

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2017/105**of 19 October 2016****amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1247/2012 laying down implementing technical standards with regard to the format and frequency of trade reports to trade repositories according to Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories ⁽¹⁾ and in particular Article 9(6) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1247/2012 ⁽²⁾ provides for the use of interim entity identifiers where a legal entity identifier is not available. An infrastructure enabling the attribution of legal entity identifiers to entities has recently become available, and market participants have become familiar with the use of such legal entity identifiers. Therefore, legal entity identifiers should now be the only means allowed for the purpose of identification of legal entities.
- (2) Determining whether the reporting counterparty is a buyer or a seller in a contract is particularly complex in the case of swap derivative contracts as such contracts involve the exchange of financial instruments between the parties. Therefore, specific rules should be established in order to ensure the accurate and consistent determination of who are the buyers and who are the sellers in swap derivative contracts.
- (3) In order to determine the real exposures of counterparties, competent authorities require complete and accurate information on the collateral exchanged between those counterparties. Accordingly, specific rules ensuring a consistent approach with regard to the reporting of collateralisation for a given derivative contract or portfolio should be determined.
- (4) The accurate classification and precise identification of derivatives is essential for the efficient use of data and for the meaningful aggregation of data across trade repositories, and therefore contributes to the objectives of the Financial Stability Board set out in the Feasibility Study on Aggregation of OTC Derivatives Trade Repository Data ⁽³⁾ published on 19 September 2014. Reporting requirements relating to the classification and identification of derivatives should therefore be amended so that this information is available in its entirety to competent authorities.
- (5) In order to accommodate for the reporting of new types of derivatives contracts which have become available and are traded on a frequent basis by virtue of financial innovation, swaptions and spreadbets should be added to the list of classes of derivative contracts. More broadly, in view of ongoing financial innovation giving rise to new types of derivative contracts, it is important to ensure that any new types of derivatives contracts that do not fall within an existing classification can nevertheless be reported. Therefore, it is appropriate to maintain the category 'other' in the classification of types of derivatives contracts.
- (6) Where two counterparties cannot agree on which of them should generate a unique trade identifier within the reporting timeline provided, the correct identification and association of the two reports pertaining to the same transaction may not be possible. It is therefore necessary to establish criteria for the generation of unique trade identifiers so as to avoid counting the same transaction twice.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 201, 27.7.2012, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1247/2012 of 19 December 2012 laying down implementing technical standards with regard to the format and frequency of trade reports to trade repositories according to Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories (OJ L 352, 21.12.2012, p. 20).

⁽³⁾ http://www.fsb.org/wp-content/uploads/r_140919.pdf

- (7) Counterparties may face significant difficulty in obtaining all of the relevant information with regard to trades that were terminated before the commencement date for reporting. Given the resulting complexity of reporting terminated trades and the fact that such trades do not increase systemic risk, the period for reporting terminated trades should be extended from 3 years to 5 years from the commencement date for reporting.
- (8) In order to ensure full harmonisation of the data reported to trade repositories and therefore enable its consistent interpretation and aggregation, the standards and formats to be used in trade reports should be clarified. It is also appropriate to amend the reporting requirements with respect to data formats. Counterparties and trade repositories should therefore be granted sufficient time to take all necessary action to comply with the amended requirements.
- (9) Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1247/2012 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (10) This Regulation is based on draft implementing technical standards submitted by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) to the Commission.
- (11) In accordance with Article 15 of Regulation (EU) No 1095/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽¹⁾, ESMA has conducted open public consultations on such draft implementing technical standards, analysed the potential related costs and benefits and requested the opinion of the Securities and Markets Stakeholder Group referred to in Article 37 of that Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1247/2012 is amended as follows:

- (1) Article 3 is replaced by the following:

'Article 3

Identification of counterparties and other entities

A report shall use a legal entity identifier to identify:

- (a) a beneficiary which is a legal entity;
- (b) a broking entity;
- (c) a CCP;
- (d) a clearing member;
- (e) a counterparty which is a legal entity;
- (f) a submitting entity.;

- (2) the following Articles 3a and 3b are inserted:

'Article 3a

Counterparty side

1. The counterparty side to the derivative contract referred to in field 14 of Table 1 of the Annex shall be determined in accordance with paragraphs 2 to 10.
2. In the case of options and swaptions, the counterparty that holds the right to exercise the option shall be identified as the buyer and the counterparty that sells the option and receives a premium shall be identified as the seller.

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EU) No 1095/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 establishing a European Supervisory Authority (European Securities and Markets Authority), amending Decision No 716/2009/EC and repealing Commission Decision 2009/77/EC (OJ L 331, 15.12.2010, p. 84).

3. In the case of futures and forwards other than futures and forwards relating to currencies, the counterparty buying the instrument shall be identified as the buyer and the counterparty selling the instrument shall be identified as the seller.
4. In the case of swaps related to securities, the counterparty that bears the risk of price movement of the underlying security and receives the security amount shall be identified as the buyer and the counterparty that pays the security amount shall be identified as the seller.
5. In the case of swaps related to interest rates or inflation indices, the counterparty paying the fixed rate shall be identified as the buyer and the counterparty receiving the fixed rate shall be identified as the seller. In the case of basis swaps, the counterparty that pays the spread shall be identified as the buyer and the counterparty that receives the spread shall be identified as the seller.
6. In the case of cross-currency swaps and swaps and forwards related to currencies, the counterparty receiving the currency which appears first when sorted alphabetically by International Organization for Standardization (ISO 4217) standard shall be identified as the buyer and the counterparty delivering that currency shall be identified as the seller.
7. In the case of swaps related to dividends, the counterparty receiving the equivalent actual dividend payments shall be identified as the buyer and the counterparty paying the dividend and receiving the fixed rate shall be identified as the seller.
8. With the exception of options and swaptions, in the case of derivative instruments for the transfer of credit risk, the counterparty buying the protection shall be identified as the buyer and the counterparty selling the protection shall be identified as the seller.
9. In the case of derivative contracts relating to commodities, the counterparty that receives the commodity specified in the report shall be identified as the buyer and the counterparty that delivers the commodity shall be identified as the seller.
10. In the case of forward-rate agreements, the counterparty paying the fixed rate shall be identified as the buyer and the counterparty receiving the fixed rate shall be identified as the seller.

Article 3b

Collateralisation

1. The type of collateralisation of the derivative contract referred to in Field 21 of Table 1 of the Annex shall be identified by the reporting counterparty in accordance with paragraphs 2 to 5.
2. Where no collateral agreement exists between the counterparties or where the collateral agreement between the counterparties stipulates that the reporting counterparty does not post neither initial margin nor variation margin with respect to the derivative contract, the type of collateralisation of the derivative contract shall be identified as uncollateralised;
3. Where the collateral agreement between the counterparties stipulates that the reporting counterparty only posts regularly variation margins with respect to the derivative contract, the type of collateralisation of the derivative contract shall be identified as partially collateralised;
4. Where the collateral agreement between the counterparties stipulates that the reporting counterparty posts the initial margin and regularly posts variation margins and that the other counterparty either posts only variation margins or does not post any margins with respect to the derivative contract, the type of collateralisation of the derivative contract shall be identified as one-way collateralised;
5. Where the collateral agreement between the counterparties stipulates that both counterparties post initial margin and regularly post variation margins with respect to the derivative contract, the type of collateralisation of the derivative contract shall be identified as fully collateralised;

(3) Article 4 is replaced by the following:

Article 4

Specification, identification, and classification of derivatives

1. A report shall specify a derivative on the basis of contract type and asset class in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3.

2. The derivative shall be specified in Field 1 of Table 2 of the Annex as one of the following contract types:

- (a) financial contract for difference;
- (b) forward rate agreement;
- (c) forward;
- (d) future;
- (e) option;
- (f) spreadbet;
- (g) swap;
- (h) swaption;
- (i) other.

3. The derivative shall be specified in Field 2 of Table 2 of the Annex as one of the following asset classes:

- (a) commodities and emission allowances;
- (b) credit;
- (c) currency;
- (d) equity;
- (e) interest rate.

4. Where derivatives do not fall within one of the asset classes specified in paragraph 3, the counterparties shall specify in the report the asset class most closely resembling the derivative. Both counterparties shall specify the same asset class.

5. The derivative shall be identified in Field 6 of Table 2 of the Annex using the following, where available:

- (a) an ISO 6166 International Securities Identification Number (ISIN) code or an Alternative Instrument Identifier code (AII), as applicable, until the date of application of the delegated act adopted by the Commission pursuant to Article 27(3) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council (*);
- (b) an ISIN from the date of application of the delegated act adopted by the Commission pursuant to Article 27(3) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014.

Where an AII code is used, the complete AII code shall be used.

6. The complete AII code referred to in paragraph 5 shall be the result of the concatenation of the following six elements:

- (a) ISO 10383 Market Identifier Code (MIC) of the trading venue where the derivative is traded, specified using 4 alphanumeric characters;
- (b) Code, which is assigned by the trading venue, uniquely associated with a particular underlying instrument and settlement type and other characteristics of the contract, specified using up to 12 alphanumeric characters;

- (c) single character identifying whether the instrument is an option or a future, specified as “O” where it is an option and as “F” where it is a future;
- (d) single character identifying whether the option is a put or a call, specified as “P” where it is a put option and as “C” where it is a call option; where the instrument has been identified as a future in accordance with point (c), it shall be specified as “F”;
- (e) exercise date or maturity date of a derivative contract specified in ISO 8601 YYYY-MM-DD standard;
- (f) the strike price of an option, specified using up to 19 digits including up to five decimals without any leading or trailing zeros. A decimal point shall be used as the decimal separator. Negative values are not allowed. Where the instrument is a future, the strike price shall be populated with zero.

7. The derivative shall be classified in Field 4 of Table 2 of the Annex using an ISO 10692 Classification of Financial Instrument (CFI) code for products identified through an ISO 6166 ISIN code or an AII code.

8. Derivatives for which an ISO 6166 ISIN code or an AII code are not available shall be classified by means of a designated code. That code shall be:

- (a) unique;
- (b) neutral;
- (c) reliable;
- (d) open source;
- (e) scalable;
- (f) accessible;
- (g) available at a reasonable cost basis;
- (h) subject to an appropriate governance framework.

9. Until the code referred to in paragraph 8 is endorsed by ESMA, derivatives for which an ISO 6166 ISIN code or an AII code are not available shall be classified using an ISO 10692 CFI code.

(*) Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (OJ L 173, 12.6.2014, p. 84).;

(4) the following Articles 4a and 4b are inserted:

Article 4a

Unique Trade Identifier

1. A report shall be identified through either a global unique trade identifier endorsed by ESMA or, in the absence thereof, a unique trade identifier agreed by the counterparties.

2. Where counterparties fail to agree on the entity responsible for generating the unique trade identifier to be assigned to the report, the counterparties shall determine the entity responsible for generating a unique trade identifier in accordance with the following:

- (a) for centrally-executed and cleared trades, the unique trade identifier shall be generated at the point of clearing by the central counterparty (CCP) for the clearing member. Another unique trade identifier shall be generated by the clearing member for its counterparty;
- (b) for centrally-executed but not centrally-cleared trades, the unique trade identifier shall be generated by the trading venue of execution for its member;

- (c) for centrally-confirmed and cleared trades, the unique trade identifier shall be generated at the point of clearing by the CCP for the clearing member. Another unique trade identifier shall be generated by the clearing member for its counterparty;
 - (d) for trades that were centrally-confirmed by electronic means but were not centrally-cleared, the unique trade identifier shall be generated by the trade confirmation platform at the point of confirmation;
 - (e) for all trades other than those referred to in points (a) to (d), the following shall apply:
 - (i) where financial counterparties trade with non-financial counterparties, the financial counterparties shall generate the unique trade identifier;
 - (ii) where non-financial counterparties above the clearing threshold trade with non-financial counterparties below the clearing threshold, those non-financial counterparties above the clearing threshold shall generate the unique trade identifier;
 - (iii) for all trades other than those referred to in points (i) and (ii), the seller shall generate the unique trade identifier.
3. The counterparty generating the unique trade identifier shall communicate that unique trade identifier to the other counterparty in a timely manner so that the latter is able to meet its reporting obligation.

Article 4b

Venue of execution

The venue of execution of the derivative contract shall be identified in Field 15 of Table 2 of the Annex as follows:

- (a) until the date of application of the delegated act adopted by the Commission pursuant to Article 27(3) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014:
 - (i) for a venue of execution inside the Union, the ISO 10383 Market Identifier Code (MIC) published on ESMA's website in the register set up on the basis of information provided by competent authorities pursuant to Article 13(2) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1287/2006 (*);
 - (ii) for a venue of execution outside the Union, the ISO 10383 MIC included in the list of MIC codes maintained and updated by ISO and published at ISO web site;
- (b) from the date of application of the delegated act adopted by the Commission pursuant to Article 27(3) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014, the ISO 10383 MIC.

(*) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1287/2006 of 10 August 2006 implementing Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards recordkeeping obligations for investment firms, transaction reporting, market transparency, admission of financial instruments to trading, and defined terms for the purposes of that Directive (OJ L 241, 2.9.2006, p. 1);

- (5) in Article 5, paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:

'4. The following derivative contracts which are not outstanding on the commencement date for reporting for a particular derivative class shall be reported to a trade repository within five years of that date:

- (a) derivative contracts that were entered into before 16 August 2012 and were still outstanding on 16 August 2012;
- (b) derivative contracts that were entered into on or after 16 August 2012.;

- (6) the Annex is replaced by the text set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

It shall apply from 1 November 2017, with the exception of Article 1(5), which shall apply from the date of entry into force.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 19 October 2016.

For the Commission
The President
Jean-Claude JUNCKER

ANNEX

‘ANNEX

Table 1

Counterparty Data

	Field	Format
	Parties to the contract	
1	Reporting timestamp	ISO 8601 date in the format and Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) time format YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZ
2	Reporting Counterparty ID	ISO 17442 Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) 20 alphanumeric character code.
3	Type of ID of the other Counterparty	“LEI” for ISO 17442 Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) “CLC” for Client code
4	ID of the other Counterparty	ISO 17442 Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) 20 alphanumeric character code. Client code (up to 50 alphanumeric digits).
5	Country of the other Counterparty	ISO 3166 — 2 character country code
6	Corporate sector of the reporting counterparty	<p>Taxonomy for Financial Counterparties:</p> <p>A = Assurance undertaking authorised in accordance with Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾</p> <p>C = Credit institution authorised in accordance with Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁾</p> <p>F = Investment firm authorised in accordance with Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³⁾</p> <p>I = Insurance undertaking authorised in accordance with Directive 2009/138/EC</p> <p>L = Alternative investment fund managed by Alternative Investment Fund Managers (AIFMs) authorised or registered in accordance with Directive 2011/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴⁾</p> <p>O = Institution for occupational retirement provision within the meaning of Article 6(a) of Directive 2003/41/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁵⁾</p> <p>R = Reinsurance undertaking authorised in accordance with Directive 2009/138/EC</p> <p>U = Undertakings for the Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS) and its management company, authorised in accordance with Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁶⁾</p> <p>Taxonomy for Non-Financial Counterparties. The following categories correspond to the main sections of Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁷⁾</p> <p>1 = Agriculture, forestry and fishing</p> <p>2 = Mining and quarrying</p> <p>3 = Manufacturing</p> <p>4 = Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</p>

	Field	Format
		<p>5 = Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</p> <p>6 = Construction</p> <p>7 = Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</p> <p>8 = Transportation and storage</p> <p>9 = Accommodation and food service activities</p> <p>10 = Information and communication</p> <p>11 = Financial and insurance activities</p> <p>12 = Real estate activities</p> <p>13 = Professional, scientific and technical activities</p> <p>14 = Administrative and support service activities</p> <p>15 = Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</p> <p>16 = Education</p> <p>17 = Human health and social work activities</p> <p>18 = Arts, entertainment and recreation</p> <p>19 = Other service activities</p> <p>20 = Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods — and services — producing activities of households for own use</p> <p>21 = Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies</p> <p>Where more than one activity is reported, list the codes in order of the relative importance of the corresponding activities, separating them with a “-”.</p> <p>Leave blank in the case of CCPs and other type of counterparties in accordance with Article 1(5) of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012.</p>
7	Nature of the reporting counterparty	<p>F = Financial Counterparty</p> <p>N = Non-Financial Counterparty</p> <p>C = Central Counterparty</p> <p>O = Other</p>
8	Broker ID	ISO 17442 Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) 20 alphanumeric character code.
9	Report submitting entity ID	ISO 17442 Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) 20 alphanumeric character code
10	Clearing member ID	ISO 17442 Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) 20 alphanumeric character code
11	Type of ID of the Beneficiary	<p>“LEI” for ISO 17442 Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)</p> <p>“CLC” for Client code</p>
12	Beneficiary ID	ISO 17442 Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) 20 alphanumeric character code or up to 50 alphanumeric character client code in the case where the client is not eligible for a Legal Entity Identifier

	Field	Format
13	Trading capacity	P = Principal A = Agent
14	Counterparty side	B = Buyer S = Seller Populated in accordance with Article 3a
15	Directly linked to commercial activity or treasury financing	Y = Yes N = No
16	Clearing threshold	Y = Above the threshold N = Below the threshold
17	Value of contract	Up to 20 numerical characters including decimals. The decimal mark is not counted as a numerical character. If populated, it shall be represented by a dot. The negative symbol, if populated, is not counted as a numerical character.
18	Currency of the value	ISO 4217 Currency Code, 3 alphabetical characters
19	Valuation timestamp	ISO 8601 date in the UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZ
20	Valuation type	M = Mark-to-market O = Mark-to-model C = CCP's valuation.
21	Collateralisation	U = uncollateralised PC = partially collateralised OC = one way collateralised FC = fully collateralised Populated in accordance with Article 3b
22	Collateral portfolio	Y = Yes N = No
23	Collateral portfolio code	Up to 52 alphanumeric characters including four special characters: ". - _." Special characters are not allowed at the beginning and at the end of the code. No space allowed.
24	Initial margin posted	Up to 20 numerical characters including decimals. The decimal mark is not counted as a numerical character. If populated, it shall be represented by a dot.
25	Currency of the initial margin posted	ISO 4217 Currency Code, 3 alphabetical characters

	Field	Format
26	Variation margin posted	Up to 20 numerical characters including decimals. The decimal mark is not counted as a numerical character. If populated, it shall be represented by a dot.
27	Currency of the variation margins posted	ISO 4217 Currency Code, 3 alphabetical characters
28	Initial margin received	Up to 20 numerical characters including decimals. The decimal mark is not counted as a numerical character. If populated, it shall be represented by a dot.
29	Currency of the initial margin received	ISO 4217 Currency Code, 3 alphabetical characters
30	Variation margin received	Up to 20 numerical characters including decimals. The decimal mark is not counted as a numerical character. If populated, it shall be represented by a dot.
31	Currency of the variation margins received	ISO 4217 Currency Code, 3 alphabetical characters
32	Excess collateral posted	Up to 20 numerical characters including decimals. The decimal mark is not counted as a numerical character. If populated, it shall be represented by a dot.
33	Currency of the excess collateral posted	ISO 4217 Currency Code, 3 alphabetical characters
34	Excess collateral received	Up to 20 numerical characters including decimals. The decimal mark is not counted as a numerical character. If populated, it shall be represented by a dot.
35	Currency of the excess collateral received	ISO 4217 Currency Code, 3 alphabetical characters

(¹) Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the taking-up and pursuit of the business of Insurance and Reinsurance (Solvency II) (OJ L 335, 17.12.2009, p. 1).

(²) Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms, amending Directive 2002/87/EC and repealing Directives 2006/48/EC and 2006/49/EC (OJ L 176, 27.6.2013, p. 338).

(³) Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on markets in financial instruments amending Council Directives 85/611/EEC and 93/6/EEC and Directive 2000/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directive 93/22/EEC (OJ L 145, 30.4.2004, p. 1).

(⁴) Directive 2011/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on Alternative Investment Fund Managers and amending Directives 2003/41/EC and 2009/65/EC and Regulations (EC) No 1060/2009 and (EU) No 1095/2010 (OJ L 174, 1.7.2011, p. 1).

(⁵) Directive 2003/41/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 June 2003 on the activities and supervision of institutions for occupational retirement provision (OJ L 235, 23.9.2003, p. 10).

(⁶) Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) (OJ L 302, 17.11.2009, p. 32).

(⁷) Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 establishing the statistical classification of economic activities NACE Revision 2 and amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 3037/90 as well as certain EC Regulations on specific statistical domains (OJ L 393, 30.12.2006, p. 1).

Table 2

Common Data

	Field	Format	Applicable types of derivative contracts
	Section 2a — Contract type		All contracts
1	Contract type	CD = Financial contracts for difference FR = Forward rate agreements FU = Futures FW = Forwards OP = Option SB = Spreadbet SW = Swap ST = Swaption OT = Other	
2	Asset class	CO = Commodity and emission allowances CR = Credit CU = Currency EQ = Equity IR = Interest Rate	
	Section 2b — Contract information		All contracts
3	Product classification type	C = CFI U = UPI	
4	Product classification	ISO 10692 CFI, 6 characters alphabetical code Endorsed UPI	
5	Product identification type	Specify the applicable identification: I = ISIN A = All	
6	Product identification	For product identifier type I: ISO 6166 ISIN 12 character alphanumeric code For product identifier type A: Complete All code in accordance with Article 4(8)	

	Field	Format	Applicable types of derivative contracts
7	Underlying identification type	I = ISIN A = All U = UPI B = Basket X = Index	
8	Underlying identification	For underlying identification type I: ISO 6166 ISIN 12 character alphanumerical code For underlying identification type A: complete All code in accordance with Article 4(8) For underlying identification type U: UPI For underlying identification type B: all individual components identification through ISO 6166 ISIN or complete All code in accordance with Article 4(8). Identifiers of individual components shall be separated with a dash "-". For underlying identification type X: ISO 6166 ISIN if available, otherwise full name of the index as assigned by the index provider	
9	Notional currency 1	ISO 4217 Currency Code, 3 alphabetical characters	
10	Notional currency 2	ISO 4217 Currency Code, 3 alphabetical characters	
11	Deliverable currency	ISO 4217 Currency Code, 3 alphabetical characters	
	Section 2c — Details on the transaction		All contracts
12	Trade ID	Until global UTI is available, up to 52 alphanumerical character code including four special characters: ". - _." Special characters are not allowed at the beginning and at the end of the code. No space allowed.	
13	Report tracking number	An alphanumeric field up to 52 characters	
14	Complex trade component ID	An alphanumeric field up to 35 characters	
15	Venue of execution	ISO 10383 Market Identifier Code (MIC), 4 alphanumerical characters, in accordance with Article 4(b).	

	Field	Format	Applicable types of derivative contracts
16	Compression	Y = contract results from compression N = contract does not result from compression	
17	Price/rate	Up to 20 numerical characters including decimals. The decimal mark is not counted as a numerical character. If populated, it shall be represented by a dot. The negative symbol, if populated, is not counted as a numerical character. In case the price is reported in percent values, it should be expressed as percentage where 100 % is represented as "100"	
18	Price notation	U = Units P = Percentage Y = Yield	
19	Currency of price	ISO 4217 Currency Code, 3 alphabetic characters	
20	Notional	Up to 20 numerical characters including decimals. The decimal mark is not counted as a numerical character. If populated, it shall be represented by a dot. The negative symbol, if populated, is not counted as a numerical character.	
21	Price multiplier	Up to 20 numerical characters including decimals. The decimal mark is not counted as a numerical character. If populated, it shall be represented by a dot.	
22	Quantity	Up to 20 numerical characters including decimals. The decimal mark is not counted as a numerical character. If populated, it shall be represented by a dot.	
23	Up-front payment	Up to 20 numerical characters including decimals. The negative symbol to be used to indicate that the payment was made, not received. The decimal mark is not counted as a numerical character. If populated, it shall be represented by a dot. The negative symbol, if populated, is not counted as a numerical character.	

	Field	Format	Applicable types of derivative contracts
24	Delivery type	C = Cash P = Physical O = Optional for counterparty or when determined by a third party	
25	Execution timestamp	ISO 8601 date in the UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZ	
26	Effective date	ISO 8601 date in the format YYYY-MM-DD	
27	Maturity date	ISO 8601 date in the format YYYY-MM-DD	
28	Termination date	ISO 8601 date in the format YYYY-MM-DD	
29	Settlement date	ISO 8601 date in the format YYYY-MM-DD	
30	Master Agreement type	Free Text, field of up to 50 characters, identifying the name of the Master Agreement used, if any	
31	Master Agreement version	ISO 8601 date in the format YYYY	
	Section 2d — Risk mitigation/Reporting		All contracts
32	Confirmation timestamp	ISO 8601 date in the UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZ	
33	Confirmation means	Y = Non-electronically confirmed N = Non-confirmed E = Electronically confirmed	
	Section 2e — Clearing		All contracts
34	Clearing obligation	Y = Yes N = No	
35	Cleared	Y = Yes N = No	
36	Clearing timestamp	ISO 8601 date in the UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZ	
37	CCP	ISO 17442 Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) 20 alphanumeric character code	

	Field	Format	Applicable types of derivative contracts
38	Intragroup	Y = Yes N = No	
	Section 2f — Interest Rates		Interest rate derivatives
39	Fixed rate of leg 1	Up to 10 numerical characters including decimals expressed as percentage where 100 % is represented as "100". The decimal mark is not counted as a numerical character. If populated, it shall be represented by a dot. The negative symbol, if populated, is not counted as a numerical character.	
40	Fixed rate of leg 2	Up to 10 numerical characters including decimals expressed as percentage where 100 % is represented as "100". The decimal mark is not counted as a numerical character. If populated, it shall be represented by a dot. The negative symbol, if populated, is not counted as a numerical character.	
41	Fixed rate day count leg 1	Numerator/Denominator where both Numerator and Denominator are numerical characters or alphabetic expression "Actual", e.g. 30/360 or Actual/365	
42	Fixed rate day count leg 2	Numerator/Denominator where both Numerator and Denominator are numerical characters or alphabetic expression "Actual", e.g. 30/360 or Actual/365	
43	Fixed rate payment frequency leg 1 –time period	Time period describing how often the counterparties exchange payments, whereby the following abbreviations apply: Y = Year M = Month W = Week D = Day	

	Field	Format	Applicable types of derivative contracts
44	Fixed rate payment frequency leg 1 — multiplier	Integer multiplier of the time period describing how often the counterparties exchange payments. Up to 3 numerical characters.	
45	Fixed rate payment frequency leg 2 — time period	Time period describing how often the counterparties exchange payments, whereby the following abbreviations apply: Y = Year M = Month W = Week D = Day	
46	Fixed rate payment frequency leg 2 — multiplier	Integer multiplier of the time period describing how often the counterparties exchange payments. Up to 3 numerical characters.	
47	Floating rate payment frequency leg 1 — time period	Time period describing how often the counterparties exchange payments, whereby the following abbreviations apply: Y = Year M = Month W = Week D = Day	
48	Floating rate payment frequency leg 1 — multiplier	Integer multiplier of the time period describing how often the counterparties exchange payments. Up to 3 numerical characters.	
49	Floating rate payment frequency leg 2 — time period	Time period describing how often the counterparties exchange payments, whereby the following abbreviations apply: Y = Year M = Month W = Week D = Day	
50	Floating rate payment frequency leg 2 — multiplier	Integer multiplier of the time period describing how often the counterparties exchange payments. Up to 3 numerical characters.	

	Field	Format	Applicable types of derivative contracts
51	Floating rate reset frequency leg 1 — time period	Time period describing how often the counterparties reset the floating rate, whereby the following abbreviations apply: Y = Year M = Month W = Week D = Day	
52	Floating rate reset frequency leg 1 — multiplier	Integer multiplier of the time period describing how often the counterparties reset the floating rate. Up to 3 numerical characters.	
53	Floating rate reset frequency leg 2 — time period	Time period describing how often the counterparties reset the floating rate, whereby the following abbreviations apply: Y = Year M = Month W = Week D = Day	
54	Floating rate reset frequency leg 2 — multiplier	Integer multiplier of the time period describing how often the counterparties reset the floating rate. Up to 3 numerical characters.	
55	Floating rate of leg 1	The name of the floating rate index “EONA” — EONIA “EONS” — EONIA SWAP “EURI” — EURIBOR “EUUS” — EURODOLLAR “EUCH” — EuroSwiss “GCFR” — GCF REPO “ISDA” — ISDAFIX “LIBI” — LIBID “LIBO” — LIBOR “MAAA” — Muni AAA “PFAN” — Pfandbriefe “TIBO” — TIBOR “STBO” — STIBOR “BBSW” — BBSW “JIBA” — JIBAR “BUBO” — BUBOR	

	Field	Format	Applicable types of derivative contracts
		"CDOR" — CDOR "CIBO" — CIBOR "MOSP" — MOSPRIM "NIBO" — NIBOR "PRBO" — PRIBOR "TLBO" — TELBOR "WIBO" — WIBOR "TREA" — Treasury "SWAP" — SWAP "FUSW" — Future SWAP Or up to 25 alphanumerical characters if the reference rate is not included in the above list	
56	Floating rate reference period leg 1 — time period	Time period describing reference period, whereby the following abbreviations apply: Y = Year M = Month W = Week D = Day	
57	Floating rate reference period leg 1 — multiplier	Integer multiplier of the time period describing the reference period. Up to 3 numerical characters.	
58	Floating rate of leg 2	The name of the floating rate index "EONA" — EONIA "EONS" — EONIA SWAP "EURI" — EURIBOR "EUUS" — EURODOLLAR "EUCH" — EuroSwiss "GCFR" — GCF REPO "ISDA" — ISDAFIX "LIBI" — LIBID "LIBO" — LIBOR "MAAA" — Muni AAA "PFAN" — Pfandbriefe "TIBO" — TIBOR "STBO" — STIBOR "BBSW" — BBSW "JIBA" — JIBAR "BUBO" — BUBOR "CDOR" — CDOR "CIBO" — CIBOR "MOSP" — MOSPRIM	

	Field	Format	Applicable types of derivative contracts
		"NIBO" — NIBOR "PRBO" — PRIBOR "TLBO" — TELBOR "WIBO" — WIBOR "TREA" — Treasury "SWAP" — SWAP "FUSW" — Future SWAP Or up to 25 alphanumeric characters if the reference rate is not included in the above list	
59	Floating rate reference period leg 2 — time period	Time period describing reference period, whereby the following abbreviations apply: Y = Year M = Month W = Week D = Day	
60	Floating rate reference period leg 2 — multiplier	Integer multiplier of the time period describing the reference period. Up to 3 numerical characters.	
	Section 2g — Foreign Exchange		Currency derivatives
61	Delivery currency 2	ISO 4217 Currency Code, 3 alphabetical character code	
62	Exchange rate 1	Up to 10 numerical digits including decimals. The decimal mark is not counted as a numerical character. If populated, it shall be represented by a dot. The negative symbol, if populated, is not counted as a numerical character.	
63	Forward exchange rate	Up to 10 numerical characters including decimals. The decimal mark is not counted as a numerical character. If populated, it shall be represented by a dot. The negative symbol, if populated, is not counted as a numerical character.	

	Field	Format	Applicable types of derivative contracts
64	Exchange rate basis	Two ISO 4217 currency codes separated by “/”. First currency code shall indicate the base currency, and the second currency code shall indicate the quote currency.	
	Section 2h — Commodities and emission allowances		Commodity and emission allowance derivatives
	General		
65	Commodity base	AG = Agricultural EN = Energy FR = Freights ME = Metals IN = Index EV = Environmental EX = Exotic OT = Other	
66	Commodity details	Agricultural GO = Grains oilseeds DA = Dairy LI = Livestock FO = Forestry SO = Softs SF = Seafood OT = Other Energy OI = Oil NG = Natural gas CO = Coal EL = Electricity IE = Inter-energy OT = Other Freights DR = Dry WT = Wet OT = Other Metals PR = Precious NP = Non-precious Environmental WE = Weather EM = Emissions OT = Other	

	Field	Format	Applicable types of derivative contracts
	Energy		
67	Delivery point or zone	EIC code, 16 character alphanumeric code Repeatable field.	
68	Interconnection Point	EIC code, 16 character alphanumeric code	
69	Load type	BL = Base Load PL = Peak Load OP = Off-Peak BH = Hour/Block Hours SH = Shaped GD = Gas Day OT = Other	
	Repeatable section of fields 70 — 77		
70	Load delivery intervals	hh:mmZ	
71	Delivery start date and time	ISO 8601 date in the UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZ	
72	Delivery end date and time	ISO 8601 date in the UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZ	
73	Duration	N = Minutes H = Hour D = Day W = Week M = Month Q = Quarter S = Season Y = Annual O = Other	
74	Days of the week	WD = Weekdays WN = Weekend MO = Monday TU = Tuesday WE = Wednesday TH = Thursday FR = Friday SA = Saturday SU = Sunday Multiple values separated by "/" are permitted	

	Field	Format	Applicable types of derivative contracts
75	Delivery capacity	Up to 20 numerical digits including decimals The decimal mark is not counted as a numerical character. If populated, it shall be represented by a dot. The negative symbol, if populated, is not counted as a numerical character.	
76	Quantity Unit	KW KWh/h KWh/d MW MWh/h MWh/d GW GWh/h GWh/d Therm/d KTherm/d MTherm/d cm/d mcm/d	
77	Price/time interval quantities	Up to 20 numerical characters including decimals. The decimal mark is not counted as a numerical character. If populated, it shall be represented by a dot. The negative symbol, if populated, is not counted as a numerical character.	
	Section 2i — Options		Contracts that contain an option
78	Option type	P = Put C = Call O = where it cannot be determined whether it is a call or a put	
79	Option exercise style	A = American B = Bermudan E = European S = Asian More than one value is allowed	

	Field	Format	Applicable types of derivative contracts
80	Strike price (cap/floor rate)	Up to 20 numerical characters including decimals. The decimal mark is not counted as a numerical character. If populated, it shall be represented by a dot. The negative symbol, if populated, is not counted as a numerical character. Where the strike price is reported in percent values, it should be expressed as percentage where 100 % is represented as "100"	
81	Strike price notation	U = Units P = Percentage Y = Yield	
82	Maturity date of the underlying	ISO 8601 date in the format YYYY-MM-DD	
	Section 2j — Credit derivatives		
83	Seniority	SNDB = Senior, such as Senior Unsecured Debt (Corporate/Financial), Foreign Currency Sovereign Debt (Government), SBOD = Subordinated, such as Subordinated or Lower Tier 2 Debt (Banks), Junior Subordinated or Upper Tier 2 Debt (Banks), OTHR = Other, such as Preference Shares or Tier 1 Capital (Banks) or other credit derivatives	
84	Reference entity	ISO 3166 — 2 character country code or ISO 3166-2 — 2 character country code followed by dash "-" and up to 3 alphanumeric character country subdivision code or ISO 17442 Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) 20 alphanumeric character code	
85	Frequency of payment	MNTH = Monthly QURT = Quarterly MIAN = Semi-annually YEAR = Yearly	
86	The calculation basis	Numerator/Denominator where both, Numerator and Denominator are numerical characters or alphabetic expression "Actual", e.g. 30/360 or Actual/365	

	Field	Format	Applicable types of derivative contracts
87	Series	Integer field up to 5 characters	
88	Version	Integer field up to 5 characters	
89	Index factor	Up to 10 numerical characters including decimals. The decimal mark is not counted as a numerical character. If populated, it shall be represented by a dot.	
90	Tranche	T = Tranched U = Untranched	
91	Attachment point	Up to 10 numerical characters including decimals expressed as a decimal fraction between 0 and 1. The decimal mark is not counted as a numerical character. If populated, it shall be represented by a dot.	
92	Detachment point	Up to 10 numerical characters including decimals expressed as a decimal fraction between 0 and 1. The decimal mark is not counted as a numerical character. If populated, it shall be represented by a dot.	
	Section 2k — Modifications to the contract		
93	Action type	N = New M = Modify E = Error C = Early Termination R = Correction Z = Compression V = Valuation update P = Position component	
94	Level	T = Trade P = Position'	