

NOTICE OF LISTING OF PRODUCTS BY NEX SEF LIMITED FOR TRADING BY CERTIFICATION

1. This submission is made pursuant to CFTC Reg. 40.2 by NEX SEF Limited (“NEX SEF”).
2. The products certified by this submission are the following: Non Deliverable Swaps - KRW and THB (the “Contract”).
3. Attached as Attachment A is a copy of the Contract’s rules.
4. The SEF is listing the Contract by virtue of updating the terms and conditions of the Non Deliverable Swaps previously submitted to the Commission for self-certification pursuant to Commission Regulation 40.2(a). The only terms and conditions being updated by this filing are: adding KRW and THB as offered currencies; adding KRW’s and THB’s respective related benchmark rates; and adding the option for voluntary clearing. A copy of the Contract’s rules marked to show changes from the version previously certified by NEX SEF is attached as Attachment B.
5. NEX SEF intends to make this submission of the certification of the Contract effective on the day following submission pursuant to CFTC Reg. 40.2(a)(2).
6. Attached as Attachment C is a certification from NEX SEF that the Contract complies with the Commodity Exchange Act and CFTC Regulations, and that NEX SEF has posted a notice of pending product certification and a copy of this submission on its website concurrent with the filing of this submission with the Commission.
7. As required by Commission Regulation 40.2(a), the following concise explanation and analysis demonstrates that the Contract complies with the core principles of the Commodity Exchange Act for swap execution facilities, and in particular Core Principle 3, which provides that a swap execution facility shall permit trading only in swaps that are not readily susceptible to manipulation, in accordance with the applicable guidelines in Appendix B to Part 37 and Appendix C to Part 38 of the Commission’s Regulations for contracts settled by cash settlement and options thereon.

Appendix B to Part 37—Demonstration of Compliance That a Contract is Not Readily Susceptible to Manipulation

Core Principle 3 of Section 5h of the Act—Swaps Not Readily Susceptible to Manipulation. The swap execution facility shall permit trading only in swaps that are not readily susceptible to manipulation.

(a) Guidance.

(1) In general, a swap contract is an agreement to exchange a series of cash flows over a period of time based on some reference price, which could be a single price, such as an absolute level or a differential, or a price index calculated based on multiple observations. Moreover, such a reference price may be reported by the swap execution facility itself or by an independent third party. When listing a swap for trading, a swap execution facility shall ensure a swap’s compliance with Core Principle 3, paying special attention to the reference price used to determine the cash flow exchanges. Specifically, Core Principle 3 requires that the reference price used by a swap not be readily susceptible to manipulation. As a result, when identifying a reference price, a swap execution facility should either: Calculate its own reference price using suitable and well-established acceptable methods or carefully select a reliable third-party index.

- The reference price on which the Contract settles with respect to KRW is KRW-CD-KSDA-Bloomberg (the “KRW Benchmark Rate”) and with respect to THB is THBFIX (the “THB Benchmark Rate” together with the KRW Benchmark Rate, the “Benchmark Rates”). Each Benchmark Rate is calculated and published by a reliable independent third party, as discussed in more detail below.

(2) The importance of the reference price’s suitability for a given swap is similar to that of the final settlement price for a cash-settled futures contract. If the final settlement price is manipulated, then the futures contract does not serve its intended price discovery and risk management functions. Similarly, inappropriate reference prices cause the cash flows between the buyer and seller to differ from the proper amounts, thus benefitting one party and disadvantaging the other. Thus, careful consideration should be given to the potential for manipulation or distortion of the reference price.

- Please see below.

(3) For swaps that are settled by physical delivery or by cash settlement refer to the guidance in appendix C to part 38 of this chapter—Demonstration of Compliance That a Contract is not Readily Susceptible to Manipulation, section b(2) and section c(4), respectively.

- Please see below.

Appendix C to Part 38—Demonstration of Compliance That a Contract is Not Readily Susceptible to Manipulation

(c) Futures Contracts Settled by Cash Settlement. (1) Cash settlement is a method of settling certain futures or option contracts whereby, at contract expiration, the contract is settled by cash payment in lieu of physical delivery of the commodity or instrument underlying the contract. An acceptable specification of the cash settlement price for commodity futures and option contracts would include rules that fully describe the essential economic characteristics of the underlying commodity (e.g., grade, quality, weight, class, growth, issuer, maturity, source, rating, description of the underlying index and index’s calculation methodology, etc.), as well as how the final settlement price is calculated. In addition, the rules should clearly

specify the trading months and hours of trading, the last trading day, contract size, minimum price change (tick size) and any limitations on price movements (e.g., price limits or trading halts).

- Essential Economic Characteristics of the Contract. The terms and conditions of the Contract match the terms of non deliverable swaps that are commonly offered in the market and are listed in Attachment A. The Contract is a cash-settled non deliverable swap that allows a party to speculate on, or hedge risks associated with, currency valuation and interest rates. The Contract is available in four currencies – MYR, CNY, KRW and THB – and requires the exchange of interest rate payments based on MYR, CNY, KRW or THB. This filing is for the Contract in KRW and THB.

One party to the Contract (the “Buyer”) makes periodic payments, based on a fixed rate that is agreed to at the commencement of the Contract, to the other party (the “Seller”). The Seller makes periodic payments at a floating rate based on the Benchmark Rate plus a specified percentage (e.g., THBFIX + 2%). The Contract requires that periodic payments are exchanged for a specified period based on a notional amount. Settlement of the Contract is based on the Benchmark Rate over a term to maturity. All of the essential terms of the Contract, other than the payments contingent on the Benchmark Rate, are agreed at the effective date of the Contract (“Effective Date”). The only terms and conditions of the Contract that will change from the previously certified Non Deliverable Swap in MYR and CNY are: KRW and THB will be added as offered currencies; KRW-CD-KSDA-Bloomberg and THBFIX will be added as benchmark interest rates; and voluntary clearing will be added as an option for counterparties. All the other terms and conditions of the Contract will remain as previously certified by NEX SEF.

- Calculation of Cash Settlement Price. One leg of the Contract will pay a fixed rate established at the Effective Date and which will remain unchanged throughout the life of the Contract. The other leg of the Contract will pay a floating set rate that is also established at the Effective Date (e.g., KRW-CD-KSDA-Bloomberg + 2%).
 - *KRW Benchmark Rate:* The calculation of the KRW Benchmark Rate is governed by a standard set of rules and calculation procedures published by the Korean Financial Investment Association (“KOFIA”). KOFIA is a South Korean non-profit, self-regulatory organization formed pursuant to Korea’s Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act.
 - *THB Benchmark Rate:* The calculation of the THB Benchmark Rate is governed by a standard set of calculation procedures published by the Bank of Thailand (“BOT”). THBFIX is calculated and published by Thomson Reuters (Refinitiv).

(2) Cash settled contracts may be susceptible to manipulation or price distortion. In evaluating the susceptibility of a cash-settled contract to manipulation, a designated contract market should consider the size and liquidity of the cash market that underlies the listed contract in a manner that follows the determination of deliverable supply as noted above in (b)(1). In particular, situations susceptible to manipulation include those in which the volume of cash market transactions and/or the number of participants contacted in determining the cash-settlement price are very low. Cash-settled contracts may create an incentive to manipulate or artificially influence the data from which the cash-settlement price is derived or to exert undue influence on the cash-settlement price’s computation in order to profit on a futures position in that commodity. The utility of a cash-settled contract for risk management and price discovery would be significantly impaired if the cash settlement price is not a reliable or robust indicator of the value of the underlying commodity or instrument. Accordingly, careful consideration should be given to the potential for manipulation or distortion of the cash settlement price, as well as the reliability of that price as an indicator of cash market values. Appropriate consideration also should be given to the commercial acceptability, public availability, and timeliness of the price series that is used to calculate the cash settlement price. Documentation demonstrating that the settlement price index is a reliable indicator of market values and conditions and is commonly used as a reference index by industry/market agents should be

provided. Such documentation may take on various forms, including carefully documented interview results with knowledgeable agents.

- Contract Not Readily Susceptible to Manipulation. The Contract is not readily susceptible to manipulation for a number of reasons. As noted above, all of the essential terms of the Contract, other than the payments contingent on the Benchmark Rate, are agreed at the Effective Date, thereby reducing the impact of potentially unrepresentative data. Non deliverable swaps are widely used by corporations, insurance companies, banks and governments to transfer and manage interest rate risk. The size and liquidity of the market in non deliverable swaps is well documented and the significant liquidity in non deliverable swaps such as the Contract makes the Contract difficult to manipulate. The floating rate of the Contract is the Benchmark Rate.
- *KRW Benchmark Rate:* The KRW Benchmark Rate is widely used and is calculated and published by KOFIA, which is a reliable independent third party and self-regulatory organization.

The KRW Benchmark Rate references the South Korean Won 3 Month Certificate of Deposit (“KWDCD”), which is the annualized rate of interest that will be earned by purchasing, or paid by offering, a certificate of deposit. KWDCD is calculated as a simple average of the rates submitted by KWDCD panel companies for a certificate of deposit issued by a Korean commercial bank with a AAA credit rating, of which the remaining term to maturity is 91 days, after omitting the highest and the lowest rates based on provisions set forth in the Regulation on Operation and Business of Financial Investment Companies of KOFIA. The interest rates submitted by an individual panel company reflect the interest rates at which the company would purchase the certificate of deposits issued by a commercial bank with a AAA rating. KWDCD is made publicly available on the KOFIA website.¹

KOFIA is primarily responsible for calculating KWDCD and establishing and amending rules applicable to calculation and announcement of KWDCD. However, any establishment of new rules or amendments must be reported to the Financial Services Commission of Korea (“FSC”) and the Financial Supervisory Service of Korea (“FSS”). Through such reporting and regulatory surveillance, the activities relating to calculation and announcement of KWDCD are monitored and reviewed by the FSC and the FSS.

The KRW Benchmark Rate is published by Bloomberg on the Bloomberg Terminal, which NEX SEF has ready access to.

- *THB Benchmark Rate:* The THB Benchmark Rate is widely used and is calculated and published by Thomson Reuters (Refinitiv), which is a reliable independent third party.

The THB Benchmark Rate is a reference rate derived from the contributed Thai Baht onshore spot, forward rates and LIBOR rates. The transaction-based rate is calculated using foreign exchange transaction data that BOT requests from contributing banks and FX brokers. This data is submitted to Thomson Reuters (Refinitiv), who then calculates the THB Benchmark Rate pursuant to published calculation methods.² The THB Benchmark Rate is publically available on the BOT’s

¹ See KOFIA, available at: http://www.kofiabond.or.kr/index_en.html.

² See BOT, Thai Baht Interest Rate Fixing (THBFIX) and Components Calculation Method, available at: https://www.bot.or.th/App/BTWS_STAT/statistics/ReportPage.aspx?reportID=909&language=eng/.

website.³ In addition, Reuters publishes the THB Benchmark Rate as “THBFIX=TH,” which NEX SEF has ready access to.

The Benchmark Rates are widely accepted by market participants as a reliable inter-bank offered rates. Furthermore, the development and management of the Benchmark Rates are rules-based, therefore making it difficult for individuals or entities to change calculation of amounts due under the Contract. Additionally, each Benchmark Rate is widely followed by numerous market participants and basing non deliverable swaps on the Benchmark Rates has been a longstanding and widely accepted practice. Accordingly, the Contract is not readily susceptible to manipulation or price distortion because the method of determining the cash settlement price is based on terms that are fixed at the Effective Date of the Contract and a reliable Benchmark Rate.

(3) Where an independent, private-sector third party calculates the cash settlement price series, a designated contract market should consider the need for a licensing agreement that will ensure the designated contract market’s rights to the use of the price series to settle the listed contract.

(i) Where an independent, private-sector third party calculates the cash settlement price series, the designated contract market should verify that the third party utilizes business practices that minimize the opportunity or incentive to manipulate the cash-settlement price series. Such safeguards may include lock-downs, prohibitions against derivatives trading by employees, or public dissemination of the names of sources and the price quotes they provide. Because a cash-settled contract may create an incentive to manipulate or artificially influence the underlying market from which the cash-settlement price is derived or to exert undue influence on the cash-settlement computation in order to profit on a futures position in that commodity, a designated contract market should, whenever practicable, enter into an information-sharing agreement with the third-party provider which would enable the designated contract market to better detect and prevent manipulative behavior.

- Independent Third-Party Pricing. As described above, the cash settlement price is calculated through a cash settlement method that is not readily susceptible to manipulation.
 - *KRW Benchmark Rate:* KOFIA is a self-regulatory organization which calculates and publishes the KRW Benchmark Rate, including by selecting the panel banks that submit prices to the organization. NEX SEF believes that KOFIA is impartial, employs appropriate safeguards against manipulation to protect the value of the KRW Benchmark Rate, and uses business practices that minimize the opportunity or incentive to manipulate the reference index associated with the Contract’s exchange of cash flows. To the extent that NEX SEF’s Market Regulation Department determines that there is reason to suspect manipulation or attempted manipulation with respect to the Contract that involves the KRW Benchmark Rate, it will so inform KOFIA and will seek to share information as necessary to investigate the potential manipulation or attempted manipulation.
 - *THB Benchmark Rate:* BOT, the central bank of the Kingdom of Thailand, publishes and supervises the calculation of the THB Benchmark Rate, including by selecting the panel banks that submit prices to Thomson Reuters (Refinitiv), the calculation agent of the THB Benchmark Rate. NEX SEF believes that BOT is impartial, employs appropriate safeguards against manipulation to protect the value of the THB Benchmark Rate, and uses business practices that minimize the opportunity or

³ See BOT, Thai Baht Interest Rate Fixing (THBFIX) and component available at: https://www.bot.or.th/App/BTWS_STAT/statistics/ReportPage.aspx?reportID=909&language=eng

incentive to manipulate the reference index associated with the Contract's exchange of cash flows. To the extent that NEX SEF's Market Regulation Department determines that there is reason to suspect manipulation or attempted manipulation with respect to the Contract that involves the Benchmark Rate, it will so inform BOT and will seek to share information as necessary to investigate the potential manipulation or attempted manipulation.

(ii) Where a designated contract market itself generates the cash settlement price series, the designated contract market should establish calculation procedures that safeguard against potential attempts to artificially influence the price. For example, if the cash settlement price is derived by the designated contract market based on a survey of cash market sources, the designated contract market should maintain a list of such entities which all should be reputable sources with knowledge of the cash market. In addition, the sample of sources polled should be representative of the cash market, and the poll should be conducted at a time when trading in the cash market is active.

- Please see above.

(iii) The cash-settlement calculation should involve computational procedures that eliminate or reduce the impact of potentially unrepresentative data.

- Please see above.

(iv) The cash settlement price should be an accurate and reliable indicator of prices in the underlying cash market. The cash settlement price also should be acceptable to commercial users of the commodity contract. The registered entity should fully document that the settlement price is accurate, reliable, highly regarded by industry/market agents, and fully reflects the economic and commercial conditions of the relevant designated contract market.

- Please see above.

(v) To the extent possible, the cash settlement price should be based on cash price series that are publicly available and available on a timely basis for purposes of calculating the cash settlement price at the expiration of a commodity contract. A designated contract market should make the final cash settlement price and any other supporting information that is appropriate for release to the public, available to the public when cash settlement is accomplished by the derivatives clearing organization. If the cash settlement price is based on cash prices that are obtained from non-public sources (e.g., cash market surveys conducted by the designated contract market or by third parties on behalf of the designated contract market), a designated contract market should make available to the public as soon as possible after a contract month's expiration the final cash settlement price as well as any other supporting information that is appropriate or feasible to make available to the public.

- *KRW Benchmark Rate*: The KRW Benchmark Rate is readily available via a number of sources, including Bloomberg, as noted above.
- *THB Benchmark Rate*: The THB Benchmark Rate is readily available via a number of sources, including Reuters, as noted above.

(4) Contract terms and conditions requirements for futures contracts settled by cash settlement.

(i) An acceptable specification of the terms and conditions of a cash-settled commodity contract will also set forth the trading months, last trading day, contract size, minimum price change (tick size) and daily price limits, if any.

- The essential terms and conditions of the Contract are attached as [Attachment A](#).

(A) Commodity Characteristics: The terms and conditions of a commodity contract should describe the commodity underlying the contract.

- The terms and conditions of the Contract specify that the Contract is based on the Benchmark Rate.

(B) Contract Size and Trading Unit: An acceptable specification of the trading unit would be a contract size that is consistent with customary transactions in the cash market. A designated contract market may opt to set the contract size smaller than that of standard cash market transactions.

- The size of the Contract is consistent with customary transactions in the market.

(C) Cash Settlement Procedure: The cash settlement price should be reliable, acceptable, publicly available, and reported in a timely manner as described in paragraphs (c)(3)(iv) and (c)(3)(v) of this appendix C.

- The cash settlement procedures and an explanation of how the Contract is not readily susceptible to manipulation are described above.

(D) Pricing Basis and Minimum Price Fluctuation (Minimum Tick): The minimum price increment (tick) should be set a level that is equal to, or less than, the minimum price increment commonly observed in cash market transactions for the underlying commodity. Specifying a futures' minimum tick that is greater than the minimum price increment in the cash market can undermine the risk management utility of the futures contract by preventing hedgers from efficiently establishing and liquidating futures positions that are used to hedge anticipated cash market transactions or cash market positions.

- As agreed to between the parties.

(E) Maximum Price Fluctuation Limits: Designated contract markets may adopt price limits to: (1) Reduce or constrain price movements in a trading day that may not be reflective of true market conditions but might be caused by traders overreacting to news; (2) Allow additional time for the collection of margins in times of large price movements; and (3) Provide a "cooling-off" period for futures market participants to respond to bona fide changes in market supply and demand fundamentals that would lead to large cash and futures price changes. If price-limit provisions are adopted, the limits should be set at levels that are not overly restrictive in relation to price movements in the cash market for the commodity underlying the futures contract. For broad-based stock index futures contracts, rules should be adopted that coordinate with New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") declared Circuit Breaker Trading Halts (or other market coordinated Circuit Breaker mechanism) and would recommence trading in the futures contract only after trading in the majority of the stocks underlying the index has recommenced.

- NEX SEF believes price limits are not necessary for the Contract and accordingly has not adopted price limits.

(F) Last Trading Day: Specification of the last trading day for expiring contracts should be established such that it occurs before publication of the underlying third-party price index or determination of the final settlement price. If the designated contract market chooses to allow trading to occur through the determination of the final settlement price, then the designated contract market should show that futures trading would not distort the final settlement price calculation.

- The last trading day for the Contract is the Maturity Date of the Contract, which is set by the counterparties. The Benchmark Rate is published daily.

(G) Trading Months: Trading months should be established based on the risk management needs of commercial entities as well as the availability of price and other data needed to calculate the cash settlement price in the specified months. Specification of the last trading day should take into consideration whether the volume of transactions underlying the cash settlement price would be unduly limited by occurrence of holidays or traditional holiday periods in the cash market. Moreover, a contract should not be listed past the date for which the designated contract market has access to use a proprietary price index for cash settlement.

- The Maturity Date of the Contract is agreed to between the parties and based on their risk management needs. The Maturity Date may be in any calendar month.

(H) Speculative Limits: Specific rules and policies for speculative position limits are set forth in part 150 and/or part 151, as applicable, of the Commission's regulations.

- None are currently required by the Commission. If and to the extent the Commission imposes speculative limits on the Contract, the limits imposed by NEX SEF will be the same.

(I) Reportable Levels: Refer to § 15.03 of the Commission's regulations.

- None are currently required by the Commission. If and to the extent the Commission imposes a reporting requirement based on reportable levels of the Contract imposed by the Commission, the reportable levels imposed by NEX SEF will be the same.

(J) Trading Hours: Should be set by the designated contract market to delineate each trading day.

- Order Book: 24 Hours, beginning at 5:00 a.m. Sydney Time on Monday and ending at 5:30 p.m. Eastern Time on Friday.
- Voice RFQ: Not available.
- All Pre-Arranged Crosses: 24 Hours, beginning at 5:00 a.m. Sydney Time on Monday and ending at 5:30 p.m. Eastern Time on Friday.

* * *

In addition to the foregoing, NEX SEF has adopted rules in its Rulebook prohibiting any Participant or Customer from engaging in manipulative trading activity and NEX SEF is required to, and will, monitor all trading on NEX SEF in order to identify any such manipulative activity. NEX SEF has authority to impose on its Participants and Customers fines and disciplinary sanctions in the event that such manipulative activity has occurred.

Attachment A

SEF Rule 802 (4)

Product Descriptions – Non Deliverable Swaps

Rule 802(4) — Non Deliverable Swaps

An ND IRS trade has many trade terms. For example, notional amount, fixed interest rate, floating rate, reference rate, holiday convention, etc. The deal is agreed on the basis that net settlement will be made in USD, or another fully convertible currency, to reflect any differential between the agreed fixed rate and the actual floating rate on the settlement dates. ND IRS are quoted as Offer/Bid. For ND IRS the fixed leg is quoted, hence it is Fixed Income Swap.

ND IRS

- An agreement between two parties (known as counterparties) where one stream of future interest payments is exchanged for another based on a specified principal amount. Interest rate swaps often exchange a fixed payment for a floating payment that is linked to an interest rate (most often the LIBOR). The interest rate cash flows are net settled in a major currency on fixing date. A company will typically use interest rate swaps to limit or manage exposure to fluctuations in interest rates, or to obtain a marginally lower interest rate than it would have been able to get without the swap.
- Interest rate swaps are simply the exchange of one set of cash flows (based on interest rate specifications) for another. Because they trade OTC, they are really just contracts set up between two or more parties, and thus can be customized in any number of ways.

Currencies	
MYR	CNY
KRW	THB

Specifications

Trading Conventions

- Buyer (Payer) pays fixed interest rate and receives floating interest rate.
- Seller (Receiver) receives fixed interest rate and pays floating interest rate.

Swap Leg Conventions

- The terms of Non Deliverable Swaps are based on a number of combinations of the criteria below.
 - Fixed Leg
 - Payment Frequency
 - Weekly, Monthly, Quarterly, Semi-Annually, or Annually
 - Day Count Convention
 - Actual/360, actual/365, 360/360, 30/360, 30E/360, Actual Fixed/365, actual /366, actual / actual
 - Holiday Calendar
 - Applied in accordance for the country currency denoted for the instrument
 - Business Day Convention
 - Modified following with adjustment to period end dates. Business days in this convention must be valid business days for the countries denoted by the currency. If not, it will be the next day that is a business day on both calendars.
 - Fixed Rate
 - The traded interest rate yield or basis points on Trade Date
 - Floating Leg
 - Reset Frequency
 - Weekly, Monthly or Quarterly
 - Day Count Convention

Product Descriptions – Non Deliverable Swaps

- Actual/360, actual/365, 360/360, 30/360, 30E/360, Actual Fixed/365, actual /366, actual / actual
- Holiday Calendar
 - Applied in accordance for the country currency denoted for the instrument
- Business Day Convention
 - Modified Following with adjustment to period end dates. Business days in this convention must be valid business days for the countries denoted by the currency. If not, it will be the next day that is a business day on both calendars.
- Fixed Rate
 - The traded interest rate yield or basis points on Trade Date
- Interest Rate Benchmark
 - KLIBOR
 - CNREPOFIX
 - KRW-CD-KSDA-Bloomberg
 - THBFIX

Effective Date

- The first date from which fixed and floating interest amounts accrue. It is also referred to as the Start Date or the Value Date. The Effective Date of the Swap must be a business day subject to the appropriate Business Day Convention.

Trade Start Type

- Spot Starting.
 - A swap whose Effective Date is 2 business days from the Trade Date (T+2).
- Forward Starting
 - A swap whose Effective Date is anything after the Effective Date for a Spot Starting swap.

Maturity Date

- The final date until which Fixed and Floating amounts accrue

Tenor

- The duration of time from the Effective Date to the Maturity Date. Tenors of any duration, greater than 0 months to 3 months.

Roll Day Convention

- The date used for determining all fixed and floating Reset Dates. Roll Days define the beginning and end of Fixed and Floating interest accrual periods.
 - For On-the-Run Contracts, the Roll Day is the same date of the month as the Effective Date.
 - For Off-the-Run Contracts, it can be any date of the month, subject to the provisions of the Business Day Convention
- Roll Day marks the start of a new interest accrual period, and is the date on which a Reset Rate takes effect.

Trade Types

- The Platform may support the following trade types:
 - Outrights
 - An Outright swap is where one party is the payer of the fixed rate and receiver of the floating rate and the other party is the receiver of the fixed rate and payer of the floating rate.

Clearing

Non Deliverable Swaps traded on NEX SEF are generally not cleared; however, Contracts for KRW and THB are clearable at the election of the counterparties on the Effective Date.

Attachment B

Marked SEF Rule 802 (4)

Product Descriptions – Non Deliverable Swaps

Rule 802(4) — Non Deliverable Swaps

An ND IRS trade has many trade terms. For example, notional amount, fixed interest rate, floating rate, reference rate, holiday convention, etc. The deal is agreed on the basis that net settlement will be made in USD, or another fully convertible currency, to reflect any differential between the agreed fixed rate and the actual floating rate on the settlement dates. ND IRS are quoted as Offer/Bid. For ND IRS the fixed leg is quoted, hence it is Fixed Income Swap.

ND IRS

- An agreement between two parties (known as counterparties) where one stream of future interest payments is exchanged for another based on a specified principal amount. Interest rate swaps often exchange a fixed payment for a floating payment that is linked to an interest rate (most often the LIBOR). The interest rate cash flows are net settled in a major currency on fixing date. A company will typically use interest rate swaps to limit or manage exposure to fluctuations in interest rates, or to obtain a marginally lower interest rate than it would have been able to get without the swap.
- Interest rate swaps are simply the exchange of one set of cash flows (based on interest rate specifications) for another. Because they trade OTC, they are really just contracts set up between two or more parties, and thus can be customized in any number of ways.

Currencies	
MYR	CNY
KRW	THB

Specifications

Trading Conventions

- Buyer (Payer) pays fixed interest rate and receives floating interest rate.
- Seller (Receiver) receives fixed interest rate and pays floating interest rate.

Swap Leg Conventions

- The terms of Non Deliverable Swaps are based on a number of combinations of the criteria below.
 - Fixed Leg
 - Payment Frequency
 - Weekly, Monthly, Quarterly, Semi-Annually, or Annually
 - Day Count Convention
 - Actual/360, actual/365, 360/360, 30/360, 30E/360, Actual Fixed/365, actual /366, actual / actual
 - Holiday Calendar
 - Applied in accordance for the country currency denoted for the instrument
 - Business Day Convention
 - Modified following with adjustment to period end dates. Business days in this convention must be valid business days for the countries denoted by the currency. If not, it will be the next day that is a business day on both calendars.
 - Fixed Rate
 - The traded interest rate yield or basis points on Trade Date
 - Floating Leg
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Product Descriptions – Non Deliverable Swaps

- Actual/360, actual/365, 360/360, 30/360, 30E/360, Actual Fixed/365, actual /366, actual / actual
- Holiday Calendar
 - Applied in accordance for the country currency denoted for the instrument
- Business Day Convention
 - Modified Following with adjustment to period end dates. Business days in this convention must be valid business days for the countries denoted by the currency. If not, it will be the next day that is a business day on both calendars.
- Fixed Rate
 - The traded interest rate yield or basis points on Trade Date
- Interest Rate Benchmark
 - KLIBOR
 - CNREPOFIX
 - [KRW-CD-KSDA-Bloomberg](#)
 - [THBFIX](#)

Effective Date

- The first date from which fixed and floating interest amounts accrue. It is also referred to as the Start Date or the Value Date. The Effective Date of the Swap must be a business day subject to the appropriate Business Day Convention.

Trade Start Type

- Spot Starting.
 - A swap whose Effective Date is 2 business days from the Trade Date (T+2).
- Forward Starting
 - A swap whose Effective Date is anything after the Effective Date for a Spot Starting swap.

Maturity Date

- The final date until which Fixed and Floating amounts accrue

Tenor

- The duration of time from the Effective Date to the Maturity Date. Tenors of any duration, greater than 0 months to 3 months.

Roll Day Convention

- The date used for determining all fixed and floating Reset Dates. Roll Days define the beginning and end of Fixed and Floating interest accrual periods.
 - For On-the-Run Contracts, the Roll Day is the same date of the month as the Effective Date.
 - For Off-the-Run Contracts, it can be any date of the month, subject to the provisions of the Business Day Convention
- Roll Day marks the start of a new interest accrual period, and is the date on which a Reset Rate takes effect.

Trade Types

- The Platform may support the following trade types:
 - Outrights
 - An Outright swap is where one party is the payer of the fixed rate and receiver of the floating rate and the other party is the receiver of the fixed rate and payer of the floating rate.

Clearing

- Non Deliverable Swaps traded on NEX SEF are [generally](#) not cleared; [however, Contracts for KRW and THB are clearable at the election of the counterparties on the Effective Date.](#)

ATTACHMENT C – CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO CFTC REGULATION 40.2

The undersigned hereby certifies that each product described in this submission complies with the Commodity Exchange Act and the CFTC Regulations thereunder, and that concurrent with the filing of this submission with the Commission, NEX SEF Limited will be posting on its website, on August 26, 2019, a copy of this submission and a notice of pending product certification of this product with the Commission.

A handwritten signature in purple ink, consisting of a stylized 'N' followed by a long horizontal stroke that tapers to the right.

Nirup Ramalingam, Chief Operating Officer
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