



ASX Bank Bill Swap (BBSW) Conventions and BBSW Methodology

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THE BBSW CONVENTIONS AND METHODOLOGY

1.0 Overview of BBSW

1. Consistent with other unsecured short term money market benchmarks used globally, the Bank Bill Swap Rate (BBSW) is characterised as an interest rate which includes a credit premium. In the case of BBSW, this represents the market assessment of the premium payable by the Prime Banks relative to a comparable risk-free interest rate curve.
2. The BBSW rate is calculated for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 month tenors using a calculation waterfall as follows. The calculation waterfall is described in detail in Section 4 of these BBSW Conventions and Methodology (“BBSW Conventions”):

BBSW Waterfall

Primary Layer

1.1. VWAP Methodology

Or

1.2 Weighted LSR Methodology

Secondary layer

2. NBBO Methodology

Tertiary Layer

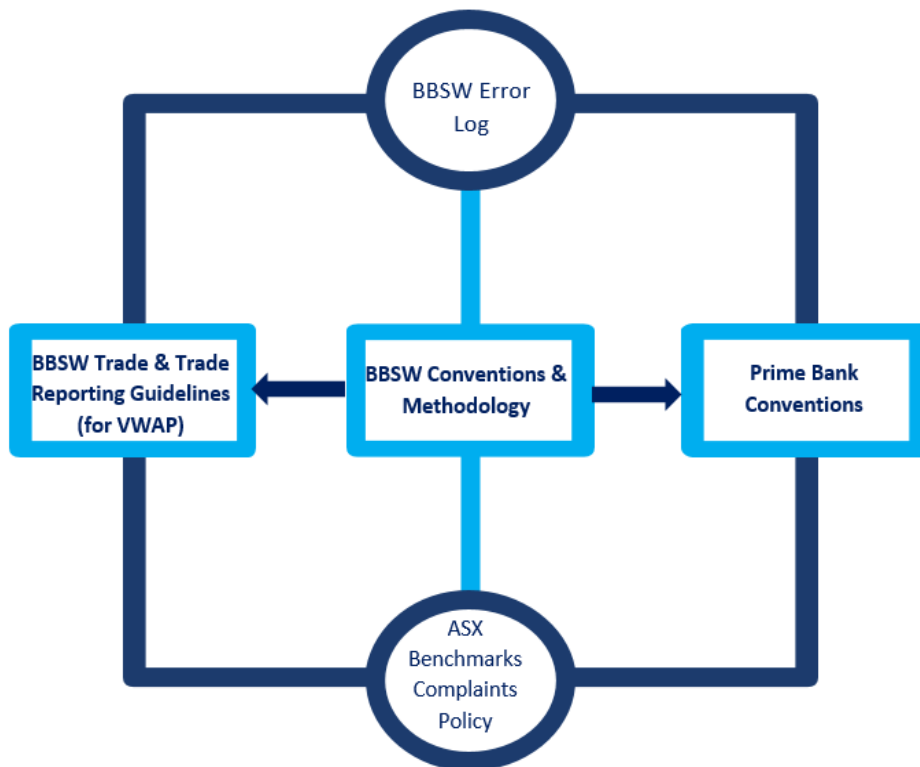
3. Fall-Back Methodology (5 stages)

- 1.1 **VWAP Methodology.** A volume weighted average (VWAP) calculation methodology (“the VWAP Methodology”) based on Eligible Trades during the Rate Set Window is used for determining the BBSW rate for each tenor. The VWAP calculation methodology will only be used if all trades for that tenor occur on the same trade date.
- 1.2 **Weighted LSR Methodology.** Where Eligible Trades fall on multiple maturity dates within a tenor, the weighted Least Squares Regression Methodology (the “weighted LSR Methodology”) will be used to determine the rate for that tenor.
2. **NBBO Methodology.** Where a BBSW rate cannot be formed under the VWAP or weighted LSR Methodology (as applicable) for one or more tenors, the National Best Bid and Best Offer calculation methodology (“NBBO Methodology”) will be used to determine the BBSW rate for that tenor or tenors.
3. **Fall-Back Methodology.** In the event that a BBSW rate cannot be formed under any of the above methodologies for one or more tenors, a fall-back comprising five stages (“Fall Back Methodology”) will be used to determine the BBSW rate for that tenor or tenors.

1.1 Purpose

3. These BBSW Conventions articulate the operational aspects and calculation rules and methodology used in the determination of BBSW. The Prime Bank Conventions, contained within the BBSW Conventions (appendix D) describe the protocols which govern the selection of Prime Banks, the ongoing requirements that Prime Banks must adhere to in order to maintain Prime Bank status, Prime Bank reporting requirements and the contingency plan should one or more banks lose Prime Bank status.

4. These BBSW Conventions are supported by the following documents, available on the [ASX Benchmark Administration website](#):
 - a. The [BBSW Trade and Trade Reporting Guidelines](#) (“BBSW Guidelines”): the primary purpose of this document is to ensure that a trusted, reliable and robust BBSW benchmark can be formulated based on Eligible Trades under the Weighted LSR and VWAP Methodology; to ensure that bids and offers for, and any transactions in Bank Paper, are not entered or undertaken for a purpose of seeking to influence the level at which BBSW is set or maintained; and to provide guidance for Market Participants and ATVs on the trading and reporting of Eligible Trades.
 - b. The [ASX Benchmarks Complaints Policy](#) and [BBSW Error Log](#) described in Section 7.0 of these BBSW Conventions.



1.2 Governance

- ASX Benchmarks as the Administrator of BBSW, in consultation with the BBSW Advisory Committee (the “Committee”), has primary oversight of the governance of the BBSW process. This oversight includes the review of the methodology applied in the construction of BBSW. The Committee provides advice concerning the ongoing review and maintenance of the Conventions as set out in this document.
- ASX Benchmarks, as Benchmark Administrator, has primary oversight of the Benchmark determination and dissemination process. This includes the accurate and timely calculation, publication and distribution of BBSW.

2.0 Core Elements of the traded market underpinning the calculation

- BBSW rates, as calculated in accordance with the primary methodology (the VWAP and Weighted LSR Methodology), represent the price at which Eligible Trades in all specified tenors occur in the market on a Business Day. A key attribute of the securities is that all generally trade homogeneously.
- The Primary Calculation layer is based on Eligible Trades. Eligible Trades are trades meeting the criteria specified in these BBSW Conventions, including that they must occur during the Rate Set Window. The Rate Set Window is defined as the period between 8:30am-10:00 AEST/AEDT. Eligible Trades are to be reported to the Administrator via ATVs in accordance with the BBSW Guidelines.
- If the minimum criteria for the Primary calculation layer as specified in Section 4 of these BBSW Conventions is not met for a particular tenor, the next stage in the calculation waterfall will apply until a BBSW rate can be formed for that tenor.

2.1 Approved Trading Venues (ATVs)

- To participate in the BBSW benchmark rate set process, an ATV must be ratified for this purpose by the Administrator in consultation with the Committee.
- ATVs must enter into and maintain an ATV Agreement with the Administrator, satisfy the operational requirements outlined in these BBSW Conventions and meet the conditions specified in Appendix A.
- The Administrator will provide notice to the market of a new ATV, with this notice being given at least two weeks in advance of the ATV’s prices being accepted as inputs for the BBSW benchmark rate set. Notification of other changes will be provided in a timely manner.
- The two weeks’ notice will commence with notification from the Administrator to the market that the venue has met all relevant criteria. The current list of ATVs is provided in Appendix A.

2.2 Prime Banks

14. Prime Banks are a designated sub-set of the banks operating in Australia, whose short term securities trade as a homogeneous asset class in the interbank market and are recognised as being of the highest quality with regard to liquidity, credit and consistency of relative yield. This homogeneity promotes market liquidity and provides the basis for discovery of Australia's wholesale short term interest rates and in particular BBSW.
15. There are benefits in funding that accrue to banks that agree to participate in the markets as a Prime Bank and continue to meet the associated obligations as outlined in the Prime Bank Conventions. As an ongoing condition of accepting Prime Bank status, Prime Banks agree to price support the ATVs by making two-way markets during the Rate Set Window (see appendix D).

2.3 BBSY

16. BBSY 'Bid' and 'Ask' rates for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 month tenors are published on Refinitiv page 'BBSY' and on Bloomberg LLP page 'ASX29' using a set difference respectively of five basis points above and below the BBSW (MID) rate. For clarity, the BBSW rate is represented as the MID rate and the BBSY rates are represented as BID and ASK rates.
17. The bid and ask BBSY rates as published on these pages are used, amongst other things, by market participants to price floating rate loans. Being directly derived from BBSW and where the only difference is the predetermined and non-variable bid / ask spread to BBSW rates published on BBSY and ASX29 are a familial derivative of BBSW and not a separate benchmark.
18. The ten basis point spread between the bid and ask rates may not be changed without the express consent of the Administrator. This would be defined as a Material Change and consideration of any change to this spread must be subject to prior consultation with the Committee and market participants as per section 8.0.

3.0 BBSW Operational Aspects and Calculation Rules

19. The BBSW rate setting calculation mechanism is determined by the Administrator in consultation with the Committee. The Administrator's BBSW service operates in accordance with the following rules:

3.1 Removal of Stale Data

20. The Administrator's system will ignore all ATV prices from previous days. ATV screens are required to be cleared of all prices by the ATVs at 8:30am each Business Day.

3.2 Price and Volume Audit Log - ATVs

21. The Administrator will maintain an audit log of all data inputs received from the ATVs for input into the WLSR/VWAP and NBBO Methodology.

3.3 BBSW Specified Tenors

22. BBSW will be calculated in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 month tenors. Any changes to the approved tenors would be considered a Material Change and must follow the process outlined in section 8.0.

3.4 Trade Reporting for Primary Calculation Methodology

23. All Eligible Trades occurring during the Rate Set Window are to be reported to the Administrator via an ATV as set out in the BBSW Guidelines for inclusion in the calculation of BBSW¹. All trades reported to the Administrator will be provided to Australian regulators upon request.
24. In accordance with the BBSW Guidelines, any Trade Reporting Errors, Trade Reporting Failures or Trade Reporting Permitted Cancellations (as those terms are defined in the BBSW Guidelines) in respect of Eligible Trades are to be advised to the Administrator prior to 10:20am AEST/AEDT.

3.5 BBSW Publication

25. The calculated BBSW rate for each tenor will be rounded to four decimal places and published ~~at~~ by 10:30:00am AEST/AEDT via information vendors as described in Appendix B or as otherwise notified via email by the Administrator to subscribers of ASX Benchmark Data. If BBSW publication is delayed post 10:30am or there is some other technical issue, the Administrator will promptly place a notice on the ASX system status page (under ASX Benchmarks) advising of the ~~delay~~ issue.
26. BBSW for all tenors will be assumed as having been calculated using the VWAP or NBBO Methodology. The methodology used will be communicated in the daily BBSW spreadsheet emailed to subscribers and on the website with the 24 hour delayed publication data.
27. BBSW for all tenors will be assumed as having been calculated using the VWAP, WLSR or NBBO Methodology. The methodology used will be communicated in the daily BBSW spreadsheet emailed to subscribers and on the website with the 24 hour delayed publication data.

3.6 Published Tenor Value Dates

28. The tenor value dates published on Refinitiv pages 'BBSW' (and 'BBSY') and on Bloomberg LLP page 'ASX@342849' will reflect "modified following". Under this rule the value date as published represents the straight run date if it is a Business Day, or the following Business Day unless the straight run date crosses the end of the month, in which case the value date is the preceding Business Day.

3.7 Publication of Market Activity

29. Anonymised volume data is made public 24 hours in arrears to provide additional transparency to the broader market. This represents the aggregate daily volume in Eligible Trades and the percentage of total volume traded within the Rate Set Window. The daily volume data is updated each weekday (Mon-Fri)

¹ All other trades in Bank Paper are to be reported to the Administrator as per section 6.6. of the BBSW Guidelines.

for the prior Business Day and can be found at <https://www2.asx.com.au/connectivity-and-data/information-services/benchmarks/benchmark-data/bbsw>

4.0 BBSW Methodology

4.1 BBSW Calculation Waterfall

30.

The VWAP and weighted LSR Methodologies are the primary calculation mechanisms used to determine BBSW benchmark rates.

In certain circumstances (*As specified below in Progress to NBBO under specific circumstances*) and where the VWAP or weighted LSR Methodology results in a rate that is more than 1.5 basis points away from the NBBO rate, the calculation will progress to the NBBO layer of the waterfall. This will only occur where specific criteria are met. For further information, please refer to *Progress to NBBO Methodology in specific scenarios* in the table below.

In the event that BBSW cannot be formed under the VWAP or weighted LSR Methodology (as applicable) for a tenor(s), the NBBO Methodology will be used to determine the rate for an unformed tenor. In the event that a rate cannot be formed under the NBBO Methodology for one or more tenors, the stages in the Fall-Back Methodology will be triggered.

The calculation waterfall is hierarchical, having primary, secondary and tertiary layers, each of which is subordinate to the former and its use is dependent upon the former's failure to derive the BBSW rate for a tenor. For the purpose of this document, *T+0* represents the current day, and *T-1* represents the prior business day for which BBSW was published.

Waterfall Step	Description
Criteria for Eligible Trades and minimum thresholds (VWAP and weighted LSR Methodologies)	<p>Criteria for Eligible Trades</p> <p>Rolling Maturity Pool</p> <p>To be eligible for use in the VWAP or weighted LSR calculation, a transaction must have a maturity date that falls within the rolling maturity pool. The rolling maturity pool is defined as -5/+10 Business Days either side of the straight run date for the 1 month tenor and -/+ 10 Business Days either side of the straight run date for tenors 2 month through to 6 month.</p> <p>Where a trade qualifies for inclusion across two (2) tenors, the trade will only be used to calculate the tenor with the closest straight run maturity date (defined in terms of calendar days). Where the calendar days are equally distant apart, the trade will be used in the longest dated tenor.</p> <p>The straight run date is defined as the same calendar date in the corresponding maturity month for tenors 1 month - 6 month. Where the straight run date falls on a weekend or public holiday, modified following rules will apply unless that day falls in the next calendar month, in which case the straight run date will revert to the first preceding day that is a Business Day.</p>

The Business Days either side of the straight run date may fall in the previous or following calendar month. It is only the straight run date that is required to fall within the tenor's calendar month.

Example 1 - if today is the 12th October 2020 the straight run date for the 1 month tenor would be the 12th November 2020. Acceptable Bank Paper for the purpose of calculating BBSW would fall within the range of 5th November 2020 and 26th November 2020 (16 Business Days in total).

Example 2 - if today is the 12th October 2020 the straight run date for the 4 month tenor would be 12th February 2021. Acceptable Bank Paper for the purpose of calculating BBSW would fall within the range of 29th January 2021 and 26th February 2021 (21 Business Days in total).

Anything quoted prior to 12pm Sydney time is assumed to be priced out of the same day (T+0) unless otherwise agreed. At 12pm Sydney time the straight run date will switch over to the following Business Day. Anything quoted post 12pm Sydney time will be priced out of T+1, unless otherwise agreed.

Minimum Criteria for Eligible Trades

The following minimum criteria govern which transactions are Eligible Trades that can be used in the BBSW calculation under the VWAP or weighted LSR Methodology:

- Transactions in Bank Paper for maturities that fall within the rolling maturity pool;
- have a notional value of greater than or equal to A\$10 million; and
- were executed during the Rate Set Window,

other than where the BBSW Guidelines provide that they are not intended to apply to such trades or that those trades do not need to be reported (such as Internal Trades which occur within the same Market Participant).

Treatment of trades that qualify for inclusion in two tenors

Under the current rolling maturity pool, there may be instances over holiday periods where the maturity pools may overlap. Consequently trades may qualify for inclusion in the calculation of more than 1 tenor.

The trade in question will be treated using the following:

Where a trade qualifies for inclusion in 2 tenors, it will be included in the tenor which has the closest straight-run date as determined by calendar days.

Where the calendar days are equally distant, the trade will be included in the longer dated tenor.

Minimum thresholds

In order for the VWAP Methodology or weighted LSR Methodology to be used, the following minimum thresholds must be met:

	1M	2M	3M	4M	5M	6M
Minimum volume threshold (millions)	100	100	100	100	100	100

Minimum number of transactions	3	3	3	3	3	3
Minimum number of counterparties	4	4	4	4	4	4

Rolling Maturity Pool

Tenor	1M	2M	3M	4M	5M	6M
Business days either side of the straight-run date	-5/+10	-10/+10	-10/+10	-10/+10	-10/+10	-10/+10

1.1. VWAP Methodology

The VWAP calculation is performed using all Eligible Trades reported to the Administrator, under the following equation:

Where *all* Eligible Trades within a tenor fall on the same maturity date the VWAP Methodology will be used

$$BBSW\ Rate_{Tenor} = \frac{\sum_i^{Eligible\ Trades} FV_i * Rate_i}{\sum_i^{Eligible\ Trades} FV_i}$$

Where:

FV_i: Face Value of Eligible Trade *i*.

Rate_i: Traded yield of Eligible Trade *i*.

1.2. Weighted LSR Methodology

The weighted LSR calculation is performed using the following equation:

$$y = mx + b \quad (1)$$

Where Eligible Trades for a tenor fall on multiple maturity dates the weighted LSR Methodology will be used

$$\text{where } y = BBSW\ Rate_{Tenor}$$

Determining a 'line of best fit'

LSR uses a technique called 'least squares' to determine a 'line of best fit' through a set of independent variables and the corresponding dependent variables or observations. The parameters *m* and *b* in equation 1 are determined by minimising the sum of the squared differences between the actual observations *y_i* and the corresponding model values, *mx_i + b*.

$$R = \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - (mx_i + b))^2 \quad (2)$$

Minimising the residual *R* in equation 2 with respect to the two model parameters *m* and *b* (see Appendix A) yields the following equations for *m* and *b*.

$$m = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i y_i) - N \bar{x} \bar{y}}{\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i^2) - N \bar{x}^2} \quad (3)$$

$$b = \bar{y} - m \bar{x} \quad (4)$$

Where:

- x_i = the independent variable (e.g. maturity date of Eligible Trade)
- y_i = dependent variable or observation (e.g. yield of Eligible Trade)
- N = the number of variables (number of Eligible Trades for that tenor)
- $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$ is the arithmetic average of the independent variables
- $\bar{y} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N y_i$ is the arithmetic average of the observations

Weighting the observations

The below equation 5 is applied to weight the line of best fit based on the volume of each transaction. Equations 2 – 4 assume all data points should be given equal weighting, however some observations should be given more weight in the model than others i.e. greater weight should be given to the trades with higher volume. In this case, the residual function (equation 2) becomes

$$WR = \sum_{i=1}^N w_i (y_i - (mx_i + b))^2 \quad (5)$$

- w_i represents the relative weight (e.g., normalised trade volume) to give to the i^{th} observation $\{x_i, y_i\}$.

Minimising the weighted residual WR in equation 5 with respect to the two model parameters m and b (see Appendix A) yields the slightly modified equations for m and b :

$$m = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N w_i x_i y_i - \bar{x} \bar{y} \sum_{i=1}^N w_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N w_i x_i^2 - \bar{x}^2 \sum_{i=1}^N w_i} \quad (6)$$

$$b = \bar{y} - m \bar{x} \quad (7)$$

Where now:

- $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N w_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N w_i}$ is the *weighted* arithmetic average of the independent variables
- $\bar{y} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N w_i y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N w_i}$ is the *weighted* arithmetic average of the observations

Applying this to BBSW, the independent variable (x) is the maturity date and the dependent variable or observation (y) is the yield.

By weighting the LSR model, the third variable (volume) is accounted for in the BBSW calculation. This considers the size of the Eligible Trade and weights the line of best fit accordingly.²

Progress to NBBO Methodology in specific circumstances

Under the following specific circumstances, the calculation will progress to the NBBO layer of the waterfall. All of the following criteria must be satisfied in order for this to occur:

1. The VWAP or weighted LSR Methodology results in a rate that is greater than 1.5 basis points away from the NBBO rate calculated for that day; and
2. Trades are clustered solely towards the front or the back of the maturity pool; and
3. There are no trade(s) on the straight run date or (where the weighted LSR Methodology has been used) on the other side of the straight run date to anchor the calculation.

² Refer to Appendix A for a worked example of the weighted LSR calculation.

2. NBBO Methodology

The Administrator determines the BBSW rate for each tenor by first sampling quotes from ATVs at three sample periods (or “sessions”) and then calculating the average mid-point for valid bid/offer spreads from each sample period. The sample periods are as follows:

- Sample 1: 8:45:00 ± 5 seconds
- Sample 2: 9:15:00 ± 5 seconds
- Sample 3: 9:45:00 ± 5 seconds

At each sample period the following calculation steps are implemented:

- 1) Identify qualifying transactions based on the following rules
 - Quotes originated from an ATV.
 - Quotes must meet minimum transaction size of AUD \$20 million.
- 2) The National Best Bid and National Best Offer, denoted in terms of yield are calculated through the following equations:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NationalBestBid}_{\text{Session:i}} &= \min (\text{All Valid Bids}_{\text{Session:i}}) \\ \text{NationalBestOffer}_{\text{Session:i}} &= \max (\text{All Valid Offers}_{\text{Session:i}}) \end{aligned}$$

- 3) Each sample period is then evaluated to determine if a qualifying NBBO rate can be calculated based on the following criteria:
 - There is a valid National Best Bid.
 - There is a valid National Best Offer.
 - The National Best Offer cannot be greater than the National Best Bid by more than 1 basis point.

The NBBO for the sample period is calculated through:

$$\text{NBBO}_{\text{Session } i}^{T+0} = \frac{\text{NationalBestBid}_{\text{Session:i}} + \text{NationalBestOffer}_{\text{Session:i}}}{2}$$

If the sample period criteria is met then the sample is deemed to be valid.

- 4) The BBSW rate is calculated if there is at least 1 valid sample using the following equation:

$$\text{BBSW}_x^{T+0} = \frac{\sum_i^n \text{NBBO}_{\text{Session } i}^{T+0}}{n}$$

Where n is the number of qualifying sample periods

- 5) The BBSW rate is rounded to 4 decimal places.

Maximum Spread for NBBO data

The three market types below assist in defining what are considered to be normal and dislocated markets. In normal markets, Prime Banks should endeavour to price at spreads as outlined in the Prime Bank Conventions. In accordance with the Prime Bank Conventions, Prime Banks will advise the Administrator if they consider markets to be dislocated. The Administrator will notify the market of any dislocation when publishing BBSW.

- **Type 1 (Normal markets)**

For all tenors, a market will be a normal market where the maximum spread is 10 basis points, provided the sample National Best Bid is higher in yield than the sample National Best Offer.

- **Type 2 (Dislocated markets)**

In any circumstance where type 1 (“normal market”) conditions are not met for NBBO data for one or more tenors (i.e. “dislocated markets”), then for the relevant tenor(s), samples will be valid provided the sample National Best Bid is higher in yield than the sample National Best Offer.

- **Type 3 (Inverted NBBO Samples)**

For any tenor, where the National Best Bid is lower in yield than the National Best Offer for all samples, then samples where the National Best Bid is no more than 1 basis point lower in yield than the National Best Offer will be deemed to be valid samples.

3. Fall-back Methodology stages

The fall-back calculation is designed to calculate BBSW tenors which were unable to be formed under the VWAP/weighted LSR Methodology (primary layer) or the NBBO Methodology (secondary layer).

The fall-back calculation is separated into five stages based on what tenors still require calculation and what neighbouring tenors have been set in previous stages.

Stage 1: Tenors 2, 4, 5 month set off neighbouring tenors

This calculation methodology is only applicable for the 2, 4 or 5 month tenors. Additionally a particular tenor is only calculated through this fall-back stage if there are valid BBSW rates set in either the VWAP or NBBO calculation stages for particular tenors either side as set out below. If the previous conditions are satisfied then that tenor will be calculated by interpolation as prescribed below:

- Interpolation of the 2 month tenor requires BBSW rates in the 1 month tenor ($BBSW_{Earlier}^T$) and 3 month tenor ($BBSW_{Later}^T$);
- Interpolation of the 4 month tenor requires BBSW rates in the 3 month tenor, ($BBSW_{Earlier}^T$), and either of the 5 month or 6 month tenor, the 6 month tenor being used in the event that no 5 month tenor exists ($BBSW_{Later}^T$);
- Interpolation of the 5 month tenor requires BBSW rates in the 6 month tenor ($BBSW_{Later}^T$) and either of the 3 month or 4 month tenor, the 3 month tenor being used in the event that no 4 month tenor exists ($BBSW_{Earlier}^T$).

The calculation used is specified through the following equation:

$$BBSW_x^{T+0} = BBSW_x^{T-1} + (BBSW_{avg}^{T+0} - BBSW_{avg}^{T-1})$$

Where:

$$BBSW_{avg}^T = \frac{BBSW_{Earlier}^T + BBSW_{Later}^T}{2}$$

Stage 2: Tenors 1, 3, 6 month set off a single valid tenor

A prerequisite for the implementation of this stage is that at least a single tenor has formed in either the VWAP or NBBO stages.

For 1 and 6 month, BBSW will be extrapolated from the daily absolute directional movement (T+0, T-1) in the nearest previously formed tenor (BBSW_n) calculated through the following equation:

$$BBSW_x^{T+0} = BBSW_x^{T-1} + (BBSW_n^{T+0} - BBSW_n^{T-1})$$

The 3 month tenor is calculated as per Stage 1 with the exception that there is no requirement that the previously set tenors either side must be within two months of the 3 month tenor.

Once any missing 1, 3, 6 month tenors have been calculated, any previously uncalculated 2, 4 and 5 month tenors will thereafter be calculated using stage 1.

Stage 3: Tenors 1, 3, 6 formed from movements in the spot month ASX 90 Day Bank Bill Futures

In the event that no tenors were formed under the VWAP or NBBO stages in the waterfall, the 1, 3 and 6 month BBSW tenors will be extrapolated from the absolute movement in the Time Weighted Average Mid-Price of bids and offers in the front ASX 90 Day Bank Bill Futures contract, expressed as the implied yield, for the period 9.40am to 10:00am; T+0 as compared to T-1. The unformed BBSW tenors would be calculated as follows:

$$BBSW_x^{T+0} = BBSW_x^{T-1} + ((100 - IR_{Active}^{T+0}) - (100 - IR_{Active}^{T-1}))$$

Where IR_{Active} refers to the price of the front ASX 90 Day Bank Bill Futures contract.

The use of the ASX 90 Day Bank Bill Futures contract is subject to and provided that:

- i. On the Monday prior to the expiry day of the futures contract, the reference instrument reverts to the second contract. If the Monday is not a Business Day, then the change of futures reference month will occur on the previous Business Day. The unformed BBSW tenors would be calculated in the following way:

$$BBSW_x^{T+0} = BBSW_x^{T-1} + ((100 - IR_2^{T+0}) - (100 - IR_2^{T-1}))$$

Where IR_2 refers to the price of the second ASX 90 Day Bank Bill Futures contract

- ii. On the day following the futures expiry date, the reference change is based on the first contract (T+0) less the second contract for (T-1) i.e.; using the same underlying contract. The unformed BBSW tenors would be calculated as follows:

$$BBSW_x^{T+0} = BBSW_x^{T-1} + ((100 - IR_1^{T+0}) - (100 - IR_2^{T-1}))$$

- iii. ASX 90 Day Bank Bill Futures data will represent a Time Weighted Average Mid-Price of the best bid and best offer for the current Business Day and prior Business Day. The Time Weighted Average Price will be calculated from data observed between 9:40am and 10:00am.

- iv. A bid and an offer exists on both T+0 and T-1.

2, 4 and 5 month tenors will thereafter be calculated as described in Stage 1.

Note regarding references to ASX 90 Day Bank Bill Futures in this section:

1. “Spot month” or “front contract” means the nearest financial quarter expiring contract month of either March, June, September or December.
2. “Second contract” means the second nearest financial quarter expiring contract month of either March, June, September or December.

These notes clarify that there will be no changes to the BBSW calculation waterfall methodology as a result of the launch of Serial 90-Day Bank Bill Futures contracts.

Stage 4: Revert to prior days BBSW

In any instance where the previous fall-back stages fail to derive any BBSW rates, then the prior day’s BBSW rate will be republished as T+0 BBSW.

In the event of reliance on stage 4, the Administrator will inform the Council of Financial Regulators and Committee in a timely manner.

Reliance on stage 4 to derive BBSW will not extend beyond two consecutive Business Days.

Stage 5: Final Stage Methodology

If BBSW is not or will likely not be determined using prior stages in the BBSW calculation methodology³, the Final Stage Methodology will apply, as detailed in the BBSW Conventions and Methodology Appendix C⁴.

4.2 Calculation Contingency Arrangements

31. A technical problem with an ATV feed, or an Administrator system issue could prevent the transmission/receipt of Trade Reports or NBBO data and the automatic calculation of BBSW. In the event that a system or data error is detected the Administrator will follow its operational procedures to produce BBSW. This will be recorded in the internal BBSW incident register and raised at the following Committee meeting.

ATV adherence to service levels

32. Trade Reports for use in the Primary Calculation Methodology and bid and offer pricing for use in the NBBO Methodology will be taken only from ATV’s that are operating satisfactorily as described within the service levels in the ATV agreements between the Administrator and the ATV, and with a working live connection to ASX’s system.
33. Each ATV is required to have a primary (dual line) connection into the Administrator and offsite redundancy that provides for delivery of a backup file (format specified by the Administrator in ATV Agreements) to the Administrator. Each ATV will follow its internal business continuity processes in the event of disruption to the primary connection.

³ Note: Stage 5 may be used ahead of Stage 4 if required submission data is available.

⁴ See Rule 2.2.5 of the ASIC Financial Benchmark (Administration) Rules 2018.

Trade reporting obligation

34. There are two distinct lines of obligation for reporting Eligible Trades and Trade Reporting Errors, Trade Reporting Failures or Trade Reporting Permitted Cancellations (as those terms are defined in the BBSW Guidelines) which are set out in the BBSW Guidelines, being reporting from Trade Reporting Entities to Trade Reporting Agents (ATVs), and from Trade Reporting Agents to the Administrator.
35. There is no obligation on Trade Reporting Entities to ensure that Trade Reports successfully submitted to an ATV flow through to the Administrator. This is the responsibility of the ATV. Upon receipt of an acknowledgement message from the Administrator that the Trade Report has been received, ATVs can be satisfied that their reporting obligation has been met. If no such acknowledgement message has been received, the ATV cannot assume that the Trade Report has been successfully submitted to the Administrator and should investigate immediately.

Inability to send/receive Trade Reports

36. In the event that an ATV cannot submit Trade Reports to the Administrator or the Administrator cannot receive Trade Reports in the required format via the primary FIX connection, the ATV will provide the Administrator with a backup file (details specified in ATV Agreements) containing all relevant trade reporting details up until 10:20am, 11:30am and 4:30pm on the day of calculation.
37. If an ATV cannot submit Trade Reports to the Administrator via the primary FIX connection or backup mechanism or detects an issue that may impact trade reporting, the ATV must advise the Administrator as soon as possible, and Market Participants as soon as possible in order to give Market Participants the opportunity to trade report via an alternate ATV.
38. A BBSW rate using the Primary Calculation Methodology will be calculated for that day provided at least one ATV's primary connection or back up delivery mechanism is working satisfactorily, and provided that sufficient Trade Reports are received to meet the Primary Calculation Methodology criteria.
39. In the event that all ATVs cannot submit Trade Reports, or the Administrator receives insufficient Trade Reports to meet the Primary Calculation Methodology criteria, a VWAP or WLSR calculation will not be performed for that day. The calculation will fall to the next stage in the waterfall (the NBBO Methodology).

Interruption to direct stream of NBBO data

40. ATV snaps (screen shots of each vendor page as at 8:45:00am, 9:15:00am and 9:45:00am) are emailed to the Administrator each day by 9:50am and will be used as the input to perform a manual calculation of the NBBO for BBSW (without the application of the randomization of the snaps), in the event that a BBSW rate cannot be formed under the Primary Calculation Methodology and NBBO data cannot be accessed directly.

41. If due to technical issues the ATV snaps are not transmitted to the Administrator by email then the ATV prices, if available, will be obtained from the ATVs by telephone for manual entry into the ASX system or for manual calculation of BBSW.
42. If a manual calculation is performed, the inputs used and output calculated will be reviewed and approved by ASX's pricing department prior to the publication of BBSW. Subsequent to a manual calculation a report will be recorded in the internal BBSW incident register and raised with the Committee at the next meeting.
43. NBBO prices received for input into the system for the calculation of BBSW will be deemed sufficient for calculation purposes, provided at least one ATV's primary connection to the Administrator or back up delivery mechanism is operating satisfactorily, and sufficient data is received to meet the NBBO calculation criteria.
44. In the event that the primary connection or manual backup does not produce a valid sample under the NBBO Methodology described in section 4.1, then the Fall-Back Methodology will be used.

5.0 Post Publication Amendment/ Intraday refix of BBSW

45. In the event that the Administrator identifies a system generated or other error in the calculation post publication of BBSW and the error is a material error, the Administrator will republish BBSW as an intraday refix. A material error is an error that would have a 3 basis point or greater impact on the final BBSW rate for that tenor. In determining the parameters for a refix, the Administrator considered the following:
 - Global best practice
 - Exposure of market participants to unnecessary basis risk
 - The time and effort required to amend transactions in the event of a refix
 - Transparency of error reporting
 - Ensuring the rate is robust, reliable and reflective of the underlying interest
46. The cut off time for a request to review BBSW rate(s) is 11:00am Sydney time or 30 minutes post the publication. The cut off time for Trade Reporting Errors, Trade Reporting Failures or Trade Reporting Permitted Cancellations (as defined in the BBSW Guidelines) to be included as part of any intraday refix calculation is 11:30am Sydney time (see BBSW Guidelines, section 8.2).
47. A message will be posted on vendor pages communicating BBSW is under review. In the event that an intraday refix is required, the Administrator will republish the amended rate to vendor screens, along with email notification to all ASX BBSW subscribers by 12pm Sydney time.

48. The Administrator will not republish BBSW for errors outside of the 11:30am deadline regardless of materiality. The Administrator 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).

6.0 Event of Non-calculation of BBSW

49. BBSW will not publish in any instance where the criteria outlined in section 4.1 is not met for any stage in the BBSW methodology. In this instance, a note will be placed on the ASX [system status page](#) by 11:00am informing users of the failure to calculate or derive BBSW for that day. The Administrator will also issue a notification to the market advising of the failure to publish. For clarity, this announcement is **not** to be confused with a public statement or publication of information on behalf of the Administrator announcing that it has ceased or will cease to provide the BBSW benchmark permanently or indefinitely. In that event, a separate public market notice would be issued announcing the cessation and confirming the cessation date.

6.1 Fall back provisions

50. Users should refer to their own contractual arrangements in the event of a failure to publish BBSW. Participants should have robust fall back provisions written into their contractual documentation to address the cessation of or Material Change to the BBSW Benchmark. Stakeholders should be aware that various factors beyond the control of the Administrator may necessitate changes to the benchmark. Users of BBSW are advised to periodically consider how they may be affected by the above and to review the suitability of the benchmark in meeting their requirements, giving consideration to the following:
- Methodology used to construct the Benchmark and alignment with the underlying market interest it seeks to represent
 - The integrity of the Benchmark calculation
 - Governance and oversight of the Benchmark
 - Independence of the Benchmark Administrator
 - Relevance of the Benchmark in representing underlying contractual obligations
 - Sufficiency of fall back provisions as detailed in contractual agreements
51. The Administrator maintains a Transitions Policy which is available to users upon request.

7.0 Complaints Procedures

52. Where a complaint involves a request for a review and possible republication of BBSW the complaint will be handled in accordance with the [ASX Benchmark Complaints Policy](#) as well as in accordance with the following procedures.
53. Any user can request a review of a BBSW rate if it believes that the rate is materially incorrect, such request to be investigated by the Administrator.

54. A request to review a BBSW rate must be lodged by email to the Administrator before 11:00am Sydney time or 30 minutes post publication. To dispute the calculation of BBSW please email ASXBpricing@asx.com.au.
55. The Administrator will take steps to verify the basis of the complaint (for example, checking Trade Reports and ATV prices during the Rate Set Window). If it is identified that a recalculation is warranted then a recommendation will be made as per the procedures of section 5.
56. The Administrator will maintain a log of all requests to recalculate a BBSW rate, including the entities which requested it, the investigations undertaken, and the reasons for the decision taken by the Administrator (the “BBSW Error Log”). This will be published to the market, one month in arrears as part of the [BBSW Error Log](#).

7.1 Identification and reporting of suspicious transactions

57. A Trade Reporting Entity must have in place a mechanism to report suspicious BBSW financial benchmark data. This may include a complaints policy or a whistleblowing policy.
58. Where a Trade Reporting Entity has reasonable grounds to suspect that a person has engaged in activity in relation to BBSW financial benchmark data for the purpose of attempting to inappropriately influence the level at which BBSW rates are set or maintained, the Trade Reporting Entity should notify the Administrator at benchmarksuspiciousactivity@asx.com.au (as specified in the [ASX Benchmarks Complaints Policy](#)) or ASIC at markets@asic.gov.au without delay.
59. Activity that gives rise to a suspicion described above is referred to in this section as “**suspicious activity**”.
60. A Trade Reporting Entity will need to decide on a case by case basis whether activity is suspicious activity. Suspicious activity may include (either alone or in combination with other activities): unusual or unexpected transactions that do not make economic sense or that are significantly different to the prior day without cause or justification; or unusual communications between persons involved in the issuing and/or trading of Bank Paper; or unusual patterns in behaviour.
61. Trade Reporting Entities should have procedures in place to ensure that, where activity that may be suspicious activity is reported internally, each report is reviewed in a timely manner, and escalated to the Administrator or ASIC if there are reasonable grounds for suspicion.
62. Requirements in relation to the identification and reporting of suspicious BBSW rate submissions under the Final Stage methodology, are set out in section 2.3.3 of the Final Stage Methodology and Code of Conduct at Appendix C.

8.0 Changes to the BBSW Conventions, BBSW Guidelines or Prime Bank Conventions

63. Any Material Change to the BBSW Conventions, BBSW Guidelines or the Prime Bank Conventions will require:

- Industry consultation on the scope of the proposed change;
- Consultation with the Committee;
- Administrator internal review and approval;
- Advance notice of the change and implementation date via publication of a market notice and publication of draft documentation on the website, generally providing at least one calendar month advance notice if circumstances allow; and
- Promulgation of the change, once effective, via publication of a market notice and publication of updated documentation on the website ([benchmarks page](#)).

The above process for a proposed Material Change will not apply to a change where ASIC has given the Administrator a written notice requiring the Administrator to make that change, in accordance with the *ASIC Financial Benchmark (Compelled) Rules 2018*.

64. Any non-Material change to the BBSW Conventions, BBSW Guidelines or the Prime Bank Conventions will require:

- Consultation with the Committee;
- Administrator internal review and approval; and
- Advance notice of the change and implementation date via publication of a market notice and publication of updated documentation on the website ([benchmarks page](#)), generally providing at least one calendar month advance notice if circumstances allow.

To receive ASX market notices, go to ASX online and subscribe to receive benchmark rates notices: <https://www.asxonline.com/public/subscribe.html>

9.0 Annual review of BBSW Conventions, BBSW Guidelines and Prime Bank Conventions

65. The Administrator, in consultation with the Committee, will conduct a review of the BBSW Conventions (including the BBSW methodology), the BBSW Guidelines and the Prime Bank Conventions at least once annually with regard to the following:

- The size, liquidity and dynamic of the underlying market for Bank Paper;
- The effectiveness of the methodology in representing the interests of the market it seeks to represent;
- The overall integrity of BBSW.



1. APPENDICES

Appendix A

66. ATVs currently participating in the BBSW rate set process in alphabetical order:

ICAP (Australia)	Refinitiv	ICAPAUMM01	Bloomberg GDCO 4545 1 1
Tullett Prebon (Australia)	Refinitiv	AUTTA2	Bloomberg TTCB1
Yieldbroker/Tradeweb	Refinitiv	0#AUBILLS=YBAU	Bloomberg [N/A]

67. Changes to this list should be notified to the market with two weeks' notice.

68. The target volume threshold for established venues participating in the BBSW rate set process is defined as:

69. A\$1.5 billion in notional volume reported to the Administrator and eligible for inclusion (see eligibility criteria in section 4.1) in the VWAP calculation over a one month period. Failure to reach this target will warrant a review and may result in the exclusion of an ATV from the BBSW rate set process by the Administrator.

70. For new venues wishing to participate in the BBSW rate set process, the obligations outlined in section 2.1 must be satisfied. New venues will be given a period of 12 months to meet the target volume threshold. Failure to reach the target will warrant a review and may result in the exclusion of an ATV from the BBSW rate set process by the Administrator.

71. There is no restriction on the number of trades needed to achieve the target over the period; however, ATVs should submit Trade Reports on at least forty per cent of Business Days. Testing will be undertaken to demonstrate no market inefficiencies arise from the addition of a new ATV prior to connection.

72. ATVs must support live executable bid and offer pricing shown by the Prime Banks throughout the Rate Set Window and used by the Administrator in the daily calculation of NBBO. Inverse pricing will be closely monitored during the testing period and may preclude inclusion as an ATV.

73. The above criteria and volume thresholds will be reviewed annually as per section 9.0 and may change with the evolution of the bank bill market.

Appendix B

73. Distribution agreements are in place with the information vendors and BBSW is published [in the formats specific to that information vendor](#) through Bloomberg, QUICK Corp, Sungard and Refinitiv. BBSW is published on Refinitiv page BBSW and Bloomberg page ASX29 and ASX@342849



Appendix C

BBSW Final Stage Methodology and Code of Conduct

Effective 11 November 2024

Contacts

For general enquiries, please contact:

T 131 279
E benchmarks@asx.com.au

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Purpose

The purpose of the Final Stage Methodology is, to the extent reasonably practicable, to allow the Administrator to generate and administer BBSW where all prior steps in the BBSW calculation waterfall mechanism have failed or are likely to fail to produce a BBSW rate.

This Final Stage Methodology forms the fifth and last stage in the BBSW fall back calculation mechanism which is set out in the [BBSW Conventions and Methodology](#).

The Final Stage Methodology is based on the expert judgement of authorised Submitters and Approvers from each of the Prime Banks or entities eligible to be appointed as Prime Banks (**Contributor**). Under the Final Stage Methodology, Contributors are required to submit BBSW rates in accordance with the BBSW Final Stage Methodology and Code of Conduct as outlined in Annexure 1.

Expert judgement involves the exercise of discretion by Contributors' authorised Submitters and Approvers in determining BBSW rates. Expert judgement should be based on actual transactions in underlying or related markets where possible but may also include executable quotes in related markets and extrapolation of rates using historical data. These values may be adjusted to account for market events, credit quality and liquidity conditions.

The purpose of this document is to set out the Final Stage Methodology and provide guidance to Contributors on the procedures and practices to follow when submitting BBSW rates for inclusion in the calculation of BBSW under the Final Stage Methodology.

1.0 Final Stage Methodology - when are submissions required?

The Administrator will contact each Contributor if it is apparent that BBSW will not be or is likely not to be calculated for the following day using prior stages in the BBSW calculation methodology. The Administrator will notify Contributors if submissions are required to calculate BBSW under the Final Stage Methodology by 12pm on the day prior to submissions being required. Contributors will be notified of the requirement to submit rates post the publication of that day's BBSW, communicating to all subscribers the calculation method used (i.e. prior day).

In the event that Contributors are required to submit BBSW rates, Prime Bank market making obligations (as set out in the Prime Bank Conventions) will be suspended until notification from the Administrator, on advice from the regulators and Contributors, that market conditions are supportive enough to reinstate Prime Bank market making obligations (i.e. submissions are no longer required).

ASIC may compel BBSW Contributors to submit BBSW rates, even during periods of market stress, if it considers it to be in the public interest to do so. The circumstances in which the public interest test may be satisfied are outlined in *ASIC Regulatory Guide - Financial benchmarks: Licensing and other obligations*.

ASIC, in consultation with the RBA and on advice from the Administrator, may impose a requirement on BBSW Contributors to submit BBSW rates to the Administrator in accordance with the BBSW Final Stage Methodology and Code of Conduct.

Contributors under the Final Stage Methodology may comprise the ASX Prime Banks or an entity eligible to be appointed as a Prime Bank. The list of ASX Prime Banks, eligibility criteria and obligations are outlined in the ASX Prime Bank Conventions.

2.0 Contributors to maintain Submission Guide

Contributors must maintain a Submission Guide that outlines the list of data inputs (including expert judgement) that may be used to determine BBSW rates where expert judgement is required. The Submission Guide is to be formulated in accordance with the BBSW Definition and input guidance provided in the Final Stage Methodology (Annexure 1). The Submission Guide should allow for sufficient flexibility when applying expert judgement including the ability to determine BBSW rates where all or a number of listed variables are not available.

The Submission Guide should be independently reviewed and approved by senior management within the risk and/or compliance function of the Contributor. Material changes to the Submission Guide should be shared with the Administrator prior to implementation, giving the Administrator an opportunity for review and feedback.

Each Contributor should provide an up to date copy of its Submission Guide to the Administrator, at a minimum, on an annual basis.

2.1 Authorisation of Submitters and Approvers

Each Contributor is to have a designated Submitter and Approver. Each submission is to be verified by an Approver prior to final lodgement with the Administrator. Submitters are to use expert judgement in accordance with their Submission Guide and follow the input guidance provided by the Administrator in the Final Stage Methodology (Annexure 1).

Approvers are responsible for checking the Submitter's quotes for reasonableness prior to final submission to the Administrator by 10:15am.



Contributors should have internal policies and procedures in place to cover the internal review, validation, sign off and final submission of BBSW rates under the Final Stage Methodology, including procedures to verify the authorisation and identity of the Submitters and Approvers.

2.1.1 Qualifications and responsibilities

It is at the discretion of each Contributor to determine where the relevant expertise of Submitters and Approvers lies within the organisation. Submitters will often form part of the Treasury function responsible for directing the issuance of Bank Paper and contributing to the bank's liquidity management, however this is not a requirement. Submitters must possess the relevant expertise in, and knowledge of, the Contributors' funding sources and the underlying market.

Approvers should also have experience in the underlying market for Bank Paper and possess sufficient expertise and seniority to challenge the rates provided by the Submitter.

2.1.2 Staff Training

Contributors must ensure Submitters and Approvers have received appropriate training to perform their function, including training on compliance with their legal obligations under applicable laws and regulations, having regard to the applicable legal framework for BBSW and the submission of BBSW rates in accordance with the *ASIC Financial Benchmark Rules*.

Contributors must provide all staff involved in the submission process with a copy of the BBSW Final Stage Methodology and Code of Conduct.

2.2 Managing conflicts of interest

2.2.1 Conflicts of interest handling

Contributors must have in place internal policies and procedures for managing conflicts of interest, acknowledging that there are likely to be inherent conflicts of interest. Contributors' internal policies and procedures should address any inherent conflicts in addition to perceived or actual conflicts arising in the submission of BBSW rates under the Final Stage Methodology.

Internal controls and procedures should be developed to identify, mitigate and where possible avoid perceived and actual conflicts of interest and potential incentives to manipulate or otherwise inappropriately influence the level at which BBSW is set or maintained. Where a conflict of interest is identified, internal procedures should be followed to ensure the conflict is dealt with appropriately.

Contributors should ensure that all Submitters and Approvers are aware of and fully compliant with the conflicts of interest policy.

2.2.2 Segregation of duties

Submitters and Approvers must not have responsibility for derivatives trading that directly references BBSW, other than that associated with contributing to the bank's liquidity or liability management function (including for hedging purposes). Where conflicts of interest may exist, Submitters and Approvers are to follow internal policies and procedures to ensure that the submitted rates are an accurate and reliable reflection of the underlying funding market at that point in time.

Segregation within the Contributors should ensure that information on the bank's net exposure to BBSW is not divulged to Submitters and Approvers either within the Contributor's business or externally.



2.2.3 Communication and physical separation of staff

Submitters and Approvers, in their day to day course of business, must be physically separate from employees that actively deal in derivative products (other than dealing associated with contributing to the bank's liquidity or liability management function, including for hedging purposes) that reference BBSW and may have an interest in where BBSW is set each day. For clarity, physical separation in the day to day course of business should extend throughout the business day and should not be limited to the duration of the Rate Set Window. Submitters and Approvers may be in a position to actively seek information and inputs from employees as subject matter experts but must not be in a position that may result in those employees otherwise being indirectly and involuntarily exposed to information regarding BBSW rate set exposure.

Submitters and Approvers must not involve themselves in communication (internal or external) that may, in any way, be for the purpose of seeking to manipulate or otherwise inappropriately influence the level at which BBSW is set or maintained. Communication includes verbal communication, electronic messaging and email, physical documents and telephone communication.

2.3 Contributor Procedures and Processes

2.3.1 Submission procedures and controls

Contributors must provide their submissions, to the best of their knowledge, in accordance with the BBSW Definition in Annexure 1.

Contributors must have in place policies to support voluntary submission of all relevant data where the Final Stage Methodology applies and ASIC has not (or has not yet) compelled submissions under the *ASIC Financial Benchmark (Compelled) Rules*.

Internal policies and procedures should be in place to ensure that all Submissions are subject to internal two stage (Submitter and Approver) verification and are reviewed for reasonableness in terms of yield and data inputs prior to submission with the Administrator. Where the yield or data inputs used in determining BBSW rates do not appear reasonable, they should be investigated to confirm the accuracy and reasonableness of the rates prior to submission with the Administrator.

Contributors should be appropriately staffed to ensure sufficient coverage arrangements are in place where submissions are required under the Final Stage Methodology.

2.3.2 Procedures to verify the identity of the Submitter and Approver

Contributors should have in place procedures and processes to ensure that only authorised Submitters and Approvers have oversight of the rates submitted and access to the submission mechanism provided by the Administrator.

Contributors must provide a list of Submitters and Approvers to the Administrator and update this list as and when the details change. The Administrator will only accept submissions from authorised Submitters or Approvers for calculation.

2.3.3 Identification and reporting of suspicious submissions, inputs or transactions



A Contributor must have in place policies and procedures for the monitoring and surveillance of the Contributor's BBSW rate submissions under the Final Stage Methodology, along with a mechanism to detect, evaluate and report Contributor suspicious submissions, including suspicious inputs or transactions (including intergroup transactions). This may include a complaints policy.

Where a Contributor has reasonable grounds to suspect that a person has engaged in activity in relation to a submission, input or transaction for the purpose of attempting to manipulate or collude to manipulate or otherwise inappropriately influence BBSW rate submissions, the Contributor should notify the Administrator at benchmarksuspiciousactivity@asx.com.au (as specified in the [ASX Benchmarks Complaints Policy](#)) or ASIC at markets@asic.gov.au without delay.

Activity that gives rise to a suspicion described above is known as “**suspicious activity**”.

A Contributor will need to decide on a case by case basis whether activity is suspicious activity. Suspicious activity may include (either alone or in combination with other activities): unusual or unexpected submissions, inputs or transactions; inputs or transactions that do not make economic sense or that are significantly different to the prior day's data; or unusual communications between persons within a Contributor.

Contributors should have procedures in place to ensure that, where activity that may be suspicious activity is reported internally, each report is reviewed in a timely manner, and escalated to the Administrator or ASIC if there are reasonable grounds for suspicion.

Contributors should have internal whistle blowing policies in place that help detect and prevent instances of actual or suspected wrongdoing, and allow for the anonymous reporting of suspicious behaviour relating to attempts to manipulate or collude to manipulate or otherwise inappropriately influence the level at which BBSW rates are set or maintained.

2.4 Record keeping policies

Contributors shall keep an auditable record of all submissions under the Final Stage Methodology for a minimum of seven years, including records of the following:

- Details of Submitters and Approvers;
- The inputs that were used in determining BBSW tenors for that day, including the use of expert judgement;
- Details of the submission and approval process;
- Relevant communication relating to submitted rates including communication with the Administrator;
- Queries received in relation to the submitted rates and responses to queries;
- Errors or reports of suspicious activity in relation to submissions;
- The identification and management of any conflicts of interest;
- Findings of any internal/external audits in relation to BBSW rate submission and the progress on implementing remedial actions.

Information used in the submission process, should be accessible and provided to the Administrator and Regulators upon request.

2.5 Quality of data submission



Submission of all defined BBSW tenors is required in a format as defined by the Administrator. Partial submissions (i.e. less than all defined tenors) will not be accepted by the Administrator for inclusion in the BBSW calculation.

Any failure of a Contributor to successfully submit BBSW rates for inclusion in that day's calculation will be considered a significant breach of the BBSW Final Stage Methodology Code of Conduct and the Administrator will report the matter to ASIC.

3.0 Review of internal policies and procedures

Internal policies and procedures covering submission should be subject to independent internal review on an annual basis. Submission policies and procedures should also be made available to the Administrator and ASIC upon request.

Annexure 1

Final Stage Methodology

4.0 BBSW Definition

Under the Final Stage Methodology, BBSW is defined as the rate at which a Prime Bank or an entity eligible to be appointed as a Prime Bank could reasonably fund itself in the underlying market for Bank Paper up until 10:00am on a Sydney business day.

Contributors must only submit BBSW rates that solely reflect the above definition of BBSW. Contributors should follow their internal Submissions Guide, formulated in accordance with the BBSW Final Stage Methodology and Code of Conduct when submitting BBSW rates. For clarity, each Contributor is only required to submit rates that are reflective of their own cost of funding for that day.

4.1 Guidance on selection and priority of inputs

Expert judgement involves the use of discretion by a Contributor when determining the data inputs to be used in rate submissions and adjusting these inputs where necessary to reflect current market conditions.

Contributors must identify a range of data inputs that may be used in determining BBSW submissions as part of their Submission Guide. Where possible, expert judgement should be supported by market data. In developing the Submission Guide, Contributors may have regard to the following:

- Contributor's genuine business purposes (where applicable in the context of submission) as detailed in section 3.1 of the BBSW Guidelines;
- Transactions in Bank Paper regardless of VWAP eligibility. Transactions that fall outside the rolling maturity pool may be interpolated to derive defined BBSW tenors;

and extrapolation of values using:

- Transactions in related funding markets (local and offshore, secured and unsecured);
- Contributors aggregate cost of raising wholesale funds for that day;
- Transactions or quotes in local interest rate derivative markets that are independent of BBSW⁵;

⁵ Bank Bill futures and Interest Rate Swaps should not be considered when extrapolating values for BBSW rate submissions due to the circularity of these products.

- Prior or historical BBSW data, accounting for current market conditions. A parallel shift may be applied to the data in order to reflect recent events/activity.



In addition to quantitative elements such as the above, the Submission Guide should also incorporate the use of qualitative elements (i.e. expert judgement) with sufficient flexibility where quantitative data is limited or unavailable.

In determining the priority of inputs, the below guidance should be observed:

- Transactional based data should be accorded the highest priority with transactional data that meets some or all the VWAP eligibility criteria receiving a relatively higher weighting;
- Executable quote data should be accorded higher priority than indicative quote data;
- The most recent transactions in Bank Paper should be given higher weighting relative to historical transactions.

4.2 Submission window and cut off time

Submissions can be made to the Administrator from 08:30am in a format as specified by the Administrator. The cut off time for final submission is 10:15am Sydney time. Submitted rates may be amended and resubmitted during this time. Only the last submitted rates for each Contributor will be considered valid/active.

4.3 Primary and back up submission mechanism

BBSW rates are to be submitted to the Administrator via the Administrator's online portal. Only authorised Submitters and Approvers are to be granted access to the portal.

In the event that the online portal is unavailable, BBSW rates can be emailed to the Administrator for inclusion in that day's calculation, using the template provided by the Administrator.

4.4 Defined BBSW tenors

The defined tenors are 1 month, 2 month, 3 month, 4 month, 5 month and 6 month applying straight run maturity dates and modified following rules where that day falls on the weekend or a public holiday. Where the straight run date falls in the next calendar month, the straight run date will revert to the first preceding day that is a Business Day.

BBSW rates can be submitted up to four decimal places. BBSW is calculated and published to four decimal places.

4.5 Minimum number of Contributor Banks

A minimum of 3 Contributor Banks must successfully submit BBSW rates for each defined tenor by 10:15am in order for BBSW to be calculated and published for that day. If less than 3 Contributor submissions are received, BBSW will not be published for that day.

Any failure of a Contributor to submit BBSW rates, notwithstanding some technical or other failure beyond the control of the Contributor, in accordance with the BBSW Final Stage Methodology and Code of Conduct will be considered a significant breach of the code and the matter will be referred to ASIC for further action.



4.6 BBSW Submission calculation

Once all Contributor Bank submissions are received by the Administrator, an arithmetic average of the submissions will be calculated and rounded to four decimal places.

4.7 BBSW Publication

BBSW will be published each day at 10:30am. If there is a delay in BBSW publication, the Administrator will follow the communication process outlined in the BBSW Conventions (sections 3.5 and 6.0).

Appendix D

ASX Prime Bank Conventions

Effective 11 November 2024

Contacts

For general enquiries, please contact:

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PREFACE



The ASX Bank Bill Swap (BBSW) benchmark rates play a prominent role in Australia's financial infrastructure, finding extensive application in both lending transactions and interest rate derivative products and is critical for the sound operation and stability of Australia's financial markets. BBSW rates, as calculated in accordance with the primary methodology i.e. the WLSR/VWAP Methodology, represent the price at which Eligible Trades in all specified tenors occur in the market on a Business Day.

Negotiable Certificates of Deposit (NCDs) comprise the majority of the market. Bank accepted Bills of Exchange (BABs) comprise the balance of the market.

Short term securities of Prime Banks are generally expected to trade homogeneously due to the criteria applied to the selection of banks which will be afforded Prime Bank status.

These Prime Bank Conventions support the BBSW Conventions, describing protocols which govern the selection of Prime Banks and the ongoing requirements that Prime Banks must adhere to in order to maintain Prime Bank status.

1. Competition Law Policy

Market Participants are reminded to have regard to their obligations under competition law when engaging in the process for the appointment or review of a Prime Bank as set out in these Prime Bank Conventions. In particular, please note recent changes to the Competition and Consumer Act to prohibit a corporation from engaging with one or more persons in a concerted practice that has the purpose, effect or likely effect of substantially lessening competition.

2. Prime Banks

Prime Banks are a designated sub-set of the banks operating in Australia, whose short term securities trade as a homogeneous asset class and are recognised as being of the highest quality with regard to liquidity, credit and consistency of relative yield. This homogeneity promotes market liquidity and provides the basis for discovery of Australia's short term interbank interest rates and in particular BBSW.

2.1. Eligibility Criteria for Prime Banks

Prime Banks are determined through an annual appointment process.

To be eligible for consideration a bank must:

- Be an APRA Authorised Deposit-taking Institution (ADI) and classified by APRA as an Australian-owned Bank, a Foreign Subsidiary Bank or a Branch of [a] Foreign Bank, that is authorised to carry on banking business pursuant to the Banking Act 1959 (as amended) or comparable legislation in its country of origin;
- Issue securities which are eligible for buy Repos at the RBA⁶ (for the purposes of this section, "eligible securities");
- Have a minimum average of A\$10 billion of eligible securities on issue in the domestic market on a rolling 6 monthly basis and endeavour to maintain A\$15 billion in outstanding eligible securities at all times;
- Have a minimum credit rating of A (long term) and A1 (short term) or equivalent, from at least two of the recognized credit rating agencies.⁷

2.2. Prime Bank Market Making Obligations

There are benefits in funding that accrue to banks that agree to participate in the markets as a Prime Bank and continue to meet the associated obligations. As an ongoing condition of accepting Prime Bank status, banks agree to price support the Approved Trading Venues (ATVs) by making two way markets in securities which meet the criteria for an Eligible Trade, that is, Bank Paper with a parcel size of \$10 million or more and within the rolling maturity pool specified in the BBSW Conventions, as detailed in section 4.1 of the BBSW Conventions, and endeavour to maintain these markets between 8:40am and 10:00am AEST/AEDT. The

⁶ See eligibility criteria applied to purchases of securities under a repurchase agreement on the RBA website at <https://www.rba.gov.au/mkt-operations/resources/tech-notes/eligible-securities.html>.

⁷ ASX only considers publically available and final credit ratings from Standard & Poors, Moody's and Fitch.

commencement of the Prime Bank Market making obligations (For the purposes of NBBO) occurs at 8:40am, 10 minutes after the commencement of the Rate Set Window.



For clarity it is only required that a two-way market is provided in each tenor across the consolidated view of all ATVs – i.e. it is not necessary to provide markets on each ATV in each tenor.

Prime Banks are expected and have agreed to, post bids and offers across all the tenors included in the BBSW benchmark calculation at a maximum spread of 3 basis points for the 1, 3 and 6 month tenors and 4 basis points for the 2, 4 and 5 month tenors. Minimum volume required to be shown on the bid and offer at all times during the Rate Set Window is A\$ 20 million.

The rolling maturity pool for the purpose of NBBO quotation and calculation is defined as +/- 3 business days. Note that this differs from the rolling maturity pool that defines eligible transactions for inclusion in both the VWAP and WLSR calculations.

Each Prime Bank may determine when markets are normal or dislocated, or if the delivery dynamic is creating an illiquid asset pool i.e. assets delivered are to the immediate front end of the pool. Prime Banks must advise the Administrator if they determine that a market is dislocated or if the asset pool is determined to be illiquid by no later than 10:00am on the day of the publication. During dislocated markets Prime Banks are expected to maintain two-way pricing where possible but at wider spreads (see section 4.10 of the BBSW Conventions).

Prime Bank market making will be reviewed annually by the Administrator with oversight by the BBSW Advisory Committee (the Committee). Prime Banks must advise the Administrator as soon as practicable if they become aware of any issue in meeting their market making obligations.

If the Administrator becomes aware of any material issue in Prime Bank market making, the Administrator will report the issue to the regulator.

2.3. Bank Paper Quotation and Trading

All Bank Paper trading must be conducted at an outright rate irrespective of whether the trades are negotiated within or outside the Rate Set Window. Prime Banks must quote at an outright rate and advise any investor requesting to trade at BBSW that they must trade at an outright rate. Where switches are negotiated, Market Participants must agree the individual tenor outright prices at prevailing market rates.

Pricing by Prime Banks may vary reflecting their genuine business purposes as outlined in the [ASX BBSW Trade and Trade Reporting Guidelines](#) (BBSW Guidelines).

2.4. Prime Bank ISINs

The Administrator requires the ISIN for all Eligible Trades to be reported to the Administrator via an ATV as outlined in the BBSW Guidelines. Each Prime Bank is required to produce 1 ISIN per maturity date for a minimum of 13 months in advance. This process assists Prime Banks in the timely and accurate reporting of trades to the ATVs for the purpose of calculating BBSW under the VWAP and WLSR Methodologies.

Prepopulated ISIN files should be updated at least monthly and the ISIN file provided to clients upon request. Where an ISIN is required for a non-standard template, the Administrator will endeavour to create the ISIN

within 20 minutes. If the ISIN is not available by the time the Trade Report is required to be submitted, a placeholder ISIN (as provided by the Administrator to the ATVs) may be used as an interim measure. The Trade Report must be updated with the correct ISIN by 3pm on the day of settlement.



3. Process for appointing a Prime Bank

The Administrator will appoint the Prime Banks annually based on the Prime Bank eligibility criteria as listed in this document. The Administrator will also give consideration to the following:

- The amount of Bank Paper on issue
- The level at which Bank Paper trades relative to the highest rated Prime Bank
- Market Participants' perception of the underlying credit quality of the Prime Bank issuers
- The level of perceived expertise in addition to other qualitative criteria such as reputation

Banks that are eligible will be contacted by the Administrator to determine their willingness to participate and comply with the Prime Bank Conventions. Once finalised, the Administrator will consult with the Committee and the broader market on the nominations.

3.1. Annual consultation process

The Administrator will directly contact members of the Committee and issue a market notice to announce the nominations and request feedback on the suitability of the names. A notification will also be placed on the [benchmarks page](#). The consultation will be open for a period of four weeks, if circumstances allow.

During this time the Committee and Market Participants may express in writing, their support for or rejection of the nominated banks.

At the close of the consultation, all responses received will be collated and reviewed by the Administrator. Respondee feedback will be considered with regard to the respondees commercial involvement in the underlying bank bill market.

Once finalised, the Administrator will contact the nominated banks advising of their status. The Administrator will directly notify the Committee and issue a market notice confirming the list of Prime Banks and effective date.

The Administrator will endeavour to maintain a minimum of 3 Prime Banks at all times. Should the process fail to appoint 3 Prime Banks, the Administrator would consult with the regulators on a course of action.

3.2. Ongoing review of Prime Banks

The Administrator in consultation with Market Participants and the Committee, will monitor market conditions and may recommend bringing forward the annual appointment of Prime Banks to ensure continued market integrity is not impaired (for example, should Prime Bank paper begin to consistently trade at levels materially different from the highest rated Prime Bank).

3.3. Exclusion from the list of Prime Bank names

An institution will be excluded from the list of Prime Bank names if:

- It no longer meets the eligibility criteria for Prime Banks;
- A request in writing to the ASX benchmark manager is submitted by the Prime Bank asking that it be removed from the list of Prime Banks.



In either case, Market Participants will be immediately advised of the exclusion and the list of Prime Banks will be amended as soon as practicable.

4. Prime Bank contingency plan

The major Australian banks play a significant role in the Australian Bank Paper market and accordingly it is prudent that a contingency plan exists should one or more be impacted by a credit rating downgrade which precludes Prime Bank eligibility.

Should one or more lose Prime Bank status through a credit rating downgrade, and:

- three of the four major Australian banks continue to qualify as a Prime Bank, then the eligibility criteria for Prime Banks will stand and the downgraded bank removed from the Prime Bank list;
- less than three of the four major Australian banks qualify as a Prime Bank, then the credit ratings requirement in the eligibility criteria for Prime Banks will be lowered until at least three remain as Prime Banks.

Credit rating downgrades are effective immediately. In the event that a single Prime Bank is downgraded and loses its Prime Bank status prior to BBSW publication at 10:30am, the calculation waterfall will revert to the NBBO Methodology to ensure the downgraded bank is not captured in that day's BBSW calculation. The normal waterfall calculation will resume the following Business Day.

In the event that the downgrade results in an increase in the number of banks eligible to nominate as Prime Banks, the Administrator may call a Committee meeting to determine any longer term response, which may include the immediate commencement of the Prime Bank appointment process.

5. Prime Bank reporting requirements

A bank afforded Prime Bank status will:

- Permit each ATV at a minimum, to disclose to the Administrator all trading in Bank Paper;
- Authorise the Administrator to disclose to Australian regulators any data so requested as provided by ATVs;
- Authorise the Administrator to disclose to the public aggregate daily volumes traded, 24 hours in arrears;
- Authorise the Administrator to disclose to the public any errors, monthly in arrears;
- Disclose to the Administrator its trading volumes in Bank Paper, on all trading days.



6. Prime Banks

Prime Banks
ANZ Banking Group Limited
Commonwealth Bank of Australia
National Australia Bank Limited
Westpac Banking Corporation

Date of appointment of Prime Banks: 21 December 2023

Prime Bank Conventions Change Control

This document has been revised according to the table below:

Author	Comment	Effective date
ASX	Conventions updated to reflect change in Administration from AFMA to ASX. AFMA to remain as calculation agent for an interim period.	1 st January 2017
ASX	Conventions updated to reflect ASX taking over as calculation agent from AFMA.	31 st July 2017
ASX	Change to NBBO sample times and replacement of early/late maturity pooling with a rolling maturity pool and quoting/trading at an outright rate.	4 th December 2017
ASX	Changes to reflect implementation of an additional layer in the BBSW Calculation waterfall (VWAP), Prime Bank market making obligations and new ISIN creation process.	21 st May 2018
ASX	Changes made to eligibility criteria for Prime Banks. Minimum credit rating required from at least two of three credit rating agencies (previously just S&P). Increase in level of minimum issuance volume to \$10 billion from \$5 billion.	7 th June 2018
ASX	Inclusion of statement on competition law policy. Minimum Prime Bank credit rating lowered 2 notches as part of the eligibility criteria.	10 th August 2018
ASX	Annual review of Prime Bank Conventions. Alignment of BBSW Conventions, BBSW Guidelines and Prime Bank Conventions. Addition of definitions (appendix A).	25 th February 2019
ASX	Annual review of Prime Bank Conventions. Inclusion of the 2021 Prime Banks. Links also updated for the new ASX website. Inclusion of interbank rolling maturity pool in Prime Bank Conventions	25 th March 2021
ASX	Annual review of Prime Bank Conventions. Inclusion of the 2022 Prime Banks. Inclusion of explanation of difference in timing of Prime Bank Market Making obligations and the Rate Set Window	1 st March 2022

ASX	Annual review of Prime Bank Conventions. Change to the interbank delivery window from +/-5 business days to +/-3 business days	22 nd August 2023
ASX	Annual review of Prime Bank Conventions (no material changes)	14 October 2024



Appendix E

Definitions

- Administrator - means the entity responsible for the calculation and publication of BBSW in accordance with Part 7.5B of the Corporations Act and the *ASIC Financial Benchmark (Administration) Rules*.
- Approver - means a person authorised by the Contributor to review and approve BBSW rates provided by the Submitter under the Final Stage Methodology, for inclusion in the BBSW calculation.
- Approved Trading Venue (ATV) - means those entities that facilitate trading and trade reporting of Bank Paper transactions. Also referred to as a Trade Reporting Agent in the BBSW Guidelines.
- ATV Agreement – means a contractual agreement between the Administrator and each ATV as a third party service provider in the reporting of trades and streaming of bid and offer rates for the VWAP, WLSR and NBBO calculation.
- Bank Paper - means Bills of Exchange accepted or endorsed by Prime Banks or Negotiable Certificates of Deposit (NCDs) issued by Prime Banks, or their dematerialised versions (EBAs and ECDs), with a parcel size of A\$10 million or more, regardless of maturity date or tenor.
- BBSW – means Bank Bill Swap Rate as calculated in accordance with these BBSW Conventions.
- BBSW Conventions - means these ASX BBSW Conventions and Methodology which detail the calculation methodology and governance for BBSW.
- BBSW Definition- means the definition provided in section 4.0 to apply under the Final Stage Methodology.
- BBSW Guidelines - means the BBSW Trade and Trade Reporting Guidelines, which outline the obligations of Market Participants in connection with the generation and administration of BBSW and set out guidance for trading and reporting of trades in Bank Paper to the Administrator.
- Bill of Exchange - has the meaning given to that term in the AFMA NTI Conventions.
- Business Day – has the meaning given to that term in the AFMA NTI Conventions.
- Committee – means the BBSW Advisory Committee, a committee including representation from the Prime Banks, buy side investors, the regulators and AFMA and chaired by the Administrator.
- Contributor - means an entity appointed by, or eligible to be appointed by ASX as a Prime Bank in accordance with the Prime Bank Conventions and *ASIC Financial Benchmark (Compelled) Rules*.
- EBAs – has the meaning given in the Austraclear Regulations.
- ECDs – has the meaning given in the Austraclear Regulations.

- Eligible Trades means all trades in Bank Paper that occur in the Rate Set Window for A\$10 million or more and within the rolling maturity pool specified in these Conventions, as detailed in section 4.1 of these Conventions, other than where the BBSW Guidelines provide that they are not intended to apply to such trades or that those trades do not need to be reported.
- Fall-Back Methodology – the third layer in the BBSW calculation waterfall which comprises five stages, as detailed in the BBSW Conventions section 4.1.
- Final Stage Methodology - the methodology contained in Appendix C annexure 1, as defined in section 2.2.5 *ASIC Financial Benchmark (Administration) Rules*.
- Market Participants – means traders, issuers and investors in Bank Paper.
- Material Change - means a change in the BBSW Conventions, Prime Bank Conventions or BBSW Guidelines that could impact the level at which BBSW rates are set or the tenors for which BBSW rates are calculated.
- NBBO - National Best Bid and Best Offer.
- NBBO Methodology - the secondary layer in the BBSW calculation waterfall as detailed in the BBSW Conventions section 4.1.
- Negotiable Certificate of Deposit (NCD) - has the meaning given to that term in the AFMA NTI Conventions.
- Prime Bank - means a designated sub-set of banks operating in Australia as defined in the Prime Bank Conventions.
- Prime Bank Conventions - means the ASX Prime Bank Conventions which detail the eligibility and ongoing obligations of designated Prime Banks.
- Rate Set Window - means the period 8:30:00am to 10:00:00am AEST/AEDT during which Eligible Trades determine the BBSW rates under the VWAP Methodology.
- Submission Guide - means the document developed and maintained by Contributors for the purpose of providing guidance to Submitters and Approvers on the inputs that may be used (including expert judgement) when determining BBSW rate submissions under the Final Stage Methodology.
- Submitter - means a person authorised by the Contributor to submit BBSW rates under the Final Stage Methodology, to the Administrator on behalf of that Contributor for inclusion in the BBSW calculation.

- Trade Report – means the report of a Bank Paper transaction by a Trade Reporting Entity to a Trade Reporting Agent or by a Trade Reporting Agent to the Administrator, whether for an Eligible Trade or other trade in Bank Paper, other than where the BBSW Guidelines provide that they are not intended to apply to such trades or such trades do not need to be reported.
- Trade Reporting Agent - means the Approved Trading Venues (ATVs) who offer a service for reporting Bank Paper transactions to the Administrator.
- Trade Reporting Entities - means the Prime Banks or other Market Participants (as applicable) who are responsible for reporting Bank Paper transactions to a Trade Reporting Agent.
- Trade Reporting Officers - means those persons authorised to report Bank Paper transactions to a Trade Reporting Agent or to the Administrator on behalf of Trade Reporting Entities or Trade Reporting Agents (as applicable).
- Trade Reporting Window - means the period 8:30am-10:15am AEST/AEDT during which trades effected in the Rate Set Window must be reported to the Administrator.
- VWAP – Volume Weighted Average Price.
- VWAP Methodology – Means the Volume Weighted Average Price (VWAP) Calculation methodology used alongside the WLSR methodology as the primary layer in the BBSW calculation waterfall as detailed in these BBSW Conventions section 4.1.
- Weighted LSR –Means the Weighted Least Squares Regression calculation methodology which sits alongside the VWAP Methodology as the primary calculation layer as detailed in these BBSW Conventions section 4.1

BBSW Conventions and Methodology Change Control

This document has been revised according to the table below:

Author	Comment	Effective date
ASX	Conventions updated to reflect change in Administration from AFMA to ASX. AFMA to remain as calculation agent for an interim period.	1 st January 2017
ASX	Conventions updated to reflect ASX taking over as calculation agent from AFMA.	31 st July 2017
ASX	Change to NBBO sample times and replacement of early/late maturity pooling convention with a rolling maturity pool.	4 th December 2017
ASX	Changes to reflect implementation of an additional layer in the BBSW Calculation waterfall (VWAP) and trade reporting obligations. ATV criteria updated to reflect these changes (appendix A).	21 st May 2018
ASX	Annual review of BBSW Conventions. Alignment of BBSW Conventions, BBSW Guidelines and Prime Bank Conventions. Addition of definitions (appendix D), annual review of the BBSW Conventions, Prime Bank Conventions and BBSW Guidelines, and placeholder for BBSW Final Stage Methodology as per ASIC Financial Benchmark (Administration) Rules 2018.	25 th February 2019
ASX	Change to rolling maturity pool parameters for 1 month BBSW	25 th March 2019
ASX	BBSW Final Stage Methodology and Code of Conduct included in Appendix C	29 th April 2019
ASX	Conventions updated to include identification and reporting suspicious transactions (section 7.1) and contact details for reporting suspicious transactions under the Final Stage Method (appendix c section 2.3.3) in accordance with ASIC Financial Benchmark (Administration) Rules 2018.	1 st July 2019
ASX	Methodology updated to reflect change in NBBO sample times (section 4.1).	9 th September 2019
ASX	Annual review of BBSW Conventions. Prime Bank Conventions included in appendix D of the BBSW Conventions. ATV criteria	10 th February 2020



	amended in appendix A to allow for the entry of new trade reporting venues (ATVs).	
ASX	Methodology updated to reflect inclusion of Weighted LSR calculation methodology, Progressing to NBBO and widening of Maturity pool	2 nd December 2020
ASX	Annual review of BBSW Conventions. Document changed to include the updated hyperlinks to relevant documentation on new ASX website.	11 th January 2021
ASX	Annual review of BBSW Conventions. Document updated to include ASX Benchmarks as administrator responsible for benchmark determination and dissemination.	28 th February 2022
ASX	Annual review of BBSW Conventions. Inclusion of the amended definition of the term "publication". Also updated links to BBSW Complaints Policy	22 August 2023
ASX	Annual review of BBSW Conventions Minor clarification following the intended launch of Serial 90-day Bank Bill Futures (Page 16)	6 August 2024

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