

NZFBF

NEW ZEALAND
FINANCIAL BENCHMARK
FACILITY



NZFBF CLOSING RATES – Government bonds, Interest Rate Swaps, Overnight Indexed Swaps, NZD/USD Basis Swaps, RFR/BKBM Basis Swaps, RFR/RFR Basis Swaps, NZD Bills/OIS Basis Swap and Credit Markets

November 2021

NEW ZEALAND FINANCIAL BENCHMARK FACILITY

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NZFBF CLOSING RATE PRICING SERVICE

Operating Guidelines and Principles

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Operating Guidelines and Principles outlined in this document have been derived with the objective of ensuring:

- Where appropriate, the alignment with the IOSCO Principles for Financial Benchmarks.
- A transparent Closing Rate process is maintained.
- Conformance with global best practice.

This service provides Closing Rates that represent the mid-rates for pre-approved and eligible instruments and tenors as noted below. The Closing Rates are sourced from live and deal-able two-way quotations extracted from Bloomberg ALLQ pages at 16:32 NZST every Business Day. Closing rates are determined each business day for the following markets:

NZ Government Bonds (NZGS) - The New Zealand Government Bond Closing mid-rate represents the outright yield for a selected range of government issued maturities traded in the local New Zealand Market.

NZ Interest Rate Swaps (NZSW) – The New Zealand Interest Rate Swap Closing mid-rate represents pricing of a market standard interest rate swap for a range of different tenors, where the periodic floating rate payment is based on BKBM.

NZ Overnight Indexed Swaps (NZOS) – The Overnight Indexed Swap Closing mid-rate represents pricing of an interest rate swap for a range of different tenors, where the periodic floating payment is based on a return calculated from a daily compound of the overnight cash rate.

NZD/USD Basis Swaps (NZBL) – The NZD/USD Basis Swap Closing mid-rate represents the basis floating rate differential between USD Libor funding (flat) and the equivalent tenor NZD floating rate expressed as a margin in basis points plus or minus to BKBM.

NZD Bills/OIS Basis Swap (NZBO) - The NZD Bills OIS Basis Swap Closing mid-rate represents the differential between OCR and the equivalent tenor BKBM (flat), expressed as a margin in basis points plus or minus to OCR.

RFR/BKBM Basis Swaps (NZBR) – The NZD/USD Basis Swap Closing mid-rate represents the basis floating rate differential between USD SOFR funding (flat) and the equivalent tenor NZD floating rate expressed as a margin in basis points plus or minus to BKBM.

RFR/RFR Basis Swaps (NZRR) – The NZD/USD Basis Swap Closing mid-rate represents the basis floating rate differential between USD SOFR funding (flat) and the equivalent tenor NZD floating rate expressed as a margin in basis points plus or minus to OCR.

NZ Credit Markets (NZNG) - The New Zealand Credit Markets Closing mid-rates represent pricing in outright yield on a range of vanilla Corporate, Local Authority and Kauri fixed income instruments as well as pricing for non-vanilla Corporate, Local Authority and Kauri fixed income instruments, and Floating Rate Notes. The definition for non-vanilla-bonds can be found in key definition (section 7).

This document should be read in conjunction with the following NZFBF publications, all of which can be found on the NZFBF website:

- NZFBF Board Charter;

- NZFBF Constitution;
- NZFBF Code of Conduct & Conflicts of Interest;
- NZFBF Conflict Management Plan;
- NZFBF Complaint Process; and,
- NZFBF Whistle Blowing Process.

2.0 GOVERNANCE

The New Zealand Financial Benchmark Facility Limited (NZFBF), a subsidiary of the New Zealand Financial Markets Association (NZFMA), is the Administrator and Calculation Agent for the Closing Rates. NZFBF provides transparent governance, oversight and accountability procedures for the Closing Rate determination process. This includes an identifiable oversight function accountable for the development, issuance and operation of the Closing Rate process to protect the integrity of the Closing Rates and to address any conflicts of interest.

2.1 Overall Responsibility of the Administrator

As Administrator, NZFBF maintains responsibility for all aspects of the capture and calculation process and overall governance surrounding the Closing Rates. This includes the following:

- a) Development: The definition of the Closing Rates and Closing Rate methodology (as outlined in this document);
- b) Determination and Dissemination: Accurate and timely compilation, publication and distribution of the Closing Rates;
- c) Operation: Ensuring appropriate transparency in respect of significant decisions affecting the compilation of the Closing Rates and any related determination process, including contingency measures in the event of absence of or insufficient inputs, market stress or disruption, failure of critical infrastructure, or other relevant factors; and
- d) Governance: Establishing credible and transparent governance, oversight and accountability procedures for the Closing Rates determination process, including an identifiable oversight function accountable for the development, issuance and operation of the Closing Rate process (see next section).

2.2 Internal Oversight

NZFBF governance, which includes policies and processes for the calculation and control of the Closing Rate Pricing Service, as noted above, is coordinated through the NZFBF Board (Board) with assistance from relevant sub-committees.

2.2.1 NZFBF Board

The NZFBF have an oversight function via the Board to review and provide challenge on all aspects of the Benchmark determination process. The NZFBF's Constitution and Board Charter details the Board's oversight function and are available on the NZFBF website.

The Board consists of three independent Directors, two of which fill the Chair and Deputy Chair roles. Two non-independent Directors, with relevant wholesale market experience, and two non-voting Observers from the Government sector.

2.2.2 NZFMA Board

The NZFMA Board is made up of the Heads of Markets of the Association's Financial Markets member banks and the Head of Financial Markets of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand and Head of Portfolio Management at New Zealand

Debt Management. The latter two positions in an observer capacity. The NZFMA Board meets regularly to identify issues relating to the New Zealand markets, review market initiatives, develop strategic policy, monitor changes to the regulatory environment and manage the Association's affairs.

The NZFMA Board will confirm the appointment of representatives forming the NZFBF Board, following its Constitution and Charter, to oversee the capture, calculation, and publishing methodology of the Closing Rates.

The NZFMA Board also appoints member representatives with specialist knowledge to sit on Committees and Industry Working Groups that share and develop market ideas and strategies to enhance the New Zealand financial markets. These Committees and Working Groups provide Stakeholders with active input into the operations of the wholesale markets and provide recommendations and support to the NZFMA Board.

2.2.3 NZFMA Rates and Credit Market Committees

The Rates Committee is responsible for reviewing the operational management of the Closing Rates capture and calculation process for NZGS, NZSW, NZOS, NZBL, NZBO, NZBR and NZRR markets, while the Credit Markets Committee is responsible for the NZNG market noting, however, that the governance of these and other NZFBF generated Benchmarks will be the responsibility of the Board.

The Rates and Credit Markets Committees will provide advice to the Board concerning the overall operation of the Closing Rates. The Rates and Credit Market Committee members are drawn from NZFMA members operating in the NZ domestic rates market including participants and non-participants in the Closing Rate process. Each paid up Financial Markets member of the NZFMA may provide a member to the Committees. The Reserve Bank of New Zealand and New Zealand Debt Management are invited to attend all committee meetings in an observer role.

2.3 Code of Conduct

NZFMA requires that NZFMA member banks providing quotations used in the Closing Rate process agree to comply with the NZFMA Code of Ethics & Code of Conduct. This Code sets out ethical principles for acceptable standards of behaviour in the over-the-counter financial markets and promotes responsible decision-making by participants.

For further information, please refer to the NZFMA Code of Ethics & Code of Conduct.

2.4 Conflicts of Interest

Identifying and disclosing existing and potential conflicts of interest is a standing item at Board meetings. Employees and contractors of the Administrator must disclose any existing or potential conflicts of interest to the Chair of the NZFBF Board as soon as they arise in line with the Conflict Management Plan and the Code of Conduct and Conflicts of Interest.

2.5 Staff Training

NZFBF ensures staff have the necessary skills and ongoing training to perform their duties to the highest standard and ensure benchmark outputs comply with the IOSCO Principles for Financial Benchmarks. Staff training is governed by the NZFBF Staff Manual. This will consist of in-house training and the use of external providers in relevant fields. Topics covered will be benchmark administration, NZ Financial markets and securities law & market regulation. Staff will also be required to be familiar with the contents of the NZFMA's Accreditation programme.

3.0 QUALITY OF BENCHMARK¹

3.1 Benchmark design

Factors such as the adequacy of the sample, the number of willing and available Price-makers from which to obtain quotations from, the size and liquidity of the relevant market, any market concentration issues surrounding the distribution of trading, and the relative size of the market in relation to the volume of trading in the market that references the Closing Rates are subject to ongoing monitoring by the Administrator via the Rates and Credit Markets Committees and the Board. Should there be any significant developments to these market dynamics, a review process will be conducted to determine if the Closing Rate process remains appropriate and produces a robust representation of the interest that it seeks to measure.

The Board shall also review the design of the Closing Rate process (upon recommendation from the NZFBF and Rates and Credit Markets Committee) in accordance with IOSCO Principle 5 (Refer 3.5 for more detail).

3.2 Data Sufficiency

The Closing Rate process obtains live data from Bloomberg which includes deal-able two-way quotations from Price-makers formed by competitive forces of supply and demand. The Administrator therefore relies on this two-way pricing as an active market to determine the Closing Rates.

These two-way quotations have also been formulated by the Price-maker on the basis that they bear witness to bona fide, arms-length transactions evidenced by the Price-makers in the market that each security trades.

NZFBF and the Board monitor this activity closely and regularly engage with market participants regarding changes in this activity.

3.3 Hierarchy of Data Inputs

Due to the infrequency of trading and the lack of interbank activity in the Closing Rate Markets, the NZFBF utilises deal-able bid and offer quotations from Price-makers extracted from Bloomberg to capture and calculate the Closing Rates.

The process is not dependent on submissions although quotations may be sourced directly from Price-makers in the event of technical issues, such as Bloomberg being unavailable. This is outlined in more detail in section 2.6 (contingency procedures) of the methodology documents for each of the closing rate markets.

3.4 Transparency of Benchmark Determinations

On the basis that the NZ Closing Rates are sourced exclusively from executable bid and offer quotes and, since there is public disclosure of the methodology, no explanation for how each Closing Rate has been determined is required.

The daily Closing Rate process will be conducted in a manner that complies with the details specified in this document, the methodology document for each of the closing markets and the NZFMA Code of Ethics & Code of Conduct. Any deviation will be investigated and, if necessary, escalated to the Board for further consideration.

3.5 Periodic Review

The NZFBF regularly reviews both the inputs and outputs of the Closing Rate process. If any issues arise it will raise the concerns directly with the participants and the Rates and Credit Markets Committees who meet approximately six times a year. This review of the methodology and Operating Guidelines & Principles will be undertaken and includes whether the two-way quotations:

¹ In parts of this section, the IOSCO Principles for Benchmarks have been referenced verbatim. As a result, the term “Benchmark” should be taken in context to mean “Closing Rate” for the purpose of clarity in this section.

- Have undergone any structural changes that may necessitate changes to the design of the methodology;
- Have diminished or are non-functioning such that they can no longer function as the basis for a credible Benchmark; and/or
- Have undergone any change which makes the Benchmark no longer representative of its intended interest and may result in the possible cessation of the Benchmark.

Any recommendations following each review will be forwarded to the Board for consideration and approval. The Board will also review the methodology and Operating Guidelines & Principles on an annual basis. If any changes are required, the Board will determine if a consultation is needed (see section 4.2).

The NZFBF will publish or make available a summary of such reviews where material revisions have been made to the methodology, including the rationale for the revisions with appropriate time frames for implementation.

4.0 QUALITY OF METHODOLOGY

4.1 Content of Methodology

The methodologies are outlined in the Methodology documents for each of the Closing rate markets. These documents are available on the NZFBF website. The methodology documents include the following:

- Definitions of key terms;
- All criteria and procedures used to develop the Closing Rates including the input selection and source, prioritisation of certain data types, quorums and calculation methods; and,
- The procedures which govern a Closing Rate determination in periods of market stress or disruption including technology issues;

This document includes the following:

- Definitions of key terms;
- Information regarding the frequency of internal and external reviews of methodologies – as specified in section 3.5; and,
- The circumstances in, and procedures under which, the Administrator will consult with Stakeholders (section 4.2).

4.2 Changes to the Methodology

The NZFBF, with guidance from the Rates and Credit Markets Committees, and the Board, will publish or make available the rationale of any proposed material change in its Methodology. A material change would be defined as, but not limited to, any change to the methodology that would alter the definition or representativeness of the benchmark, the calculation of the benchmark, the format in which it is released and/or the timing of that release.

Material changes to the methodology will be communicated to subscribers and stakeholders via a consultation with adequate time for response. Following the consultation's close, the Rates and Credit Markets Committees, and/or a NZFBF Working Group will consider the feedback. A summary of the feedback and proposed next steps will be published following this process, for further comment before a final decision is made by the Board.

The NZFBF will provide, at a minimum, one month's notice, via a market notice, for the implementation of the change which would be guided by consultation feedback.

Minor changes that do not meet the material change definition above will be discussed by the NZFBF, the Rates and Credit Markets Committees, and the Board before being implemented. The change would be implemented via a market notice with a notice period.

The above processes may not apply if the Regulator has given written notice that a change is required.

4.3 Internal Controls over Data Collection

As the NZFBF collects data from an external source, appropriate internal controls have been put in place over its data collection and transmission processes. These controls address the process for selecting the source, collecting the data and protecting the integrity and confidentiality of the data.

A Master Services Agreement has been signed by the NZFMA with Bloomberg Finance LP which outlines the terms and conditions of the data license between the two entities. Permissions have been obtained from Price-maker banks to access and use the quotation information that they publish on the relevant Bloomberg ALLQ pages. Price-makers are obligated to confirm that they have read, understood, and accept the rules outlined in section 6.2.

The Administrator does not actively monitor Bloomberg's arrangements for the collection and dissemination of the data because the data consists of live executable two-way quotations and therefore is of a mechanical nature.

4.4 Transition

When a possible cessation event has been identified during the periodic review process specified in section 3.5, or at any other time by the Board, be that due to the Benchmark no longer being representative or where the NZFBF and NZFMA can no longer act as the Benchmark Administrator, the processes in section 2.9 of the relevant methodology documents, available on the NZFBF website.

5.0 ACCOUNTABILITY

5.1 Complaints Procedures

The NZFBF has a complaints procedure by which Stakeholders may submit complaints.

Where a complaint involves a request for a review and possible republication of Closing rates the complaint will be handled in accordance with the NZFBF's Benchmark Complaints Policy and the following procedures.

- Any user can request a review of Closing Rates if it believes that the rate is materially incorrect, such request to be investigated by the NZFBF;
- A request to review Closing Rates must be lodged by phone or email to the NZFBF before 5:15pm NZ time. Please call 0800 693 282 or email helpdesk@nzfbf.org;
- NZFBF will take steps to verify the basis of the complaint. If it is identified that a recalculation is warranted then a recommendation will be made as per the procedures of section 2.3 of the relevant methodology documents, available on the NZFBF website; and,
- NZFBF will maintain a log of all requests to recalculate Closing Rates, including the entities which requested it, the investigations undertaken, and the reasons for the decision taken by the NZFBF. This information will be published to the market, one month in arrears, on the NZFBF website.

Post Publication Review of Closing Rates

The Policy of restatement for Closing Rates is as follows:

If the NZFBF identifies a system generated or other error in the calculation post publication of the Closing Rates and the error is a material error, the NZFBF will republish the relevant Closing Rates as an intraday refix. In determining the parameters for a refix, the NZFBF considers the following:

- Global best practice;
- The time and effort required to amend transactions in the event of a refix;

- Transparency of error reporting; and,
- Ensuring the rate is robust, reliable and reflective of the underlying interest.

The cut off time for a request to review Closing Rates rate(s) is 5.15pm NZ time.

The NZFBF will post a message to all subscribers via email communicating the relevant Closing Rates are under review. If an intraday refix is required, the NZFBF will republish the amended rate to vendor screens, along with email notification to all Closing Rate subscribers by 6.00pm NZ time.

The NZFBF will not republish Closing Rates for errors outside of the 5:15pm deadline regardless of materiality. The NZFBF will publish an error log monthly in arrears on the website detailing any errors, the relevant tenor, and the absolute magnitude of the error (non-directional).

5.2 Reporting and Audits

Daily data integrity checks will be conducted pre-publication and retrospective reviews undertaken to ensure the methodology remains robust. This integrity check will be performed by the NZFBF as part of its obligations as Administrator. Breaches of tolerance will be identified on the NZdata Helpdesk market monitor platform with Price-makers and NZFBF management notified accordingly.

The report function will contain a log of all quotations on each market. These will be logged from 3 data snaps taken at randomized times from 16:15 prior to the Closing Rate snap so that market activity preceding the close (16:32) can be monitored. An earlier snap (taken at 14:00) will also be recorded and stored. This snap may be used if no data is available at 16:32 or from the three pre-close snaps.

From time to time, the Board may appoint an independent external auditor with appropriate experience and skill to review and report the NZFBF's adherence to its stated Operating Guidelines & Principles.

5.3 Audit Trail

Written records will be retained by the NZFBF for a minimum of seven years. These will include:

- All market data, any other data and information sources relied upon for Closing Rate determination.
- Details surrounding deviations from standard procedures and methodologies.
- Any queries and/or complaints with appropriate responses relating to the Closing Rate process.

Record Keeping:

The NZFBF will retain auditable records of all data relating the daily calculation of Closing Rates and any changes to the methodology. Physical and electronic records shall be kept for at least seven years. Records of telephone conversations or electronic communications shall be kept for a period of three years. The following information will be retained:

- All data inputs including details of the source;
- The calculated rates;
- Evidence of any NZFBF intervention;
- Relevant compliance reports including the NZFBF approval process;
- Any other reporting related to the calculation of Closing Rates;
- Relevant communication relating to the inputs or published Closing Rates;
- Any queries or complaints received in relation to Closing Rates and the NZFBF's response;
- Incident reports in relation to any issues or errors that occurred, including the proposed resolution;
- The identification of any conflicts of interest and how they were managed; and,
- Findings of any external audits.

The above information will be available to Regulators on request.

5.4 Confidentiality

Subject to section 5.5, data captured from Price-makers and used in the Closing Rate determination process will not be disclosed to any party other than the NZFBF and its employees, officers and the Board for the purpose of carrying out its duties as Administrator.

5.5 Co-operation with Regulatory Authorities

Where required by law, data, audit trails and other documents subject to these Operating Guidelines & Principles shall be made readily available by the NZFBF to any relevant Regulatory Authority.

6.0 Appendix I

Eligibility, Rules and Current Price-makers

6.1 Price-maker Eligibility Criteria

A Price-maker means a financial institution approved by the NZFBF to supply pricing via a third-party platform for the calculation of end of day rates for either a sub-set of, or all Closing Rates.

To be accepted as a Price-maker to the Closing Rate process, an entity must:

1. Be approved in writing by the NZFBF Board ;
2. Be a current financial member or international member of NZFMA;
3. Be an active Price-Maker in the New Zealand dollar denominated Closing markets (NZGS, NZSW, NZOS, NZBL, NZBO, NZBR, NZRR & NZNG);
4. Undertake to contribute two-way pricing in accordance with the Rules for Price-makers stipulated below on a daily basis directly to Bloomberg;
5. Display professionalism and operate in accordance with the NZFMA Code of Ethics & Code of Conduct; and,
6. Provide the NZFBF with written acceptance, on an annual basis, of these Guidelines & Principles.

6.2 Rules for Price-makers

1. A participating entity must meet the Price-maker Eligibility Criteria detailed in 6.1 above. The entity must also be confirmed by the NZFBF Board as a participant in the Closing Rate process, thereby being bound by these Operating Guidelines & Principles;
2. A participating entity will publish two-way quotations on Bloomberg at 16:32 as part of their obligations as an approved Price-maker ;
3. The two-way quotation is considered live and deal-able to third parties (not interbank) in the volume specified ;
4. Providers of these quotations do so in the full knowledge that the data will be extracted and used in the Closing Rate process;
5. The two-way quotation on Bloomberg will be made on yield or clean price terms depending on the product (see each closing markets methodology for further detail);
6. Minimum volumes to be quoted are required to be in line with current broker minimums or as specified (Refer section 2.4 of the relevant methodology documents, available on the NZFBF website). Amendments to these volumes and the inclusion of new securities will need approval from the NZFMA's Rates and Credit Markets Committees; and,
7. To provide context to the firmness of these quotations, the Price-maker has the discretion to change the price or amend the volume in certain circumstances. Some examples of these are outlined below:
 - The Request for Quote ("RFQ") volume differs to the volumes displayed on Bloomberg ALLQ. E.g. a larger volume may result in a deterioration in price and vice versa;
 - Key customers may get preferential pricing advantages when RFQs are received; and,
 - Stale data feeds may result in out-of-market prices.

6.3 Current Price-makers

ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited	(NZGS, NZSW, NZOS, NZBL, NZBO, NZBR, NZRR & NZNG)
ASB Bank Limited	(NZSW, NZOS & NZBL, NZBO, NZBR & NZRR)
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	(NZGS & NZNG)
Bank of New Zealand	(NZGS, NZSW, NZOS, NZBL, NZBO, NZBR, NZRR & NZNG)
Westpac Banking Corporation – New Zealand Branch	(NZGS, NZSW, NZOS, NZBL, NZBO, NZBR, NZRR & NZNG)

7.0 APPENDIX II

Key Definitions

Administration: Includes all stages and processes involved in the production and dissemination of a Closing Rate, including:

- a) Collecting, analysing and/or processing information or expressions of opinion for the purposes of the determination of a Closing Rate;
- b) Determining a Closing Rate through the application of a formula or another method of calculating the information or expressions of opinions provided for that purpose; and
- c) Dissemination to users, including any review, adjustment and modification to this process.

ALL Quote (ALLQ): Bloomberg screen that displays bid/offer quotes for securities and derivative instruments. ALLQ can also be used as a liquidity platform where trades can be executed through dealers with whom permission has been given to trade. ALLQ refreshes pricing automatically and displays the time for each pricing update.

Audit trail: For the purposes of the Closing Rate determination process, the documentation and retention of all relevant data, submissions, other information, judgments (including the rationale for any exclusions of data), analyses and identities of Submitters used in the Closing Rate setting process for an appropriate period.

Benchmark: The Benchmarks in scope of this report are prices, estimates, rates, indices or values that are:

- a) Made available to users, whether free of charge or for payment;
- b) Calculated periodically, entirely or partially by the application of a formula or another method of calculation to, or an assessment of, the value of one or more underlying Interests;
- c) Used for reference for purposes that include one or more of the following:
 - determining the interest payable, or other sums due, under loan agreements or under other financial contracts or instruments;
 - determining the price at which a financial instrument may be bought or sold or traded or redeemed, or the value of a financial instrument; and/or
 - measuring the performance of a financial instrument.

Benchmark Administrator (“Administrator”): An entity or legal person that controls the creation and operation of the Closing Rate Administration process, whether or not it owns the intellectual property relating to the Closing Rates. It has responsibility for all stages of the Closing Rate Administration process, including:

1. The calculation of the Closing Rates;
2. Determining and applying the Closing Rate methodology; and
3. Disseminating the Closing Rates.

Bloomberg: A third party platform that provides a real time source of market data, pricing information and news.

Bona fide: Refers to data where the parties submitting the data have executed, or are prepared to execute, transactions generating such data and the concluded transactions were executed at arm’s-length from each other.

BPIPE: BPIPE is the Bloomberg technology that allows users such as the NZFBF to access real time data from

Bloomberg ALLQ pages based on predetermined parameters. For instance, with reference to section 2.1 of the methodology documents, the following data could be readily obtained in a preferred format, e.g. xml and formatted according to the NZFBF's requirements.

Business Day: A Business Day is defined as a day on which banks in New Zealand are generally open for business (refer NZFMA website for a detailed definition).

Calculation Agent: An entity with delegated responsibility for determining a Closing Rate through the application of a formula or other method of calculating the information or expressions of opinions provided for that purpose, in accordance with the methodology set out by the Administrator.

Closing Rate: An instrument valuation as at the market close on any trading day, the calculation of which has been determined in line with the methodologies specified in these Operating Guidelines & Principles. The Closing Rate is intended to provide an indication of market value and specifically should not be used for settlement purposes. In this way, Closing Rates are distinct from Benchmarks.

Conduct Regulator: A governmental or statutory body (not being a Self-Regulatory Organisation) with responsibility for licensing Benchmark Administrators in New Zealand. Namely, the Financial Markets Authority.

Contingency procedure: An alternative to the normal procedure – triggered if an unusual but anticipated situation arises.

Interest: Refers to any physical commodity, currency or other tangible goods, intangibles (such as an equity security, bond, futures contract, swap or option, interest rates, another index, including indexes that track the performance of a rule-based trading strategy or the volatility of a financial instrument or another index), any financial instrument on an Interest, which is intended to be measured by a Closing Rate. Depending on the context, it is assumed that the word "Interest" also includes the market for such Interest.

Market parcel: The minimal notional size of a trade (or bid or offer) for a financial instrument that is accepted by Price-makers as a fair reflection for a standard market transaction.

Methodology: The written rules and procedures according to which information is collected and the Closing Rate is determined.

Non-vanilla bonds and FRNs: A fixed coupon bond is considered non-vanilla if it contains certain features which require assumptions around coupons or maturities to calculate the yield of the bond. These may include, but are not limited to:

- Call options where the maturity date of the bond is not certain;
- Coupon resets;
- Capital or Coupon values linked to inflation or some other index;
- Conversion to equity or other non-standard maturities; and,
- Soft bullet maturities.

A fixed coupon bond that no longer require assumptions around coupons and maturities in order to calculate the yield of the bond may be considered vanilla. Examples include:

- A bond containing a single call date and that has no other non-vanilla features. Once a call notice is issued for that bond, it will be considered vanilla until maturity; and,
- A bond containing a single reset date and that has no other non-vanilla features. Once the reset has been published, it will be considered vanilla until maturity.

The following non-vanilla features would not on their own, result in the bond being considered non-vanilla

- Call options that do not impact the traded maturity date of the bond (even if they may impact the traded credit spread of the bond). Examples include:
 - Calls on a Volume Weighted at Average Price basis; or,
 - Calls relating to credit ratings changes.
- Coupon step ups caused by a downgrade in credit rating; and,
- Non-standard day count conventions, such as ACT/365 basis.

A floating rate note is considered non-vanilla if it contains certain features which require assumptions around interest margins or maturities to calculate the price of the note.

These features may include, but are not limited to

- Call options where the maturity date of the FRN is not certain;
- Capital or interest margin values linked to inflation or some other index;
- Conversion to equity or other non-standard maturities; and,
- Soft bullet maturities.

A floating rate note that no longer require assumptions around coupons and maturities in order to calculate the price of the note may be considered vanilla. Examples include:

- A floating rate note containing a single call date and that has no other non-vanilla features. Once a call notice is issued for that bond, it will be considered vanilla until maturity.

The following non-vanilla features would not on their own, result in the bond being considered non-vanilla

- Call options that do not impact the traded maturity date of the note (even if they may impact the traded credit spread of the bond). Examples include:
 - Calls on a Volume Weighted at Average Price basis; or,
 - Calls relating to credit ratings changes.
- Margin step ups caused by a downgrade in credit rating; and,
- Non-standard day count conventions.

Note there are no FRNs in the NZ market currently considered non-vanilla.

Over-the-Counter: Financial instruments that are bought and sold and privately negotiated directly between two counterparties, without the use of an exchange or other intermediary.

Participants: Legal entities involved in the production, structuring, use or trading of financial contracts or financial instruments used to form the Closing Rates, or which reference the Closing Rates.

Price-maker: A financial institution approved by the NZFBF to supply two-way quotations via a third-party platform for the calculation of the Closing Rates.

Publish or make available: Refers to the expectation that a party such as an Administrator should provide a document or notice to Stakeholders. The means by which such notice is made should be proportionate to the breadth and depth of the Closing Rate used by Stakeholders, as determined by the Administrator on a “best efforts” basis. Ordinarily, posting a document or notice on the Administrator’s website will meet this expectation.

Regulatory Authority: A governmental or statutory body (not being a Self-Regulatory Organisation) with responsibility for securities and/or commodities and futures regulation.

Stakeholder: Refers to Subscribers and other persons or entities who own contracts or financial instruments that reference a Closing Rate.

Stressed market conditions: When a market is exposed to heightened volatility which negatively impacts liquidity and the ability to execute transactions. One of the potential consequences is financial instrument bid / offer spread widening. The maximum bid / offer spread limits set out in this document have been determined by Price-makers as maximum acceptable level for normal market conditions.

Subscriber: A person or entity that purchases Closing Rate determination services from an Administrator.

Two-way: A price that has a bid price (yield) and an offer price (yield). The bid offer spread is the difference between the bid price and offer price.