## Federal Reserve – Atlanta Conference



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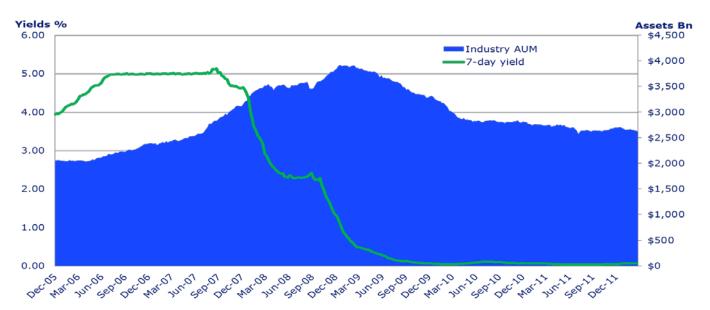
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## Impact and Role of MMFs in the Economy

- Despite low yields, MMFs remain a desired investment option as evidenced by stability of assets at \$2.7 trillion compared to pre-crisis levels.
- For the 56 million shareholders, MMFs offer access to credit expertise, daily liquidity and secure and efficient operational processes with lower costs.
- For retail investors, MMFs have paid \$242 billion more in returns than competing bank products since 1990.

#### Money Market Fund Yields and Total Net Assets



Source: Investment Company Institute and iMoneyNet, Inc.



# Economy Without MMFs – Devastating Impact on Corporations, Government and Municipalities

- MMFs <u>taxable</u> instruments holdings totaled <u>\$2.2 trillion</u>, or 21%, of all taxable instruments outstandings at year-end 2011.
  - MMFs held nearly 40% of all commercial paper issued by businesses, which if lost would remove financing used for payrolls, inventories and operations.
  - MMFs represented \$865 billion, or 23%, of short-term U.S. Treasury and Agency financing.
  - MMFs held \$432 billion, or 14%, of bank CDs and Eurodollar deposits, providing much needed financing to banks.

Data as of 12/31/2011	Total	MMF Holdings	
Source: Investment Company Institute	(\$ billions)	(\$ billions)	% of Total
Treasury & Agency secs.	3,760	865	23
Commercial paper	969	362	37
Repurchase agreements	2,622	494	19
CDs & Eurodollar deposits	3,050	432	14
Total Taxable Instruments	10,402	2,153	21

MMFs <u>tax-exempt</u> holdings totaled <u>\$343 billion</u>, or over 2/3<sup>rds</sup>, of short-term debt that finances state and local governments for public projects such as roads, bridges, airports, water and sewage treatment facilities, hospitals, and low-income housing.

Data as of 12/31/2011	Total	MMF Holdings	
Source: Investment Company Institute	(\$ billions)	(\$ billions)	% of Total
Tax-exempt instruments	510	343	67



## 2a-7 Reforms From 2010 Are Working

Transformational improvement in governance, portfolio structure, liquidity, and transparency reduces the likelihood and mitigates potential impact of runs.

- GOVERNANCE
- TRANSPARENCY
- PORTFOLIO LIQUIDITY AND STRUCTURE
- STABILITY IN NAVS



#### Governance

- Greater governance required from fund boards with more oversight & responsibilities including a mechanism (pre-ordained orderly liquidation mechanism) to minimize or stop runs at an individual fund through its orderly wind-down.
- Rules around this <u>pre-ordained orderly liquidation mechanism</u> ensure that <u>objectives of shareholders, regulators, and advisors are aligned</u> more than ever before.

Reform

Irrevocable Board approval, to suspend redemptions and liquidate the fund. Putting into place a **pre-ordained orderly liquidation mechanism** for MMFs



+ Fund Boards can halt redemptions and liquidate if MMF is in jeopardy of "breaking the buck"

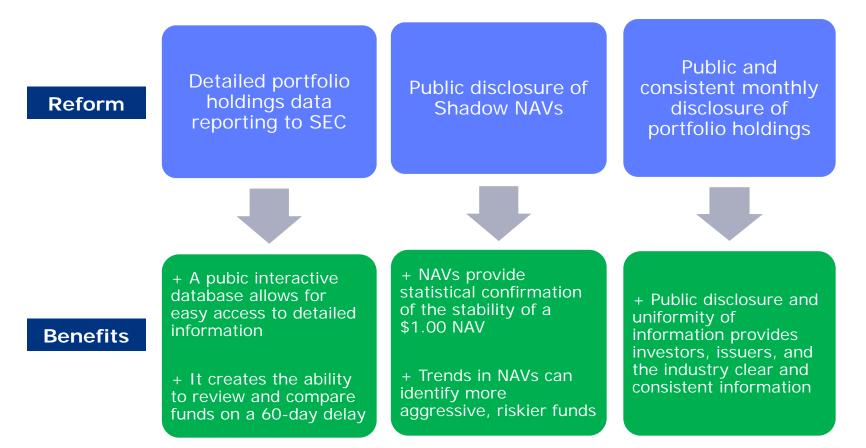
**Benefits** 

- + Fund advisors highly incentivized to manage portfolio structure and stability to avoid this possibility
- + Procedures and systems required to facilitate an orderly liquidation



## Transparency

 More <u>frequent & detailed</u> portfolio disclosures providing greater evidence of the stability and resiliency of MMFs.





## Portfolio Liquidity & Structure

- Higher liquidity levels provides greater shareholder confidence in redemption availability even during periods of market stress.
- <u>Shorter</u> maximum weighted average maturity and introduction of weighted average life result in lower volatility and <u>greater flexibility</u> to address changes in the market.

Reform

Weighted Average Maturity limited to 60 days or less Weighted Average Life limited to 120 days or less 10% and 30% of assets in daily and weekly liquid assets







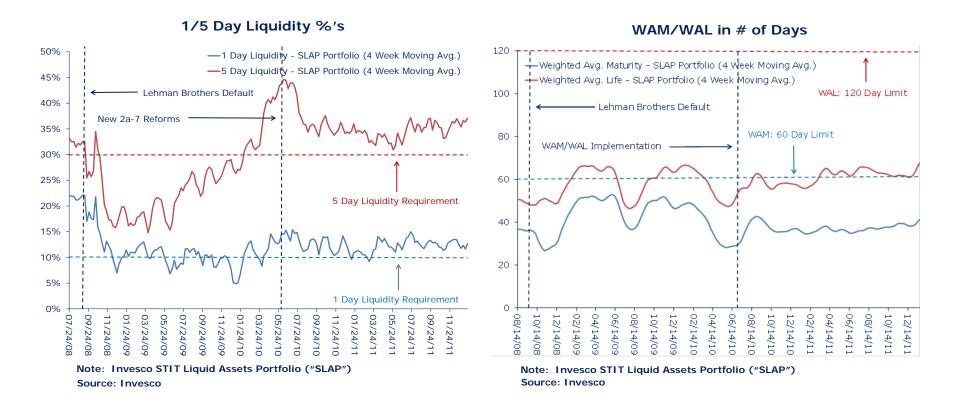
**Benefits** 

- + Funds are more resilient to changes in interest rates or other market shocks
- + Rule enhances the portfolio liquidity profile of the funds
- + Ensure funds can maintain stability even during volatile markets
- + Rule enhances the portfolio liquidity profile of the funds

+ Provides greater certainty and comfort that both expected and unexpected redemptions can be met



## Portfolio Liquidity and Structure



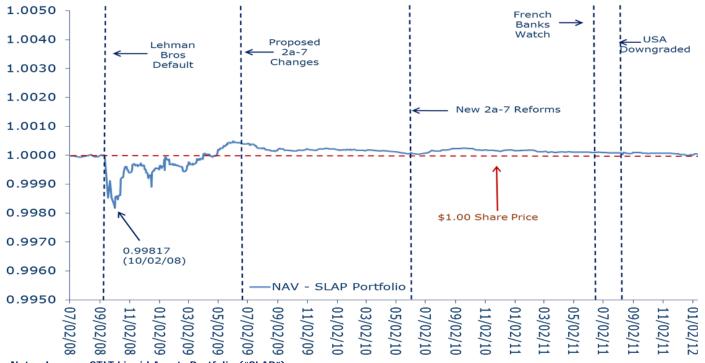
- 1-day and 5-day liquidity stabilized at higher levels post 2010 reforms.
- WAM and WAL levels stabilized and remain significantly within 2010 reform parameters.



## Stability in NAVs

- Demonstrated <u>stability in NAVs</u>, even during periods of market stress.
- Investor confidence in MMFs with assets of \$2.7T due to success of reforms.





Note: Invesco STIT Liquid Assets Portfolio ("SLAP")

Source: Invesco



### Conclusion: 2a-7 Reforms From 2010 Are Working

Transformational improvement in governance, portfolio structure, liquidity, and transparency reduces the likelihood and mitigates potential impact of runs.

- Greater governance required from fund boards with more oversight & responsibilities including a mechanism (pre-ordained orderly liquidation mechanism) to minimize or stop runs at an individual fund through its orderly wind-down.
- Rules around this <u>pre-ordained orderly liquidation mechanism</u> ensure that <u>objectives</u> <u>of shareholders, regulators, and advisors are aligned</u> more than ever before.
- <u>Higher liquidity</u> levels provides greater shareholder confidence in redemption availability even during periods of market stress.
- <u>Shorter</u> maximum weighted average maturity and introduction of weighted average life result in lower volatility and <u>greater flexibility</u> to address changes in the market.
- More <u>frequent & detailed</u> portfolio disclosures providing greater evidence of the stability and resiliency of MMFs.
- Demonstrated <u>stability in NAVs</u>, even during periods of market stress.
- Investor confidence in MMFs with assets of \$2.7T due to success of reforms.

Because current reforms are working, extreme proposals, such as floating NAV, capital buffers and holdbacks, are not warranted. Introduction of unnecessary regulation during a period of slow economic growth will restrict access to credit for the economy, disrupt market functioning and damage a fragile economic recovery.