. But as in electronic trading, this change masked an increase in repos of Spanish government securities. And while the share of German government securities declined, there was an increase in repos of German pfandbriefe. Moreover, in tri-party repo, the share of all government securities fell even more sharply than in the rest of the market and has been accompanied by a substitution of government securities by higher-rated non-government securities, not least pfandbriefe. The shift from government to non-government securities marks something of a normalization of tri-party repo, which has traditionally focused on the latter type of collateral.

The share of tri-party repo was broadly maintained but data provided directly by the principal tri-party agents in Europe showed a dramatic growth in volume, suggesting a rapid expansion of the business to institutions outside the survey sample.

Another significant feature of the latest survey was the lengthening of the maturity profile of the European repo market. Anecdotal evidence has, for some time, indicated that banks have been seeking longer-term repos in order to reduce their funding liquidity risk and meet new and impending regulatory requirements. In the latest survey, this has become apparent, with a significant increase in repos with terms of more than six months and more than one year, at the expense of short-dated transactions.

APPENDIX A: SURVEY GUIDANCE NOTES

The following extract is based on the Guidance notes issued to participants in conjunction with the survey that took place on June 8, 2011

The data required by this survey are: the total value of the repos and reverse repos booked by your repo desk that are still outstanding at close of business on Wednesday, June 8, 2011, and various breakdowns of these amounts.

Branches of your bank in other countries in Europe may be asked to complete separate returns. If your repo transactions are booked at another branch, please forward the survey form to that branch. If branches of your bank in other countries run their own repo books, please copy the survey form to these branches, so that they can also participate in the survey. Please feel free to copy the survey form to other banks, if you discover that they have not received it directly.

General guidance

a) Please fill in as much of the form as possible. For each question that you answer, you will receive back your ranking in that category.

b) If your institution does not transact a certain type of repo business, please enter 'N/A' in the relevant fields. On the other hand, if your institution does that type of business but is not providing the data requested by the survey, please do not enter anything into the relevant field. If your institution does that type of business but has no transactions outstanding, please enter zero into the relevant field.

c) You only need to give figures to the nearest million. However, if you give figures with decimal points, please use full stops as the symbols for the decimal points, not commas. For nil returns, please use zeros, not dashes or text.

d) Please do not re-format the survey form, ie change its lay-out, and do not leave formulae in the cells of the underlying spreadsheet.

e) Include all repurchase agreements (classic repos), sell/buy-backs and similar types of transaction (e.g. pensions livrées). There is a separate question (see question 2) on securities lending and borrowing transactions (including securities lending and borrowing against cash collateral).

f) Exclude repo transactions undertaken with central banks as part of their official money market operations. Other repo transactions with central banks, e.g. as part of their reserve management operations, should be included.

g) Give the value of the cash which is due to be repaid on all repo and reverse repo contracts (not the market value or nominal value of the collateral) that are still outstanding at close of business on

Wednesday, June 8, 2011. This means the value of transactions at their repurchase prices.

h) "Outstanding" means repos and reverse repos with a repurchase date, or which will roll over, on or after Thursday, June 9, 2011. You should include all open repos and reverse repos that have been rolled over from Wednesday, June 8, 2011 to a later date and all forward-forward repos and reverse repos that are still outstanding at close on Wednesday, June 8, 2011.

i) Give separate totals for (a) repos plus sell/buy-backs and (b) reverse repos plus buy/sell-backs.

j) The survey seeks to measure the value of repos and reverse repos on a transaction date basis, rather than a purchase date basis. This means that you should include all repo and reverse repo contracts that have been agreed **before** close of business on Wednesday, June 8, 2011, even if their purchase dates are later.

k) Give *gross* figures, i.e. do not net opposite transactions with the same counterparty. If this is not possible, please indicate that your figures are net.

l) In the case of equity repo, for synthetic structures, please give the value of the cash payment.

Guidance on specific questions in the survey form

1.1 Transactions (1.1.1) direct with counterparties or (1.1.2) through voice-brokers should exclude all repos transacted over an ATS (see below). These should be recorded under (1.1.3).

(1.1.2) Transactions through voice-brokers should be broken down in terms of the location of the counterparties, rather than the location of the voice-brokers.

(1.1.3) "ATSs" are automatic trading systems (e.g. BrokerTec, Eurex Repo and MTS, but not voice-assisted electronic systems such as e-speed and GFInet). Transactions through voice-assisted systems should be included in (1.1.2). Anonymous transactions through an ATS with a central counterparty (e.g. CC&G, LIFFE-Clearnet, MEFF and Eurex Clearing) should be recorded in (1.1.3.4).

1.2 This item includes all the transactions recorded in (1.1.3) **plus** any transactions executed directly with counterparties and via voice-brokers which are then registered with and cleared through a central counterparty.

1.6 "Repurchase agreements" (also known as "classic repos") include transactions documented under the Global Master Repurchase Agreement (GMRA) 1995, the Global Master Repurchase Agreement (GMRA) 2000 the or the Global Master Repurchase Agreement (GMRA) 2011 without reference to the Buy/Sell-Back Annexes, and transactions documented under other master agreements. "Sell/buy-backs" are therefore taken to include all transactions that are not documented. Repurchase agreements include pensions livrées. Repurchase agreements are characterised by the immediate payment by the buyer to the seller of a manufactured or substitute payment upon receipt by the buyer of a coupon on the collateral held by the buyer. If a coupon is paid on collateral during the term of a sell/buy-back, the buyer does not make an immediate manufactured or substitute payment to the seller, but reinvests the coupon until the repurchase date of the sell/buy-back and deducts the manufactured or substitute payment (plus reinvestment income) from the repurchase price due to be received from the seller. Sell/buy-backs may be quoted in terms of a forward price rather than a repo rate. Where sell/buy-backs are documented (e.g. under the Buy/Sell-Back Annexes to the GMRA 1995, GMRA 2000 and GMRA 2011), periodic adjustments to the relative amounts of collateral or cash - which, for a repurchase agreement, would be performed by margin maintenance transfers or payments - are likely to be made by early termination and adjustment or re-pricing. All open repos are likely to be repurchase agreements.

1.7 This section asks for the remaining term to maturity (not the original term to maturity) of repos to be broken down as follows:

(1.7.1.1) 1 day – this means:

- all contracts transacted prior to Wednesday, June 8, 2011, with a repurchase date on Thursday, June 9, 2011;
- overnight, tom/next, spot/next and corporate/next contracts transacted on Wednesday, June 8, 2011.

(1.7.1.2) 2–7 days – this means:

- all contracts transacted prior to Wednesday, June 8, 2011, with a repurchase date on Friday, June 10, 2011, or any day thereafter up to and including Wednesday, June 15, 2011;
- contracts transacted on Wednesday, June 8, 2011, with an original repurchase date no later than Wednesday, June 15, 2011 (irrespective of the purchase date, which will vary).

(1.7.1.3) More than 7 days but no more than 1 month – this means:

- all contracts transacted prior to Wednesday, June 8, 2011, with a repurchase date on Thursday, June 16, 2011, or any day thereafter up to and including Friday, July 8, 2011;
- contracts transacted on Wednesday, June 8, 2011, with an original repurchase date no later than Monday, July 11, 2011 (irrespective of the purchase date, which will vary).

(1.7.1.4) More than 1 month but no more than 3 months – this means:

- all contracts transacted prior to Wednesday, June 8, 2011, with a repurchase date on Tuesday, July 12, 2011, or any day thereafter up to and including Thursday, September 8, 2011;
- contracts transacted on Wednesday, June 8, 2011, with an original repurchase date no later than Thursday, September 8, 2011 (irrespective of the purchase date, which will vary).

(1.7.1.5) More than 3 months but no more than 6 months – this means:

- all contracts transacted prior to Wednesday, June 8, 2011, with a repurchase date on Friday, September 9, 2011, or any day thereafter up to and including Thursday, December 8, 2011;
- contracts transacted on Wednesday, June 8, 2011, with an original repurchase date no later than Thursday, December 8, 2011 (irrespective of the purchase date, which will vary).

(1.7.1.6) More than 6 months but no more than 12 months – this means;

- all contracts transacted prior to Wednesday, June 8, 2011, with a repurchase date on Friday, December 9, 2011, or any day thereafter up to and including Friday, June 8, 2012;
- contracts transacted on Wednesday, June 8, 2011, with an original repurchase date no later than Friday, June 8, 2012 (irrespective of the purchase date, which will vary).

(1.7.1.7) More than 12 months – this means;

- all contracts transacted prior to Wednesday, June 8, 2011, with a repurchase date on Monday, June 11, 2012, or any day thereafter;
- contracts transacted on Wednesday, June 8, 2011, with an original repurchase date on or after Monday, June 11, 2012 (irrespective of the purchase date, which will vary).

(1.7.2) Forward-forward repos are defined for the purposes of this survey as contracts with a purchase date of Monday, June 13, 2011, or later. There is therefore an overlap with corporate/next transactions. If the latter cannot be identified separately, it is accepted that they will be recorded as forward-forward repos.

(1.7.3) Open repos are defined for the purposes of this survey as contracts that have no fixed repurchase date when negotiated but are terminable on demand by either counterparty. This item should be equal to item (1.6.3).

1.8 Please confirm whether the transactions recorded in the various questions in (1.7) include your tri-party repo business. Some institutions do not consolidate their tri-party repo transactions with their direct or voice-brokered business because of delays in receiving reports from tri-party agents or the complexity of their tri-party business.

1.9 Eurobonds should be included as fixed income securities issued "by other issuers" in the countries in which the bonds are issued. This will typically be Luxembourg (1.9.10) and the UK (1.9.15). Equity collateral should be recorded in (1.9.34).

(1.9.28) "US in the form of fixed income securities but settled across Euroclear or Clearstream" means only domestic and Yankee bonds. This includes Reg.144a bonds, but excludes Eurodollar and US dollar global bonds, which should be treated as bonds issued "by other issuers" in the countries in which the bonds were issued.

This will typically be Luxembourg (1.9.10) and the UK (1.9.15).

(1.9.30) Other OECD countries" are Australia, Canada, Chile, Iceland, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and the US. In the case of collateral issued in the US, only collateral settled across the domestic US settlement system should be included in (1.9.30). US collateral settled across Euroclear and Clearstream Luxembourg should be recorded in (1.9.28).

(1.9.34) "Equity" includes ordinary shares, preference shares and equity-linked debt such as convertible bonds.

2 "Total value of securities loaned and borrowed by your repo desk" includes the lending and borrowing of securities with either cash or securities collateral. Exclude any securities lending and borrowing done by desks other than your repo desk. If your repo desk does not do any securities lending and borrowing, this line will be a nil return.

3 "Active" means about once a week or more often.

For further help and information

If, having read the Guidance Notes, you have any further queries, please e-mail the ICMA Centre at reposurvey@icmagroup.org or contact one of the following members of the ERC Steering Committee:

German speakers
Eduard Cia, HVB,
eduard.cia@unicreditgroup.de,
+49 89 378 14172

Italian speakers
Stefano Bellani, JP Morgan,
stefano.bellani@jpmorgan.com,
+44 20 7779 2399

English speakers
Edward Mcaleer, Morgan Stanley,
edward.mcaleer@morganstanley.com,
+44 20 7677 9595

French speakers
Godfried de Vidts, ICAP,
godfried.devidts@icap.com,
+44 20 7000 5803

Spanish speakers
Herminio Crespo Urena,
Caja Madrid,
hcrespou@cajamadrid.es,
+34 91 423 92 85

This survey is being conducted by the ICMA Centre, University of Reading, UK, at the request of ICMA's European Repo Council (ERC).

APPENDIX B: SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

The participants in the most recent 20 repo surveys are listed below. Company names provided here are as supplied by those involved in producing the survey. Names of ICMA member firms may not, therefore, precisely reflect the manner in which they are published in ICMA's Members' Register.

List of respondents	Dec -01	Jun -02	Dec -02	Jun -03	Dec -03	Jun -04	Dec -04	Jun -05	Dec -05	Jun -06	Dec -06	Jun -07	Dec -07	Jun -08	Dec -08	Jun -09	Dec -09	Jun -10	Dec -10	Jun -11
ABN Amro Bank	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
Algemeine Hypothekenbank Rheinboden	x		x																	
Allied Irish Banks	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Alpha Bank			x	x																
Arab Banking Corporation (Italy)				x																
AXA Bank Europe		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	x	
Banca Cassa di Risparmio di Asti				x																
Banca d'Intermediazione Mobiliare (IMI)	x	x	x	x	x															
Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Banco Nazional del Lavoro	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x										
Banco Pastor	x																			
Banco Popular Espanol			x		x	x														
Banco Santander		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Banco Urquijo	x				x	x	x													
Bank Austria		x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x		x		x			
Bank fuer Arbeit und Wirtschaft und Oesterreichische Postsparkasse (Bawag)		x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bankia SA																				x
Bank od Aland																				
Bank of America										x	x	x								
Bank of Cyprus, Greece				x																
Bank of Ireland		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x
Bank Przemyslowo-Handlowy PBK				x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x			x		x
Landesbank Berlin	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Banque de Luxembourg		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

List of respondents	Dec -01	Jun -02	Dec -02	Jun -03	Dec -03	Jun -04	Dec -04	Jun -05	Dec -05	Jun -06	Dec -06	Jun -07	Dec -07	Jun -08	Dec -08	Jun -09	Dec -09	Jun -10	Dec -10	Jun -11
Banque et Caisse d’Epargne de l’Etat		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Barclays Capital	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bayerische Landesbank	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
BBVA	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
BHF-Bank	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
BHF-Bank International						x			x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
BNP Paribas	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bundesrepublik Deutschland Finanzagentur		x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
BW-Bank	x																			
Caixa d’Estalvis de Catalunya				x				x				x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Caixa Geral de Depositos		x	x																	
Caja de Ahorros y Monte de Piedad de Madrid (Caja Madrid)		x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
CA-CIB (formerly Calyon)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Capitalia		x				x	x	x	x	x										
NATIXIS Zweigniederlassung Deutschland		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x					
Citigroup Global Markets Ltd	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Commerzbank		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce and Credit (CIBC)																		x	x	
Confederación Española de Cajas de Ahorros (CECA)		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Credito Valtellinese				x																
Croatian National Bank	x			x																
Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Ltd	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Danske Bank								x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Daiwa Securities SMBC Europe	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Dekabank Deutsche Girozentrale	x	x	x					x	x											
Delta Lloyd Securities				x																

List of respondents	Dec -01	Jun -02	Dec -02	Jun -03	Dec -03	Jun -04	Dec -04	Jun -05	Dec -05	Jun -06	Dec -06	Jun -07	Dec -07	Jun -08	Dec -08	Jun -09	Dec -09	Jun -10	Dec -10	Jun -11
DePfa ACS			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x							
DePfa Bank			x	x	x	x	x	x												
Deutsche Bank		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Deutsche Postbank		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Dexia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Dexia BIL					x				x	x	x		x							
Dexia Kommunal Bank Deutschland	x							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Dresdner Bank	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
DZ Bank	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
EFG Eurobank Ergasias		x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Egnatia Bank				x		x														
Erste Bank der Oesterreichischen Sparkassen	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Euroclear Bank			x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Eurohypo					x		x	x	x	x	x									
Eurohypo Europäische Hypothekenbank											x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
European Investment Bank		x				x	x													
Fortis Bank	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
General Bank of Greece		x	x																	
Goldman Sachs	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Halifax Bank of Scotland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x										
HSBC													x		x	x	x	x	x	x
HSBC Athens		x																		
HSBC France		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
HSH Nordbank	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x												
Bayerische Hypo- und-Vereinsbank	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
IIB Bank				x																
ING Bank				x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
ING Belgium		x	x	x	x				x	x	x									
Intesa SanPaolo	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
JP Morgan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
KBC	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	
KfW						x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x						x
Kingdom of Belgium Federal Public Service Debt Agency				x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Landesbank Baden-Württemberg, Stuttgart	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

List of respondents	Dec -01	Jun -02	Dec -02	Jun -03	Dec -03	Jun -04	Dec -04	Jun -05	Dec -05	Jun -06	Dec -06	Jun -07	Dec -07	Jun -08	Dec -08	Jun -09	Dec -09	Jun -10	Dec -10	Jun -11
Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen - Girozentrale (Helaba)				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
Landesbank Rheinland Pfalz	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Landesbank Sachsen Girozentrale	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Lehman Brothers	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						
Macquarie Bank																				x
Maple Bank	x	x																		
Bank of America Merrill Lynch	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mitsubishi Securities International	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x	x	x	x
Mizuho International	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Morgan Stanley		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Natexis Banques Populaires	x	x	x		x															
National Bank of Greece	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x				
Nomura International	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
Nordea Markets		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Norinchukin Bank					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x
Nova Ljubljanska Banka d.d.						x						x	x			x	x		x	x
Omega Bank		x	x																	
Piraeus Bank		x																		
Rabobank	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Royal Bank of Scotland		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
RZB	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x		
Sal. Oppenheim Jr.	x	x			x	x	x					x								
Sampo Bank		x	x					x	x		x									
SEB	x		x																	
Société Générale	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Toronto Dominion Bank				x	x															
UBS	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ulster Bank		x	x			x	x	x	x		x									
Unicredit/Bayerische Hypo-un-Vereinsbank Milano Branch		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Unicredito Italiano Bank (Ireland)				x																

List of respondents	**Dec-01**	**Jun-02**	**Dec-02**	**Jun-03**	**Dec-03**	**Jun-04**	**Dec-04**	**Jun-05**	**Dec-05**	**Jun-06**	**Dec-06**	**Jun-07**	**Dec-07**	**Jun-08**	**Dec-08**	**Jun-09**	**Dec-09**	**Jun-10**	**Dec-10**	**Jun-11**
Vereins und Westbank		x	x	x	x	x														
Westdeutsche Immobilien Bank	x	x																		
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale		x			x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x		x				x
Zagrabacka Banka			x				x		x	x		x								

APPENDIX C: SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

Q1 What are the total gross values of cash due to be repaid by you and repaid to you on repo transactions maturing after (survey date)? (figures in EUR billions)	6,775	6,504	4,868	6,885	5,908	6,178
Of the amounts given in response to question (1) above:						
	Jun-07	**Jun-08**	**Jun-09**	**Jun-10**	**Dec-10**	**Jun-11**
1.1 How much was transacted:						
direct with counterparties • in **the same country** as you	19.5%	17.3%	19.2%	14.4%	18.6%	17.1%
• cross-border in (other) **eurozone countries**	15.9%	14.0%	13.1%	12.4%	12.7%	10.6%
• cross-border in **non-eurozone countries**	23.8%	20.4%	19.8%	30.4%	20.3%	24.5%
through **voice-brokers**						
• in the **same country** as you	7.6%	9.9%	10.3%	10.9%	11.0%	11.3%
• cross-border in (other) **eurozone countries**	6.7%	7.5%	5.6%	4.7%	4.5%	3.9%
• cross-border in **non-eurozone** countries	4.7%	5.7%	3.5%	4.7%	4.8%	4.3%
on **ATSs** with counterparties						
• in the **same country** as you	4.8%	5.0%	4.6%	4.5%	4.0%	4.7%
• cross-border in (other) **eurozone** countries	3.1%	5.3%	6.6%	2.2%	2.9%	3.5%
• cross border-border in **non-eurozone** countries	3.5%	2.2%	2.8%	2.1%	2.9%	2.7%
• anonymously through a central clearing counterparty	10.3%	12.7%	14.5%	13.7%	18.5%	17.4%
• total through a central clearing counterparty		24.4%	32.0%	22.4%	32.3%	30.5%
1.2 How much of the cash is denominated in:						
• EUR	65.2%	66.6%	64.2%	56.6%	62.7%	63.5%
• GBP	12.4%	14.5%	15.3%	9.3%	10.5%	10.3%
• USD	15.5%	12.7%	14.2%	28.3%	20.1%	16.2%
• SEK, DKK	2.5%	2.2%	1.8%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
• JPY	2.8%	2.8%	3.1%	3.0%	3.6%	6.4%
• CHF	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
• other currencies	1.4%	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%	1.0%	1.4%
1.3 How much is cross-currency?	5.3%	1.0%	1.3%	3.2%	5.6%	5.4%

	Jun-07	Jun-08	Jun-09	Jun-10	Dec-10	Jun-11
1.4 How much is:						
• classic repo	82.7%	83.6%	84.9%	87.4%	85.8%	85.1%
• documented sell/buy-backs	9.4%	12.2%	11.2%	10.0%	10.6%	13.0%
• undocumented sell/buy-backs	7.8%	4.2%	3.9%	2.6%	3.6%	1.9%
1.5 How much is:						
• fixed rate	78.9%	84.8%	86.5%	83.8%	86.4%	84.0%
• floating rate	13.1%	10.4%	8.5%	10.1%	7.6%	8.9%
• open	8.1%	4.8%	5.0%	6.1%	5.9%	7.1%
1.6 How much fixed and floating rate repo is (1.6.1) for value before (survey date) and has a remaining term to maturity of:						
• **1 day**	18.3%	15.1%	21.3%	17.6%	20.9%	16.2%
• **2-7days**	21.3%	18.7%	19.3%	15.2%	18.9%	16.2%
• more than **7 days** but no more than **1 month**	22.8%	27.5%	23.2%	22.5%	22.7%	18.4%
• more than **1 month** but no more than **3 months**	12.3%	13.0%	13.4%	11.3%	15.2%	12.7%
• more than **3 months** but no more than **6 months**	6.6%	6.9%	4.9%	5.4%	5.4%	4.4%
• more than **6 months**	6.8%	8.4%	4.8%	3.5%	3.6%	6.9%
• more than **12 months**	2.6%	1.6%	2.3%	0.9%	1.0%	8.7%
• **forward-forward repos**	3.0%	3.9%	6.1%	18.2%	6.7%	9.5%
• **open**	6.3%	4.9%	4.6%	5.6%	5.7%	6.9%
1.7 How much is tri-party repo:	11.8%	10.1%	11.1%	7.9%	11.6%	11.2%
• for **fixed terms to maturity**	92.6%	92.1%	86.9%	92.2%	89.5%	87.8%
• on an **open** basis	6.6%	7.8%	13.2%	7.8%	10.5%	12.2%
1.8 How much is against collateral issued in:						
Austria						
• by the central government	1.1%	1.3%	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%
• by other issuers	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Belgium						
• by the central government	2.6%	3.3%	2.1%	1.7%	2.2%	2.1%
• by other issuers	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Denmark						
• by the central government	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
• by other issuers	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%
Finland						
• by the central government	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%
by other issuers	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
France						
• by the central government	9.8%	9.4%	7.7%	6.7%	7.3%	7.2%
• by other issuers	1.4%	1.5%	1.9%	2.0%	2.1%	2.6%

	Jun-07	Jun-08	Jun-09	Jun-10	Dec-10	Jun-11
Germany						
• by the central government	19.0%	19.9%	19.3%	17.0%	18.7%	16.6%
• pfandbriefe	2.3%	1.4%	1.5%	1.7%	1.3%	1.2%
• by other issuers	3.1%	4.2%	3.9%	2.6%	4.3%	4.6%
Greece						
• by the central government	2.3%	2.5%	2.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%
• by other issuers	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ireland						
• by the central government	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.7%	0.3%	0.1%
• by other issuers	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%
Italy						
• by the central government	12.8%	11.8%	10.8%	9.0%	9.8%	9.2%
• by other issuers	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.8%
Luxembourg						
• by the central government	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
• by other issuers	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Netherlands						
• by the central government	2.0%	2.0%	1.8%	1.4%	1.7%	1.5%
• by other issuers	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%
Portugal						
• by the central government	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.4%
• by other issuers	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	1.3%
Spain						
• by the central government	3.2%	3.4%	3.4%	3.1%	3.9%	5.4%
• by other issuers	1.0%	1.6%	1.2%	0.9%	1.2%	1.7%
Sweden						
• by the central government	0.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%
• by other issuers	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
UK						
• by the central government	10.3%	11.4%	12.8%	6.3%	8.0%	7.2%
• by other issuers	2.5%	3.5%	3.3%	3.6%	3.6%	3.8%
US but settled across EOC/CS	4.0%	0.0%	2.6%	3.1%	3.1%	2.4%
other countries						
Bulgaria						
• by the central government	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
• by other issuers	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cyprus						
• by the central government	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
• by other issuers	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Czech Republic						
• by the central government	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
• by other issuers	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Estonia						
• by the central government	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

	Jun-07	Jun-08	Jun-09	Jun-10	Dec-10	Jun-11
Hungary						
• by the central government	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
• by other issuers	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Latvia						
• by the central government	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
• by other issuers	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lithuania						
• by the central government	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
• by other issuers	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Malta						
• by the central government	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
• by other issuers	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Poland						
• by the central government	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
• by other issuers	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Romania						
• by the central government	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
• by other issuers	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Slovak Republic						
• by the central government	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
• by other issuers	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Slovenia						
• by the central government	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
• by other issuers	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Japan	2.5%	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%	2.6%	4.2%
other OECD	7.9%	7.3%	9.5%	22.8%	13.7%	11.9%
non-OECD EMEA	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%
non-OECD Asian & Pacific	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
non-OECD Latin America	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%
equity	1.6%	1.1%	0.7%	1.0%	0.7%	0.9%
collateral of unknown origin	3.0%	1.3%	5.8%	6.5%	6.3%	6.8%
Q2 What is the total value of securities loaned and borrowed *by your repo* desk: to/from counterparties						
in the **same country** as you						
• in fixed income	40.8%	46.7%	48.3%	42.2%	46.8%	41.3%
• in equity	4.4%	3.2%	2.0%	2.1%	1.7%	1.1%
cross-border in (other) **eurozone** countries						
• in fixed income	22.1%	20.0%	20.7%	17.0%	16.8%	19.6%
• in equity	5.6%	3.8%	2.7%	3.0%	3.6%	1.6%
cross-border in **non-eurozone** countries						
• in fixed income	23.1%	22.5%	25.8%	33.5%	30.3%	34.5%
• in equity	3.9%	3.8%	0.6%	2.3%	0.8%	1.9%
for which the term to maturity is						
• fixed	55.3%	70.3%	80.8%	66.2%	75.3%	71.3%
• open	44.7%	29.7%	19.2%	33.8%	24.7%	28.7%

APPENDIX D: THE ICMA EUROPEAN REPO COUNCIL

The ICMA European Repo Council (ERC) is the forum where the repo dealer community meets and forges consensus solutions to the practical problems of a rapidly evolving marketplace. In this role, it has been consolidating and codifying best market practice. The contact and dialogue that takes place at the ERC underpins the strong sense of community and common interest that characterises the professional repo market in Europe.

The ERC was established in December 1999 by the International Capital Market Association (ICMA, which was then called the International Securities Market Association or ISMA) as a body operating under ICMA auspices.

Membership of the ERC is open to any ICMA member who has commenced, or has undertaken to commence, a dedicated repo activity, is willing to abide by the rules applicable to its and has sufficient professional expertise, financial standing and technical resources to meet its obligations as a member.

The ERC meets twice a year (usually in February/March and September) at different financial centres across Europe. The Steering Committee now comprises 19 members elected annually and meets four times a year.

More information about the ERC is available on www.icmagroup.org.