

Ongoing and Recent Work Relevant to Sound Financial Systems

Note by the FSF Secretariat (with inputs from various bodies) for the FSF Meeting on 24-25 March 2003

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II. Ongoing Work

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I. Work Completed Since the Previous FSF Meeting

(i) Macroeconomic Management, Surveillance and Transparency

1. Transparency of IMF Policies and Assessments

Agency: IMF

Completion Date: September 2002

Brief Description: The IMF Board reviewed the experience with the IMF's policies to further enhance the transparency of its operations and the policies of its members. The Board agreed to encourage more systematic release of Article IV and Use of Fund Resources staff reports through continuation of the present policy of voluntary publication. The Board also agreed to move to the presumed publication of policy papers and associated Public Information Notices (PINs). In addition, the public can gain access to Board minutes after a lag of 10 years (compared to 20 years, previously). A progress report on transparency policy, and a statement by the Managing Director, were provided to the fall 2002 International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC) meeting, and similar updates will go to the spring 2003 IMFC meeting. The Board will review policy again in June 2003.

2. National Debt Management Policies and Techniques

Agency: OECD

Completion Date: September 2002

Brief Description: The report of the Working Party on Public Debt Management, *Public Debt Management and Government Securities Markets in the 21st Century*, which covers organisation of debt management offices as well as best practices of government debt management and techniques, was released as an OECD publication in September 2002. A related report, *OECD Public Debt Markets - Trends and Recent Structural Changes*, became available in June 2002. This publication provides a detailed overview on recent structural changes on public debt management and government securities markets in OECD countries.

3. Capital Account Liberalisation

Agency: OECD

Completion Date: October 2002

Brief Description: The study "*Forty Years' Experience with the OECD Code of Liberalisation of Capital Movements*" was published in October 2002. The study describes the experience of OECD countries in eliminating exchange and capital controls. It also shows how co-operation under the OECD Code of Liberalisation has supported this process.

4. Identifying Data Gaps in External Debt Statistics

Agency: Inter-Agency Task Force on Finance Statistics (BIS, Comsec, ECB, Eurostat, IMF, OECD, Paris Club Secretariat, UNCTAD, and World Bank)

Completion Date: December 2002

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Brief Description: The Joint BIS-IMF-OECD-World Bank *Statistics on External Debt* collaboratively published by the four international organisations since March 1999 facilitates the monitoring of external debt. Conceptual and statistical discrepancies between creditor- and debtor-based statistics have however caused concern. The BIS has engaged in research on this subject and prepared a report *Comparison of Creditor and Debtor Data on Short-term External Debt* which discusses the origins of differences between creditor short-term external claims series, and proposes options to address them in the joint external debt statistics. The BIS conducted a workshop during April 16-17th 2002 with major emerging market economies and international organisations to discuss the main findings and recommendations of the report. In the workshop it was decided to publish the report and to supplement it with contributions from ten emerging market countries on the current collection and publication of external debt statistics and causes of differences between national debtor and BIS creditor data on external debt. Furthermore, it was decided to include a contribution from the IMF in the final draft of a new guide called *External debt statistics: guide for compilers and users*. The enlarged BIS report was published as BIS Papers No 13 in December 2002.

5. Consolidated International Banking Statistics

Agency: BIS

Completion Date: December 2002. New data will be collected from end-2004.

Brief Description: A CGFS Working Group recommended in September 2000 that the consolidated banking statistics be structured to provide more detailed and comprehensive data on country risk exposures, which would cover all relevant aspects of financial institutions' exposures – including guarantees, unused contingent credit facilities and derivatives exposures. A Group of Statistical Experts from reporting central banks subsequently prepared an implementation plan which was approved by the CGFS in November 2001. Based on the implementation plan, the BIS prepared a first draft of guidelines and report forms for the new consolidated banking statistics at the beginning of 2002. In the following months, the BIS discussed the guidelines and report forms with reporting central banks. Agreement was reached on a final version in December 2002. In February 2003, the BIS issued a press release announcing the collection of the new statistics as from end-2004.

6. 2001 Co-ordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (CPIS)

Agency: IMF

Completion Date: February 2003

Brief Description: The purpose of the 2001 CPIS is to significantly improve the coverage and accuracy of global statistics on cross-border portfolio investment assets and liabilities. It collects comprehensive information, with geographical detail on the country of residence of the issuer, on the stock of cross-border equities, long-term bonds and notes, and short-term debt instruments for use in the compilation or improvement of international investment position (IIP) statistics on portfolio investment capital. The IIP statistics, in turn, can provide information to check the coverage of recorded estimates of portfolio investment financial flows and associated investment income recorded in

balance of payments statistics. The information is available at <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2003/pr0317.htm>

(ii) Market Infrastructure

1. Principles for Ongoing Disclosure

Agency: IOSCO

Completion Date: October 2002

Brief description: In response to recent high profile corporate failures worldwide, in January 2002, the IOSCO Technical Committee created a subcommittee composed of chairmen and senior representatives of securities regulators to help coordinate and focus IOSCO's response to the securities regulatory issues raised by these events.

Principles for Ongoing Disclosure and Material Development Reporting by Listed Entities is one of three reports that were publicly released in October 2002 as statements of the Technical Committee. It addresses such issues as key elements and the modality of ongoing disclosure.

2. Principles of Auditor Independence

Agency: IOSCO

Completion Date: October 2002

Brief description: Also in response to recent high profile corporate failures worldwide, this is the second of the three reports released in October 2002.

The report, *Principles of Auditor Independence and the Role of Corporate Governance in Monitoring and Auditor's Independence*, sets forth ways to ensure independence of auditors of listed entities, both in fact and in appearance, from the entity being audited. It also discusses the role of an audit committee at listed entities.

3. Principles for Auditor Oversight

Agency: IOSCO

Completion Date: October 2002

Brief description: *Principles for Auditor Oversight* is the third of the three reports issued in response to recent high profile corporate failures worldwide. It discusses that, within a jurisdiction, auditors should be subject to oversight by a body that acts and is seen to act in the public interest, and it lists elements that should be generally included in effective oversight.

4. General Principles Regarding Disclosure of Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Agency: IOSCO

Completion Date: February 2003

Brief Description: The Technical Committee has approved for publication in February 2003 a statement on Management's Discussion and Analysis. This statement

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highlights basic principles that should be followed by issuers when preparing MD&A, and by regulators when reviewing this disclosure.

5. Contingency Planning

Agency: IOSCO

Target Date: November 2002

Brief description: In response to the events of September 11th, IOSCO collected reports from IOSCO members on the contingency planning arrangements (by regulators and firms) in their respective jurisdictions, and has produced a related synthesis document.

In a related exercise, the Technical Committee issued *Report on Trading Halts and Market Closures* in October 2002. The Report aims to examine the role and effectiveness of trading halts in the cross-border context and to explore, in light of IOSCO's core objectives, the operation of trading interruptions, the issues raised in respect of multi-listed securities, and the implications for interactions among national regulators and markets.

Also, *Suspending Redemptions: A Case-Study from 11 September 2001 and General Principles* was published in November 2002 as a statement of the Technical Committee. In the paper the Technical Committee reviews the principles that regulators use to reinforce the fundamental features of a CIS while also recognizing the potential for extraordinary events that may mean these fundamental rights cannot be met.

6. Implementation and Interpretation of the IOSCO Principles Regarding Cooperation and Information Sharing

Agency: IOSCO

Target Date: October 2002

Brief description: IOSCO completed a report that identifies all the IOSCO Principles related to cooperation and information sharing, describes the practical cooperation related difficulties encountered by members, proposes practical solutions to these difficulties, and puts forward a framework for presenting cooperation requests. The report entitled *Recommended Practices for Information-Sharing and Cooperation* was posted in the section of the IOSCO Internet Home Page reserved to the members in October 2002.

7. Retail Payments

Agency: CPSS

Completion Date: March 2003

Brief Description: The CPSS published a report, *Policy Issues for Central Banks in Retail Payments*. The report identifies certain current trends in retail payments markets and explores related policy issues for central banks. It derives the interest of central banks in this policy area from their responsibilities for the currency and for overall financial stability and describes the varied involvement of the central banks represented on the Working Group in their capacities as service provider, as overseer and as catalyst or facilitator to private sector solutions. The differences in policy mandates are discussed, in

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particular the different allocations of relevant responsibilities and powers among public authorities, including central banks, and the differences in the respective roles of the central bank and the private sector.

8. Securities Settlement

Agency: IOSCO

Completion Date: October 2002

Brief Description: IOSCO Technical Committee approved the note entitled *Implications of Consolidation of Financial Institutions for Securities Settlements* and forwarded it to the G-10 deputies of finance ministers and central bank governors. When internationalization of settlement is potentially significant in their jurisdiction, IOSCO members are encouraged to work with other relevant authorities to identify whether this situation generates potential financial sector vulnerabilities and the steps, if any, required to address them.

9. Global Clearance and Settlement

Agency: G30

Completion Date: January 2003

Brief Description: A high-level committee undertook a comprehensive review of clearance and settlement arrangements in a global context. The Group of 30 published a report in January 2003 titled, *Global Clearing and Settlement: A Plan of Action*. The report aims to contribute to provide guidance for achieving market efficiency and mitigating risks in both domestic and international systems, with particular emphasis on cross-border activity.

10. Systemic Banking Crises

Agency: IMF

Completion date: February 2003

Brief Description: The Board Paper, *A Framework for Managing Systemic Banking Crises*, was issued in February 2003. The paper discusses the policies that have been used to contain systemic banking crises, and subsequently restructure the banking system. The paper builds on experience gained in South East Asia in the late 1990s, crises in Ecuador, Russia, and Turkey around the turn of the century, and the more recent crises in Latin American countries. With respect to the latter, the paper focuses on the constraints that dollarization puts on the authorities' policy options. The paper will be issued as an IMF Occasional Paper later in 2003.

(iii) Market Functioning

1. Credit Risk Transfer

Agency: CGFS

Completion date: January 2003

Brief description: This report, *Credit Risk Transfer*, by a Working Group of the CGFS reviewed developments in techniques for credit risk transfer and analysed possible implications of the evolution of credit risk transfer markets for the functioning of the financial system. The report, which is available at

www.bis.org/publ/cgfs20.htm, concludes that new credit risk transfer techniques possess the clear potential to help financial institutions manage their credit exposures more effectively and allow for more efficient allocation of risk to a wider range of entities. In addition, the pricing information provided by new credit risk transfer markets can also lead to enhanced transparency and liquidity in credit markets. The report also identified some policy issues in the areas, for example, of transparency and risk management of these instruments.

2. Incentives Structures in Institutional Asset Management

Agency: CGFS

Completion Date: March 2003

Brief Description: G-10 Governors approved the report for publication at their March 2003 meeting, which explores developments relating to the environment in which institutional asset managers (e.g. mutual funds, pension funds, insurance companies) operate, with a view to enhancing understanding of how various types of incentive structures affect asset managers' behaviour.

3. Indexation: Securities Indexes and Index Derivatives

Agency: IOSCO

Completion Date: March 2003

Brief Description: IOSCO has published in March 2003 a report of the Technical Committee entitled *Securities Indices and Index Derivatives*. The report reviews the continuing relevance and adequacy of IOSCO's 1992 recommendations in respect of index derivative contract design and, additionally, its observations on possible measures to address the interaction between index derivative and underlying cash markets in periods of market stress. It also considers other key market issues relating to indices, in particular the index rebalancing process and the methodologies for arriving at the expiry price for index derivative contracts. Finally, it notes the issue of whether the significant increase in index-related investment strategies may be having any more general influence on the orderliness of the cash markets and the quality of pricing of equity securities.

4. Asset Price Misalignments

Agency: G-10

Completion Date: January 2003

Brief Description: The report, *Turbulence in Asset Markets: the Role of Micro Policies*, distilled lessons about the role of structural and macroeconomic policies in shaping asset price movements. It draws on country experience with how taxation, disclosure and prudential regulations affect asset prices. The report is available at <http://www.bis.org/publ/gten07.htm>.

(iv) Prudential Regulations and Supervision

1. Operational Risk

Agency: BCBS

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Completion date: February 2003

Brief Description: The Basel Committee issued the final version of its *Sound Practices for the Management and Supervision of Operational Risk* in February 2003. Earlier drafts of the paper had been published for consultation in December 2001 and July 2002.

2. Shell Banks and Parallel Banks

Agency: BCBS

Completion date: February 2003

Brief Description: The Basel Committee published two papers by the Cross Border Banking Group that set out guiding principles for the supervision (and in some cases closure) of shell banks and parallel banks. The papers were circulated to bank supervisors worldwide for comment in advance of publication.

3. Statement on Customer Due Diligence and Terrorist Financing

Agency: BCBS

Completion date: September 2002

Brief Description: At the 12th International Conference of Banking Supervisors the Basel Committee obtained from participants in 120 countries their endorsement of the standards set out in its October 2001 *Customer Due Diligence for Banks* paper and their commitment to fight the funding of terrorist activities. The subsequent communiqué also encouraged bank supervisors to share information on suspected terrorist activities either directly with other supervisory bodies or through the network of financial intelligence units.

4. Cross-border e-banking

Agency: BCBS

Completion date: October 2002

Brief Description: The Basel Committee released a paper titled *Management and supervision of cross-border electronic banking activities*. The paper has two main areas of focus. The first is to stress the need for banks to integrate their cross-border e-banking into their global risk management systems. The second discusses the role of home country supervisors for cross-border e-banking activities and lays the foundation for continued international cooperation between banking supervisors regarding such activities.

5. Asset Securitisation

Agency: BCBS

Completion date: October 2002

Brief Description: The Basel Committee published a second working paper, *Treatment of asset securitisation*. The purpose of the paper is to discuss some of the new elements of the Basel 2 securitisation framework, such as improvements to the internal ratings-based (IRB) treatment, as well as those concerning liquidity facilities and structures containing early amortisation features. All are aimed at improving the risk sensitivity of the minimum capital requirements.

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7. Reinsurance Companies

Agency: IAIS

Completion date: October 2002

Brief description: The IAIS adopted *Principles on the Minimum Requirements for the Supervision of Reinsurers*. This is a significant first step towards harmonising supervisory practices for the global reinsurance industry. Today reinsurers are supervised differently from jurisdiction to jurisdiction or not at all. The underlying premise for the new principles is that all reinsurers must be supervised. It anticipates a global approach to supervision of reinsurers that will be anchored in the home jurisdiction. The IAIS is now developing more detailed supervisory standards that focus on the unique risks of reinsurers.

8. Risks to Insurers Posed by Electronic Commerce

Agency: IAIS

Completion date: October 2002

Brief description: The IAIS issued the paper on risks to insurers posed by electronic commerce. The paper discusses risks posed by electronic commerce that are new or different in scale or impact from traditional business conducted through other distribution channels. It covers issues regarding strategic risks, operational risks, transaction risks, data security risks, connectivity risks, and conduct of business risks.

9. OECD Decision on Exchange of Information on Reinsurers

Agency: OECD

Completion Date: July 2002

Brief Description: The OECD Council adopted in July 2002 a Decision promoting the exchange of information on reinsurance, especially in case of fraud, insolvency and administrative limitation of reinsurance activities.

10. Collective Investment Schemes (CIS)

Agency: IOSCO

Completion Date: November 2002

Brief Description: The IOSCO Technical Committee approved for publication in November 2002 a statement entitled *Investment Management: Areas of Regulatory concern and Risk Assessment Methods*. This statement attempts to identify those areas, which may concern the regulator in fulfilling his objective of investor protection, whereby one CIS operator can be judged against another CIS operator. IOSCO Technical Committee also embarked on a program of examining three of the risk areas (managerial culture and effectiveness, operational processes and practices and marketing prices) in more detail. The document on *Investment Management Risk Assessment: Management Culture and Effectiveness* was published as a statement of the Technical Committee in November 2002.

Follow-up Plan: The IOSCO Technical Committee has also approved for publication in February 2003 a paper entitled *Performance Presentation Standards for*

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Collective Investment Schemes. The paper seeks industry comments on the suggested standards by 30 May 2003.

11. Retail Investment in Hedge Funds

Agency: IOSCO

Completion Date: February 2003

Brief Description: A paper entitled *Regulatory and Investor Protection issues arising from the Participation on Retail Investors in (Funds-of) Hedge Funds* has been approved for publication in February 2003. The paper describes the main characteristics of HLIs, reviews the related investment risks, considers the regulatory implications related to retail investment in HLIs and proposes a set of potential regulatory responses.

12. Investor Education

Agency: IOSCO

Completion Date: January 2003

Brief Description: The IOSCO Emerging Markets Committee approved for publication in January 2003 a Report entitled *Investor Education*. The general objective of the report is to present the results of a survey on the current investor education programs and to seek, in particular, to identify the reasons why regulators undertake investor education initiatives; their funding sources, the perceived needs of investors in terms of investment strategies and the corresponding risks involved, the methodology used to process investor complaints, and the problems resulting from cross-border offerings through the Internet.

II. Ongoing Work

(i) Macroeconomic Management, Surveillance and Transparency

1. Good Practices in Public Debt Management

Agency: IMF and World Bank

Target Date: Ongoing

Brief Description: Guidelines for public debt management were completed in Spring 2001: they are available at www.imf.org and www.worldbank.org/pdm. Related technical assistance for capacity building is expanding. An *Accompanying Document to the Guidelines*, which contains 18 case studies of countries that have developed strong systems of public debt management, has been prepared; it is also available on the web.

2. External Vulnerability Assessments

Agency: IMF

Target Date: Ongoing

Brief Description: In September 2002, the IMFC stressed that rigorous vulnerability assessments are key to the Fund's crisis prevention efforts.

In June 2002, the Board adopted a new framework for assessments of external and fiscal sustainability which is now being applied in the Fund's surveillance and program-related work on countries with significant market access. This framework introduces greater transparency and discipline to such assessments by clarifying the underlying assumptions and subjecting them to standardized stress tests. The Board will review the application of this framework and consider methodological refinements in June 2003. It will also discuss the issues involved in assessing debt sustainability in low-income countries.

In view of the need for further work on vulnerabilities arising from public and private sectors' balance sheet structures, the Board will consider a paper on a liquidity management framework in the spring of 2003. Following up to the October 2001 discussion on approaches to vulnerability assessment for emerging market economies, this paper will aim at integrating the existing work on reserves adequacy and debt management into a consistent, policy-oriented framework.

3. Financial Soundness Indicators

Agency: IMF

Target Date: Early 2003

Brief Description: This initiative is aimed at developing further the use of Financial Soundness Indicators (FSIs) to enhance monitoring of financial vulnerabilities. It includes the preparation of a *Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators* to encourage the widespread use and production of FSIs in member countries. A comprehensive progress report to the IMF Executive Board on the work program on FSIs is scheduled for early 2003. Related

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work is also ongoing in both the IMF and the World Bank to further develop and refine macro-prudential analysis and stress testing methodologies.

(ii) Identifying Financial System Strengths and Weaknesses

1. Financial Sector Assessment Program

Agency: IMF and World Bank

Target Date: Ongoing

Brief Description: The Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP) provides a coherent and comprehensive framework for identifying financial system strengths, risks and vulnerabilities, assessing development needs and priorities, and helping to develop appropriate policy responses. The FSAP work provides the basis for the IMF's Financial Sector Stability Assessments (FSSAs) which are discussed by the IMF Executive Board within the context of a country's Article IV consultation. It also provides the basis for the World Bank staff's Financial Sector Assessments (FSAs), which are distributed to the World Bank Executive Board for information.

A significant part of the IMF/World Bank work on assessing OFCs and on anti-money laundering and combating terrorist financing is also undertaken under the FSAP. The programme has envisaged undertaking up to 24 country assessments each year.

The IMF and the World Bank have reviewed the experience with the assessment of BCBS *Core Principles*, CPSS *Core Principles for Systemically Important Payment Systems*, IAIS *Insurance Core Principles*, IMF *Code of Good Practices on Transparency in Monetary and Financial Policies*, and IOSCO *Objectives and Principles of Securities Regulation* in the context of FSAP. The Executive Boards of the two institutions will undertake a review of the experience with the FSAP as a whole in the Spring of 2003 and of the experience of the 12-month AML/CFT pilot assessment programme at the end of 2003.

2. External Assessments of the Implementation through Reports on the Observance of Standards and Codes (ROSCs)

Agency: IMF and World Bank

Target Date: Ongoing

Brief Description: Reports on the Observance of Standards and Codes (ROSCs) summarise the extent to which countries observe certain internationally recognized standards and codes. In November 2002, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) 40 Recommendations on Anti-Money Laundering and 8 Special Recommendations on Terrorism Financing were added to the areas, making the total 12 areas, for which ROSCs will be prepared and a 12-month pilot project for assessments in this area began. ROSCs are prepared and published at the request of the member country. The ROSCs and FSAPs can be accessed at <http://www.imf.org/external/standards/index.htm> and <http://www.worldbank.org/ifa>.

As of end-December 2002, 343 ROSC modules (for 89 economies) have been completed, of which 243 have been published (for 73 economies).

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Recent material developments in relation to assessment methodologies etc. in the relevant areas are summarised below:

- Transparency in Monetary and Financial Policies

The original Supporting Document, based on input from national authorities and prepared as an illustrative document to facilitate assessments, is being updated at the IMF in order to maintain its usefulness as an active implementation guide.

- Fiscal Transparency

The IMF has revised and strengthened the comprehensive guidelines to improve consistency and quality of the assessment. A standard format for updating fiscal ROSCs is also being developed.

- Data Dissemination

A new website for the Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board is launched by the IMF in March 2003 at the same web address (<http://dsbb.imf.org>). New features are being implemented to increase access to metadata, including the ability to perform searches and queries, as well as more ready access to the associated national data. The site also has information about discussions on data quality.

- Payment and Settlement

In November 2002 IOSCO and CPSS publicly released *Assessment Methodology for Recommendations for Securities Settlement Systems*.

- Market Integrity

The FATF endorsed a comprehensive methodology based on the 40 + 8 FATF Recommendations, prepared in co-operation with the IMF/World Bank, which will be used in the FATF's mutual evaluations and for AML/CFT assessments of the IMF/World Bank FSAP and ROSC process.

- Insurance Supervision

A Task Force at the IAIS is working to revise the methodology for assessment of Insurance Core Principles.

- Securities Regulation

IOSCO has developed a comprehensive *Methodology for Assessing Implementation of the IOSCO Objectives and Principles of Securities Regulation*, which has been approved by the Executive Committee in February 2003. The methodology aims to identify the level of a particular jurisdiction implementation of the *Principles* by reference to detailed benchmarks. IOSCO is planning to start the implementation of the *Methodology* once it has been approved by the Presidents Committee.

3. Global Financial Stability Report

Agency: IMF

Target Date: Ongoing

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Brief Description: The Global Financial Stability Report (GFSR), which is published quarterly, assesses conditions and risks in global financial markets, including emerging market financing, from a financial market stability perspective.

The GFSR covering the third quarter of 2002, published in December, noted that investor sentiment had deteriorated further as concerns mounted about the durability of the global economic recovery, the prospects for corporate profits, and geopolitical conditions. Heightened investor risk aversion was reflected in pronounced tiering by credit quality, as higher-risk corporate and sovereign emerging market borrowers continued to face difficult financing conditions. Although the global financial system continued to remain resilient, the Report observed that the cumulative impact of market declines in recent years had weakened the balance sheets of financial institutions, corporations, and households, increasing their vulnerability to further asset price declines.

The GFSR emphasized that significant downside risks remained, including further declines in major equity markets, a prolonged deterioration in the operating environment of financial institutions, and a further erosion of balance sheets of U.S. households and key European financial institutions. The GFSR noted that further withdrawal from risk taking by global investors could reinforce the tiering in emerging market financing. Recent developments had underscored the importance of restoring investor confidence through appropriate macroeconomic policies and regulatory initiatives, including reforms in corporate governance and accounting. The Report also reviewed local derivatives markets in emerging market economies.

4. Foreign Direct Investment in the Financial Sector

Agency: CGFS

Target date: September 2003

Brief description: The Working Group explores issues related to foreign direct investment (FDI) primarily in the financial sectors of emerging market countries. The project seeks to identify the financial characteristics of foreign direct investment today, to compare them to those of other forms of financing, and to develop policy implications for the effective functioning of financial markets and for financial stability

(iii) Market Infrastructure

1. Accounting

a) International Accounting Standards

Agency: IASB

Target date: Ongoing

Brief Description: The Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) of the United States and the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued a memorandum of understanding in October 2002, agreeing to work together towards convergence of global accounting standards. It also held a meeting with national accounting standard-setters in November 2002.

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The IASB has a number of projects underway. It plans to revise the existing International Financial Reporting Standards by Q2 2003. Amendments to the two IASs: IAS 32 (Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation) and IAS 39 (Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement) are expected to complete by Q3 2003. A number of public discussions for this project will be held during March 2003. Standards for accounting for share-based payment are planned to be issued in Q4 2003.

The BCBS, IAIS and IOSCO evaluate International Accounting Standards (IASs) developed by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in order to provide supervisory input in the development of existing and new standards in areas of supervisory interest.

b) Banking

Agency: BCBS

Target Date: Ongoing

Brief Description: The BCBS Accounting Task Force is close to finalising a new consultative version of the BCBS paper *Sound Practices for Loan Accounting and Disclosure*.

c) Securities

Agency: IOSCO

Target Date: Ongoing

Brief Description: The Technical committee is currently conducting a survey on the accounting review and enforcement mechanisms currently in place in IOSCO member jurisdictions.

2. Auditing

Agency: IFAC

Target date: Ongoing

Brief Description: The International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) of IFAC has published its action plan for 2003 and 2004 (available at www.ifac.org). Its priorities include completion of the audit risk project, a comprehensive review and update of its core auditing standards, and developing quality control standards for both audit firms and audit engagements.

To achieve convergence of auditing standards on a worldwide basis, the IAASB is working closely with IFAC member bodies on joint projects and seeking the input of experienced standard setters, international and national regulators, and regional accountancy organizations.

The BCBS, IAIS and IOSCO also evaluate International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Board (IAASB) in order to provide supervisory input. For IOSCO's work in this area, see I (ii) 2 and 3.

3. Principles of Corporate Governance

Agency: OECD and World Bank

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Target date: Ongoing

Brief Description: In response to May 2002 mandate by the OECD Ministers for assessments of developments in OECD countries on governance in the corporate and financial sectors, the OECD Steering Group on Corporate Governance initiated the assessment at its meeting on 20-21 March 2003.

The World Bank and OECD are also organising regular Regional Corporate Governance Roundtables across the world, and a multi-donor Global Corporate Governance Forum has been established for dialogue and support in capacity building. Following the first White Paper on Corporate Governance in Russia released in April 2002, similar White Papers will be issued for Latin-America, Asia and Southeast Europe in the first half of 2003. On the basis of these White Papers, these Regional Corporate Governance Roundtables in 2003 and 2004 will focus their work on policy-design, implementation and enforcement.

Concerning financial governance, the OECD endorsed new guidelines on governance of pension funds in October 2002 and, in co-operation with the IAIS, is currently working on guidelines on governance of insurance companies.

4. Principles and Guidelines for Effective Insolvency and Creditor Rights Systems

Agency: World Bank, in co-operation with BIS, FSI, BCBS and regional development banks

Target Date: 2003

Brief Description: In April 2001, the World Bank Board approved a first set of *Principles and Guidelines for Effective Insolvency and Creditor Rights Systems*, initially covering four key areas: (1) creditor rights (including secured transactions) and enforcement procedures; (2) the legal framework for commercial insolvency; (3) the regulatory framework to implement the insolvency system; and (4) the enabling framework for credit risk management and informal corporate workouts. A revised set of the Principles, taking into account further feedback and lessons from insolvency assessments conducted under the ROSC initiative, is expected in 2003.

The Bank is also working on a technical paper discussing comparative practices and developmental experience in areas covered by the *Principles*, and is collaborating with other organisations to develop tools to strengthen institutional capacity and regulatory frameworks. A *Global Insolvency Law Database* (GILD) has been developed as a companion piece to the initiative (www.worldbank.org/gild). Building upon the work done by other international institutions (including the World Bank, IMF and the Asian Development Bank), UNCITRAL is currently preparing a legislative guide for commercial insolvency law. The World Bank is working with UNCITRAL to ensure consistency between the *Principles* and the guide.

5. Bank Insolvency Initiative

Agency: World Bank, in partnership with IMF

Target Date: End 2003

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Brief Description: The project, closely related to the work on effective insolvency described above, seeks to identify an appropriate legal, institutional and regulatory framework to deal with bank insolvency, including in the context of systemic crisis and to develop the international consensus regarding that framework. Significant attention is devoted to participation of the highest possible number of countries. The initiative is being coordinated with other international efforts in related areas including the Weak Banks Task Force.

A global seminar to kick off the work was held in January 2002 and two regional seminars and a second global seminar have been organized by the World Bank in cooperation with the IMF, BIS BCBS and FSI. Three more regional seminars are planned to take place in the next 12 months as well as a series of consultation meetings with supervisory/legal authorities in different areas of the World. A Core Consultative Group with participation of 17 systemically important countries and the international agencies participating in the Initiative has been set up to participate in the preparation of the Main Document under the Initiative. The Main Document will be presented to the Executive Boards of the World Bank and the IMF before the end of 2003. It is expected that the document and its supporting and complementary papers will serve as benchmarks for the conduction of voluntary country assessments. A small number (3) of pilot country assessments should start shortly afterwards.

For the related work by the IMF on Systemic Banking Crises, see I (ii) 9.

6. Forum for Asian Insolvency Reform

Agency: OECD

Target Date: Ongoing

Brief Description: Organised by the OECD, and sponsored by AusAID and the ADB, in partnership with the World Bank Group and Government of Japan, the 2nd Forum for Asian Insolvency Reform took place in Bangkok, Thailand, in December 2002. 120 participants from 20 countries met to discuss informal workouts and cross-border insolvency. Based on conference proceedings, an article appeared in the February 2003 edition of the *International Financial Law Review*, detailing priority steps for reform in the region. These steps include: (i) putting in place credible liquidation procedures and efficient secured-transaction processes; (ii) moving from balance-sheet to cash-flow tests for insolvency; (iii) providing for independent review by qualified experts of the debtor's business, its prospects and options for restructuring; (iv) requiring that re-structuring "fix the business;" (v) reforming lending practices; and (vi) instituting corporate governance practices that help prevent bankruptcy. Conference proceedings are being edited and are scheduled for publication in Spring/Summer 2003.

7. Legal and Institutional Underpinnings of Global Financial Markets

Agency: G-10

Target Date: Ongoing

Brief Description: This project collected and analysed comparative information on the bank resolution procedures, contract enforceability and insolvency arrangements in the principal international financial jurisdictions. A report, *Insolvency*

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Arrangements and Contract Enforceability, was released as a consultative document in December 2002 (available at www.bis.org/publ/gten06.htm). A symposium on these issues will take place at the ECB in the second half of 2003.

8. Model Contractual Clauses

Agency: G-10

Target Date: Ongoing

Brief Description: Preparation of draft model contractual clauses that will facilitate communication and promote orderly and predictable debt restructuring. The work is taking place in close collaboration with market participants.

9. Enhancing Information Exchange among Securities Regulators

Agency: IOSCO

Completion Date: Ongoing

Brief description: Following the event of Sept. 11th, a multilateral MOU (Memorandum of Understanding) that would enhance information exchange among the signatory securities regulators and facilitate financial crime investigation was endorsed by the President's Committee in May 2002. Much work is still underway with regard to, e.g., the operational procedures, monitoring of the MOU, and in particular processing of the applications to become signatories.

7. Transparency in the Financial Sector

Agency: IOSCO

Target Date: Ongoing

Brief Description: The disclosure Subcommittee of IOSCO is currently drafting a set of International Disclosure Standards (IDS) for debt securities that are based on the IDS for equity endorsed in 1998.

The Technical committee is also developing a project on periodic and continuous disclosure requirements currently in place in some member jurisdictions. The survey is intended to be comprehensive and also covers disclosure requirements applicable to control persons of an issuer, as well as the selective disclosure of information to certain persons, such as securities market professionals and selected investors.

11. Risk Management Standards for Central Counterparties

Agency: CPSS-IOSCO Task Force

Target Date: end-2004

Brief Description: The CPSS-IOSCO Task Force intends to develop standards for CCP (Central Counterparty) risk management. This initiative reflects the growing interest in developing CCPs and expanding the scope of their services as well as the lack of clear international standards in this area.

12. Market Integrity

Agency: FATF

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Target Date: June 2003

Brief Description: The work is underway to revise the *Forty Recommendations* with the aim of completing the work in June 2003, taking special attention to the following issues: customer identification and due diligence; suspicious transaction reporting and regulation and supervision; corporate vehicles; non-financial businesses and professions.

In October 2002, the FATF held a forum with representatives of the private sector to discuss the options and the possible changes under consideration in the review. Additional meetings, including consultation with the private sector, will be organised from March to June 2003.

13. Private Sector Involvement and Crisis Resolution

Agency: IMF

Target Date: Ongoing

Brief Description: The IMF Executive Board has on several occasions discussed the new approach to sovereign debt restructurings proposed by IMF management in November 2001. Following outreach efforts where the Fund sought the views of outside experts, the work is now focusing on the design of this “statutory” mechanism. In parallel, the Fund—through its bilateral and multilateral surveillance—is seeking to promote the use of collective action clauses in sovereign bond contracts.

The Board has also considered issues related to crisis resolution in a broader context: in addition to the papers on debt sustainability (mentioned above in section II.(i).2), in September 2002, Board meetings were held on the policy on access to Fund resources for members facing financial crises, and also on considerations relating to access and financial programming issues in lending into arrears. Fund staff (WP/02/210) examined the usefulness of a balance sheet approach to crisis resolution.

(iv) Market Functioning

1. Financial Cycles

Agency: BIS

Target Date: Ongoing

Brief Description: This work addresses a number of issues, including the dynamics of credit booms, the evolution of aggregate risk over the business cycle and the evaluation of various approaches to provisioning for impaired loans.

2. Rating Agencies

a) Market perspective

Agency: CGFS

Target date: May 2003

Brief description: The Study Group examines the evolving role of the rating industry in the global financial system with particular focus on product dynamics and possible implications for the structure and dynamics of financial markets. It is

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expected to develop proposals for a second, working group-stage of the project, which are to be discussed at the Committee's May 2003 meeting.

b) Regulatory perspective

Agency: IOSCO

Target Date: 2003

Brief Description: In February 2003 IOSCO Technical Committee has decided to assess and analyse issues related to rating agencies, and to look in particular at regulation, functioning and potential conflicts of interest. The Committee of Chairs has been commissioned to develop the scope of a mandate for future work.

3. Credit Risk Transfer: Study on the Insurance Sector

Agency: IAIS

Target Date: March 2003

Brief Description: The IAIS analyses the issues associated with credit risk transfers with a particular focus on credit derivatives and the possible implications for financial stability. The key problems in this area appear to be less about structure differences in capital adequacy regimes generating regulatory arbitrage and more about problems of opacity about where credit risk has ended up. The IAIS has drafted an issues paper on this topic, which will soon be published.

4. Disclosure and Transparency of the Reinsurance Industry

Agency: IAIS

Target Date: 2003 or 2004

Brief Description: The IAIS is developing a framework to enhance the transparency of the global reinsurance market and will propose measures to improve risk-oriented disclosure by individual reinsurance firms.

5. Transparency of Short Selling

Agency: IOSCO

Target Date: 2003

Brief Description: Following the report on transparency and market fragmentation (November 2001), IOSCO is currently working on the preparation of a report which (1) summarises current rules and (2) assesses potential benefits of making short sales transparent and methods of achieving transparency. The Report will be ready for submission to the Technical Committee in May 2003.

7. Stock Repurchase Programs

Agency: IOSCO

Target Date: 2003

Brief Description: The objective of the project is to focus on the market impact of stock repurchase programs (SRPs). IOSCO is developing a descriptive analysis of

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the existing main SRPs mechanisms and is currently surveying the related regulatory provisions in the jurisdictions of members.

9. Misuse of Corporate Vehicles

Agency: OECD

Target Date: Ongoing

Brief Description: The Steering Group on Corporate Governance has followed up its report, *Behind the Corporate Veil: Using Corporate Entities for Illicit Purposes*, by issuing a template, *Options for Obtaining Beneficial Ownership and Control Information*. The template facilitates the determination of which of the three regulatory options apply in specific countries and how effective their implementation has been in practice. Recently, the OECD Maritime Transport Committee has initiated a programme to apply the template to ownership and control of ships, which is often concealed.

10. Improvement in Documentation

Agency: International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA)

Target Date: Ongoing

Brief Description: The International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) published, in January 2003, the 2002 Master Agreement, which includes new provisions that reflect changes in industry dynamics over the past decade. It introduced, among other things, provisions about *Force Majeure* termination and closing-out amount. It also published, in February 2003, the 2003 Credit Derivatives Definitions, in which, e.g., various credit events are amended. A single practice for restructuring was not included.

11. Operational risk transfer between financial sectors

Agency: Joint Forum (BCBS, IAIS, IOSCO)

Target Date: June 2003

Brief Description: The Joint Forum's working group on risk assessment is carrying out an analysis of operational risk transfers across financial sectors and their implications for financial stability. The report will be submitted to the Joint Forum in June 2003 for release before end-2003.

(v) Prudential Regulations and Supervision

1. Revision of the Basel Capital Accord

Agency: BCBS

Target Date: 2003

Brief Description: The BCBS has recently completed a comprehensive live run (QIS 3) of the proposed new Capital Accord in order to test the likely impact of the Basel II proposals on banks' minimum capital requirements. In excess of 300 banks in about 40 countries participated in the exercise, including approximately 180 banks from the thirteen Basel Committee member countries have. The results are broadly consistent with the objectives and the incentive structure that the BCBS wishes to achieve, including the incentive to adopt the more

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sophisticated approaches. But issues remain in a few areas and the Committee has therefore agreed that several adjustments will be made to the Basel II proposals set out in the third Consultative Paper (CP3). These will include a few targeted reductions in the credit risk requirements in the standardised approach and will also offer a choice of modified operational risk requirements for some banks. The latter would reduce the likelihood of high charges for some traditional banks. Changes to the foundation and advanced approaches will be more in the nature of fine-tuning the proposals.

Details of the QIS 3 results and of the adjustments made to the Basel II proposals will be available with the release of CP3 as planned in early May 2003. There will be a three-month comment period with the intention of finalising the new Accord by end-2003 for implementation in 2006.

2. Insurance Core Principles

Agency: IAIS

Target Date: Autumn 2003-Autumn 2004

Brief Description: A Task Force is working to revise the *Insurance Core Principles* and accompanying methodology taking into account comments of members (particularly arising as a result of their experience with the self-assessment exercise), the IMF and World Bank experience in conducting assessments, the Joint Forum work on comparing the Core Principles of the IAIS, IOSCO and the BCBS, and comments from relevant IAIS subcommittees. The work is planned to be completed in October 2003.

In addition, the IAIS is developing supervisory standards, guidelines, or issues paper on (1) insurance liabilities, (2) the use of actuaries, (3) control solvency levels, (4) stress testing, (5) insurance securitisation (6) disclosure of non-life insurers and reinsurers, (7) reinsurance companies, and (8) credit risk management. The papers from (1) to (7) are planned to be adopted in October 2003. The paper (8) is intended to be adopted in autumn 2004.

The IAIS and the FSI organise, in collaboration with national insurance supervisory authorities and other bodies, around 15 regional seminars annually to assist insurance supervisors implement IAIS principles and standards.

The IAIS, World Bank, and FSI, in collaboration with insurance supervisory authorities, are also developing the core training curriculum for insurance supervisors. The programme will cover development of implementation materials and various tools to deliver training programmes (case study, video presentation, web presentation etc.).

In addition, the IAIS is developing insurance laws and regulation database. The database covers not only jurisdiction specific insurance regulatory and supervisory information but also comparative analyses of different insurance systems. The database will enhance mutual understanding of insurance supervisory systems among insurance supervisors and facilitate implementation of insurance supervisory standards. The database will also help exchanges of information among insurance regulators and supervisors.

3. Securities Analysts

Agency: IOSCO

Target Date: 2003

Brief Description: IOSCO is currently assessing the actual and perceived conflicts that confront analysts and the firms that employ them in light of the varying roles played by analysts and the manner in which analysts are employed in the jurisdictions of IOSCO members. Work is currently focused on the conflicts that confront analysts employed by brokerage and investment banking firms (so-called "sell-side" analysts), as a significant proportion of the inherent conflicts appear to involve this group of analysts. In February 2003 the Subcommittee of Chairs was commissioned to develop high level principles related to potential conflicts of interest.

4. Principles for Regulation and Supervision of Private Pensions

Agency: OECD and International Network of Pensions Regulators and Supervisors (INPRS)

Target Date: Ongoing

Brief Description: Principles for regulation of occupational private pensions were endorsed by the OECD in December 2000 and the INPRS in April 2001 (see www.oecd.org and www.inprs.org). In May 2001, the OECD Ministers mandated the OECD to develop further principles. In October 2002, the OECD Working Party on Private Pensions endorsed a set of new guidelines for the governance of pension funds. The OECD is in the process of finalising guidelines on rights of beneficiaries. The OECD and INPRS are also finalizing a template for assessing the implementation of the OECD/INPRS Principles for the regulation of private pensions, to be used by the IMF and the World Bank in parallel with the FSAP exercise.

(vi) Combating Terrorist Financing

1. Implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Terrorist Financing

Agency: FATF

Target Date: Ongoing

Brief Description: (1) All FATF members had conducted self-assessment process on their anti-terrorist financing measures by January 2002, whose results were published in June 2002. A table showing the overall results for each FATF member is included as an annex to the Annual Report for 2001-2002 (available at <http://www.fatf-gafi.org>), and will be updated as FATF members continue to make progress in implementing the *Special Recommendations*, which will be published in the Annual Report for 2002-2003.

At the June 2002 Plenary, the FATF also established a working group to identify, on the basis of the replies to the self-assessment questionnaire, countries that lack appropriate measures to counter terrorist financing for the follow-up assessment and/or technical assistance by the IMF, World Bank and the United Nations.

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By February 2003, the FATF has received more than 100 responses from non-FATF members. Countries that have not yet replied to are requested to return the questionnaire (available at www.fatf-gafi.org). The FATF will intensify the dialogue with non-members in order to obtain additional information, especially on issues of implementation. In doing so, the FATF will continue to work in close co-operation with the United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee.

(2) Since June 2002, an FATF Working Group has been established for, among other things, developing further guidance on the individual Special Recommendations. In October 2002, the FATF published a Best Practices Paper on preventing the misuse of non-profit organisations by terrorists (Special Recommendation VIII). The FATF has continued to take steps to counter the financing of terrorism in developing further guidance to implement the 8 Special Recommendations. At its February Plenary, the FATF issued an Interpretative Note to Special Recommendation VII which focuses on the abuse of wire transfers by terrorist and their financiers. The working group has now begun developing a Best Practices Paper on alternative remittance systems (Special Recommendation VI) and their proposals will be examined in June 2003.

(3) Guidance for financial institutions in detecting terrorist financing was published on 19 April 2002. This guidance will be updated regularly. In addition, FATF members have agreed to the regular publication of the amount of suspected terrorist assets frozen in their jurisdictions, in accordance with the appropriate UN Security Council Resolutions. They also agreed to providing technical assistance to non-members, as necessary, to assist them in complying with the *Special Recommendations*.

2. Intensification of the IMF/World Bank's Contribution to Combating Terrorist Financing

Agency: IMF and World Bank

Target Date: Ongoing

Brief Description: The Executive Boards of the IMF and World Bank approved in November 2002 a 12-month pilot project that significantly enhances the institutions' contributions to the international efforts to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) by adding the FATF 40 Recommendations on an effective AML framework, and the 8 Special Recommendations on Terrorism Financing to the list of areas and associated standards and codes that are incorporated into their operational work. AML/CFT assessments of the FATF 40+8 and accompanying ROSCs will now be undertaken by the Bank and Fund in all FSAPs, and in the Fund's Offshore Financial Center Assessments.

A voluntary questionnaire on the anti-money laundering/countering terrorist financing policies and institutions is being circulated to countries in the context of Article IV discussions with full coverage of the membership expected by end-2004. The Fund and the Bank have also conducted a study of informal funds transfer systems, initially focused on the Hawala system.

The Bank, in collaboration with the Fund, has put in place an AML/CFT technical assistance database for the gathering and sharing of information on

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countries' TA needs and responses. The data base is to be used by the FATF-style regional bodies, international organizations, and other TA providers. The Fund and Bank are delivering AML/CFT technical assistance directly to individual countries, through regional programs, and through seminars and workshops.

3. Terrorism Insurance

Agency: OECD

Target Date: 2004

Brief Description: In May 2002, the OECD Ministers mandated the OECD to develop policy analysis and recommendations on how to define and cover terrorism risks and to assess the respective roles of the insurance industry, financial markets and governments, including for the coverage of "mega-terrorism" risks. To carry out the work, the OECD Insurance Committee has set up a special Task Force on Terrorism Insurance. The Task Force is expected to complete its work in 2004.

4. Groupwide Assessment of Terrorism Risk

Agency: BCBS

Target Date: Ongoing

Brief Description: The BCBS's Working Group on Cross-border Banking is developing principles for the application of customer due diligence standards and counter-terrorism measures by banking groups on a globally consolidated basis. The group has recently published a supplement to its October 2001 paper on Customer Due Diligence for Banks providing guidance on account opening and customer identification procedures.

(vii) Offshore Financial Centres (OFCs)

1. Offshore Financial Centre Assessments (OFCA)

Agency: IMF

Target Date: Ongoing

Brief Description: The IMF has been assessing financial regulation and supervision in OFCs, focusing on assessments of banking supervision relative to the *Basel Core Principles* and of the anti-money laundering/countering terrorist financing regime based on the methodology endorsed by the FATF and the Fund's Board in October and November, 2002, respectively. The assessment program was accelerated in 2002 and some 22 jurisdictions (including FSAPs) were assessed.

2. Statistics on OFCs

Agency: IMF

Target Date: Ongoing

Brief Description: The IMF is helping OFCs to improve their statistics, primarily by encouraging them to participate fully in international statistical collections

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such as the Co-ordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (CPIS), but also by helping them to improve their national macroeconomic statistics.

(viii) Highly Leveraged Institutions (HLIs)

1. Disclosure: Follow-up of the MWGED Recommendations

Agency: Joint Forum (BCBS, IAIS and IOSCO)

Target Date: 2003

Brief Description: In 2002 the Joint Forum created a working group to follow up the recommendations contained in the April 2001 report of the Multidisciplinary Working Group on Enhanced Disclosure (MWGED). The working group began its work by surveying firm compliance with the specific recommendations by the MWGED. Institutions from the three sectors as well as hedge funds have been surveyed and the group has met with relevant end users of financial reports to gain knowledge about their disclosure needs. The group expects to produce a report in 2003.

(ix) E-Finance

1. Implications for Developing Countries of Electronic Finance

Agency: World Bank

Target Date: Ongoing

Brief Description: In-depth work is being undertaken on specific applications of technology to delivery of financial services and on e-security.

2. E-Finance and Debt Management

Agency: OECD

Target Date: Ongoing

Brief Description: The OECD Working Party on Public Debt Management discusses on a regular basis the implications of information and communications technology on debt management practices. An interim report on this work is now available as chapters 4 and 5 in the OECD publication *Public Debt Management and Government Securities Markets in the 21st Century*.

3. Insurance Activities on the Internet

Agency: IAIS

Target Date: 2004

Brief Description: The IAIS is developing risk management principles for electronic commerce in insurance products. The paper intends to address how the risks can best be managed when monitoring and inspecting companies that use electronic distribution channels for product sales.

4. Use of the Internet in Securities Related Activity

Agency: IOSCO

Target Date: 2002-2003

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Brief Description: IOSCO is hosting a series of roundtable discussions to consider the implications of the use of the Internet in securities related activities. Financial service regulators, consumer groups, financial service firms and relevant information services firms, such as Internet service providers, will be invited. The purpose of the Roundtables is to provide regulators and the industry with an opportunity to discuss existing and emerging practices and risks to consumers and firms and concerns of regulators that arise from the use of Internet-enabled technologies in the securities industry. The first and second Internet Roundtables were held in Hong Kong on 24-25 June 2002 and in Toronto on 25-26 November 2002. The European Roundtable will take place in Amsterdam on 4-5 March 2003.

III. Glossary of Agencies

BCBS	Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (www.bis.org/bcbs)
BIS	Bank for International Settlements (www.bis.org)
CGFS	Committee on the Global Financial System (www.bis.org/cgfs)
CPLG	Core Principles Liaison Group
CPSS	Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems (www.bis.org/cpss)
FATF	Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (www.fatf-gafi.org)
FSF	Financial Stability Forum (www.fsforum.org)
FSI	Financial Stability Institute (www.bis.org/fsi)
G-10	Group of 10 (A group of industrial countries)
G30	Group of 30 (A group of high-level individuals in the financial field)
IADI	International Association of Deposit Insurers (www.iadi.org)
IAIS	International Association of Insurance Supervisors (www.iaisweb.org)
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board (www.iasc.org.uk)
IAASB	International Auditing and Assurance Board (www.ifac.org/iaasb)
IFAC	International Federation of Accountants (www.ifac.org)
IMF	International Monetary Fund (www.imf.org)
IMFC	International Monetary and Financial Committee
INPRS	International Network of Pensions Regulators and Supervisors (www.inprs.org)
IOSCO	International Organization of Securities Commissions (www.iosco.org)
ISDA	International Swaps and Derivatives Association (www.isda.org)
MWGED	Multidisciplinary Working Group on Enhanced Disclosure
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (www.oecd.org)
UNCITRAL	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (www.uncitral.org)
World Bank	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (www.worldbank.org)