

Jurisdiction: Argentina

2016 IMN Survey of National Progress in the Implementation of G20/FSB Recommendations

- I. <u>Hedge funds</u>
- II. <u>Securitisation</u>
- III. <u>Enhancing supervision</u>
- IV. Building and implementing macroprudential frameworks and tools
- V. Improving oversight of credit rating agencies (CRAs)
- VI. Enhancing and aligning accounting standards
- VII. <u>Enhancing risk management</u>
- VIII. <u>Strengthening deposit insurance</u>
- IX. Safeguarding the integrity and efficiency of financial markets
- X. Enhancing financial consumer protection
- XI. <u>Reference to source of recommendations</u>
- XII. List of Abbreviations



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
I.	Hedge funds	·	·	·	
1 (1)	Registration, appropriate disclosures and oversight of hedge funds	We also firmly recommitted to work in an internationally consistent and non- discriminatory manner to strengthen regulation and supervision on hedge funds. (Seoul) Hedge funds or their managers will be registered and will be required to disclose appropriate information on an ongoing basis to supervisors or regulators, including on their leverage, necessary for assessment of the systemic risks they pose individually or collectively. Where appropriate registration should be subject to a minimum size. They will be subject to oversight to ensure that they have adequate risk management. (London)	<ul> <li>Jurisdictions should indicate the progress made in implementing the high level principles in IOSCO's <u>Report on Hedge</u> <u>Fund Oversight (Jun 2009)</u>, in particular recommendations 1 and 2.</li> <li>In their response, jurisdictions should specify whether: <ul> <li>Hedge Funds (HFs) and/or HF managers are subject to mandatory registration</li> <li>Registered HF managers are subject to appropriate ongoing requirements regarding: <ul> <li>Organisational and operational standards;</li> <li>Conflicts of interest and other conduct of business rules;</li> <li>Disclosure to investors; and</li> <li>Prudential regulation.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Jurisdictions can also refer to Principle 28 of the 2010 IOSCO <u>Objectives and</u> <u>Principles of Securities Regulation</u>, and take into account the outcomes of any recent FSAP/ROSC assessment against those Principles.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	☑ Not applicable         There are not hedge funds in Argentina         because Argentine Act N° 24.083 (1993)         of Mutual Investment Funds forbids         leverage and other mechanisms of risks.         □ Applicable but no action envisaged         at the moment         □ Implementation ongoing:         Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:         □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by:         □ Draft published as of:         □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:         □ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :         □ Implementation completed as of:         □ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :         □ Implementation completed as of:         Issue is being addressed through :         □ Primary / Secondary legislation         □ Regulation /Guidelines         □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:         Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline:	If this recommendation has not yet been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation: Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				http://www.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet	
				/anexos/0-4999/482/texact.htm	
				http://www.cnv.gob.ar/LeyesyReg/Decre	
				tos/ing/DEC174-93.htm	



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2 (2)	Establishment of international information sharing framework	We ask the FSB to develop mechanisms for cooperation and information sharing between relevant authorities in order to ensure effective oversight is maintained when a fund is located in a different jurisdiction from the manager. We will, cooperating through the FSB, develop measures that implement these principles by the end of 2009. (London)	Jurisdictions should indicate the progress made in implementing the high level principles in IOSCO's <u>Report on Hedge</u> <u>Fund Oversight (Jun 2009)</u> on sharing information to facilitate the oversight of globally active fund managers. In addition, jurisdictions should state whether they are:	<ul> <li>✓ Not applicable</li> <li>There are not hedge funds in Argentina because Argentine Act N° 24.083 (1993) of Mutual Investment Funds forbids leverage and other mechanisms of risks.</li> <li>□ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</li> <li>□ Implementation ongoing:</li> </ul>	If this recommendation has not yet been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation: Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:
			<ul> <li>Signatory to the IOSCO MMoU</li> <li>Signatory to bilateral agreements for supervisory cooperation that cover hedge funds and are aligned to the 2010 IOSCO <u>Principles Regarding</u> <u>Cross-border Supervisory</u> <u>Cooperation.</u></li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</li> <li>Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</li> <li>Draft published as of:</li> <li>Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</li> <li>Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :</li> <li>Implementation completed as of:</li> <li>Issue is being addressed through :</li> <li>Primary / Secondary legislation</li> <li>Regulation /Guidelines</li> <li>Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</li> <li>Highlight main developments since last</li> </ul>	Web-links to relevant documents:



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				year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				http://www.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet	
				/anexos/0-4999/482/texact.htm	
				http://www.cnv.gob.ar/LeyesyReg/Decre	
				tos/ing/DEC174-93.htm	



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3	Enhancing counterparty	Supervisors should require that	Jurisdictions should indicate specific	□ Not applicable	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:
(3)	risk management	institutions which have hedge funds as their counterparties have effective risk	policy measures taken for enhancing counterparty risk management and	□ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment	commencement date:
		management, including mechanisms to	strengthening their existing guidance on	□ Implementation ongoing:	
		monitor the funds' leverage and set limits for single counterparty exposures.	the management of exposure to leveraged counterparties.	Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:	Web-links to relevant documents:
		(London)	In particular, jurisdictions should indicate whether they have implemented	Draft in preparation, expected publication by:	
			recommendation 3 of the IOSCO <i>Report</i>	□ Draft published as of:	
			on Hedge Fund Oversight (Jun 2009).	□ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:	
			In their responses, jurisdictions should not provide information on the portion of	□ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :	
			this recommendation that pertains to Basel III, since it is <u>monitored separately</u>	✓ Implementation completed as of: February 13, 2013	
			by the BCBS.	Issue is being addressed through :	
			Jurisdictions can also refer to Principle	□ Primary / Secondary legislation	
			28 of the 2010 IOSCO <u>Objectives and</u>	☑ Regulation /Guidelines	
			<u>Principles of Securities Regulation</u> , and take into account the outcomes of any	Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:	
			recent FSAP/ROSC assessment against those Principles.	Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:	
				Hedge funds and leveraged	
		Supervisors will strengthen their existing		counterparties are not allowed in	
		guidance on the management of		Argentina. However, there are prudential	
		exposures to leveraged counterparties.		regulations in place for banks that	
		(Rec. II.17, FSF 2008)		operate with Mutual Funds. For example,	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		total holdings of unquoted shares plus	



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				mutual funds (no matter the issuer)	
				cannot exceed 15% of a bank's	
				regulatory capital. The BCRA guidelines	
				on risk management have been enhanced	
				to incorporate a subsection within the	
				chapter on credit risk dedicated	
				specifically to counterparty risk. The	
				CNV has established some regulation	
				applicable to the acquisition of	
				derivatives by mutual funds (operations	
				must be in accordance with mutual	
				funds' investing objectives, requirements	
				on expertise to manage derivatives	
				instruments, information to the CNV on	
				the types of derivatives in the portfolio,	
				their risk and measurement methods,	
				etc.) As regards counterparty credit risk,	
				by General Resolution N° 622/13 the	
				CNV updated the minimum capital	
				required to be licensed as an	
				intermediary agent, exchange or clearing	
				and settlement house dealing with futures	
				and options. See CNV N.T. 2013, TITLE	
				V, CHAPTER II SECTION IV. In	
				relation with Hedge Funds, see response	
				to Recommendation 1.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				BCRA risk management guidelines have	



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				been enhanced by including requirements	
				for the management of counterparty	
				credit risk and for the treatment of	
				exposures to CCPs.	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				http://www.bcra.gov.ar/pdfs/texord/t- lingeef.pdf http://www.cnv.gob.ar/LeyesyReg/marco _regulatorio3.asp?Lang=0&item=3	



(4)       regulatory and capital framework for monolines       the regulatory and capital framework for monoline insurers in relation to structured credit. (Rec II.8, FSF 2008)       measures taken for strengthening the regulatory and capital framework for monoline insurers (where these exist).       Monoline insurance in relationto structured credit is not allowed in Argentina.According to the Law 20091 – OF INSURERS AND ITS CONTROL., the hedging operations from pure financial credit are prohibited.       Web-links to relevant documents web-links to relevant documents intervent operations from pure financial credit are prohibited.         (4)       ICP 13 – Reinsurance and Other Forms of Risk Transfer;       Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:       Web-links to relevant documents intervent documents intervent operations from pure financial credit are prohibited.         Implementation ongoing:       Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:       Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:         Implementation ongoing:       Intervent operation, expected published as of:       Implementation ongoing:         Implementation orgen in the form) in force since :       Implementation completed as of:       Implementation operation insurance: market structure; underwriting cycle and policy	No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
(4)       regulatory and capital framework for monoline insurers in relation to structured redit is not allowed in monoline insurers in relation to structured credit is not allowed in argentian. According to the Law 20091 - OF INSURERS AND ITS CONTROL, the hedging operations from pure financial credit are prohibited.       Monoline insurance in relation to structured in argentian. According to the Law 20091 - OF INSURERS AND ITS CONTROL, the hedging operations from pure financial credit are prohibited.       Web-links to relevant documents         (4)       ICP 13 - Reinsurance and Other Forms of Risk Transfer; is <i>Management for capital adequacy</i> . Jurisdictions may also refer to:       Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation by: instructor diverting evaluation by: instructor and will come informed and solvence informed and policy	Ι	I. Securitisation				
Implications (Aug2013).     Issue is being addressed through :       Primary / Secondary legislation       Regulation /Guidelines       Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:	4	Strengthening of regulatory and capital framework for	the regulatory and capital framework for monoline insurers in relation to structured	<ul> <li>measures taken for strengthening the regulatory and capital framework for monoline insurers (where these exist).</li> <li>See, for reference, the following principles issued by IAIS:</li> <li>ICP 13 – Reinsurance and Other Forms of Risk Transfer;</li> <li>ICP 15 – Investments; and</li> <li>ICP 17 - Capital Adequacy.</li> <li>Jurisdictions may also refer to:</li> <li>IAIS <u>Guidance paper on enterprise risk management for capital adequacy and solvency purposes (Oct 2008).</u></li> <li>Joint Forum document on <u>Mortgage insurance: market structure,</u></li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Monoline insurance in relationto structured credit is not allowed in</li> <li>Argentina.According to the Law 20091 – OF INSURERS AND ITS CONTROL , the hedging operations from pure financial credit are prohibited.</li> <li>Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</li> <li>Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</li> <li>Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</li> <li>Draft published as of:</li> <li>Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</li> <li>Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :</li> <li>Implementation completed as of:</li> <li>Issue is being addressed through :</li> <li>Primary / Secondary legislation</li> <li>Regulation /Guidelines</li> <li>Other actions (such as supervisory</li> </ul>	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:



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Π	. Securitisation				
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
No 5 (5)	Description Strengthening of supervisory requirements or best practices for investment in structured products	<b>G20/FSB Recommendations</b> Regulators of institutional investors should strengthen the requirements or best practices for firms' processes for investment in structured products. (Rec II.18, FSF 2008)	<b>Remarks</b> Jurisdictions should indicate the due diligence policies, procedures and practices applicable for investment managers when investing in structured finance instruments and other policy measures taken for strengthening best practices for investment in structured finance products. Jurisdictions may reference IOSCO's report on <u>Good Practices in Relation to</u> <u>Investment Managers' Due Diligence</u>	<ul> <li>Not applicable</li> <li>Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</li> <li>Implementation ongoing:</li> <li>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</li> <li>Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</li> <li>Draft published as of:</li> <li>Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</li> </ul>	Next stepsIf this recommendation has not yet been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation:Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:Web-links to relevant documents:
			When Investing in Structured Finance         Instruments (Jul 2009).         Jurisdictions may also refer to the Joint         Forum report on Credit Risk Transfer-         Developments from 2005-2007 (Jul         2008).	<ul> <li>□ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :</li> <li>☑ Implementation completed as of: May 9, 2013</li> <li>Issue is being addressed through :</li> <li>☑ Primary / Secondary legislation</li> <li>☑ Regulation /Guidelines</li> <li>□ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</li> <li>Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:</li> <li>Law 24.441 regulates securitization schemes and the new CNV 2013 rules by General Resolution 622/13 (TITLE V) set financial securitization schemes that regulate the public offer of those trustees. Decree 1023/2013, issued by the</li> </ul>	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				Executive on August 1st 2013,	
				implements the dispositions and	
				regulations established by Law 26.831	
				and broadens the CNV's authority to	
				regulate the market. Structured products	
				and credit derivatives are seldom	
				negotiated in the local market, and only	
				by a few banks, that must fulfil the	
				BCRA requirements. At the moment,	
				there are no specific requirements for	
				investments in these products.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				http://infoleg.mecon.gov.ar/infolegInterne t/anexos/0-4999/812/texact.htm	
				http://www.bcra.gov.ar/pdfs/comytexord/	
				A5398.pdf http://infoleg.mecon.gov.ar/infolegInterne	
				t/anexos/205000-	
				209999/206592/norma.htm http://www.cnv.gob.ar/LeyesyReg/Decret	
				os/esp/DEC1023-13.htm	
				http://www.cnv.gob.ar/LeyesyReg/marco _regulatorio3.asp?Lang=0&item=3	
				_regulatorio3.asp?Lang=0&item=3	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
6	Enhanced disclosure of	Securities market regulators should work	Jurisdictions should indicate the policy	□ Not applicable	If this recommendation has not yet
(6)	securitised products	with market participants to expand information on securitised products and	measures and other initiatives taken in relation to enhancing disclosure of	□ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment	been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation:
		their underlying assets. (Rec. III.10-	securitised products, including working	□ Implementation ongoing:	
		III.13, FSF 2008)	with industry and other authorities to continue to standardise disclosure	Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:	Planned actions (if any) and expected
			templates and considering measures to improve the type of information that	Draft in preparation, expected publication by:	commencement date:
			investors receive.	□ Draft published as of:	
			See, for reference, IOSCO's <u>Report on</u> Principles for Ongoing Disclosure for	☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:	Web-links to relevant documents:
			<u>Asset-Backed Securities (Nov 2012),</u> Disclosure Principles for Public	□ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :	
			Offerings and Listings of Asset-Backed	☑ Implementation completed as of: May 9, 2013	
			<u>Securities (Apr 2010)</u> and <u>report on</u> <u>Global Developments in Securitisation</u>	Issue is being addressed through :	
			<u>Regulations (November 2012)</u> , in	✓ Primary / Secondary legislation	
			particular recommendations 4 and 5.	☑ Regulation /Guidelines	
				Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:	
				Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:	
				Law 24.441 regulates securitization	
				schemes and CNV's General Resolutions	
				N° 522/2007 and 555/2009 set rules for	
				financial securitization schemes. It	
				requests truthful, accurate, effective and	
				sufficient information about parties that	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				are essential to securitisation agreements	
				in order to exclude the possibility of	
				wrong interpretations being made by	
				investors. Prospectuses for the issuance	
				of debt securities and/or participation	
				certificates may appoint only one	
				financial trustee for the program and have	
				to properly identify the settler(s) for the	
				series to be created as part of the	
				program. The initial identification of the	
				trustee and the settler(s) cannot be	
				modified. This mechanism increases the	
				quantity and quality of information that	
				trustees must provide to generate an	
				updated and complete securitization	
				database, from the moment	
				securitizations are set up to their	
				liquidation, easing prudential control and	
				access to information by the investing	
				public. Decree 1023/2013, issued by the	
				Executive on August 1st 2013,	
				implements the dispositions and	
				regulations established by Law 26.831	
				and broadens the CNV's authority to	
				regulate the market. General Resolution	
				622/13 (Sept 05, 2013) deepened the	
				content of prospectuses for the issuance	
				of financial securitisations. Detailed	
				legal, accounting, financial and	
				operational information is required on all	



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				the participants in financial	
				securitisations and not only on the trustee	
				and originator but also on the underlying	
				assets. Also set the documentation and	
				reports to be submitted by the participants	
				to the structure (e.g. report by the trustee	
				or anyone performing delegated functions	
				of control and review of underlying	
				assets, indicating the tasks performed and	
				their results). The requirements aim to	
				attract investors to financial	
				securitisations, offering through the	
				prospectuses complete and accurate	
				information about their assets, risks,	
				terms, conditions and the various types of	
				participants. Decree 1023/2013, issued by	
				the Executive on August 1st 2013,	
				implements the dispositions and	
				regulations established by Law 26.831	
				and broadens the CNV's authority to	
				regulate the market. The new CNV 2013	
				General Resolution 622/13 (TITLE V	
				Chapter IV) besides the above rules	
				introduces the trustee obligation to have a	
				"Control and Revision Agent" (a Public	
				Accountant) who should audit the	
				underlying assets and the actual cash	
				flows.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	



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				Web-links to relevant documents: http://www.cnv.gov.ar/LeyesyReg/CNV/ esp/RGC555-09.htm http://www.cnv.gob.ar/LeyesyReg/Decret os/esp/DEC1023-13.htm http://www.cnv.gob.ar/LeyesyReg/marco regulatorio3.asp?Lang=0&item=3	



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III.	<b>Enhancing supervision</b>				
7	Consistent,	All firms whose failure could pose a risk	Jurisdictions should indicate: (1) whether	🗆 Not applicable	Planned actions (if any) and expected
(7)	consolidated supervision and	to financial stability must be subject to consistent, consolidated supervision and	they have identified domestic SIFIs and, if so, in which sectors; (2) whether the	□ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment	commencement date:
	regulation of SIFIs	regulation with high standards.	names of the identified SIFIs have been	□ Implementation ongoing:	
		(Pittsburgh)	publicly disclosed; and (3) the types of policy measures taken for implementing	Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:	Web-links to relevant documents:
			consistent, consolidated supervision and regulation of the identified SIFIs.	Draft in preparation, expected publication by:	
			In their response to (3) above,	□ Draft published as of:	
			jurisdictions should note any significant changes in their approach, strategy or	☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:	
			practices to enhance SIFI supervision.	□ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :	
			Jurisdictions should mention, but not provide details on, policy measures that	☑ Implementation completed as of: January 1, 2016	
			pertain to higher loss absorbency requirements for G/D-SIBs, since these	Issue is being addressed through :	
			are monitored separately by the BCBS.	□ Primary / Secondary legislation	
			See, for reference, the following	Regulation /Guidelines	
			documents:	Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:	
			BCBS:	Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:	
			• <u>Framework for G-SIBs (Jul 2013)</u>	Argentina is not home to any G-SIFI.	
			• Framework for D-SIBs (Oct 2012)	On 8 January 2015, the BCRA published	
			IAIS:	Communication "A" 5694 requiring	
			Global Systemically Important	identified D-SIBs (5 banks: 1	
			Insurers: Policy Measures (Jul 2013)	government-owned, 2 domestic banks	



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			and initial assessment methodology	and 2 foreign subsidiaries) to meet a HLA	
			• IAIS SRMP guidance - FINAL (Dec	requirement equivalent to 1% of their	
			2013)	RWA, with a phase-in period between	
				January 2016 and January 2019.	
			<u>Guidance on Liquidity management</u> mad adversing (Oct 2014)	Argentina is not home to any G-SII.	
			and planning (Oct 2014)	Highlight main developments since last	
			FSB:	year's survey:	
			• Framework for addressing SIFIs (Nov		
			<u>2011)</u>	Web-links to relevant documents:	
				http://www.bcra.gob.ar/Pdfs/Marco_legal	
				normativo/D_SIBs_i.pdf http://www.bcra.gov.ar/Pdfs/comytexord/	
				A5694.pdf	
				http://www.bcra.gov.ar/Pdfs/Texord/t-	
				disres.pdf http://www.bcra.gov.ar/Pdfs/comytexord/	
				A5827.pdf	



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No 8 (8)	Description Establishing supervisory colleges and conducting risk assessments	G20/FSB Recommendations         To establish the remaining supervisory colleges for significant cross-border firms by June 2009. (London)         We agreed to conduct rigorous risk assessment on these firms [G-SIFIs] through international supervisory colleges. (Seoul)	RemarksReporting in this area should beundertaken solely by home jurisdictionsof G-SIBs and G-SIIs.Please indicate the progress made inestablishing and strengthening thefunctioning of supervisory colleges for G-SIBs and G-SIIs, including thedevelopment of any joint supervisoryplans within core colleges and leveragingon supervisory activities conducted byhost authorities.See, for reference, the followingdocuments:BCBS: <i>Principles for effective supervisory</i> <i>colleges (Jun 2014)</i> Progress report on the implementation <i>of principles for effective supervisory</i> <i>colleges (Jul 2015)</i> IAIS:ICPs 24 and 25, especially guidance 25.1.1 – 25.1.6, 25.6, 25.7 and 25.8	Progress to date         ☑ Not applicable         Argentina is not home to significant         cross-border firms. Notwithstanding, it is         considered a priority to take part in         supervisory colleges for the institutions         that are materially important to the         Argentine financial system, even if such         institutions –as affiliates or branches– are         not significant at the whole group level.         □ Applicable but no action envisaged         at the moment         □ Implementation ongoing:         Status of progress [for legislation and         regulation/guidelines only]:         □ Draft in preparation, expected         publication by:         □ Draft published as of:         □ Final rule or legislation approved         and will come into force on:         □ Final rule (for part of the reform) in         force since :         □ Implementation completed as of:         Issue is being addressed through :         □ Primary / Secondary legislation	Next steps         If this recommendation has not yet been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation:         Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:         Web-links to relevant documents:
			<u>25.1.1 – 25.1.6,</u> 25.6, 25.7 and 25.8 • <u>Application paper on supervisory</u> <u>colleges (Oct 2014)</u>	<ul> <li>Primary / Secondary legislation</li> <li>Regulation /Guidelines</li> <li>Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</li> </ul>	



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No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
9 (9)	Supervisory exchange of information and coordination	To quicken supervisory responsiveness to developments that have a common effect across a number of institutions, supervisory exchange of information and coordination in the development of best practice benchmarks should be improved at both national and international levels. (Rec V.7, FSF 2008)	Jurisdictions should include any feedback received from recent FSAPs/ROSC assessments on the <u>September 2012</u> BCP 3 (Cooperation and collaboration) and BCP 14 (Home-host relationships). Jurisdictions should also indicate any steps taken since the last assessment in this area, particularly in response to relevant FSAP/ROSC recommendations.	<ul> <li>Not applicable</li> <li>Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</li> <li>Implementation ongoing:</li> <li>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</li> <li>Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</li> <li>Draft published as of:</li> <li>Final rule or legislation approved</li> </ul>	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:
		Enhance the effectiveness of core supervisory colleges. (FSB 2012)	Jurisdictions should describe any recent or planned regulatory, supervisory or legislative changes that contribute to the sharing of supervisory information (e.g. within supervisory colleges or via bilateral or multilateral MoUs).	<ul> <li>and will come into force on:</li> <li>□ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :</li> <li>☑ Implementation completed as of: December 6, 2014.</li> <li>Issue is being addressed through :</li> <li>□ Primary / Secondary legislation</li> <li>□ Regulation /Guidelines</li> <li>☑ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</li> <li>Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:</li> <li>Supervisory colleges and approaches to cooperation are responsibilities of significant cross-border firms'</li> </ul>	
				supervisors. The BCRA has not only signed MOUs with foreign supervisors but also shares information with countries	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				with which no MOU has been signed.	
				Foreign supervisors are not prevented	
				from carrying out their tasks in Argentina	
				as long as they observe bank secrecy	
				rules. By request of the Bank of Spain	
				(home supervisor of two local financial	
				institutions), confidentiality agreements	
				on colleges have been signed.	
				Additionally, MOUs have been signed	
				with the local insurance (SSN) and	
				securities (CNV) supervisors. At	
				international level, CNV is a signatory of	
				the Multilateral Memorandum of	
				Understanding of the International	
				Organization of Securities Commission	
				(IOSCO). CNV has also signed a	
				Bilateral MOU with the European	
				Securities and Markets Authority	
				(ESMA). Additionally, CNV has signed	
				another 29 Bilateral MOU with different	
				foreign regulators from the capital	
				markets. Recently, CNV has issued the	
				General Resolution 631/14 to implement	
				the new standard reached by the Foreign	
				Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA).	
				The SSN has already signed MOUs with	
				Brasil, Mexico, Venezuela and Perú.	
				Highlight main developments since last	
				year's survey:	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				Web-links to relevant documents: http://www.imf.org/external/country/AR G/index.htm https://www.iosco.org/about/?subSection =mmou&subSection1=signatories http://www.cnv.gob.ar/acuerdosinternacio nales.asp?Lang=0 http://www.cnv.gob.ar/LeyesyReg/CNV/ esp/RGCRGN631-14.htm	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
No 10 (10)	Description Strengthening resources and effective supervision	We agreed that supervisors should have strong and unambiguous mandates, sufficient independence to act, appropriate resources, and a full suite of tools and powers to proactively identify and address risks, including regular stress testing and early intervention. (Seoul) Supervisors should see that they have the requisite resources and expertise to	<b>Remarks</b> Jurisdictions should indicate any steps taken on recommendations 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7 (i.e. supervisory strategy, engagement with banks, improvements in banks' IT and MIS, data requests, and talent management strategy respectively) in the FSB thematic peer review report on supervisory frameworks and approaches to SIBs (May 2015).	<ul> <li>Not applicable</li> <li>Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</li> <li>If "Not applicable "or "Applicable but no action envisaged …" has been selected, please provide a brief justification:</li> <li>☑ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</li> <li>☑ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: June 2016 (Risk data aggregation and risk reporting)</li> <li>□ Draft published as of:</li> </ul>	Next steps         Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:         Web-links to relevant documents:
		oversee the risks associated with financial innovation and to ensure that firms they supervise have the capacity to understand and manage the risks. (FSF 2008) Supervisory authorities should continually re-assess their resource needs; for example, interacting with and assessing Boards require particular skills, experience and adequate level of seniority. (Rec. 3, FSB 2012)		<ul> <li>Draft published as of:</li> <li>Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</li> <li>Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since:</li> <li>Implementation completed as of:</li> <li>Issue is being addressed through :</li> <li>Primary / Secondary legislation</li> <li>Regulation /Guidelines</li> <li>Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: SEFyC has followed a risk-based supervision methodology for financial institutions (FIs). The supervision process is tailored to each FI, considering the quality of its management, the reliability of its internal controls and information systems, its size, complexity and risk profile. The process is dynamic and adjusts to changing risks within the FI and to</li> </ul>	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	different market conditions. The SEFyC's methodology is included in the Supervision Manual. The Pillar 2 Basel framework is implemented in the domestic regulation by the "Guidelines for risk management in banks" (GRM) and the "Régimen informativo plan de negocios y proyecciones e informe de autoevaluación del capital" (RIIAC). This regulation is in line with the provisions of supplemental Pillar 2 guidance. Both the GRM and the RIIAC require banks to have an appropriate process for the evaluation of their capital; specify the requisites that the ICAAP process must meet, including the need to have in place an adequate stress testing process to assess	Next steps
				adequate stress testing process to assess possible adverse situations that may affect their level of capital; and includes provisions addressed to the SEFyC, who should assess the	
				adequacy of the banks' ICAAP process and of their capital levels, and should require capital levels above those laid in the CRT when necessary, and	
				consider a range of actions to address shortcomings on banks' ICAAPs. To this end, supervisors shall combine the knowledge acquired through the individual review of ICAAP, the	
				information received during the continuous supervisory cycle and additional requests for information and meetings held with managers of FIs. The rules require more involvement	
				and, in many cases, a learning process by the Board and senior management of FIs, as well as the adjustment of structures and procedures, engaging	
				qualified staff to that effect. Finally, the GRM empowers the SEFyC to	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations		<ul> <li>intervene promptly to prevent banks' capital from falling below the minimum levels required by the risk profile of each bank and to adopt or require corrective measures if necessary. As regards the quantification of the capital required to cover each risk and its subsequent aggregation, within others, the following supporting initiatives have been developed: a) Creation of specialised working groups based on each risk, to collaborate in activities such as: (i) supporting the supervision of the IAC: (ii) designing training material and disseminating techniques and concepts (particularly, those used in the local market), (iii) creating procedures and "benchmarks" and (iv) analysing aggregate data obtained from the IACs. b) In-house training courses on the various risks (credit and credit concentration, interest rate, market and operational risks).</li> <li>Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline: (cont.)</li> <li>Highlight main developments since last year's survey:</li> <li>Web-links to relevant documents: http://www.bcra.gov.ar/Pdfs/Texord/t-lingeef.pdf</li> </ul>	
				http://www.bcra.gov.ar/Pdfs/Texord/t-ri- pnp.pdf	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
IV.	<b>Building and implemen</b>	nting macroprudential frameworks and	d tools		
11	Establishing regulatory	Amend our regulatory systems to ensure	Please describe major changes in the	□ Not applicable	Planned actions (if any) and expected
(11)	framework for macro- prudential oversight	authorities are able to identify and take account of macro-prudential risks across	institutional arrangements for macroprudential policy (structures,	□ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment	commencement date:
		the financial system including in the case	mandates, powers, reporting etc.) that	□ Implementation ongoing:	
		of regulated banks, shadow banks <sup>1</sup> and private pools of capital to limit the build	have taken place since the global financial crisis, particularly over the past	Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:	Web-links to relevant documents:
		up of systemic risk. (London)	year.	Draft in preparation, expected publication by:	
				□ Draft published as of:	
		Ensure that national regulators possess the powers for gathering relevant	Please indicate whether an assessment has been conducted with respect to the	☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:	
		information on all material financial institutions, markets and instruments in	adequacy of powers to collect and share relevant information among different	☐ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since:	
		order to assess the potential for failure or severe stress to contribute to systemic	authorities on financial institutions, markets and instruments to assess the	☑ Implementation completed as of: 2012	
		risk. This will be done in close	potential for systemic risk. If so, please	Issue is being addressed through :	
		coordination at international level in	describe identified gaps in the powers to	☑ Primary / Secondary legislation	
	order to achieve as much consistency as possible across jurisdictions. (London)	collect information, and whether any	☑ Regulation /Guidelines		
			Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:		
				The current regulatory framework grants	
				ample powers to the BCRA for gathering	
				information and taking action on systemic	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The recommendation as applicable to shadow banks will be retained until the monitoring framework for shadow banking, which is one of the designated priority areas under the CFIM, is established.



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				risks, as described in last year's survey.	
				Nevertheless, there are plans to enhance	
				the identification of macroprudential	
				issues within that framework.	
				Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:	
				Law 26,739 amended the BCRA Charter	
				(Act 24,144) in 2012 has established that	
				promoting financial stability is one of the	
				goals of the BCRA. A specific	
				macroprudential authority has not been	
				explicitly appointed at the local level. The	
				BCRA, the CNV (National Securities	
				Commission) and the SSN are	
				empowered to apply prudential policies	
				over their respective market participants	
				and there are MOUs to exchange	
				information among these regulators.	
				Please see last year's answers.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				http://www.bcra.gov.ar/Pdfs/BCRA/Carta Organica2012_i.pdf http://www.bcra.gov.ar/Pdfs/Politicas/Obj etivosBCRA_2016_i.pdf	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
No 12 (12)	Description         Enhancing system-wide         monitoring and the use         of macro-prudential         instruments	G20/FSB RecommendationsAuthorities should use quantitative indicators and/or constraints on leverage and margins as macro-prudential tools for supervisory purposes. Authorities should use quantitative indicators of leverage as guides for policy, both at the institution- specific and at the macro-prudential 	<ul> <li>Please describe at a high level (including by making reference to financial stability or other reports, where available) the types of methodologies, indicators and tools used to assess systemic risks.</li> <li>Please indicate the use of macroprudential tools in the past year, including the objective for their use and the process used to select, calibrate, and apply them.</li> <li>See, for reference, the following documents:</li> <li>CGFS report on <i>Operationalising the selection and application of macroprudential instruments (Dec 2012)</i></li> <li>FSB-IMF-BIS progress report to the G20 on <i>Macroprudential policy tools and frameworks (Oct 2011)</i></li> <li>IMF staff papers on <i>Macroprudential policy an organizing framework</i></li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Not applicable</li> <li>Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</li> <li>Implementation ongoing:</li> <li>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</li> <li>□ Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</li> <li>□ Draft published as of:</li> <li>□ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</li> <li>□ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since:</li> <li>☑ Implementation completed as of: 2012</li> <li>Issue is being addressed through :</li> <li>☑ Primary / Secondary legislation</li> <li>☑ Regulation /Guidelines</li> <li>☑ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</li> <li>There are plans to strengthen the framework in which macro-prudential</li> </ul>	Next steps         Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:         Web-links to relevant documents:
		implications for the macro economy and	<ul> <li><i>and frameworks (Oct 2011)</i></li> <li>IMF staff papers on <u>Macroprudential</u></li> </ul>	actions), please specify: There are plans to strengthen the	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				The set of tools available for the BCRA	
				has remained the same as in 2014, plus	
				the introduction of a capital requirement	
				for credit risk on exposures to CCPs and	
				a countercyclical capital buffer	
				(implemented as from Jan 2016 with an	
				initial minimum requirement rate of 0%).	
				The amount covered by the deposit	
				insurance scheme has been raised as from	
				May 2016.	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				http://www.bcra.gov.ar/Pdfs/Publicacione	
				s/bef0115i.pdf	
				http://www.bcra.gob.ar/Pdfs/Texord/t-	
				capmin.pdf (only in Spanish)	
				http://www.bcra.gov.ar/Pdfs/Texord/t-	
				disres.pdf	
				http://www.bcra.gov.ar/pdfs/comytexord/	
				A5943.pdf	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
V.	Improving oversight	of credit rating agencies (CRAs)			
13 (13)	Enhancing regulation and supervision of CRAs	All CRAs whose ratings are used for regulatory purposes should be subject to a regulatory oversight regime that includes	Jurisdictions should indicate the policy measures undertaken for enhancing regulation and supervision of CRAs	<ul> <li>Not applicable</li> <li>Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</li> </ul>	If this recommendation has not yet been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation:
		registration. The regulatory oversight registration. The regulatory oversight regime should be established by end 2009 and should be consistent with the IOSCO Code of Conduct Fundamentals. (London) National authorities will enforce compliance and require changes to a rating agency's practices and procedures for managing conflicts of interest and assuring the transparency and quality of the rating process. CRAs should differentiate ratings for structured products and provide full disclosure of their ratings track record and the information and assumptions that underpin the ratings process. The oversight framework should be consistent across jurisdictions with appropriate sharing of information between national authorities, including through IOSCO. (London) Regulators should work together towards appropriate, globally compatible solutions (to conflicting compliance	<ul> <li>including registration, oversight and sharing of information between national authorities. They should also indicate their consistency with the following IOSCO document:</li> <li>Code of Conduct Fundamentals for Credit Rating Agencies (Mar 2015) (including governance, training and risk management)</li> <li>Jurisdictions may also refer to the following IOSCO documents:</li> <li>Principle 22 of Principles and Objectives of Securities Regulation (Jun 2010) which calls for registration and oversight programs for CRAs</li> <li>Statement of Principles Regarding the Activities of Credit Rating Agencies (Jul 2013)</li> <li>Final Report on Supervisory Colleges for Credit Rating Agencies (Jul 2013)</li> <li>Jurisdictions should take into account the outcomes of any recent FSAP/ROSC assessment against those principles.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>☐ Implementation ongoing:</li> <li>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</li> <li>☐ Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</li> <li>☐ Draft published as of:</li> <li>☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</li> <li>☐ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :</li> <li>☑ Implementation completed as of: May 9, 2013.</li> <li>Issue is being addressed through :</li> <li>☑ Primary / Secondary legislation</li> <li>☑ Regulation /Guidelines</li> <li>□ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</li> <li>Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline:</li> <li>In Argentina CRAs have been regulated, registered and supervised by the CNV since 1992. In April 2012 Chapter XVI of CNV Regulation was amended by the General Resolution 605/12 modifying the regulatory framework applicable to</li> </ul>	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
		obligations for CRAs) as early as possible		CRAs. Decree 1023/2013, issued by the	
		in 2010. (FSB 2009)		Executive on August 1st 2013,	
		We encourage further steps to enhance		implements the dispositions and	
		transparency and competition among		regulations established by Law 26.831	
		credit rating agencies. (St Petersburg)		and broadens the CNV's authority to	
		creat rating agenetes. (St retersourg)		regulate the market. In Argentina, the	
				members of the supervisory board of	
				CRA must ensure that the rating activities	
				are independent and that conflicts of	
				interest are adequately identified,	
				managed and disclosed. CRAs must	
				publish in the CNV webpage: the credit	
				rating immediately, their rating	
				methodologies, and the performance	
				measurement statistics. The CNV has	
				issued GR 622/13 that includes new CRA	
				regulation (see Title IX - Sept 2013).	
				Title IX has two Chapters: Chapter I	
				refers to private CRAs and Chapter II	
				introduces a new player in the market	
				"Public Universities acting as CRAs". On	
				28 April, 2014 the European Commission	
				adopted an implementing decision	
				(Decision 2014/246/EU) on the	
				recognition of the legal and supervisory	
				framework of Argentina as equivalent to	
				the requirements of Regulation (EC) No	
				1060/2009 on credit rating agencies.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				Web-links to relevant documents: http://www.infoleg.gov.ar/infolegInternet /anexos/195000- 199999/196357/norma.htm http://www.cnv.gob.ar/LeyesyReg/Decret os/esp/DEC1023-13.htm http://www.cnv.gob.ar/LeyesyReg/marco regulatorio3.asp?Lang=0&item=3 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal- content/EN/TXT/?qid=1461767976680& uri=CELEX:32014D0246	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
14	Reducing the reliance	We also endorsed the FSB's principles on	Jurisdictions should indicate the steps	□ Not applicable	Planned actions (if any) and expected
(14)	on ratings	reducing reliance on external credit	they are taking to address the	□ Applicable but no action envisaged	commencement date:
		ratings. Standard setters, market	recommendations of the May 2014 FSB	at the moment	
		participants, supervisors and central	thematic peer review report on the	□ Implementation ongoing:	
		banks should not rely mechanistically on	implementation of the FSB Principles for	Status of progress [for legislation and	Web-links to relevant documents:
		external credit ratings. (Seoul)	Reducing Reliance on Credit Ratings,	regulation/guidelines only]:	web-miks to recevant documents.
		Authorities should check that the roles	including by implementing their agreed	□ Draft in preparation, expected	
		that they have assigned to ratings in	action plans. Any revised action plans	publication by:	
		regulations and supervisory rules are	should be sent to the FSB Secretariat so	□ Draft published as of:	
		consistent with the objectives of having	that it can be posted on the FSB website.	☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:	
		investors make independent judgment of	Jurisdictions may refer to the following		
		risks and perform their own due	documents:	□ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :	
		diligence, and that they do not induce	• FSB Principles for Reducing Reliance	☑ Implementation completed as of:	
		uncritical reliance on credit ratings as a	on CRA Ratings (Oct 2010)	November 28, 2014	
		substitute for that independent evaluation.	• FSB Roadmap for Reducing Reliance	Issue is being addressed through :	
		(Rec IV. 8, FSF 2008)	on CRA Ratings (Nov 2012)	5 5	
		We reaffirm our commitment to reduce		Primary / Secondary legislation	
		authorities' and financial institutions'	BCBS Consultative Document	☑ Regulation /Guidelines	
		reliance on external credit ratings, and	<u>Revisions to the Standardised Approach</u>	□ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:	
		call on standard setters, market	<u>for credit risk (Dec 2015)</u>		
		participants, supervisors and central	• IAIS ICP guidance 16.9 and 17.8.25	Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:	
		banks to implement the agreed FSB	• IOSCO Good Practices on Reducing	Since the issuance of BCRA	
		principles and end practices that rely	Reliance on CRAs in Asset	Communication "A" 5671, all references	
		mechanistically on these ratings.	Management (June 2015)	to external credit ratings in banking	
		(Cannes)	IOSCO Sound Practices at Large	regulation applicable to domestic	
		We call for accelerated progress by	• IOSCO <u>Sound Practices at Large</u> Intermediaries Relating to the	businesses and counterparties were	
		national authorities and standard setting	Assessment of Creditworthiness and the	replaced with criteria that take into	
		national authorities and standard setting	Assessment of Creditworthiness and the	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
		bodies in ending the mechanistic reliance	Use of External Credit Ratings (Dec	account the characteristics of the debtor	
		on credit ratings and encourage steps that	2015).	and/or transaction, except in the capital	
		would enhance transparency of and		treatment for exposures to sovereigns and	
		competition among credit rating agencies.		banks where the Standardised Approach	
		(Los Cabos)		of Basel II applies.	
		We call on national authorities and standard setting bodies to accelerate progress in reducing reliance on credit		Highlight main developments since last year's survey: Web-links to relevant documents:	
		rating agencies, in accordance with the FSB roadmap. (St Petersburg)		http://www.bcra.gov.ar/Pdfs/comytexord/ A5671.pdf http://www.bcra.gov.ar/Pdfs/Texord/t- capmin.pdf	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
VI.	Enhancing and alignin	g accounting standards			
			RemarksJurisdictions should indicate the accounting standards that they follow and whether (and on what basis) they are of a high and internationally acceptable quality (eg equivalent to IFRSs as published by the IASB), and provide accurate and relevant information on financial performance. They should also explain the system they have for enforcement of consistent application of those standards.Jurisdictions may want to refer to their jurisdictional profile prepared by the IFRS Foundation, which can be accessed at: http://www.ifrs.org/Use-around-the- world/Pages/Analysis-of-the-G20-IFRS- profiles.aspx.As part of their response on this recommendation, jurisdictions should indicate the policy measures taken for appropriate application of fair value accounting.	<ul> <li>□ Not applicable</li> <li>□ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</li> <li>☑ Implementation ongoing:</li> <li>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</li> <li>□ Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</li> <li>□ Draft published as of:</li> <li>☑ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: January 1, 2018 (BCRA)</li> <li>☑ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since : January 1, 2012 (CNV)</li> <li>□ Implementation completed as of:</li> <li>Issue is being addressed through :</li> <li>□ Primary / Secondary legislation</li> <li>☑ Regulation /Guidelines</li> <li>□ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</li> <li>Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline:</li> </ul>	Next stepsPlanned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:The BCRA will issue detailed guidance for the convergence to IFRSs, according to the schedule established in Communication "A" 5541. Expected commencement date: January 2018. According to the schedule, during 2016 BCRA has to publish regulation with the new financial statement models.Web-links to relevant documents:
			appropriate application of fair value	Short description of the content of the	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
			accounting requirements for expected	annual periods beginning on or after 1	
			loan loss provisioning for impaired loans	January 2012. Those rules are stated in	
			that are being introduced by the IASB	Title IV Chapter I – III. The BCRA sets	
			and are scheduled to be introduced by the	high-quality reporting and accounting	
			FASB.	requirements for financial institutions,	
			See, for reference, the following BCBS	permanently follows discussions on this	
			document:	subject and makes efforts to harmonize	
				its rules with international guidance. In	
			<u>Supervisory guidance for assessing</u>	February 2014, the BCRA issued	
			banks' financial instrument fair value	Communication "A" 5541 with the	
			practices (Apr 2009)	roadmap for the convergence of its	
				banking reporting requirements to IFRSs.	
				According to it, all financial institutions	
				regulated by the BCRA shall prepare	
				their financial statements using IFRSs for	
				annual periods beginning on or after 1	
				January 2018. Please see:	
				http://www.ifrs.org/Use-around-the-	
				world/Documents/Jurisdiction-	
				profiles/Argentina-IFRS-Profile.pdf	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Some of the Communications issued by	
				the BCRA, on this subject are:	
				Implementation plans that financial	
				institutions had to send to BCRA on	
				31.03.15 and semiannual actualizations in	
				March and September (Com. "A" 5635).	
				Report of the internal auditor on the	
				financial institutions' progress and	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				compliance of their plans (Com. "A"	
				5799). Information requirement about the	
				analysis that financial institutions have to	
				do in order to quantify the impact of the	
				application of IFRS on their assets and	
				liabilities. They have to reconcile their	
				equity with the equity that would result if	
				they used the IFRS as accounting	
				standards (Com "A" 5844). Report of the	
				independent auditor on the IFRS	
				reconciliations (Com. "A" 5922).	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				http://www.cnv.gob.ar/LeyesyReg/marco regulatorio3.asp?Lang=0&item=3 http://www.bcra.gov.ar/pdfs/texord/manu al.pdf http://www.bcra.gov.ar/pdfs/comytexord/ A5541.pdf http://www.bcra.gov.ar/pdfs/comytexord/ A5635.pdf http://www.bcra.gov.ar/pdfs/comytexord/ A5799.pdf http://www.bcra.gov.ar/pdfs/comytexord/ A5844.pdf http://www.bcra.gov.ar/pdfs/comytexord/ A5922.pdf	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
VII.	Enhancing risk manag	ement			
16	Enhancing guidance to	Regulators should develop enhanced	Jurisdictions should indicate the policy	□ Not applicable	Planned actions (if any) and expected
(17)	strengthen banks' risk	guidance to strengthen banks' risk	measures taken to enhance guidance to	□ Applicable but no action envisaged	commencement date:
	management practices,	management practices, in line with	strengthen banks' risk management	at the moment	
	including on liquidity	international best practices, and should	practices.	Implementation ongoing:	
	and foreign currency	encourage financial firms to re-examine	Jurisdictions may also refer to the	Status of progress [for legislation and	Web-links to relevant documents:
	funding risks	their internal controls and implement	following documents:	regulation/guidelines only]:	
		strengthened policies for sound risk management. (Washington)	• FSB's <i>thematic peer review report on</i>	Draft in preparation, expected publication by:	
		National supervisors should closely check	<u>risk governance (Feb 2013);</u>	□ Draft published as of:	
		banks' implementation of the updated guidance on the management and	• Joint Forum's <u>Developments in credit</u> risk management across sectors:	☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:	
		supervision of liquidity as part of their regular supervision. If banks'	current practices and	□ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :	
		implementation of the guidance is inadequate, supervisors will take more	<ul> <li><u>recommendations (June 2015);</u> and</li> <li>BCBS <u>Peer review of supervisory</u></li> </ul>	✓ Implementation completed as of: February 13, 2013	
		prescriptive action to improve practices. (Rec. II.10, FSF 2008)	<u>authorities' implementation of stress</u> <u>testing principles (Apr 2012) and</u> Principles for sound stress testing	Issue is being addressed through :	
		Regulators and supervisors in emerging	practices and supervision (May	☑ Regulation /Guidelines	
		markets <sup>1</sup> will enhance their supervision	2009).	□ Other actions (such as supervisory	
		of banks' operation in foreign currency		actions), please specify:	
		funding markets. (FSB 2009)		Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:	
		We commit to conduct robust, transparent		The BCRA has issued domestic	
		stress tests as needed. (Pittsburgh)		guidelines on corporate governance and	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Only the emerging market jurisdictions that are members of the FSB may respond to this recommendation.



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				risk management and has adjusted the	
				supervision manual to be in line with the	
				guidelines. The BCRA guidelines on	
				corporate governance, risk management	
				and stress testing are in force since	
				January 2012. In February 2013 their	
				scope was extended to include Basel 2.5	
				specific guidelines on concentration,	
				reputational and counterparty risks and on	
				securitizations. Liquidity is one of the	
				most important items that supervisors	
				assess in their work. A reporting	
				requirement for the BCBS monitoring	
				tools was implemented. As part of the	
				supervisory process, the SEFyC receives	
				information on banks' condition and	
				performance and monitors their business	
				plans and the process for the evaluation	
				of their capital; including the need to	
				have in place an adequate stress testing	
				process to assess possible adverse	
				situations that may affect their level of	
				capital. This information is periodically	
				submitted to the senior staff of the SEFyC	
				and taken into account when formulating	
				BCRA's policies. The BCRA rule on	
				credit policy requires that credit	
				assistance be directed towards financing	
				domestic investment, production and	
				consumption. The lending capacity from	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				foreign currency deposits can only fund	
				loans denominated in the same currency	
				and granted to companies with revenues	
				tied to such foreign currencies. In	
				addition to the market risk capital	
				requirement, there are specific limits	
				applicable to a bank's positions in foreign	
				currencies. The BCRA and the SEFyC	
				perform stress testing exercises to assess	
				the soundness and resilience of the	
				banking sector, particularly with a view	
				to improving bank supervision and	
				safeguarding financial stability. All major	
				risks are stress tested: credit, liquidity,	
				interest rate in the banking book, market	
				risk (price and exchange rate risk) and	
				business risk (net non-interest income and	
				operating expenses). Tests are performed	
				on an annual basis for all financial	
				intermediaries (on a standalone basis) and	
				all material exposures, with a 24-month	
				stress horizon. Estimated potential losses	
				are compared to each bank's loss	
				absorbing capacity, defined as regulatory	
				capital, and with capital buffers held in	
				excess of the regulatory minimum. The	
				results of liquidity stress tests are used to	
				measure banks' ability to withstand	
				extremely illiquid scenarios and their	
				eventual need of financial assistance from	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				the BCRA as lender of last resort.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				http://www.bcra.gov.ar/pdfs/texord/t- lingob.pdf http://www.bcra.gov.ar/pdfs/texord/t- lingeef.pdf	
				http://www.bcra.gov.ar/pdfs/texord/t- polcre.pdf	
				http://www.bcra.gov.ar/pdfs/texord/t- pognme.pdf	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
<b>No</b> 17 (18)	<b>Description</b> Enhanced risk disclosures by financial institutions	G20/FSB Recommendations Financial institutions should provide enhanced risk disclosures in their reporting and disclose all losses on an ongoing basis, consistent with international best practice, as appropriate. (Washington)	<b>Remarks</b> Jurisdictions should indicate the status of implementation of the disclosures requirements of IFRSs (in particular IFRS 7 and 13) or equivalent. Jurisdictions may also use as reference the recommendations of the October 2012 report by the Enhanced Disclosure Task	Progress to date         □ Not applicable         □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment         □ Implementation ongoing:         Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:         □ Draft in preparation, expected	Next steps         Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:         Web-links to relevant documents:
		We encourage further efforts by the public and private sector to enhance financial institutions' disclosures of the risks they face, including the ongoing work of the Enhanced Disclosure Task Force. (St. Petersburg)	Force on <u>Enhancing the Risk Disclosures</u> of <u>Banks</u> and <u>Implementation Progress</u> <u>Report by the EDTF (Dec 2015)</u> , and set out any steps they have taken to foster adoption of the EDTF Principles and Recommendations.	<ul> <li>publication by:</li> <li>Draft published as of:</li> <li>Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</li> <li>Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :</li> <li>Implementation completed as of: February 8, 2013</li> <li>Issue is being addressed through :</li> <li>Primary / Secondary legislation</li> </ul>	
				<ul> <li>Regulation /Guidelines</li> <li>Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</li> <li>Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:</li> <li>BCRA Communication "A" 5201, on transparency and the necessary information to be disclosed so that interested third parties can monitor the strength and solvency of financial institutions, was followed by Com. "A" 5293, that established minimum</li> </ul>	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				disclosure requirements. Financial	
				institutions must provide, as a note to	
				their annual financial statements, details	
				on their risk exposures and risk	
				management framework. Com. "A" 5394,	
				on Market Discipline, requires Financial	
				Institutions to report, on the base of a set	
				of disclosure requirements, key	
				information which will allow market	
				participants to assess the scope of	
				application of capital requirements, risk	
				exposures, risk assessment processes and	
				the capital adequacy of institutions.	
				Disclosure requirements are in force as	
				from December 2013. Communication	
				"A" 5394 was complemented by	
				Communications "A" 5674 and 5734,	
				which incorporated Basel disclosure	
				standards for Leverage Ratio and	
				Liquidity coverage ratio, respectively. In	
				February 2014, the BCRA issued	
				Communication "A" 5541 with the	
				roadmap for the convergence of its	
				banking reporting requirements to IFRSs.	
				According to it, all financial institutions	
				regulated by the BCRA shall prepare	
				their financial statements using IFRSs for	
				annual periods beginning on or after 1	
				January 2018.	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				BCRA issued Communication"A" 5936	
				to align the disclosure requirements to	
				Basel – Pilar 3.	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				http://www.bcra.gov.ar/pdfs/comytexord/ A5201.pdf http://www.bcra.gov.ar/pdfs/comytexord/ A5293.pdf http://www.bcra.gov.ar/pdfs/comytexord/ A5394.pdf http://www.bcra.gov.ar/pdfs/comytexord/ A5541.pdf http://www.bcra.gov.ar/pdfs/comytexord/ A5674.pdf http://www.bcra.gov.ar/pdfs/comytexord/ A5734.pdf http://www.bcra.gov.ar/pdfs/comytexord/ A5936.pdf	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
VIII.	Strengthening deposit	insurance			
VIII. 18 (19)	Strengthening deposit Strengthening of national deposit insurance arrangements	insurance National deposit insurance arrangements should be reviewed against the agreed international principles, and authorities should strengthen arrangements where needed. (Rec. VI.9, FSF 2008)	<ul> <li>Jurisdictions should describe any revisions made to national deposit insurance system, including steps taken to address the following recommendations of the FSB's February 2012 <i>thematic peer review report on deposit insurance systems:</i></li> <li>Adoption of an explicit deposit insurance system (for those jurisdictions that do not have one)</li> <li>Addressing the weaknesses and gaps to full implementation of the <i>Core Principles for Effective Deposit Insurance Systems</i> issued by IADI in November 2014.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Not applicable</li> <li>Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</li> <li>Implementation ongoing:</li> <li>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</li> <li>□ Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</li> <li>□ Draft published as of:</li> <li>□ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</li> <li>□ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :</li> <li>☑ Implementation completed as of:</li> <li>□ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :</li> <li>☑ Implementation completed as of:</li> <li>□ The adoption of an explicit deposit insurance system is in place since the creation of the Deposit Insurance System and the constitution of SEDESA, in 1995.</li> <li>Issue is being addressed through :</li> <li>□ Primary / Secondary legislation</li> <li>□ Regulation /Guidelines</li> <li>☑ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</li> <li>In relation to the Core Principles, the Deposit Insurance System conducted its first self-assessment in 2012, according to</li> </ul>	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: SEDESA is part of a working group, within the Latin America Regional Committee of IADI, which is leading the assessment of the level of compliance across the region. The group has already finished the translation of the latest version of Core Principles into Spanish and is waiting IADI's approval of the Assessment Methodology, which is estimated to happen on 2nd quarter 2016, in order to begin its translation and evaluation. Web-links to relevant documents:



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				(published in 2010), with a satisfactory	
				outcome since it showed compliance with	
				most of these principles. SEDESA was a	
				member of IADI's Steering Committee of	
				the Core Principles that worked on their	
				enhancement, which produced a new	
				version of the Core Principles that was	
				published in November 2014. The	
				development of the Assessment	
				Methodology is still to be approved by	
				the IADI. In order to address weaknesses	
				and gaps, the Deposit Insurance System	
				has tackled the following principle:	
				Principle 5 – CROSS BORDER ISSUES;	
				SEDESA has developed a plan to sign	
				MOUs with those foreign jurisdictions	
				that either have presence through banks	
				in Argentina, or host Argentinean entities.	
				This plan was approved by the Board of	
				SEDESA in 2015, and it is currently	
				being implemented.	
				Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:	
				The Core Principles are intended as a	
				framework supporting effective deposit	
				insurance practices across the world.	
				Deposit Guarantee System: -Law No.	
				24,485 (Law of the Deposit Insurance	
				System)Presidential Decree No.	
				540/1995, as amendedPresidential	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				Decree No. 905/2002 (related sections)	
				Law No. 21,526 (Law on Financial	
				Institutions) Charter of the Central	
				Bank (Law No. 24,144).	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				During 2015, SEDESA has signed MOUs	
				with the following jurisdictions: Taiwan,	
				Mexico, Switzerland, Russia and	
				Uruguay. Up to date, in 2016, SEDESA	
				has signed another MOU with Brazil.	
				These documents are not public and will,	
				therefore, not be published.	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				http://www.sedesa.com.ar/index.php/en/s eguro-de-depositos-s-a-en/legal- framework http://www.bcra.gov.ar/pdfs/marco/Carta Organica2012_i.pdf	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
IX.	Safeguarding the integ	rity and efficiency of financial markets	3		
19 (20)	Enhancing market integrity and efficiency	We must ensure that markets serve efficient allocation of investments and savings in our economies and do not pose risks to financial stability. To this end, we commit to implement initial recommendations by IOSCO on market integrity and efficiency, including measures to address the risks posed by high frequency trading and dark liquidity, and call for further work by mid-2012. (Cannes)	<ul> <li>Jurisdictions should indicate whether high frequency trading and dark pools exist in their national markets.</li> <li>Jurisdictions should indicate the progress made in implementing the recommendations: <ul> <li>in relation to dark liquidity, as set out in the IOSCO <u>Report on</u> <u>Principles for Dark Liquidity (May 2011).</u></li> <li>on the impact of technological change in the IOSCO <u>Report on</u> <u>Regulatory Issues Raised by the</u> <u>Impact of Technological Changes</u> on Market Integrity and Efficiency (Oct 2011).</li> </ul> </li> <li>on market structure made in the IOSCO Report on <u>Regulatory issues</u> <u>raised by changes in market</u> <u>structure (Dec 2013).</u></li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Not applicable</li> <li>Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</li> <li>Implementation ongoing:</li> <li>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</li> <li>Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</li> <li>Draft published as of:</li> <li>Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</li> <li>Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :</li> <li>Implementation completed as of: January 28, 2013</li> <li>Issue is being addressed through :</li> <li>Primary / Secondary legislation</li> <li>Regulation /Guidelines</li> <li>Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</li> <li>The new Capital Market Law N° 26,831 provides the CNV with supervisory and sanctionary powers that were previously absent (see Law 17,811, dated 1968) aligning Argentina with international standards.</li> </ul>	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				legislation/ regulation/guideline: Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				http://www.cnv.gob.ar/LeyesyReg/Leyes/ ing/LEY26831.htm http://www.cnv.gob.ar/LeyesyReg/marco _regulatorio3.asp?Lang=0&item=3	



(21)       supervision of commodity markets       transparency, both on cash and financial commodity markets of any type exist in achieve appropriate regulation and supervision of participants in these markets. Market regulators and authorities should hege granted effective intervention powers to address disordery markets and use formal position management powers including the power to set examined to market advess. In particularly in the delivery month where appropriate, among other powers of intervention. We call on DioSCO to report on the implementation of DiSCO's principles for the Regulation of and supervision of commodity to adverse states.       Implementation ongoing: Status of progress (for legislation and regulation and supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets (Sep 2011).       Draft published as of: Draft published as of: Draft published as of: Draft published as of: Draft progress of intervention. We call on DioSCO to report on the implementation of DiSCO's principles for the regulation and supervision of commodity derivatives markets.       Implementation ongoing: Status of progress (for legislation approved and is in force since:       Implementation ongoing: Status of progress (for legislation approved and is in force since:       Implementation and regulation and regulations and regulation and supervision of commodity to the regulation and supervision of commodity and supervision of commodity and supervision of commodity approved and is in force since:       Implementation ongoing: Status of progress (for legislation approved and is in force since:       Implementation and regulation and regulation approved and is in force since:       Implementation ongoing: Status of progress (for legislation approved and is in force since:       Implementation ongoing: Status of progress (for legislation approved and is in force since:       Implementation ongoing: Sta	No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
authorities should be granted effective intervention powers to address disorderly markets and prevent market abuses. In particular, market regulators should have, and use formal position management powers, including the power to set ex- ante position limits, particularly in the delivery month where appropriate, among other powers of intervention. We call on IOSCO to report on the implementation of its recommendations by the end of 2012. (Cannes)       Juricatics for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity the survey published by IOSCO in September 2014 on the principles for the regulation and supervision of commodity derivatives markets.       Draft in preparation, expected publication by:         We also call on Finance ministers to monitor on a regular basis the proper implementation of IOSCO's principles for the regulation and supervision on commodity derivatives markets and encourage broader publishing and       Implementation of IOSCO's principles for the regulation and supervision of commodity derivatives markets and encourage broader publishing and       We also call on Finance ministers to monitor on a regular basis the proper implementation of IOSCO's principles for the regulation and supervision on commodity derivatives markets and encourage broader publishing and       Implementation of IOSCO's principles for the regulation and supervision on commodity derivatives markets and encourage broader publishing and       Implementation of Homes and supervision of commodity derivatives markets and encourage broader publishing and	20	Regulation and supervision of	We need to ensure enhanced market transparency, both on cash and financial commodity markets, including OTC, and achieve appropriate regulation and supervision of participants in these	Jurisdictions should indicate whether commodity markets of any type exist in their national markets. Jurisdictions should indicate the policy measures taken to implement the	<ul> <li>Not applicable</li> <li>Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</li> <li>Implementation ongoing:</li> <li>Status of progress [for legislation and</li> </ul>	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:
interest data. (St. Petersburg) standardized derivatives on commodities			<ul> <li>authorities should be granted effective intervention powers to address disorderly markets and prevent market abuses. In particular, market regulators should have, and use formal position management powers, including the power to set ex- ante position limits, particularly in the delivery month where appropriate, among other powers of intervention. We call on IOSCO to report on the implementation of its recommendations by the end of 2012. (Cannes)</li> <li>We also call on Finance ministers to monitor on a regular basis the proper implementation of IOSCO's principles for the regulation and supervision on commodity derivatives markets and encourage broader publishing and unrestricted access to aggregated open</li> </ul>	Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets (Sep 2011).Jurisdictions, in responding to this recommendation, may also make use of the responses contained in the update to the survey published by IOSCO in September 2014 on the principles for the regulation and supervision of commodity	<ul> <li>□ Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</li> <li>□ Draft published as of:</li> <li>□ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</li> <li>□ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :</li> <li>☑ Implementation completed as of: Final rule or legislation approved and is in force since 4th Quarter 2014.</li> <li>Issue is being addressed through :</li> <li>☑ Primary / Secondary legislation</li> <li>☑ Regulation /Guidelines</li> <li>□ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</li> <li>Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline:</li> <li>In Argentina there are two commodity markets (Mercado a Término de Buenos Aires S.A –MATBA- and Mercado a Término de Rosario S.A. –Rofex) where</li> </ul>	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				approves terms and conditions of	
				contracts for each market. The new	
				Capital Market Law N°26,831 provides	
				the CNV with authorization, regulation,	
				supervisory and sanctionary powers that	
				were previously absent (see Law 17,811,	
				dated 1968) aligning Argentina with	
				international standards. In September	
				2013, CNV issued GR N°622/2013 called	
				"NORMAS (N.T. 2013)" in which rules	
				for Markets and Clearing Houses are set	
				in TITLE VI Chapters I to V;	
				requirements for Intermediaries are set in	
				Title VII Chapters I to VII; requirements	
				for Central Depositary Entities are set in	
				Title VIII Chapters I and II. New CNV	
				regulations ensure market transparency,	
				both in cash and financial commodity	
				markets, including OTC, and achieve	
				appropriate regulation and supervision of	
				participants in these markets. On July and	
				August 2014, CNV in conjunction with	
				SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE	
				(SAGyP) of the MINISTRY OF	
				AGRICULTURE, dictated JOINT	
				RESOLUTIONs N° 628/2014 and N°	
				208/2014 and Resolution 630/2014 and	
				299/2014 requiring the registration of all	
				bilateral spot and OTC derivatives	
				contracts on agricultural products in	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				electronic platforms developed by futures	
				exchanges and commodities exchanges.	
				This platform has been developed and	
				launched for the first step in	
				www.siogranos.com.ar. On the other	
				hand, all standardized derivatives (futures	
				and options on futures on commodities)	
				are traded in exchanges on authorized	
				electronic platforms by CNV. Also all	
				standardized derivatives are cleared	
				through exchanges/CCPs. CNV has	
				enough effective intervention powers to	
				prevent market abuses and approves all	
				terms and conditions of futures contracts,	
				including position limits for each	
				intermediary, particularly for the month	
				of the delivery where appropriate, and	
				can supervise the compliance of them,	
				among other powers of intervention.	
				Besides, following IOSCO and G20	
				recommendations, CNV approved new	
				rules (Section 10 Chapter V Title VI), put	
				them in force and made them effective	
				where all markets must develop a system	
				for the registration of non-standardized	
				derivatives contracts implemented on a	
				bilateral basis thorough the services of	
				entities within the jurisdiction of the	
				CNV and/or Broker-Dealers registered	
				with the CNV (where majority of banks	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				are included).	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				http://www.cnv.gob.ar/LeyesyReg/Leyes/ ing/LEY26831.htm http://www.cnv.gob.ar/LeyesyReg/marco _regulatorio3.asp?Lang=0&item=3 www.siogranos.com.ar	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
21	Reform of financial	We support the establishment of the	Collection of information on this		
(22)	benchmarks	FSB's Official Sector Steering Group to	recommendation will continue to be		
(22)		coordinate work on the necessary reforms	deferred given the forthcoming FSB		
		of financial benchmarks. We endorse	progress report on implementation of		
		IOSCO's Principles for Financial	FSB recommendations in this area, and		
		Benchmarks and look forward to reform	ongoing IOSCO work to review the		
		as necessary of the benchmarks used	implementation of the IOSCO Principles		
		internationally in the banking industry	for Financial Benchmarks.		
		and financial markets, consistent with the			
		IOSCO Principles. (St. Petersburg)			



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
Х.	Enhancing financial co	onsumer protection			
	-		Jurisdictions should describe progress toward implementation of the OECD's <u>G-20 high-level principles on financial</u> <u>consumer protection (Oct 2011)</u> . Jurisdictions may also refer to OECD's <u>September 2013 and September 2014</u> <u>reports</u> on effective approaches to support the implementation of the High- level Principles. The effective approaches are of interest across all financial services sectors – banking and credit; securities; insurance and pensions – and consideration should be given to their cross-sectoral character when considering implementation. Jurisdictions should, where necessary, indicate any changes or additions that have been introduced as a way to support the implementation of the High-level Principles, to address particular national terminology, situations or determinations.	□ Not applicable         □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment         □ Implementation ongoing:         Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:         □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by:         □ Draft published as of:         □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:         □ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :         ☑ Implementation completed as of:         July 19, 2013         Issue is being addressed through :         □ Primary / Secondary legislation         □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:         Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline:         Act 26,739 made changes to the BCRA	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:
				Charter (Act 24,144). The reform explicitly included consumer protection among the BCRA duties and powers (Charter, section 4 h), in coordination	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				with other competent authorities. Before	
				these new provisions, the BCRA had	
				already implemented many protection	
				devices: a call centre, an on-line data base	
				on banks' debtors and rejected checks,	
				courses and seminars on financial	
				consumer protection and education and	
				an on-line service for consumer financial	
				information. Financial institutions and	
				bureaus of exchange supervised by the	
				BCRA have to have procedures in place	
				to receive complaints on the quality of	
				their services and to provide remedies	
				within the consumer protection	
				framework (for example, duty to disclose	
				detailed and accurate information and	
				protect consumers' economic interests).	
				Priority and special assistance is due to	
				differently abled people. There is also a	
				procedure to file complaints with the	
				BCRA for breaches of this regulation.	
				The BCRA has established financial	
				literacy programs. The site of the BCRA	
				has a web portal with information on the	
				Argentine financial system, made in a	
				clear and precise language, in order to	
				promote both transparency and	
				confidence in the financial system. The	
				BCRA has laid down guidance on the	
				fees and charges imposed by banks on	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				customers (charges are admissible only if	
				they compensate banks for an actual and	
				direct cost, which has to be demonstrable	
				and reasonable from an economic point	
				of view). The new guidance also covers	
				the sale of products and services outside	
				banking offices, the consumer's right to	
				revoke contracts involving banking	
				products or services, the definition of	
				abusive contract terms and the prohibition	
				of such terms in banking contracts.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				http://www.clientebancario.bcra.gov.ar http://www.infoleg.gov.ar/infolegInternet /anexos/0-4999/542/texactley20539.htm http://www.bcra.gov.ar/pdfs/texord/t- pusf.pdf www.bcra.gov.ar	



#### XI. Source of recommendations:

Brisbane: G20 Leaders' Communique (15-16 November 2014)St Petersburg: The G20 Leaders' Declaration (5-6 September 2013)Los Cabos: The G20 Leaders' Declaration (18-19 June 2012)Cannes: The Cannes Summit Final Declaration (3-4 November 2011)Seoul: The Seoul Summit Document (11-12 November 2010)Toronto: The G-20 Toronto Summit Declaration (26-27 June 2010)Pittsburgh: Leaders' Statement at the Pittsburgh Summit (25 September 2009)London: The London Summit Declaration on Strengthening the Financial System (2 April 2009)Washington: The Washington Summit Action Plan to Implement Principles for Reform (15 November 2008)FSF 2008: The FSF Report on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience (7 April 2008)FSF 2009: The FSF Report on Addressing Procyclicality in the Financial System (2 April 2009)FSB 2009: The FSB Report on Improving Financial Regulation (25 September 2009)FSB 2012: The FSB Report on Increasing the Intensity and Effectiveness of SIFI Supervision (1 November 2012)

#### XII. List of Abbreviations used:

BCRA: Banco Central de la República Argentina — Central Bank of Argentina CNV: Comisión Nacional de Valores — National Securities Commission SEDESA: Seguro de Depósitos SA – Deposits Insurance Agency IADI: International Association of Deposit Insurers IFRS: International Financial Reporting Standards MATBA: Mercado a Término de Buenos Aires S.A. MoU: Memorandum of Understanding ROFEX: Mercado a Término de Rosario S.A. SEFyC: Superintendencia de Entidades Financieras y Cambiarias — Superintendence of Financial Entities SSN: Superintendencia de Seguros de la Nación — Insurance Superintendence of Argentina