ROC | Regulatory Oversight Committee

Harmonisation of critical OTC derivatives data elements (other than UTIand UPI)

Revised CDE Technical Guidance – version 3

Consultative Document

August 2022

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1. Introduction

In April 2018 the Committee on Payments and Market Infrastructures (CPMI) and the Board of the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) issued a Technical Guidance for the Harmonisation of critical OTC derivatives data elements (CDE).[1] The document (CDE Technical Guidance) provided technical guidance on the definition, format and allowable values of critical data elements, other than Unique Transaction Identifier (UTI) and the Unique Product Identifier (UPI), reported to trade repositories (TRs) and important to aggregation by authorities.[2]

In October 2019, in their "Governance Arrangements for critical OTC derivatives data elements" CPMI-IOSCO agreed that the Regulatory Oversight Committee (ROC) was, subject to some necessary adaptations to its existing governance to make it fit for purpose for CDE governance, best positioned to take on the role of the International Governance Body for CDE by mid-2020, and, in the interim, the Financial Stability Board (FSB) would have taken on the functions that are allocated to the International Governance Body.[3]

Starting from October 2020 the ROC has become the International Governance Body (IGB) of the globally harmonised UTI, UPI and CDE, after having adjusted its Charter to reflect the expanded mandate[4] and after the FSB had transferred to the ROC all governance and oversight responsibilities in relation to the harmonised derivatives identifiers and data elements to the ROC.[5]

The CDE Technical Guidance is global guidance addressed to Authorities and therefore updates to the CDE Technical Guidance will need to be agreed by the Authorities in the ROC. ~~Neverthelss~~Nevertheless, when reviewing the CDE Technical Guidance, the ROC apply the following key governance criteria:

1) **Consultative change process:** Stakeholders should be appropriately involved, so that they can provide insight into any new market development affecting the harmonisation of CDE and provide expertise on market practices as appropriate.

2) **Change only as needed:** Change requests for CDE should be approved on a need-only basis (eg Authorities' needs or developments in market practices) and consider the benefits and costs of such changes, to minimise any impact on relevant stakeholders.

[1] CPMI-IOSCO, 2018 Technical Guidance on the Harmonisation of Critical Data Elements, also available on the leiroc.org website at the following link.

[2] The CPMI and IOSCO had also issued the Technical Guidance on the Harmonisation of the Unique Transaction Identifier (UTI) in February 2017 and the Technical Guidance on the Harmonisation of the Unique Product Identifier (UPI) in September 2017.

[3] CPMI-IOSCO, 2019, Governance Arrangements for critical OTC derivatives data elements (other than UTI and UPI).

[4] ROC, 2020, Press Release, The ROC becomes the International Governance Body for the Unique Transaction Identifier, Unique Product Identifier and Critical Data Elements

[5] FSB, 2020, Press Release, LEI ROC to become governance body for OTC derivatives identifiers

Subsequently the ROC published a revised CDE Technical Guidance (version 2) in September 2021, addressing corrections and providing clarifications to specific data elements in the 2018 CPMI-IOSCO CDE Technical Guidance.[6]

Version 3 of the CDE Technical Guidance

This consultative document seeks public input on the proposed inclusion of certain revisions and new data elements to the September 2021 CDE Technical Guidance. These proposed revisions and additions are deemed necessary to further improve the standardisation and understanding of the data.

These include:

- revisions to provide further clarifications
- new data elements for underlying asset and lifecycle events

The revisions are highlighted in track changes while the new data elements are in Section 2 of this document: the title of the revised and new data elements has been highlighted in yellow so that they can be easily identified in the document.

Responses to this consultative document should be sent to rocsecretariat@ofr.treasury.gov by cob Wednesday 28 September 2022. Responses will be published on the ROC's website unless respondents expressly request otherwise.

~~Version 2 of the CDE Technical Guidance~~

~~This new version of the CDE Technical Guidance (version 2) includes corrections to the April 2018 CPMI-IOSCO CDE Technical Guidance that the ROC considers appropriate to facilitate the jurisdictional implementations of the CDE Technical Guidance. The corrections do not change the substance of the data elements, but rather are introduced to:~~

- ~~eliminate factual errors and typos;~~
- ~~align the format specifications with the ISO 20022 standard, and~~
- ~~better clarify the content of the elements by avoiding ambiguities.~~

~~Consequently, these corrections are deemed necessary to further improve the standardisation and understanding of the data. Corrections are highlighted in track changes in Section 2 of this document: the title of revised data elements has been highlighted in yellow so that they can be easily identified also in the Table of Contents.~~

[6] ROC, 2021 Technical Guidance on the Harmonisation of Critical Data Elements (v2) on leiroc.org website.

Public consultation

In developing these corrections, the ROC considered the responses to the public consultation that was run between 5 and 26 May 2021.

Generally respondents did not highlight issues with the corrections proposed in the consultation document and concurred with them. The only comments on the proposed corrections were related to the data element "Prior UTI" (data element 2.96). Concerns were expressed that the new reference to the ISO 23897 UTI would mean that the data element would not encompass existing UTIs that may not have been required by a jurisdiction to be converted to the new standard provided by this guidance by a jurisdiction's regulatory implementation. However, it should be noted that the data element "Prior UTI" references the ISO 23897 standard only as the "existing industry standard" and not among its format specifications, which allow any string of up to 52 alphanumerical characters. To avoid potential confusion, the final revised CDE Technical Guidance refrains from specifying among the allowable values of the "Prior UTI" how new UTIs should be constructed, as there is no need for reporting entities to determine when the "Prior UTI" was created and thus which format would have applied to them at the time of their creation.

Moreover, respondents proposed corrections to the harmonised critical data elements that the ROC had not proposed to amend. Regarding the data element "Counterparty 2" (data element 2.7), the ROC adopted the corrections proposed by respondents to better align the CDE Technical Guidance with the September 2015 "ROC Statement – Individuals Acting in a Business Capacity". This correction was also adopted as a consequential change to the other data elements that refer to "natural persons who are acting as private individuals".

Other amendments proposed by respondents have not been deemed as corrections but rather as substantial changes to the CDE Technical Guidance. These will be considered by the ROC, along with other substantial amendments that the ROC is currently discussing and that it plans to publicly consult on with the industry by the end of 2021. Finally, the ROC took note of respondents' comments related to the manner of implementation of the CDE by jurisdictions, but these do not point to requiring any amendment to this Technical Guidance.

Structure of the report

In Section 2, critical data elements are thematically grouped and for each data element a table provides the globally harmonised definition, format and allowable values. Whenever possible, the tables reference existing industry standards that have been considered to determine the harmonised definition, format and allowable values of the data element (and are agnostic from communication protocols and therefore can be implemented in any existing syntax). In the Annex, Table 1 illustrates the meaning of the formats used all through the CDE Technical Guidance. Table 2 illustrates the reporting of certain data elements in different reporting scenarios (e.g. principal and agency central clearing). Table 3 gives a non-exhaustive list of examples, for illustration, showing how each data element could be used to support authorities' data needs and to achieve the G20 goal of improving transparency, mitigating systemic risk and preventing market abuse in the global OTC derivatives markets. Table 4 maps the allowable values of the data element Day count convention to ISO 20022, FpML and FIXML values.

2. Harmonisation of critical data elements other than the UTI and UPI

Data elements related to dates and timestamps

2.1 Effective date	
Definition	Unadjusted date at which obligations under the OTC derivative transaction come into effect, as included in the confirmation.
Existing industry standard	ISO 8601
Format	YYYY-MM-DD, based on UTC.
Allowable values	Any valid date.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Expiration date; Early termination date.

2.2 Expiration date

Definition	Unadjusted date at which obligations under the OTC derivative transaction stop being effective, as included in the confirmation. Early termination does not affect this data element.
Existing industry standard	ISO 8601
Format	YYYY-MM-DD, based on UTC.
Allowable values	Any valid date.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Effective date; Early termination date; Execution timestamp. Expiration date is expected to fall on or after the Execution timestamp.

2.3 Early termination date

Definition	Effective date of the early termination (expiry) of the reported transaction. This data element is applicable if the termination of the transaction occurs prior to its maturity due to an ex-interim decision of a counterparty (or counterparties). Examples of early terminations (expiry) are: negotiated early termination; early termination under an optional early termination provision ("mutual put"); novation; offsetting (netting) transaction; option exercise; compression; early termination clause specified in the original contract which is a callable swap (bought embedded option); mutual credit break.
Existing industry standard	ISO 8601
Format	YYYY-MM-DD, based on UTC.
Allowable values	Any valid date.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Effective date; Expiration date; Execution timestamp. Early termination date (if applicable) is expected to fall on or after the Execution timestamp, and earlier than the Expiration date.

2.4 Reporting timestamp

Definition	Date and time of the submission of the report to the trade repository.
Existing industry standard	ISO 8601
Format	YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZ, based on UTC.
Allowable values	Any valid date/time.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Execution timestamp. Reporting timestamp is expected to fall on or after the Execution timestamp.

2.5 Execution timestamp

Definition	Date and time a transaction was originally executed, resulting in the generation of a new UTI. This data element remains unchanged throughout the life of the UTI.
Existing industry standard	ISO 8601
Format	YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZ, based on UTC. If the time element is not required in a particular jurisdiction, time may be dropped given that – in the case of representations with reduced accuracy – ISO 8601 allows the complete representation to be omitted, the omission starting from the extreme right-hand side (in the order from the least to the most significant).
Allowable values	Any valid date/time.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Reporting timestamp; UTI as defined by the *CPMI-IOSCO Technical Guidance: Harmonisation of the Unique Transaction Identifier*. Execution timestamp is expected to fall before or on the Reporting timestamp.

Data elements related to counterparties and beneficiaries

2.6 Counterparty 1 (reporting counterparty) (REVISED)	
Definition	Identifier of the counterparty to an OTC derivative transaction who is fulfilling its reporting obligation via the report in question. In jurisdictions where both parties must report the transaction, the identifier of Counterparty 1 always identifies the reporting counterparty. In the case of an allocated derivative transaction executed by a fund manager on behalf of a fund, the fund and not the fund manager is reported as the counterparty. However, if the allocation of the block trade to specific funds does not take place prior to the reporting deadline, then the fund manager executing the transaction on behalf of the fund can be reported as the counterparty.
Existing industry standard	ISO 17442 Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)
Format	Char(20)
Allowable values	LEI code that is included in the LEI data as published by the Global LEI Foundation (GLEIF, www.gleif.org/).
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Direction 1; Buyer identifier; Seller identifier; Direction 2; Payer identifier; Receiver identifier; Other payment payer; Other payment receiver; Identifier of beneficiary 1: if Counterparty 1 is also beneficiary of the transaction, the identifier of the counterparty is reported in both data elements (Counterparty 1 and Beneficiary 1). Relationships between this data element and other data elements in agency and principal clearing are illustrated in Table 2 in the Annex.

2.7 Counterparty 2 (REVISED)	
Definition	Identifier of the second counterparty to an OTC derivative transaction. In the case of an allocated derivative transaction executed by a fund manager on behalf of a fund, the fund and not the fund manager is reported as the counterparty. However, if the allocation of the block trade to specific funds does not take place prior to the reporting deadline, then the fund manager executing the transaction on behalf of the fund can be reported as the counterparty.
Existing industry standard	ISO 17442 Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)
Format	• Char(20), for an LEI code • Varchar(72), for natural persons who are acting as private individuals (not eligible for an LEI per the ROC Statement - Individuals Acting in a Business Capacity).
Allowable values	• LEI code that is included in the LEI data as published by the Global LEI Foundation (GLEIF, www.gleif.org/). • For natural persons who are acting as private individuals (not eligible for an LEI per the ROC Statement - Individuals Acting in a Business Capacity): LEI of the reporting counterparty followed by a unique identifier assigned and maintained consistently by the reporting counterparty for that natural person(s) for regulatory reporting purpose.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Buyer ID; Seller identifier; Payer identifier; Receiver identifier; Other payment payer; Other payment receiver; Identifier of beneficiary 2: if counterparty 2 is also beneficiary of the transaction, the identifier of the counterparty is reported in both data elements (counterparty 2 and beneficiary 2). Counterparty 2 identifier type. Relationships between this data element and other data elements in agency and principal clearing are illustrated in Table 2 in the Annex.

Q 1: The purpose of updating data elements 2.6 Counterparty 1 (reporting counterparty) and 2.7 Counterparty 2 is to better clarify the expected way of reporting in the case of pre-allocated block trades. Do you have any comments on the proposed clarification?

2.8 Counterparty 2 identifier type indicator (REVISED)

Definition	Indicator of whether LEI was used to identify the Counterparty 2.
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Boolean
Allowable values	• True, for legal entities • False, for natural persons who are acting as private individuals (not eligible for an LEI per the ROC Statement - Individuals Acting in a Business Capacity).
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Counterparty 2

2.9 Beneficiary 1

Definition	Identifier of the beneficiary of an OTC derivative transaction for Counterparty 1. For each transaction that is executed, this data element identifies the party that becomes subject to the rights and obligationsarising from the contract, rather than any party who executes the transaction on behalf of or otherwise represents such party. If a beneficiary is a structure such as trust or collective investment vehicle, this data element would identify the structure, rather than the entities that hold ownership interests in the structure.
Existing industry standard	ISO 17442 Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)
Format	• Char(20), for an LEI code • Varchar(72), for natural persons who are acting as private individuals (not eligible for an LEI per the ROC Statement - Individuals Acting in a Business Capacity).
Allowable values	• LEI code that is included in the LEI data as published by the Global LEI Foundation (GLEIF, www.gleif.org/). • For natural persons who are acting as private individuals (not eligible for an LEI per the ROC Statement - Individuals Acting in a Business Capacity): LEI of the reporting counterparty followed by a unique identifier assigned and maintained consistently by the reporting counterparty for that natural person(s) for regulatory reporting purpose.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Counterparty 1 (reporting counterparty): If beneficiary 1 is also counterparty to the transaction, identifierof the beneficiary is populated in both data elements (counterparty 1 data element and beneficiary 1 data element). Relationships between this data element and other data elements in agency and principal clearing are illustrated in Table 2 in the Annex. Direction 1 or Buyer identifier and Seller identifier ; Direction 2 or Payer identifier and Receiver ID identifier. If the entity which is subject to the rights and obligations arising from the contract (as specified under the data element Beneficiary 1) is also the entity which has the responsibility to pay the payment streams(as specified under the data element(s) Buyer and Seller identifier or Payer and Receiver identifier), thesame identifier is used in both the Beneficiary 1 and the direction data elements (Buyer and Seller identifier or Payer and Receiver identifier).

2.10 Beneficiary 1 type indicator (REVISED)

Definition	Indicator of whether LEI was used to identify the beneficiary 1.
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Boolean
Allowable values	• True, for legal entities • False, for natural persons who are acting as private individuals (not eligible for an LEI per the ROC Statement - Individuals Acting in a Business Capacity)
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Beneficiary 1

2.11 Beneficiary 2

Definition	Identifier of the beneficiary on an OTC derivative transaction for the counterparty 2. For each transaction that is executed, this data element identifies the second party that becomes subject to the rights and obligations arising from the contract, rather than any party who executes the transaction on behalf of or otherwise represents such party. If a beneficiary is a structure such as trust or collective investment vehicle, the beneficiary identifier would identify the structure, rather than the entities that hold ownership interests in the structure.
Existing industry standard	ISO 17442 Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)
Format	• Char(20), for an LEI code • Varchar(72), for natural persons who are acting as private individuals (not eligible for an LEI per the ROC Statement - Individuals Acting in a Business Capacity).
Allowable values	• LEI code that is included in the LEI data as published by the Global LEI Foundation (GLEIF, www.gleif.org/) . • For natural persons who are acting as private individuals (not eligible for an LEI per the ROC Statement - Individuals Acting in a Business Capacity): LEI of the reporting counterparty followed by a unique identifier assigned and maintained consistently by the reporting counterparty for that natural person(s) for regulatory reporting purpose.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Counterparty 2: If Beneficiary 2 is also counterparty to the transaction, identifier of the beneficiary is populated in both data elements (Counterparty 2 data element and Beneficiary 2 data element). Relationships between this data element and other data elements in agency and principal clearing are illustrated in Table 2 in the Annex. Direction 1 or Buyer identifier and Seller identifier; Direction 2 or Payer identifier and Receiver identifier. If the entity which is subject to the rights and obligations arising from the contract (as specified under the data element Beneficiary 2) is also the entity which has the responsibility to pay the payment streams (as specified under the data element(s) Buyer and Seller identifier or Payer and Receiver identifier), the same identifier is used in both the Beneficiary 2 and the direction data elements (Buyer and Seller identifier or Payer and Receiver identifier).

2.12 Beneficiary 2 type indicator (REVISED)

Definition	Indicator of whether LEI was used to identify the beneficiary 2.
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Boolean
Allowable values	• True, for legal entities • False, for natural persons who are acting as private individuals (not eligible for an LEI per the ROC Statement - Individuals Acting in a Business Capacity)
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Beneficiary 2

2.13 Direction

Reporting counterparties should use either:

- the element Direction 1 or Buyer identifier and Seller identifier to identify the direction of the transaction for the reporting counterparty as "Buyer" or "Seller" (model 1); or
- the element Direction 2 or Payer identifier and Receiver identifier to identify the payer and the receiver of each leg (model 2).

Reporting counterparties should NOT use both approaches, but adopt the appropriate one for the type of instrument concerned.

Model 1:

Buyer/Seller: flag or IDs

2.13.1 Direction 1 or Buyer identifier and Seller identifier

Definition	Indicator of whether the reporting counterparty is the buyer or the seller as determined at the time of the transaction. Or Identifier of the counterparty that is the buyer and the counterparty that is the seller, as determined at the time of the transaction. A non-exhaustive list of examples of instruments for which this data element could apply are: • most forwards and forward-like contracts (except for foreign exchange forwards and foreign exchange non-deliverable forwards) • most options and option-like contracts including swaptions, caps and floors • credit default swaps (buyer/seller of protection) • variance, volatility and correlation swaps • contracts for difference and spreadbets This data element is not applicable to instrument types covered by data elements Direction 2 or by Payer identifier and Receiver identifier.
Existing industry standard	ISO 17442 Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)
Format	• Char(4) Or • Char(20), for an LEI code • Varchar(72), for natural persons who are acting as private individuals (not eligible for an LEI per the ROC Statement - Individuals Acting in a Business Capacity).
Allowable values	• BYER = buyer • SLLR = seller Or • LEI code that is included in the LEI data as published by the Global LEI Foundation (GLEIF, www.gleif.org/). • For natural persons who are acting as private individuals (not eligible for an LEI per the ROC Statement - Individuals Acting in a Business Capacity): LEI of the reporting counterparty followed by a unique identifier assigned and maintained consistently by the reporting counterparty for that natural person(s) for regulatory reporting purpose.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Counterparty 1 (reporting counterparty); Counterparty 2.

Model 2: For each leg, the payer and the receiver would be identified. Moreover to each leg a set of data elements would be associated, some of which might be populated only for specific leg types.

A non-exhaustive list of data elements associated to both payer and receiver of each leg for interest rate swaps would be:

- Payer
- Receiver
- Notional amount
- Notional currency
- Fixed rate (not applicable for floating legs)
- Underlier ID for the ~~Floating~~floating rate index (not applicable for fixed legs as defined within the UPI reference data elements by the *CPMI-IOSCO Technical Guidance Harmonisationof the Unique Product Identifier*)
- Spread (not applicable for fixed legs)
- Payment frequency period
- Payment frequency period multiplier
- Day count convention

Payer/Receiver: flag or IDs

2.13.2 Direction 2 or Payer identifier and Receiver identifier

Definition	Indicator of whether the reporting counterparty is the payer or the receiver of the leg as determined at the time of the transaction. Or Identifier of the counterparty of the payer leg and the counterparty of the receiver leg as determined at the time of the transaction. A non-exhaustive list of examples of instruments for which this data element could apply are: • most swaps and swap-like contracts including interest rate swaps, credit total return swaps, and equity swaps (except for credit default swaps, variance, volatility, and correlation swaps) • foreign exchange swaps, forwards, non-deliverable forwards This data element is not applicable to instrument types covered by data elements Direction 1 or Buyer identifier and Seller identifier.
Existing industry standard	ISO 17442 Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)
Format	• Char(4) or • Char(20), for an LEI code • Varchar (72), for natural persons who are acting as private individuals (not eligible for an LEI per the ROC Statement - Individuals Acting in a Business Capacity).
Allowable values	• MAKE = payer (for each leg) • TAKE = receiver (for each leg) Or • LEI code that is included in the LEI data as published by the Global LEI Foundation (GLEIF, www.gleif.org/). For natural persons who are acting as private individuals (not eligible for an LEI per the ROC Statement - Individuals Acting in a Business Capacity): LEI of the reporting counterparty followed by a unique identifier assigned and maintained consistently by the reporting counterparty for that natural person(s) for regulatory reporting purpose.

Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Counterparty 1 (reporting counterparty); Counterparty 2.

Data elements related to clearing, trading, confirmation and settlement

2.14 Cleared	
Definition	Indicator of whether the transaction has been cleared, or is intended to be cleared, by a central counterparty.
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Char(1)
Allowable values	• Y= yes, centrally cleared, for beta and gamma transactions. • N= no, not centrally cleared. • I= intent to clear, for alpha transactions that are planned to be submitted to clearing.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Central counterparty; Clearing member. Relationships between this data element and other data elements in agency and principal clearing are illustrated in Table 2 in the Annex.

2.15 Central counterparty

Definition	Identifier of the central counterparty (CCP) that cleared the transaction. This data element is not applicable if the value of the data element "Cleared" is "N" ("No, not centrally cleared") or "I" ("Intent to clear").
Existing industry standard	ISO 17442 Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)
Format	Char(20)
Allowable values	LEI code that is included in the LEI data as published by the Global LEI Foundation (GLEIF, www.gleif.org/).
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Cleared; Counterparty 1 (reporting counterparty) and Counterparty 2: the identifier of the Central counterparty is reported in both data elements (Counterparty and Central counterparty). Relationships between this data element and other data elements in agency and principal clearing are illustrated in Table 2 in the Annex.

2.16 Clearing member

Definition	Identifier of the clearing member through which a derivative transaction was cleared at a central counterparty. This data element is applicable to cleared transactions under both the agency clearing model and the principal clearing model. • In the case of the principal clearing model, the clearing member is identified as clearing member and also as a counterparty in both transactions resulting from clearing: (i) in the transaction between the central counterparty and the clearing member; and (ii) in the transaction between the clearing member and the counterparty to the original alpha transaction. • In the case of the agency clearing model, the clearing member is identified as clearing member but not as the counterparty to transactions resulting from clearing. Under this model, the counterparties are the central counterparty and the client. This data element is not applicable if the value of the data element "Cleared" is "N" ("No, not centrally cleared") or "I" ("Intent to clear").
Existing industry standard	ISO 17442 Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)
Format	Char(20)
Allowable values	LEI code that is included in the LEI data as published by the Global LEI Foundation (GLEIF, www.gleif.org/).
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Cleared; Counterparty 1 (reporting counterparty); Counterparty 2: if the clearing member is a counterparty to the transaction (principal clearing model), the identifier of the clearing member is reported in both data elements (Counterparty and Clearing member). Relationships between this data element and other data elements in agency and principal clearing are illustrated in Table 2 in the Annex.

2.17 Platform identifier

Definition	Identifier of the trading facility (eg exchange, multilateral trading facility, swap execution facility) on which the transaction was executed.
Existing industry standard	ISO 10383 Segment Market Identifier Code (MIC)
Format	Char(4)
Allowable values	ISO 10383 segment MIC code. If no trading facility was involved in the transaction: • XOFF, for transactions in listed instruments • XXXX, for transactions in instruments that are not listed in any venue • BILT, if the reporting counterparty cannot determine whether the instrument is listed or not, as per jurisdictional requirements.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	

2.18 Confirmed

Definition	For new reportable transactions (as defined by the *CPMI-IOSCO Technical Guidance: Harmonisation of the Unique Transaction Identifier*), whether the legally binding terms of an OTC derivatives contract were documented and agreed upon (confirmed) or not (unconfirmed). If documented and agreed, whether such confirmation was done: • via a shared confirmation facility or platform, or a private/bilateral electronic system (electronic); • via a human-readable written document, such as fax, paper or manually processed e-mails (non-electronic).
Existing industry standard	ISO 20022: SecuritiesTradeStatus/TradeConfirmationStatus
Format	Char(4)
Allowable values	• NCNF = unconfirmed • ECNF = electronic • YCNF = non-electronic
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	UTI as defined by the *CPMI-IOSCO Technical Guidance: Harmonisation of the Unique Transaction Identifier.*

2.19 Final contractual settlement date

Definition	Unadjusted date as per the contract, by which all transfer of cash or assets should take place and the counterparties should no longer have any outstanding obligations to each other under that contract. For products that may not have a final contractual settlement date (eg American options), this data element reflects the date by which the transfer of cash or asset would take place if termination were to occur on the expiration date.
Existing industry standard	ISO 8601
Format	YYYY-MM-DD, based on UTC.
Allowable values	Any valid date.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Expiration date. Final contractual settlement date is expected to fall on or after the Expiration date.

2.20 Settlement currency

Definition	Currency for the cash settlement of the transaction when applicable. For multicurrency products that do not net, the settlement currency of each leg. This data element is not applicable for physically settled products (eg physically settled swaptions).
Existing industry standard	ISO 4217
Format	Char(3)
Allowable values	Currencies included in ISO 4217.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Delivery type as defined within the UPI reference data elements by the *CPMI-IOSCO Technical Guidance Harmonisation of the Unique Product Identifier*.

2.21 Settlement location (REVISED)

Definition	Place of settlement of the transaction as stipulated in the contract. This data element is only applicable for transactions that involve an offshore currency (ie a currency which is not included in the ISO 4217 currency list, for example CNH).
Existing industry standard	ISO 3166
Format	Char(2)
Allowable values	ISO country code
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Notional currency; Call currency; Put currency.

Data elements related to regular payments

2.22 Day count convention

Definition	For each leg of the transaction, where applicable: day count convention (often also referred to as day count fraction or day count basis or day count method) that determines how interest payments are calculated. It is used to compute the year fraction of the calculation period, and indicates the number of days in the calculation period divided by the number of days in the year.
Existing industry standard	ISO 20022: Interest Calculation/Day Count Basis
Format	Char(4)
Allowable values	• A001 • A002 • A003 • A004 • A005 • A006 • A007 • A008 • A009 • A010 • A011 • A012 • A013 • A014 • A015 • A016 • A017 • A018 • A019 • A020 • NARR For a description of the allowable values see Table 4 in Annex 1.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Price- and payment-related data elements; Underlier ID within the UPI reference data elements, as defined by the *CPMI-IOSCO Technical Guidance: Harmonisation of the Unique Product Identifier*.

2.23 Payment frequency period

Definition	For each leg of the transaction, where applicable: time unit associated with the frequency of payments, eg day, week, month, year or term of the stream.
Existing industry standard	ISO 20022: InterestCalculation/PaymentFrequency
Format	Char(4)
Allowable values	• DAIL = daily • WEEK = weekly • MNTH = monthly • YEAR = yearly • ADHO = ad hoc which applies when payments are irregular • EXPI = payment at term
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Payment frequency period multiplier.

2.24 Payment frequency period multiplier

Definition	For each leg of the transaction, where applicable: number of time units (as expressed by the payment frequency period) that determines the frequency at which periodic payment dates occur. For example, a transaction with payments occurring every two months is represented with a payment frequency period of "MNTH" (monthly) and a payment frequency period multiplier of 2. This data element is not applicable if the payment frequency period is "ADHO". If payment frequency period is "EXPI", then the payment frequency period multiplier is 1. If the payment frequency isintraday, then the payment frequency period is "DAIL" and the payment frequency multiplier is 0.
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Num(3,0) [7]
Allowable values	Any value greater than or equal to zero.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Payment frequency period.

[7] Table 1 in the Annex clarifies the meaning of this format. Num(1833,0) is equal to Num(1833).

Data elements related to valuation

2.25	**Valuation amount (REVISED)**
Definition	Current value of the outstanding contract~~.~~ without applying any valuation adjustments (i.e. any XVA adjustment such as CVA, DVA, etc). Valuation amount is expressed as the exit cost of the contract or components of the contract, ie the price that would be received to sell the contract (in the market in an orderly transaction at the valuation date).
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Num(25,5)[8]
Allowable values	Any value.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Valuation currency; Valuation timestamp; Valuation method. Valuation amount and currency can be aggregated in a more meaningful way when accompanied by information that identifies the method used to create the valuation and that date and time on which the amount is calculated.

Q 2: The purpose of updating the element 2.25 Valuation amount is to clarify that counterparties should not apply any valuation adjustments (CVA, DVA etc) for the purpose of reporting valuation of derivatives to the TRs. Only such unadjusted valuation of the derivatives provides the authorities with a correct view of the outstanding risk in the market. Do you have any comments on the proposed clarification?

[8] Table 1 in the Annex clarifies the meaning of this format.

2.26 Valuation currency

Definition	Currency in which the valuation amount is denominated.
Existing industry standard	ISO 4217
Format	Char(3)
Allowable values	Currencies included in ISO 4217.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Valuation amount; Valuation timestamp; Valuation method. Valuation amount and currency can be aggregated in a more meaningful way when accompanied by information that identifies the method used to create the valuation and that date and time on which the amount is calculated.

2.27 Valuation timestamp

Definition	Date and time of the last valuation marked to market, provided by the central counterparty (CCP) or calculated using the current or last available market price of the inputs. If for example a currency exchange rate is the basis for a transaction's valuation, then the valuation timestamp reflects the moment in time that exchange rate was current.
Existing industry standard	ISO 8601
Format	YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZ, based on UTC. If the time element is not required in a particular jurisdiction, time may be dropped given that – in the case of representations with reduced accuracy – ISO 8601 allows the complete representation to be omitted, the omission starting from the extreme right-hand side (in the order from the least to the most significant).
Allowable values	Any valid date/time.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Valuation amount; Valuation currency; Valuation method. Valuation timestamp is expected to fall on or after the Effective date. Valuation amount and currency can be aggregated in a more meaningful way when accompanied by information that identifies the method used to create the valuation and that date and time on which the amount is calculated.

2.28 Valuation method[9]	
Definition	Source and method used for the valuation of the transaction by the reporting counterparty. If at least one valuation input is used that is classified as mark-to-model in the below table, then the whole valuation is classified as mark-to-model. If only inputs are used that are classified as mark-to-market in the table below, then the whole valuation is classified as mark-to-market.
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Char(4)
Allowable values	• MTMA= mark-to-market • MTMO= mark-to-model • CCPV= central counterparty's valuation
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Valuation amount; Valuation currency; Valuation timestamp. Valuation amount and Valuation currency can be aggregated in a more meaningful way when accompanied by information that identifies the method used to create the valuation and that date and time on which the amount is calculated.

Classification of valuation inputs

Bucket	Inputs used	Valuation method[10]
1	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date [IFRS 13:76/ASC 820-10-35-40]. A quoted market price in an active market provides the most reliable evidence of fair value and is used without adjustment to measure fair value whenever available, with limited exceptions. [IFRS 13:77/ASC 820-10-35-41] An active market is a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. [IFRS 13: Appendix A/ASC 820-10-20].	Mark-to-market
2	Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets [IFRS 13:81/ASC 820-10-35-47] (other than quoted market prices included within bucket 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly)	Mark-to-market
3	Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active [IFRS 13:81/ASC 820-10-35-48(b)] (other than quoted market prices included within bucket 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly).	Mark-to-model – historic prices from inactive markets should not be directly used
4	Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, for example interest rates and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals, implied volatilities, credit spreads [IFRS 13:81/ASC 820-10-35-	Mark-to-market

[9] The primary purpose of the Technical Guidance is to harmonise data elements which are crucial to achieving global consistency and meaningful aggregation of OTC derivative transactions reported to TRs. The CPMI and IOSCO acknowledge that authorities might deem the data element Valuation method relevant for monitoring the level of reliability of the valuation, especially in the case of stress events, and for assessing the standardisation of certain segments of the derivative market. With a view to addressing the evolving needs of authorities and industry, the harmonisation of this data element might be further refined as part of the future CDE maintenance process.

[10] The classification provided in this column is independent from IFRS 13/ASC 820 and is for the sole purpose of reporting critical data elements of OTC derivative transactions.

	48(c)] (other than quoted market prices included within bucket 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly)	
5	Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observablemarket data by correlation or other means (“market-corroborated inputs”) [IFRS 13:81/ASC 820-10-35-48(d)] (other than quoted market prices included within bucket 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly).	Mark-to-model – the inputs can be derived “principally” from observable market data, meaning that unobservable inputs can be used
6	Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. [IFRS 13:86/ASC 820-10-35-52] Unobservable inputs are used to measure fair value to the extent that relevant observable inputs are not available, thereby allowing for situations in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date. An entity develops unobservable inputs using the best information available in the circumstances, which might include the entity’s own data, taking into account all information about market participant assumptions that is reasonably available. [IFRS 13:87-89/ASC 820-10-35-53 - 35-54A]	Mark-to-model – unobservable inputs are used

Data elements related to collateral and margins

2.29 Collateral portfolio indicator

Definition	Indicator of whether the collateralisation was performed on a portfolio basis. By "on a portfolio basis", it is meant a set of transactions that are margined together (either on a net or a gross basis) contrary to the scenario where the margin is calculated and posted for each individual transaction separately.
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Boolean
Allowable values	• True, if collateralised on a portfolio basis • False, if not part of a portfolio
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Collateral portfolio code

2.30 Collateral portfolio code

Definition	If collateral is reported on a portfolio basis, unique code assigned by the reporting counterparty to the portfolio. This data element is not applicable if the collateralisation was performed on a transaction level basis, or if there is no collateral agreement or if no collateral is posted or received.
Existing industry standard	ISO 20022 Portfolio/Identification
Format	Varchar(52)
Allowable values	Up to 52 alphanumerical characters.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Collateral portfolio indicator.

2.31 Initial margin posted by the reporting counterparty (pre-haircut)

Definition	Monetary value of initial margin that has been posted by the reporting counterparty, including any margin that is in transit and pending settlement unless inclusion of such margin is not allowed under the jurisdictional requirements. If the collateralisation is performed at portfolio level, the initial margin posted relates to the whole portfolio; if the collateralisation is performed for single transactions, the initial margin posted relates to such single transaction. This refers to the total current value of the initial margin, rather than to its daily change. The data element refers both to uncleared and centrally cleared transactions. For centrally cleared transactions, the data element does not include default fund contributions, nor collateral posted against liquidity provisions to the central counterparty, ie committed credit lines. If the initial margin posted is denominated in more than one currency, those amounts are converted into a single currency chosen by the reporting counterparty and reported as one total value.
Existing industry standard	ISO 20022: MarginCall/InitialMargin
Format	Num(25,5)[11]
Allowable values	Any value greater than or equal to zero.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Currency of initial margin posted; Initial margin posted by the reporting counterparty (post- haircut)

[11] Table 1 in the Annex clarifies the meaning of this format.

2.32 Initial margin posted by the reporting counterparty (post-haircut)

Definition	Monetary value of initial margin that has been posted by the reporting counterparty, including any margin that is in transit and pending settlement unless inclusion of such margin is not allowed under the jurisdictional requirements. If the collateralisation is performed at portfolio level, the initial margin posted relates to the whole portfolio; if the collateralisation is performed for single transactions, the initial margin posted relates to such single transaction. This refers to the total current value of the initial margin after application of the haircut (if applicable), rather than to its daily change. The data element refers both to uncleared and centrally cleared transactions. For centrally cleared transactions, the data element does not include default fund contributions, nor collateral posted against liquidity provisions to the central counterparty, ie committed credit lines. If the initial margin posted is denominated in more than one currency, those amounts are converted into a single currency chosen by the reporting counterparty and reported as one total value.
Existing industry standard	ISO 20022: MarginCall/InitialMargin
Format	Num(25,5)[12]
Allowable values	Any value greater than or equal to zero.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Currency of initial margin posted; Initial margin posted by the reporting counterparty (pre-haircut).

[12] Table 1 in the Annex clarifies the meaning of this format.

2.33 Currency of initial margin posted

Definition	Currency in which the initial margin posted is denominated. If the initial margin posted is denominated in more than one currency, this data element reflects one of those currencies into which the reporting counterparty has chosen to convert all the values of posted initial margins.
Existing industry standard	ISO 4217
Format	Char(3)
Allowable values	Currencies included in ISO 4217.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Initial margin posted by the reporting counterparty (pre-haircut); Initial margin posted by the reporting counterparty (post-haircut).

2.34 Initial margin collected by the reporting counterparty (pre-haircut)

Definition	Monetary value of initial margin that has been collected by the reporting counterparty, including any margin that is in transit and pending settlement unless inclusion of such margin is not allowed under the jurisdictional requirements. If the collateralisation is performed at portfolio level, the initial margin collected relates to the whole portfolio; if the collateralisation is performed for single transactions, the initial margin collected relates to such single transaction. This refers to the total current value of the initial margin, rather than to its daily change. The data element refers both to uncleared and centrally cleared transactions. For centrally cleared transactions, the data element does not include collateral collected by the central counterparty as part of its investment activity. If the initial margin collected is denominated in more than one currency, those amounts are converted into a single currency chosen by the reporting counterparty and reported as one total value.
Existing industry standard	ISO 20022: MarginCall/InitialMargin
Format	Num(25,5)[13]
Allowable values	Any value greater than or equal to zero.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Currency of initial margin collected; Initial margin collected by the reporting counterparty (post-haircut).

[13] Table 1 in the Annex clarifies the meaning of this format.

2.35 Initial margin collected by the reporting counterparty (post-haircut)	
Definition	Monetary value of initial margin that has been collected by the reporting counterparty, including any margin that is in transit and pending settlement unless inclusion of such margin is not allowed under the jurisdictional requirements. If the collateralisation is performed at portfolio level, the initial margin collected relates to the whole portfolio; if the collateralisation is performed for single transactions, the initial margin collected relates to such single transaction. This refers to the total current value of the initial margin after application of the haircut (if applicable), rather than to its daily change. The data element refers both to uncleared and centrally cleared transactions. For centrally cleared transactions, the data element does not include collateral collected by the central counterparty as part of its investment activity. If the initial margin collected is denominated in more than one currency, those amounts are converted into a single currency chosen by the reporting counterparty and reported as one total value.
Existing industry standard	ISO 20022: MarginCall/InitialMargin
Format	Num(25,5)[14]
Allowable values	Any value greater than or equal to zero.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Currency of initial margin collected; Initial margin collected by the reporting counterparty (pre-haircut).

[14] Table 1 in the Annex clarifies the meaning of this format.

2.36 Currency of initial margin collected

Definition	Currency in which the initial margin collected is denominated. If the initial margin collected is denominated in more than one currency, this data element reflects one of those currencies into which the reporting counterparty has chosen to convert all the values of collected initial margins.
Existing industry standard	ISO 4217
Format	Char(3)
Allowable values	Currencies included in ISO 4217.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Initial margin collected by the reporting counterparty (pre-haircut); Initial margin collected by the reporting counterparty (post-haircut).

2.37 Variation margin posted by the reporting counterparty (pre-haircut)

Definition	Monetary value of the variation margin posted by the reporting counterparty (including the cash-settled one), and including any margin that is in transit and pending settlement unless inclusion of such margin is not allowed under the jurisdictional requirements. Contingent variation margin is not included. If the collateralisation is performed at portfolio level, the variation margin posted relates to the whole portfolio; if the collateralisation is performed for single transactions, the variation margin posted relates to such single transaction. This data element refers to the total current value of the variation margin, cumulated since the first reporting of variation margins posted for the portfolio/transaction. If the variation margin posted is denominated in more than one currency, those amounts are converted into a single currency chosen by the reporting counterparty and reported as one total value.
Existing industry standard	ISO 20022: MarginCall/VariationMargin
Format	Num(25,5)[15]
Allowable values	Any value greater than or equal to zero.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Currency of the variation margin posted; Variation margin posted by the reporting counterparty (post-haircut)

[15] Table 1 in the Annex clarifies the meaning of this format.

2.38 Variation margin posted by the reporting counterparty (post-haircut)

Definition	Monetary value of the variation margin posted by the reporting counterparty (including the cash-settled one), and including any margin that is in transit and pending settlement unless inclusion of such margin is not allowed under the jurisdictional requirements. Contingent variation margin is not included. If the collateralisation is performed at portfolio level, the variation margin posted relates to the whole portfolio; if the collateralisation is performed for single transactions, the variation margin posted relates to such single transaction. This data element refers to the total current value of the variation margin after application of the haircut (if applicable), cumulated since the first reporting of posted variation margins for the portfolio /transaction. If the variation margin posted is denominated in more than one currency, those amounts are converted into a single currency chosen by the reporting counterparty and reported as one total value.
Existing industry standard	ISO 20022: MarginCall/VariationMargin
Format	Num(25,5)[16]
Allowable values	Any value greater than or equal to zero.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Currency of the variation margin posted; Variation margin posted by the reporting counterparty (pre-haircut).

[16] Table 1 in the Annex clarifies the meaning of this format.

2.39 Currency of variation margin posted

Definition	Currency in which the variation margin posted is denominated. If the variation margin posted is denominated in more than one currency, this data element reflects one of those currencies into which the reporting counterparty has chosen to convert all the values of posted variation margins.
Existing industry standard	ISO 4217
Format	Char(3)
Allowable values	Currencies included in ISO 4217.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Variation margin posted by the reporting counterparty (pre-haircut); Variation margin posted by the reporting counterparty (post-haircut).

2.40 Variation margin collected by the reporting counterparty (pre-haircut)

Definition	Monetary value of the variation margin collected by the reporting counterparty (including the cash-settled one), and including any margin that is in transit and pending settlement unless inclusion of such margin is not allowed under the jurisdictional requirements. Contingent variation margin is not included. If the collateralisation is performed at portfolio level, the variation margin collected relates to the whole portfolio; if the collateralisation is performed for single transactions, the variation margin collected relates to such single transaction. This refers to the total current value of the variation margin, cumulated since the first reporting of collected variation margins for the portfolio/transaction. If the variation margin collected is denominated in more than one currency, those amounts are converted into a single currency chosen by the reporting counterparty and reported as one total value.
Existing industry standard	ISO 20022: MarginCall/VariationMargin
Format	Num(25,5)[17]
Allowable values	Any value greater than or equal to zero.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Currency of the variation margin collected; Variation margin collected by the reporting counterparty (post-haircut).

[17] Table 1 in the Annex clarifies the meaning of this format.

2.41 Variation margin collected by the reporting counterparty (post-haircut)

Definition	Monetary value of the variation margin collected by the reporting counterparty (including the cash-settled one), and including any margin that is in transit and pending settlement unless inclusion of such margin is not allowed under the jurisdictional requirements. Contingent variation margin is not included. If the collateralisation is performed at portfolio level, the variation margin collected relates to the whole portfolio; if the collateralisation is performed for single transactions, the variation margin collected relates to such single transaction. This refers to the total current value of the variation margin collected after application of the haircut (if applicable), cumulated since the first reporting of collected variation margins for the portfolio /transaction. If the variation margin collected is denominated in more than one currency, those amounts are converted into a single currency chosen by the reporting counterparty and reported as one total value.
Existing industry standard	ISO 20022: MarginCall/VariationMargin
Format	Num(25,5)[18]
Allowable values	Any value greater than or equal to zero.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Currency of the variation margin collected; Variation margin collected by the reporting counterparty (pre-haircut).

[18] Table 1 in the Annex clarifies the meaning of this format.

2.42 Currency of variation margin collected

Definition	Currency in which the variation margin collected is denominated. If the variation margin collected is denominated in more than one currency, this data element reflects one of those currencies into which the reporting counterparty has chosen to convert all the values of collected variation margins.
Existing industry standard	ISO 4217
Format	Char(3)
Allowable values	Currencies included in ISO 4217.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Variation margin collected by the reporting counterparty (pre-haircut); Variation margin collected by the reporting counterparty (post-haircut).

2.43 Excess collateral posted by the reporting counterparty

Definition	Monetary value of any additional collateral posted by the reporting counterparty separate and independent from initial and variation margin. This refers to the total current value of the excess collateral before application of the haircut (if applicable), rather than to its daily change. Any initial or variation margin amount posted that exceeds the required initial margin or required variation margin, is reported as part of the initial margin posted or variation margin posted respectively rather than included as excess collateral posted. For centrally cleared transactions, excess collateral is reported only to the extent it can be assigned to a specific portfolio or transaction.
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Num(25,5)[19]
Allowable values	Any value greater than or equal to zero.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Currency of excess collateral posted.

[19] Table 1 in the Annex clarifies the meaning of this format.

2.44 Currency of excess collateral posted

Definition	Currency in which the excess collateral posted is denominated. If the excess collateral posted is denominated in more than one currency, this data element reflects one of those currencies into which the reporting counterparty has chosen to convert all the values of posted excess collateral.
Existing industry standard	ISO 4217
Format	Char(3)
Allowable values	Currencies included in ISO 4217.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Excess collateral posted by the reporting counterparty.

2.45 Excess collateral collected by the reporting counterparty

Definition	Monetary value of any additional collateral collected by the reporting counterparty separate and independent from initial and variation margin. This data element refers to the total current value of the excess collateral before application of the haircut (if applicable), rather than to its daily change. Any initial or variation margin amount collected that exceeds the required initial margin or required variation margin, is reported as part of the initial margin collected or variation margin collected respectively, rather than included as excess collateral collected. For centrally cleared transactions excess collateral is reported only to the extent it can be assigned to a specific portfolio or transaction.
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Num(25,5)[20]
Allowable values	Any value greater than or equal to zero.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Currency of the excess collateral collected.

[20] Table 1 in the Annex clarifies the meaning of this format.

2.46 Currency of excess collateral collected

Definition	Currency in which the excess collateral collected is denominated. If the excess collateral is denominated in more than one currency, this data element reflects one of those currencies into which the reporting counterparty has chosen to convert all the values of collected excess collateral
Existing industry standard	ISO 4217
Format	Char(3)
Allowable values	Currencies included in ISO 4217.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Excess collateral collected by the reporting counterparty.

2.47 Collateralisation category

Definition	Indicator of whether a collateral agreement (or collateral agreements) between the counterparties exists (uncollateralised/partially collateralised/one-way collateralised/fully collateralised). This data element is provided for each transaction or each portfolio, depending on whether the collateralisation isperformed at the transaction or portfolio level, and is applicable to both cleared and uncleared transactions.
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Char(4)

Allowable values

Value	Name	Definition
UNCL	Uncollateralised	There is no collateral agreement between the counterparties or the collateral agreement(s) between the counterparties stipulates that no collateral (neither initial margin nor variation margin) has to be posted with respect to the derivative transaction.
PRC1	Partially collateralised: Counterparty 1 only	The collateral agreement(s) between the counterparties stipulates that the reporting counterparty regularly posts only variation margin and that the other counterparty does not post any margin with respect to the derivative transaction.
PRC2	Partially collateralised: Counterparty 2 only	The collateral agreement(s) between the counterparties stipulates that the other counterparty regularly posts only variation margin and that the reporting counterparty does not post any margin with respect to the derivative transaction.
PRCL	Partially collateralised	The collateral agreement(s) between the counterparties stipulates that both counterparties regularly post only variation margin with respect to the derivative transaction.
OWC1	One-way collateralised: Counterparty 1 only	The collateral agreement(s) between the counterparties stipulates that the reporting counterparty posts the initial margin and regularly posts variation margin and that the other counterparty does not post any margin with respect to the derivative transaction.
OWC2	One-way collateralised: Counterparty 2 only	The collateral agreement(s) between the counterparties stipulates that the other counterparty posts the initial margin and regularly posts variation margin and that the reporting counterparty does not post any margin with respect to the derivative transaction.
OWP1	One-way/partially collateralised: Counterparty 1	The collateral agreement(s) between the counterparties stipulates that the reporting counterparty posts the initial margin and regularly posts variation margin and that the other counterparty regularly posts only variation margin.
OWP2	One-way/partially collateralised: Counterparty 2	The collateral agreement(s) between the counterparties stipulates that the other counterparty posts the initial margin and regularly posts variation margin and that the reporting counterparty regularly posts only variation margin.
FLCL	Fully collateralised	The collateral agreement(s) between the counterparties stipulates that both counterparties post initial margin and regularly post variation margin with respect to the derivative transaction.

Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Counterparty 1, Counterparty 2

Data elements related to counterparty rating triggers

2.48 Counterparty rating trigger indicator

Definition	Indicator of whether a counterparty rating trigger has been agreed by the counterparties for the collateral posted by reporting counterparty
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Boolean
Allowable values	• True • False
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Counterparty rating threshold indicator

2.49 Counterparty rating threshold indicator

Definition	Indicator of whether the counterparty rating trigger(s) include one that increases collateral requirements when the reporting counterparty falls below the threshold of single-A or equivalent. This data element is not applicable if the Counterparty rating trigger indicator is false.
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Boolean
Allowable values	• True • False
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Counterparty rating trigger indicator

Data elements related to prices

2.50 Price (REVISED)	
Definition	Price specified in the OTC derivative transaction. It does not include fees, taxes or commissions. For commodity fixed/float swaps and similar products with periodic payments, this data element refers to the fixed price of the fixed leg(s). For commodity and equity forwards and similar products, this data element refers to the forward price of the underlying or reference asset. For equity swaps, portfolios swaps, and similar products, this data element refers to the initial price of the underlying or reference asset. For contracts for difference and similar products, this data element refers to the initial price of the underlier. This data element is not applicable to: • Interest rate swaps and forward rate agreements, as it is understood that the information included in the data elements Fixed rate and Spread may be interpreted as the price of the transaction. • Interest rate options and interest rate swaptions, as it is understood that the information included in thedata elements Strike price and Option premium may be interpreted as the price of the transaction. • Commodity basis ~~swaps and the floating leg of commodity fixed/float~~ swaps, as it is understood that the information included in the data element Spread may be interpreted as the price of the transaction. • Foreign exchange swaps, forwards and options, as it is understood that the information included in thedata elements Exchange rate, Strike price, and Option premium may be interpreted as the price of thetransaction. • Equity options, as it is understood that the information included in the data elements Strike price andOption premium may be interpreted as the price of the transaction. • Credit default swaps and credit total return swaps, as it is understood that the information included inthe data elements Fixed rate, Spread and Upfront payment (Other payment type: Upfront payment) may be interpreted as the price of the transaction. • Commodity options, as it is understood that the information included in the data elements Strike priceand Option premium may be interpreted as the price of the transaction. Where the price is not known when a new transaction is reported, the price is updated as it becomes available. For transactions that are part of a package, this data element contains the price of the component transaction where applicable.
Existing industry standard	ISO 20022: Price/Amount
Format	• Num(18,13)[21], if Price notation = 1 • Num(11,10), if Price notation = 2 • Num(11,10), if Price notation = 3
Allowable values	• Any value, if Price notation = 1 • Any value expressed as percentage (eg 2.57 instead of 2.57%), if Price notation = 2 • Any value expressed as decimal (eg 0.0257 instead of 2.57%), if Price notation = 3
Related data elements/ dependencies between data elements	Price currency; Price schedule; Price notation; Price unit of measure; Valuation amount;[22] Underlier ID within the UPI reference data elements, as defined by the *CPMI-IOSCO Technical Guidance: Harmonisation of the Unique Product Identifier*.

Q 3: This data element is updated to remove an inconsistency in the guidance provided with regards to the reporting of price for commodity swaps. In particular, the guidance specifies that "For commodity fixed/float swaps […] this data element refersto the fixed price of the fixed leg(s)", thus this element is applicable to the commodity fixed/float swaps. Do you have any comments on the proposed amendment?

[21] Table 1 in the Annex clarifies the meaning of this format.

[22] While Price captures the prices at which counterparties negotiate contracts, market prices are reflected in the Valuation Amounts.

2.51 Price currency

Definition	Currency in which the price is denominated. Price currency is only applicable if Price notation = 1.
Existing industry standard	ISO 4217
Format	Char(3)
Allowable values	Currencies included in ISO 4217.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Price; Price schedule; Price notation; Price unit of measure.

2.52 Price notation

Definition	Manner in which the price is expressed.
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Char(1)
Allowable values	• 1 = monetary amount • 2 = percentage • 3 = decimal The above allowable values might be restricted based on jurisdictional requirements (eg certain jurisdictions might require the value to be reported as a decimal instead of percentage).
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Price; Price currency; Price unit of measure; Price schedule; Spread notation; Package transaction price notation; Package transaction spread notation.

2.53 Price unit of measure (REVISED)	
Definition	Unit of measure in which the price is expressed.
Existing industry standard	ISO 20022: Price/UnitOfMeasure
Format	~~A list of allowable values and their format will be provided to the CDE maintenance and governance framework, which will be developed by the CPMI and IOSCO.~~Char(4)
Allowable values	ISO 20022: UnitOfMeasureCode codeset.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Price; Price currency; Price schedule; Price notation; Quantity unit of measure.

Q 4: Do you agree with the use of ISO 20022 UnitOfMeasureCode codeset for the purpose of reporting 2.53 Price unit of measure, 2.77 Quantity unit of measure and 2.99 Basket constituent unit of measure? Is this codeset sufficient to support the reporting of OTC derivatives? Please note that the exact list of allowable values may be a subset of the codes included in this codeset.

2.54 Price schedule

Definition	For OTC derivative transactions with prices varying throughout the life of the transaction: • 2.54.1: Unadjusted effective date of the price • 2.54.2: Unadjusted end date of the price (not applicable if the unadjusted end date of a given schedule's period is back-to-back with the unadjusted effective date of the subsequent period) • 2.54.3: Price in effect between the unadjusted effective date and unadjusted end date inclusive. Price schedule is only applicable if the price varies per schedule. The currency, notation, and unit of measure for the varying prices in the schedule are reported in Price currency, Price notation, and Price unit of measure data elements.
Existing industry standard	• 2.54.1: ISO 8601 • 2.54.2: ISO 8601 • 2.54.3: ISO 20022: Price/Amount
Format	• 2.54.1: YYYY-MM-DD, based on UTC • 2.54.2: YYYY-MM-DD, based on UTC • 2.54.3: - Num(18,13)[23], if Price notation = 1 - Num(11,10), if Price notation = 2 - Num(11,10), if Price notation = 3
Allowable values	• 2.54.1: any valid date • 2.54.2: any valid date • 2.54.3: - Any value greater than zero, if Price notation = 1 - Any value expressed as percentage (eg 2.57 instead of 2.57%), if Price notation = 2 - Any value expressed as decimal (eg 0.0257 instead of 2.57%), if Price notation = 3
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Price; Price currency; Price notation; Price unit of measure; Underlier ID within the UPI reference data elements, as defined by the *CPMI-IOSCO Technical Guidance: Harmonisation of the Unique Product Identifier*.

[23] Table 1 in the Annex clarifies the meaning of this format.

2.55 Fixed rate

Definition	For each leg of the transaction, where applicable: for OTC derivative transactions with periodic payments, per annum rate of the fixed leg(s).
Existing industry standard	ISO 20022: Interest/Rate
Format	• Num(11,10)[24], if Fixed rate notation = 1 • Num(11,10)[25], if Fixed rate notation = 2
Allowable values	• Positive and negative values expressed as percentage (eg 2.57 instead of 2.57%), if Fixed rate notation = 1 • Positive and negative values expressed as decimal (eg 0.0257 instead of 2.57%), if Fixed rate notation = 2
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Fixed rate notation; Day count convention; Underlier ID within the UPI reference data elements, as defined by the *CPMI-IOSCO Technical Guidance: Harmonisation of the Unique Product Identifier*.

[24] Table 1 in the Annex clarifies the meaning of this format.
[25] Table 1 in the Annex clarifies the meaning of this format.

2.56 Fixed rate notation

Definition	For each leg of the transaction, where applicable: manner in which the fixed rate is expressed.
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Char(1)
Allowable values	• 1 = percentage • 2 = decimal The above allowable values might be restricted based on jurisdictional requirements eg certain jurisdictions might require the value to be reported as a decimal instead of percentage).
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Fixed rate.

2.57 Spread	
Definition	For each leg of the transaction, where applicable: for OTC derivative transactions with periodic payments (eg interest rate fixed/float swaps, interest rate basis swaps, commodity swaps), • spread on the individual floating leg(s) index reference price, in the case where there is a spread on a floating leg(s). For example, USD-LIBOR-BBA plus .03 or WTI minus USD 14.65; or • difference between the reference prices of the two floating leg indexes. For example, the 9.00 USD "Spread" for a WCS vs. WTI basis swap where WCS is priced at 43 USD and WTI is priced at 52 USD.
Existing industry standard	ISO 20022: Spread/SpreadRate or ISO 20022: Spread/PriceOffset or ISO 20022: Spread/BasisPointSpread
Format	• Num(18,13)[26], if Spread notation = 1 • Num(11,10), if Spread notation = 2 • Num(11,10), if Spread notation = 3 • Num(5), if Spread notation = 4
Allowable values	• Any value, if Spread notation = 1 • Any value expressed as percentage (eg 2.57 instead of 2.57%), if Spread notation = 2 • Any value expressed as decimal (eg 0.0257 instead of 2.57%), if Spread notation = 3 • Any integer value expressed in basis points (eg 257 instead of 2.57%), if Spread notation = 4
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Underlier ID within the UPI reference data elements, as defined by the *CPMI-IOSCO Technical Guidance: Harmonisation of the UniqueProduct Identifier;* Spread notation; Spread currency.

[26] Table 1 in the Annex clarifies the meaning of this format.

2.58 Spread currency

Definition	For each leg of the transaction, where applicable: currency in which the spread is denominated. This data element is only applicable if Spread notation = 1.
Existing industry standard	ISO 4217
Format	Char(3)
Allowable values	Currencies included in ISO 4217.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Spread; Spread notation.

2.59 Spread notation

Definition	For each leg of the transaction, where applicable: manner in which the spread is expressed.
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Char(1)
Allowable values	• 1 = monetary amount • 2 = percentage • 3 = decimal • 4 = basis points The above allowable values might be restricted based on jurisdictional requirements (eg certain jurisdictions might require the value to be reported as a decimal instead of percentage).
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Spread; Spread currency.

2.60 Strike price

Definition	• For options other than FX options, swaptions and similar products, price at which the owner of an option can buy or sell the underlying asset of the option. • For foreign exchange options, exchange rate at which the option can be exercised, expressed as the rate of exchange from converting the unit currency into the quoted currency. In the example 0.9426 USD/EUR, USD is the unit currency and EUR is the quoted currency; USD 1 = EUR 0.9426.Where the strike price is not known when a new transaction is reported, the strike price is updated as it becomes available. • For volatility and variance swaps and similar products the volatility strike price is reported in this data element.
Existing industry standard	ISO 20022: Option/Strike Price
Format	• Num(18,13)[27], if Strike price notation = 1 • Num(11,10), if Strike price notation = 2 • Num(11,10), if Strike price notation = 3
Allowable values	• Any value (eg USD 6.39) expressed as 6.39, for equity options, commodity options, foreign exchange options and similar products, if Strike price notation = 1. • Any value expressed as percentage (eg 2.1 instead of 2.1%), for interest rate options, interest rate and credit swaptions quoted in spread, and similar products, if Strike price notation = 2. • Any value expressed as decimals (eg 0.021 instead of 2.1%), for interest rate options, interest rate and credit swaptions quoted in spread, and similar products, if Strike price notation = 3.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Strike price currency; Strike price notation; Strike price schedule; Underlier ID within the UPI reference data elements, as defined by the *CPMI-IOSCO Technical Guidance: Harmonisation of the Unique Product Identifier*.

[27] Table 1 in the Annex clarifies the meaning of this format.

2.61 Strike price currency/currency pair

Definition	For equity options, commodity options, and similar products, currency in which the strike price is denominated. For foreign exchange options: Currency pair and order in which the strike price is expressed. It is expressed as unit currency/quoted currency. In the example 0.9426 USD/EUR, USD is the unit currency and EUR is the quoted currency, USD 1 = EUR 0.9426 Strike price currency/currency pair is only applicable if Strike price notation = 1.
Existing industry standard	ISO 4217
Format	• Char(3) • For foreign exchange options: Char(3)/Char(3); [Unit currency/Quoted currency] without restricting the currency pair ordering (ie the Strike price currency pair may be USD/EUR or EUR/USD).
Allowable values	Currencies included in ISO 4217.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Strike price; Strike price notation; Strike price schedule; Underlier ID within the UPI reference data elements, as defined by the *CPMI-IOSCO Technical Guidance: Harmonisation of the Unique Product Identifier*.

2.62 Strike price notation

Definition	Manner in which the Strike price is expressed.
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Char(1)
Allowable values	• 1 = monetary amount • 2 = percentage • 3=decimal The above allowable values might be restricted based on jurisdictional requirements (eg certain jurisdictions might require the value to be reported as a decimal instead of percentage).
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Strike price; Strike price currency; Strike price schedule.

2.63 Strike price schedule

Definition	For options, swaptions and similar products with strike prices varying throughout the life of the transaction: • 2.63.1: Unadjusted effective date of the strike price • 2.63.2: Unadjusted end date of the strike price (not applicable if the unadjusted end date of a given schedule's period is back-to-back with the unadjusted effective date of the subsequent period) • 2.63.3: Strike price in effect between the unadjusted effective date and unadjusted end date inclusive. Strike price schedule is only applicable if the strike price varies per schedule. The currency for the varying strike prices in the schedule is reported in Strike price currency data element.
Existing industry standard	• 2.63.1: ISO8601 • 2.63.2: ISO8601 • 2.63.3: ISO 20022 Option/Strike Price
Format	• 2.63.1: YYYY-MM-DD, based on UTC • 2.63.2: YYYY-MM-DD, based on UTC • 2.63.3: - Num(18,13)[28], if Strike price notation = 1 - Num(11,10), if Strike price notation = 2 - Num(11,10), if Strike price notation = 3
Allowable values	• 2.63.1: any valid date • 2.63.2: any valid date • 2.63.3: any value greater than zero - Any value (eg USD 6.39) expressed as 6.39, for equity options, commodity options, foreign exchange options and similar products if Strike price notation = 1. - Any value expressed as percentage (eg 2.1 instead of 2.1%), for interest rate options, interest rate and credit swaptions quoted in spread, and similar products, if Strike price notation = 2. - Any value expressed as decimal (eg 0.021 instead of 2.1%), for interest rate options, interest rate and credit swaptions quoted in spread, and similar products, if Strike price notation = 3.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Strike price; Strike price currency; Underlier ID within the UPI reference data elements, as defined by the *CPMI-IOSCO Technical Guidance: Harmonisation of the Unique Product Identifier*.

[28] Table 1 in the Annex clarifies the meaning of this format.

2.64 Option premium amount

Definition	For options and swaptions of all asset classes, monetary amount paid by the option buyer. This data element is not applicable if the instrument is not an option or does not embed any optionality.
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Num(25,5)[29]
Allowable values	Any value greater than or equal to zero.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Option premium payment date; Option premium currency; Underlier ID within the UPI reference data elements, as defined by the *CPMI-IOSCO Technical Guidance: Harmonisation of the Unique Product Identifier*.

[29] Table 1 in the Annex clarifies the meaning of this format.

2.65 Option premium currency

Definition	For options and swaptions of all asset classes, currency in which the option premium amount is denominated. This data element is not applicable if the instrument is not an option or does not embed any optionality.
Existing industry standard	ISO 4217
Format	Char(3)
Allowable values	Currencies included in ISO 4217.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Option premium amount; Option premium payment date; Underlier ID within the UPI reference data elements, as defined by the *CPMI-IOSCO Technical Guidance: Harmonisation of the Unique Product Identifier*.

2.66 Option premium payment date

Definition	Unadjusted date on which the option premium is paid.
Existing industry standard	ISO 8601
Format	YYYY-MM-DD, based on UTC.
Allowable values	Any valid date.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Option premium; Option premium currency; Effective date; Expiration date.

2.67 First exercise date

Definition	First unadjusted date during the exercise period in which an option can be exercised. For European-style options, this date is same as the Expiration date. For American-style options, the first possible exercise date is the unadjusted date included in the execution timestamp. For knock-in options, where the first exercise date is not known when a new transaction is reported, the first exercise date is updated as it becomes available. This data element is not applicable if the instrument is not an option or does not embed any optionality.
Existing industry standard	ISO 8601
Format	YYYY-MM-DD, based on UTC
Allowable values	Any valid date.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Effective date; Expiration date. First exercise date should not be earlier than the Effective date, or later than the Expiration date.

2.68 Exchange rate

Definition	Exchange rate between the two different currencies specified in the OTC derivative transaction agreed by the counterparties at the inception of the transaction, expressed as the rate of exchange from converting the unit currency into the quoted currency. In the example 0.9426 USD/EUR, USD is the unit currency and EUR is the quoted currency; USD 1 = EUR 0.9426.
Existing industry standard	ISO 20022 CurrencyExchange/ExchangeRate
Format	Num(18,13)[30]
Allowable values	Any value greater than zero.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Exchange rate basis.

[30] Table 1 in the Annex clarifies the meaning of this format.

2.69 Exchange rate basis

Definition	Currency pair and order in which the exchange rate is denominated, expressed as unit currency/quoted currency. In the example 0.9426 USD/EUR, USD is the unit currency and EUR is the quoted currency, USD 1 = EUR 0.9426.
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Char(3)/Char(3); [Unit currency/Quoted currency], without restricting the currency pair ordering (ie the exchange rate basis may be USD/EUR or EUR/USD).
Allowable values	Any pair of currencies included in ISO 4217.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Exchange rate.

2.70 Notional amount (REVISED)

Definition

For each leg of the transaction, where applicable:

- for OTC derivative transactions negotiated in monetary amounts, amount specified in the contract.
- for OTC derivative transactions negotiated in non-monetary amounts:

Product	Converted Amount
Equity options and similar products	Product of the strike price and the number of shares or index units
Equity forwards and similar products	Product of the forward price and the number of shares or index units
Equity dividend swaps and similar products	Product of the period fixed strike and the number of shares or index units
Equity swaps, portfolio swaps, and similar products	Product of the initial price and the number of shares or index units
Equity variance swaps and similar products	Variance amount
Equity volatility swaps and similar products	Vega notional amount
Equity CFDs and similar products	Product of the initial price and the number of shares or index units
Commodity options and similar products	Product of the strike price, and the total notional quantity
Commodity forwards and similar products	Product of the forward price and the total notional quantity
Commodity fixed/float swaps and similar products	Product of the fixed price and the total notional quantity
Commodity basis swaps and similar products	Product of the last available spot price at the time of the transaction of the underlying asset of the leg with no spread and the total notional quantity of the leg with no spread
Commodity swaptions and similar products	Notional amount of the underlying contract
Commodity CFDs and similar products	Product of the initial price and the total notional quantity

Notes to the conversion table for OTC derivative transactions negotiated in non-monetary amounts:

- Note 1: for transactions where the quantity unit of measure differs from the price unit of measure, the price or total quantity is converted to a unified unit of measure.
- Note 2: if applicable to the transaction, the notional amount reflects any multipliers and option entitlements.
- Note 3: for basket-type contracts, the notional amount of the transaction is the sum of the notional amounts of each constituent of the basket.

In addition:

- For OTC derivative transactions with a notional amount schedule, the initial notional amount, agreed by the counterparties at the inception of the transaction, is reported in this data element.
- For OTC foreign exchange options, in addition to this data element, the amounts are reported using the data elements Call amount and Put amount. For amendments or lifecycle events, the resulting outstanding notional amount is reported; (steps in notional amount schedules are not considered to be amendments or lifecycle events);
- Where the notional amount is not known when a new transaction is reported, the notional amount is updated as it becomes available.

Existing industry standard	ISO 20022: Derivative/NotionalCurrencyAndAmount
Format	Num(25,5)[31]
Allowable values	Any value (Negative values are only allowed for commodity derivatives when applies).~~greater than or equal to zero~~
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Notional currency; Notional amount schedule; Call amount; Call currency; Put amount; Put currency.

Q 5: This data element is updated to clarify that negative notional should be allowed in case of commodity derivatives. Do you have any comments on the proposed amendment?

[31] Table 1 in the Annex clarifies the meaning of this format.

2.71 Delta (REVISED)	
Definition	The ratio of the change in the price of an OTC derivative transaction to the change in the price of the underlier, at the time a new transaction is reported or when a change in the notional amount is reported.
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Num(25,5)[32]
Allowable values	Any value ~~between negative one and one~~.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Notional Currency; Notional Amount.

Q 6: This data element is updated to clarify that any numeric delta should be allowed to account for exotic options with non-linear payoff. Do you have any comments on the proposed amendment?

[32] Table 1 in the Annex clarifies the meaning of this format.

2.72 Call amount

Definition	For foreign exchange options, the monetary amount that the option gives the right to buy.
Existing industry standard	ISO 20022: CurrencyOption/CallAmount
Format	Num(25,5)[33]
Allowable values	Any value greater than zero
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Call currency; Notional amount.

[33] Table 1 in the Annex clarifies the meaning of this format.

2.73 Put amount

Definition	For foreign exchange options, the monetary amount that the option gives the right to sell.
Existing industry standard	ISO 20022: CurrencyOption/PutAmount
Format	Num(25,5)[34]
Allowable values	Any value greater than zero.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Put currency; Notional amount.

[34] Table 1 in the Annex clarifies the meaning of this format.

2.74 Notional currency

Definition	For each leg of the transaction, where applicable: currency in which the notional amount is denominated.
Existing industry standard	ISO 4217
Format	Char(3)
Allowable values	Currencies included in ISO 4217.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Notional amount; Notional amount schedule; Call currency; Put currency; Settlement location.

2.75 Call currency

Definition	For foreign exchange options, the currency in which the Call amount is denominated.
Existing industry standard	ISO 4217
Format	Char(3)
Allowable values	Currencies included in ISO 4217.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Call amount; Settlement location.

2.76 Put currency

Definition	For foreign exchange options, the currency in which the Put amount is denominated.
Existing industry standard	ISO 4217
Format	Char(3)
Allowable values	Currencies included in ISO 4217.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Put amount; Settlement location.

2.77 Quantity unit of measure (REVISED)	
Definition	For each leg of the transaction, where applicable: unit of measure in which the Total notional quantity and the Notional quantity schedules are expressed.
Existing industry standard	ISO 20022: ProductQuantity/UnitOfMeasure
Format	~~A list of allowable values and their format will be provided to the CDE maintenance and governance framework, which will be developed by the CPMI and IOSCO.~~Char(4)
Allowable values	ISO 20022: UnitOfMeasureCode codeset
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Total notional quantity; Notional quantity schedule.

See Q4

2.78 Notional amount schedule

Definition	For each leg of the transaction, where applicable: for OTC derivative transactions negotiated in monetary amounts with a notional amount schedule: • 2.78.1: Unadjusted date on which the associated notional amount becomes effective • 2.78.2: Unadjusted end date of the notional amount (not applicable if the unadjusted end date of a given schedule's period is back-to-back with the unadjusted effective date of the subsequent period) • 2.78.3: Notional amount which becomes effective on the associated unadjusted effective date. The initial notional amount and associated unadjusted effective and end date are reported as the first values of the schedule. This data element is not applicable to OTC derivative transactions with notional amounts that are condition- or event-dependent. The currency of the varying notional amounts in the schedule is reported in Notional currency.
Existing industry standard	• 2.78.1: ISO 8601 • 2.78.2: ISO 8601 • 2.78.3: ISO 20022: Derivative/NotionalCurrencyAndAmount
Format	• 2.78.1: YYYY-MM-DD, based on UTC • 2.78.2: YYYY-MM-DD, based on UTC • 2.78.3: Num(25,5)[35]
Allowable values	• 2.78.1: any valid date • 2.78.2: any valid date • 2.78.3: any value greater than or equal to zero
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Notional currency; Notional amount; Notional schedule within the UPI reference data elements, as defined by the *CPMI-IOSCO Technical Guidance: Harmonisation of the Unique Product Identifier*; Call amount; Call currency; Put amount; Put currency.

[35] Table 1 in the Annex clarifies the meaning of this format.

2.79 Total notional quantity	
Definition	For each leg of the transaction, where applicable: aggregate Notional quantity of the underlying asset for the term of the transaction. Where the Total notional quantity is not known when a new transaction is reported, the Total notional quantity is updated as it becomes available.
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Num(25,5)[36]
Allowable values	Any value greater than or equal to zero.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Quantity unit of measure; Notional quantity schedule.

[36] Table 1 in the Annex clarifies the meaning of this format.

2.80 Notional quantity schedule

Definition	For each leg of the transaction, where applicable: for OTC derivative transactions negotiated in non-monetary amounts with a Notional quantity schedule • 2.80.1: Unadjusted date on which the associated notional quantity becomes effective • 2.80.2: Unadjusted end date of the notional quantity (not applicable if the unadjusted end date of a given schedule's period is back-to-back with the unadjusted effective date of the subsequent period); • 2.80.3: Notional quantity which becomes effective on the associated unadjusted effective date. The initial notional quantity and associated unadjusted effective and end date are be reported as the first values of the schedule. This data element is not applicable to OTC derivative transactions with notional quantities that are condition- or event-dependent. The quantity unit of measure for the varying notional quantities in the schedule is reported in Quantity unit of measure.
Existing industry standard	• 2.80.1: ISO 8601 • 2.80.2: ISO 8601 • 2.80.3: Not available
Format	• 2.80.1: YYYY-MM-DD, based on UTC • 2.80.2: YYYY-MM-DD, based on UTC • 2.80.3: Num(25,5)[37]
Allowable values	• 2.80.1: any valid date • 2.80.2: any valid date • 2.80.3: any value greater than or equal to zero
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Total notional quantity; Quantity unit of measure; Notional schedule within the UPI reference data elements, as defined by the *CPMI-IOSCO Technical Guidance: Harmonisation of the Unique Product Identifier*.

[37] Table 1 in the Annex clarifies the meaning of this format.

CDS index attachment and detachment ~~point~~points

2.81 CDS index attachment point	
Definition	Defined lower point at which the level of losses in the underlying portfolio reduces the notional of a tranche. For example, the notional in a tranche with an attachment point of 3% will be reduced after 3% of losses in the portfolio have occurred. This data element is not applicable if the transaction is not a CDS tranche transaction (index or custom basket).
Existing industry standard	ISO 20022: Tranche/AttachmentPoint
Format	Num(11,10)[38]
Allowable values	Any value between 0 and 1 (including 0 and 1), expressed as decimal (eg 0.05 instead of 5%).
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	CDS index detachment point, UPI as defined by the *CPMI-IOSCO Technical Guidance: Harmonisation of the Unique Product Identifier*.

[38] Table 1 in the Annex clarifies the meaning of this format.

2.82 CDS index detachment point

Definition	Defined point beyond which losses in the underlying portfolio no longer reduce the notional of a tranche. For example, the notional in a tranche with an attachment point of 3% and a detachment point of 6% will be reduced after there have been 3% of losses in the portfolio. 6% losses in the portfolio deplete the notional of the tranche. This data element is not applicable if the transaction is not a CDS tranche transaction (index or custom basket).
Existing industry standard	ISO 20022: Tranche/DetachmentPoint
Format	Num(11,10)[39]
Allowable values	Any value between 0 and 1 (including 0 and 1), expressed as decimal (eg 0.05 instead of 5%).
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	CDS index attachment point, UPI as defined by the *CPMI-IOSCO Technical Guidance: Harmonisation of the Unique Product Identifier*.

[39] Table 1 in the Annex clarifies the meaning of this format.

Data elements related to other payments

This set of data elements captures some types of payment linked to the derivative transaction but that are not regular periodic payments. This set of data elements could be reported multiple times in the case of multiple payments.

2.83 Other payment amount	
Definition	Payment amounts with corresponding payment types to accommodate requirements of transaction descriptions from different asset classes.
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Num(25,5)[40]
Allowable values	Any value greater than or equal to zero.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Other payment type; Other payment currency; Other payment date; Other payment payer; Other payment receiver.

[40] Table 1 in the Annex clarifies the meaning of this format.

2.84 Other payment type

Definition	Type of Other payment amount. Option premium payment is not included as a payment type as premiums for option are reported using the option premium dedicated data element.
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Char(4)
Allowable values	• UFRO = Upfront Payment, ie the initial payment made by one of the counterparties either to bring a transaction to fair value or for any other reason that may be the cause of an off-market transaction • UWIN = Unwind or Full termination, ie the final settlement payment made when a transaction is unwound prior to its end date; Payments that may result due to full termination of derivative transaction(s) • PEXH = Principal Exchange, ie Exchange of notional values for cross-currency swaps
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Other payment amount; Other payment currency; Other payment date; Other payment payer; Other payment receiver.

2.85 Other payment currency

Definition	Currency in which Other payment amount is denominated.
Existing industry standard	ISO 4217
Format	Char(3)
Allowable values	Currencies included in ISO 4217.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Other payment type; Other payment amount; Other payment date; Other payment payer; Other payment receiver.

2.86 Other payment date

Definition	Unadjusted date on which the other payment amount is paid.
Existing industry standard	ISO 8601
Format	YYYY-MM-DD, based on UTC.
Allowable values	Any valid date
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Other payment type; Other payment currency; Other payment amount; Other payment payer; Other payment receiver.

2.87 Other payment payer

Definition	Identifier of the payer of Other payment amount.
Existing industry standard	ISO 17442 Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)
Format	• Char(20), for an LEI code • Varchar (72), for natural persons who are acting as private individuals (not eligible for an LEI per the ROC Statement - Individuals Acting in a Business Capacity).
Allowable values	• LEI code that is included in the LEI data as published by the Global LEI Foundation (GLEIF, www.gleif.org/). • For natural persons who are acting as private individuals (not eligible for an LEI per the ROC Statement - Individuals Acting in a Business Capacity): LEI of the reporting counterparty followed by a unique identifier assigned and maintained consistently by the reporting counterparty for that natural person(s) for regulatory reporting purpose.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Other payment type; Other payment currency; Other payment date; Other payment amount; Other payment receiver; Counterparty 1; Counterparty 2. It may differ from Counterparty 1 or Counterparty 2.

2.88 Other payment receiver

Definition	Identifier of the receiver of Other payment amount.
Existing industry standard	ISO 17442 Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)
Format	• Char(20), for an LEI code • Varchar (72), for natural persons who are acting as private individuals (not eligible for an LEI per the ROC Statement - Individuals Acting in a Business Capacity).
Allowable values	• LEI code that is included in the LEI data as published by the Global LEI Foundation (GLEIF, www.gleif.org/). • For natural persons who are acting as private individuals (not eligible for an LEI per the ROC Statement - Individuals Acting in a Business Capacity): LEI of the reporting counterparty followed by a unique identifier assigned and maintained consistently by the reporting counterparty for that natural person(s) for regulatory reporting purpose.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Other payment type; Other payment currency; Other payment date; Other payment payer; Other payment amount; Counterparty 1; Counterparty 2. It may differ from Counterparty 1 or Counterparty 2.

Data element related to packages and links

2.89 Package identifier	
Definition	Identifier (determined by the reporting counterparty) in order to connect • two or more transactions that are reported separately by the reporting counterparty, but that are negotiated together as the product of a single economic agreement. • two or more reports pertaining to the same transaction whenever jurisdictional reporting requirement does not allow the transaction to be reported with a single report to TRs. A package may include reportable and non-reportable transactions. This data element is not applicable • if no package is involved, or • to allocations Where the package identifier is not known when a new transaction is reported, the package identifier is updated as it becomes available.
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Varchar(35)
Allowable values	Up to 35 alphanumerical characters.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Package transaction price; Package transaction price notation; Package transaction price currency.

2.90 Package transaction price

Definition	Traded price of the entire package in which the reported derivative transaction is a component. This data element is not applicable if • no package is involved, or • package transaction spread is used Prices and related data elements of the transactions (P Price currency, Price notation, Price unit of measure) that represent individual components of the package are reported when available. The package transaction price may not be known when a new transaction is reported but may be updated later.
Existing industry standard	ISO 20022: Price/Amount
Format	• Num(18,13)[41], if Package transaction price notation = 1 • Num(11,10), if Package transaction price notation = 2 • Num(11,10), if Package transaction price notation = 3
Allowable values	• Any value, if Package transaction price notation = 1 • Any value expressed as percentage (eg 2.57 instead of 2.57%), if Package transaction price notation = 2 • Any value expressed as decimal (eg 0.0257 instead of 2.57%), if Package transaction price notation = 3
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Package identifier; Package transaction price notation; Package transaction price currency; Price; Spread.

[41] Table 1 in the Annex clarifies the meaning of this format.

2.91 Package transaction price currency

Definition	Currency in which the Package transaction price is denominated. This data element is not applicable if • no package is involved, or • Package transaction spread is used, or • Package transaction price notation = 2 , or = 3
Existing industry standard	ISO 4217
Format	Char(3)
Allowable values	Currencies included in ISO 4217.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Package identifier; Package transaction price; Package transaction price notation; Price currency.

2.92 Package transaction price notation

Definition	Manner in which the Package transaction price is expressed. This data element is not applicable if • no package is involved, or • Package transaction spread is used
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Char(1)
Allowable values	• 1 = monetary amount • 2 = percentage • 3 = decimal The above allowable values might be restricted based on jurisdictional requirements (eg certain jurisdictions might require the value to be reported as a decimal instead of percentage).
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Package identifier; Package transaction price; Package transaction price currency; Price notation.

2.93 Package transaction spread

Definition	Traded price of the entire package in which the reported derivative transaction is a component of a package transaction. Package transaction price when the price of the package is expressed as a spread, difference between two reference prices. This data element is not applicable if • no package is involved, or • Package transaction price is used Spread and related data elements of the transactions (spread currency, Spread notation) that represent individual components of the package are reported when available. Package transaction spread may not be known when a new transaction is reported but may be updated later.
Existing industry standard	ISO 20022: Spread/SpreadRate or ISO 20022: Spread/PriceOffset or ISO 20022: Spread: BasisPointSpread
Format	• Num(18,13)[42], if Package transaction spread notation = 1 • Num(11,10), if Package transaction spread notation = 2 • Num(11,10), if Package transaction spread notation = 3 • Num(5), if Package transaction spread notation = 4
Allowable values	• Any value, if Package transaction spread notation = 1 • Any value expressed as a percentage (eg 2.57 instead of 2.57%), if Package transaction spread notation = 2 • Any value expressed as decimal (eg 0.0257 instead of 2.57%), Package spread price notation = 3 • Any integer value expressed in basis points (eg 257 instead of 2.57%), if Package transaction spread notation = 4
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Spread; Package identifier; Package transaction spread currency; Package transaction spread notation.

[42] Table 1 in the Annex clarifies the meaning of this format.

2.94 Package transaction spread currency

Definition	Currency in which the Package transaction spread is denominated. This data element is not applicable if • no package is involved, or • Package transaction price is used, or • Package transaction spread notation = 2, or = 3 or = 4
Existing industry standard	ISO 4217
Format	Char(3)
Allowable values	Currencies included in ISO 4217.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Package identifier; Package transaction spread; Package transaction spread notation; Spread currency. It may differ from Notional currency of individual components.

2.95 Package transaction spread notation	
Definition	Manner in which the Package transaction spread is expressed. This data element is not applicable if • no package is involved, or • Package transaction price is used
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Char(1)
Allowable values	• 1 = monetary amount • 2 = percentage • 3 = decimal • 4 = basis points The above allowable values might be restricted based on jurisdictional requirements (example, certain jurisdictions might require the value to be reported as a decimal instead of percentage).
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Package identifier; Package transaction spread; Package transaction spread currency; Spread notation.

2.96 Prior UTI (for one-to-one and one-to-many relations between transactions)	
Definition	UTI assigned to the predecessor transaction that has given rise to the reported transaction due to a lifecycle event, in a one-to-one relation between transactions (eg in the case of a novation, when a transaction is terminated, and a new transaction is generated) or in a one-to-many relation between transactions (eg in clearing or if a transaction is split into several different transactions). This data element is not applicable when reporting many-to-one and many-to-many relations between transactions (eg in the case of a compression).
Existing industry standard	ISO 23897 Unique transaction identifier
Format	Varchar(52)
Allowable values	Up to 52 alphanumerical characters.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	UTI as defined by the *CPMI-IOSCO Technical Guidance: Harmonisation of the Unique Transaction Identifier*. Relationships between this data element and other data elements in agency and principal clearing are illustrated in Table 2 in the Annex.

Data elements related to custom baskets

This set of data elements captures information related to custom baskets which are not covered by the UPI. This set of data elements except 'Custom basket code' (2.97) could be reported multiple times in the case of multiple basket constituents.

2.97 Custom basket code	
Definition	If the OTC derivative transaction is based on a custom basket, unique code assigned by the structurer of the custom basket to link its constituents. This data element is not applicable if no custom basket is involved or no unique code has been assigned to it.
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Varchar(72)
Allowable values	LEI of the basket structurer followed by 52 alphanumeric characters.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Basket constituent identifiers; Basket constituent number of units; Basket constituent unit of measure.

2.98 Identifier of the basket's constituents (REVISED)	
Definition	Underliers that represent the constituents of a custom basket, in line with the ~~underlier~~Underlier ID within the UPI reference data elements, as ~~defined~~maintained by the ~~*CPMI-IOSCO Technical Guidance: Harmonisation of the Unique Product Identifier.*~~UPI Service Provider. This data element is not applicable if no custom basket is involved.
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Varchar(350)
Allowable values	An identifier that can be used to determine an asset, index or benchmark included in a basket Up to 350 alphanumeric characters.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Custom basket code; Basket constituent unit of measure; Basket constituent number of units; Basket constituent identifier source.

Q 7: This data element is updated to further specify the format and allowable values. While for the purpose of the Technical Guidance a generic format Varchar(350) is proposed at this stage, it is understood that the actual format for reporting will reflect the characteristics of the respective identifier of a specific underlier, as maintained by the UPI Service Provider. Do you have any comments on the clarification provided? Do you prefer a more detailed guidance on the format and allowable values to be included in the Technical Guidance? Do you have any suggestions for such guidance, especially when the basket constituents may need to be identified by a structure of elements, rather than a single element? Do you think that this data element should account also for basket constituents not specified within the UPI reference data elements? If so, please provide examples.

2.99 Basket constituent unit of measure (REVISED)	
Definition	Unit of measure in which the number of units of a particular custom basket constituent is expressed. This data element is not applicable if no custom basket is involved.
Existing industry standard	ISO 20022: ProductQuantity/Unit Of Measure Code
Format	Char(4)
Allowable values	~~A list of allowable values and their format will be provided to the CDE maintenance and governance framework, which will be developed by the CPMI and IOSCO.~~ISO 20022: UnitOfMeasureCode codeset.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Basket constituent identifiers; Basket constituent number of units; Custom basket code; Price Unit of Measure: quantity Unity of Measure

See Q4

2.100 Basket constituent number of units	
Definition	The number of units of a particular constituent in a custom basket. This data element is not applicable if no custom basket is involved.
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Num(18,13)
Allowable values	Any value greater than zero.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Basket constituent identifiers; Basket constituent unit of measure; Custom basket code.

2.101 ~~Source of the~~Basket constituent identifier ~~of the basket constituents~~source (REVISED)	
Definition	~~Source~~The origin, or publisher, of the ~~underliers' identifiers that represent the constituents of a custom basket,~~associated Basket constituent identifier (2.98), in line with the ~~underlier~~Underlier ID source within the UPI reference data elements~~,~~ as ~~defined~~maintained by the ~~*CPMI-IOSCO Technical Guidance: Harmonisation of the Unique Product Identifier*.~~UPI Service Provider. This data element is not applicable if no custom basket is involved.
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Varchar(350)
Allowable values	The origin, or publisher, of the associated basket constituent identifier. Up to 350 alphanumeric characters.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Custom basket code; Basket constituent unit of measure; Basket constituent number of units; Basket constituent identifier.

Q 8: This data element is updated to further specify the format and allowable values. While for the purpose of the Technical Guidance a generic format Varchar(350) is proposed at this stage, it is understood that the actual format for reporting will reflect the characteristics of the respective identifier source for a specific underlier, as maintained by the UPI Service Provider. Do you have any comments on the clarification provided? Do you prefer a more detailed guidance on the format and allowable values to be included in the Technical Guidance?

Data elements related to underlying asset

This set of data elements captures information related to non-standard underliers when the information cannot be derived from the UPI. These data elements apply to all asset classes and should support any non-standard underliers.

- Data elements 2.102 and 2.103 should be used when the UPI Service Provider does not receive the identifier and its source for a particular underlier. In these cases, values for both 'Underlier ID' and 'Underlier ID source' are submitted as 'OTHER' to the UPI service provider.
- Data elements 2.104 and 2.105 are necessary to determine the price of an underlier asset or index that cannot be derived from the given UPI.
- Data element 2.106 is necessary to easily identify the derivative transactions based on crypto assets that cannot be identified from the given UPI.

2.102 Underlier ID (Other) (NEW)	
Definition	The asset(s), index (indices) or benchmark underlying a contract or, in the case of a foreign exchange derivative, identification of index. This data element is applicable when the value of Underlier ID is submitted as 'OTHER' to the UPI service provider.
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Varchar(350)
Allowable values	An identifier that can be used to determine the asset(s), index (indices) or benchmark underlying a contract. Up to 350 alphanumeric characters.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Underlier ID (Other) source; Underlier ID within the UPI reference data elements, as defined by the *CPMI-IOSCO Technical Guidance: Harmonisation of the Unique Product Identifier.*

2.103 Underlier ID (Other) source (NEW)	
Definition	The origin, or publisher, of the associated Underlier ID (Other). This data element is applicable when the value of Underlier ID source is submitted as 'OTHER' to the UPI service provider.
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Varchar(350)
Allowable values	The origin, or publisher, of the associated Underlier ID. Up to 350 alphanumeric characters.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Underlier ID (Other); Underlier ID source within the UPI reference data elements, as defined by the *CPMI-IOSCO Technical Guidance: Harmonisation of the Unique Product Identifier.*

Q 9: The purpose of data elements 2.102 and 2.103 is to allow authorities to better understand the characteristics of the non-standard underliers that are identified as 'Other' in the UPI reference data. Do you have any comments on these data elements? Do you foresee any challenges with reporting these elements (if so, please specify)?

2.104 Underlying asset trading platform identifier (NEW)

Definition	For a platform (e.g. exchange) traded underlying asset, the platform on which the asset is traded.
Existing industry standard	ISO 10383 Segment Market Identifier Code (MIC)
Format	Char(4)
Allowable values	ISO 10383 Segment Market identifier codes.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	

2.105 Underlying asset price source (NEW)	
Definition	For an underlying asset or benchmark not traded on a platform, the source of the price used to determine the value or level of the asset or benchmark.
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Varchar(50)
Allowable values	Up to 50 alphanumeric characters.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	

Q 10: The purpose of data elements 2.104 and 2.105 is to allow authorities to better understand the pricing of the underliers. For example, 2.104 would be used when there are multiple trading venues for an underlying asset, and it is not evident from the UPI's Underlier ID which venue is being used to price the asset such as when an ISIN is used to identify an equity that is traded on multiple exchanges. 2.105 would be used when a price source cannot be derived for the underlying asset or index specified by the UPI such as a spot commodity that does not have a standard pricing source. Do you have any comments on these data elements? Do you foresee any challenges with reporting these elements (if so, please specify)?

2.106 Crypto asset underlying indicator (NEW)	
Definition	Indicator of whether the underlying of the derivative is crypto asset.
Existing industry standard	Boolean
Format	Char(4)
Allowable values	• True, if underlying is crypto asset • False, if underlying is not crypto asset
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	

Q 11: The purpose of data element 2.106 is to allow authorities to easily identify derivative transactions based on crypto assets with a view to enable their analysis. Further guidance on reporting of derivatives on crypto assets may be developed at a later stage. Do you have any comments on this data element? Do you foresee any challenges with reporting this element (if so, please specify)?

Data elements related to lifecycle events

This set of data elements and their allowable values together provides a comprehensive and harmonised solution for accurate reporting of lifecycle events. Authorities need to be able to track the history of material lifecycle events and amendments made to transactions in order to perform certain regulatory duties. While lifecycle events reporting methodology exists at present in various forms across different jurisdictions, a lack of uniformity in the models used and lack of validation of reports limits their value for aggregation and for uniform analyses.

In addition to the data elements and their allowable values, a grid is provided in table 7 in the annex to illustrate all 'Action type/Event type' allowable combinations.

2.107 Action type (NEW)	
Definition	Type of action taken on the transaction or type of end-of-day reporting.
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Char(4)
Allowable values	• NEWT = New • MODI = Modify • CORR = Correct • EROR = Error • TERM = Terminate • REVI = Revive • PRTO = Transfer out • VALU = Valuation • MARU = Collateral • POSC = Position component For a description of the allowable values see Table 5
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Event type; Event timestamp; Event identifier; Level

2.108 Event type (NEW)	
Definition	Explanation or reason for the action being taken on the transaction.
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Char(4)
Allowable values	• TRAD = Trade • NOVA = Novation/Step-in • COMP = Compression or other Risk Reduction exercise • ETRM = Early termination • CLRG = Clearing • EXER = Exercise • ALOC = Allocation • CLAL = Clearing & Allocation • CREV = Credit event • PTNG = Transfer • CORP = Corporate event • INCP = Inclusion in position • UPDT = Update For a description of the allowable values see Table 6
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Action type; Event timestamp; Event identifier; Level.

Q 12: The purpose of data elements 2.107 and 2.108 is to allow authorities to better understand the lifecycle of a derivative, including what action is applied to a derivative (Action type) and what event is causing such action (Event type). Do you have any comments on these data elements? Do you foresee any challenges with reporting these elements (if so, please specify)?

2.109 Event timestamp (NEW)	
Definition	Date and time of occurrence of the event. In the case of a modification agreed for a future date, this data element should reflect when the modification occurs (becomes effective) and not when it was negotiated. In the case of a clearing event, this data element should reflect the recorded date and time when the central counterparty (CCP) accepted to clear a transaction. In the case of collateral update, the date and time for which the information contained in the report is provided.
Existing industry standard	ISO 8601
Format	YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZ, based on UTC. If the time element is not required in a particular jurisdiction, time may be dropped given that – in the case of representations with reduced accuracy – ISO 8601 allows the complete representation to be omitted, the omission starting from the extreme right-hand side (in the order from the least to the most significant).
Allowable values	Any valid date/time
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Action type; Event type; Event identifier; Level.

Q 13: The purpose of data element 2.109 is to inform authorities when a given lifecycle event took place. Some authorities may decide to require only the date of the event, without a time portion. Do you have any comments on this data element? Do you foresee any challenges with reporting this element (if so, please specify)?

Event identifier

Alternative A: 2 data elements (Event identifier; Event identifier type). One for event identifier and one to identify the type of event.

2.110a Event identifier (NEW)	
Definition	Unique identifier to link transactions entering into and resulting from an event, which may be, but is not limited to, compression or other post trade risk reduction exercises, credit event, etc. The unique identifier may be assigned by the reporting counterparty or a service provider or CCP providing the service.
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Varchar(52)
Allowable values	ISO 17442 Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) code of the entity assigning the event identifier followed by a unique identifier up to 32 characters.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Action type; Event type; Event timestamp; Level.

2.111a Event identifier type (NEW)	
Definition	Indication of the type of the event to which the event identifier pertains.
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Char(4)
Allowable values	• COMP = Compression or other Risk Reduction exercise • CREV = Credit event
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Action type; Event type; Event timestamp; Event identifier; Level

Alternative B: 2 separate identifier data elements for 'Post-trade risk reduction exercise' (PTRR)/'Compression' and 'Credit' events.

2.110b PTRR ID (NEW)	
Definition	Identifier generated by the PTRR service provider or CCP providing the PTRR service in order to connect all derivatives entering into a given PTRR event and resulting from that PTRR event.
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Varchar(52)
Allowable values	ISO 17442 Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) code of the entity assigning the event identifier followed by a unique identifier up to 32 characters.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Action type; Event type; Event timestamp; Level

2.111b Credit event ID (NEW)	
Definition	Identifier used in order to connect all derivatives entering into a given credit event and resulting from that credit event.
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Varchar(52)
Allowable values	ISO 17442 Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) code of the entity assigning the event identifier followed by a unique identifier up to 32 characters.
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Action type; Event type; Event timestamp; Level

Q 14: The purpose of data elements 2.110 and 2.111 is to allow authorities to link multiple derivatives pertaining to the same event, when they cannot be linked e.g. with the Prior UTI. These elements should be used in case of many-to-many relations, such as in the case of compression or credit event. Do you have any comments on these data elements? Do you foresee any challenges with reporting these elements (if so, please specify)? Are there other lifecycle events, in addition to compression and credit event, where such identifier could be useful (in which case further elements could be added)? Which of the proposed harmonisation alternatives should be supported and why?

2.112 Level (NEW)	
Definition	Indication whether the report is done at trade or position level. Position level report can be used as a supplement to trade level reporting to report post trade events and if individual trades have been replaced by the position.
Existing industry standard	Not available
Format	Char(4)
Allowable values	• TCTN = Trade • PSTN = Position
Related data elements/dependencies between data elements	Action type; Event type; Event timestamp; Event identifier.

Q 15: The purpose of data element 2.112 is to inform authorities whether a given derivative is reported at trade or position level (when authorities allow for position-level reporting). Do you have any comments on this data element? Do you foresee any challenges with reporting this element (if so, please specify)?

Annex

Table 1: Formats used in the CDE Technical Guidance

Format[43]	Content in brief	Additional explanation	Example(s)
YYYY-MM-DD	Date	YYYY = four-digit year MM = two-digit month DD = two-digit day	2015-07-06 (corresponds to 6 July 2015)
YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZ	Date and time	YYYY, MM, DD as above hh = two-digit hour (00 through 23) (am/pm NOT allowed) mm = two-digit minute (00 through 59) ss = two-digit second (00 through 59) T is fixed and indicates the beginning of the time element. Z is fixed and indicates that times are expressed in UTC (Coordinated Universal Time) and not in local time.	2014-11-05T13:15:30Z (corresponds to 5 November 2014, 1:15:30 pm, Coordinated Universal time, or 5 November 2014, 8:15:30 am US Eastern Standard Time)
Num(25,5)	Up to 25 numerical characters including up to five decimal places	The length is not fixed but limited to 25 numerical characters including up to five numerical characters after the decimal point. Should the value have more than five digits after the decimal, reporting counterparties should round half-up.	1352.67 12345678901234567890.12345 123456789012345678912345 12345678901234567890.12345 0 – 20000.25 – 0.257
Num(5)	Up to five numerical characters, no decimals are allowed	The length is not fixed but limited to five numerical characters.	12345 123 20
Char(3)	Three alphanumeric characters	The length is fixed at three alphanumeric characters.	USD X1X 999
Varchar(25)	Up to 25 alphanumeric characters	The length is not fixed but limited at up to 25 alphanumerical characters.	asgaGEH3268EFdsagtTRCF543 aaaaaaaaa x
Boolean	Boolean characters	Either “True” or “False”	True False

[43] The numbers given in the formats Num(25,5), Char(3) and Varchar(25) are only examples; analogous formats (with different numbers of characters) can be generated using the same logic.

Table 2: Illustration of different reporting scenarios

Description of the scenario							How data elements are expected under different scenarios							
Scenario	**Scenario Name**	**Case**	**Description**	**#Trans**	**Trading role CP1**	**Trading role CP2**	**Counter-party 1**	**Counter-party 2**	**CCP**	**Beneficiary 1**	**Beneficiary 2**	**Clearing Member**	**Cleared**	**Prior UTI**
1	Principal clearing model	1	Only two counterparties involved, no brokers, beneficiaries coincide with counterparties	1 of 5	Counterparty and Beneficiary	Counterparty and Beneficiary	A	B	-	A	B	-	I = intent to clear	-
1	Principal clearing model	1	Only two counterparties involved, no brokers, beneficiaries coincide with counterparties (Client - Clearing member transaction)	2 of 5	Counterparty and Beneficiary	Counterparty and Beneficiary and Clearing Member	A	CM1	CCP1	A	CM1	CM1	Y = Yes, centrally cleared	UTI transaction 1
1	Principal clearing model	1	Only two counterparties involved, no brokers, beneficiaries coincide with counterparties (Clearing member – CCP transaction)	3 of 5	Counterparty, Clearing Member and Beneficiary	Counterparty, CCP and Beneficiary	CM1	CCP1	CCP1	CM1	CCP1	CM1	Y = Yes, centrally cleared	UTI transaction 1
1	Principal clearing model	1	Only two counterparties involved, no brokers, beneficiaries coincide with counterparties	4 of 5	Counterparty and Beneficiary	Counterparty, CCP, Beneficiary and Clearing Member	B	CM2	CCP1	B	CM2	CM2	Y = Yes, centrally cleared	UTI transaction 1

Description of the scenario							How data elements are expected under different scenarios							
Scenario	**Scenario Name**	**Case**	**Description**	**#Trans**	**Trading role CP1**	**Trading role CP2**	**Counter-party 1**	**Counter-party 2**	**CCP**	**Beneficiary 1**	**Beneficiary 2**	**Clearing Member**	**Cleared**	**Prior UTI**
			(Client - Clearing member transaction)											
1	Principal clearing model	1	Only two counterparties involved, no brokers, beneficiaries coincide with counterparties (Clearing member – CCP transaction)	5 of 5	Counterparty, CCP and Beneficiary	Counterpart and Clearing Member and Beneficiary	CCP1	CM2	CCP1	CCP1	CM2	CM2	Y = Yes, centrally cleared	UTI transaction 1
2	Agency model	1	Two counterparties, who are as well the beneficiaries, and that use clearing members	1 of 3	Counterparty and Beneficiary	Counterparty and Beneficiary	A	B	-	A	B	-	I = intent to clear	-
2	Agency model	1	Two counterparties, who are as well the beneficiaries, and that use clearing members	2 of 3	Counterparty and Beneficiary	Counterparty, CCP and Beneficiary	A	CCP1	CCP1	A	CCP1	CM1	Y = Yes, centrally cleared	UTI transaction 1
2	Agency model	1	Two counterparties, who are as well the beneficiaries, and that use clearing members	3 of 3	Counterparty, CCP and Beneficiary	Counterparty and Beneficiary	CCP1	B	CCP1	CCP1	B	CM2	Y = Yes, centrally cleared	UTI transaction 1

Description of the scenario							How data elements are expected under different scenarios							
Scenario	**Scenario Name**	**Case**	**Description**	**#Trans**	**Trading role CP1**	**Trading role CP2**	**Counter-party 1**	**Counter-party 2**	**CCP**	**Beneficiary 1**	**Beneficiary 2**	**Clearing Member**	**Cleared**	**Prior UTI**
3	OTC transaction (no central clearing)	1	Only two counterparties involved, no brokers, beneficiaries coincide with counterparties	1 of 1	Counterparty and Beneficiary	Counterparty and Beneficiary	A	B	-	A	B	-	N = No, not centrally cleared	-
3	OTC transaction (no central clearing)	2	Beneficiary 1 is different than Counterparty 1	1 of 1	Counterparty	Counterparty and Beneficiary	A	B	-	BN1	B	-	N = No, not centrally cleared	-
3	OTC transaction (no central clearing)	3	Both Beneficiaries are different than the counterparties	1 of 1	Counterparty	Counterparty	A	B	-	BN1	BN2	-	N = No, not centrally cleared	-
3	OTC transaction (no central clearing)	4	A broker supports Counterparty 1	1 of 1	Counterparty and Beneficiary	Counterparty and Beneficiary	A	B	-	A	B	-	N = No, not centrally cleared	-
3	OTC transaction (no central clearing)	5	Two brokers support each counterparty	1 of 1	Counterparty and Beneficiary	Counterparty and Beneficiary	A	B	-	A	B	-	N = No, not centrally cleared	-
3	OTC transaction (no central clearing)	6	A broker supports Counterparty 1 and Beneficiary 1 is different than Counterparty 1	1 of 1	Counterparty	Counterparty and Beneficiary	A	B	-	BN1	B	-	N = No, not centrally cleared	-

Description of the scenario							How data elements are expected under different scenarios							
Scenario	**Scenario Name**	**Case**	**Description**	**#Trans**	**Trading role CP1**	**Trading role CP2**	**Counter-party 1**	**Counter-party 2**	**CCP**	**Beneficiary 1**	**Beneficiary 2**	**Clearing Member**	**Cleared**	**Prior UTI**
3	OTC transaction (no central clearing)	7	Broker supports Counterparty 1 and Beneficiaries are different than counterparties	1 of 1	Counterparty	Counterparty	A	B	-	BN1	BN2	-	N = No, not centrally cleared	-
3	OTC transaction (no central clearing)	8	Fund manager executes the transaction with a counterparty B, on account and on behalf of fund A	1 of 1	Counterparty and Beneficiary	Counterparty and Beneficiary	A	B		A	B	-	I = intent to clear,	-

Table 3: Data elements supporting authorities' functional mandates: examples

Data element(s)	Examples of authorities' functional mandates (from the Access Report)	Explanations of data elements' relationships to authorities' functional mandates
Effective date, Expiration date, Early termination date	Assessing systemic risk; conducting market surveillance and enforcement; implementing monetary policy	"Effective date", "Expiration date and Early termination date enable aggregation of payment obligations across derivatives contracts and market participants at a certain point in time because they provide information about when a derivative contract comes into and ceases to be in force. Such aggregation is key for assessing systemic risk in the market. Further, early termination reflects an economic decision to unwind exposure to a derivative, potentially due to news releases or specific market events (eg a monetary policy announcement): monitoring the impact of such economic decisions on the market is important for the smooth functioning of financial markets, inter alia, for the implementation of monetary policy.
Reporting timestamp	Supervising market participants	Reporting timestamp helps authorities to evaluate market participants' compliance with business conduct and other regulatory requirements7 and, more specifically, the timeliness of trade reporting. For example, the difference between the execution timestamp and reporting timestamp will enable authorities to evaluate whether market participants are reporting within the required time frames.
Execution timestamp	Conducting market surveillance and enforcement	A harmonised execution timestamp would allow authorities to more precisely sequence transactions, enabling them to monitor market activity for anomalous trading activity, including market and price manipulation, insider trading, market rigging, front-running and other deceptive or manipulative conduct. For example, detection of wash transactions or insider trading will typically require an execution timestamp.
Data elements related to counterparties and beneficiaries	Assessing systemic risk; supervising market participants	Data elements related to counterparties enable the identification of parties that are exposed to OTC derivatives contracts. Data elements related to beneficiaries enable identification of parties that incur obligations under derivatives contracts. All these data elements enable aggregation of OTC derivatives exposures for market participants, thus facilitating monitoring of size, concentration and interconnectedness.
Direction	Assessing systemic risk; supervising market participants	This data element provides information about the direction of cash flows associated with derivatives contracts and thus allows authorities to monitor exposures, the interconnectedness of market participants and identify any potential build-up of risks, which are all important for assessing systemic risk. Such information could also help authorities determine their supervisory focus.

Data element(s)	Examples of authorities' functional mandates (from the Access Report)	Explanations of data elements' relationships to authorities' functional mandates
Cleared; Central counterparty; Clearing member	Assessing systemic risk; general macro assessment; conducting market surveillance and enforcement	The element Cleared enables identification of derivative transactions by clearing status, allowing the relative contributions of cleared and uncleared transactions to systemic risk to be distinguished. The ability to consistently identify the CCP involved in transactions submitted to multiple TRs would facilitate analysis of the risks contained within CCPs and of the use of central clearing by market participants, and facilitate national authorities' assessment of compliance with central clearing mandates. The ability to consistently identify the clearing member would facilitate aggregation of CCP exposures to clearing members, understanding of which clearing members represent the largest conduits for risk transmission and identification of how indirect clearing members allocate their business across clearing members.
Platform identifier	Conducting market surveillance and enforcement; general macro assessment; supervising market participants	Aggregating data along a platform identifier would allow national authorities to identify activity at a platform and compare similar activity across multiple platforms. This could facilitate monitoring of compliance with regulatory requirements applied to platforms. The ability to identify platforms associated with transaction activity would also allow for monitoring of trends in the use of platforms as well as compliance with transaction execution requirements.
Confirmed; Final contractual settlement date; Settlement location; Day count convention	Assessing systemic risk; regulating, supervising or overseeing trading venues and financial market infrastructures; supervising market participants	These data elements are crucial for evaluating market activity including timely estimates of exposure analyses (per region, currency, dates), location and status of transactions through lifecycle events, and match-off against collateral and margins. These allow regulators to assess settlement risk related to OTC derivatives and, more specifically, whether the actual transfer of cash or the underlying asset has been completed. Identifying the exact currency for the transaction is critical and the settlement location data element helps differentiate the onshore currency from the offshore currency. A confirmed flag, for example, would enable authorities to determine and document the legal obligations of an entity, which is in turn important eg for supervision of market participants and assessment of systemic risk.
Payment frequency period; Payment frequency period multiplier	Assessing systemic risk; supervising market participants	These data elements provide information about the frequency of cash flows associated with OTC derivatives contracts. Hence, similar to the day count convention, these data elements are important for determining exposures, which in turn facilitates the assessment of systemic risk and supervision of market participants.

Data element(s)	Examples of authorities' functional mandates (from the Access Report)	Explanations of data elements' relationships to authorities' functional mandates
Data elements related to valuation	Assessing systemic risk; supervising market participants	Valuation amount indicates the market value of a derivatives contract or its close proxy. Valuation currency, the unit of measurement associated with valuation amount, is essential to correctly interpret and aggregate valuation amounts Using this information, authorities can aggregate valuation amounts across market participants to help assess the size of derivatives markets and exposures in terms of market values (or their close proxies). Hence, as in the case of notional amount, this data element is important for assessment of systemic risk. In addition, aggregation of valuation amounts at the participant level helps authorities assess regulatory compliance. Valuation timestamp provides information about the time at which valuations are obtained and thus supplements the information in the data element Valuation amount and contributes to a better understanding of its content. For instance, if an event shocks market prices at a particular point in time, it is important to know whether the valuation amount was obtained prior to or after such event. Also Valuation method facilitates interpretation of the element Valuation amount and helps ensure comparability across different asset classes and products. Consequently, all these elements are important as a means of fulfilling mandates to assess systemic risk and supervise market participants.
Collateral portfolio; Collateral portfolio code	Assessing systemic risk; supervising market participants	Collateralisation of the OTC derivative transactions is often performed at the level of portfolio of netted transactions, rather than for a single transaction. Monitoring exposures and systemic risk, could be facilitated by collateral information that can be consistently linked to the information on the transactions included in the netting set. This can be achieved through a harmonised Collateral portfolio data element which indicates whether collateralisation was performed at the portfolio level and a Collateral portfolio code data element which includes the identifier used to link the collateral information and relevant transaction. Although some transactions may be connected to different CSAs covering different netting sets for Initial margin posted, initial margin received and variation margin, reporting of one internal unique portfolio code appears to be sufficient to analyse the ultimate exposure held by an entity vis-à-vis its counterparty. It is understood that, in the event of default, all the collateral provided under the given Master Agreement would be used to cover the loss of the non-defaulting counterparty, irrespective of the fact that separate CSAs (for Initial margin posted, initial margin received and variation margin) might be linked to that Master Agreement and that not all the transactions concluded under that Master Agreement would be associated to each of these CSAs.

Data element(s)	Examples of authorities' functional mandates (from the Access Report)	Explanations of data elements' relationships to authorities' functional mandates
Data elements related to margins	Assessing systemic risk; Supervising market participants Prudential supervision on micro eg institution level and on macro eg systemic risk level	The data elements such as Initial and Variation margin posted (collected) and their currency, and the data elements on excess collateral provide information on collateral backing OTC derivative transactions. Collateral represents one risk mitigation technique to address counterparty credit risk. Globally aggregated information on collateral allows monitoring of counterparty risk exposures taking into account the amount of collateral that backs those exposures. Margins posted (collected) pre- and post-haircut provide valuable information to authorities as they allow authorities to identify emerging risks on derivatives markets due to increases/decreases in the applied haircuts. On an aggregated basis, they are also useful to determine the weighted average level of haircuts applied per portfolio as well as its evolution over time. Such information helps authorities with metrics to assess the quality of the collateral to assess the evolution of leverage in the financial system and the potential build-up of stress and systemic risk, from a financial stability point of view. Harmonised data elements related to margins assist authorities in evaluating market participants' compliance with business conduct and with regulatory margin requirements. They give micro- and macroprudential regulators inputs on the impact of margins on balance sheets and liquidity.
Collateralisation category	Assessing systemic risk Supervising market participants	A harmonised data element representing the collateralisation category can help, especially for non-centrally cleared transactions, in identifying and monitoring undercollateralised sectors of the financial system or products, which could be potential areas of systemic risks (eg non-bank credit intermediation[44]). This data element could also help authorities to monitor potentially risky activities, such as excessive risk-taking or lack of compliance with regulatory collateralisation requirements.
Data elements related to counterparty rating triggers	Assessing systemic risk; supervising market participants	The presence of collateral rating triggers in collateral arrangements can add an important dimension to the effects of such collateral because, in the event of market stress, such triggers can contribute to adverse feedback in the market for the collateral asset. Aggregating information on the distribution, the pervasiveness and characteristics of collateral rating triggers can have significant value for authorities from a financial stability perspective, and possibly from a market oversight perspective as well.
Data elements related to prices	Supervising market participants; regulating, supervising or overseeing trading venues and financial market infrastructures	These data elements are important for understanding the pricing of certain equity derivatives, commodity derivatives, and other various products. With these data elements consistently reported to TRs, authorities can compare the prices of similar products traded in different markets, which is useful for supervising market participants and trading venues. More specifically, harmonised representations of these data elements would allow authorities to evaluate, at an aggregate level, transactions costs and liquidity in the OTC derivatives market.

[44] "Non-bank credit intermediation" is the FSB's shortened term for "*credit intermediation involving entities and activities (fully or partly) outside the regular banking system*" (www.fsb.org/wp-content/uploads/r_111027a.pdf). While the FSB also has referred to non-bank credit intermediation as "shadow banking," the FSB has noted that its use of the term "shadow banking" is not intended to cast a pejorative tone on this system of credit intermediation. However, some authorities or market participants prefer to use terms such as "non-bank credit intermediation" or "market-based financing" instead of "shadow banking."

Data element(s)	Examples of authorities' functional mandates (from the Access Report)	Explanations of data elements' relationships to authorities' functional mandates
Data elements related to notional amounts and quantities	Assessing systemic risk; general macro assessment	Notional amounts are a key determinant of obligations associated with transactions denominated in monetary amounts. Notional currencies, the unit of measurement associated with notional amounts, are essential to correctly interpreting and aggregate notional amounts. Notional quantities are a key determinant of obligations associated with transactions denominated in non-monetary amounts such as most commodity derivatives. Reporting of delta enables the regulators to assess delta-adjusted size of the position held at a given point in time. Once aggregated, notional amounts/notional quantities are thus essential for computing exposures between counterparties and the size of derivatives markets. Exposures between counterparties and the market size are, in turn, important inputs to systemic risk analyses (eg monitoring the evolution of the market size and the concentration of exposures) and of general macroeconomic assessment.
CDS index attachment point and detachment point	Assessing systemic risk; supervising market participants	The CDS index attachment point and CDS index detachment point data elements are vital to evaluating counterparties' exposures to CDS index tranches and thus allow authorities to examine the size, concentration, interconnectedness and structure of CDS index tranche markets. In addition, the data elements allow authorities to more closely supervise market participants.
Data elements related to other payments	Conducting market surveillance and enforcement; supervising market participants	The six other payment data elements allow authorities to monitor derivatives-related cash flows between entities that are not regularly scheduled. Finally, these data elements also allow authorities to perform economic analysis and to analyse the OTC derivatives market structure.
Data elements related to packages and links	Conducting market surveillance and enforcement; Supervising market participants; Regulating, supervising or overseeing trading venues and financial market infrastructure; Conducting research supporting the above functions	A harmonised package identifier would facilitate aggregation of all of the components of package transactions reported to TRs. Information about related transactions would help authorities identify and understand (a) innovations in market practices and (b) when components of a package must be considered together to understand the package transaction. Since a package transaction represents a single economic negotiation, it generally has a single Package transaction price. Observing this price helps authorities to conduct market surveillance and enforcement, and to supervise market participants. The data elements Package transaction price currency, Package transaction price notation and Package transaction spread, Package spread currency and Package spread notation are additional data elements that complement the Package transaction price and are important for understanding the pricing of certain packages.
Data elements related to custom baskets	Assessing systemic risk Conducting market surveillance and enforcement Supervising market participants	The data element Custom basket code facilitates the identification of a specific custom basket as well as its structurer, and provides a link that connects the constituents in that basket. Monitoring the activity on individual custom basket codes allows it to be established whether a custom basket is negotiated with a certain frequency and from a certain number of market participants. It is understood that information entailing single Custom basket codes is not meant to be publicly disseminated. Identifying the constituents of custom baskets will help the regulators with impact analysis (eg underlying bond default) and cross-basket analysis.

Data elements related to lifecycle events	Assessing systemic risk Conducting market surveillance and enforcement Supervising market participants	Data elements related to lifecycle event allow to obtain a holistic and accurate view of the exposures in the market at any point in time. Therefore, this information is pivotal for the monitoring of the systemic risk and for increasing the transparency of the derivatives market.
Data elements related to underlying asset	Assessing systemic risk Conducting market surveillance and enforcement Supervising market participants	Data elements related to underlying asset facilitates understanding the link between the physical market and the derivatives market. Data on the underlying data would enhance monitoring cross market activities and exposures. This in turn provides for better identification of risks.

Table 4: Mapping of Day count convention allowable values to ISO 20022, FpML and FIX/FIXML values

Allowable value	ISO 20022 name[45]	ISO 20022 definition	FIX/FIXML code value[46]	FIX/FIXML code value description	FIX/FIXML definition	FpML code	FpML definition[47]
A001	IC30360ISDAor30360AmericanBasicRule	Method whereby interest is calculated based on a 30-day month and a 360-day year. Accrued interest to a value date on the last day of a month shall be the same as to the 30th calendar day of the same month, except for February, and provided that the interest period started on a 30th or a 31st. This means that a 31st is assumed to be a 30th if the period started on a 30th or a 31st and the 28 Feb (or 29 Feb for a leap year) is assumed to be the 28th (or 29th). This is the most commonly used 30/360 method for US straight and convertible bonds.	1	30/360 (30U/360 Bond Basis)	Mainly used in the United States with the following date adjustment rules: (1) If the investment is End-Of-Month and Date1 is the last day of February and Date2 is the last day of February, then change Date2 to 30; (2) If the investment is End-Of-Month and Date1 is the last day of February, then change Date1 to 30;(3) If Date2 is 31 and Date1 is 30 or 31, then change Date2 to 30;(4) If Date1 is 31, then change Date1 to 30. See also 2006 ISDA Definitions, Section 4.16. Day Count Fraction, paragraph (f). [Symbolic name: ThirtyThreeSixtyUS]	30/360	Per 2006 ISDA Definitions, Section 4.16.Day Count Fraction, paragraph (f) or Annex to the 2000 ISDA Definitions (June 2000Version), Section 4.16. Day Count Fraction, paragraph (e). The number of days in the Calculation Period or Compounding Period in respect of which payment is being made divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows: Day Count Fraction = [360*(Y2-Y1) + 30*(M2-M1) + (D2-D1)]/360 “D1” is the firstcalendar day, expressed as a number, of the Calculation Period or Compounding Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D1, will be 30; and “D2” is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period or Compounding Period, unless such number would be 31 and D1 is greater than 29, in which case D2 will be 30.[48]
A002	IC30365	Method whereby interest is calculated based on a 30-day month in a way similar to the 30/360 (basic rule) and a 365-day year. Accrued interest to a value date on the last day of a month shall be the same as to the 30th calendar day of the same month, except for February. This means that a 31st is assumed to be the 30th and the 28 Feb (or 29 Feb for a leap year) is assumed to be the 28th (or 29th).					

[45] The information contained in this column refers to the ISO 20022 data dictionary.

[46] The source of information contained in this column is FIX Trading Community, http:/fiximate.fixtrading.org/latestEP/.

[47] The definitions contained herein are copyright 2006 by International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA) and reproduced by permission of ISDA. All Rights Reserved.

[48] Note that the algorithm defined for this day count fraction has changed between the 2000 ISDA Definitions and 2006 ISDA Definitions. See Introduction to the 2006 ISDA Definitions for further information relating to this change.

Allowable value	ISO 20022 name	ISO 20022 definition	FIX/FIXML code value	FIX/FIXML code value description	FIX/FIXML definition	FpML code	FpML definition
A003	IC30Actual	Method whereby interest is calculated based on a 30-day month in a way similar to the 30/360 (basic rule) and the assumed number of days in a year in a way similar to the Actual/Actual (ICMA). Accrued interest to a value date on the last day of a month shall be the same as to the 30th calendar day of the same month, except for February. This means that the 31st is assumed to be the 30th and 28 Feb (or 29 Feb for a leap year) is assumed to be the 28th (or 29th). The assumed number of days in a year is computed as the actual number of days in the coupon period multiplied by the number of interest payments in the year.					
A004	Actual360	Method whereby interest is calculated based on the actual number of accrued days in the interest period and a 360-day year.	6	Act/360	The actual number of days between Date1 and Date2, divided by 360. See also 2006 ISDA Definitions, Section 4.16. Day Count Fraction, paragraph (e). [Symolic name: ActThreeSixty]	ACT/360	Per 2006 ISDA Definitions, Section 4.16.Day Count Fraction, paragraph (e) or Annex to the 2000 ISDA Definitions (June 2000Version), Section 4.16. Day Count Fraction, paragraph (d). The actual number of days in the Calculation Period or Compounding Period in respect of which payment is being made divided by 360.
A005	Actual365Fixed	Method whereby interest is calculated based on the actual number of accrued days in the interest period and a 365-day year.	7	Act/365 (FIXED)	The actual number of days between Date1 and Date2, divided by 365. See also 2006 ISDA Definitions, Section 4.16. Day Count Fraction, paragraph (d). [Symbolic name: ActThreeSixtyFiveFixed]	ACT/365.FIXED	Per 2006 ISDA Definitions, Section 4.16.Day Count Fraction, paragraph (d) or Annex to the 2000 ISDA Definitions (June 2000Version), Section 4.16. Day Count Fraction, paragraph (c). The actual number of days in the Calculation Period or Compounding Period in respect of which payment is being made divided by 365.

Allowable value	ISO 20022 name	ISO 20022 definition	FIX/FIXML code value	FIX/FIXML code value description	FIX/FIXML definition	FpML code	FpML definition
A006	ActualActualICMA	Method whereby interest is calculated based on the actual number of accrued days and the assumed number of days in a year, ie, the actual number of days in the coupon period multiplied by the number of interest payments in the year. If the coupon period is irregular (first or last coupon), it is extended or split into quasi-interest periods that have the length of a regular coupon period and the computation is operated separately on each quasi-interest period and the intermediate results are summed up.	9	Act/Act (ICMA)	The denominator is the actual number of days in the coupon period multiplied by the number of coupon periods in the year. Assumes that regular coupons always fall on the same day of the month where possible. See also 2006 ISDA Definitions, Section 4.16. Day Count Fraction, paragraph (c). [Symbolic name: ActActICMA]	ACT/ACT.ICMA	Per 2006 ISDA Definitions, Section 4.16.Day Count Fraction, paragraph (c). This day count fraction code is applicable for transactions booked under the 2006 ISDA Definitions. Transactions under the 2000 ISDA Definitions should use theACT/ACT.ISMA code instead. A fraction equal to "number of days accrued/number of days in year", as such terms are used in Rule 251 of the statutes, by-laws, rules and recommendations of the International Capital Markets Association (the “ICMA Rule Book”), calculated in accordance with Rule 251 of the ICMA Rule Book as applied to non-US dollar-denominated straight and convertible bonds issued after 31 December 1998, as though the interest coupon on a bond were being calculated for a coupon period corresponding to the Calculation Period or Compounding Period in respect of which payment is being made.

Allowable value	ISO 20022 name	ISO 20022 definition	FIX/FIXML code value	FIX/FIXML code value description	FIX/FIXML definition	FpML code	FpML definition
A007	IC30E360orEuroBondBasismodel1	Method whereby interest is calculated based on a 30-day month and a 360-day year. Accrued interest to a value date on the last day of a month shall be the same as to the 30th calendar day of the same month. This means that the 31st is assumed to be the 30th and the 28 Feb (or 29 Feb for a leap year) is assumed to be equivalent to 30 Feb. However, if the last day of thematurity coupon period is the last day of February, it will not be assumed to be the 30th. It is a variation of the 30/360 (ICMA) method commonly used for eurobonds. The usage of thisvariation is only relevant when the coupon periods are scheduled to end on the last day of the month.	5	30E/360 (ISDA)	Date adjustment rules are: (1) if Date1 is the last day of the month, then change Date1 to 30; (2) if D2 is the last day of the month (unless Date2 is the maturity date and Date2 is in February), then change Date2 to 30. See also 2006 ISDA Definitions, Section 4.16. Day Count Fraction, paragraph (h). [Symbolic name: ThirtyEThreeSixtyISDA]	30E/360.ISDA	Per 2006 ISDA Definitions, Section 4.16.Day Count Fraction, paragraph (h). Note the algorithm for this day count fraction under the 2006 ISDA Definitions is designed to yield the same results in practice as the version of the 30E/360 day count fraction defined in the 2000 ISDA Definitions. See Introduction to the 2006 ISDA Definitions for further information relating to this change. The number of days in the Calculation Period or Compounding Period in respect of which payment is being made divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:Day Count Fraction = [360*(Y2-Y1) + 30*(M2-M1) + (D2-D1)]/360. “D1” is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Calculation Period or Compounding Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D1, will be 30; “D2” is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period or Compounding Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D2 will be 30.

Allowable value	ISO 20022 name	ISO 20022 definition	FIX/FIXML code value	FIX/FIXML code value description	FIX/FIXML definition	FpML code	FpML definition
A008	ActualActualISDA	Method whereby interest is calculated based on the actual number of accrued days of the interest period that fall (falling on a normal year, year) divided by 365, added to the actual number of days of the interest period that fall (falling on a leap year, year) divided by 366.	11	Act/Act (ISDA)	The denominator varies depending on whether a portion of the relevant calculation period falls within a leap year. For the portion of the calculation period falling in a leap year, the denominator is 366 and for the portion falling outside a leap year, the denominator is 365. See also 2006 ISDA Definitions, Section 4.16. Day Count Fraction, paragraph (b). [Symbolic name: ActActISDA]	ACT/ACT.ISDA	Per 2006 ISDA Definitions, Section 4.16.Day Count Fraction, paragraph (b) or Annex to the 2000 ISDA Definitions (June 2000Version), Section 4.16. Day Count Fraction, paragraph (b). Note that going from FpML 2.0 Recommendation to the FpML 3.0 Trial Recommendation the code in FpML 2.0 "ACT/365.ISDA" became "ACT/ACT.ISDA". The actual number of days in the Calculation Period or Compounding Period in respect of which payment is being made divided by 365 (or, if any portion of that Calculation Period or Compounding Period falls in a leap year, the sum of (i) the actual number of days in that portion of the Calculation Period or Compounding Period falling in a leap year divided by 366 and (ii) the actual number of days in that portion of the Calculation Period or Compounding Period falling in a non-leap year divided by 365).
A009	Actual365LorActuActubasisRule	Method whereby interest is calculated based on the actual number of accrued days and a 365-day year (if the coupon payment date is NOT in a leap year) or a 366-day year (if the coupon payment date is in a leap year).	14	Act/365L	The number of days in a period equal to the actual number of days .The number of days in a year is 365, or if the period ends in a leap year 366. Used for sterling floating rate notes. May also be referred to as ISMA Year. See also 2006 ISDA Definitions, Section 4.16. Day Count Fraction, paragraph (i). [Symbolic name: ActThreeSixtyFiveL]	ACT/365L	Per 2006 ISDA Definitions, Section 4.16.Day Count Fraction, paragraph (i). The actual number of days in the Calculation Period or Compounding Period in respect of which payment is being made divided by 365 (or, if the later Period End Date of the Calculation Period or Compounding Period falls in a leap year, divided by 366).[49]

[49] Supplement 14 to the 2006 ISDA definitions (that were published in 2009) is available at www.isda.org/a/bOMDE/Supplement-No-14-to-2006Defs.pdf.

Allowable value	ISO 20022 name	ISO 20022 definition	FIX/FIXML code value	FIX/FIXML code value description	FIX/FIXML definition	FpML code	FpML definition
A010	ActualActualAFB	Method whereby interest is calculated based on the actual number of accrued days and a 366-day year (if 29 Feb falls in the coupon period) or a 365-day year (if 29 Feb does not fall in the coupon period). If a coupon period is longer than one year, it is split by repetitively separating full year subperiods counting backwards from the end of the coupon period (a year backwards from 28 Feb being 29 Feb, if it exists). The first of the subperiods starts on the start date of the accrued interest period and thus is possibly shorter than a year. Then the interest computation is operated separately on each subperiod and the intermediate results are summed up.	8	Act/Act (AFB)	The actual number of days between Date1 and Date2, the denominator is either 365 (if the calculation period does not contain 29 February) or 366 (if the calculation period includes 29 February). See also AFB Master Agreement for Financial Transactions - Interest Rate Transactions (2004) in Section 4. Calculation of Fixed Amounts and Floating Amounts, paragraph 7 Day Count Fraction, subparagraph (i). [Symbolic name: ActActAFB]	ACT/ACT.AFB	The Fixed/Floating Amount will be calculated in accordance with the "BASE EXACT/EXACT" day count fraction, as defined in the "Définitions Communes plusieurs Additifs Techniques" published by the Association Francaise des Banques in September 1994. The denominator is either 365 (if the calculation period does not contain 29 February) or 366 (if the calculation period includes 29 February) – where a period of longer than one year is involved, two or more calculations are made: interest is calculated for each full year, counting backwards from the end of the calculation period, and the remaining initial stub period is treated in accordance with the usual rule. When counting backwards for this purpose, if the last day of the relevant period is 28 February, the full year should be counted back to the previous 28 February unless 29 February exists, in which case, 29 February should be used.[50]
A011	IC30360ICMAor30360basicrule	Method whereby interest is calculated based on a 30-day month and a 360-day year. Accrued interest to a value date on the last day of a month shall be the same as to the 30th calendar day of the same month, except for February. This means that the 31st is assumed to be the 30th and 28 Feb (or 29 Feb for a leap year) is assumed to be the 28th (or 29th). It is the most commonlyused 30/360 method for non-US straight and convertible bonds issued before 1 January 1999.	4	30E/360 (Eurobond Basis)	Also known as 30/360.ISMA, 30S/360, or Special German. Date adjustment rules are: (1) If Date1 falls on the 31st, then change it to the 30th; (2) If Date2 falls on the 31st, then change it to the 30th. See also 2006 ISDA Definitions, Section 4.16. Day Count Fraction, paragraph (g). [Symbolic name: ThirtyEThreeSixty]	30E/360	Per 2006 ISDA Definitions, Section 4.16.Day Count Fraction, paragraph (g) or Annex to the 2000 ISDA Definitions (June 2000Version), Section 4.16. Day Count Fraction, paragraph (f). Note that the algorithm definedfor this day count fraction has changed between the 2000 ISDA Definitions and 2006ISDA Definitions. See Introduction to the 2006 ISDA Definitions for further information relating to this change.

[50] ISDA, EMU AND MARKET CONVENTIONS: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS, page 3.

Allowable value	ISO 20022 name	ISO 20022 definition	FIX/FIXML code value	FIX/FIXML code value description	FIX/FIXML definition	FpML code	FpML definition
A012	IC30E2360 orEurobond basismodel 2	Method whereby interest is calculated based on a 30-day month and a 360-day year. Accrued interest to a value date on the last day of a month shall be the same as to the 30th calendar day of the same month, except for the last day of February whose day of the month value shall be adapted to the value of the first day of the interest period if the latter is higher and if the period is one of a regular schedule. This means that the 31st is assumed to be the 30th and 28 Feb of a non-leap year is assumed to be equivalent to 29 Feb when the first day of the interest period is the 29th, or to 30 Feb when the first day of the interest period is the 30th or the 31st. The 29th day of February in a leap year is assumed to be equivalent to 30 Feb when the first day of the interest period is the 30th or the 31st. Similarly, if the coupon period starts on the last day of February, it is assumed to produce only one day of interest in February as if it was starting on 30 Feb when the end of the period is the 30th or the 31st, or two days of interest in February when the end of the period is the 29th, or three days of interest in February when it is 28 Feb of a non-leap year and the end of the period is before the 29th.					

Allowable value	ISO 20022 name	ISO 20022 definition	FIX/FIXML code value	FIX/FIXML code value description	FIX/FIXML definition	FpML code	FpML definition
A013	IC30E3360 orEurobond basismodel 3	Method whereby interest is calculated based on a 30-day month and a 360-day year. Accrued interest to a value date on the last day of a month shall be the same as to the 30th calendar day of the same month. This means that the 31st is assumed to be the 30th and 28 Feb (or 29 Feb for a leap year) is assumed to be equivalent to 30 Feb. It is a variation of the 30E/360 (or Eurobond basis) method where the last day of February is always assumed to be the 30th, even if it is the last day of the maturity coupon period.					
A014	Actual365NL	Method whereby interest is calculated based on the actual number of accrued days in the interest period, excluding any leap day from the count, and a 365-day year.	15	NL365	The number of days in a period equal to the actual number of days, with the exception of leap days (29 February) which are ignored. The number of days in a year is 365, even in a leap year. [Symbolic name: NLThreeSixtyFive]		
A015	ActualActualUltimo	Method whereby interest is calculated based on the actual number of days in the coupon period divided by the actual number of days in the year. This method is a variation of the ActualActualICMA method with the exception that it assumes that the coupon always falls on the last day of the month. Method equal to ACT/ACT.ISMA in the FpML model and Act/Act (ICMA Ultimo) in the FIX/FIXML model.	10	Act/Act (ICMA Ultimo)	The Act/Act (ICMA Ultimo) differs from Act/Act (ICMA) method only that it assumes that regular coupons always fall on the last day of the month. [Symbolic name: ActActISMAUltimo]	ACT/ACT.ISMA	The Fixed/Floating Amount will be calculated in accordance with Rule 251 of the statutes, by-laws, rules and recommendations of the International Securities Market Association, as published in April 1999, as applied to straight and convertible bonds issued after 31 December 1998, as though the Fixed/Floating Amount were the interest coupon on such a bond. This day count fraction code is applicable for transactions booked under the 2000 ISDA Definitions. Transactions under the 2006 ISDA Definitions should use the ACT/ACT.ICMA code instead.

Allowable value	ISO 20022 name	ISO 20022 definition	FIX/FIXML code value	FIX/FIXML code value description	FIX/FIXML definition	FpML code	FpML definition
A016	IC30EPlus360	Method whereby interest is calculated based on a 30-day month and a 360-day year. Accrued interest to a value date on the last day of a month shall be the same as to the 30th calendar day of the same month. This means that the 31st is assumed to be the 30th and 28 Feb (or 29 Feb for a leap year) is assumed to be equivalent to 30 Feb. This method is a variation of the 30E360 method with the exception that if the coupon falls on the last day of the month, change it to 1 and increase the month by 1 (ie next month). Method equal to ThirtyEPlusThreeSixty in the FIX/FIXML model.	13	30E+/360	Variation on 30E/360. Date adjustment rules: (1) If Date1 falls on the 31st, then change it to the 30th; (2) If Date2 falls on the 31st, then change it to 1 and increase Month2 by one, ie next month. [Symbolic name: ThirtyEPlusThreeSixty]		
A017	Actual364	Method whereby interest is calculated based on the actual number of accrued days in the interest period divided by 364. Method equal to Act364 in the FIX/FIXML model.	17	Act/364	The actual number of days between Date1 and Date2, divided by 364. [Symbolic name: Act364]		
A018	Business252	Method whereby interest is calculated based on the actual number of business days in the interest period divided by 252. Usage: Brazilian Currency Swaps. Method equal to BUS/252 in the FpML model and BusTwoFiftyTwo in the FIX/FIXML model.	12	BUS/252	Used for Brazilian real swaps, which is based on business days instead of calendar days. The number of business days divided by 252. [Symbolic name: BusTwoFiftyTwo]	BUS/252	The number of Business Days in the Calculation Period or Compounding Period in respect of which payment is being made divided by 252.
A019	Actual360NL	Method whereby interest is calculated based on the actual number of accrued days in the interest period, excluding any leap day from the count, and a 360-day year.	16	NL360	This is the same as Act/360, with the exception of leap days (29 February) which are ignored. [Symbolic name: NLThreeSixty]		

Allowable value	ISO 20022 name	ISO 20022 definition	FIX/FIXML code value	FIX/FIXML code value description	FIX/FIXML definition	FpML code	FpML definition
A020	1/1	If parties specify the Day Count Fraction to be 1/1 then in calculating the applicable amount, 1 is simply input into the calculation as the relevant Day Count Fraction. See also 2006 ISDA Definitions, Section 4.16. Day Count Fraction, paragraph (a).	0	1/1	If parties specify the Day Count Fraction to be 1/1 then in calculating the applicable amount, 1 is simply input into the calculation as the relevant Day Count Fraction. See also 2006 ISDA Definitions, Section 4.16. Day Count Fraction, paragraph (a). [Symbolic name: OneOne]	1/1	Per 2006 ISDA Definitions, Section 4.16.Day Count Fraction, paragraph (a) or Annex to the 2000 ISDA Definitions (June 2000Version), Section 4.16. Day Count Fraction, paragraph (a).
NARR	Narrative	Other method.			Other FIX/FIXML code values not listed above and FIX/FIXML code values that are reserved for user extensions, in the range of integer values of 100 and higher.		

Table 5: Definitions for Action Type Allowable Values

Action type	Allowable value	Details to be reported
New	NEWT	The creation of the first transaction resulting in the generation of a new UTI.
Modify	MODI	A modification of the terms of a previously reported transaction due to a newly negotiated modification (amendment) or a filling in of previously missing information (e.g., post price transaction). It does not include correction of a previously reported transaction.
Correct	CORR	A correction of erroneous data of a previously reported transaction.
Terminate	TERM	A termination of an existing transaction.
Error	EROR	A cancellation of a wrongly submitted entire transaction in case it never came into existence or was not subject to the reporting requirements under the applicable law of a given jurisdiction, or a cancellation of a duplicate report.
Revive	REVI	An action that reinstates a reported transaction that was reported with action type "Error" or terminated by mistake or expired due to an incorrectly reported Expiration date.
Valuation	VALU	An update of a valuation of a transaction. There will be no corresponding Event type.
Collateral or Margin update	MARU	An update to collateral margin data. There will be no corresponding Event type.
Position component	POSC	A report of a new transaction that is included in a separate position report on the same day.
Transfer out	PRTO	A transfer of a transaction from one trade repository to another trade repository (change of trade repository).

Table 6: Definitions for Event Type Allowable Values

Event type	Allowable value	Definition
Trade	TRAD	Creation or modification of a transaction.
Step-in or Novation	NOVA	A novation or step-in legally moves part or all of the financial risks of a transaction from a transferor to a transferee and has the effect of terminating/modifying the original transaction so that it is either terminated or its notional is modified.
PTRR Or Compression or Risk Reduction Exercise	COMP	Compressions and other post trade risk reduction exercises generally have the effect either of terminating or modifying (i.e., reducing the notional value) a set of existing transactions and/or of creating a set of new transaction(s). These processes result in largely the same exposure of market risk that existed prior to the event for the counterparty.
Early termination	ETRM	Termination of an existing transaction prior to scheduled termination or expiration date.
Clearing	CLRG	Central clearing is a process where a central counterparty (CCP) interposes itself between counterparties to transactions, becoming the buyer to every seller and the seller to every buyer and thereby ensuring the performance of open transactions. It has the effect of terminating an existing transaction between the buyer and the seller.
Exercise	EXER	The full or partial exercise of an option or swaption by one counterparty of the transaction.
Allocation	ALOC	The process by which portions of a single transaction (or multiple transactions) are allocated to one or multiple different counterparties and reported as new transactions.
Clearing and Allocation	CLAL	A simultaneous clearing and allocation event in a central counterparty (CCP).
Credit event	CREV	An event that results in a modification or a termination of a previously submitted credit transaction. Applies only to credit derivatives.
Transfer	PTNG	The process by which a transaction is transferred to another trade repository that has the effect of the closing of the transaction at one trade repository and opening of the same transaction using the same UTI in a different trade repository (new).
Inclusion in position	INCP	Inclusion of a CCP-cleared transaction or other fungible transactions into a position, where an existing transaction is terminated and either a new position is created or the notional of an existing position is modified.
Corporate Event	CORP	The process by which a corporate action is taken on equity underlying that impacts the transactions on that equity.
Update	UPDT	Update of an outstanding transaction performed in order to ensure its conformity with the amended reporting requirements.

Table 7: Allowable Combinations of Action/Event Type Grid

Action type & Event type combinations		*Event Type*													*No Event type required*
		Trade	Novation /Step-in	Compression or Risk Reduction Exercise/PTRR	Early Termination	Clearing	Exercise	Allocation	Credit Event	Clearing & Allocation	Transfer	Corporate Event	Update	Inclusion in position -	
Action Type	New	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
	Modify	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
	Correct														✓
	Terminate		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	
	Error														✓
	Revive														✓
	Transfer out										✓				
	Valuation														✓
	Collateral														✓
	Position component														✓

	Not allowed
✓	Allowed in at least one jurisdiction (the allowable combinations may be restricted at jurisdictional level, e.g. when a given combination is not applicable)