

Regulatory initiatives on the identification and reporting of SFTs:

An overview

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Background

Regulatory initiatives are currently under way to foster transparency in repo and securities lending and borrowing markets. Taken together, these initiatives have the potential to substantially change the way repos and other securities financing transactions (SFTs) are processed today. The push by regulators for more transparency and data on SFTs can be seen in the context of the so-called “shadow banking” agenda which aims to complete the regulatory post-crisis reforms. It is also related to an increasing interest in SFTs in general, with the market moving from unsecured to secured financing. Another stream of regulation that will have an important impact on the SFT lifecycle is the harmonisation of settlement discipline regimes across Europe. The industry will have to identify an efficient operating model to manage these changes. ICMA’s role is to help firms to better understand the regulatory requirements and to serve as a forum to agree on a harmonised industry approach, where appropriate.

Aims of this paper

The main aim of this paper is to provide an overview of all relevant ongoing regulatory initiatives with an impact on SFT reporting and post-trade processing more broadly. This should help to assess the resulting need for changes in existing post-trade processes for SFTs, with a particular focus on the impact on firms’ trade confirmation and affirmation practices, but also extending to the settlement instruction and matching process. It should also serve as a useful basis for further industry work to achieve a more harmonised approach, including on messaging.

The ultimate objective could be to establish standardised procedures, templates and messaging formats for the post-trade processing of repos beyond existing best practices, allowing compliance with upcoming regulatory requirements.

Approach

- Description of the current situation and industry work undertaken to date on the issue of SFT transparency (part 1)
- Assessment of the most relevant regulatory initiatives (part 2), including in each case:
 - A brief description of the context of the initiative (point a)
 - An overview of the key legal requirements (point b)
- A brief summary of other related initiatives (part 3)

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1. State of play and industry work to date

- Since 2001, the ICMA European Repo and Collateral Council (ERCC) publishes a bi-annual [European Repo Market Survey](#) with detailed information on the size and composition of the European repo market, contributing to better transparency and understanding of this crucial market.
- The October 2013 ICMA ERCC white paper [Enhancing the transparency of the European repo market](#) provides an overview of the ICMA ERCC work in relation to the transparency of the repo market and some reflections on the different regulatory initiatives to further enhance SFT transparency.
- ICMA has moreover produced more specific comments on the different ongoing initiatives, including the ICMA [response](#) to the FSB's public consultation on SFT data collection and aggregation (February 2015), the ICMA ERCC Operations Group [response](#) to the Bank of England consultation on sterling money market data collection (October 2015) or most recently the ERCC [response](#) to ESMA's discussion paper on SFTR technical standards (April 2016).
- In terms of relevant existing market practice, the ICMA ERCC [Guide to Best Practice in the European Repo Market](#) (latest version of 27 July 2015) includes detailed guidance on confirmation and affirmation practices for repo transactions - in particular, paragraphs 2.33 to 2.39 (confirmation) and 2.40 to 2.45 (affirmation). The Guide also includes template forms of confirmations in Annex II of the GMRA (Annex V of the Guide). The Guide is regularly updated, including in light of the changing regulatory landscape.
- On 8 December 2015, the ICMA ERCC Operations Group published a [standardised template for trade matching and affirmation](#) (TMA) of repos, which aims to establish a list of harmonised matching fields that can be used by firms and which supports the fulfilment of the various reporting requirements described below. The TMA template was prepared in cooperation with several post-trade vendors and was published alongside a Glossary of terms explaining the different recommended fields included in the Template.
- The ECB's [COGESI](#) Group has launched an initiative to assess the need for further harmonisation in the collateral management space. The ERCC Operations Group is closely involved in this initiative and leads a related work stream that looks at collateral messaging more specifically.
- Finally, it is worth mentioning the more advanced work on the derivatives side in relation to transparency and reporting (see e.g. ISDA's work on a [reporting protocol](#)), as parts of this work will be an important reference for repo reporting. One example is the Financial products Markup Language (FpML), an open source XML standard developed for electronic dealing and processing of OTC derivatives. Driven by demand from the Russian market, an early mover in the field of repo reporting, a repo message type is currently under construction and is expected to be deployed for messaging in the Russian market in the course of 2015.

2. Regulatory initiatives

(i) EU: Securities Financing Transactions Regulation (SFTR)

a. Background:

- On 18 June 2015, Council and Parliament reached a political agreement on the Commission's proposal for an EU Regulation on the reporting and transparency of SFTs. The [final SFTR text](#) was subsequently formally adopted by both co-legislators and published in the Official Journal on 23 December 2015. **The Regulation entered into force on 12 January 2016.**
- While most of the SFTR provisions apply immediately, the key requirements for market participants only apply after a transition period which in most cases depends on the adoption timeline of supplementary regulatory technical standards (RTS) to be prepared by ESMA (see box below).
- ESMA will have 12 months from the date of entry into force of SFTR (i.e. until 12 January 2017) to prepare the draft RTS and submit them to the Commission for review. Once adopted by the Commission, the RTS will be subject to scrutiny by both Parliament and Council before they are published in the Official Journal and enter into force. This means that the entry into force of the RTS is currently expected in Q2 2017.
- On 11 March 2016, ESMA issued a first [discussion paper](#) on SFTR RTS for public consultation. The ERCC Operations Group submitted a detailed [response](#) to the consultation by the deadline on 22 April. Based on the feedback, ESMA is currently working on a second consultation paper which will contain the actual draft RTS and which is expected to be published towards the end of Q3 2016.
- In the context of the implementation of SFTR, the ECB has launched a project to build a central SFT Data Store, which would collect, store and analyse SFT data received from trade repositories. The aim is to make the data available to ESCB central banks and potentially regulators. The ERCC Operations Group was part of the related industry Advisory Group established by the ECB, which met three times between September 2015 and November 2016. Based on the discussions, the ECB is now working on its final guidance.

b. Relevant requirements:

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>Scope</i>	<i>Timing</i>
Reporting (art.4)	Counterparties to report the details of all SFTs concluded, as well as any modification or termination thereof to a trade repository specifically authorized under SFTR. Data to be reported includes information on the reuse of collateral (see box	a) Entities: Reporting requirements apply to all EU based financial and non-financial counterparties to SFTs (including any third country branches of EU firms and EU branches of third country firms). Financial counterparties to report on behalf of non-financial ones that are considered as	Q2 2018: Banks and investment firms (and equivalent third country entities) [12 months after entry into force of the RTS] Q3 2018: CSDs and CCPs (and equivalent third country entities) [15 months after

	<p>below for the detailed items).</p> <p>Timing: transaction details to be reported no later than on the working day following the conclusion, modification or termination of the transaction.</p> <p>Delegation: The reporting obligation may be delegated to a third party</p>	<p>SMEs under the EU Accounting Directive.</p> <p>b) Instruments: Definition of SFT covers repos and buy/ sell backs as well as securities/ commodities/ margin lending and borrowing.</p> <p>c) Backloading: In addition to all newly concluded SFTs (following the date of application of SFTR), reporting firms also need to report all SFTs outstanding on that date if they have a remaining maturity of more than 180 days (or open repo that remain outstanding for more than 180 days thereafter). These need to be reported within 190 days of the date of application of the SFTR reporting requirements.</p> <p>d) Exemptions: (1) Entities: Members of the ESCB, other EU public bodies with similar functions, EU public bodies charged with or intervening in the management of the public debt; BIS; (2) Transactions with the ESCB being a counterparty do not need to be reported</p>	<p>entry into force of the RTS]</p> <p>Q4 2018: All other financial counterparties (and equivalent third country entities) [18 months after entry into force of the RTS]</p> <p>Q1 2019: All non-financial counterparties in scope (and equivalent third country entities) [21 months after entry into force of the RTS]</p>
Record-keeping (art.4.4)	Counterparties to keep a record of any SFT concluded, modified or terminated for at least five years following the termination of the transaction	Any counterparty to an SFT (subject to scope above)	12 January 2016 – Requirement applies as of the date of entry into force of the SFTR.
Collateral reuse (art.15)	Conditions for the right to reuse collateral: (i) duly inform in writing of risks and consequences	Entities: Counterparties engaging in reuse either established in the EU (including third country	13 July 2016 - Reuse requirements in art.15 apply after a transitional period of

	<p>of granting a right to reuse or concluding a title transfer agreement¹ (ii) prior written consent to reuse in case of security collateral arrangement; or (iii) express agreement to provide collateral via title transfer</p> <p>In addition, for any exercise of the right to reuse, collateral received has to be transferred from the account of the providing counterparty; and conducted in accordance with the applicable collateral agreement.</p>	<p>branches), EU branches of third country counterparties or third country counterparties if the relevant financial instruments have been provided under a collateral arrangement by an EU-based counterparty.</p>	<p>6 months from the date of entry into force of the Regulation.</p> <p>At that moment, the requirements will not only apply to new collateral arrangements but also to all arrangements already in place on that date.</p>
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▪ **ESMA technical standards to specify:**

- (1) Details of the reports for the different types of SFTs, in line with the minimum list provided by SFTR article 4(9) (see ESMA proposals in Annex)
- (2) Format and frequency of the reports. Format to include at least LEIs, ISINs and unique trade identifiers

Box 3: SFTR minimum data items to be reported (art. 459)

9. In order to ensure consistent application of this Article and in order to ensure consistency with the reporting made under Article 9 of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 and internationally agreed standards, ESMA shall, in close cooperation with and taking into account the needs of the ESCB, develop draft regulatory technical standards specifying the details of the reports referred to in paragraphs 1 and 5 for the different types of SFTs that shall include at least:

- (a) the parties to the SFT and, where different, the beneficiary of the rights and obligations arising therefrom;**
- (b) the principal amount; currency; assets used as collateral and their type, quality, and value; the method used to provide collateral; whether collateral is available for reuse; in cases where it is distinguishable from other assets, whether it has been reused; any substitution of the collateral; the repurchase rate,**

¹ On 13 April 2016, ICMA, jointly with 4 other major trade associations, published an information statement to help market participants to comply with this SFTR requirement (article 15(1)(a)). The information statement is available on the [ICMA website](#).

lending fee or margin lending rate; haircut; value date; maturity date; first callable date; and market segment.

- (c) Depending on the SFT, details shall also be included on the following:
- i. cash collateral reinvestment;
 - ii. securities or commodities being lent or borrowed.

In developing those draft technical standards, ESMA shall take into account the technical specificities of pools of assets and shall provide for the possibility of reporting position level collateral data where appropriate.

(...)

Box 4: Re-use of collateral (art.15§1-2)

1. Any right of counterparties to reuse financial instruments received as collateral shall be subject to at least both of the following **conditions**:
 - (a) the providing counterparty has been **duly informed in writing** by the receiving counterparty of the risks and consequences that may be involved in one of the following:
 - (i) granting consent to a right of use of collateral provided under a security collateral arrangement in accordance with Article 5 of Directive 2002/47/EC;
 - (ii) concluding a title transfer collateral arrangement.
 - (b) the providing counterparty has granted its **prior express consent**, as evidenced by the signature in writing or in a legally equivalent manner, of the providing counterparty to a security collateral arrangement, the terms of which provide a right of use in accordance with Article 5 of Directive 2002/47/EC, **or has expressly agreed to provide collateral by way of a title transfer collateral arrangement.**

With regard to point (a) of the first subparagraph, the providing counterparty shall at least be informed in writing of the risks and consequences that may arise in the event of the default of the receiving counterparty.

2. Any exercise by counterparties of their right to reuse shall be subject to at least both of the following **conditions**:
 - (a) reuse is undertaken in accordance with the terms specified in the collateral arrangement referred to in point (b) of paragraph 1;
 - (b) the financial instruments received under a collateral arrangement are **transferred from the account of the providing counterparty.**

By way of derogation to point (b), where a counterparty to a collateral arrangement is established in a third country and the account of the counterparty providing the collateral is maintained in and subject to the law of a third country, the reuse shall be evidenced either by a transfer from the account of the providing counterparty or by other appropriate means.

(ii) ECB: Money Market Statistical Reporting Regulation (MMSR)

a. Background:

- [ECB Regulation No 1333/2014](#) concerning statistics on the money markets was published on 26 November 2014 and entered into force on 1 January 2015.

- The Regulation applies to all monetary financial institutions (MFIs) based in the euro area (including EU and EFTA branches) that have been identified by the ECB’s Governing Council as ‘reporting agents’. It imposes detailed reporting obligations for all money market transactions, including SFTs.
- On 24 September 2015, the ECB published detailed [Reporting instructions for the electronic transmission of MMSR](#) (updated on 29/01/2016). These were published alongside an [updated version](#) of the MMSR amending some of the terms defined in the Annexes of the law in order to align them with the reporting instructions, as well as a number of [additional documents](#) with more specific guidance on the reporting formats and a regularly updated [Q&A document](#).

b. Relevant requirements:

Issue	Details	Scope	Timing
Reporting	<p>For each SFT transaction in scope, a list of data items needs to be reported (specified in the upcoming final reporting instructions). For repo transactions, 24 data items have been defined by the ECB (see box below).</p> <p>Timing: Data to be reported <u>daily</u> to NCAs or the ECB directly. Data to be received by the ECB: (i) before 7am on T+1 for the largest MFIs; or (ii) before 1pm on T+1 for all other reporting agents;</p> <p>NCBs have however the possibility to allow certain smaller reporting agents to report daily data only on a weekly basis.</p> <p>Format: Data to be reported according to XML format (ISO 20022 compliant). Further details are set out in an IT appendix for reporting agents.</p>	<p>a) Entities: At the first stage, the ECB has designated the 53 largest euro area MFIs (balance sheet assets > 0.35% of total of all euro area MFIs), including all their EU and EFTA branches), as reporting agents. Other euro area MFIs can be added by the ECB to the list of ‘reporting agents’ as of 1 January 2017 based also on other criteria. The ECB will ensure that at least 3 MFIs per euro area Member State are covered. Once the Regulation is in force NCBs may add further MFIs from their jurisdictions based on their national statistical requirements.</p> <p>b) Transactions: Reporting to cover all transactions between the reporting agent and other MFIs, financial intermediaries, insurance corporations, pension funds, general government or central banks for investment purposes, non-financial corporations classified as ‘wholesale’ according to the Basel III LCR framework. The qualifying principle is the location where the transaction</p>	<p>MMSR reporting started on 1 April 2016 for the largest euro area MFIs. Following a three-month transitional period with only limited frequency of reporting, daily reporting started on 1 July 2016.</p> <p>Further reporting agents that are added to the sample will be given at least one year between designation and the required start of reporting.</p>

		<p>is booked (Reporting agent and all its EU and EFTA branches) and not where it was originated or executed.</p> <p>c) Instruments: Reporting of all daily euro denominated repos (incl. tri-party), unsecured lending and borrowing, FX swaps and overnight index swaps (all 4 data sets separately).</p> <p>The definition of repo covers: repo/ reverse-repo as well as buy-sell/ sell-buy back transactions with maturity/term of up to 1 year. The reporting requirements do not extend to securities lending and borrowing.</p> <p>Exclusions: (i) Intra-group transactions (ii) transactions related to Eurosystem tender operations and marginal lending facilities</p>	
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(iii) Bank of England: Sterling money market data collection

a. Background:

- On 30 July 2015, the BoE launched a [public consultation](#) on a planned new data collection initiative in relation to sterling money markets, following similar initiatives by other central banks (see ECB MMSR). The consultation sets out the proposed approach to this new data collection – covering the intended reporting population, reporting requirements and anticipated timetable. The ICMA ERCC Operations Group submitted a [response](#) to the consultation by the deadline of 1 October 2015.
- Based on the consultation responses, the BoE published on 6 November 2015 a [response](#) to the feedback received and a revised [final version](#) of the proposed arrangements for the new sterling money market data collection, extending among other things the initially proposed implementation timeline.

b. Relevant requirements:

Issue	Details	Scope	Timing
<p>Reporting</p>	<p>1) Most active firms would be expected to report more detailed information on a <i>daily transaction-by-transaction basis</i> (see list of data items below)</p> <p>Timing: daily data to be submitted between the close of RTGS payment system and 7.00am the following business day)</p> <p>Format: In line with other reporting initiatives, transactions have to be reported using the ISO 20022 Methodology.</p> <p>2) Less active firms would have to report aggregated information on an <i>annual basis</i> (number of trades and total turnover)</p>	<p>a) Entities: Reporting to take place at legal entity level (rather than at consolidated group level) and to include any relevant activity by EEA branches (non EEA branches at firms' discretion). Legal entities to report are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banks incorporated in the UK; • Banks incorporated outside the UK authorised to accept deposits through a branch in the UK; • Building societies; and • Major investment firms – PRA-designated investment firms. <p>Divided into two populations: 1) <u>Most active firms</u>: To cover around 90% of the market (composition to be reviewed on an annual basis). 2) <u>Less active firms</u>: all other firms in scope</p> <p>b) Instruments & transactions: Data collection covers both secured and unsecured transactions. Secured money market transactions (repo, reverse repo and buy-sell-backs) to be reported, if: (1) concluded in own name (2) counterparty is a 'wholesale' market participant (i.e. not classified as 'retail' under CRR LCR framework) (2) recipient is the borrower or lender of sterling cash; (3) secured against UK government-issued stock (e.g.</p>	<p>The first annual data submission to the Bank was due on 8 January 2016 (based on November 2015 data only). Based on the first survey, daily reporters were notified by end January 2016. A Group of early adopters then started submitting data with limited frequency in February 2016, before daily reporting for all reporting agents commenced by end June 2016.</p>

		<p>gilts, treasury bills, BoE bills) or, at firms' discretion, secured against any sterling-denominated fixed-income securities.</p> <p>(4) the amount borrowed is at least £1 million; and</p> <p>(5) the original maturity is no more than one year.</p> <p>Forward-starting transactions should be included.</p> <p>Triparty repo: all transactions where sterling cash is borrowed or lent, secured against baskets of any fixed income securities</p> <p>Exclusions:</p> <p>(1) Intra-group transactions (2) Retail deposits (3) Transactions as part of BoE sterling market operations</p>	
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(iv) EU: CSD Regulation (settlement discipline)

a. Background:

- The EU [CSD Regulation](#) (CSDR) entered into force in September 2014 and includes harmonised settlement discipline measures which will have important implications for the processing of SFTs.
- On 28 September 2015, ESMA submitted a first set of final draft standards to the Commission for adoption. However, these did not include the final RTS on settlement discipline which have been postponed following another consultation launched by ESMA in July specifically on the buy-in process.
- Subsequently, the [final draft technical standards](#) on settlement discipline were published on 1 February 2016 and submitted to the Commission for final review. Once approved by the European Commission, both Parliament and Council have to adopt the final technical standards before they are published and enter into force.
- **Implementation timeline:** In general, most of the relevant CSDR requirements will only apply once the related technical standards have been adopted by Commission, Council and Parliament. In addition, ESMA has recommended a 2-year transition period for some of the technical standards, including settlement discipline (see overview table).

b. Relevant requirements:

Issue	Details	Scope	Timing
Trade confirmation (art.6 + RTS)	<p>Trading venues to establish procedures to allow for same day trade confirmation</p> <p>Investment firms to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Require professional clients to send allocation and written trade confirmation on trade date (or T+1 in case of late trade execution or time zone differences >2 hours). ▪ Offer possibility for electronic confirmation ▪ Confirm receipt of allocation/confirmation within 2 hours. ▪ List of minimum fields required for account allocations specified by ESMA (see below). ▪ Require retail clients to send all relevant settlement information by 12:00CET on T+1. 	<p>Entities: Trading venues and investment firms as authorised under MiFID2</p>	<p>ESMA has suggested a transition period for CSDR settlement discipline measures of 24 months (from the date of entry into force of the technical standards): this would imply an effective application in late 2018 or early 2019, and thus after the full roll-out of T2S.</p>
Matching fields (art.5 draft RTS)	<p>The CSDR draft RTS introduce a list of harmonised matching fields, including “transaction type” (as an optional matching field) which would allow for the identification of repos (see below).</p>	<p>Entities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CSDs to introduce ▪ Fields to be used by CSD participants and reflected further down the settlement chain 	<p>See above</p>
Late settlement penalties (art.7§2 + RTS)	<p>CSD to establish procedures to address settlement fails, including late settlement (cash) penalties for each day a transaction fails to settle.</p>	<p>a) Entities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CSDs to introduce and apply ▪ Where a CCP is involved, CCP to apply penalties based on calculation provided by the CSD 	<p>See above</p>

	<p>Daily penalty rates recommended by ESMA in the draft RTS range between 1bp (liquid shares) and 0.1bp (government bonds). The suggested rate for corporates is 0.2bp.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Measures to apply to all failing CSD participants <p>b) Instruments: All transactions in transferable securities (MiFID2), money-market instruments, UCITS and emission allowances, which are admitted to trading or traded on a trading venue or cleared by a CCP. This includes SFTs.</p> <p>Exemptions: (i) Failing participant is a CCP (but CCP to apply penalties to its clients) (ii) Insolvency proceedings opened against failing participant (iii) “Principal venue for the trading of shares is located in a third country”</p>	
<p>Mandatory buy-ins (art.7§3 + RTS)</p>	<p>Mandatory buy-in process to be initiated at the end of the “extension period” (4 days for liquid shares; otherwise 7 days)</p> <p>Following extension period, buy-in can be deferred once by another 7 days (4 days for liquid shares) if the buy-in is not successful.</p> <p>Where buy-in is successful, difference between the buy-in price and the original transaction price is paid by the failing trading party, but only in the event that the buy-in price is higher than the original transaction price (asymmetric).</p>	<p>a) Entities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Depending on the scenario, the buy-in process is initiated either by the receiving trading party or the CCP (where CCP-cleared) ▪ Responsibility for other parties in the chain (e.g custodians, trading venues or CSD) mostly limited to ensuring the necessary information flows. ▪ Liability for custodians (CSD participants) for the buy-in price difference where the buy-in is successful and the failing trading party does not pay. <p>b) Instruments: Same as for penalties, but: Exemption for short-dated SFTs:</p>	<p>See above</p>

	<p>Where the buy-in is not successful, the process will default to cash compensation (difference between market value and original transaction price). This is again asymmetric, i.e. payable only where the market value is higher than the original transaction price.</p> <p>For more details on the buy-in process, see ICMA summary note of the final draft RTS.</p>	<p>ESMA proposes that both legs of an STF be exempt from mandatory buy-in if the term of the SFT is 30 business days or less.</p>	
<p>Access to information (art.11 draft RTS)</p>	<p>CSD to provide participants real-time access to information on pending instructions, incl. their status (matched/unmatched; partially settled/ on hold).</p> <p>CSD to provide daily information on the calculation of penalties for each failed transaction.</p>	<p>Entities: CSDs</p>	<p>See above</p>
<p>CSD reporting and record keeping (art.29 + RTS)</p>	<p>Detailed reporting and record-keeping requirements for CSDs</p>	<p>a) Entities: CSDs</p> <p>b) Instruments: CSDR level 2 will contain detailed lists of items that CSDs will have to report, in particular on settlement fails. Fails reporting may require a distinction of SFTs.</p>	<p>In principle, once the related technical standards on CSD record-keeping enter into force. However, the same transition period as for settlement discipline is likely to apply given that both issues are linked.</p>

Box: Minimum list of fields covered by trade allocations from professional clients (art.2(1) of final draft RTS on settlement discipline):

<p>(a) the type of transaction, either; (i) purchase or sale of securities; (ii) collateral management operations; (iii) securities lending/borrowing operations;</p>
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(iv) repurchase transactions; or

(v) other transactions, which can be identified by more granular ISO codes;

(b) the International Securities Identification Number (ISIN) of the financial instrument or where the ISIN is not available, some other identifier of the financial instrument;

(c) the delivery or the receipt of financial instruments or cash;

(d) nominal value for debt instruments, and quantity for other financial instruments;

(e) the trade date;

(f) the trade price of the financial instrument;

(g) the currency in which the transaction is expressed;

(h) the intended settlement date of the transaction;

(i) the total amount of cash that is to be delivered or received;

(j) the identifier of the entity where the securities are held;

(k) the identifier of the entity where the cash is held;

(l) the securities account name/number and/or cash account name/number;

Box: Minimum list of mandatory matching fields for the matching of settlement instructions (art.5 of final draft RTS on settlement discipline)

3. A CSD shall require from participants that they use the following matching fields in their settlement instructions

for the matching of settlement instructions:

(a) the type of settlement instruction, as referred to in point (h) of Article 13(1);

(b) the intended settlement date of the settlement instruction;

(c) the trade date;

(d) the currency except in the case of FoP settlement instructions;

(e) the settlement amount, except in the case of FoP settlement instructions;

(f) the nominal value for debt instruments, or the quantity for other financial instruments;

(g) the delivery or receipt of the financial instruments or cash;

(h) the ISIN of the financial instrument;

(i) the identifier of the participant that delivers the financial instruments or cash;

(j) the identifier of the participant that receives the financial instruments or cash;

(k) the identifier of the CSD of the participant's counterparty, in case of CSDs that use a common settlement infrastructure, including in the circumstances referred to in Article 30(5) of Regulation (EU) No 909/2014;

(l) other matching fields required by the CSD for facilitating the settlement of transactions.

4. In addition to the fields referred to under paragraph 3, CSDs shall require their participants to use in their settlement instructions a field indicating the transaction type based on the following taxonomy:

(a) purchase or sale of securities;

(b) collateral management operations;

(c) securities lending/borrowing operations;

(d) repurchase transactions; or

(e) other transactions (which can be identified by more granular ISO codes as provided by the CSD).

(v) FSB initiative on SFT data collection and aggregation

a. Background

- In August 2013, the FSB published its [Policy Framework for Addressing Shadow Banking Risks in Securities Lending and Repos](#), as part of its "Work Stream 5" on Securities Lending and Repo. The

framework sets out policy recommendations for national authorities to collect SFT data and to share them with the FSB for aggregation and analysis in order to allow for an assessment of global trends in financial stability.

- On 18 November 2015, following an earlier public consultation, the FSB published its final [Standards and Processes for Global Securities Financing Data Collection and Aggregation](#), defining the data elements for repos, securities lending and margin lending that national/regional authorities will be asked to report as aggregates to the FSB for financial stability purposes.
- On 23 February 2016, the FSB published a related consultation paper with [Possible Measures of Non-Cash Collateral Re-Use](#), which sets out possible measures for reuse and additional data elements needed to monitor reuse. On 18 April 2016, the ICMA ERCC submitted a detailed [response](#) to this consultation.
- **In terms of next steps**, the final *Standards and Processes* outline the projected timeline for implementing the global data collection and aggregation:
 - **By the end of 2015**, the FSB aimed to complete its stocktaking of national regimes on SFT data collection and form two sub-groups under the existing Data Expert Group (DEG), focusing on governance and data management respectively.
 - **By Q3 2016**, both sub-groups are expected to finalise their work and the FSB plans to set out a detailed timetable for the start of reporting to the global data aggregator
 - **By the end of 2016**, the DEG will also come up with recommendations on potential measures of collateral velocity and related data elements, including a timeline for collecting this reuse specific data.
 - **In 2017 – 2018**: Pilot projects and launch of operations of the global data aggregator;
 - **By the end of 2018**: Start of reporting from national authorities to the FSB

b. Relevant requirements:

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Details</i>
Data architecture	Two-tiered approach: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) National/regional authorities to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collect data frequently and with a high level of detail: Details of reporting to be decided by national authorities depending on market structure and existing data collection processes, but in line with general FSB recommendations (see below) ▪ Aggregate data on a monthly basis and submit to FSB (no individual counterparty information) 2) FSB to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Further aggregate the data, analyse and provide global trends of securities financing markets
Scope	Global aggregates to cover: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Entities:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All SFT counterparties (<u>financials and non-financials</u>) ▪ Purely locational approach, i.e. all resident institutions in a given jurisdiction, including foreign owned subsidiaries and branches <p>b) Instruments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Repo, sell/buy back, securities lending, margin lending ▪ Separate lists of minimum data fields defined for: (i) repo, reverse repo, sell/buy backs, (ii) securities lending, (iii) margin lending
Data fields	<p>Minimum data fields defined for global aggregates (more granular reporting at national level possible) for repo, reverse repo, sell/buy back:</p> <p>(i) Flow data (=transactions traded over a certain period of time)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collected on reverse repo cash leg only ▪ All transactions traded over a certain period of time (spot leg has been traded during the reporting period) ▪ Data items limited to: (i) number, (ii) principal amount, (iii) currency and (iv) maturity of trades (see box 5.2) <p>(ii) Position/stock data (=outstanding balance of all transactions measured at a given point in time)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total gross amount of loans (cash leg) received for repo or provided for reverse repo ▪ Aggregated according to specific classifications (see boxes 5.3-5.4)
Double counting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Problem of double counting complex due to differences in national reporting regimes (e.g. single-sided vs double sided reporting, differences in scope). ▪ Locational approach to be applied by national authorities <u>prior to</u> data submission to FSB, or by global aggregator in case of double counting of cross-border transactions ▪ <u>Possible solutions</u>: (i) aggregate approach (reporting entities to classify counterparty) or (ii) granular approach (national aggregator corrects double counting based on counterparty identifier/ LEI)

Box 5.1: FSB recommendations for national/regional data collection

<p>(1) Data standards should be consistent with the data elements, granularity level and definitions as defined in the report</p> <p>(2) All jurisdictions to design their local requirements with a minimum monthly reporting period and frequency (allowing FSB to produce global aggregates and trends no later than 2 months after the reference date).</p> <p>(3) Reporting population to be comprehensive or at least highly representative of the respective securities financing markets</p> <p>(4) National/regional authorities to define an appropriate consolidation scope that would not hamper the global comparability and aggregation of data (if collected on a global consolidated basis at national level, there should be a flag allowing to extract local operations)</p> <p>(5) Data to be corrected for double-counting at national/regional level before submitting to the FSB</p> <p>(6) Use of internationally agreed standard identifiers (e.g. LEIs) is encouraged to reduce the reporting burden and to improve the consistency of aggregates at the global level.</p>

3. Other related initiatives:

(i) ECB: TARGET2-Securities (T2S)

- In July 2008, the ECB’s Governing Council decided to launch the T2S project, one of the largest Eurosystem infrastructure projects so far. T2S will provide a single settlement platform for all markets that decide to participate in the project.
- The platform went live on 22 June 2015, with initially 4 CSDs connected. Since then, 3 more CSDs joined. The remaining 14 CSDs participating in T2S will migrate to the common platform in three further waves with the final migration wave scheduled for September 2017 (see revised [migration plan](#)).
- T2S will bring a significant harmonisation of post-trade processes across participating markets, with potential impacts also on SFTs and their post-trade processing.
- Among other things, T2S introduces harmonised matching fields, divided into three categories: (i) mandatory matching fields, (ii) additional matching fields (mandatory if completed by one counterparty), (iii) optional matching fields. However, currently T2S does not allow for the identification of SFTs. The identification of SFTs at the settlement level would thus require individual CSDs to develop such functionality.
- If T2S was to introduce in the future a functionality to allow for the identification of SFTs this should help to support market wide harmonisation and might reduce the compliance burden for firms

T2S mandatory matching fields	
Settlement type and parameters	1. Payment type
	2. Securities movement type
Trade details	3. Trade date
	4. ISD
FI identification	5. ISIN
Quantity and account details	6. Settlement quantity
Delivering settlement parties	7. CSD of delivering party
	8. Delivering party BIC
Receiving settlement parties	9. CSD of receiving party
	10. Receiving party BIC
Settlement amount	11. Currency
	12. Settlement amount
	13. Credit/ Debit

(ii) MiFIR transaction reporting regime:

- [MiFID2](#) and [MiFIR](#) were passed into law in April 2014 and published in the Official Journal on 12 June 2014. The Level 1 text initially stipulated an implementation date of 3 January 2016. Following subsequent discussions, this has been formally delayed by 1 year, which means that **the rules will apply as of 3 January 2018**.

- MiFIR includes detailed requirements on transaction reporting, applying in principle to all transactions in financial instruments “admitted to trading or traded on a trading venue or for which a request for admission to trading has been made”.
- Following some discussion on the applicability of the MiFIR reporting regime to SFTs, the final draft technical standards published by ESMA on 28 September 2015 explicitly exempted SFTs that are subject to SFTR reporting requirements. This exemption is effective even before the actual reporting under SFTR commences, so that SFTs would at no point in time be subject to MiFIR reporting.
- There was however a remaining question in relation to the treatment of SFTs that have been granted an explicit exemption from SFTR reporting, in particular SFTs concluded with ESCB members, as the exemption only seemed to apply to those SFTs that are actually reported under SFTR. **This interpretation was confirmed by the final RTS 22 adopted by the European Commission in early August 2016, which now explicitly clarify that SFTs executed with ESCB members will have to be reported under MiFIR.**

MiFIR RTS 22: Meaning of transactions (art.2§5a)

5. A transaction for the purposes of Article 26 of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 shall not include the following:
 (a) securities financing transactions as defined in Article 3(11) of Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council;

(...)

The exclusion provided for in point (a) of the first subparagraph shall not apply to the securities financing transactions to which a member of the European System of Central Banks is a counterparty.

(...)

(iii) Global LEI System

- At the November 2011 Cannes Summit, G20 leaders tasked the FSB to take the lead in developing recommendations for a global LEI and a supporting governance structure. The resulting FSB proposals were endorsed by the G20 Leaders in June 2012.
- The governance of the Global LEI System (GLEIS) consists of the [Global LEI Foundation](#) (GLEIF) (established in June 2014 as the operational arm of the GLEIS) as well as the [Regulatory Oversight Committee](#) (ROC) of 60 national supervisors (established in Jan 2013 to coordinate and oversee the system).
- The LEI itself is a 20-character, alpha-numeric code, to uniquely identify legally distinct entities that engage in financial transactions. They are issued by Local Operating Units (LOU), endorsed by the LEI ROC.
- By August 2016, over 450,000 entities from 189 countries had already obtained an LEI from their LOU. The GLEIF maintains a [central database](#) of all LEIs allocated to date.
- LEIs will be an important part of transaction reporting more generally and SFT reporting specifically. The use of LEIs is already mandated by law in several jurisdictions. This is particularly the case in the field of OTC derivatives reporting, but also increasingly through other initiatives (e.g. EMIR, CSDR).

(iv) CPMI-IOSCO work on UTIs and UPIs

- Besides LEIs, regulators globally are also keen to establish a system of Unique Transaction Identifiers (UTIs) and Unique Product Identifiers (UPIs).
- UTIs (or Unique Swap Identifiers, USIs, in the US) and UPIs have already been mandated by law in several jurisdictions, in particular in the derivatives space, however in the absence of critical harmonised global standards for both identifiers
- IOSCO and the FSB are currently working on a single global system of UTIs and UPIs. CPMI-IOSCO's Harmonisation Working Group is working on guidance on the development of a uniform global UTI and uniform global UPI. A first consultative report on the [Harmonisation of the Unique Transaction Identifier \(UTI\)](#) was issued by CPMI-IOSCO on 19 August 2015. Based on the feedback received, CPMI-IOSCO is currently working on the final guidance which is expected to be published in Q3 2016. In parallel, CPMI-IOSCO is also working on a global UPI and issued on 17 December 2015 a [first consultative report](#) on the harmonisation of UPIs. This was followed by a [second consultative report](#), published on 18 August 2016, focussing specifically on the format of the UPI code and the content and granularity of the UPI data elements.
- On the side of the industry, ISDA is closely involved in the discussions on UPIs and UTIs and has done extensive work on both issues in a derivatives context. This includes work on global [industry standards](#) on the use of UTIs and a [taxonomy](#) as a basis for UPIs. Jointly with other associations, ISDA has also submitted detailed comments on both CPMI-IOSCO consultations: 1) a [response on UTIs](#) (submitted in September 2015) and 2) a [response on UPIs](#) (submitted in February 2016).
- Although the bulk of the work on UTIs and UPIs at global level is currently focused on OTC derivatives markets, this work will be a relevant precedent for the repo market as well, which will have to accommodate the UTI concept in the near future (e.g. in the context of SFTR).

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