



Securities Act
S.N.W.T. 2008,c.10

Loi sur les valeurs mobilières,
LTN-O 2008, ch.10

Document Type: Implementing Rule

Document No: 2025-22
Subject: Rule Consolidation
Effective Date: 2025-07-25

Genre de document: Règle de mise en œuvre

No. de document: 2025-22
Objet: Refonte de règles
Date d'entrée en vigueur: 2025-07-25

RULE CONSOLIDATION

REFONTE DE RÈGLES

PART I DEFINITION

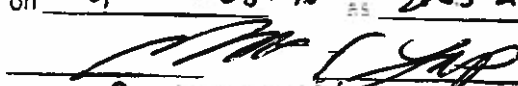
1. In this Rule, "Implementing Rule 11-801" means Implementing Rule 11-801 *Implementation of CSA Instruments*, made under the *Securities Act*, effective October 26, 2008, as amended.

PART II ADOPTION OF NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

PARTIE I DÉFINITION

1. Dans la présente règle, «Règle de mise en œuvre 11-801» s'entend de la Règle de mise en œuvre 11-801 sur la mise en œuvre de normes des ACVM prise en vertu de la *Loi sur les valeurs mobilières*, en vigueur à compter du 26 octobre 2008, dans sa version à jour.

PARTIE II ADOPTION DE NORMES CANADIENNES

I Certify that this Instrument was registered in
the Office of the Superintendent of Securities
on 2025-08-15 as 2025-22

Superintendent of Securities

2. Pursuant to the *Securities Act*, the Minister of Justice Orders, upon the recommendation of the Superintendent, the following consolidation made by the Canadian Securities Administrators on July 25, 2025 are hereby adopted and made Rules under section 169 of the *Securities Act*:

- a. MULTILATERAL INSTRUMENT 96-101 DERIVATIVES: TRADE REPORTING
- b. COMPANION POLICY 96-101 DERIVATIVES: TRADE REPORTING
- c. FORM 96-101F1 APPLICATION FOR RECOGNITION – TRADE REPOSITORY INFORMATION STATEMENT
- d. FORM 96-101F1 APPLICATION FOR RECOGNITION – TRADE REPOSITORY INFORMATION STATEMENT

3. Implementing Rule 11-801 is hereby amended to reflect this consolidation by this instrument.

PART III EFFECTIVE DATE

2. En vertu de la *Loi sur les valeurs mobilières*, le ministre de la Justice ordonne, suite à la recommandation du surintendant, la refonte suivante effectuée par les Autorités canadiennes en valeurs mobilières le 25 juillet 2025 sont par les présentes adoptées et érigées en règles en vertu de l'article 169 de la *Loi sur les valeurs mobilières* :

- a. NORME MULTILATÉRALE 96-101 SUR LA DÉCLARATION DES OPÉRATIONS SUR DÉRIVÉS
- b. INSTRUCTION COMPLÉMENTAIRE RELATIVE À LA NORME MULTILATÉRALE 96-101 SUR LA DÉCLARATION DES OPÉRATIONS SUR DÉRIVÉS
- c. ANNEXE 96-101A1 DEMANDE DE DÉSIGNATION À TITRE DE RÉPERTOIRE DES OPÉRATIONS – FICHE D'INFORMATION
- d. ANNEXE 96-101A1 DEMANDE DE DÉSIGNATION À TITRE DE RÉPERTOIRE DES OPÉRATIONS – FICHE D'INFORMATION

3. La règle de mise en œuvre 11-801 est, par les présentes, modifiée pour refléter la présente refonte effectuée en vertu du présent instrument.

PARTIE III DATE D'ENTRÉE EN VIGUEUR

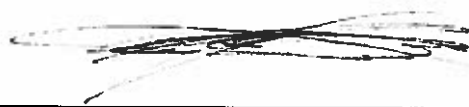
4. Pursuant to s. 170(d), this Rule consolidation is made retroactively to come into force on July 25, 2025.

Dated at the City of Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, this

4. En vertu de l'alinéa 170d), la présente refonte de règles est rétroactive et entre en vigueur le 25 juillet 2025.

Fait à Yellowknife, Territoires du Nord-Ouest, le

August 15, 2025



Jay Macdonald

Minister of Justice

Ministre de la justice



SCHEDULE A

**Index of CSA Instruments Adopted as
Rules under the *Securities Act*,
S.N.W.T. 2008,c.10**

Effective: 2025-08-15

ANNEXE A

**Index des normes des ACVM
adoptées comme règles en vertu de
la *Loi sur les valeurs mobilières*, L.T.N.-
O. 2008, ch. 10**

en vigueur le : 2025-08-15

		Description	Description
1		Multilateral Instrument 11-102 <i>Passport System</i>	Norme multilatérale 11-102 sur le régime de passeport
2		Multilateral Instrument 11-103 <i>Failure-to-File Cease Trade Orders in Multiple Jurisdictions</i>	Norme multilatérale 11-103 sur les interdictions d'opérations pour manquement aux obligations de dépôt dans plusieurs territoires
3		National Instrument 13-101 <i>System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR)</i>	Norme canadienne 13-101 sur le système électronique de données, d'analyse et de recherche (SEDAR)
4		Multilateral Instrument 13-102 <i>System Fees for SEDAR and NRD</i>	Norme multilatérale 13-102 sur les droits relatifs aux systèmes de SEDAR et de la BDNI
5		National Instrument 14-101 <i>Definitions</i>	Norme canadienne 14-101 sur les définitions
6		National Instrument 21-101 <i>Marketplace Operation</i>	Norme canadienne 21-101 sur le fonctionnement du marché
7		National Instrument 23-101 <i>Trading Rules</i>	Norme canadienne 23-101 sur les règles de négociation
8		National Instrument 23-102 <i>Use of Client Brokerage Commissions</i>	Norme canadienne 23-102 sur l'emploi des courtages
9		National Instrument 23-103 <i>Electronic Trading</i>	Norme canadienne 23-103 sur la négociation électronique
10		National Instrument 24-101 <i>Institutional Trade Matching and Settlement</i>	Norme canadienne 24-101 sur l'appariement et le règlement des opérations institutionnelles

11		National Instrument 24-102 <i>Clearing Agency Requirements</i>	Norme canadienne 24-102 sur les obligations relatives aux agences de compensation et de dépôt
12		National Instrument 25-101 <i>Designated Rating Organizations</i>	Norme canadienne 25-101 sur les agences de notation désignées
13		National Instrument 31-102 <i>National Registration Database</i>	Norme canadienne 31-102 sur la base de données nationale d'inscription
14		National Instrument 31-103 <i>Registration Requirements, Exemptions and Ongoing Registrant Obligations</i>	Norme canadienne 31-103 sur les obligations et dispenses d'inscription et les obligations continues des personnes inscrites
15		National Instrument 33-105 <i>Underwriting Conflicts</i>	Norme canadienne 33-105 sur les conflits d'intérêts chez les placeurs
16		National Instrument 33-109 <i>Registration Information</i>	Norme canadienne 33-109 sur les renseignements concernant l'inscription
17		National Instrument 35-101 <i>Conditional Exemption from Registration for United States Broker-Dealers and Agents</i>	Norme canadienne 35-101 sur la dispense conditionnelle d'inscription accordée aux courtiers et aux représentants des États-Unis
18		National Instrument 31-811 <i>Syndicated Mortgages</i>	Norme canadienne 41-101 sur les obligations générales relatives au prospectus
19	2024-1	National Instrument 41-101 <i>General Prospectus Requirements</i>	Norme canadienne 43-101 sur l'information concernant les projets miniers
20		National Instrument 43-101 <i>Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects</i>	Norme canadienne 44-101 sur le placement de titres au moyen d'un prospectus simplifié
21	2024-1	National Instrument 44-101 <i>Short Form Prospectus Distributions</i>	Norme canadienne 44-102 sur le placement de titres au moyen d'un prospectus préalable
22	2024-1	National Instrument 44-102 <i>Shelf Distributions</i>	Norme canadienne 44-103 sur le régime de fixation de prix après le visa
23	2024-1	National Instrument 44-103 <i>Post-Receipt Pricing</i>	Abrogé 2015-12-08
24		National Instrument 45-102 <i>Resale of Securities</i>	Norme canadienne 45-102 sur la revente de titres
25		National Instrument 45-106 <i>Prospectus Exemptions</i>	Norme canadienne 45-106 sur les dispenses de prospectus
26		Multilateral Instrument 45-107 <i>Listing Representation and Statutory Rights of Action Disclosure Exemptions</i>	Norme multilatérale 45-107 sur les dispenses relatives à la déclaration d'inscription à la cote et à la communication des droits d'action prévus par la loi
27		National Instrument 51-101 <i>Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities</i>	Norme canadienne 51-101 sur l'information concernant les activités pétrolières et gazières
28		Multilateral Instrument 51-105	Norme multilatérale 51-105 sur les

		<i>Issuers Quoted in the U.S. Over-the-Counter Markets</i>	<i>émetteurs cotés sur les marchés de gré à gré américains</i>
29		National Instrument 51-102 <i>Continuous Disclosure Obligations</i>	Norme canadienne 51-102 sur les obligations d'information continue
30		National Instrument 52-107 <i>Acceptable Accounting Principles and Auditing Standards</i>	Norme canadienne 52-107 sur les principes comptables et normes d'audit acceptables
31		National Instrument 52-108 <i>Auditor Oversight</i>	Norme canadienne 52-108 sur la surveillance des vérificateurs
32		National Instrument 52-109 <i>Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings</i>	Norme canadienne 52-109 sur l'attestation de l'information présentée dans les documents annuels et intermédiaires des émetteurs
33		National Instrument 52-110 <i>Audit Committees</i>	Norme canadienne 52-110 sur le comité de vérification
34		National Instrument 52-112 <i>Non-GAAP and other Financial Measures Disclosure</i>	Norme canadienne 54-101 sur la communication avec les propriétaires véritables des titres d'un émetteur assujetti
35		National Instrument 54-101 <i>Communication With Beneficial Owners of Securities of a Reporting Issuer</i>	
36		National Instrument 55-102 <i>System for Electronic Disclosure by Insiders (SEDI)</i>	Norme canadienne 55-102 sur le système électronique de déclaration des initiés (SEDI)
37		National Instrument 55-104 <i>Insider Reporting Requirements and Exemptions</i>	Norme canadienne 55-104 sur les exigences et les dispenses de déclaration d'initié
38		National Instrument 58-101 <i>Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices</i>	Norme canadienne 58-101 sur l'information concernant les pratiques en matière de gouvernance
39		National Instrument 62-103 <i>The Early Warning System and Related Take-Over Bid and Insider Reporting Issues</i>	Norme canadienne 62-103 sur le système d'alerte et les questions connexes touchant les offres publiques et les déclarations d'initiés
40		Multilateral Instrument 62-104 <i>Take-Over Bids and Issuer Bids</i>	Norme multilatérale 62-104 sur les offres publiques d'achat et de rachat
41		National Instrument 71-101 <i>The Multijurisdictional Disclosure System</i>	Norme canadienne 71-101 sur le régime d'information multinational
42		National Instrument 71-102 <i>Continuous Disclosure and Other Exemptions Relating to Foreign Issuers</i>	Norme canadienne 71-102 sur les dispenses en matière d'information continue et autres dispenses en faveur des émetteurs étrangers
43		National Instrument 81-101 <i>Mutual Fund Prospectus Disclosure</i>	Norme canadienne 81-101 sur le régime de prospectus des organismes de placement collectif
44	2025-9	National Instrument 81-102	Norme canadienne 81-102 sur les fonds

		<i>Investment Funds</i>	<i>d'investissement</i>
45		National Instrument 81-104 <i>Commodity Pools</i>	Norme canadienne 81-104 sur les fonds marché à terme
46		National Instrument 81-105 <i>Mutual Fund Sales Practices</i>	Norme canadienne 81-105 sur les pratiques commerciales des organismes de placement collectif
47		National Instrument 81-106 <i>Investment Fund Continuous Disclosure</i>	Norme canadienne 81-106 sur l'information continue des fonds d'investissement
48		National Instrument 81-107 <i>Independent Review Committee for Investment Funds</i>	Norme canadienne 81-107 sur le comité d'examen indépendant des fonds d'investissement
49		Multilateral Instrument 91-101 <i>Derivatives: Product Determination</i>	Norme multilatérale 91-101 sur la détermination des dérivés
50		Multilateral Instrument 91-102 <i>Prohibition of Binary Options</i>	Norme multilatérale 91-102 sur l'interdiction visant les options binaires
51	2024-2	Multilateral Instrument 93-101 <i>Derivatives: Business Conduct</i>	Règlement 93-101 sur la conduite commerciale en dérivés
52		National Instrument 94-101 <i>Mandatory Central Counterparty Clearing of Derivatives</i>	Norme canadienne 94-101 sur la compensation obligatoire des dérivés par contrepartie centrale
53		National Instrument 94-102 <i>Derivatives: Customer Clearing and Protection of Customer Collateral and Positions</i>	Norme canadienne 94-102 sur la compensation des dérivés et la protection des sûretés et des positions des clients
54	2025-22	Multilateral Instrument 96-101 <i>Trade Repositories and Derivatives Data Reporting</i>	Norme multilatérale 96-101 sur les répertoires des opérations et la déclaration des données sur les dérivés

Note: [25 Jul 2025] – The following is a consolidation of 96-101F2. It incorporates the amendments to this document that came into effect on July 25, 2025. This consolidation is provided for your convenience and should not be relied on as authoritative.

FORM 96-101F2
TRADE REPOSITORY SUBMISSION TO JURISDICTION
AND APPOINTMENT OF AGENT FOR SERVICE OF PROCESS

1. Name of trade repository (the “Trade Repository”):

2. Jurisdiction of incorporation, or equivalent, of the Trade Repository:

3. Address of principal place of business of the Trade Repository:

4. Name of the agent for service of process for the Trade Repository (the “Agent”):

5. Address of the Agent in *[insert local jurisdiction]*:

6. The Trade Repository designates and appoints the Agent as its agent upon whom may be served a notice, pleading, subpoena, summons or other process in any action, investigation or administrative, criminal, quasi-criminal, penal or other proceeding arising out of or relating to or concerning the activities of the Trade Repository in *[insert local jurisdiction]*. The Trade Repository hereby irrevocably waives any right to challenge service upon its Agent as not binding upon the Trade Repository.
7. The Trade Repository agrees to unconditionally and irrevocably attorn to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of (i) the courts and administrative tribunals of *[insert local jurisdiction]* and (ii) any proceeding in any province or territory arising out of, related to, concerning or in any other manner connected with the regulation and oversight of the activities of the Trade Repository in *[insert local jurisdiction]*.
8. The Trade Repository must file a new submission to jurisdiction and appointment of agent for service of process in this form at least 30 days before the Trade Repository ceases to be recognized or exempted by the Commission, to be in effect for 6 years from the date it ceases to be recognized or exempted unless otherwise amended in accordance with item 9.

AGENT

CONSENT TO ACT AS AGENT FOR SERVICE

I, _____ (name of Agent in full; if Corporation, full Corporate name) of _____ (business address), hereby accept the appointment as agent for service of process of _____ (insert name of Trade Repository) and hereby consent to act as agent for service pursuant to the terms of the appointment executed by _____ (insert name of Trade Repository) on _____ (insert date).

Dated: _____

Signature of the Agent

Print name of person signing and, if Agent is not an individual, the title of the person

Note: [25 Jul 2025] – The following is a consolidation of 96-101F1. It incorporates the amendments to this document that came into effect on July 25, 2025. This consolidation is provided for your convenience and should not be relied on as authoritative

**FORM 96-101F1
APPLICATION FOR RECOGNITION –
TRADE REPOSITORY INFORMATION STATEMENT**

Filer:

Type of Filing: ☐ INITIAL ☐ AMENDMENT

Name(s)

1. Full name of trade repository:
2. Name(s) under which business is conducted, if different from item 1:
3. If this filing makes a name change on behalf of the trade repository in respect of the name set out in item 1 or item 2, enter the previous name and the new name.

Previous name:

New name:

Contact information

4. Head office

Address:

Telephone:

Fax:

5. Mailing address (if different):

6. Other office(s)

Address:

Telephone:

Fax:

7. Website address:

8. Contact employee

Name and title:

Telephone:

Fax:

E-mail:

2. Indicate the following:

-
- (1) Date (DD/MM/YYYY) of formation.
 - (2) Place of formation.
 - (3) Statute under which trade repository was organized.
 - (4) Regulatory status in other jurisdictions.
3. Provide a copy of the constating documents (including corporate by-laws), shareholder agreements, partnership agreements and other similar documents, and all subsequent amendments.
 4. Provide the policies and procedures to address potential conflicts of interest arising from the operation of the trade repository or the services it provides, including those related to the commercial interest of the trade repository, the interests of its owners and its operators, the responsibilities and sound functioning of the trade repository, and those between the operations of the trade repository and its regulatory responsibilities.
 5. An applicant that is located outside of the local jurisdiction that is applying for recognition as a trade repository under the local securities legislation must additionally provide the following:
 - (1) An opinion of legal counsel that, as a matter of law, the applicant has the power and authority to provide the securities regulatory authority with prompt access to the applicant's books and records and submit to onsite inspection and examination by the securities regulatory authority.
 - (2) A completed Form 96-101F2 *Trade Repository Submission to Jurisdiction and Appointment of Agent for Service of Process*.

Exhibit B - Ownership

1. Provide a list of the registered or beneficial holders of securities of, partnership interests in, or other ownership interests in, the trade repository, indicating the following for each:
 - (1) Name.
 - (2) Principal business or occupation and title.
 - (3) Ownership interest.
 - (4) Nature of the ownership interest, including a description of the type of security, partnership interest or other ownership interest.

- (2) The name and title of the directors and officers, or persons performing similar functions, of the affiliated entity.
-
- (3) A description of the nature and extent of the contractual and other agreements with the trade repository, and the roles and responsibilities of the affiliated entity under the arrangement.
 - (4) A copy of each material contract relating to any outsourced functions or other material relationship.
 - (5) Copies of constating documents (including corporate by-laws), shareholder agreements, partnership agreements and other similar documents.
 - (6) For the latest financial year of any affiliated entity that has any outstanding loans or cross-guarantee arrangements with the trade repository, copies of financial statements, which may be unaudited, prepared in accordance with one or more of the following:
 - (a) Canadian GAAP applicable to publicly accountable enterprises;
 - (b) IFRS;
 - (c) U.S. GAAP, if the affiliated entity is incorporated or organized under the laws of the United States of America or a jurisdiction of the United States of America.

Exhibit E - Operations of the Trade Repository

1. Describe in detail the manner of operation of the trade repository and its associated functions, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - (1) The structure of the trade repository.
 - (2) Means of access by the trade repository's participants and, if applicable, their clients to the trade repository's facilities and services.
 - (3) The hours of operation.
 - (4) The facilities and services offered by the trade repository including, but not limited to, collection and maintenance of derivatives data.
 - (5) A list of the types of derivatives instruments for which data recordkeeping is offered, including, but not limited to, a description of the features and characteristics of the instruments.
 - (6) Procedures regarding the entry, display and reporting of derivatives data.

- (4) Procedures to conduct stress tests.
- ~~(5) The filer's business continuity and disaster recovery plans, including any relevant documentation.~~
- (6) Procedures to test business continuity and disaster recovery plans.
- (7) The list of data to be reported by all types of participants.
- (8) The data format or formats that will be available to the securities regulatory authority and other persons or companies receiving trade reporting data.

Exhibit H - Access to Services

- 1. Provide a complete set of all forms, agreements or other materials pertaining to access to the services of the trade repository described in item 1(4) in Exhibit E – Operations of the Trade Repository.
- 2. Describe the types of trade repository participants.
- 3. Describe the trade repository's criteria for access to the services of the trade repository.
- 4. Describe any differences in access to the services offered by the trade repository to different groups or types of participants.
- 5. Describe conditions under which the trade repository's participants may be subject to suspension or termination with regard to access to the services of the trade repository.
- 6. Describe any procedures that will be involved in the suspension or termination of a participant.
- 7. Describe the trade repository's arrangements for permitting clients of participants to have access to the trade repository. Provide a copy of any agreements or documentation relating to these arrangements.

Exhibit I - Fees

- 1. Provide a description of the fee model and all fees charged by the trade repository, or by a party to which services have been directly or indirectly outsourced, including, but not limited to, fees relating to access and the collection and maintenance of derivatives data, how such fees are set, and any fee rebates or discounts and how the rebates and discounts are set.

[If applicable,]

ADDITIONAL CERTIFICATE
OF TRADE REPOSITORY THAT IS LOCATED OUTSIDE OF *[insert local jurisdiction]*

The undersigned certifies that

1. it will provide the securities regulatory authority with access to its books and records and will submit to onsite inspection and examination by the securities regulatory authority;
2. as a matter of law, it has the power and authority to
 - (a) provide the securities regulatory authority with access to its books and records, and
 - (b) submit to onsite inspection and examination by the securities regulatory authority.

DATED at _____ this _____ day of _____, 20____

(Name of trade repository)

(Name of director, officer or partner – please type or print)

(Signature of director, officer or partner)

(Official capacity – please type or print)

Note: [25 Jul 2025] – The following is a consolidation of MI 96-101. It incorporates the amendments to this document that came into effect on September 30, 2016, July 25, 2025 and local amendments in British Columbia as described in CSA Staff Notice 11-342. This consolidation is provided for your convenience and should not be relied on as authoritative.

MULTILATERAL INSTRUMENT 96-101 DERIVATIVES: TRADE REPORTING

PART 1 DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION

Definitions and interpretation

1. (1) In this Instrument

“accounting principles” means accounting principles as defined in National Instrument 52-107 *Acceptable Accounting Principles and Auditing Standards*;

“auditing standards” means auditing standards as defined in National Instrument 52-107 *Acceptable Accounting Principles and Auditing Standards*;

“asset class” means the category of the underlying interest of a derivative and includes, for greater certainty, interest rate, foreign exchange, credit, equity and commodity;

“board of directors” means, in the case of a recognized trade repository that does not have a board of directors, a group of individuals that acts in a capacity similar to a board of directors;

“collateral and margin data” means data relating to collateral or margin posted or collected as of the date of reporting, in respect of the data elements listed in Appendix A under the headings “Data Elements Related to Collateral and Margin” and “Data Elements Related to Actions and Events”;

“commodity derivative” means a derivative for which the only underlying interest is a commodity other than currency;

“creation data” means data in respect of the data elements listed in Appendix A, other than under the headings “Data Elements Related to Collateral and Margin” and “Data Elements Related to Valuation”;

“derivatives data” means all data that is required to be reported under Part 3;

“derivatives dealer” means either of the following:

- (a) a person or company engaging in or holding themselves out as engaging in the business of trading in derivatives as principal or agent;

“local counterparty” means a counterparty to a derivative if, at the time of a transaction, one or more of the following apply:

- (a) the counterparty is a person or company, other than an individual, to which one or more of the following apply:
 - (i) it is organized under the laws of the local jurisdiction;
 - (ii) its head office is in the local jurisdiction;
 - (iii) its principal place of business is in the local jurisdiction;
- (b) the counterparty is a derivatives dealer in the local jurisdiction;
- (c) the counterparty is an affiliated entity of a person or company to which paragraph (a) applies, and the person or company is liable for all or substantially all of the liabilities of the counterparty;

“notional amount threshold derivatives dealer” means a derivatives dealer to which subsection 44(1) or 44(2) of National Instrument 93-101 *Derivatives: Business Conduct* applies;

“participant” means a person or company that has entered into an agreement with a recognized trade repository to access the services of the recognized trade repository;

“position level data” means the lifecycle event data, valuation data and collateral and margin data, each reported on an aggregated basis;

“publicly accountable enterprise” means a publicly accountable enterprise as defined in Part 3 of National Instrument 52-107 *Acceptable Accounting Principles and Auditing Standards*;

“qualified reporting counterparty” means a reporting counterparty that is any of the following:

- (a) a derivatives dealer;
- (b) a reporting clearing agency;
- (c) an affiliated entity of a person or company referred to in paragraph (a) or (b);

“reporting clearing agency” means either of the following:

- (a) a person or company recognized or exempted from recognition as a clearing agency under securities legislation;
- (b) a clearing agency that has provided a written undertaking to the regulator or securities regulatory authority to act as the reporting counterparty with respect to derivatives cleared by it that are subject to this Instrument;

- (b) the second party is a partnership, other than a limited partnership, and the first party holds more than 50% of the interests of the partnership;
-
- (c) all of the following apply;
 - (i) the second party is a limited partnership;
 - (ii) the first party is a general partner of the limited partnership referred to in subparagraph (i);
 - (iii) the first party has the power to direct the management and policies of the second party by virtue of being a general partner of the second party;
 - (d) all of the following apply
 - (i) the second party is a trust;
 - (ii) the first party is a trustee of the trust referred to in subparagraph (i);
 - (iii) the first party has the power to direct the management and policies of the second party by virtue of being a trustee of the second party.
- (4) In this Instrument, “derivative” means a “specified derivative” as defined in Multilateral Instrument 91-101 *Derivatives: Product Determination*.
 - (5) In this Instrument, “trade repository” means
 - (a) In Newfoundland and Labrador, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Prince Edward Island and Yukon, a quotation and trade reporting system for derivatives, and
 - (b) in Nova Scotia, a derivatives trade repository.
 - (6) Despite subsections (2) and (3), an investment fund is not an affiliated entity of another person or company for the purposes of this Instrument.
 - (7) For the purpose of subsection (6), “investment fund” has the meaning ascribed to it in National Instrument 81-106 *Investment Fund Continuous Disclosure*.

PART 2

TRADE REPOSITORY RECOGNITION AND ONGOING REQUIREMENTS

Filing of initial information on application for recognition as a trade repository

- 2. (1) A person or company applying for recognition as a trade repository must file Form 96-101F1 *Application for Recognition – Trade Repository Information Statement* as part of its application.

- (c) disclose the presentation currency, and
 - (d) ~~be audited in accordance with one of the following.~~
-
- (i) Canadian GAAS;
 - (ii) International Standards on Auditing;
 - (iii) U.S. AICPA GAAS or U.S. PCAOB GAAS, if the person or company is incorporated or organized under the laws of the United States of America or a jurisdiction of the United States of America.
- (3) The financial statements referred to in subsection (1) must be accompanied by an auditor's report that
- (a) is prepared in accordance with the same auditing standards used to conduct the audit and,
 - (i) if prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAS or International Standards on Auditing, expresses an unmodified opinion, or
 - (ii) if prepared in accordance with U.S. AICPA GAAS or U.S. PCAOB GAAS, expresses an unqualified opinion,
 - (b) identifies all financial periods presented for which the auditor has issued the auditor's report,
 - (c) identifies the auditing standards used to conduct the audit,
 - (d) identifies the accounting principles used to prepare the financial statements, and
 - (e) is prepared and signed by a person or company that is authorized to sign an auditor's report under the laws of a jurisdiction of Canada or a foreign jurisdiction, and that meets the professional standards of that jurisdiction.

Filing of annual audited and interim financial statements by a recognized trade repository

5. (1) A recognized trade repository must file annual audited financial statements that comply with subsections 4(2) and (3) no later than the 90th day after the end of its financial year.
- (2) A recognized trade repository must file interim financial statements no later than the 45th day after the end of each interim period.
- (3) The interim financial statements referred to in subsection (2) must
- (a) be prepared in accordance with one of the following:
 - (i) Canadian GAAP applicable to publicly accountable enterprises;

Governance

8. (01) ~~A recognized trade repository must establish~~

- (a) organizational structure identifying responsibilities and direct lines of accountability, including, for greater certainty, roles and responsibilities in relation to the identification, measurement, monitoring and management of material risks;
 - (b) a risk management framework that includes the tolerance levels for the identified risks of the recognized trade repository;
 - (c) a process for making decisions, including, for greater certainty, making decisions relating to crises and emergencies;
 - (d) rules of accountability in respect of decisions relating to risk.
- (1) A recognized trade repository must establish, implement and maintain clear and transparent written governance arrangements that are reasonably designed to do each of the following:
 - (a) provide for internal controls;
 - (b) provide for the safety of the recognized trade repository;
 - (b.1) ensure that participants can efficiently access its derivatives data reporting services;
 - (c) ensure oversight of the recognized trade repository;
 - (d) support the stability of the financial system and other relevant public interest considerations;
 - (e) balance the interests of relevant stakeholders.
- (2) A recognized trade repository must establish, implement and maintain written rules, policies and procedures reasonably designed to identify and manage or resolve conflicts of interest.
- (3) A recognized trade repository must disclose on its website, in a manner that is easily accessible to the public,
 - (a) the governance arrangements required under subsection (1), and
 - (b) the rules, policies and procedures required under subsection (2).

Board of directors

- 9. (1) A recognized trade repository must have a board of directors.

- (c) monitor compliance with the rules, policies and procedures required under paragraphs (a) and (b) on an ongoing basis,
-
- (d) report to the board of directors of the recognized trade repository as soon as practicable upon becoming aware of a circumstance indicating that the recognized trade repository, or an individual acting on its behalf, has not complied with securities legislation in any jurisdiction, including a foreign jurisdiction, in which it operates and any of the following apply:
 - (i) the non-compliance creates a risk of harm to a user;
 - (ii) the non-compliance creates a risk of harm to the capital markets;
 - (iii) the non-compliance is part of a pattern of non-compliance;
 - (iv) the non-compliance could impact the ability of the recognized trade repository to carry on business as a trade repository in compliance with securities legislation,
 - (e) report to the board of directors of the recognized trade repository as soon as practicable upon becoming aware of a conflict of interest that creates a risk of harm to a user or to the capital markets, and
 - (f) prepare and certify an annual report assessing compliance by the recognized trade repository, and individuals acting on its behalf, with securities legislation and submit the report to the board of directors.
- (4) Concurrently with submitting a report under paragraph (3)(d), (e) or (f), the chief compliance officer must file a copy of the report with the regulator or securities regulatory authority.

Fees

12. A recognized trade repository

- (a) must not impose any fees or other material charges on its participants that are unfairly allocated among those participants,
- (b) must, at all times, disclose on its website fees and other material charges imposed by it on its participants for each service it offers with respect to the collection and maintenance of derivatives data, and
- (c) must review the fees and other material charges on a regular basis at least once every 2 calendar years.

- (2) A recognized trade repository must keep records of, give reasons for, and provide for reviews of its decisions, including, for each applicant, the reasons for granting, denying or limiting access.
-

Rules, policies and procedures

17. (1) A recognized trade repository must have rules, policies and procedures that
- (a) allow a reasonable participant to understand each of the following:
 - (i) the participant's rights, obligations and material risks resulting from being a participant of the recognized trade repository;
 - (ii) the fees and other charges that the participant may incur in using the services of the recognized trade repository,
 - (b) allow a reasonable user to understand the conditions of accessing derivatives data relating to a derivative to which it is a counterparty, and
 - (c) are reasonably designed to govern all aspects of the services it offers with respect to the collection and maintenance of derivatives data and other information relating to a derivative.
- (2) The rules, policies and procedures of a recognized trade repository must not be inconsistent with securities legislation.
- (3) A recognized trade repository must monitor compliance with its rules, policies and procedures on an ongoing basis.
- (4) A recognized trade repository must establish, implement and maintain written rules, policies and procedures that provide appropriate sanctions for violations of its rules, policies and procedures applicable to its participants.
- (5) A recognized trade repository must disclose on its website, in a manner that is easily accessible to the public,
- (a) the rules, policies and procedures required under this section, and
 - (b) its procedures for adopting new rules, policies and procedures or amending existing rules, policies and procedures.

Records of data reported

18. (1) A recognized trade repository must have recordkeeping procedures reasonably designed to ensure that it records derivatives data without error or omission and on a timely basis.

System and other operational risks

-
- 21.(1)** ~~A recognized trade repository must establish, implement and maintain appropriate systems, controls and procedures reasonably designed to identify and minimize the impact of the plausible sources of operational risk, both internal and external, including risks to data integrity, data security, business continuity and capacity and performance management.~~
- (2) The systems, controls and procedures required under subsection (1) must be approved by the board of directors of the recognized trade repository.
- (3) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), a recognized trade repository must
- (a) develop and maintain
 - (i) an adequate system of internal controls over its systems, and
 - (ii) adequate information technology general controls, including, without limitation, controls relating to information systems operations, information security and integrity, change management, problem management, network support and system software support,
 - (b) in accordance with prudent business practice, on a reasonably frequent basis and, in any event, at least annually,
 - (i) make reasonable current and future capacity estimates, and
 - (ii) conduct capacity stress tests to determine the ability of those systems to process derivatives data in an accurate, timely and efficient manner, and
 - (c) promptly notify the regulator or securities regulatory authority of a material systems failure, malfunction, delay or other disruptive incident, or a breach of data security, integrity or confidentiality, and provide as soon as practicable a written post-incident report that includes a root-cause analysis and any remedial action that the recognized trade repository has taken or intends to take.
- (4) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), a recognized trade repository must establish, implement and maintain business continuity plans, including disaster recovery plans, reasonably designed to
- (a) achieve prompt recovery of its operations following a disruption,
 - (b) allow for the timely recovery of information, including derivatives data, in the event of a disruption, and
 - (c) provide for the exercise of authority in the event of an emergency.

- (b) the recognized trade repository immediately notifies the regulator or securities regulatory authority of its intention to make the change to its technology requirements, and
 - (c) the recognized trade repository discloses on its website, in a manner that is easily accessible to the public, the changed technology requirements as soon as practicable.
-

Data security and confidentiality

- 22. (1) A recognized trade repository must establish, implement and maintain written rules, policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure the safety, privacy and confidentiality of derivatives data reported to it under this Instrument.
- (2) A recognized trade repository must not release derivatives data for commercial or business purposes unless one or more of the following apply:
 - (a) the derivatives data has otherwise been disclosed under section 39;
 - (b) the counterparties to the derivative have provided the recognized trade repository with their express written consent to use or release the derivatives data.

Transactions executed anonymously on a facility for trading derivatives

- 22.1 A recognized trade repository must not disclose the identity or legal entity identifier of a counterparty to another counterparty in respect of a transaction involving a local counterparty that
 - (a) is executed anonymously on a facility for trading derivatives, and
 - (b) results in a derivative that is cleared through a reporting clearing agency.

Validation of data

- 22.2 (1) A recognized trade repository must establish, implement and maintain a validation procedure.
- (2) A recognized trade repository must, as soon as technologically practicable after receiving the derivatives data, notify a reporting counterparty, including, for greater certainty, an agent acting on its behalf, whether the derivatives data satisfies its validation procedure.
- (3) A recognized trade repository must accept derivatives data that satisfies its validation procedure.
- (4) A recognized trade repository must create and maintain records of all the derivatives data reported that fails to satisfy its validation procedure.

- (f) ensure that all persons or companies conducting an audit or independent review of the recognized trade repository under this Instrument have appropriate access ~~to all data, information and systems maintained by the service provider on behalf of the recognized trade repository that those persons or companies would have absent the outsourcing arrangement;~~
- (g) take appropriate measures to determine that a service provider to which a material service or system is outsourced establishes, maintains and periodically tests an appropriate business continuity plan, including a disaster recovery plan in accordance with the requirements set out in section 21;
- (h) take appropriate measures to ensure that the service provider protects the safety, privacy and confidentiality of derivatives data and of users' confidential information in accordance with the requirements set out in section 22;
- (i) establish, implement, maintain and enforce written rules, policies and procedures to regularly review the performance of the service provider under the outsourcing agreement.

PART 3 DATA REPORTING

Reporting counterparty

- 25. (1)** In this Instrument, "reporting counterparty", with respect to a derivative involving a local counterparty, means
- (a) if the derivative is cleared through a reporting clearing agency, the reporting clearing agency,
 - (b) if paragraph (a) does not apply and the derivative is between a derivatives dealer and a counterparty that is not a derivatives dealer, the derivatives dealer,
 - (c) if paragraphs (a) and (b) do not apply and the counterparties to the derivative have, before or at the time of the transaction, agreed in writing that one of them will be the reporting counterparty, the counterparty determined to be the reporting counterparty under the terms of that agreement, and
 - (d) in any other case, each counterparty to the derivative.
- (2)** A local counterparty to a derivative to which paragraph (1)(c) applies must keep a record of the written agreement referred to in that paragraph for 7 years after the date on which the derivative expires or terminates.

- (iv) Québec Regulation 91-507 respecting trade repositories and derivatives data reporting, as amended from time to time;
 - (v) the trade reporting law of a foreign jurisdiction listed in Appendix B;
 - (c) the reporting counterparty instructs the recognized trade repository referred to in paragraph (b) to provide the regulator or securities regulatory authority with access to the data that is reported under paragraph (b) and otherwise uses its best efforts to provide the regulator or securities regulatory authority with access to such data.
- (4) A reporting counterparty must report all derivatives data relating to a derivative to the same recognized trade repository.
- (5) [Repealed]
- (6) [Repealed]
- (7) [Repealed]
- (8) If a local counterparty, other than a reporting clearing agency, to a derivative that is required to be reported under this Instrument, and that is cleared through a reporting clearing agency, has specified a recognized trade repository to which derivatives data in relation to the derivative is to be reported, the reporting clearing agency
- (a) must report the derivatives data to the specified recognized trade repository, and
 - (b) must not report derivatives data to another trade repository without the consent of the local counterparty.
- (9) A reporting counterparty must ensure that all reported derivatives data relating to a derivative satisfies the validation procedure of the recognized trade repository to which the derivative is reported.

Verification of data

26.1. A reporting counterparty must

- (a) ensure that reported derivatives data does not contain an error or omission,
- (b) verify, in the case of a reporting counterparty that is a notional amount threshold derivatives dealer, that the reported derivatives data does not contain an error or omission, at least once every calendar quarter, provided that there are at least two calendar months between verifications, and
- (c) verify, in the case of a reporting counterparty that is a reporting clearing agency or a derivatives dealer that is not a notional amount threshold derivatives dealer,

- (4) After providing the notice referred to in subsection (2), the reporting counterparty must report the change of recognized trade repository as if it were a lifecycle event under ~~section 32, to the recognized trade repository referred to in paragraph (2)(b) and the~~ recognized trade repository referred to in paragraph (2)(c) on the same day, and must use the same UTI to identify the derivative in the report to each recognized trade repository.
- (5) After changing the recognized trade repository, the reporting counterparty must report all derivatives data relating to the derivative to the trade repository referred to in paragraph (2)(c) unless the reporting counterparty subsequently changes the recognized trade repository under this section.

Identifiers, general

27. (1) In a report of creation data required under this Part, a reporting counterparty must include each of the following:
- (a) the legal entity identifier of each counterparty to the derivative as set out in section 28;
 - (b) the unique product identifier for the derivative as set out in section 30.
- (2) In a report of lifecycle data or valuation data required under this Part, a reporting counterparty must include the UTI for the transaction relating to the derivative as set out in section 29.

Legal entity identifiers

28. (1) In all recordkeeping and reporting that is required under this Instrument, a recognized trade repository and a reporting counterparty must identify each counterparty to a derivative by means of a single legal entity identifier that is a unique identification code assigned to the counterparty in accordance with the standards set by the Global LEI System.
- (2) A person that is eligible to receive a legal entity identifier as determined by the Global LEI System, other than an individual, that is a local counterparty to a derivative required to be reported under this Instrument, must
- (a) before executing a transaction, obtain a legal entity identifier assigned in accordance with the requirements imposed by the Global LEI System, and
 - (b) for as long as it is a counterparty to a derivative required to be reported under this Instrument, maintain and renew the legal entity identifier referred to in paragraph (a).
- (3) Despite subsection (1), if a local counterparty to a derivative required to be reported under this Instrument is an individual or is not eligible to receive a legal entity identifier

- (5) If a person or company makes a request under subsection (4), the recognized trade repository must assign a UTI as soon as technologically practicable following receipt of the request.
-
- (6) The person or company referred to in subsection (2) must assign a UTI as soon as practicable after execution of the transaction relating to the derivative, and in any event not later than the time that the derivative is required to be reported to a recognized trade repository under this Instrument.
- (7) If a facility for trading derivatives is required to assign a UTI under subsection (2), the facility for trading derivatives must provide the UTI as soon as technologically practicable to the following:
- (a) each counterparty to the derivative;
 - (b) if the derivative is submitted for clearing, the reporting clearing agency to which the derivative is submitted for clearing.
- (8) Subject to subsection (4), if one of the counterparties to an uncleared derivative is required to assign a UTI under subsections (2) or (3), the counterparty must provide the UTI as soon as practicable to the following:
- (a) the other counterparty to the derivative;
 - (b) if the derivative is submitted for clearing, the reporting clearing agency to which the derivative is submitted for clearing.
- (9) If a recognized trade repository assigns a UTI under subsection (4), it must provide the UTI as soon as technologically practicable to the following:
- (a) each counterparty to the derivative;
 - (b) if the derivative is submitted for clearing, the reporting clearing agency to which the derivative is submitted for clearing.

Unique product identifiers

30. (1) In this section, “unique product identifier” means a code that uniquely identifies a type of derivative and is assigned by the Derivatives Service Bureau.
- (2) In all recordkeeping and reporting that is required under this Instrument, a recognized trade repository and a reporting counterparty must identify each type of derivative by means of a single unique product identifier.
- (3) [Repealed]
- (4) [Repealed]

- (2) If position level data in respect of derivatives has been reported under section 33.1, the reporting counterparty must calculate and report on the net amount of all purchases and ~~sales reported as position level data for the derivatives.~~
-

Position level data

33.1.(1) For the purpose of section 32, a reporting counterparty may report lifecycle event data as position level data if each derivative, for which the lifecycle event data is aggregated,

- (a) is in a class of derivatives in which each derivative is fungible with all other derivatives in the class, and
- (b) has no fixed expiration date or is a commodity derivative.

(2) For the purpose of subsection 33(1), a reporting counterparty that is a derivatives dealer or a reporting clearing agency may report valuation data and collateral and margin data as position level data if each derivative, for which the valuation data and collateral and margin data is aggregated,

- (a) is in a class of derivatives in which each derivative is fungible with all other derivatives in the class, and
- (b) has no fixed expiration date or is a commodity derivative.

Pre-existing derivatives

34. (1) Despite section 31 and subject to subsection 44(2), on or before December 1, 2016, a reporting counterparty must report creation data relating to a derivative if all of the following apply:

- (a) the reporting counterparty is a reporting clearing agency or a derivatives dealer;
- (b) the transaction was entered into before July 29, 2016;
- (c) there were outstanding contractual obligations with respect to the derivative on the earlier of the date that the derivative is reported or December 1, 2016.

(2) Despite section 31 and subject to subsection 44(3), on or before February 1, 2017, a reporting counterparty must report creation data relating to a derivative if all of the following apply:

- (a) the reporting counterparty is not a reporting clearing agency or a derivatives dealer;
- (b) the transaction was entered into before November 1, 2016;

26.3(2) and 26.4(1), section 27, subsections 28(1), 28(3), 29(1), 30(2), and 31(1), sections 35 and 36, subsection 37(3), and sections 41 and 42;

- (b) a reference to “qualified reporting counterparty” in section 31 must be read as a reference to “facility for trading derivatives”.
- (4) Despite subsection (2), with respect to an anonymous derivative, a facility for trading derivatives
 - (a) may report the legal entity identifier of an agent of a counterparty in respect of Data Element Number 1 “Counterparty 1 (reporting counterparty)” and Data Element Number 2 “Counterparty 2” (non-reporting counterparty) identified in Appendix A if a transaction relating to the derivative is executed before the derivative is allocated among the counterparties on whose behalf the agent is acting;
 - (b) is not required to report the following data elements identified in Appendix A:
 - (i) Data Element Number 20 “Inter-affiliate indicator”;
 - (ii) Data Element Number 24 “Master agreement type”;
 - (iii) Data Element Number 25 “Master agreement version”;
 - (iv) Data Element Number 77 “Clearing exceptions and exemptions - Counterparty 1”;
 - (v) Data Element Number 78 “Clearing exceptions and exemptions - Counterparty 2”;
 - (vi) Data Element Number 96 “Level”;
 - (vii) Data Element Number 121 “Crypto asset underlying indicator”.
- (5) Despite subsection (2), with respect to an anonymous derivative, if a facility for trading derivatives makes diligent efforts on a reasonably frequent basis to determine whether a participant of the facility, or its customer, is a local counterparty under paragraph (c) of the definition of “local counterparty” in any jurisdiction of Canada, but the facility has not yet made that determination, the participant, or its customer, is not a local counterparty under that paragraph for the purpose of reporting by the facility under this Instrument until the earlier of
 - (a) the date the facility determines that the participant, or its customer, is a local counterparty under that paragraph, and
 - (b) July 31, 2029.

Data available to public

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- 39. (1)** ~~A recognized trade repository must, on a reasonably frequent basis, create aggregate data on open positions, volume and number, relating to the derivatives reported to it under this Instrument.~~
- (2)** The data referred to under subsection (1) must include, at a minimum, breakdowns, if applicable, by currency of denomination, asset class, contract type, expiration and whether the derivative is cleared.
- (3)** For each derivative reported under this Instrument, a recognized trade repository must make transaction level reports available to the public in accordance with the requirements of Appendix C, for at least one year after each report is first made available.
- (4)** In making transaction level reports available for the purpose of subsection (3), a recognized trade repository must not disclose the identity of either counterparty to the derivative.
- (5)** A recognized trade repository must make the data and reports referred to in this section available to the public on its website or through a similar medium, in a usable form and in a manner that is easily accessible to the public at no cost and, in the case of the transaction level reports in subsection (3), for at least one year after each report is first made available.
- (6)** Despite subsections (1) to (5), a recognized trade repository must not make public derivatives data relating to a derivative between affiliated entities, unless otherwise required by law.

PART 5 EXCLUSIONS

Commodity derivative

- 40. (1)** Despite Part 3, and subject to subsection 25(4) and subsection (2) of this section, a local counterparty is not required to report derivatives data relating to a commodity derivative, if
- (a)** the local counterparty is not a qualified reporting counterparty, and
 - (b)** the aggregate month-end gross notional amount under all outstanding commodity derivatives of the local counterparty and of each affiliated entity of the local counterparty that is a local counterparty in a jurisdiction of Canada, other than under paragraph (b) of the definition of “local counterparty”, excluding derivatives with an affiliated entity, did not, in any calendar month in the preceding 12 calendar months, exceed \$250 000 000.

PART 7
TRANSITION PERIOD AND EFFECTIVE DATE

Transition period

44. (1) Despite Part 3, a reporting counterparty that is not a reporting clearing agency or a derivatives dealer is not required to make a report under that Part until November 1, 2016.
- (2) Despite Part 3, a reporting counterparty is not required to report derivatives data relating to a derivative if all of the following apply:
- (a) the derivative is entered into before July 29, 2016;
 - (b) the derivative expires or terminates on or before November 30, 2016;
 - (c) the reporting counterparty is a reporting clearing agency or a derivatives dealer.
- (3) Despite Part 3, a reporting counterparty is not required to report derivatives data relating to a derivative if all of the following apply:
- (a) the derivative is entered into before November 1, 2016;
 - (b) the derivative expires or terminates on or before January 31, 2017;
 - (c) the reporting counterparty is not a reporting clearing agency or a derivatives dealer.
- (4) Despite Part 3, a reporting counterparty is not required to report derivatives data relating to a derivative if all of the following apply:
- (a) the derivative is entered into before January 1, 2017;
 - (b) the counterparties are affiliated entities at the time of the transaction;
 - (c) none of the counterparties to the derivative is one or more of the following:
 - (i) a recognized or exempt clearing agency;
 - (ii) a derivatives dealer;
 - (iii) an affiliated entity of a person or company referred to in subparagraph (i) or (ii).

Effective date

45. (1) This Instrument comes into force on May 1, 2016.

APPENDIX A
to
MULTILATERAL INSTRUMENT 96-101
DERIVATIVES: TRADE REPORTING

Minimum Data Elements Required to be Reported to a Recognized Trade Repository

Under Part 3 of this Instrument, the reporting counterparty is required to provide a response for each data element unless the element is not applicable to the derivative.

Appendix A contains each data element, its description, and whether the element must be made available to the public under each of Part 4 and Appendix C of the Instrument.

For the purpose of this Appendix A, “trading facility” must be read as a reference to “facility for trading derivatives” and “derivatives data reporting rules of any jurisdiction of Canada” means Manitoba Securities Commission Rule 91-507 *Derivatives: Trade Reporting*, Ontario Securities Commission Rule 91-507 *Derivatives: Trade Reporting*, Regulation 91-507 *respecting Trade Repositories and Derivatives Data Reporting* (Québec) or Multilateral Instrument 96-101 *Derivatives: Trade Reporting*.

The CSA Derivatives Data Technical Manual, which is Appendix A of the Companion Policy, provides detailed technical specifications in connection with the data elements that are required to be reported under this Instrument. This text box does not form part of this Instrument and has no official status.

Data Element Number	Data Element Name	Data Element Description	Made Available to the Public
Data Elements Related to Counterparties			
1	Counterparty 1 (reporting counterparty)	Identifier of the reporting counterparty.	N
2	Counterparty 2 (non-reporting counterparty)	Identifier of the non-reporting counterparty.	N
3	Counterparty 2 identifier source	Type of Counterparty 2 identifier.	N
4	Buyer identifier	Identifier of the counterparty that is the buyer.	N
5	Seller identifier	Identifier of the counterparty that is the seller.	N
6	Payer identifier	Identifier of the counterparty of the payer leg.	N

Data Element Number	Data Element Name	Data Element Description	Made Available to the Public
		a local counterparty under paragraph (b) of the definition of local counterparty in Regulation 91-507 <i>respecting Trade Repositories and Derivatives Data Reporting</i> (Québec) and is a qualified person under section 82 of the <i>Derivatives Act</i> (Québec).	
Data Elements Related to Derivatives			
12	Effective date	Unadjusted date at which obligations under the derivative come into effect, as provided in the confirmation.	Y
13	Expiration date	Unadjusted date at which obligations under the derivative cease to be effective, as provided in the confirmation.	Y
14	Execution timestamp	Date and time of execution of a transaction.	Y
15	Reporting timestamp	Date and time of submission of the report to the trade repository.	N
16	Unique transaction identifier (UTI)	Unique identifier that identifies a derivative or position throughout its lifecycle.	N
17	Prior UTI (for one-to-one and one-to-many relations between transactions)	UTI assigned to a derivative before the occurrence of a lifecycle event that resulted in the current derivative.	N
18	Subsequent position UTI	UTI of the position in which a derivative is included.	N
19	Prior USI (for one-to-one and one-to-many relations between transactions)	Unique swap identifier (USI) assigned to a derivative before the occurrence of a lifecycle event that resulted in the current derivative.	N
20	Inter-affiliate indicator	Indicator of whether the derivative is between two affiliated entities.	N
21	Submitter identifier	Identifier of the entity submitting derivatives data to the trade repository.	N
22	Platform identifier	Identifier of the trading facility on which the	Y

Data Element Number	Data Element Name	Data Element Description	Made Available to the Public
33	Quantity frequency	Period for which the quantity is quoted.	N
34	Quantity frequency multiplier	Number of periods of the quantity frequency.	N
35	Quantity unit of measure	For each leg of a derivative, the unit of measure of the total notional quantity and notional quantity.	N
36	Total notional quantity	For each leg of a derivative, the aggregate notional quantity of the underlying interest for the term of the derivative.	N
37	Notional quantity schedule – Unadjusted date on which the associated notional quantity becomes effective	For each notional quantity set out in a schedule, the date (unadjusted for business day convention) on which the notional quantity becomes effective.	N
38	Notional quantity schedule – Unadjusted end date of the notional quantity	For each notional quantity set out in a schedule, the end date (unadjusted for business day convention) of the notional quantity.	N
39	Notional quantity schedule – notional quantity in effect on associated effective date	Each notional quantity, as set out in a schedule, in effect from the date referred to in Data Element Number 37 to the date referred to in Data Element Number 38.	N
40	Notional amount schedule – notional amount in effect on associated effective date	Each notional amount, as set out in a schedule, in effect from the date referred to in Data Element Number 41 to the date referred to in Data Element Number 42.	N
41	Notional amount schedule – unadjusted effective date of the notional amount	For each notional amount set out in a schedule, the date (unadjusted for business day convention) on which the notional amount becomes effective.	N
42	Notional amount schedule - unadjusted end date of the notional amount	For each notional amount set out in a schedule, the end date (unadjusted for business day convention) of the notional amount.	N

Data Element Number	Data Element Name	Data Element Description	Made Available to the Public
		the underlying interest of the option.	
57	Strike price currency/currency pair	Currency, or the currency pair and order, in which the strike price is denominated.	N
58	Strike price notation	Manner in which the strike price is expressed.	Y
59	Unadjusted effective date of the price	Effective date (unadjusted for business day convention) of the price.	N
60	Unadjusted end date of the price	End date (unadjusted for business day convention) of the price.	N
61	Price in effect between the unadjusted effective and end dates	Price in effect from the date referred to in Data Element Number 59 to the date referred to in Data Element Number 60.	N
62	Effective date of the strike price	Effective date (unadjusted for business day convention) of the strike price.	N
63	End date of the strike price	End date (unadjusted for business day convention) of the strike price.	N
64	Strike price in effect on associated effective date	Strike price in effect from the date referred to in Data Element Number 62 to the date referred to in Data Element Number 63.	N
65	Strike price schedule – Unadjusted effective date of the strike price	For each strike price set out in a schedule, the date (unadjusted for business day convention) on which the strike price becomes effective.	N
66	Strike price schedule – Unadjusted end date of the strike price	For each strike price set out in a schedule, the end date (unadjusted for business day convention) of the strike price.	N
67	Strike price schedule - strike price	Each strike price, as set out in a schedule, in effect from the date referred to in Data Element Number 65 to the date referred to in Data Element Number 66.	N
68	Non-standardized term indicator	Indicator of whether a derivative has one or more additional provisions that materially affect the price of the derivative and that	Y

Data Element Number	Data Element Name	Data Element Description	Made Available to the Public
79	Collateralisation category	Indicator of whether there is an agreement in respect of collateral between the counterparties and the nature of the collateralisation.	N
80	Portfolio containing non-reportable component indicator	If collateral is reported on a portfolio basis, indicator of whether the portfolio includes derivatives exempted or excepted from reporting.	N
81	Initial margin posted by the reporting counterparty (pre-haircut)	Monetary value of the initial margin posted by the reporting counterparty before a haircut is applied.	N
82	Initial margin posted by the reporting counterparty (post-haircut)	Monetary value of the initial margin posted by the reporting counterparty after a haircut is applied.	N
83	Currency of initial margin posted	Currency in which the initial margin posted is denominated.	N
84	Initial margin collected by the reporting counterparty (pre-haircut)	Monetary value of the initial margin collected by the reporting counterparty before a haircut is applied.	N
85	Initial margin collected by the reporting counterparty (post-haircut)	Monetary value of the initial margin collected by the reporting counterparty after a haircut is applied.	N
86	Currency of initial margin collected	Currency in which the initial margin collected is denominated.	N
87	Variation margin posted by the reporting counterparty (pre-haircut)	Monetary value of the variation margin posted by the reporting counterparty before a haircut is applied.	N
88	Variation margin posted by the reporting counterparty (post-haircut)	Monetary value of the variation margin posted by the reporting counterparty after a haircut is applied.	N
89	Currency of variation margin posted	Currency in which the variation margin posted is denominated.	N

Data Element Number	Data Element Name	Data Element Description	Made Available to the Public
101	Valuation amount	Value of the derivative.	N
102	Valuation currency	Currency in which the valuation amount is denominated.	N
103	Valuation method	Source and method used to value the derivative.	N
104	Valuation timestamp	Date and time that the value of the derivative referred to in Data Element Number 101 was determined.	N
105	Next floating reference reset date	Next date on which the floating reference will reset.	N
106	Last floating reference value	Value of the floating reference on the date referred to in Data Element Number 107.	N
107	Last floating reference reset date	Most recent date of the floating reference reset.	N
108	Delta	Ratio of the change in the price of the derivative to the change in the price of the underlying interest of the derivative.	N
Data Elements Related to Packages			
109	Package indicator	Indicator of whether the derivative is a component of a package if: (a) 2 or more derivatives that are reported separately by the reporting counterparty are entered into under a single agreement, or (b) 2 or more reports relate to the same derivative and the derivative cannot be reported using a single report as a result of the reporting requirements of one or more jurisdictions of Canada or one or more foreign jurisdictions.	Y
110	Package identifier	Identifier of the package referred to in Data Element Number 109.	N
111	Package transaction price	Price of the package referred to in Data	N

Data Element Number	Data Element Name	Data Element Description	Made Available to the Public
125	Basket constituent identifier source	Source of the basket constituent identifier referred to in Data Element Number 124.	N
126	Basket constituent number of units	Number of units of each reference asset in the custom basket.	N
127	Basket constituent unit of measure	Unit of measure in which the number of units referred to in Data Element Number 126 is expressed.	N
128	Underlier ID (Other)	Identifier of each underlying interest of the derivative.	N
129	Underlier ID (Other) source	Source of the Underlier ID (Other) referred to in Data Element Number 128.	N
130	Underlying asset trading platform identifier	Identifier of the platform on which the underlying interest referred to in Data Element Number 128 is traded.	N
131	Underlying asset price source	Source of the price used to determine the value or level of the underlying interest referred to in Data Element Number 128.	N
132	Embedded option type	Type of optional provision in a derivative.	Y
Data Elements Related to Payments and Settlement			
133	Final contractual settlement date	Date in the agreement by which all obligations under the derivative are to be satisfied.	N
134	Settlement location	Place of settlement of the derivative.	N
135	Settlement currency	For each leg of the derivative, the currency in which the cash settlement is denominated.	Y
136	Other payment amount	Amount of each payment under the derivative except an option premium amount under Data Element Number 144.	Y
137	Other payment currency	Currency in which the other payment amount referred to in Data Element Number 136 is denominated.	Y

APPENDIX B
to
MULTILATERAL INSTRUMENT 96-101
DERIVATIVES: TRADE REPORTING

**Equivalent Trade Reporting Laws of Foreign Jurisdictions Subject to Deemed Compliance
Under Subparagraph 26(3)(b)(v) of the Instrument**

The regulators and securities regulatory authorities have determined that the laws and regulations opposite the following jurisdictions are trade reporting laws for the purposes of subparagraph 26(3)(b)(v).

Jurisdiction	Law, Regulation and/or Instrument
European Union	Regulation (EU) 648/2012 of the European Parliament and Council of 4 July 2012 on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/979 of 2 March 2017 amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories with regard to the list of exempted entities Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/460 of 30 January 2019 amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the list of exempted entities Regulation (EU) 2019/834 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 as regards the clearing obligation, the suspension of the clearing obligation, the reporting requirements, the risk-mitigation techniques for OTC derivative contracts not cleared by a central counterparty, the registration and supervision of trade repositories and the requirements for trade repositories Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 148/2013 of 19 December 2012 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories with regard to regulatory technical standards on the minimum details of the data to be reported to trade repositories Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/104 of 19 October 2016 amending Delegated Regulation (EU) No 148/2013 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the

Jurisdiction	Law, Regulation and/or Instrument
	with regard to the use of reporting codes in the reporting of derivative contracts
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	The Over the Counter Derivatives, Central Counterparties and Trade Repositories (Amendment, etc., and Transitional Provision) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 The Over the Counter Derivatives, Central Counterparties and Trade Repositories (Amendment, etc., and Transitional Provision) (EU Exit) (No. 2) Regulations 2019 The Over the Counter Derivatives, Central Counterparties and Trade Repositories (Amendment, etc., and Transitional Provision) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 The Trade Repositories (Amendment and Transitional Provision) (EU Exit) Regulations 2018 The Technical Standards (European Market Infrastructure Regulation) (EU Exit) (No 1) Instrument 2019 The Technical Standards (European Market Infrastructure Regulation) (EU Exit) (No 2) Instrument 2019 The Technical Standards (European Market Infrastructure Regulation) (EU Exit) (No 3) Instrument 2019 The Technical Standards (European Market Infrastructure Regulation) (EU Exit) (No 4) Instrument 2019 The Technical Standards (Miscellaneous Amendments) (EU Exit) Instrument 2020
United States of America	CFTC Real-Time Public Reporting of Swap Transaction Data, 17 C.F.R. Part 43 CFTC Swap Data Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements, 17 C.F.R. Part 45 CFTC Swap Data Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements: Pre-Enactment and Transition Swaps, 17 C.F.R. Part 46

		(b) Terminate;		
		(c) Error;		
		(d) Revive;		
		(e) Modify, if the Amendment indicator in Data Element Number 100 of Appendix A is reported to the recognized trade repository as True.		
D3	Dissemination timestamp	Date and time, to the nearest second, that a recognized trade repository makes data available to the public.	YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZ, based on Coordinated Universal Time	Any valid date/time based on ISO 8601 Date and time format.
D4	Unique product identifier short name	A humanly readable description made available by the Derivatives Service Bureau corresponding to the unique product identifier.	A list of allowable values and their format will be published by the Derivatives Service Bureau.	

Table 2

Asset Class	Underlying Asset Identifier
Interest Rate	CAD-BA-CDOR
Interest Rate	USD-LIBOR-BBA
Interest Rate	EUR-EURIBOR-Reuters
Interest Rate	GBP-LIBOR-BBA
Credit	All Indexes
Equity	All Indexes

Exclusions

2. Item 1 does not apply to the following:

- (a) a derivative that requires the exchange of more than one currency;

5. When making transaction-level data for a derivative to which item 4 applies available to the public under subsection 39(3) of this Instrument and in accordance with this Appendix, a recognized trade repository must state that the notional amount for the derivative has been capped.
6. For each derivative referred to in item 1 for which the capped rounded notional amount is made available to the public, if the data to be made available to the public includes an option premium, a recognized trade repository must adjust the option premium in a manner that is consistent with and proportionate to the capping and rounding of the reported notional amount of the derivative.

Table 4

Asset Class	Expiration Date less Effective Date	Capped Rounded Notional Amount in Canadian Dollars
Interest Rate	Less than or equal to two years (746 days)	\$250 million
Interest Rate	Greater than two years (746 days) and less than or equal to ten years (3,668 days)	\$100 million
Interest Rate	Greater than ten years (3,668 days)	\$50 million
Credit	All dates	\$50 million
Equity	All dates	\$50 million

Timing

7. Subject to items 2 through 6, a recognized trade repository must make the information referred to in item 1 available to the public 48 hours after the time reported for Data Element Number 14 of Appendix A for the derivative.
8. If it is not technologically practicable to make the required information available to the public 48 hours after the time reported for Data Element Number 14 of Appendix A for the derivative due to periods of downtime required for operational maintenance, system upgrades, system repairs, disaster recovery exercises or any other exercises related to operating the recognized trade repository in accordance with this Instrument and its recognition order, the recognized trade repository must make the information available to the public as soon as technologically practicable following the conclusion of the period of downtime.

Note: [25 Jul 2025] – The following is a consolidation of 96-101CP. It incorporates the changes to this document that came into effect on September 30, 2016 and July 25, 2025. This consolidation is provided for your convenience and should not be relied on as authoritative.

**COMPANION POLICY 96-101
DERIVATIVES: TRADE REPORTING**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL COMMENTS	Introduction
	Definitions and interpretation of terms in this Policy
PART 1	DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION
PART 2	TRADE REPOSITORY RECOGNITION AND ONGOING REQUIREMENTS
PART 3	DATA REPORTING
PART 4	DATA DISSEMINATION AND ACCESS TO DATA
PART 5	EXCLUSIONS
APPENDICES to MI 96-101 <i>Derivatives: Trade Reporting</i>	
APPENDIX A to Companion Policy 96-101 <i>Derivatives: Trade Reporting</i> – CSA Derivatives Data Technical Manual	

“ISDA methodology” means the methodology described in the Canadian Transaction Reporting Party Requirements issued by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. and dated April 4, 2014;

“LEI” means a legal entity identifier;

“PFMI Report” means the April 2012 final report entitled *Principles for financial market infrastructures* published by CPMI and IOSCO, as amended from time to time;³

“principle” means, unless the context otherwise indicates, a principle set out in the PFMI Report;

“ROC” means the Legal Entity Identifier System Regulatory Oversight Committee;

“uncleared derivative” means a derivative that is not a cleared derivative, and includes both (i) an original derivative, and (ii) a derivative that is not intended to be cleared (for example, under the terms of an ISDA Master Agreement);

“UPI” means a unique product identifier.

PART 1 DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION

Interpretation of terms defined in the Instrument

1.(1) The definition of “asset class” in the Instrument is not exclusive. Some types of derivatives may fall into more than one asset class.

The definitions of “collateral and margin data”, “creation data” and “valuation data” refer to data elements listed in Appendix A to the Instrument. The CSA Derivatives Data Technical Manual, attached as Appendix A to this Policy, provides additional guidance relating to the data elements listed in Appendix A of the Instrument. This detailed guidance clarifies the technical aspects of data that should be included in “collateral and margin data”, “creation data” and “valuation data”.

A person or company that meets the definition of “derivatives dealer” in a local jurisdiction is subject to the obligations of a derivatives dealer under the Instrument, whether or not it is registered or exempted from the requirement to be registered in that jurisdiction.

A person or company will be subject to the obligations of a derivatives dealer under the Instrument if it is either of the following:

- in the business of trading derivatives;

³ The PFMI Report is available on the Bank for International Settlements’ website (www.bis.org) and the IOSCO website (www.iosco.org).

not be considered to be a derivatives dealer solely by reason that it realizes a profit from changes in the market price for the derivative (or its underlying reference asset), regardless of whether the derivative is intended for the purpose of hedging or speculating.

- *Directly or indirectly soliciting in relation to transactions* – The person or company directly solicits transactions. Solicitation includes contacting someone by any means, including communication that offers (i) transactions, (ii) participation in transactions or (iii) services relating to transactions. This would include providing quotes to derivatives parties or potential derivatives parties that are not provided in response to a request. This also includes advertising on the internet with the intention of encouraging transacting in derivatives by local persons or companies. A person or company might not be considered to be soliciting solely because it contacts a potential counterparty, or a potential counterparty contacts them to inquire about a transaction, unless it is the person or company's intention or expectation to be compensated as a result of the contact. For example, a person or company that wishes to hedge a specific risk is not necessarily soliciting for the purpose of the Instrument if it contacts multiple potential counterparties to inquire about potential transactions to hedge the risk.
- *Engaging in activities similar to a derivatives dealer* – The person or company carries out any activities related to transactions involving derivatives that would reasonably appear, to a third party, to be similar to the activities discussed above. This would not include the operator of an exchange or a clearing agency.
- *Providing derivatives clearing services* – The person or company provides services to allow third parties, including counterparties to transactions involving the person or company, to clear derivatives through a clearing agency. These services are actions in furtherance of a trade conducted by a person or company that would typically play the role of an intermediary in the derivatives market.

In determining whether or not it is a derivatives dealer for purposes of the Instrument, a person or company should consider its activities holistically. Assessment of the factors discussed above may depend on a person or company's particular facts and circumstances. We do not consider that all of the factors discussed above necessarily carry the same weight or that any one factor will be determinative.

Factors in determining a business purpose – general

Generally, we would consider a person or company that engages in the activities discussed above in an organized and repetitive manner to be a derivatives dealer. Ad hoc or isolated instances of the activities discussed above may not necessarily result in a person or company being a derivatives dealer. Similarly, organized and repetitive proprietary trading, in and of itself, absent other factors described above, may not result in a person or company being considered to be a derivatives dealer for the purposes of the Instrument.

A person or company does not need to have a physical location, staff or other presence in the local jurisdiction to be a derivatives dealer in that jurisdiction. A derivatives dealer in a local jurisdiction

We use the term “transaction” in the Instrument instead of the statutorily defined term “trade”. The term “transaction” reflects that certain types of activities or events relating to a derivative, whether or not they constitute a “trade”, must be reported as a unique derivative. The primary differences between the two definitions are that (i) the term “trade” as defined in securities legislation includes material amendments and terminations, whereas “transaction” as defined in the Instrument does not, and (ii) the term “transaction” as defined in the Instrument includes a novation to a clearing agency, whereas “trade” as defined in securities legislation does not.

A material amendment to a derivative is not a “transaction” and is required to be reported as a lifecycle event in connection with an existing derivative under section 32. Similarly, a termination is not a “transaction”, as the expiry or termination of a derivative is required to be reported as a lifecycle event under section 32.

In addition, the definition of “transaction” in the Instrument includes a novation to a clearing agency. Each derivative resulting from the novation of a bilateral derivative to a clearing agency is required to be reported as a distinct derivative with reporting links to the original derivative.

PART 2

TRADE REPOSITORY RECOGNITION AND ONGOING REQUIREMENTS

Part 2 sets out rules relating to the recognition of a trade repository by the local securities regulatory authority and establishes ongoing requirements for a recognized trade repository. To obtain and maintain recognition as a trade repository, a person or company must comply with these requirements and the terms and conditions in the recognition order made by the securities regulatory authority.

In order to comply with the reporting obligations contained in Part 3, a reporting counterparty to a derivative involving a local counterparty must report the derivative to a recognized trade repository. In some jurisdictions, securities legislation prohibits a person or company from carrying on business as a trade repository in the jurisdiction unless recognized as a trade repository by the securities regulatory authority.

The legal entity that applies to be a recognized trade repository will typically be the entity that operates the repository and collects and maintains records of derivatives data reported to the trade repository by other persons or companies. In some cases, the applicant may operate more than one trade repository. In such cases, the applicant may file separate forms in respect of each trade repository, or it may choose to file one form to cover all of its different trade repositories. If the latter alternative is chosen, the applicant must clearly identify the repository to which the information or any changes submitted under this Part 2 apply.

Filing of initial information on application for recognition as a trade repository

2. In determining whether to recognize an applicant as a trade repository under securities legislation, we will consider a number of factors, including the following:

explanatory notes applicable to trade repositories in the PFMI Report. The applicable principles, which have been incorporated into the Instrument and the interpretation of which should be consistent with the PFMI Report, are set out in the following chart, along with the corresponding sections of the Instrument.

Principle in the PFMI Report applicable to a trade repository	Relevant section(s) of the Instrument
Principle 1: Legal basis	Section 7 – Legal framework Section 17 – Rules, policies, and procedures (in part)
Principle 2: Governance	Section 8 – Governance Section 9 – Board of directors Section 10 – Management
Principle 3: Framework for the comprehensive management of risks	Section 19 – Comprehensive risk-management framework Section 20 – General business risk (in part)
Principle 15: General business risk	Section 20 – General business risk
Principle 17: Operational risk	Section 21 – System and other operational risks requirements Section 22 – Data security and confidentiality Section 24 – Outsourcing
Principle 18: Access and participation requirements	Section 13 – Access to recognized trade repository services Section 16 – Due process (in part) Section 17 – Rules, policies and procedures (in part)
Principle 19: Tiered participation arrangements	Section 7 – Legal framework Section 19 – Comprehensive risk management framework Section 21 – System and other operational risks
Principle 20: FMI links	Section 7 – Legal framework Section 19 – Comprehensive risk management framework Section 21 – System and other operational risks Section 24 – Outsourcing
Principle 21: Efficiency and effectiveness	Section 7 – Legal framework Section 8 – Governance Section 11 – Chief compliance officer Section 12 – Fees Section 21 – System and other operational risks

submit to onsite inspection and examination by the regulator or securities regulatory authority.

Change in information by a recognized trade repository

3. A participating jurisdiction with which an amendment to the information provided in Form 96-101F1 *Application for Recognition – Trade Repository Information Statement* is filed will endeavour to review such amendment in accordance with subsections 3(1) and 3(2) before the proposed implementation date for the change. However, where the changes are complex, raise regulatory concerns, or when additional information is required, this review may exceed these timeframes.

Significant changes

(1) We would consider a change to be significant when it could significantly impact a recognized trade repository, its systems, its users, participants, market participants, or the capital markets (including derivatives markets and the markets for assets underlying a derivative). A change may significantly impact a recognized trade repository if it is likely to give rise to potential conflicts of interest, to limit access to its services, to make changes to its structure with direct impact to users, to affect regulators' access to data, or to result in additional costs.

We would generally consider a significant change to include, but not be limited to, the following:

- a change in the structure of the recognized trade repository, including procedures governing how derivatives data is collected and maintained (including in any back-up sites), that has or may have a direct and significant impact on users in a local jurisdiction;
- a change to the services provided by the recognized trade repository, or a change that affects the services provided, including the hours of operation, that has or may have a direct and significant impact on users in a local jurisdiction;
- a change to means of access to the recognized trade repository's facility and its services, including changes to data formats or protocols, that has or may have a direct and significant impact on users in a local jurisdiction;
- a change to the types of derivative asset classes or categories of derivatives that may be reported to the recognized trade repository;
- a change to the systems and technology used by the recognized trade repository that collect, maintain and disseminate derivatives data, including matters affecting capacity;
- a change to the governance of the recognized trade repository that involves a significant change to the structure of its board of directors or board committees and/or their related mandates;
- a change in control of the recognized trade repository;

- changes in the routine processes, policies, practices, or administration of the recognized trade repository that would not impact participants;
-
- changes due to standardization of terminology;
 - changes to the types of participants of a recognized trade repository that are in a local jurisdiction;
 - necessary changes to conform to applicable regulatory or other legal requirements of a jurisdiction of Canada;
 - minor system or technology changes that would not significantly impact the system or its capacity.

The participating jurisdictions may review filings under subsection 3(3) to ascertain whether the changes have been categorized appropriately. If the securities regulatory authority disagrees with the categorization, the recognized trade repository will be notified in writing. Where the securities regulatory authority determines that changes reported under subsection 3(3) are in fact significant changes, the recognized trade repository will be required to file an amendment to Form 96-101F1 that will be subject to review by the securities regulatory authority.

Ceasing to carry on business

6. (1) In addition to filing a completed Form 96-101F3 *Cessation of Operations Report for Recognized Trade Repository*, a recognized trade repository that intends to cease carrying on business in the local jurisdiction as a recognized trade repository must make an application to voluntarily surrender its recognition to the securities regulatory authority pursuant to securities legislation. The securities regulatory authority may accept the voluntary surrender subject to terms and conditions.⁵

Legal framework

7. (1) We generally expect a recognized trade repository to have rules, policies, and procedures in place that provide a legal basis for their activities in all relevant jurisdictions where they have activities, whether within Canada or any foreign jurisdiction.

(2) A reference to “contracts” in paragraph 7(2)(a) includes contracts with link arrangements, as such term is referred to in the PFMI Report. A recognized trade repository’s rules, policies and procedures may address risks arising from a conflict of law in various ways, including by providing that they are managed contractually.

⁵ This will apply in those jurisdictions where securities legislation provides the securities regulatory authority with the power to impose terms and conditions on an application for voluntary surrender. The transfer of derivatives data/information can be addressed through the terms and conditions imposed by the securities regulatory authority on such application.

(3) References to harm to the capital markets in this subsection may be in relation to domestic or international capital markets.

Fees

12. A recognized trade repository is responsible for ensuring that the fees it sets are in compliance with section 12. The relevant securities regulatory authority will consider fees when assessing an application for recognition by a trade repository and may review changes in fees proposed by recognized trade repositories. In assessing whether fees and material charges are fairly allocated among participants as required under paragraph 12(a), we will consider a number of factors, including the following:

- the number and complexity of the derivatives being reported;
- the amount of the fee or charge imposed relative to the cost of providing the services;
- the amount of fees or charges imposed by other comparable trade repositories, where relevant, to report similar derivatives in the market;
- with respect to market data fees and charges, the amount of market data fees charged relative to the market share of the recognized trade repository;
- whether the fees or charges represent a barrier to accessing the services of the recognized trade repository for any category of participant.

A recognized trade repository should provide clear descriptions of priced services for comparability purposes. Other than fees for individual services, a recognized trade repository should also disclose charges for connecting to or accessing the trade repository. For example, a recognized trade repository should disclose information on the system design, as well as technology and communication procedures, that influence the charges for using the recognized trade repository. A recognized trade repository is also expected to provide timely notice to participants and the public of any changes to services and fees.

A recognized trade repository should regularly review, at least once every 2 calendar years, the structure of its fees and other charges to customers, including any indirect charges, to ensure fair allocation and efficiency and effectiveness of service.

Access to recognized trade repository services

13. (1) The criteria for participation established by a recognized trade repository should not limit access to its services, except in limited circumstances where the recognized trade repository has a reasonable belief that such access would result in risks to the trade repository, its technology systems or the accuracy or integrity of the data it provides to the securities regulators or to the public. In addition, such criteria could restrict access to a person that has failed to pay the

Rules, policies and procedures

17. The rules, policies and procedures of a recognized trade repository should be clear and comprehensive, and include explanatory material written in plain language so that participants can fully understand the system's design and operations, their rights and obligations, and the risks of participating in the system. Moreover, a recognized trade repository should disclose, to its participants and to the public, basic operational information and responses to the *FMI disclosure template* in Annex A of the CPMI-IOSCO consultative report *Principles for financial market infrastructures: Disclosure framework and assessment methodology*, published December 2012.

We anticipate that participating jurisdictions may develop and implement a protocol with the recognized trade repository that will set out the procedures to be followed with respect to the review and approval of rules, policies and procedures and any amendments thereto. Such a protocol may be appended to and form part of the recognition order. Depending on the nature of the changes to the recognized trade repository's rules, policies and procedures, such changes may also impact the information contained in Form 96-101F1 *Application for Recognition – Trade Repository Information Statement*. In such cases, the recognized trade repository will be required to file an amendment to Form 96-101F1 with the securities regulatory authority. See section 3 of this Policy for a discussion of filing requirements. We anticipate that requirements relating to the review and approval of rules, policies, and procedures and any amendments thereto will be described in the order of the securities regulatory authority recognizing the trade repository.

(3) Subsection 17(3) requires that a recognized trade repository monitor compliance with its rules, policies and procedures. The methodology of monitoring such compliance should be fully documented.

(4) The implementation by a recognized trade repository of processes for dealing with a participant's non-compliance with its rules, policies and procedures, as required by this subsection, does not preclude enforcement action by any other person or company, including a securities regulatory authority or other regulatory body.

Records of data reported

18. We interpret the term "error or omission" when used throughout the Instrument to mean, in relation to derivatives data, that the derivatives data is not accurate or complete. A recognized trade repository may be subject to record-keeping requirements under securities legislation that are in addition to those under section 18 of the Instrument.

(2) The requirement to maintain records for 7 years after the expiration or termination of a derivative, rather than from the date the derivative was entered into, reflects the fact that derivatives create ongoing obligations and that information is subject to change throughout the life of a derivative. For example, under subsection 22.2(5), there is an ongoing obligation for a recognized trade repository to accept a correction to data relating to a derivative for 7 years after expiration or termination of the derivative.

rapid recovery and resumption of critical operations and services in the event of operational disruptions and recovery or orderly wind-down plans should the trade repository become non-viable.

Tiered Participation Arrangements and Links

A recognized trade repository should identify, monitor, manage and regularly review:

- any material risks to the recognized trade repository arising in connection with tiered participation arrangements (as such term is referred to in the PFMI Report), if applicable;
- any risks to the recognized trade repository arising in connection with links, if applicable.

General business risk

20. (1) We consider general business risk to include any potential impairment of the recognized trade repository's financial position (as a business concern) as a consequence of a decline in its revenues or an increase in its expenses, such that expenses exceed revenues and result in a loss that must be charged against capital or an inadequacy of resources necessary to carry on business as a recognized trade repository.

(2) For the purpose of subsection 20(2), the amount of liquid net assets funded by equity that a recognized trade repository should hold is to be determined by its general business risk profile and the length of time required to achieve a recovery or orderly wind-down, as appropriate, of its critical operations and services, if such action is taken.

(3) We expect a recognized trade repository or its board of directors to address any need for additional equity in the event its equity falls close to or below the amount required under subsection 20(3).

(4) The scenarios identified under subsection 20(4) should take into account the various independent and related risks to which the recognized trade repository is exposed.

(5) Plans for the recovery or orderly wind-down of a recognized trade repository should contain, among other elements, a substantive summary of the key recovery or orderly wind-down strategies, the identification of the recognized trade repository's critical operations and services, and a description of the measures needed to implement the key strategies. The recognized trade repository should maintain the plan on an ongoing basis, to achieve recovery and orderly wind-down, and should hold sufficient liquid net assets funded by equity to implement this plan. A recognized trade repository should also take into consideration the operational, technological and legal requirements for participants to establish and move to an alternative arrangement in the event of an orderly wind-down.

continuity arrangements. Such reviews should, where relevant, include an analysis of the effects on the trade repository's participants. The results of such internal reviews must be communicated to the regulator or securities regulatory authority as soon as practicable.

(4) We are generally of the view that disaster recovery plans should allow the recognized trade repository to provide continuous and undisrupted service, as back-up systems ideally should commence processing immediately. Where a disruption is unavoidable, a recognized trade repository is expected to provide prompt recovery of operations, meaning that it resumes operations within 2 hours following the disruptive event. Under paragraph 21(4)(c), an emergency event could include any external sources of operational risk, such as the failure of critical service providers or utilities or events affecting a wide metropolitan area, such as natural disasters, terrorism, and pandemics. Business continuity planning should encompass all policies and procedures to ensure uninterrupted provision of key services regardless of the cause of potential disruption.

(5) We expect that a recognized trade repository will engage relevant industry participants, as necessary, in tests of its business continuity plans, including testing of back-up facilities for both the recognized trade repository and its participants.

(6) For the purpose of subsection 21(6), a qualified party is a person or company or a group of persons or companies with relevant experience in both information technology and in the evaluation of related internal controls in a complex information technology environment, such as external auditors or third party information system consultants. We would generally consider that this obligation could be satisfied by an independent assessment by an internal audit department that is compliant with the *International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing* published by The Institute of Internal Auditors. Before engaging a qualified party, the recognized trade repository should notify each relevant securities regulatory authority.

(8) In determining what a reasonable period is to allow participants to make system modifications and test their modified systems, a recognized trade repository should consult with its participants and allow all participants a reasonable opportunity to develop, implement and test systems changes. The needs of all types of participants should be considered, including those of smaller and less sophisticated participants.

(9) In determining what a reasonable period is to allow participants to test their modified systems and interfaces with the recognized trade repository, a recognized trade repository should consult with its participants. We consider a reasonable period to be a period that would provide all participants a reasonable opportunity to develop, implement and test systems changes. The needs of all types of participants should be considered, including those of smaller and less sophisticated participants.

Data security and confidentiality

22. (1) Rules, policies and procedures to ensure the safety, privacy and confidentiality of derivatives data must include limitations on access to confidential data held by the trade repository, including derivatives data, and safeguards to protect against entities affiliated with the recognized trade repository from using trade repository data for their personal benefit or the benefit of others.

verifications. Under paragraph 26.1(c), reporting counterparties that are reporting clearing agencies or derivatives dealers that are not notional amount threshold derivatives dealers must verify that the derivatives data that they are reporting does not contain an error or omission at least every 30 days. Subsection 23(2) requires a recognized trade repository to maintain and adhere to written policies and procedures that are designed to enable such reporting counterparties to meet their obligations under paragraph 26.1(b) or (c).

A recognized trade repository may satisfy its obligation under section 23 by providing the reporting counterparty, or its third-party representative where applicable, a means of accessing derivatives data for open derivatives involving the reporting counterparty that is maintained by the recognized trade repository as of the time of the reporting counterparty's access to the derivatives data. Any access provided to a third-party representative is in addition to, not instead of, access provided to a relevant counterparty.

Outsourcing

24. Section 24 sets out requirements applicable to a recognized trade repository that outsources any of its material services or systems to a service provider. Generally, a recognized trade repository must establish policies and procedures to evaluate and approve these outsourcing arrangements, including assessing the suitability of potential service providers and the ability of the recognized trade repository to continue to comply with securities legislation in the event of bankruptcy, insolvency or the termination of business of the service provider. A recognized trade repository is also required to monitor the ongoing performance of a service provider to which it outsources a key service, system or facility. The requirements under section 24 apply regardless of whether an outsourcing arrangement is with a third-party service provider or an affiliated entity of the recognized trade repository. A recognized trade repository that outsources any of its material services or systems remains responsible for those services or systems and for compliance with securities legislation.

PART 3 DATA REPORTING

Part 3 addresses the reporting obligations for a derivative that involves a local counterparty, including: the determination of which counterparty to the derivative is required to report derivatives data; when derivatives data is required to be reported; the types of derivatives data that are required to be reported; and requirements regarding verification of data accuracy and reporting of errors and omissions.

Reporting counterparty

25. Section 25 sets out a process for determining which counterparty to a derivative is the reporting counterparty and is therefore required to fulfil the reporting obligations under the Instrument.

The following chart summarizes the reporting responsibilities in respect of derivatives that are cleared:

Derivative	Reporting counterparty
Original derivative between Party A and Party B (sometimes referred to as the <i>alpha</i> transaction)	If the transaction is executed anonymously on a facility for trading derivatives, the facility for trading derivatives (s. 36.1). If the transaction is not executed anonymously on a facility for trading derivatives, the reporting counterparty as determined under section 25. For example, if Party A is a derivatives dealer and Party B is not, Party A would be the reporting counterparty.
Cleared derivative between Party A and the clearing agency (sometimes referred to as the <i>beta</i> transaction)	Clearing agency
Cleared derivative between Party B and the clearing agency (sometimes referred to as the <i>gamma</i> transaction)	Clearing agency
Termination of the original derivative between Party A and Party B	Clearing agency

Agreement between the counterparties

For a derivative that is not cleared between two derivatives dealers or two end-users (in other words, a derivative to which paragraphs 25(1)(a) and (b) do not apply), paragraph 25(1)(c) allows the counterparties to agree, in writing, at or before the time the transaction occurs, which counterparty will act as the reporting counterparty for the derivative. The intention of paragraph 25(1)(c) is to facilitate single counterparty reporting while requiring both counterparties to have procedures or contractual arrangements in place to ensure that reporting occurs.

One example of a type of agreement the counterparties may use to determine the reporting counterparty to a derivative is the ISDA methodology, publicly available at www.isda.org, developed for derivatives in Canada in order to facilitate one-sided derivative reporting and to provide a consistent method for determining the party required to act as reporting counterparty.

There is no requirement for counterparties to a derivative to use the ISDA methodology. However, in order for the counterparties to rely on paragraph 25(1)(c), the agreement must meet the conditions in paragraph 25(1)(c). Namely, the agreement must be in written form, have been entered into at or before the time of the derivative, and identify the reporting counterparty with respect to the derivative. The format of the written agreement is flexible. For example, an email between the counterparties is sufficient.

We are also of the view that activities that are incidental to being organized under the law of a jurisdiction would include instructing legal counsel to file materials with the government agency responsible for registering corporations and maintaining a local agent for service of legal documents.

The second circumstance is where the derivative involves a local counterparty that is a local counterparty solely on the basis that it is an affiliated entity of a person or company, other than an individual, that is organized in the local jurisdiction or has its head office and principal place of business in the local jurisdiction, and that person or company is liable for all or substantially all of the liabilities of the affiliated entity.

In each of these two circumstances and provided that the additional conditions set out in paragraphs 26(3)(c) are satisfied, the counterparties can benefit from substituted compliance where the derivatives data has been reported to a recognized trade repository pursuant to the laws of a province or territory of Canada other than the local jurisdiction or of a foreign jurisdiction listed in Appendix B to the Instrument. The data relating to the derivative that is reported to a recognized trade repository under paragraph 26(3)(b) may be provided to the securities regulatory authority under paragraph (c) in the same form as required to be reported under the applicable derivatives reporting requirements listed in paragraph (b).

(4) Subsection 26(4) requires that all derivatives data reported for a given derivative be reported to the same recognized trade repository to which the initial report is submitted or, with respect to derivatives data reported under subsection 26(2), to the local securities regulatory authority.

The purpose of this requirement is to ensure the securities regulatory authority has access to all reported derivatives data for a particular derivative (from the initial report to the recognized trade repository through all lifecycle event reports until termination or expiration) from a single recognized trade repository. It is not intended to restrict counterparties' ability to report different derivatives to different trade repositories nor to begin reporting derivatives data relating to a particular derivative to a different recognized trade repository (see below under section 26.4).

Where the entity to which the derivative was originally reported is no longer a recognized trade repository, all derivatives data relevant to that derivative should be reported to another recognized trade repository as required by the Instrument.

(8) We expect a reporting clearing agency to report all derivatives data in respect of a cleared derivative to the recognized trade repository to which derivatives data was reported in respect of the original derivative, unless the clearing agency obtains the consent of the local counterparties to the original derivative, or unless a local counterparty to the cleared derivative has specified a different recognized trade repository under subsection 26(9).

(9) The reporting counterparty to a derivative has not fulfilled its reporting obligations under Part 3 unless and until all relevant derivatives data satisfies the validation procedures of the recognized trade repository, which may include timing, methods of reporting, data standards in respect of the elements listed in Appendix A to the Instrument, and the technical specifications set out in the CSA Derivatives Data Technical Manual (which is included as Appendix A to this

Notification of errors and omissions with respect to derivatives data

26.3. Introduction

For purposes of this section, we consider an error or omission to be any error or omission including, for example, derivatives that were not reported, reports relating to transactions that never occurred, derivatives for which there are duplicate reports, and derivatives that were reported with missing or erroneous data.

Reporting of errors and omissions by the non-reporting counterparty

(1) Where a local counterparty that is not a reporting counterparty discovers an error or omission in respect of derivatives data that is reported to a recognized trade repository, such local counterparty has an obligation to report the error or omission to the reporting counterparty as soon as practicable after discovery of the error or omission and in any case no later than the end of the business day following the day on which the error or omission is discovered.

Notifying the securities regulatory authority of significant errors and omissions

(2) We consider a significant error or omission to be an error or omission that, due to its scope, type, or duration, or due to other circumstances, may impair the ability of the securities regulatory authorities to fulfill any of their respective mandates. These main factors operate independently of each other, and the presence of any one factor may impact the ability for such mandate(s) to be fulfilled.

- **Scope** – This factor refers to the number of derivatives in respect of which an error or omission has occurred. We generally consider the scope to be significant if it affects, at any time while the error or omission persists, more than 10% of the reporting counterparty's derivatives, for which it is the reporting counterparty, and that are required to be reported under the Instrument. This factor applies to errors in reported derivatives data and unreported derivatives.

Exception for this factor:

- If the error relates to non-reporting, we only consider this factor significant if reporting is delayed beyond 24 hours after the reporting deadline, provided none of the other factors are present.
- **Type** – This factor refers to the nature of the error or omission. We generally consider the type to be significant if it is related to any of the following and persists for longer than 7 business days:
 - Counterparty 1 (Data Element Number 1)
 - Counterparty 2 (Data Element Number 2)
 - Jurisdiction of Counterparty 1 (Data Element Number 10)
 - Jurisdiction of Counterparty 2 (Data Element Number 11)
 - Notional amount (Data Element Number 26)
 - Notional currency (Data Element Number 27)

the reporting counterparty to diligently and expeditiously determine whether the error or omission meets any of the above factors and notify us as soon as practicable upon discovery of the error or omission meeting any of the above factors.

- We recognize that a reporting counterparty may have determined that an error or omission is significant, but may not yet have a complete understanding of the error or omission. For example, it may have determined that an error is significant because it impacts the notional data element for certain derivatives, but it may still be in the process of researching the precise list of impacted derivatives. In this situation, we would expect the reporting counterparty to advise the applicable regulator with the information available as soon as practicable upon discovery of the significant error or omission and to update information as the reporting counterparty diligently assesses the full scope of the breach and develops a remediation plan.

Under the Instrument, a reporting counterparty is required to report data that does not contain an error or omission. We expect reporting counterparties to correct all errors and omissions relating to derivatives data that they reported, or failed to report, and thereby comply with the reporting requirements, as soon as possible. This applies both to open and expired or terminated derivatives, unless the record-keeping requirements under section 36 have expired as of the time that the error or omission is discovered.

Transferring a derivative to a different recognized trade repository

26.4. Should a reporting counterparty wish to report derivatives data relating to a derivative to a different recognized trade repository, it must follow the process set out in this section.

Legal entity identifiers

28. The Global LEI System is a G20 endorsed initiative⁶ for uniquely identifying parties to financial transactions, designed and implemented under the direction of the ROC, a governance body endorsed by the G20. The Global LEI System serves as a public-good utility responsible for overseeing the issuance of LEIs globally to counterparties who enter into derivatives or that are involved in a derivatives transaction. LEIs can only be obtained from a Local Operating Unit (LOU) endorsed by the ROC. The list of ROC-endorsd LOUs and their contact information is available at <https://www.gleif.org/en/> or <https://www.leiroc.org>.

(1) This subsection is intended to ensure that a recognized trade repository, a reporting counterparty, and a facility for trading derivatives (that has the reporting requirement under section 36.1) identify all counterparties to a derivative by a LEI under the Global LEI System.

(2) Paragraphs 28(2)(a) and (b) require each local counterparty (including both the reporting and non-reporting counterparty) to a derivative, other than an individual, to obtain, maintain and renew an LEI. In other words, these requirements apply regardless of whether the local counterparty is the reporting counterparty. For greater certainty, this obligation applies to a derivatives dealer

⁶ For more information, see *FSB Report A Global Legal Entity Identifier for Financial Markets*, June 8, 2012, online: Financial Stability Board <<http://www.financialstabilityboard.org/publications/>>, and <https://www.fsb.org/2020/09/lei-roc-to-become-governance-body-for-otc-derivatives-identifiers/>.

of several of the funds that it manages, each allocated derivative between a fund and its counterparty requires a separate UTI.

Earlier UTI generator

This requirement in the hierarchy reflects the intention that a derivative should be assigned the same UTI for the purposes of all global trade reporting requirements.

Cleared derivative

Under paragraph 29(2)(b), where a derivative is cleared through a reporting clearing agency, the clearing agency must assign the UTI. For clarity, the clearing agency does not assign the UTI in respect of an original derivative that is intended to be cleared, to which it is not a counterparty.

Transaction executed on a facility for trading derivatives

A counterparty must not assign another UTI to a derivative, in respect of a transaction that is executed on a facility for trading derivatives, where that facility (whether or not it has the reporting requirement under section 36.1) has already assigned a UTI to the derivative. This is intended to ensure that a derivative is identified by means of only one UTI. Please see above under section 22.1 for guidance regarding a “facility for trading derivatives”.

Last resort determination

Paragraph 29(2)(d) provides that if none of the other fallbacks apply, the reporting counterparty must assign the UTI. This paragraph includes a “last resort” determination in the event that there are two reporting counterparties and none of the other paragraphs under the hierarchy apply. In this event, the counterparty that assigns the UTI is determined by a reverse LEI sorting of the LEIs of the counterparties. Therefore, the counterparty whose LEI with the characters reversed would appear first if the reversed LEIs of the counterparties were sorted in alphanumeric (ASCII) order, where digits are sorted before letters, and the number “0” is sorted before the number “1”, as in the following examples:

	Example 1	Example 2
LEI of Counterparty 1	1111ABCDEABCDEABC123	ABCDEABCDEABCDE12345
LEI of Counterparty 2	1111AAAAABBBBBCCC23	ABCDEABCDEAAAAA12344
Characters reversed for the LEI of Counterparty 1	321CBAEDCBAEDCBA1111	54321EDCBAEDCBAEDCBA
Characters reversed for the LEI of Counterparty 2	32CCCB BBBBAAAAA1111	44321AAAAAEDCBAEDCBA
First appearing after sorting on a character by character basis in ASCII order	321CBAEDCBAEDCBA1111	44321AAAAAEDCBAEDCBA because “4” comes before “5”
Entity that assigns the UTI under paragraph 29(2)(d)	Counterparty 1	Counterparty 2

Agreement

(3) If the counterparties to the derivative have agreed in writing that one of them will be the person or company responsible for generating the UTI for the derivative, the counterparty that is

be reported as soon as practicable after the execution of a transaction. In all cases, the outside limit for reporting by qualified reporting counterparties is the end of the business day following execution of the transaction.

We are of the view that it is not practicable for a reporting counterparty to report creation data in respect of a derivative entered into by an agent of a counterparty, if the transaction is executed before the derivative is allocated among the counterparties on whose behalf the agent is acting, until the reporting counterparty receives and, as soon as practicable, processes this allocation from the agent. We expect that an agent will inform the reporting counterparty of the identities of the reporting counterparty's counterparties resulting from the allocation as soon as practicable after execution. For example, if a fund manager executes a derivative on behalf of several of the funds that it manages, but has not allocated the derivative among these funds, it would not be practicable for the reporting counterparty to report each derivative between itself and each allocated fund until it receives and, as soon as practicable, processes the allocation.

(3) Non-qualified reporting counterparties must report creation data no later than the end of the second business day following execution of the transaction.

Lifecycle event data

32. (1) For qualified reporting counterparties, lifecycle event data is not required to be reported immediately, but rather at the end of the business day on which the lifecycle event occurs. The end of business day report may include multiple lifecycle events that occurred on that day.

(2) If it is not practicable to report lifecycle event data by the end of the business day on which the lifecycle event occurs, the data must be reported by the end of the business day following the day on which the lifecycle event occurs.

(3) A non-qualified reporting counterparty must report lifecycle event data no later than the end of the second business day on which the lifecycle event occurs. This report may include multiple lifecycle events that occurred on that day.

(4) A reporting clearing agency is required to report the termination of the original derivative in respect of a cleared derivative under subsection 32(4). The termination report must be made to the same recognized trade repository to which the original derivative was reported by the end of the business day following the day on which the original derivative is terminated. We stress that the reporting counterparty of the original derivative is required to report that derivative accurately and must correct any errors or omissions in respect of that original derivative. A reporting counterparty of the original derivative and the reporting clearing agency should ensure accurate data reporting so that the original derivative that has been cleared can be reported as terminated.

We note that all reported derivatives data relating to a particular derivative must be reported to the same recognized trade repository, in accordance with subsection 26(4), or to the securities regulatory authority for a derivative for which derivatives data was reported to the securities regulatory authority, in accordance with subsection 26(2).

within each reported position must be fungible with all other derivatives in the same reported position.

If a person or company is the reporting counterparty in respect of some derivatives that meet this criteria and others that do not, it may only report position level data in respect of the derivatives that meet this criteria, and must report lifecycle events under section 32 and, if applicable, valuation data and collateral and margin data under section 33, in respect of derivatives that do not. Contracts for difference and commodity derivatives may not be reported in the same position. If a reporting counterparty chooses **not** to report position level data, it must instead report lifecycle events under section 32 and, if applicable, valuation data and collateral and margin data under subsection 33(1) in relation to each derivative.

A reporting counterparty that is not a derivatives dealer or reporting clearing agency that opts to report position level data is only required to report lifecycle event data as position level data, and is not required to report valuation data, collateral and margin data.

Creation data cannot be reported as an aggregated position under section 33.1. Reporting counterparties must report creation data separately for each derivative. The CSA Derivatives Data Technical Manual provides technical specifications for reporting position level data.

Records of data reported

36. A reporting counterparty is a market participant under securities legislation and, therefore, subject to the record-keeping requirements under securities legislation, in addition to the requirements in section 36 of the Instrument. The requirement to maintain records for 7 years after the expiration or termination of a derivative, rather than from the date the derivative was entered into, reflects the fact that derivatives create ongoing obligations, and information is subject to change throughout the life of a derivative.

As part of the record-keeping requirements under section 36, we expect a reporting counterparty will maintain records of each verification it performs to confirm the accuracy of reported derivatives data, as well as records relating to any errors or omissions discovered in reported derivatives data, or any corrections to such data.

A correction to derivatives data, whether before or after expiration or termination of the derivative, does not extend or reduce the maintenance period under section 36 unless the correction relates to the date of expiration or termination of the derivative. For example, if a derivative expired on December 31, 2020 and the notional amount of the derivative was subsequently corrected on December 31, 2021, the correction would not impact the record maintenance period. However, if the correction was to the expiration date, such that the derivative actually expired on December 31, 2019, then the record maintenance period should reflect the corrected expiration date.

Facility for trading derivatives

36.1. The term “facility for trading derivatives” is defined in the Instrument.

26.2	If a facility reports a derivative in error, it must report the error to the recognized trade repository or, if the derivatives data was reported to the securities regulatory authority under subsection 26(2), to the securities regulatory authority, as soon as practicable upon discovery of the error, and in no event later than the end of the business day following the day of discovery of the error.
26.3(1)	Where a facility has the reporting requirement, a local counterparty must notify the facility of an error or omission with respect to derivatives data relating to a derivative to which it is a counterparty as soon as practicable upon discovery of the error or omission, and in no event later than the end of the business day following the day of discovery of the error or omission.
26.3(2)	A facility must notify the securities regulatory authority of a significant error or omission as soon as practicable upon discovery of the error or omission.
26.4(1)	A facility may change the recognized trade repository to which derivatives data relating to a derivative is reported by following the procedures set out in this section (although in practice we do not expect that a facility would use these procedures, given that the facility is only required to report creation data for original derivatives that should be terminated once they are cleared).
27	A facility must include the following in every report required by Part 3: (a) the LEI of each counterparty to the derivative as set out in section 28, (b) the UTI for the derivative as set out in section 29, and (c) the UPI for the type of derivative as set out in section 30.
28(1)	In all recordkeeping and reporting that is required under the Instrument, a facility must identify each counterparty to a derivative by means of a single LEI.
28(3)	If a counterparty to a derivative is an individual or is not eligible to receive a LEI as determined by the Global LEI System, a facility must identify such a counterparty with a single unique alternate identifier.
29(1)	In all recordkeeping and reporting that is required under the Instrument, a facility must identify each derivative by means of a single UTI.
29(7)	A facility is required to provide the UTI that it has assigned, as set out in this subsection.
30(2)	In all recordkeeping and reporting that is required under the Instrument, a facility must identify each type of derivative by means of a single UPI.
31(1) 31(2)	Immediately following the execution of a derivative that is required to be reported under this Instrument, a facility must report the creation data relating to that derivative to a recognized trade repository. If it is not practicable to immediately report creation data, the facility must report creation data as soon as practicable and in no event later than the end of the business day following the day on which the data would otherwise be required to be reported.

Data available to regulators

37. This section covers derivatives data that may impact capital markets in Canada or is otherwise necessary to carry out the securities regulatory authority's mandate.

Derivatives that reference an underlying asset or class of assets with a nexus to a jurisdiction in Canada can impact capital markets in that jurisdiction, even if the counterparties to the derivative are not local counterparties. Therefore, the participating jurisdictions have a regulatory interest in derivatives involving such underlying interests even if such data is not submitted pursuant to the reporting obligations in the Instrument, but is held by a recognized trade repository.

(1) For the purpose of paragraph 37(1)(a), electronic access includes the ability of the securities regulatory authority to access, download, or receive a direct real-time feed of derivatives data maintained by the recognized trade repository.

When a participant corrects an error or omission in derivatives data, we do not expect a recognized trade repository to re-issue any static reports that were previously provided to us to reflect the correction. However, any new static reports provided to us, as soon as technologically practicable after recording the correction, should reflect the correction, if applicable. Similarly, we expect the data that we access through our electronic access to be updated to reflect any corrections as soon as technologically practicable after the recognized trade repository recorded the correction.

For the purpose of paragraph 37(1)(d), in evaluating what will be considered to be "technologically practicable", we will take into account the prevalence, implementation and use of technology by comparable trade repositories. We may also conduct independent reviews to determine the state of technology.

(2) It is expected that all recognized trade repositories will comply with the internationally accepted regulatory access standards and recommendations developed by CPMI and IOSCO and contained in the CPMI-IOSCO final report entitled *Authorities' access to trade repository data*.⁷

(3) We interpret the requirement for a reporting counterparty to use best efforts to provide the securities regulatory authority with access to derivatives data to mean, at a minimum, instructing the recognized trade repository to release derivatives data to the securities regulatory authority.

Data available to counterparties

38. Section 38 is intended to ensure that each counterparty, and any person or company acting on behalf of a counterparty, has access to all derivatives data relating to its derivative(s) in a timely manner and that recognized trade repositories have appropriate authorization procedures in place to enable such access. The participating jurisdictions expect that where a counterparty has provided consent to a recognized trade repository to grant access to data to a delegate, including a third-party service provider, the recognized trade repository should grant such access on the terms consented to.

⁷ See report entitled *Authorities' access to trade repository data* available at <http://www.bis.org/publ/cpss110.htm>.

These transaction level reports are expected to be available on the recognized trade repository's website for at least one year after the initial public dissemination. We expect recognized trade repositories, as soon as technologically practicable after recording a correction to derivatives data by a participant, to publicly disseminate the correction as required under paragraph 1(c) of Appendix C to the Instrument. While the correction is required to be publicly disseminated, the recognized trade repository is not required to edit previously published transaction level reports to reflect the corrected data.

(4) Published data must be anonymized and the names or LEIs of counterparties must not be published. This provision is not intended to create a requirement for a recognized trade repository to determine whether anonymized published data could reveal the identity of a counterparty based on the terms of the derivative.

PART 5 EXCLUSIONS

Introduction

Part 5 provides for various exclusions from the reporting requirements under the Instrument.

Commodity derivative

40. Section 40 provides an exclusion for a derivative for which the only underlying interest is a commodity other than a currency. The Instrument does not apply to a commodity derivative that is excluded under paragraph 2(1)(d) of Multilateral Instrument 91-101 *Derivatives: Product Determination*. An example of a commodity derivative to which section 40 could apply (subject to the other terms set out in that section) is a derivative in relation to a physical commodity that allows for cash settlement in place of delivery.

We take the position that commodities include goods such as agricultural products, forest products, products of the sea, minerals, metals, hydrocarbon fuel, precious stones or other gems, electricity, oil and natural gas (and by-products, and associated refined products, thereof), and water. We also consider certain intangible commodities, such as carbon credits and emission allowances, to be commodities. In contrast, this exclusion will not apply to financial commodities, such as currencies, interest rates, securities, indexes, as well as crypto assets that would be considered to be financial commodities.

This exclusion does not apply to a local counterparty that is a qualified reporting counterparty.

A local counterparty that qualifies for this exclusion is required to report a derivative involving an asset class other than a commodity (or involving currency), if it is the reporting counterparty for the derivative under subsection 25(1).

For a derivative involving a local counterparty to which the exclusion under section 40 applies, the other counterparty will be the reporting counterparty for the derivative unless either

- the exclusion under section 40 also applies to that counterparty, or

Derivative between a non-resident derivatives dealer and a non-local counterparty

~~42.~~ Section 42 provides an exclusion from the reporting requirement in respect of derivatives that are only required to be reported because one or both counterparties is a local counterparty under paragraph (b) of the definition of “local counterparty”. This exclusion applies to a foreign derivatives dealer that is a local counterparty under paragraph (b) of that definition, in respect of derivatives with another foreign dealer or a foreign non-dealer.

However, this exclusion is not available where a derivative involves an individual who is a resident of a local jurisdiction. A derivatives dealer is required to report derivatives with such an individual, even though the individual is not a “local counterparty”.

The following chart includes examples to illustrate whether this exclusion applies:

Counterparty A	Counterparty A “local counterparty” status	Counterparty B	Counterparty B “local counterparty” status	Result
European bank that is a derivatives dealer in local jurisdiction	“local counterparty” only under para. (b) of that definition	European bank	Either a non-local counterparty or a “local counterparty” only under para. (b) of that definition	Exclusion applies
U.S. bank that is a derivatives dealer in local jurisdiction	“local counterparty” only under para. (b) of that definition	U.S. based counterparty (not guaranteed by a local counterparty)	Non-local counterparty	Exclusion applies
Japanese bank that is a derivatives dealer in local jurisdiction	“local counterparty” only under para. (b) of that definition	Pension fund	Local counterparty under para. (a) of that definition	Exclusion does not apply – derivative is reportable
U.K. bank that is a derivatives dealer in local jurisdiction	“local counterparty” only under para. (b) of that definition	Individual resident in local jurisdiction	Non-local counterparty	Exclusion does not apply – derivative is reportable
Canadian bank that is a derivatives dealer in local jurisdiction	“local counterparty” under paras. (a) and (b) of that definition	Not relevant	Not relevant	Exclusion does not apply – derivative is reportable

rate at which a contributor bank can obtain unsecured funding in the London interbank market for a given period, in a given currency.

“All Indexes” means any statistical measure of a group of assets that is administered by an organization that is not affiliated with the counterparties and whose value and calculation methodologies are publicly available.

Exclusions

2. Item 2 of Appendix C specifies certain types of derivatives that are excluded from the requirement under subsection 39(3) of the Instrument that transaction-level data be made available to the public. An example of a derivative excluded under item 2(a) is a cross-currency swap. The types of derivatives excluded under item 2(b) result from portfolio compression activity which occurs whenever a derivative is amended or entered into in order to reduce the gross notional amount of an outstanding derivative or group of derivatives without impacting the net exposure. Item 2(c) excludes a derivative resulting from a novation on the part of a clearing agency when facilitating the clearing of a bilateral derivative. As a result of item 2(c), with respect to derivatives involving a reporting clearing agency, the timing under item 7 for making transaction-level data available to the public applies only to derivatives entered into by a clearing agency on its own behalf.

Rounding of notional amount

3. The rounding thresholds in Table 3 are to be applied to the notional amount of a derivative in the currency of the derivative. For example, the notional amount of a derivative denominated in United States dollars (USD) would be rounded and made available to the public in USD and not in the Canadian dollar (CAD) equivalent.

Capping of notional amount

4. Item 4 of Appendix C requires a recognized trade repository to compare the rounded notional amount of a derivative denominated in a non-CAD currency to the capped rounded notional amount in CAD that corresponds to the asset class and tenor of that derivative, each as set out in Table 4. Therefore, the recognized trade repository must convert the rounded notional amount in the non-CAD currency into CAD in order to determine whether it would exceed the capping threshold. The recognized trade repository must use a consistent and transparent methodology for converting to and from CAD for the purposes of comparing and publishing the capped notional amount.

For example, in order to compare the rounded notional amount of a derivative denominated in UK Pounds (GBP) to the thresholds in Table 4, the recognized trade repository must convert this amount to a CAD-equivalent amount. If the CAD-equivalent notional amount of the GBP denominated derivative exceeds the capping threshold, the recognized trade repository must make available to the public the capped rounded notional amount converted back into the currency of the derivative using a consistent and transparent methodology.

**APPENDIX A
to
Policy**

CSA Derivatives Data Technical Manual

CSA Derivatives Data Technical Manual

Technical specifications for over-the-counter derivatives data reporting

July 25, 2024
Version 1.0

<u>3.6</u>	<u>Allowable Action Type Sequences</u>
<u>3.7</u>	<u>Definitions for Event Type Allowable Values</u>
<u>3.8</u>	<u>Definitions for Action Type Allowable Values</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>EXAMPLES</u>
<u>4.1</u>	<u>SEF Transactions – Anonymous and cleared</u>
<u>4.2</u>	<u>Package- Price/Spread</u>
<u>4.3</u>	<u>Partial Termination/Amendment, Correction</u>
<u>4.4</u>	<u>Allocation</u>
<u>4.5</u>	<u>Position</u>
<u>4.6</u>	<u>Error and Revive</u>
<u>4.7</u>	<u>Crypto</u>
<u>4.8</u>	<u>Upgrade</u>

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- (4) **Data Element Description:** a concise description of the data element that is set out in Appendix A to each of the TR Rules and reproduced in the Technical Manual for convenience. These descriptions are intended to comply with CSA rule drafting standards while substantively aligning with the corresponding detailed explanation.
- (5) **Detailed Explanation of Data Element:** for CDE data elements, the explanation is sourced from the CDE Technical Guidance, with footnotes added to provide clarity based on the CFTC's regulations. For CFTC data elements, the explanation is sourced from the CFTC Technical Specification, with footnotes added to provide clarity. For ESMA data elements, the explanation is sourced from EMIR REFIT validation rules. Data elements sourced from the CFTC and ESMA apply regardless of reporting requirements in the U.S. or Europe. For example, data elements sourced from the CFTC apply to all derivatives that are required to be reported under the TR Rules, as applicable, and not only to swaps under CFTC rules. Further, they apply under the TR Rules regardless of whether the derivative is otherwise required to be reported under CFTC rules.
- (6) **Format:** see Table below that illustrates the meaning of formats used throughout the document.

Format	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 1234567890123456789012345 0 - 20000.25 - 0.257
Num(5) ⁹	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

⁹ Num(5) format is equivalent to Num(5,0) used in this Technical Manual and does not allow decimals.

1.2.4 Actions and Events

Appendix 3.5 illustrates how different events should be reported in transaction reporting, position reporting and end-of-day (valuation and collateral) reporting.

At a minimum, any data elements that are impacted as part of actions and events should be reported. It is at the trade repository's discretion whether other elements should be included for event message types.

Corrections of valuation and collateral are allowed and should be reported using "VALU" and "MARU" action types.

1.2.5 Validations

Validations are generally intended to be the same as the CFTC's as specified in its Part 45 swap data reporting requirements when the Technical Manual data element is also required by the CFTC. A trade repository may limit the number of data elements required to be submitted for Action Type TERM, PRTO, and ERROR.

Reporting Types:

Transaction = Creation data and Lifecycle Event data: Transaction means entering into, assigning, selling or otherwise acquiring or disposing of a derivative or the novation of a derivative. Each transaction must be reported as a unique derivative under the TR Rules.

Valuation= Valuation Data: Valuation data means data that reflects the current value of the derivative and includes the data in the elements listed in Appendix A under the heading "Data Elements Related to Valuation".

Collateral = Margin Data: Collateral and margin data means data that reflects the current amount of collateral and margin posted or collected as described in the elements listed in Appendix A under the heading "Data Elements Related to Collateral and Margin".

Values:

M=Mandatory (The data element is mandatory and any additional validation rules, if specified, must also be followed)

C= Conditional (The data element is required if the conditions set out in the validation rules are fulfilled. Additional validation rules, if specified, must also be followed)

1.2.8 Packages

Package identifier should be used by reporting counterparties or entities responsible for reporting as a unique link between reports belonging to the same derivative contract, where the table of fields does not enable submitting the details in only one report and where the package transaction is composed of a combination of derivative contracts that are negotiated together as the product of a single economic agreement.

If a derivative contract ceases to exist, but gives rise to another derivative, those two contracts should be considered individually and not be reported as a package transaction, thus no package identifier should be used to link those reports in such circumstance, while at the same time the field 'Prior UTI' should be reported.

The reporting field 'Package transaction price' and 'Package transaction price currency' should be populated with the relevant price and currency for the entire package transaction rather than the price and currency of the individual components. If the individual components have individual prices and currencies those should be populated in the relevant report in field 'Price' and 'Price currency' in addition to the population of the field 'Package transaction price'.

1.2.9 Position reporting

Position reporting is an optional method of reporting for derivatives that meet the requirements under section 33.1 of the TR Rules. The "Position Reporting guidelines" in section 2.1 sets out how to report lifecycle events in relation to certain data elements. Lifecycle events may be reported at the position level in respect of all relevant data elements where derivatives meet these conditions. Refer to example 4.5 to review how positions are to be reported.

Positions may not be reported without previously reporting the derivatives separately at transaction level. Derivatives at transaction level should be updated to have an appropriate status, so that it is clear that they are no longer open and to avoid double-counting of the derivatives that were included in positions. The reporting counterparty should report the terminations of all the derivatives at transaction level that enter into the position. For new derivatives that are included in the position on the same day, action type "POSC" with no event type should be used. For derivatives that are included in the position on all other days, action type "TERM" and event type "INCP" should be used.

Where a position valuation becomes zero, there are only two possible ways to proceed:

- Termination of the position and reporting of a new one using a different UTI at a later stage. No valuations are reported between the termination of the first position and the creation of the latter.
- Maintaining the position open and reporting a zero contract value on a daily basis.

2 Technical Specifications

Data Elements Related to Counterparties								
Data Element Number	Source	Data Element Name	Data Element Description (from Appendix A to the TR Rules)	Detailed Explanation of Data Element	Format	Values	Made Available to the Public	Validations
1	CDE	Counterparty 1 (reporting counterparty)	Identifier of the reporting counterparty.	Identifier of the counterparty to an OTC derivative transaction ¹¹ 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. If a trading facility is fulfilling the reporting obligation, the identifier of Counterparty 1 identifies one of the counterparties to the transaction.	Char(20) for an LEI code	• ISO 17442 LEI code that is included in the LEI data as published by the Global LEI Foundation (GLEIF, www.gleif.org/).	N	Transaction-M Collateral -M Valuation -M
2	CDE	Counterparty 2 (non-reporting counterparty)	Identifier of the non-reporting counterparty.	Identifier of the second counterparty ¹² 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.	• Char(20) for an LEI code or • Varchar(72), for natural persons who are acting as private individuals and not eligible for an LEI per the ROC Statement - Individuals Acting in a Business Capacity or • Varchar(72), Internal identifier code for a non-reporting counterparty identifier if such	• ISO 17442 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. • An internal identifier code as non-reporting counterparty identifier if such	N	Transaction-M Collateral -M Valuation -M

¹¹ References to "OTC derivative" and "transaction" in CDE data element explanations and in the Appendices to the Technical Manual should be read to mean derivative.

¹² Only one counterparty should be reported. In cases where multiple counterparties are legally responsible as the second counterparty (for example joint and several liability, or solidary liability in Quebec), report only one of the counterparties and use the same counterparty for all continuation data and lifecycle events.

Data Element Number	Source	Data Element Name	Data Element Description (from Appendix A to the TR Rules)	Detailed Explanation of Data Element	Format	Values	Made Available to the Public	Validations
5	CDE	Seller identifier	Identifier of the counterparty that is the seller.	Identifier of 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 (buyers/seller of protection) • variance, volatility and correlation swaps • contracts for difference and spreads/bets This data element is not applicable to instrument types covered by data elements Payer identifier and Receiver identifier.	• Char(20) for an LEI code or • Varchar(72), for natural persons who are acting as private individuals and not eligible for an LEI per the ROC Statement - Individuals Acting in a Business Capacity or • Varchar(72), Internal identifier code for a non-reporting counterparty subject to Blocking Law	• ISO 17442 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. • An internal identifier as non-reporting counterparty identifier if such counterparty or transaction is subject to Blocking Law and the reporting counterparty has exemptive relief from such derivatives data reporting requirements.	N	Transaction- C if [Payer identifier] and [Receiver identifier] are not populated, else [blank]; When populated, the value shall match the value in [Counterparty 1 (reporting counterparty)] or [Counterparty 2] Collateral- NR Valuation- NR
6	CDE	Payer identifier [Payer identifier-Leg 1] [Payer identifier-Leg 2]	Identifier of the counterparty of the payer leg.	Identifier of the counterparty of the payer leg as determined at the time of the transaction. A non-exhaustive list of examples of instruments for which this • most swaps and swap-like contracts including interest rate swaps¹³, 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 Buyer identifier and Seller identifier.	• Char(20) for an LEI code or • Varchar(72), for natural persons who are acting as private individuals and not eligible for an LEI per the ROC Statement - Individuals Acting in a Business Capacity or • Varchar(72), Internal identifier code for a non-reporting counterparty subject to Blocking Law	• ISO 17442 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. • An internal identifier as non-reporting counterparty identifier if such counterparty or transaction is subject to Blocking Law and the reporting counterparty has exemptive relief from such reporting requirements.	N	Transaction- C if [Buyer identifier] and [Seller identifier] are not populated, else [blank]; When populated, the value shall match the value in [Counterparty 1 (reporting counterparty)] or [Counterparty 2] Collateral- NR Valuation- NR

¹³ For fixed-floating interest rate swaps, the payer is the counterparty paying the fixed rate.

Data Element Number	Source	Data Element Name	Data Element Description (from Appendix A to the TR Rules)	Detailed Explanation of Data Element	Format	Values	Made Available to the Public	Validations
10	CSA	Jurisdiction of Counterparty 1	Each jurisdiction in which Counterparty 1 is: - a local counterparty under paragraph (a) or (c) of the definition of local counterparty in the derivatives data reporting rules of any jurisdiction of Canada, - a local counterparty under paragraph (b) of the definition of local counterparty in the derivatives data reporting rules of any jurisdiction of Canada, if the non-reporting counterparty is an individual who is a resident of the jurisdiction, and/or - a local counterparty under paragraph (b) of the definition of local counterparty in Regulation 91-507 respecting Trade Repositories and Derivatives Data Reporting (Québec) and is a qualified person under section 82 of the Derivatives Act (Québec).¹⁶	Each jurisdiction in which Counterparty 1 is: - a local counterparty under paragraph (a) or (c) of the definition of local counterparty in the derivatives data reporting rules of any jurisdiction of Canada, - a local counterparty under paragraph (b) of the definition of local counterparty in the derivatives data reporting rules of any jurisdiction of Canada, if the non-reporting counterparty is an individual who is a resident of the jurisdiction, and/or - a local counterparty under paragraph (b) of the definition of local counterparty in Regulation 91-507 respecting Trade Repositories and Derivatives Data Reporting (Québec) and is a qualified person under section 82 of the Derivatives Act (Québec).¹⁶	To be determined by the designated/recognized trade repository in coordination with the CSA.	To be determined by the designated/recognized trade repository in coordination with the CSA.	N	Transaction - M Collateral - NR Valuation - NR

¹⁶ A list of qualified persons is available here: <https://autorite.qc.ca/en/professionals/securities-and-derivatives/regulation-of-derivatives-markets-in-quebec>

Data Elements Related to Derivatives

Data Element Number	Source	Data Element Name	Data Element Description (from Appendix A to the TR Rules)	Detailed Explanation of Data Element	Format	Values	Made Available to the Public	Validations
12	CDE	Effective date ¹⁷	Unadjusted date at which obligations under the derivative come into effect, as provided in the confirmation.	Unadjusted date at which obligations under the OTC derivative transaction come into effect, as included in the confirmation.	YYYY-MM-DD, based on UTC.	Any valid date based on ISO 8601 Date and time format.	Y	Transaction- M Collateral- NR Valuation- NR
13	CDE	Expiration date ¹⁸	Unadjusted date at which obligations under the derivative cease to be effective, as provided in the confirmation.	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.	YYYY-MM-DD, based on UTC.	Any valid date based on ISO 8601 Date and time format.	Y	Transaction- Q if UPI.[Return of payoutTrigger] is not 'Contract for Difference (CFD)' else (blank). When populated, the value shall be equal to or later than the value in [Effective date Collateral- NR Valuation- NR
14	CDE	Execution timestamp	Date and time of execution of a transaction.	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. ¹⁹	YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZ, based on UTC. ²⁰ 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).	Any valid date/time.	Y	Transaction- M Collateral- NR Valuation- NR

¹⁷ For commodities swaps, report the pricing start date.

¹⁸ For commodities swaps, report the pricing end date.

¹⁹ For cleared derivatives, the execution timestamp is the date and time when the clearing agency accepts the original derivative for clearing.

²⁰ Both the date and time portion are required to be reported.

Data Element Number	Source	Data Element Name	Data Element Description (from Appendix A to the TR Rules)	Detailed Explanation of Data Element	Format	Values	Made Available to the Public	Validations
19	CFTC	Prior USI (for one-to-one and one-to-many relations between transactions)	Unique swap identifier (USI) assigned to a derivative before the occurrence of a lifecycle event that resulted in the current derivative.	Unique swap identifier (USI) 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 (e.g., 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 (e.g., 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 (e.g., in the case of a compression).	Varchar(42)	Refer to: CFTC USI Data Standard Up to 42 alphanumeric characters	N	Transaction - G if (Action type) = 'NEW' and (Event type) = 'NOVAT' or 'CLRG' or 'EXER' or 'LOC' or 'CLAL' and (Prior UTI (for one-to-one and one-to-many relations between transactions)) is not populated, else (blank) Collateral - NR Valuation - NR
20	CSA	Inter-affiliate indicator	Indicator of whether the derivative is between two affiliated entities.	Indicate whether the derivative is between two affiliated entities.	Boolean	• TRUE = contract entered into as an inter-affiliate transaction • FALSE = contract not entered into as an inter-affiliate transaction	N	Transaction - M Collateral - NR Valuation - NR
21	CFTC	Submitter identifier	Identifier of the entity submitting derivatives data to the trade repository.	Identifier of the entity submitting the data to the swap data repository. ²² The submitter identifier will be the same as the reporting counterparty or swap execution facility (SEF), ²³ unless they use a third-party service provider to submit the data to SDR in which case, report the identifier of the third-party service provider.	Char(20)	LEI code that is included in the LEI data as published by the Global LEI Foundation (GLEIF, www.gleif.org).	N	Transaction - M Collateral - M Valuation - M
22	CDE	Platform identifier	Identifier of the trading facility on which the transaction was executed.	Identifier of the trading facility (e.g., exchange, multilateral trading facility, swap execution facility) on which the transaction was executed.	Char(4)	ISO 10383 Segment Market Identifier Code. ²⁴ 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	Y	Transaction - C if [Cleared] = 'N' or 'I'; NR if [Cleared] = 'Y' Collateral - NR Valuation - NR

²² References to "swap data repository" or "SDR" in CFTC data element explanations should be read to mean designated / recognized trade repository.

²³ References to "swap execution facility" or "SEF" in CFTC data element explanations should be read to mean derivatives trading facility / facility or platform for trading derivatives.

²⁴ Where the Segment MIC does not exist, use the Operating MIC.

Data Elements Related to Notional Amounts and Quantities

Data Elements Related to Notional Amounts and Quantities						
Data Element Number	Source	Data Element Name	Data Element Description (from Appendix A to the IR Rules)	Detailed Explanation of Data Element	Format	Values
26	CDE	Notional amount ¹ [Notional amount-Leg 1] [Notional amount-Leg 2]	Notional amount for each leg of a derivative: • if the derivative is negotiated in a monetary amount, the amount specified in the derivative. • if the derivative is negotiated in a non-monetary amount, convert to a monetary amount.	For each leg of the transaction, where applicable: - for OTC derivative transactions negotiated in monetary amounts, the amount specified in the contract. - for OTC derivative transactions negotiated in non-monetary amounts, refer to Appendix 3.1 for converting notional amounts for non-monetary amounts. • 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 ² , 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.	Num(25,5)	Any value (Negative values are only allowed for commodity derivatives when applies, e.g. to account for the cost of storage.) ³⁷
27	CDE	Notional currency [Notional currency-Leg 1] [Notional currency-Leg 2]	For each leg of a derivative, the currency of the notional amount.	For each leg of the transaction, where applicable: currency in which the notional amount is denominated.	Char(3)	Currencies included in ISO 4217 Currency codes.

²⁵ Notional amount for CDS should reflect the gross amount and not the net amount after reflecting version incrementing due to a credit event.

²⁶ In the case of a lifecycle event that is a full termination before the maturity date, the full terminated value should be reported in the notional data element.

^aThe full terminated value should be reported in the notation data element.

Data Element Number	Source	Data Element Name	Data Element Description (from Appendix A to the TR Rules)	Detailed Explanation of Data Element	Format	Values	Made Available to the Public	Validations
32	CFTC	Notional quantity [Notional quantity-Leg 1] [Notional quantity-Leg 2]	For each leg of a derivative negotiated in a non-monetary amount, the fixed notional quantity for each schedule period.	For each leg of the swap transactions ²⁸ where applicable, for swap transactions negotiated in non-monetary amounts, the fixed notional quantity for each schedule period (i.e., 50 barrels per month). The frequency is reported in Quantity frequency and the unit of measure is reported in Quantity unit of measure.	Num(25,5)	Any value greater than or equal to zero.	N	Transaction - CO O Transaction - IR/FX/REQ - NR Collateral - NR Valuation - NR
33	CFTC	Quantity frequency ²⁹ [Quantity frequency-Leg 1] [Quantity frequency-Leg 2]	Period for which the quantity is quoted.	For each leg of the swap transaction where applicable, the rate at which the quantity is quoted on the transaction. e.g., hourly, daily, weekly, monthly.	Char(4)	• HOUL = Hourly • DAIL = Daily • WEEK = Weekly • MNTH = Monthly • ONDE = OnDemand • YEAR = Yearly • EXPI = End of term • ADHO = Ad hoc which applies when payments are irregular	N	Transaction - CO C if [Notional quantity] is populated, else {blank} Transaction - IR/FX/REQ - NR Collateral - NR Valuation - NR
34	CFTC	Quantity frequency multiplier [Quantity frequency multiplier-Leg 1] [Quantity frequency multiplier-Leg 2]	Number of periods of the quantity frequency.	For each leg of the swap transaction where applicable, the number of time units for the Quantity frequency.	Num(3,0)	Any value greater than or equal to zero.	N	Transaction - CO C if [Quantity frequency] ≠ 'ONDE' or 'ADHO', else {blank} Transaction - IR/FX/REQ - NR Collateral - NR Valuation - NR
35	CDE	Quantity unit of measure [Quantity unit of measure-Leg 1] [Quantity unit of measure-Leg 2]	For each leg of a derivative, the unit of measure of the total notional quantity and notional quantity.	For each leg of the transaction, where applicable: unit of measure in which the Total notional quantity and Notional quantity are expressed.	Char(4)	ISO 20022: UnitOfMeasureCode codeset or other TR approved UOM codeset	N	Transaction - EQ/CC M Transaction - IR/FX/REQ - NR Collateral - NR Valuation - NR

²⁸ References to "swap" and "swap transaction" in CFTC data element explanations should be read as derivative.

²⁹ To represent quarterly, report [Quantity frequency] = 'MNTH' and [Quantity frequency multiplier] = '3'. For semi-annual, report [Quantity frequency] = 'MNTH' and [Quantity frequency multiplier] = '6'.

Data Element Number	Source	Data Element Name	Data Element Description (from Appendix A to the TR Rules)	Detailed Explanation of Data Element	Format	Values	Made Available to the Public	Validations
39	CDE	Notional quantity schedule - Notional quantity in effect on associated effective date [Notional quantity in effect on associated effective date-Leg 1] [Notional quantity in effect on associated effective date-Leg 2]	Each notional amount, as set out in a schedule, in effect from the date referred to in Data Element Number 37 to the date referred to in Data Element Number 38.	For each leg of the transaction, where applicable: for OTC derivative transactions negotiated in non-monetary amounts with a Notional quantity schedule • Notional quantity 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 quantity unit of measure for the varying notional amounts in the schedule is reported in Quantity unit of measure.	Num(25,5)	Any value greater than or equal to zero.	N	Transaction - CO O Transaction - CR/IR/FX/eq - NR Collateral - NR Valuation - NR
40	CDE	Notional amount schedule - notional amount in effect on associated effective date [Notional amount in effect on associated effective date-Leg 1] [Notional amount in effect on associated effective date-Leg 2]	Each notional amount, as set out in a schedule, in effect from the date referred to in Data Element Number 41 to the date referred to in Data Element Number 42.	For each leg of the transaction, where applicable: for OTC derivative transactions negotiated in monetary amounts with a notional amount schedule: • 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.	Num(25,5)	Any value based on ISO 20022: DerivativeNotionalCurrencyAndAmount	N	Transaction - IR C if UPI [Notional schedule] ≠ 'Constant', else {blank} The number of notional amount values must equal the number of start and end date intervals. Transaction - CR/FX/CO/eq - O Collateral - NR Valuation - NR
41	CDE	Notional amount schedule - unadjusted effective date of the notional amount [Effective date of the notional amount-Leg 1] [Effective date of the notional amount-Leg 2]	For each notional amount set out in a schedule, the date (unadjusted for business day convention) on which the notional amount becomes effective.	For each leg of the transaction, where applicable: for OTC derivative transactions negotiated in monetary amounts with a notional amount schedule: • Unadjusted date on which the associated notional amount becomes effective 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.	YYYY-MM-DD, based on UTC.	Any valid date based on ISO 8601 Date and time format.	N	Transaction C if [Notional amount schedule - notional amount in effect on associated effective date] is populated, else {blank} The number of date values must equal the number of notional amount values. Collateral - NR Valuation - NR

Data Element Number	Source	Data Element Name	Data Element Description (from Appendix A to the IR Rules)	Detailed Explanation of Data Element	Format	Values	Made Available to the Public	Validations
45	CDE	Fixed rate [Fixed rate-Leg 1] [Fixed rate-Leg 2]	For each leg of a derivative with periodic payments, the annual rate of the fixed leg.	For each leg of the transaction, where applicable: for OTC derivative transactions with periodic payments, per annum rate of the fixed leg(s).	Num(11,10)	Positive and negative values expressed as decimal (e.g., 0.0257 instead of 2.57%)	Y	Transaction - C if [Spread] is not populated and [Other payment type] ≠ 'UFR0', and UP [Instrument type] ≠ 'Option', else [blank] Transaction - IR C if [Spread] is not populated and UP [Instrument type] ≠ 'Option', else [blank] Transaction - CO C if [Price] or [Spread] is not populated and UP [Instrument type] ≠ 'Option', else [blank] Transaction - FREQ - NR Collateral - NR Valuation - NR
46	CDE	Price ³²	Price specified in the derivative.	Price specified in the OTC derivative transaction. It does not include fees, taxes or commissions. For commodity fixed/float swaps and similar products ³³ 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	• Num(18,13), if Price notation = 1 • Num(11,10), if Price notation = 3	• Any value, if Price notation = 1 • Any value expressed as decimal (e.g., 0.0257 instead of 2.57%), if Price notation = 3	Y	Transaction - EQ C if [Spread] is not populated, and UP [Instrument type] ≠ 'Option', else [blank] Transaction - CO C if [Fixed rate] or [Spread] is not populated, and UP [Instrument type] ≠ 'Option', else [blank]

³² While Price (#46) captures the prices at which counterparties negotiate contracts, market prices are reflected in the valuation amounts.
³³ References to "product" in CDE data element explanations should be read to mean derivative.

Data Element Number	Source	Data Element Name	Data Element Description (from Appendix A to the TR Rules)	Detailed Explanation of Data Element	Format	Values	Made Available to the Public	Validations
47	CDE	Price currency	Currency in which the price is denominated.	Currency in which the price is denominated. Price currency is only applicable if Price notation = 1.	Char(3)	Currencies included in ISO 4217.	Y	Transaction - EQ/CO C if [Price notation] = '1', else {blank} Transaction - IR/FX/CR - NR Collateral - NR Valuation - NR
48	CDE	Price notation	Manner in which the price is expressed.	Manner in which the price is expressed.	Char(1)	• 1 = Monetary amount • 3 = Decimal	Y	Transaction - EQ/CO C if [Price] is populated, else {blank} Transaction - IR/FX/CR - NR Collateral - NR Valuation - NR
49	CDE	Price unit of measure	Unit of measure in which the price is expressed.	Unit of measure in which the price is expressed.	Char(4)	ISO 20022: UnitOfMeasureCode codeset or other TR approved UOM codeset	N	Transaction - EQ/CO C if [Price] is populated, else {blank} Transaction - IR/FX/CR - NR Collateral - NR Valuation - NR
50	CDE	Price schedule - unadjusted effective date of the price	For each price set out in a schedule, the date (unadjusted for business day convention) on which the price becomes effective.	For OTC derivative transactions with prices varying throughout the life of the transaction: • Unadjusted effective date of the price. 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.	YYYY-MM-DD, based on UTC	Any valid date based on ISO 8601 Date and time format.	N	Transaction - EQ/CO C if [Price schedule - price] is populated, else {blank} Transaction - CR/IR/FX - NR Collateral - NR Valuation - NR

Data Element Number	Source	Data Element Name	Data Element Description (from Appendix A to the TR Rules)	Detailed Explanation of Data Element	Format	Values	Made Available to the Public	Validations
53	CDE	Spread ³⁴ [Spread-Leg 1] [Spread-Leg 2]	For each leg of a derivative, the specified spread on the reference price.	For each leg of the transaction, where applicable: for OTC derivative transactions with periodic payments (e.g., 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.	• Num(18,13), if Spread notation = 1 • Num(11,10), if Spread notation = 3 • Num(5), if Spread notation = 4	• Any value, if Spread notation = 1 • Any value expressed as decimal (e.g., 0.0257 instead of 2.57%), if Spread notation = 3 • Any integer value expressed in basis points (e.g., 257 instead of 2.57%), if Spread notation = 4	Y	Transaction - CR C if [Fixed rate] is not populated and [Other payment type] ≠ 'Upfront payment UFR' or, and UPI [Instrument type] ≠ 'Option', else {blank} Transaction - IR C if [Fixed rate] is not populated, and UPI [Instrument type] ≠ 'Option', else {blank} Transaction - EQ C if [Price] is not populated, and UPI [Instrument type] ≠ 'Option', else {blank} Transaction - CO C if [Price] or [Fixed rate] is not populated, and UPI [Instrument type] ≠ 'Option', else {blank} Transaction - NR Collateral - NR Validation - NR

³⁴ For equity swaps, portfolio swaps, and contract for difference (CFDs), report the weighted overall spread for the basket instead of individual legs.

Data Element Number	Source	Data Element Name	Data Element Description (from Appendix A to the TR Rules)	Detailed Explanation of Data Element	Format	Values	Made Available to the Public	Validations
57	CDE	Strike price currency/currency pair	Currency, or the currency pair and order, in which the strike price is denominated. For foreign exchange options: the currency pair and order in which the strike price is expressed. The strike price 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.	For equity options, commodity options, and similar products, the currency in which the strike price is denominated. For foreign exchange options: the currency pair and order in which the strike price is expressed. The strike price 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.	• Char(3) • For foreign exchange options: Char(3)/Char(3); [Unit currency/Quoted currency] without restricting the currency pair ordering (i.e., the Strike price currency pair may be USD/EUR or EUR/USD).	Currencies included in ISO 4217.	N	Transaction - C if [Strike price notation] = '1', else {blank} Collateral - NR Valuation - NR
58	CDE	Strike price notation	Manner in which the strike price is expressed.	Manner in which the strike price is expressed.	Char(1)	• 1 = Monetary amount • 3 = Decimal	Y	Transaction - C if [Strike price] is populated, else {blank} Collateral - NR Valuation - NR
59	CDE	Unadjusted effective date of the price	Effective date (unadjusted for business day convention) of the price.	Unadjusted effective date of the price	YYYY-MM-DD, based on UTC.	Any valid date based on ISO 8601 Date and time format.	N	Transaction C if [Price schedule - Price in effect between the unadjusted effective date and end date] is populated, else {blank} Collateral - NR Valuation - NR
60	CDE	Unadjusted end date of the price	End date (unadjusted for business day convention) of the price.	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).	YYYY-MM-DD, based on UTC.	Any valid date based on ISO 8601 Date and time format.	N	Transaction C if [Price schedule - Price in effect between the unadjusted effective date and end date] is populated, else {blank} Collateral - NR Valuation - NR

Data Element Number	Source	Data Element Name	Data Element Description (from Appendix A to the TR Rules)	Detailed Explanation of Data Element	Format	Values	Made Available to the Public	Validations
65	CDE	Strike price schedule – Unadjusted effective date of the strike price	For each strike price set out in a schedule, the date (unadjusted for business day convention) on which the strike price becomes effective.	For options, swaptions and similar products with strike prices varying throughout the life of the transaction: • Unadjusted effective date of the strike price. 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.	YYYY-MM-DD, based on UTC.	Any valid date based on ISO 8601 Date and time format.	N	Transaction C if [Strike price schedule - strike price] is populated, else {blank} Collateral - NR Valuation - NR
66	CDE	Strike price schedule – Unadjusted end date of the strike price	For each strike price set out in a schedule, the end date (unadjusted for business day convention) of the strike price.	For options, swaptions and similar products with strike prices varying throughout the life of the transaction: • 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). 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.	YYYY-MM-DD, based on UTC.	Any valid date based on ISO 8601 Date and time format.	N	Transaction C if [Strike price schedule - strike price] is populated, else {blank} Collateral - NR Valuation - NR
67	CDE	Strike price schedule – strike price	Each strike price, as set out in a schedule, in effect from the date referred to in Data Element Number 65 to the date referred to in Data Element Number 66.	For options, swaptions and similar products with strike prices varying throughout the life of the transaction: • 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.	• Num(18,13), if Strike price notation = 1 • Num(11,10), if Strike price notation = 3	• Any value (e.g. USD 6.39) expressed as options, foreign exchange options and similar products, if Strike price notation = 1 • Any value expressed as decimal (e.g. 0.021 instead of 2.1%), for interest rate options, interest rate and credit swaps quoted in spread, and similar products, if Strike price notation = 3	N	Transaction C if [Strike price] is not populated, and UPI [Instrument type] = 'Option', else {blank} Collateral - NR Valuation - NR
68	CFTC	Non-standardized term indicator	Indicator of whether a derivative has one or more additional provisions that materially affect the price of the derivative and that have not been disclosed to the public.	Indicator of whether the swap transaction has one or more additional term(s) or provision(s), other than those disseminated to the public pursuant to part 43, ³⁶ that materially affect(s) the price of the transaction.	Boolean	• True • False	Y	Transaction - C if [Cleared] = 'N'; NR if [Cleared] = 'Y' or 'I' Collateral - NR Valuation - NR

³⁶ The reporting counterparty may report this data element in a manner that reflects public dissemination under the requirements of any regulator (for example, under CFTC Part 43 or the TR Rules).

Data Element Number	Source	Data Element Name	Data Element Description (from Appendix A to the TR Rules)	Detailed Explanation of Data Element	Format	Values	Made Available to the Public	Validations
71	CFTC	Floating rate reset frequency period multiplier [Floating rate reset frequency period multiplier-leg 1] [Floating rate reset frequency period multiplier-leg 2]	For each floating leg of a derivative, the number by which the floating rate reset frequency period is multiplied to determine the frequency of periodic payment dates in respect of a reset.	For each floating leg of the swap transaction, where applicable, number of time units (as expressed by the Floating rate reset frequency period) that determines the frequency at which periodic payment dates for reset occur. For example, a transaction with reset payments occurring every two months is represented with a Floating rate reset frequency period of "MONTH" (monthly) and a Floating rate reset frequency period multiplier of 2. This data element is not applicable if the Floating rate reset frequency period is "ADHO". If Floating rate reset frequency period is "ADHO", then the Floating rate reset frequency period multiplier is 1. If the reset frequency period is intraday, then the Floating rate reset frequency period is "DAIL" and the Floating rate reset frequency period multiplier is 0.	Num(3,0)	Any value greater than or equal to zero.	Y	Transaction C (Floating rate reset frequency period) ≠ 'ADHO', else {blank} Collateral - NR Valuation - NR

Data Elements Related to Clearing

Data Element Number	Source	Data Element Name	Data Element Description (from Appendix A to the TR Rules)	Detailed Explanation of Data Element	Format	Values	Made Available to the Public	Validations
72	CDE	Cleared	Indicator of whether a derivative has been cleared, or is intended to be cleared, by a clearing agency.	Indicator of whether the transaction has been cleared, or is intended to be cleared, by a central counterparty. ³⁷	Char(1)	- 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.	Y	Transaction - M Collateral - NR Valuation - NR

³⁷ References to "central counterparty" in CDE data element explanations should be read to mean clearing agency or, in Quebec, clearing house.

Data Element Number	Source	Data Element Name	Data Element Description (from Appendix A to the TR Rules)	Detailed Explanation of Data Element	Format	Values	Made Available to the Public	Validations
				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").				
76	CFTC	Clearing receipt timestamp	Date and time, expressed using Coordinated Universal Time, that the original derivative was recorded as being received by the clearing agency for clearing.	The date and time, expressed in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), the original swap was received by the derivatives clearing organization (DCO) for clearing and recorded by the DCO's system. ³⁹	YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZ, based on UTC.	Any valid date based on ISO 8601 Date and time format.	N	Transaction - C if [Cleared] = 'Y' or [Cleared] = 'I' and [Action type] = 'TERM') and [Event type] = 'CLFC'; else [blank]; NR if [Cleared] = 'N' Collateral - NR Validation - NR
77	CFTC	Clearing exceptions and exemptions - Counterparty 1	Type of exemption from or exception to a mandatory clearing requirement applicable to Counterparty 1.	The type of clearing exception or exemption that Counterparty 1 has elected or otherwise falls under. ⁴⁰ All applicable exceptions and exemptions must be selected. The values may be repeated as applicable.	Char(4)	• AFFL = Inter-affiliate exemption, • OTHR = Other exceptions or exemptions Additional values only relevant to CFTC: • ENDU = End-user exception, • SMBK = Small bank exemption, • COOP = Cooperative exemption, • NOAL = No-action Letter	N	Transaction - O if [Cleared] = 'N'; NR if [Cleared] = 'Y' or 'I' Collateral - NR Validation - NR
78	CFTC	Clearing exceptions and exemptions - Counterparty 2	Type of exemption from or exception to a mandatory clearing requirement applicable to Counterparty 2.	Identifies the type of the clearing exception or exemption that Counterparty 2 has elected or otherwise falls under. All applicable exceptions and exemptions must be selected. The values may be repeated as applicable.	Char(4)	• AFFL = Inter-affiliate exemption, • OTHR = Other exceptions or exemptions Additional values only relevant to CFTC: • ENDU = End-user exception, • SMBK = Small bank exemption, • COOP = Cooperative exemption, • NOAL = No-action Letter	N	Transaction - O if [Cleared] = 'N'; NR if [Cleared] = 'Y' or 'I' Collateral - NR Validation - NR

³⁹ References to "derivatives clearing organization" or "DCO" in CFTC data element explanations should be read to mean clearing agency or, in Quebec, clearing house.
⁴⁰ Refer to Parts 3 and 5 of NI 94-101 *Mandatory Central Counterparty Clearing of Derivatives*. However, reporting counterparties may provide clearing exceptions for Data Element Numbers 77 and 78 that are relevant to CFTC. As a result, reporting counterparties should not need to report these data elements differently under the TR Rules compared to how they are reported for the CFTC.

Data Element Number	Source	Data Element Name	Data Element Description (from Appendix A to the TR Rules)	Detailed Explanation of Data Element	Format	Values	Made Available to the Public	Validations
82	CDE	Initial margin posted by the reporting counterparty (post-haircut)	Monetary value of the initial margin posted by the reporting counterparty after a haircut is applied.	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. 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 transaction, 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, i.e., 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.	Num(25,6)	Any value greater than or equal to zero.	N	Transaction - NR Collateral - C if ((Collateralisation category= 'OWC'1' or 'OWP'1' or 'FLO'), else {blank})⁴² Valuation - NR

⁴² In the case where collateral agreements(s) exists but no initial margin is exchanged primarily between the counterparties (e.g., Because the exposure doesn't meet the negotiated threshold) for a given portfolio, report zero until such time an exchange/transfer occurs.

Data Element Number	Source	Data Element Name	Data Element Description (from Appendix A to the TR Rules)	Detailed Explanation of Data Element	Format	Values	Made Available to the Public	Validations
85	CDE	Initial margin collected by the reporting counterparty (post-haircut)	Monetary value of the initial margin collected by the reporting counterparty after a haircut is applied.	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 transaction, 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.	Num(25.5)	Any value greater than or equal to zero.	N	Transaction - NR Collateral C if [Collateralisation category] = OWP2 or 'OWP2' or 'CL', else {blank} ⁴⁵ Valuation - NR
86	CDE	Currency of initial margin collected ⁴⁶	Currency in which the initial margin collected is denominated.	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.	Char(3)	Currencies included in ISO 4217.	N	Transaction - NR Collateral C if [initial margin collected by the reporting counterparty (post-haircut)] or [initial margin collected by the reporting counterparty (pre-haircut)] is populated, else {blank} Valuation - NR

⁴⁵ In the case where collateral agreements(s) exists but no initial margin is exchanged primarily between the counterparties (e.g. because the exposure doesn't meet the negotiated threshold) for a given portfolio, report zero until such time an exchange/transfer occurs.

⁴⁶ For portfolio with multiple currencies, it must be converted into a single currency chosen by the reporting counterparty and reported.

Data Element Number	Source	Data Element Name	Data Element Description (from Appendix A to the TR Rules)	Detailed Explanation of Data Element	Format	Values	Made Available to the Public	Validations
				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 counterparty 1 and reported as one total value.				
89	CDE	Currency of variation margin posted	Currency in which the variation margin posted is denominated.	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.	Char(3)	Currencies included in ISO 4217.	N	Transaction - NR Collateral C if Variation margin posted by the reporting counterparty (pre-haircut) is populated, else {blank} Valuation - NR
90	CDE	Variation margin collected by the reporting counterparty (pre-haircut) ⁵⁰	Monetary value of the variation margin collected by the reporting counterparty before a haircut is applied.	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 transaction, 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	Num(25,5)	Any value greater than or equal to zero.	N	Transaction - NR Collateral C if [(Collateralisation category) = PRC2 or PRC1 or 'OW'22 or OWP1' or OWP2 or FICL], else {blank} ⁵¹ Valuation - NR

⁵⁰ This data element must be reported daily regardless of whether there is a change in the value since the last reporting.

⁵¹ In the case where collateral agreements(s) exists but no variation margin is exchanged primarily between the counterparties (e.g. because the exposure doesn't meet the negotiated threshold) for a given portfolio, report zero until such time an exchange/transfer occurs.

Data Element Number	Source	Data Element Name	Data Element Description (from Appendix A to the TR Rules)	Detailed Explanation of Data Element	Format	Values	Made Available to the Public	Validations
93	CFTC	Variation margin collateral portfolio code	If collateral is reported on a portfolio basis, a unique code assigned by the reporting counterparty that identifies the variation margin related to the open transactions that are included in the portfolio.	If collateral is reported on a portfolio basis, a unique code assigned by the reporting counterparty to the portfolio that tracks the aggregate variation margin related to a set of open transactions. 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. The portfolio code is required for both collateral reporting and valuation reporting in order to link the 2 data sets.	Varchar(52)	Up to 52 alphanumeric characters ⁵³	N	Transaction - O Collateral - M Valuation - M
94	CFTC	Initial margin collateral portfolio code	If collateral is reported on a portfolio basis, a unique code assigned by the reporting counterparty that identifies the initial margin related to the open transactions that are included in the portfolio.	If collateral is reported on a portfolio basis, a unique code assigned by the reporting counterparty to the portfolio that tracks the aggregate initial margin of a set of open transactions. 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. The portfolio code is required for both collateral reporting and valuation reporting in order to link the 2 data sets.	Varchar(52)	Up to 52 alphanumeric characters ⁵⁴	N	Transaction - O Collateral - M Valuation - M

⁵³ If collateralization was performed on a transaction level basis, "TRANSACTIONLEVEL" is accepted. "NOTAPPLICABLE" is accepted if (i) collateralization was performed on a portfolio basis and there is no VM portfolio code, or (ii) it is a submission from a DCO.

⁵⁴ If collateralization was performed on a transaction level basis, "TRANSACTIONLEVEL" is accepted. "NOTAPPLICABLE" is accepted if (i) collateralization was performed on a portfolio basis and there is no IM portfolio code, or (ii) it is a submission from a DCO.

Data Element Number	Source	Data Element Name	Data Element Description (from Appendix A to the TR Rules)	Detailed Explanation of Data Element	Format	Values	Made Available to the Public	Validations
98	CDE	Action type ⁵⁷	Indicator of the type of action or reporting relating to the derivative or position.	Type of action taken on the transaction or type of end-of-day reporting. See Appendix 3.8 for a description of the allowable values.	Char(4)	• NEWT = New • MODI = Modify • CORR = Correct • EROR = Error • REVI = Revive • TERM = Terminate • PRTO = Transfer out • VALU = Valuation • MARU = Collateral/ Margin Update • POSC = Position Component	Y	Transaction - M, for valid Action type and Event type, see Appendix 3.5 Collateral - M, must equal 'MARU' Validation - M, must equal 'VALU'
99	CDE	Event type	Indicator of the type of lifecycle event or reason for the action referred to in Data Element Number 98.	Explanation or reason for the action being taken on the transaction. See Appendix 3.7 for a description of the allowable values.	Char(4)	• TRAD = Trade • NOVA = Novation/Step-in • COMP = Post trade risk reduction exercise • ETRM = Early termination • CLRG = Clearing • EXER = Exercise • ALOC = Allocation • CLAL = Clearing & Allocation • CREV = Credit Event • PTNG = Transfer • INCP = Inclusion in position • CORP = Corporate event • UPDT = Update	Y	Transaction C, for valid Action type and Event type, see Appendix 3.5 Collateral - NR Validation - NR
100	CFTC	Amendment indicator	Indicator of whether an amendment to the derivative relates to an event.	Indicator of whether the modification of the transaction reflects newly agreed upon term(s) from the previously negotiated terms.	Boolean	• True • False	Y	Transaction C if Action type = 'MODI', else {blank} Collateral - NR Validation - NR

⁵⁷ Only one Action type value is allowed per submission. Multiple Action type values should not be submitted in one transaction report. For example, if a data element needs to be corrected on a previously submitted transaction that is getting terminated, the Correct (CORR) value should be submitted as a separate submission prior to the submission of the Terminate (TERM) transaction.

Data Element Number	Source	Data Element Name	Data Element Description (from Appendix A to the TR Rules)	Detailed Explanation of Data Element	Format	Values	Made Available to the Public	Validations
105	CFTC	Next floating reference reset date [Next floating reference reset date - Leg 1] [Next floating reference reset date - Leg 2]	Next date on which the floating reference will reset.	The nearest date in the future that the floating reference resets on.	YYYY-MM-DD	Any valid date based on ISO 8601 Date and time format.	N	Transaction - NR Collateral - NR Valuation - O
106	CFTC	Last floating reference value [Last floating reference value-Leg 1] [Last floating reference value-Leg 2]	Value of the floating reference on the date referred to in Data Element Number 107.	The most recent sampling of the value of the floating reference for the purposes of determining cash flow. Ties to Last floating reference reset date data element.	Num(11,10)	Positive and negative values expressed as decimal (e.g., 0.0257 instead of 2.57%)	N	Transaction - NR Collateral - NR Valuation - O
107	CFTC	Last floating reference reset date [Last floating reference reset date-Leg 1] [Last floating reference reset date-Leg 2]	Most recent date of the floating reference reset.	The date of the most recent sampling of the floating reference for the purposes of determining cash flow. Ties to Last floating reference value data element.	YYYY-MM-DD	Any valid date based on ISO 8601 Date and time format.	N	Transaction - NR Collateral - NR Valuation - O
108	CDE	Delta ⁶¹	Ratio of the change in the price of the derivative to the change in the price of the underlying interest of the derivative.	The ratio of the change in the price of an OTC derivative transaction to the change in the price of the underlier.	Num(25,5)	Any value	N	Transaction - NR Collateral - NR Valuation - C if UPL instrument type = 'Option', else [blank]

⁶¹ Delta must be reported daily regardless of whether there is a change in the value since the last reporting.

Data Element Number	Source	Data Element Name	Data Element Description (from Appendix A to the TR Rules)	Detailed Explanation of Data Element	Format	Values	Made Available to the Public	Validations
				A package ⁶³ 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.				
111	CDE	Package transaction price	Price of the package referred to in Data Element Number 109.	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 (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	• Num(18,13), if Package transaction price notation = 1 1 • Num(11,10), if Package transaction price notation = 3 3	• Any value, if Package transaction price notation = 1 • Any value expressed as decimal (e.g., 0.0257 instead of 2.57%), if Package transaction price notation = 3 ⁶⁵	N	Transaction - C if Package indicator = 'True' and Package transaction spread is not populated, else [blank] Collateral - NR Valuation - NR
112	CDE	Package transaction price currency	Currency in which the package transaction price is denominated.	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 = 3	Char(3)	Currencies included in ISO 4217.	N	Transaction - C if Package transaction price notation = '1', else [blank] Collateral - NR Valuation - NR

⁶³ In addition, a "package transaction" also includes a transaction involving two or more instruments: (1) that is executed between two or more counterparties; (2) that is priced or quoted as one economic transaction with simultaneous or near simultaneous execution of all components; (3) where the execution of each component is contingent upon the execution of all other components; (4) where each component is assigned a Unique Swap Identifier (USI) or Unique Transaction Identifier (UTI); and (5) each component is reported separately.

⁶⁵ Default value with all 9's, for any of the allowable formats, is accepted when the value is unknown. When [Package transaction price notation] = '1', use "99999.999999999999" (18 numerical characters including 13 decimal places). When [Package transaction price notation] = '3', use "9.999999999999" (1 numerical characters including 10 decimal places).

Data Element Number	Source	Data Element Name	Data Element Description (from Appendix A to the TR Rules)	Detailed Explanation of Data Element	Format	Values	Made Available to the Public	Validations
116	CDE	Package transaction price notation	Manner in which the package transaction price is expressed.	Manner in which the Package transaction price is expressed. This data element is not applicable if no package is involved	Char(1)	• 1 = Monetary amount • 3 = Decimal	N	Transaction - C if [Package transaction price] is populated, else [blank] Collateral - NR Valuation - NR

Data Elements Related to Product

Data Element Number	Source	Data Element Name	Data Element Description (from Appendix A to the TR Rules)	Detailed Explanation of Data Element	Format	Values	Made Available to the Public	Validations
117	CDE	Unique product identifier ⁶⁷	Identifier of a unique code assigned by the Derivatives Service Bureau for a type of derivative.	A unique set of characters that represents a particular OTC derivative.	Char(12)	A list of allowable values and their format will be published by the Derivatives Service Bureau (UPI issuer). Until the above UPI is available reporting counterparties will continue to report the product-related data elements unique to each TR.	Y	Transaction - M Collateral - NR Valuation - NR
118	CDE	CDS index attachment point	Point at which the level of losses in the underlying portfolio of a credit default swap reduces the notional of a tranche.	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).	Num(11,10)	Any value between 0 and 1 (including 0 and 1), expressed as decimal (e.g., 0.05 instead of 5%).	N	Transaction - CR C if [UPI Underlier type= 'Index tranche', else [blank]; When populated, the value shall be less than the value in [CDS index detachment point]; Transaction - IR/F/CCO/REQ - NR Collateral - NR Valuation - NR

⁶⁷ Refer to section 1.2.6 Use of UPI Instrument Types for explanation on Unique Product Identifiers

Data Element Number	Source	Data Element Name	Data Element Description (from Appendix A to the TR Rules)	Detailed Explanation of Data Element	Format	Values	Made Available to the Public	Validations
122	CDE	Custom basket code	Unique identifier for a custom basket of reference assets.	If the OTC derivative transaction is based on a custom basket, unique code assigned by the structure 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.	Varchar(72)	ISO 17442 Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) code of the basket structure ⁶⁸ followed by a unique identifier up to 52 alphanumeric characters.	N	Transaction – C if [Custom basket indicator] = 'True', else [blank] Collateral – NR Valuation – NR
123	CFTC	Custom basket indicator	Indicator of whether the derivative has a custom basket as its underlying interest.	Indicator of whether the swap transaction is based on a custom basket.	Boolean	• True • False	Y	Transaction –M Collateral – NR Valuation – NR
124	CDE	Basket constituent identifier	Identifier of a reference asset in the custom basket.	An identifier that represents a constituent of an underlying custom basket in line with the Underlier ID within the ISO 4914 UPI reference data elements, as maintained by the UPI Services Provider or in line with an identifier that would be reported as an Underlier ID (Other) where the UPI Underlier ID is 'OTHER'. This data element is not applicable if no custom basket is involved.	Varchar(350)	An identifier that can be used to determine an asset, index or benchmark included in a basket ⁶⁹ Up to 350 alphanumeric characters.	N	Transaction – C if [Custom basket indicator] = 'True', else [blank] Collateral – NR Valuation – NR
125	CDE	Basket constituent identifier source	Source of the basket constituent identifier referred to in Data Element Number 124.	The origin, or publisher, of the associated Basket constituent identifier, in line with the Underlier ID source within the ISO 4914 UPI reference data elements as maintained by the UPI Services Provider or in line with the allowable value that would be reported as an Underlier ID (Other) source where the UPI Underlier ID is 'OTHER'. This data element is not applicable if no custom basket is involved.	Varchar(350)	The origin, or publisher ⁷⁰ , of the associated basket constituent identifier. Up to 350 alphanumeric characters.	N	Transaction – C if [Basket constituent identifier] is populated, else [blank] Collateral – NR Valuation – NR

⁶⁸ The LEI code should represent the LEI of the entity assigning the basket code.

⁶⁹ In line with the Underlier ID within the UPI reference data elements, as maintained by the UPI service provider, or in accordance with section 5.2 of the CPMI-IOSCO Technical Guidance: Harmonization of the Unique Product Identifier.

⁷⁰ In line with the Underlier ID within the UPI reference data elements, as maintained by the UPI service provider, or in accordance with section 5.2 of the CPMI-IOSCO Technical Guidance: Harmonization of the Unique Product Identifier.

Data Element Number	Source	Data Element Name	Data Element Description (from Appendix A to the TR Rules)	Detailed Explanation of Data Element	Format	Values	Made Available to the Public	Validations
128	CDE	Underlier ID (Other) [Underlier ID (Other) – Leg 1] [Underlier ID (Other) – Leg 2]	Identifier of each underlying interest of the derivative.	The asset(s), index (indices) or benchmark underlying a contract or, in the case of a foreign exchange derivative, identification of index. ⁷² This data element is applicable when the value of Underlier ID is submitted as 'OTHER' to the UPI service provider. ⁷³	Varchar(350)	An identifier ⁷⁴ that can be used to determine the asset(s), index (indices) or benchmark underlying a contract. Up to 350 alphanumeric characters.	N	Transaction – C if UPI, Underlier ID ⁷⁵ = 'Other', else {blank} Collateral – NR Valuation – NR
129	CDE	Underlier ID (Other) source [Underlier ID (Other) source – Leg 1] [Underlier ID (Other) source – Leg 2]	Source of the Underlier ID (Other) referred to in Data Element Number 128.	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.	Varchar(350)	The origin, or publisher ⁷⁶ , of the associated Underlier ID. Up to 350 alphanumeric characters.	N	Transaction – C if [Underlier ID (Other)] is populated, else {blank} Collateral – NR Valuation – NR
130	CDE	Underlying asset trading platform identifier [Underlying asset trading platform identifier – Leg 1] Underlying asset trading platform identifier – Leg 2]	Identifier of the platform on which the underlying interest referred to in Data Element Number 128 is traded.	For a platform (e.g. exchange) traded underlying asset, the platform on which the asset is traded. ⁷⁷ This data element is not applicable to OTC derivative transactions with custom basket constituents.	Char(4)	ISO 10383 Segment Market Identifier Code (MIC)	N	Transaction – EQ/R/O Collateral – NR Valuation – NR

⁷² If more than one underlier exists, the derivative should be considered a basket and the corresponding basket fields should be used.

⁷³ When a particular underlier ID is not supported by the UPI service provider (Underlier ID is 'Other'), that underlier ID is reported in this field to the trade repository.

⁷⁴ In line with the Underlier ID within the UPI reference data elements, as maintained by the UPI service provider, or in accordance with section 5.2 of the CPMI-IOSCO Technical Guidance: Harmonization of the Unique Product Identifier.

⁷⁵ Depending on the product DSB may use attributes with names such as Reference Rate, Underlying Instrument Index, Underlying instrument ISIN, Underlying instrument LEI, or another name to denote the asset or index underlying the derivative.

⁷⁶ In line with the Underlier ID within the UPI reference data elements, as maintained by the UPI service provider, or in accordance with section 5.2 of the CPMI-IOSCO Technical Guidance: Harmonization of the Unique Product Identifier.

⁷⁷ The platform provided should be the platform from where the underlying asset gets its pricing information.

Data Element Number	Source	Data Element Name	Data Element Description (from Appendix A to the TR Rules)	Detailed Explanation of Data Element	Format	Values	Made Available to the Public	Validations
135	CDE	Settlement currency [Settlement currency-Leg 1] [Settlement currency-Leg 2]	For each leg of the derivative, the currency in which the cash settlement is denominated.	Currency for the cash settlement of the transaction when applicable. For multi-currency products that do not net, the settlement currency of each leg. This data element is not applicable for physically settled products (e.g., physically settled swaps).	Char(3)	Currencies included in ISO 4217 Currency codes.	Y	Transaction - C if UPI (Delivery type) = 'Cash', else {blank} Collateral - NR Valuation - NR
136	CDE	Other payment amount ⁷⁸	Amount of each payment under the derivative except an option premium amount under Data Element Number 144.	Payment amounts with corresponding payment types to accommodate requirements of transaction descriptions from different asset classes.	Num(25.5)	Any value greater than or equal to zero.	Y	Transaction - C if [Other payment type] is populated, else {blank} Collateral - NR Valuation - NR
137	CDE	Other payment currency	Currency in which the other payment amount referred to in Data Element Number 136 is denominated.	Currency in which Other payment amount is denominated.	Char(3)	Currencies included in ISO 4217.	Y	Transaction - C if [Other payment amount] is populated, else {blank} Collateral - NR Valuation - NR
138	CDE	Other payment date	Date on which the other payment amount referred to in Data Element Number 136 is to be paid.	Unadjusted date on which the Other payment amount is paid.	YYYY-MM-DD, based on UTC.	Any valid date.	N	Transaction - C if [Other payment amount] is populated, else {blank} Collateral - NR Valuation - NR
139	CDE	Other payment payer	Identifier of the payer of the other payment amount referred to in Data Element Number 136.	Identifier of the payer of Other payment amount.	• Char(20) for an LEI code or • Varchar(72), for natural persons who are acting as private individuals and not eligible for an LEI per the ROC Statement - Individuals Acting in a Business Capacity or Business Capacity or Identifier assigned and maintained	ISO 17442 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	N	Transaction - C if [Other payment amount] is populated, else {blank} Collateral - NR Valuation - NR

⁷⁸ The set of data elements related to other payments (Other payment type [#141], Other payment amount [#142], Other payment currency [#143], Other payment date [#144], Other payment payer [#139], Other payment receiver [#140]) can be reported multiple times in the case of multiple payments.

Data Element Number	Source	Data Element Name	Data Element Description (from Appendix A to the TR Rules)	Detailed Explanation of Data Element	Format	Values	Made Available to the Public	Validations
						Exchange of notional values for cross-currency swaps		Collateral - NR Valuation - NR
142	CDE	Payment frequency period ⁷⁹ [Fixed rate payment frequency period-Leg 1] [Fixed rate payment frequency period-Leg 2] [Floating rate payment frequency period-Leg 1] [Floating rate payment frequency period-Leg 2]	For each leg of a derivative, the unit of time of the frequency of payments.	For each leg of the transaction, where applicable: time unit associated with the frequency of payments, e.g., day, week, month, year or term of the stream.	Char(4)	- DAIL = Daily - WEEK = Weekly - MNTH = Monthly - YEAR = Yearly - ADHO = Ad hoc which applies when payments are irregular - EXPI⁸⁰ = Payment at term	Y	Transaction - CR/IR/EQ/CO O when populated with 'EXPI', [Payment frequency period multiplier] must be '1' Transaction - FX - NR Collateral - NR Valuation - NR
143	CDE	Payment frequency period multiplier-Leg 1 [Fixed rate payment frequency period multiplier-Leg 2] [Floating rate payment frequency period multiplier-Leg 1] [Floating rate payment frequency period multiplier-Leg 2]	For each leg of a derivative, the number by which the payment frequency period is multiplied to determine the frequency of periodic payment dates.	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 the Payment frequency period is 'EXPI', then the Payment frequency period multiplier is 1. If the Payment frequency is intraday, then the Payment frequency period is 'DAIL' and the Payment frequency multiplier is 0.	Num(3,0)	Any value greater than or equal to zero.	Y	Transaction - CR/IR/EQ/CO C if [Payment frequency period] ≠ 'ADHO', else [blank] Transaction - FX - NR Collateral - NR Valuation - NR

⁷⁹ To represent quarterly payment, report [Payment frequency period] = 'MNTH' and [Payment frequency period multiplier] = '3'. For semi-annual payment, report [Payment frequency period] = 'MNTH' and [Payment frequency period multiplier] = '6'.

⁸⁰ Throughout this Technical Manual, for the allowable value 'EXPI' in frequency period related data elements, two different descriptions 'Payment at term' and 'End of term' are being used which in essence has the same meaning and represents the frequency/rate of payment/quantity.

Data Element Number	Source	Data Element Name	Data Element Description (from Appendix A to the TR Rules)	Detailed Explanation of Data Element	Format	Values	Made Available to the Public	Validations
148	CFTC	Fixing date [Fixing date—Leg 1] [Fixing date—Leg 2]	For each leg of a derivative, the date on which the reference rate is determined.	Describes the specific date when a non-deliverable forward as well as various types of FX OTC options such as cash-settled options will "fix" against a particular exchange rate, which will be used to compute the ultimate cash settlement.	YYYY-MM-DD	Any valid date based on ISO 8601 Date and time format.	N	Transaction - CR/IR/EQ/CO O Transaction - FX C if (UPI.[Instrument type] = 'Forward' or 'Option') and UPI.[Delivery type] = 'Cash', else (blank) Collateral - N/A Valuation - N/A

2.1 Position reporting guidelines

Data Element Name	Detailed Explanation of Data Element	Position Reporting
Buyer identifier	Identifier of the counterparty that is the buyer, 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 spreads This data element is not applicable to instrument types covered by data elements Payer identifier and Receiver identifier.	Where Buyer identifier is applicable, the buyer/seller determination is made on the net of all position components.
Seller identifier	Identifier of 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 spreads This data element is not applicable to instrument types covered by data elements Payer identifier and Receiver identifier.	Where Seller identifier is applicable, the buyer/seller determination is made on the net of all position components.
Payer identifier [Payer identifier—Leg 1] [Payer identifier—Leg 2]	Identifier of the counterparty of the payer 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 Buyer identifier and Seller identifier.	Where Payer identifier is applicable, the payer/receiver determination is made on the net of all position components.

	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 the data 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 the data elements Exchange rate, Strike price, and Option premium may be interpreted as the price of the transaction. • Equity options as it is understood that the information included in the data elements Strike price and Option 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 in the 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 price and 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.		
Spread [Spread-Leg 1] [Spread-Leg 2]	For each leg of the transaction, where applicable: for OTC derivative transactions with periodic payments (e.g. 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.	Volume Weighted Average Spread.	
Initial margin posted by the reporting counterparty (post-haircut)	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 clearing agency, i.e., 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.	Sum of initial margin posted for all derivatives in the same position.	
Initial margin posted by the reporting counterparty (pre-haircut)	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 clearing agency, i.e., 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.	Sum of initial margin posted for all derivatives in the same position.	

Variation margin collected by the reporting counterparty (post-haircut)	Monetary value of the variation margin collected by the counterparty 1 (including the cash-settled one) and including any margin that is in transit and pending settlement. 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 counterparty 1 and reported as one total value.	Sum of variation margin collected for all derivatives in the same position.
Variation margin collected by the reporting counterparty (pre-haircut)	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.	Sum of variation margin collected for all derivatives in the same position.
Valuation amount	Current value of the outstanding contract. Valuation amount is expressed as the exit cost of the contract or components of the contract, i.e., the price that would be received to sell the contract (in the market in an orderly transaction at the valuation date).	Sum of valuation amounts for all derivatives in the position or valuation of the position itself if it is evaluated as a single element.
Final contractual settlement date	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 (e.g., 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.	Maximum of all final contractual settlement dates of all derivatives in the position.

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

Allowable value	ISO 20022 name	ISO 20022 definition ⁸²	FIX/ FIXML ⁸³ code value	FIX/FIXML code value description	FIX/FIXML definition	FpML ⁸⁴ code	FpML definition
A001	IC30360ISDAbr30360AMericanBasicRule	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 Date2 to 30; (3) If change Date1 to 30; (4) 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 2000 Version), 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 = $\frac{[360 \times (Y2 - Y1) + 30 \times (M2 - M1) + (D2 - D1)]}{360}$ "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; 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 ⁸⁵

⁸² The information contained in this column refers to the ISO 20022 data dictionary.

⁸³ The source of information contained in this column is FIX Trading Community, <http://fixmate.fixtrading.org/latestEP/>

⁸⁴ The definitions contained herein are copyright 2006 by International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA) and reproduced by permission of ISDA. All Rights Reserved.
⁸⁵ 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 ⁸²	FIX/ FIXML ⁸³ code value	FIX/FIXML code value description	FIX/FIXML definition	FpML ⁸⁴ code	FpML definition
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). [Symbolic name: ActThreeSixty]	ACT/360	Per 2006 ISDA Definitions, Section 4.16. Day Count Fraction, paragraph (e) or Annex to the 2000 ISDA Definitions (June 2000 Version), 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 2000 Version), 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.
A006	ActualActualICMA	Method whereby interest is calculated based on the actual number of accrued days and the assumed number of days in a year, i.e., 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	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 the ACT/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

Allowable value	ISO 20022 name	ISO 20022 definition ⁸²	FIX/ FIXML ⁸³ code value	FIX/FIXML code value description	FIX/FIXML definition	FpML ⁸⁴ 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	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. Per 2006 ISDA Definitions, Section 4.16. Day Count Fraction, paragraph (b) or Annex to the 2000 ISDA Definitions (June 2000 Version), 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).

Allowable value	ISO 20022 name	ISO 20022 definition ⁸²	FIX/ FIXML ⁸³ code value	FIX/FIXML code value description	FIX/FIXML definition	FpML ⁸⁴ code	FpML definition
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 commonly used 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 2000 Version), Section 4.16. Day Count Fraction, paragraph (f). 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.
A012	IC30E2360orEurobondbasismodel2	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-					

Allowable value	ISO 20022 name	ISO 20022 definition ⁸²	FIX/ FIXML ⁸³ code value	FIX/FIXML code value description	FIX/FIXML definition	FpML ⁸⁴ code	FpML definition
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 ⁸²	FIX/ FIXML ⁸³ code value	FIX/FIXML code value description	FIX/FIXML definition	FpML ⁸⁴ code	FpML definition
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]		
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 2000 Version), 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.		

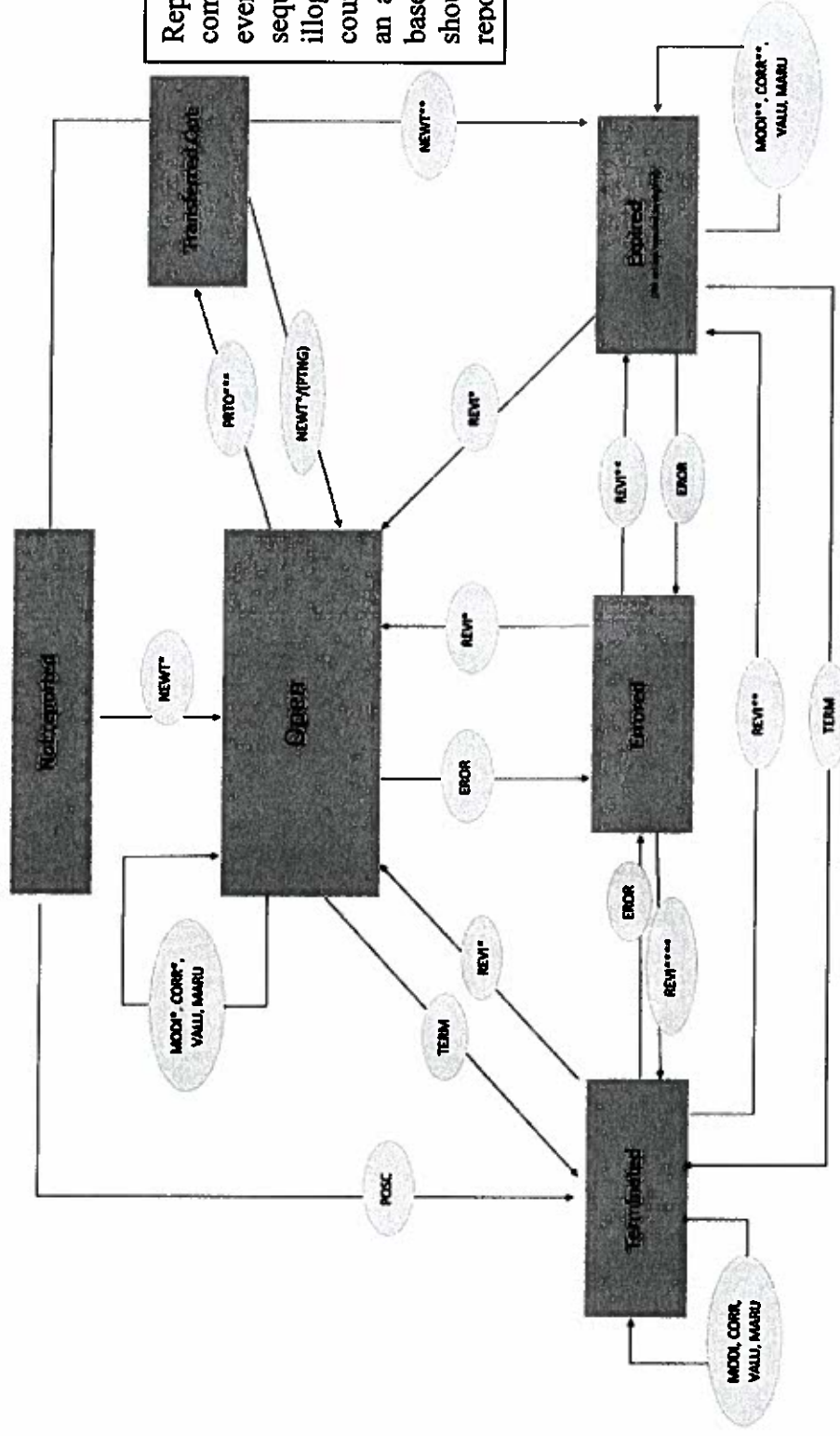
3.4 Collateralisation category

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.

3.5 Action and event reporting

The below table specifies the allowable combinations of [Action type] and [Event type]. It also sets out whether they apply at transaction level, position level or both. The last column of the table indicates when a given [Action type] can be reported without [Event type].

3.6 Allowable Action Type Sequences



Reporting is facilitated by combinations of action type and event type. The action type sequence is designed to avoid illogical submissions by reporting counterparties. A submission with an action type that is not possible based on the previous action type should not satisfy the trade repository's validation procedure.

Notes:

The status of the derivative after revivai; depends on the maturity date:

- * with Expiration Date >= today*
- ** with Expiration Date < today*
- *** PRTO is also accepted (but not expected) for termination or expired*
- ****With Early Termination Date reported and < today*

3.8 Definitions for Action Type Allowable Values

Action type	Allowable value	Definition
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 not available 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 a previously reported 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/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	PRTU	A transfer of a transaction from one trade repository to another trade repository (change of trade repository).

4.3 Partial Termination/Amendment, Correction

This example illustrates how different Action – Event type combinations are used to report changes to a previously submitted transaction.

R ow #	Action type	Event type	Amendm ent indicator	Event timestamp	Expiration date	Unique transacted identifier (UTI)	Prior UTI (for one-to- one and one-to-many relations between transactions)	Embed ded option type	Notio nal amount	Execution timestamp	Counterparty 1 (reporting counterparty)	Counterparty 2
1	NEWT	TRAD		2023-04-01T14:15:36Z	2024-01-01	LE1RPT0001AAAA			10000	2023-04-01T14:15:36Z	LE1RPT0001	LEI2CP0002
2	MODI	TRAD	True	2023-04-02T10:22:10Z	2024-01-01	LE1RPT0001AAAA			9000	2023-04-01T14:15:36Z	LE1RPT0001	LEI2CP0002
3	MODI	TRAD	FALSE	2023-04-03T10:22:10Z	2024-01-01	LE1RPT0001AAAA		OPET	9000	2023-04-01T14:15:36Z	LE1RPT0001	LEI2CP0002
4	CORR			2023-04-04T10:22:10Z	2024-01-01	LE1RPT0001AAAA		EXTD	9000	2023-04-01T14:15:36Z	LE1RPT0001	LEI2CP0002

4.4 Allocation

This example illustrates how pre- and post- "Allocation" transactions are reported.

R ow #	Action type	Event type	Amendm ent indicator	Event timestamp	Unique transacted identifier (UTI)	Prior UTI (for one-to- one and one-to-many relations between transactions)	Notional amount	Execution timestamp	Counterparty 1 (reporting counterparty)	Counterparty 2
1	NEWT	TRAD		2023-04-01T14:15:36Z	LE1RPT0001PREAA		10000	2023-04-01T14:15:36Z	LE1RPT0001	LEIFUNDMGR
2	TERM	ALOC		2023-04-02T10:22:10Z	LE1RPT0001PREAA		10000	2023-04-01T14:15:36Z	LE1RPT0001	LEIFUNDMGR
3	NEWT	ALOC		2023-04-02T10:22:10Z	LE1RPT0001POST1	LE1RPT0001PREAA	4000	2023-04-02T10:22:10Z	LE1RPT0001	LEI2CP00A1
4	NEWT	ALOC		2023-04-02T10:22:10Z	LE1RPT0001POST2	LE1RPT0001PREAA	6000	2023-04-02T10:22:10Z	LE1RPT0001	LEI2CP00A2

4.5 Position

This example illustrates how a derivative is reported when it is included in a position.

Row 1,2- Submitting new derivative that is the start of a new position on the same day.

Row 3 - Submitting end of day valuation messages at position level.

Row 4,5 – Submitting new derivative that is included in a position on the same day.

Row 6,7,8 – Submitting new derivative that is included in a position on the next day.

Row 9,10 – Submitting early termination at position level due to sell activity.

Row 11 – Maintaining the position open and reporting a zero contract value on a daily basis.

Row 12 – Termination of the position.

4.7 Crypto

Row	Action type	Event type	Derivative based on cryptoassets	Event timestamp	Unique transaction identifier (UTI)	Underlying product identifier	Notional amount	Execution timestamp	Counterparty 1 (reporting counterparty)	Counterparty 2
1	NEWT	TRAD	True	2023-04-01T14:15:36Z	LE1RPT0001GGG	JESXCC	10000	2023-04-01T14:15:36Z	LE1RPT0001	LE12CP0002

4.8 Upgrade

This example illustrates how to report an upgrade event type in order to ensure its conformity with the amended reporting requirements.

Row 1: A new derivative executed on 2023-04-01.

Row 2: New reporting requirements were implemented, the existing derivative is reported as Modify-Upgrade (MODI-UPDT) in order to comply with the new requirements.⁹¹

Row	Action type	Event type	Event timestamp	Unique transaction identifier (UTI)	Notional amount	Valuation Method	Execution timestamp	Collateralisation category	Counterparty 1 (reporting counterparty)	Counterparty 2	Platform Identifier	Cleared
1	NEWT	TRAD	2023-04-01T14:15:36Z	LE1RPT0001FFF	10000	MarkToMarket	2023-04-01T14:15:36Z	FULLY	LE1RPT0001	LE12CP0002	NULL	N
2	MODI	UPDT	2024-05-04T14:21:36Z	LE1RPT0001FFF	10000	MTMA	2023-04-01T14:21:36Z	FLCL	LE1RPT0001	LE12CP0002	BILT	N

⁹¹ Please note that the example provided is not an exhaustive list of the fields affected by the amended reporting requirements. Therefore, it is recommended that you review the rule to identify all fields that may be impacted.