Guidelines

Reporting under Articles 4 and 12 SFTR
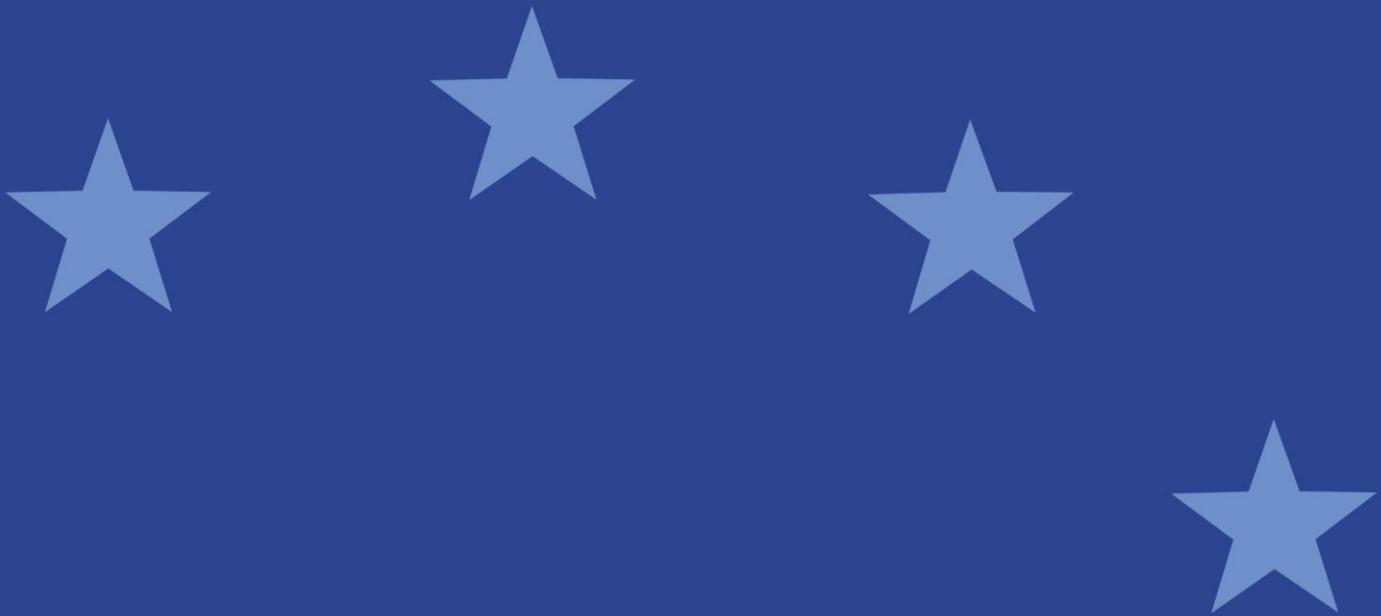
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1 Legislative references, abbreviations and definitions

Legislative references

AIFMD	Directive 2011/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on Alternative Investment Fund Managers (AIFMs)
Collateral Directive	Directive 2002/47/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 June 2002 on financial collateral arrangements
Consumer Credit Directive	Directive 2008/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 on credit agreements for consumers and repealing Council Directive 87/102/EEC
ITS on reporting	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/363 of 13 December 2018 laying down implementing technical standards with regard to the format and frequency of reports on the details of securities financing transactions (SFTs) to trade repositories in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council and amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1247/2012 with regard to the use of reporting codes in the reporting of derivative contracts
EMIR	European Market Infrastructures Regulation – Regulation (EU) 648/2012 of the European Parliament and Council on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories
MAR	Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on market abuse (market abuse regulation).
MiFIR	Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on markets in financial instruments and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012
MMSR	Regulation (EU) No 1333/2014 concerning statistics on the money markets
Mortgage Credit Directive	Directive 2014/17/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 February 2014 on credit agreements for consumers relating to residential immovable property and amending Directives 2008/48/EC and 2013/36/EU and Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010
REMIT	Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on wholesale energy market integrity and transparency

RTS on reporting	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/356 of 13 December 2018 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards specifying the details of securities financing transactions (SFTs) to be reported to trade repositories
RTS on data access	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/357 of 13 December 2018 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards on access to details of securities financing transactions (SFTs) held in trade repositories
RTS on data verification	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/358 of 13 December 2018 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards on the collection, verification, aggregation, comparison and publication of data on securities financing transactions (SFTs) by trade repositories
SFTR	Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 – also referred to as the regulation
TS	RTS on reporting (Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/356) and ITS on reporting (Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/363)
UCITS	Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009, on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS)

2 Scope

Who?

1. These guidelines apply to counterparties to SFTs as defined in Article 3(2) SFTR, the trade repositories as defined in Article 3(1) SFTR and competent authorities.

What?

2. These guidelines apply in relation to the SFT reporting obligation as provided in Article 4 SFTR, the TR obligations under Articles 5(7) and 12 SFTR, as well as the reporting start date as determined in Article 33(2) SFTR

When?

3.   These guidelines apply from the day following their publication on ESMA website or from the date on which the relevant provisions to the entities as determined by Article 33(2) SFTR apply, whichever date is later.

4.   The counterparties, entities responsible for reporting and the report submitting entities are encouraged to use them starting from the first day on which the relevant reporting obligation in accordance with Article 33(2)(a) SFTR becomes applicable.

3   Purpose

5.   These Guidelines are based on Article 16(1) of ESMA's Regulation. These guidelines aim to clarify a number of provisions of SFTR and to provide practical guidance on the implementation of some of those provisions. The Guidelines will contribute to the reduction of costs along the complete reporting chain - the counterparties that report the data, the TRs which put in place the procedures to verify the completeness and correctness of data, and the authorities, defined in Article 12(2) SFTR, which use the data to supervise risks to financial stability. The guidelines provide clarity as to the following aspects:

   a.   the reporting start date when it falls on a non-working day.

   b.   the number of reportable SFTs;

   c.   the population of reporting fields for different types of SFTs;

   d.   the approach used to link SFT collateral with SFT loans;

   e.   the population of reporting fields for margin data;

   f.   the population of reporting fields for reuse, reinvestment and funding sources data;

   g.   the generation of feedback by TRs and its subsequent management by counterparties, namely in the case of (i) rejection of reported data and (ii) reconciliation breaks; and

   h.   the provision of access to data to authorities by TRs.

4   General Principles

4.1   Reporting start date

6.   The reporting obligation under Article 4(1) SFTR applies according to the relevant date of the application specified in Article 33(2)(a)(i) SFTR. The first phase of the obligation becomes applicable on 11 April 2020, which is Saturday. Pursuant to Article 4(1) SFTR the counterparties should comply with their reporting obligation no later than the working day following the conclusion, modification or termination of the transaction.

7.   The entities referred under Article 33(2)(a)(i) SFTR, established in EU member states where 13 April is not a public holiday, i.e. it is a working day, should start reporting by 13 April 2020 the SFTs concluded on or after 11 April 2020.

8. The entities referred under Article 33(2)(a)(i) SFTR, established in EU member states where 13 April is a public holiday, i.e. it is not a working day, should start reporting by 14 April 2020 the SFTs concluded on or after 11 April 2020.

9. The same approach should be followed for the rest of the dates of application of the reporting obligation.

4.2 Determining the number of reportable SFTs

10. Pursuant to Article 1(1) ITS on reporting, counterparties should submit their SFT reports in a common electronic and machine-readable form and in a common XML template in accordance with the ISO 20022 methodology. To facilitate this, these Guidelines include the relevant XSD component applicable to the different use cases.

4.2.1 Market transactions that do not fall under the definition of an SFT

11. The following transactions should not fall under the definition of an SFT and should not be reported under SFTR:

    a. Retail client lending governed by consumer credit legislation

    b. Private banking loans and Lombard loans not related to securities financing

    c. Syndicated lending and other corporate lending for commercial purposes

    d. Overdraft facilities of custodians and CCP daylight lending facilities

    e. Fails-curing intraday credit / overdraft

    f. Central bank auto-collateralisation

    g. Give-ups and take-ups in the execution and clearing chain

    h. Commodities transactions entered into for operational and/or industrial purposes

    i. Transactions involving emission allowances

4.2.2 Aspects related to all types of SFTs

12. A party to an SFT that acts on a principal basis, by transacting on its own account, should be referred to as a counterparty of an SFT.

13. An entity that facilitates, arranges or otherwise participates, but not on a principal basis nor on its own account, in the conclusion of an SFT, either on the loan or on the collateral side, and acts on behalf of a client, should not be defined as a counterparty but as either broker, agent lender, tri-party agent or CSD participant, as applicable. One entity might have several roles in an SFT. The specific population of the counterparty data is detailed in Section 5.1.

14. Therefore, it is the obligation of the counterparties to identify which type of SFT they have concluded. Similarly, as detailed in Annex 1 of the RTS on reporting and in Section 5.2 of this document, not all the fields are applicable to all SFTs, hence the counterparties should undoubtedly agree on the type of SFT concluded.

15. An SFT is reportable when there are two counterparties to it, or where one of the parties to the SFT is an individual that is not an undertaking and the other is a counterparty as defined in SFTR. There is no SFT with more than a pair of counterparties. In the case of an allocation of loans between two or more collateral takers and two or more collateral providers, an SFT is defined as each collateralized loan of securities, cash or commodities, between two counterparties.

16. In case the conditions in paragraph 12 are fulfilled, regardless of their legal nature, investment funds are deemed to be counterparties to an SFT. Specifically, in the case of sub-funds, similarly to what is done under EMIR, sub-funds usually have LEI. In that case it should be reported as counterparty on a standalone basis. The relevant loan and collateral information should refer to the SFTs concluded by that sub-fund. In case the sub-fund is not a party to the SFT, please refer to Section 4.17.

17. In the case of cleared SFTs, each of the SFTs between the CCP, its clearing members and the clients of those, and so on, constitutes a separate SFT and should be reported with a different UTI. Where the SFT is concluded on a trading venue and cleared on the same day, as provided in Article 2(2) of the RTS on reporting, it shall be reported after it has been cleared, i.e. the intermediate give-ups and take-ups should not be reported. For detailed information on reporting of cleared SFTs, please refer to Section 4.3.

18. Furthermore, in the case of fails-curing SFT, the CSD should report as its counterparties the relevant CSD participants and not the clients of those. This is applicable also when the SFT is executed against an omnibus account,

19. Therefore, except for the transactions included in Article 2(3) of SFTR and those referred to in Section 4.2.1, all other SFTs should be reported as detailed in the subsequent section of these Guidelines.

20. It is worth noting that the SFTs referred to under Article 2(3) are reportable under Regulation 600/2014.

4.2.3 Aspects related to repos

21. In the case of collateralised loans in more than one currency, those constitute separate SFTs and should be reported with separate UTIs. The reporting of each repo should be made in accordance with the general principles for reporting of a repo transaction:

    a. Report the applicable principal amounts and UTI and the individual collateral components, if such exist, for each separate currency; and

    b. Report the relevant collateral on a net exposure basis, i.e. the one that covers the repos, but it is not specifically allocated to any of them and ensure that it could be linked through the relevant fields.

22. When the repurchase price is expressed in a currency different from the one in which the purchase price is expressed, but still relates to the same repo, then the currency for the far leg should be converted to the currency of the near one for the purpose of reporting the relevant information on price and principal amounts. Please refer to the guideline on the use of FX rates when reporting market values in Section 4.13.1 to ensure that a consistent figure is submitted for this field.

23. Where the collateral of repo is taking a different form of transfer, which is still part of the collateral arrangements that are defined under the Collateral Directive, the counterparties should still report it as repo. Repos concluded under rules of other jursdictions, such as Gentan repos, should be reported accordingly and by providing complete and accurate details in accordance with the TS on reporting.

24. Repos and reverse repos concluded by CCPs to invest (i) own assets for the purpose of liquidity maintenance, or (ii) clearing members' assets provided as margin, are covered by the reporting obligation under Article 4 of SFTR.

25. Repos and reverse repos should be reported by using the ISO 20022 XML template applicable to repo.

4.2.4 Aspects related to BSB/SBB

26. Certain BSB/SBB are governed by bilateral or master agreements. However, the specific annexes covering these SFTs are different from those pertaining to repos and reverse repos. Undoubtedly, the type of SFT concluded is BSB/SBB.

27. Where the BSB/SBB is governed by a bilateral or master agreement or an annex to a master agreement, this agreement should be reported in the relevant fields, namely fields 9-11 of Table 2 on Loan and collateral data.

28. Counterparties should strive to report the master agreements that are not included in the ITS on reporting in exactly the same way. Also relating to the master agreement, the field Master agreement version should be reported with the version applicable to the SFT that is being concluded.

29. When counterparties find that certain types of BSB/SBBs are better reported by using the repo template, in case both counterparties agree, the counterparties should use the repo template to report those SFTs.

30. BSB/SBB should be reported by using the ISO 20022 XML template applicable to BSB/SBB.

4.2.5 Aspects related to securities lending and borrowing

31. Following on the definition, the conclusion of an SLB is connected to the transfer of securities from the lender to the borrower. An SLB cannot have more than one ISIN transferred. If in the process of allocation by third-party entities, such as agent lenders, there is more than one ISIN to be transferred between a given pair of counterparties, then a different SFT for each ISIN should be reported.

32. Given that Article 4(1) of SFTR requires the reporting of conclusions, modification and termination of SFTs no later than the following working day, all SFTs that have been concluded should be reported. This includes all SFTs that were generated even though they might not be settled.

33. Some types of asset managers were not considered in the different scenarios presented. This includes funds that aggregate securities in an asset pool and can lend them. These funds trade through a broker that will act as an agent and lend a security for a given

quantity out of the pool of assets of the funds. A direct transaction will be confirmed between the counterparty and the pool. At the end of the day the final allocation is made, and individual confirmations are sent to each fund participating in the pool. The details are also sent to the counterparty and settlement takes place through one single transfer out of the common depositary of all the concerned funds. In this particular case, and following the general principle included in paragraph 15, a separate SFT for each pair of counterparties and ISIN should be reported to the TRs by the counterparties.

34. In the case of securities lending in a CCP setup with an asset pool it is not possible to report intraday lifecycle activity where only net new loan positions are allocated to borrower and lender end of day. Therefore, in a CCP setup, intraday loans should be reported, although there might not be necessary a collateral allocated to those. Collateral should be reported for all other SLBs, where the Field (2.72) "Uncollateralised SL flag" is polulated with "false", including the settled net new loan needs to be reported in the trade report (on S+1).

35. SLB should be reported by using the ISO 20022 XML template applicable to SLB.

36. Cash-driven SLBs, also known as "reverse securities loans", have to be reported as a repo. Where a cash-driven SLB is reported using the repo fields, it should be noted that the Master agreement type should reflect the relevant underlying agreement, e.g. GMSLA.

4.2.6 Aspects related to SFTs involving commodities

37. The execution of the SFT should be structured in such a way that the beneficial owner neither loses its economic ownership of the commodities, nor takes on new market risk in the commodity.

38. Repo/reverse repo transactions involving commodities are characterised by the presence of a (repurchase) agreement. The commodities can be transferred by way of outright title transfer or pledge.

39. However, when adhering to the scope of SFTs involving commodities, when the sale and repurchase does not qualify as a repo, it shoud be a BSB instead.

40. In a commodities lending and borrowing (SLB) transaction, the collateral taker is the party that lends the commodities and the collateral giver borrows the commodities. Unlike repo/reverse repo and BSB/SBB where the commodity is deemed to be the collateral in the transaction.

41. When reporting SFTs involving commodities, further to the relevant master agreements, the counterparties should assess the extent to which the type of SFT involving commodities that they are reporting could fit into the fields applicable to that SFT. This should help determine whether the transaction needs to be reported as a commodities lending or borrowing transaction, or as a repo/SBB or reverse repo/BSB collateralized with commodities.

42. Furthermore, all SFTs as defined in Articles 3(7) to 3(10) SFTR, except margin lending, include a reference to the possible use of commodities as part of the SFT. BSB/SBB limits the use of commodities to purchases and subsequent sales between the two counterparties (without market intermediary), whereas the commodities lending and

borrowing transactions and repos allow for both title transfer and pledge arrangements. Therefore, the counterparties should populate the type of collateral arrangement in Field 2.20 Method used to provide collateral, as appropriate.

43. SFTs involving commodities may sometimes be part of more complex structures that may include derivatives, such as futures and options. Only the parts of the overall structure that is the SFT should be reported. Derivatives used in such structures may be reportable under EMIR and/or MIFID and/or REMIT.

44. Regarding the meaning of equivalent commodities and substituted commodities, ESMA clarifies the following:

   a. equivalent commodities are the same type of commodities with similar characteristics and/or specifications that can replace the original commodities in the return leg as contractually agreed upon.

   b. substituted commodities are commodities that are pledged as collateral as substitution for the commodities that were originally pledged as collateral under the same transaction.

4.2.6.1   SFTs involving energy

45. A transaction (e.g. buy – sell-back of gas across zones with (alternative) financing objectives) can be a a REMIT reportable transaction with T+30 reporting timeframe and, at the same time, an SFT reportable by T+1.

46. Therefore, where these types of transactions are sufficiently clear for unambiguous classification as SFTs used to finance commodities they are reportable as per the relevant reporting template.

4.2.7   Aspects related to margin lending

47. It is expected that one and only one margin lending transaction exists between each pair of counterparties at a given point in time, except where the entities agreed contractually to have more than one base currency and the margin loans are determined in relation to each of them, in which case there should be a margin lending transaction per each base currency. This SFT will relate to any margin loan or a short market value in the base currency.

48. UTIs for margin lending should only be generated when the facility has been drawn from at least once. In cases where a prime brokerage agreement has been signed but the facility has not been drawn yet, no report is required since there is no SFT yet.

49. If at any point time both the margin loan and the short market value fall to zero, i.e. no credit in cash or securities is being extended, the client collateral held by the prime broker is no longer collateralising SFT exposure. It is being held for other non-SFT liabilities. The prime broker and the client should (i) report the cash collateral at zero to denote that there is no collateral and (ii) cease to report collateral until such time as a margin loan or SMV exposure again exists.

50. The transaction should not be reported with Action type "ETRM", but rather with action type "MODI". In this case, a collateral update message (COLU) indicating zero as a value for cash collateral is also expected to be received so as to avoid any misrepresentation of the collateral being used. For reporting of zero collateral, please refer to section 5.4.4.

51. In the case of margin loans, counterparties should not report collateral components that are different from securities and cash.

52. The reporting of client's short market value should not be based on the recognition in accounting (that is either trade date or settlement date accounting) by the prime broker (IAS 39.38 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement). The reporting of short market value should be made in the same way in which the settlement of the loan and collateral is reported. Thus, the counterparties should calculate the short market value on the basis of the intended settlement date and securities that are expected to be delivered.

53. Moreover, when the portfolio of the prime brokerage client does not involve securities trading, then the reporting of credit extension to these clients has no value from SFTR perspective and should be avoided in order to prevent the collection of large amounts of irrelevant information.

4.3 Reporting of CCP-cleared SFTs

54. The reporting at position level is applicable to CCP-cleared SFTs and is optional and complementary to the transaction-level reporting. Reports at position level can be submitted when certain conditions are met[1].

   a. The legal arrangement is such that the risk is at position level, the trade reports all relate to products that are fungible with each other, and the individual trades have been replaced by the position. This is the case when novation takes place after netting of individual trades, the netted position results in a new contract, and a new UTI is generated for it. This could be the case, for example, between a clearing member and a CCP.

   b. The original trades, i.e. at transaction level, have been correctly reported. It is not permissible to report only positions.

   c. Other events that affect the common fields in the report of the position are separately reported.

   d. The original trade reports (point b above) and reports relating to other events (point c above), where applicable, have reached a suitable "end of life state". This should be achieved by sending early termination messages and then reporting the net position either as a new position or as an update to the existing position.

   e. The report of the position is made correctly filling in all the applicable fields in the counterparty-specific and transaction data, and, as appropriate, margin and collateral reuse table of fields.

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[1] Please refer to Paragraph 84 of the CP on Guidelines on reporting under SFTR

55. If these conditions are fulfilled, then the reporting of subsequent updates, including valuation updates, collateral updates and other modifications and lifecycle events can be applied to the report of the position (as modifications etc., and keeping the same value of the UTI on the CCP cleared position) and not to reports of the original trades/events.

56. The position-level report should be identified with its own UTI, which is a persistent identifier of that position, i.e. it does not change following any modifications of the position.

57. It is reinstated that for the position-level reporting to take place, the cleared SFTs should first be reported at transaction level with Action Type "POSC" (even if cleared on the same day), and only subsequently the lifecycle events can be reported at position level. Please refer to Section 5.2.1 for the scenario illustrating the required steps to report at position level.

4.4 Allocation of responsibility under Article 4(3) SFTR

4.4.1 General case

58. NFC should communicate with FC whether they qualify as small NFC or not, as well as update the FC on any potential changes in their status.

4.4.2 Third Country - Financial Counterparties (TC-FC)

59. Once the equivalence of a given TC is declared by the EC, in the case of SFT concluded between a TC-FC, with a branch in the Union, and a SME-NFC, where the TC-FC and the SME-NFC have fulfilled the reporting obligations of that third country, neither the TC-FC nor the SME-NFC should report the SFT under SFTR.

60. Regarding SFTs concluded between an TC-FC outside the scope of application of SFTR (i.e. not covered by Article 2(1)(a)(ii) of SFTR) and an SME NFC, such SFTs should either be reported directly by the SME NFC to a TR, or otherwise make use of the possibility for delegation included in Article 4(2).

4.4.3 Funds

61. Where the allocation of responsibility under Article 4(3) SFTR is not applicable to the AIFM, i.e. the AIFM is not subject to SFTR, the responsibility to report SFTs to a TR remains with the fund.

4.5 Voluntary delegation of reporting

62. In cases of delegation of reporting the delegating counterparty (caught by the reporting obligation) should provide the report submitting entity with all the details of the SFT in a timely manner, and the counterparty is responsible for ensuring that those details are correct. At the same time, the report submitting entity should ensure that the reporting counterparties are informed about the data reported on their behalf, the relevant TR data processing results and relevant reporting or data quality issues if any arise.

4.6 Application of SFTR reporting obligations to SFTs concluded by branches

4.6.1 Application of SFTR reporting obligations to SFTs concluded by non-EU entities with EU branches

63. In line with the purpose of SFTR and in consistency with EMIR, ESMA considers that the term conclusion is to be understood as related to the counterparty to the transaction, i.e. the counterparty where the SFT is booked.

4.6.2 Determination of reportable SFTs when concluded by branches

64. Table 1 explains what should be reported with reference to branches of reporting counterparties.

65. The final column entitled "Reportable under SFTR" refers to whether the transaction is subject to the reporting obligation under the SFTR. If not reportable, the transaction should not be reported, regardless of the location of the counterparties/branches. The rows of Table 1 that are red show scenarios that are never reportable under the SFTR.

66. It is important to understand that for certain scenarios, the reporting obligation's existence for the counterparty does not mean that the SFT must be reported, and vice versa, as explained in Table 1. For example, transactions concluded between two branches of the same legal entity, even when the counterparty (identified with LEI 1) is subject to the reporting obligation, are not reportable, as set out in the final column. The reason for this is that there are no two counterparties, but rather two extensions of the same one.

67. Even when a branch has a LEI, Fields 1.3 "Reporting counterparty" and 1.11 "Other counterparty" should be populated with the LEI of the relevant headquarters, whereas the information of the relevant branch should be reported in Fields 1.17 "Branch of the reporting counterparty" and 1.8 "Branch of the other counterparty". Field 1.12 "Country of the other counterparty" should be populated with the country code of the headquarters, not of the branch.

Table 1 - Reporting by branches

	Reporting Counterparty	Country of the reporting counterparty	Country of the branch of the reporting counterparty	Reporting obligation	Other Counterparty	Country of the other counterparty	Country of the branch of the other counterparty	Reporting obligation	Reportable under SFTR
SFT1	LEI1	EU		YES	LEI1	EU	AT	YES	NO
SFT2	LEI1	EU		YES	LEI1	EU	US	YES	NO
SFT3	LEI1	EU	BE	YES	LEI1	EU	AT	YES	NO
SFT4	LEI1	EU	BE	YES	LEI1	EU	US	YES	NO
SFT5	LEI1	EU	CH	YES	LEI1	EU	US	YES	NO
SFT6	LEI1	EU		YES	LEI2	EU		YES	YES
SFT7	LEI1	EU		YES	LEI2	EU	AT	YES	YES
SFT8	LEI1	EU		YES	LEI2	EU	US	YES	YES

Table 1 - Reporting by branches

	Reporting Counterparty	Country of the reporting counterparty	Country of the branch of the reporting counterparty	Reporting obligation	Other Counterparty	Country of the other counterparty	Country of the branch of the other counterparty	Reporting obligation	Reportable under SFTR
SFT9	LEI1	EU	BE	YES	LEI2	EU		YES	YES
SFT10	LEI1	EU	BE	YES	LEI2	EU	AT	YES	YES
SFT11	LEI1	EU	BE	YES	LEI2	EU	US	YES	YES
SFT12	LEI1	EU	US	YES	LEI2	EU		YES	YES
SFT13	LEI1	EU	US	YES	LEI2	EU	AT	YES	YES
SFT14	LEI1	EU	US	YES	LEI2	EU	US	YES	YES
SFT15	LEI1	EU		YES	LEI3	US		NO	YES
SFT16	LEI1	EU		YES	LEI3	US	CH	NO	YES
SFT17	LEI1	EU		YES	LEI3	US	AT	YES	YES
SFT18	LEI1	EU	BE	YES	LEI3	US		NO	YES
SFT19	LEI1	EU	BE	YES	LEI3	US	CH	NO	YES
SFT20	LEI1	EU	BE	YES	LEI3	US	AT	YES	YES
SFT21	LEI1	EU	US	YES	LEI3	US		NO	YES
SFT22	LEI1	EU	US	YES	LEI3	US	CH	NO	YES
SFT23	LEI1	EU	US	YES	LEI3	US	AT	YES	YES
SFT24	LEI4	US		NO	LEI3	US		NO	NO
SFT25	LEI4	US	AT	YES	LEI3	US		NO	YES
SFT26	LEI4	US	CH	NO	LEI3	US		NO	NO
SFT27	LEI4	US		NO	LEI3	US	AT	YES	YES
SFT28	LEI4	US	AT	YES	LEI3	US	AT	YES	YES
SFT29	LEI4	US	CH	NO	LEI3	US	AT	YES	YES
SFT30	LEI4	US		NO	LEI3	US	CH	NO	NO
SFT31	LEI4	US	AT	YES	LEI3	US	CH	NO	YES
SFT32	LEI4	US	CH	NO	LEI3	US	CH	NO	NO

Note: AT and BE are ISO 3166-1 Alpha-2 codes for EU member states, US and CH are ISO 3166-1 Alpha-2 codes for non-EU member states.

All codes are included for illustrative purposes.

If the country of the branch is not provided, it should be interpreted that the SFT was concluded by the headquarters.

The reporting of the data elements in italics might not be required.

4.7 Reporting by an NFC

68. ESMA recognises that a LEI may be unavailable in some scenarios; however, this scenario does not apply to NFC, established in the EU. All entities subject to SFTR should use LEI for the identification of the entities referred to in the relevant data fields.

69. When the SFT is concluded between two NFCs, both of them should report it to a TR, though they can make use of the possibility to delegate the reporting under Article 4(2) to one of them or to a third party.

4.8 Action types

4.8.1 Applicable action types

70. Counterparties to an SFT should report the conclusion, modification and termination of an SFT. In case none of the details of the SFT, as expressed in the data fields, have changed, the counterparties should not report again details of the SFT.

71. Valuation updates should be reported only when there is a change in the value of the securities on loan or used as collateral.

72. In the case of collateral reporting, the counterparties should not report any intraday changes in the collateral, but only the end of day state.

73. Action types are mutually exclusive. The reporting with each different action type bears different information for authorities both from business and data management perspectives. Therefore, the counterparties should strive to report the correct action type.

4.8.2 Full snapshot versus partial reporting of amendments to SFTs

74. In the case of amendments pertaining to the SFTs, both lifecycle events and corrections, counterparties should submit messages containing all applicable fields, including those which have not altered, still allowing for separate reporting between loan and collateral data.

75. Additionally, it should be noted that valuation, collateral, margin and reuse updates are daily snapshot reports, in which case all relevant fields are required. Furthermore, given the daily reporting, it is expected that each of these snapshot reports will reflect the state at the end of the day, taking into consideration all relevant amendments that occurred during that day. Consequently, and having in mind T+1 reporting deadline, a counterparty is not expected to submit a correction report for collateral, valuation, margin or reuse for the current day or the previous working day. On the contrary, the corrections of the collateral, valuation, margin or reuse should be submitted only for the historical data in the case where a mistake in the reported information has been identified after the reporting deadline.

76. In the case of the information concerning the loan side of the transaction, each modification should be reported as such and separately from the corrections of the loan data. In the case of various modifications occurring on the same day, they can be reported in a single report to the extent that this report will accurately reflect all changes

77. The exact fields that are required for each type of report are specified in the validation rules.

78. With respect to certain fields that should not be modified (e.g. Execution timestamp), the TRs are not expected to verify that the content of these fields is not amended when reported with Action Type "MODI" unless specified otherwise in the validation rules for a given field.

4.8.3 Sequence between action types for the different types of messages

79.   Table 2, Table 3 and Table 4 provide information on the different combinations of the sequence of action types that are not prohibited by the validation rules[2]. The information presented in Table 2 applies to trade and position[3] level reporting, whereas Table 3 and Table 4 are specifically related to the reporting of margins for CCP-cleared SFTs and the reporting of reuse.

Table 2 - Counterparty, Loan and Collateral data								
		Following Steps						
		New	Error	Termination	Modification	Valuation	Collateral	Correction	Position Component
Previous steps	New		x	x	x	x	x	x	
	Error								
	Termination		x		x	x	x	x	
	Modification		x	x	x	x	x	x	
	Valuation		x	x	x	x	x	x	
	Collateral		x	x	x	x	x	x	
	Correction		x	x	x	x	x	x	
	Position Component		x					x	

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[2] Future changes in the definition of the validation rules may impact the content of the table.
[3] Position component does not apply for reporting of the position level reporting

Table 3 - Margin update		New	Error	Margin update	Correction
			Following step		
Previous step	New		x	x	x
	Error				
	Margin update		x	x	x
	Correction		x	x	x

Table 4 - Reuse, Cash Reinvestment and Funding Sources Data		New	Error	Reuse update	Correction
			Following step		
Previous step	New		x	x	x
	Error				
	Reuse update		x	x	x
	Correction		x	x	x

80. When applying Table 2, Table 3 and Table 4, it is important to understand that they represent action types that can be reported at any point in time once another action type was submitted, rather than just the allowable immediate next step. To give an example, after sending a report with action type "Position component" it is allowed to send only a "Correction" or "Error". However, after sending a "Correction", any other type of report is allowed. A question may arise if an entity that has sent a report with action type "Position component" and subsequently sent a "Correction" for the same UTI as to whether the

entity can continue to send reports with other action types. The response is no. The action type "Correction" does not cancel/disapply the logical restrictions triggered by the previous submission of the report with action type "Position component". Therefore, that entity can still submit only an "Error" or another "Correction" for the same action type. Similarly, it is not necessary to terminate the SFT with action type "Termination/early termination" again after submitting a correction for a previously terminated SFT (as the "Correction" does not impact the non-outstanding status of the trade).

81. The reason why "Error" and "Correction" are the only acceptable action types after reporting with action type "Position component", is that once an SFT is included in the position, all subsequent reports (incl. collateral updates) should be done at position level. Therefore, reports should be submitted with a different UTI (the one of the position), and the correct sequencing of these reports for that position should also be validated.

82. The SFT reports should be sent in a chronological sequence in which the events occurred, in line with the requirements set out in the ITS. However, it is recognised that in the cases where an entity fails to report on time or become aware of the past submission of incorrect information, the entity should send the reports with past event dates thus breaking the chronological order.

83. However, the TRs should review the "Event date" only to the extent that they verify that it is not a future date (this is captured explicitly in the validation rules) and:

    a. in the case of "past" event dates (i.e. less than reporting date -1), these events do not alter the transactions after their maturity or termination, i.e. the reported event date is earlier than the maturity date and, if populated, the termination date (this is also reflected in the validation rules. TRs should also verify that the modifications sent with a past event date do not alter the previously reported maturity date. Furthermore, the TRs should not apply the reported change to the current Trade State Report (if the transaction is still outstanding) nor the past Trade State Report of the date for which the event was reported.

    b. in the case of event dates equal to the reporting date or the day preceding the reporting date, the TR should apply changes to the Trade State Report based on the sequence of submissions.

84. The TRs should provide all accepted trade activity reports to the authorities, irrespective of the event date.

85. The TRs should validate the correct sequence of reports based on the order of their submission, irrespectively of the content of the Field "Event date".

86. Given that some past events may be reported for the trades that matured or have been terminated, it is allowed to send "Modification", "Valuation update" or "Collateral update" after the "Termination / early termination" (as long as the event date is prior or equal to the maturity/termination date) which is reflected in the Table 2.

87. It should be noted that collateral substitutions after the termination event are not expected to be reported (unless the termination is cancelled). Therefore, the termination should not be reported before the effective date of the termination (please refer to Section 4.9.5) for more details on reporting of the terminations.

88. In the case where multiple past submissions were rejected by a TR, the counterparty should correct and resend them as soon as possible and maintaining the chronological order of the events. In the case where these previous reports concern events that occurred on the reporting date or day before and therefore would be considered by the TR for the purpose of providing Trade State Report (in line with the paragraph 83 above), the counterparty may also need to resubmit last report(s) to bring the record of the transaction to the most up-to-date state.

89. With respect to action type "Error" it is important to note that once reported, it cannot be cancelled or otherwise "undone". Therefore, if one of the two counterparties sends a report with this action type by mistake, the counterparties should take the following steps to continue reporting correctly:

    a. The other counterparty should also send a report with action type "Error" for the same UTI. It will not be possible to use this UTI again.

    b. Both counterparties should agree on a new UTI for this transaction, report it with the action type "New" and the agreed new UTI and continue reporting of any subsequent lifecycle events using this UTI.

90. One exception where submission of the action type "Error" may not require cancelling of the transaction by the other counterparty is a potential scenario in which one of the counterparties reports the transaction by mistake twice to two different TRs and wants to cancel only one, redundant submission. In this case, this counterparty should send a report with action type "Error" to one TR, while the same transaction remains open in the other TR and both counterparties can continue report with the same UTI.

91. It should also be noted that this restriction is not applicable to the reporting of margins and reuse. For example, a counterparty may report reuse by mistake (when no reuse has taken place) in which case it should submit a reuse report with Action Type "Error". This should however not prevent this counterparty from reporting reuse at a later stage if needed.

4.9 Timely reporting of conclusion, modification and termination of an SFT

4.9.1 Conclusion of an SFT

92. If an SFT that is concluded is subsequently terminated (incl. when it is terminated due to a settlement failure), then the counterparties after reporting it with Action type "New", should report it with Action Type "Termination/Early Termination). If the original SFT was reported with the Action Type "Position Component" and is subsequently terminated, the counterparties should not send a report with Action Type "Termination/Early Termination" for the original SFT, however the counterparties should send a report with Action Type "Modification" for the position in which the original SFT was included in order to remove this SFT from the position.

93. Action type "Error" should only be used to cancel the transactions that never came into existence or that are out of the scope of the reporting obligation under SFTR. In the specific scenario where the counterparties agree to conclude a transaction which is conditional

upon registration with the CCP and the CCP rejects that transaction, the counterparties should terminate the SFT with Action Type "Error" because the agreed condition for the transaction to take place was not fulfilled, therefore the transaction never came into existence.

94. Furthermore, it should be noted that a temporary settlement failure, that does not result in a termination of the SFT, should not be reported.

95. In the specific case of margin lending, the conclusion of the SFT should be reported when there is short market value or net cash debit balance (from the client's perspective) for the first time, and the execution timestamp should be populated accordingly.

4.9.2 Modification and correction of an SFT

96. A modification to an SFT comprises the reporting of the following action types: "Modification" and "Correction". The timeline for reporting is the same as for the conclusion of a trade, meaning that from the point in time when a modification is effective, it becomes reportable. Where applicable, e.g. for the changes on the loan side of SLB, this should be understood as the intended settlement date.

97. Counterparties should report only the modifications that have taken place, i.e. they should not report modifications that were agreed but will become effective in the future. To give an example, if the counterparties agree to re-rate a repo on a future date, the re-rating should be reported only once the agreed date (the effective date of re-rating) is reached.

98. Similar to the reporting of conclusions, the temporary settlement fails are not reportable as such unless they result in an amendment to the transaction, which then should be reported accordingly with the action type "Modification". For example, if a partial return of the SFT was reported as a modification and subsequently it is cancelled due to a settlement failure, the counterparties should report another modification for this SFT in order to revert the changes stemming from the partial return.

99. In the case of back-dated modifications to an SFT (e.g. when the counterparties to an SFT bilaterally agree to re-rate a transaction with an effective date in the past) the counterparties are not expected to resubmit reports for all subsequent activities from the effective date of the back-dated modification. It should be noted that the report with the back-dated modification should be reported with the correct past event date (reflecting the effective date of the modification). In this case, the TRs should not apply the modified data to the trade state report[4].

100. With respect to correction, these should be reported as soon as the incorrectly reported data is identified. It is not necessary to send a correction report if, following a modification of an SFT, a counterparty has introduced incorrect information only in its own internal systems – in such cases the firm should only send the modification report containing final, correct data.

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[4] Please refer to the section 4.8.3 for further details concerning the impact of the Event date on the treatment of the reports by the TRs.

4.9.3 Collateral updates

101. The collateral update should be reported as relating to the date when it becomes effective, i.e. on the expected settlement date. However, some updates might be agreed between the counterparties, but due to reasons attributable to the counterparties or to third parties, such as CCPs or CSDs, might not be finalised. This would mean that a given collateral update report should be resubmitted with the final correct data. The temporary settlement failures, not impacting the collateral agreed to be provided, should not be reported.

102. In some other instances, the entities would have agreed already on some changes to the collateral but would have not yet carried them out. Counterparties should report only the collateral updates that have taken place, meaning that they should not report the collateral with the expected settlement date in the future.

103. Collateral updates are daily snapshot reports that should reflect the state of the collateral at the close of a given day. The intraday changes to the collateral should not be reported. In the specific case of the intraday transactions for which the collateral is provided only intraday and goes to zero at the end of the day, the counterparties should report zero collateral.

104. In the case of CCP-cleared on-venue transactions that are included in the position and reported with action type "Position component", the collateral updates should be sent for the position in which these transactions were included, rather than for the original transactions.

105. Finally, it should be noted that the last collateral update is expected to be submitted for the last day on which the corresponding SFT(s) is outstanding, and it should be submitted by the end of the following day. After submitting a report with action type "Early Termination" for the SFT(s) or after reaching the maturity date by the term SFT(s), the collateral updates should not be submitted for that SFT(s) (except for the missing late reports).

106. In the specific case of margin lending, the collateral updates should be only sent where there is a short market value or net debit balance (from the client's perspective). In the cases where the margin loan has not yet been drawn by the client, the counterparties should report neither an SFT transaction nor the corresponding collateral. There may also be scenarios where the margin loan has been drawn by the client (hence, the margin lending transaction and corresponding collateral were reported), and subsequently, the margin loan goes to zero. In these cases, if the counterparties do not decide to close the SFT, they should submit a "zero" collateral report for the first day on which the margin loan value is zero. Once the margin loan is used again by the client, the actual values of the collateral should be reported for this SFT.

4.9.4 Valuation, margin and reuse updates

107. In the case of valuation updates, the counterparties should send daily valuations by the end of the working day following the date of the valuation and populating this date in the field "Event date".

108. Margin updates should be reported when they become effective, i.e. on the expected settlement date, without considering temporary settlement failures.

109. In the specific case of margins pre-paid to a CCP in advance of a portfolio of cleared trades, these should be reported on T+1 of the first applicable SFT in the related portfolio (linked by a portfolio code), rather than on the day following the date on which it was lodged.

110. With respect to reporting of reuse, it is settlement-driven, meaning that counterparties should report only the value of reused collateral settled at the end of a given date. This settlement date should be reported as Event date in the reuse reports, which should be submitted by the end of the following day (i.e. settlement date + 1). The reuse reports are EOD snapshot reports, meaning that they should represent the reused collateral at the end of the day, rather than a change from the previously reported values ("delta report").

4.9.5 Termination of an SFT

111. Counterparties should not send a report with Action Type "Termination/Early termination" when a fixed-term SFT reaches its maturity date and therefore is no longer outstanding.

112. If the counterparties agree to terminate a fixed-term SFT prior to the maturity date or to terminate the open term SFT, they should either:

    a. Submit a report with Action Type "Termination/early termination" where the expected settlement of the termination is for the same day as the notice of termination, or

    b. Submit a report with Action Type "Modification" where the expected settlement of the termination is the following day or later. In this case, the counterparties should modify the maturity date accordingly.

113. Given that under the reporting logic envisaged in SFTR RTS/ITS (and consistent with the current reporting logic under EMIR), there is no possibility to "reopen" a transaction once it is terminated, the counterparties should not report the termination if it does not take place due to a settlement failure.

114. In practice, if on the day following the agreed date of early termination, the counterparties become aware that the termination has not been settled on the expected settlement date they should not send the report with the action type "Termination/Early termination" until the termination is settled. If the termination is cancelled due to the settlement failure, the counterparties should not send the report with the Action Type "Termination/Early termination" as the SFT continues to be outstanding.

115. Similarly, in the case of SFTs that approach their maturity date (either the original contractually agreed Maturity date (Field 2.14) or the Maturity date amended to report an early termination that was agreed in advance), if on the day following the maturity date the counterparties become aware that the back leg of the SFT has not been settled, they should send a modification report to amend the maturity date to a next day or other future day on which it is expected to settle. It should be noted that such amendment of the Maturity date would be possible only until the day following the maturity date, as from this date the SFT will no longer be outstanding and it will not be possible to "reopen" it. When the return settles successfully, the counterparties should not send additional reports, as

the SFT will be treated as non-outstanding starting from the day following the Maturity date.

4.9.6 Overview of reporting timelines per type of report and action type

116. Table 5 specifies what should be reported as "Event date" for each type of report and action type. The event date, by definition, also indicates what is a trigger for reporting, e.g. the expected settlement date in the case of collateral updates or the valuation date in the case of valuation updates. The actual reports should be submitted by the end of the working day following the event date.

Table 5 – Event date		
Table	Action type	Event date
1&2	NEWT	Date of conclusion of the contract ("trade date")
1&2	MODI	Effective date of modification or, where applicable, the expected settlement date
1&2	CORR	Date from which the correction should apply (typically the date for which previous incorrect data was reported)
1&2	ETRM	Expected settlement date of the termination
1&2	EROR	NA
1&2	COLU	Expected settlement date
1&2	VALU	Valuation date
3	NEWT	Expected settlement date
3	MARU	Expected settlement date
3	CORR	Date from which the correction should apply (typically the date for which previous incorrect data was reported)
3	EROR	NA
4	NEWT	Actual settlement date
4	REUU	Actual settlement date
4	CORR	Date from which the correction should apply (typically the date for which previous incorrect data was reported)
4	EROR	NA

4.10 Mapping business events to action types and levels

117. Table 6 shows the mapping between the business events that take place through the lifecycle of an SFT and the action types that are defined in the TS on reporting.

118. Where the counterparties agree to early terminate and to replace an SFT, this should be reported accordingly. In such cases, the counterparties should first terminate the original SFT (by sending either "Termination/early termination" or "Modification" with amended maturity date) and then submit the report of the new transaction (with action type "New").

119. Similarly, to simplify the table, all events that result in a termination of an SFT are mapped to action type "Termination/early termination", except for the event 44 that deals specifically with the reporting of the terminations. However, it is recognised that where the

termination of a transaction is agreed for another date in the future, it should generally be reported as a modification of the maturity date (with action type "Modification"), whereas termination on the same day should be reported with action type "Termination/early termination".

120. No additional action types can be included in the TS on reporting, therefore, the ones included in the TS should be used by counterparties when they report SFTs and the relevant business events pertaining to those.

121. Business lifecycle events for the different types of SFTs should be reported with the following Action Types (Field 2.98) and relevant Levels (Field 2.99)[5].

Table 6 - Mapping business events to action types and levels						
New Event #	Business / Trade Event	Type of SFT	Applicable XML Message[6]	Action Type	Level	Comments/examples
1	Backloading	All	Table 1 and Table 2	NEWT	TCTN / PSTN	
2	Conclusion	All	Table 1 and Table 2	NEWT or POSC	TCTN / PSTN	This includes block/pooled/bulk transaction by agent for allocation to clients. This also includes any reportable transactions that are concluded for the purpose of settlement (auto-collateralisation by (I)CSD, other credit facilities, intra-day autoborrowing of securities from (I)CSD). The settlement of the opening leg, including a delayed settlement that does not result in a termination or other changes to the SFT, should **not** be reported separately. In the case of margin lending, the conclusion should be reported when the credit is extended for the first time.
3	Roll-over into new identical transaction	REPO	Table 1 and Table 2	NEWT	TCTN	
4	Extension	REPO, SLB	Table 1 and Table 2	MODI	TCTN	This includes, e.g., extension of an extendible repo, ad hoc agreement to change the repurchase date of fixed-term repo or an agreement to defer the repurchase date as part of fails management process
5	Automatic change of purchase and repurchase dates of an evergreen SFT at the end of each business day until termination or maturity	REPO, SLB	Table 1 and Table 2	MODI	TCTN	

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[5] The list of business events is not exhaustive
[6] The references are to the tables of the RTS and ITS on reporting

Table 6 - Mapping business events to action types and levels						
New Event #	Business / Trade Event	Type of SFT	Applicable XML Message[6]	Action Type	Level	Comments/examples
6	Cancellation of disputed transaction (after external reporting)	All	Table 1 and Table 2	EROR	-	
7	New allocation of the SFTs	All	Table 1 and Table 2	NEWT	TCTN	E.g. disclosure of underlying principals by agent to other party in a "pooled" agency repo
8	Full reallocation with a new UTI	All	Table 1 and Table 2	ETRM + NEWT	TCTN	This also includes the scenario where the reallocation takes place before the settlement of the opening leg of the original transaction.
9	Full reallocation to an existing UTI	All	Table 1 and Table 2	ETRM + MODI	TCTN	This also includes the scenario where the reallocation takes place before the settlement of the opening leg of the original transaction.
10	Partial reallocation to a new UTI	All	Table 1 and Table 2	MODI + NEWT	TCTN	This also includes the scenario where the reallocation takes place before the settlement of the opening leg of the original transaction.
11	Partial reallocation to an existing UTI	All	Table 1 and Table 2	MODI + MODI	TCTN	This also includes the scenario where the reallocation takes place before the settlement of the opening leg of the original transaction.
12	Increase or reduce size of a repo by modifying the terms of the contract (same UTI, no settlement instructions issued)	REPO	Table 1 and Table 2	MODI	TCTN	
13	Agreement to accept the partial delivery of the collateral as final implemented by a change in contractual terms	REPO	Table 1 and Table 2	MODI	TCTN	
14	Partial termination	REPO, BSB, ML	Table 1 and Table 2	MODI	TCTN / PSTN	
15	Partial return	All	Table 1 and Table 2	MODI	TCTN / PSTN	The settlement of the partial return, including a delayed settlement that does not result in a cancellation of the partial return, should not be reported separately.
16	Cancellation or failure of the partial return	SBL	Table 1 and Table 2	MODI	TCTN / PSTN	A delayed settlement that does not result in a cancellation of the partial return, should not be reported
17	Re-rating (fixed rate, spread or rebate rate)	REPO, BSB, SLB	Table 1 and Table 2	MODI	TCTN	
18	Agreed cancellation of the re-rate, hence reverting to the previous rate	REPO, BSB, SLB	Table 1 and Table 2	MODI	TCTN	If the re-rating was not agreed but was reported unilaterally by mistake, the change to the previous rate should be reported with "CORR"

Table 6 - Mapping business events to action types and levels						
New Event #	Business / Trade Event	Type of SFT	Applicable XML Message[6]	Action Type	Level	Comments/examples
19	Change in floating repo rate	REPO	Table 1 and Table 2	MODI	TCTN	
20	Scheduled change in rate on floating-rate collateral or index on index-linked collateral in a BSB	BSB	Table 1 and Table 2	MODI	TCTN	This event would result in the report of the modification of the repurchase price.
21	Events impacting the collateral value	REPO, BSB	Table 1 and Table 2	COLU	-	E.g. Collateral income payment (repo, BSB), manufactured payment (repo, BSB), scheduled change in rate on floating-rate collateral or index on index-linked collateral in any type of repo
22	Cash mark	SBL	Table 1 and Table 2	MODI	TCTN / PSTN	
23	Fee mark	SBL	Table 1 and Table 2	MODI	TCTN / PSTN	
24	Valuation of securities on loan	SLB	Table 1 and Table 2	VALU	-	
25	Flat margin loan and/or short market value	ML	Table 1 and Table 2	MODI	-	
26	Change in outstanding margin loan or short market value	ML	Table 1 and Table 2	MODI	-	
27	Change of base currency used for margin loan	ML	Table 1 and Table 2	MODI	-	
28	Additional base currency used for margin loan	ML	Table 1 and Table 2	NEWT	-	There is only one base currency per margin loan, therefore additional base currency should be reported as a new margin loan with a new UTI
29	Valuation of securities used as collateral	All	Table 1 and Table 2	COLU	-	
30	First allocation of collateral on the day of trade	REPO	Table 1 and Table 2	NEWT or COLU	TCTN	Action type NEWT is used when collateral details are reported with other SFT details in the report of new transaction. This could be for example a scenario of a seller's allocation of collateral for a new GC repo or triparty agent's first allocation of collateral on the day of trade
31	First allocation of collateral after the day of trade	REPO	Table 1 and Table 2	COLU	TCTN	This could be for example a scenario of a seller's allocation of collateral for a new GC repo or triparty agent's first allocation of collateral after the day of trade

Table 6 - Mapping business events to action types and levels						
New Event #	Business / Trade Event	Type of SFT	Applicable XML Message[6]	Action Type	Level	Comments/examples
32	Substitution of Collateral	All	Table 1 and Table 2	COLU	-	This includes, e.g., temporary substitution of securities with cash (typically by triparty agent) in the event of shortage of eligible collateral in seller's account, substitution of temporary cash collateral with securities collateral, temporary cash collateralization of delay in return of securities in response to variation margin call under GMRA 6(h) This also includes any changes to the collateral due to the corporate events
33	Change in collateral quality	All	Table 1 and Table 2	COLU	-	
34	Change in cash collateral amount or currency	REPO, SLB	Table 1 and Table 2	COLU	-	
35	Buy-in where required by regulation (e.g. CSDR) or market convention (not under GMRA)	All	Table 1 and Table 2	COLU	-	
36	Cash compensation where required by regulation (e.g. CSDR) or market convention (not under GMRA)	All	Table 1 and Table 2	COLU	-	
37	Default of the collateral issuer	All	ALL	COLU or ETRM	TCTN / PSTN	ETRM should only be reported when SFT is terminated following to the default of the collateral issuer. Otherwise, the collateral substitution should be reported with COLU
38	Variation margining	REPO, SLB, BSB	Table 1 and Table 2	COLU	-	It's a separate COLU report for net exposure
39	Change in haircut or margins	REPO, SLB	Table 1 and Table 2	COLU	TCTN / PSTN	
40	Clearing off-venue	All	Table 1 and Table 2	ETRM + NEWT	TCTN / PSTN	This includes OTC transactions cleared on same day or after
41	Post-trade clearing of a transaction executed on a trading venue	All	Table 1 and Table 2	ETRM + NEWT	TCTN / PSTN	This includes transactions executed on a trading venue cleared after the day of trade
42	Same-day clearing of a transaction executed on a trading venue	All	Table 1 and Table 2	NEWT	TCTN / PSTN	This includes transactions executed on a trading venue cleared by open offer model and by same-day novation

Table 6 - Mapping business events to action types and levels						
New Event #	Business / Trade Event	Type of SFT	Applicable XML Message[6]	Action Type	Level	Comments/examples
43	CCP rejects transaction which is conditional upon registration with the CCP	All	Table 1 and Table 2	EROR	-	
44	Termination of an open SFT or termination of a term repo (by agreement or unilaterally)	REPO, SLB	Table 1 and Table 2	MODI or ETRM	TCTN	ETRM should be reported for the termination on the same day, whereas MODI should be used to report a termination on a future date (by amending the maturity date)
45	Termination of an evergreen or puttable SFT	REPO, SLB	Table 1 and Table 2	MODI	TCTN	This includes elimination of termination optionality
46	Maturity/Expiration	All	Table 1 and Table 2	no report	-	Temporary settlement failure of the expiring SFT should not be reported separately
47	Full return of a term SLB prior to the maturity date or of an open term SLB	SBL	Table 1 and Table 2	ETRM	-	The settlement of the full return, including a delayed settlement that does not result in a cancellation of the full return, should not be reported separately.
48	Cancellation or failure of the full return	SBL	Table 1 and Table 2	no report or NEWT	TCTN	Full return should not be reported if it does not settle, therefore if the full return is cancelled, no additional report is expected. However, if the full return had been reported as ETRM and subsequently the full return is cancelled, the transaction should be re-reported with action type NEWT and new UTI
49	Closure of an SFT due to counterparty default	All	Table 1 and Table 2	ETRM	-	This includes e.g. placing counterparty into default provided this default option has been agreed under GMRA 10(a)(ii)
50	Termination of transaction under specific GMRA provisions	REPO, BSB	Table 1 and Table 2	ETRM	-	This includes: Termination of transaction under 2000 provision 10(g) or GMRA 2011 provision 10(h) "Mini close-out" under GMRA 2000 10(h) or GMRA 2011 10(i) Repricing or Adjustment under GMRA 2000 4(i)-(k) or GMRA 2011 4(j)-(l)
51	Terminating the relationship between prime broker and the client	ML	Table 1 and Table 2	ETRM	-	
52	Amend trade - bilateral	All	Table 1 and Table 2	MODI	TCTN / PSTN	Counterparties agree to amend a transaction attribute. This is a catch all event for any modifications not listed separately
53	Amend trade - unilateral	All	Table 1 and Table 2	CORR	TCTN / PSTN	One counterparty corrects a transaction attribute

Table 6 - Mapping business events to action types and levels						
New Event #	Business / Trade Event	Type of SFT	Applicable XML Message[6]	Action Type	Level	Comments/examples
54	Amend collateral - bilateral	All	Table 1 and Table 2	COLU	TCTN / PSTN	Counterparties agree to amend a collateral attribute. This is a catch all event for any modifications not listed separately
55	Amend collateral - unilateral	All	Table 1 and Table 2	CORR	TCTN / PSTN	One counterparty corrects a collateral attribute
56	Lifecycle event (e.g. change in size or re-rating of open repo) incorrectly reported	All	Table 1 and Table 2	CORR	TCTN / PSTN	It's not possible to correct the wrongly reported early termination or error. Once a report with these action types is sent, there is no way to bring the transaction back to outstanding status, and therefore it is necessary to rereport the transaction with action type NEWT and new UTI.
57	Transaction not executed or out of scope of SFTR but reported to TR by mistake	All	Table 1 and Table 2	EROR	-	
58	Initial posting of margin to a CCP for cleared SFTs	All	Table 3	NEWT	-	
59	Update of the initial margin posted at the CCP	All	Table 3	MARU	-	
60	Posting variation margin to a CCP for cleared SFTs	All	Table 3	MARU	-	
61	Correction of a previous submitted margin report	All	Table 3	CORR	-	
62	Cancellation of a wrongly submitted margin report	All	Table 3	EROR	-	
63	First report of reuse of collateral or reinvestment of cash collateral	All	Table 4	NEWT	-	
64	Change in the securities reused or update of the estimated reuse or value of reused collateral	All	Table 4	REUU	-	
65	Change in cash collateral reinvestment type, amount or currency	SLB	Table 4	REUU	-	
66	Correction of a previously submitted collateral reuse	All	Table 4	CORR	-	

Table 6 - Mapping business events to action types and levels						
New Event #	Business / Trade Event	Type of SFT	Applicable XML Message[6]	Action Type	Level	Comments/examples
	report with incorrect data					
67	Cancellation of a wrongly submitted collateral reuse report (e.g. for an entity not subject to the reporting obligation)	All	Table 4	EROR	-	

4.11 Identification of a CSD participant

122. Except for cases where margin lending is reported, or when a transaction involves commodities, counterparties should always populate the Central Securities Depository (CSD) participant or indirect participant field. The field should be reported even if the SFT settles outside of a CSD. ESMA expects that the reporting counterparty should report this field using the following logic:

    a. Report its own LEI if it is settling directly at any CSD, i.e. it is a CSD participant;

    b. Report its own LEI if it is settling securities at any of the two ICSDs even where the ICSD is not the issuer CSD, i.e. it the counterparty is an ICSD participant;

    c. Report the LEI of its custodian bank irrespective of whether the custodian is using any sub-custodian or not. This includes scenarios when a counterparty uses an Agent Lender.

123. The counterparty should not report the LEI of the CSD in which they are either direct or indirect participants in the "CSD Participant" field.

4.12 Determining counterparty side

4.12.1 General case

124. In the case of repos or BSBs, the buyer is the collateral taker, while the seller is the collateral provider.

125. In the case of SLB or SFTs involving commodities, the lender is the collateral taker, while the borrower is the collateral provider.

126. In the case of margin loans, the lender is the collateral taker, while the borrower is the collateral provider.

4.12.2 CCP-cleared SFTs

127. In the case of CCP-cleared SFTs, the CCP interposes itself between the two counterparties to the SFT. Therefore, it will be buyer to the seller, borrower to the lender, seller to the buyer and lender to the borrower.

4.12.3 Reporting of unsecured lending/borrowing of securities

128. In the case of unsecured lending and borrowing of securities, the counterparty that lends the securities should report itself as the collateral taker, and the counterparty that borrows the securities should report itself in Field 1.9 as the collateral provider.

4.12.4 Reporting of counterparty side in the case of net exposure collateralisation

129. In the case of net exposure collateralisation, the counterparties should not report the Field "Counterparty side" for the collateral that is used as variation margining. However, the counterparties should, following the determination of whether they are net collateral provider or net collateral taker, report the collateral pertaing to the variation margining as detailed in section 5.4.7.

4.13 Price and value fields

4.13.1 Timing of valuations

130. When an SFT is cleared, information related to valuations sourced from the CCP should be used for SFTR reporting.

131. The market value of the securities should be the one as at close of business of each business day, and it should be reported no later than T+1, reflecting the valuation used for collateral management purposes, e.g. to calculate daily variation margin.

132. Counterparties should report the market value of their SFTs using the market prices and FX rates that those counterparties have used during the course of that business day for exposure management purposes. For securities lending transactions, this would generally mean that the market values reported as at close of business on any given day would be the closing prices of the securities as of the previous business day and reported no later than T+1.

133. If valuations for two different days are provided, the counterparties should populate Field 2.3 "Event date" accordingly for each different day.

4.13.2 Calculation method for valuations

134. When reporting under SFTR, counterparties should use the value they use for collateral management and exposure management purposes.

135. When there is no market value available, SFTR does not prescribe any specific method for calculating these valuations. Nevertheless, the data reported under Fields 2.57 and

2.88 is reconcilable data, therefore, the counterparties should agree and report values that are within the accepted limits of tolerance difference, as detailed in the Annex to the RTS on data collection.

136. The market value of the securities should be reported as at close of business of each working day, reflecting the valuation used for collateral management purposes, e.g. to calculate daily variation margin.

137. In the event a market price for the securities being valued is not available, the reporting counterparty should use the most recent market price available as a fall-back option.

138. Counterparties should use as appropriate the currency XML tags for all the price fields to correctly identify the relevant value and amount fields, more importantly, when they are in a different currency. Please also refer to the example in Section 5.2.1.8.

139. When an FX rate has to be used by a counterparty to submit an accurate valuation, the relevant ECB rate should be used. In the event an ECB FX rate does not exist for the conversion, counterparties should agree between themselves which FX rate to use for valuation and reporting purposes.

4.14 Reporting of CFI for a security used as collateral

140. When a security is used as collateral, the CFI code of that security should be reported in fields 42 and 79 of the table on Loan and Collateral data. This field does not apply to commodities.

141. Counterparties should always use official sources for the CFI. For this purpose, the data issued by the relevant National Numbering Agency (NNA) should be used. Further information is provided by ANNA in the following link http://www.anna-web.org/standards/about-identification-standards/, or by the relevant NNA of the security.

142. Counterparties should report only valid CFIs. If the CFI does not exist in the official sources, then it should be agreed between the counterparties, as the CFI is a reconciliable field.

4.15 Backloading

143. Counterparties that decide to report on a preceding RSD should report complete and accurate details of the relevant backloaded transactions, including the daily update of the collateral with action type "COLU". If they report a portion of their SFTs, they should report complete and accurate details of the margin and reuse data in Tables 3 and 4 of the Annex to the TS on reporting.

144. In case both counterparties are covered by the relevant RSD, to minimise reconciliation breaks, they should agree on which day they backload the SFTs. In any case, the reporting of the backloading transactions should be done by RSD+190. If a reporting counterparty for whom the RSD has not yet kicked in decides to report backloading transactions, it should ensure that each SFT that is reported as per paragraph 146.

145. Should the counterparties decide so, full reporting of backloaded SFTs, i.e. reporting of all SFTs that are open at a given point in time after the first RSD before the aforementioned deadline remains possible on a voluntary basis too.

146. The backloaded transaction should be reported with action type (Field 2.98) populated with "NEWT". The "Execution timestamp" (Field 2.12) should be populated with the original execution timestamp. The "Value date (start date)" (Field 2.13) should be populated with the original value date unless it has been amended due to settlement issues with regards to the SFT. The rest of the data fields should contain the state at the time of reporting. The previous lifecycle events should not be reported separately.

4.16 UTI generation and structure

147. The flowchart below illustrates the process for generating a UTI.
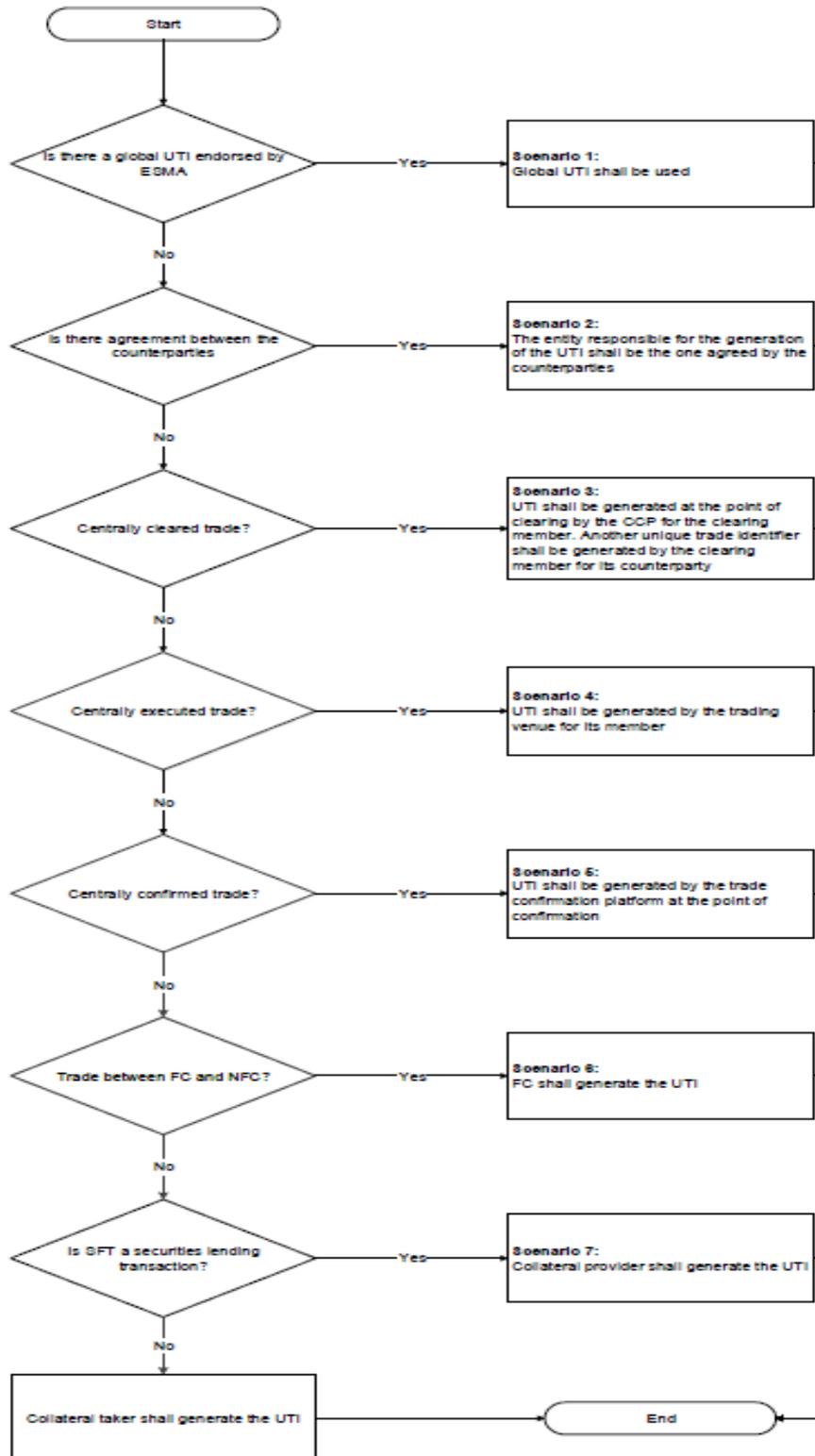
148. In the case of cleared SFTs, each of the SFTs between the CCP and its clearing members, and between the clearing members and their clients, should be reported with different UTIs.

149. It is worth noting that the agreement on the UTI between the counterparties is in practice the fall-back option under the framework provided in the technical standards, as most of the entities rely on the waterfall for UTI generation. Nevertheless, the parties may have such an agreement, in which case they should abide by it in all the cases which are covered by the agreement.

150. In the case of open term SFTs, the counterparties should retain the initially generated UTI for that SFT and should not re-generate a new one on each renewal.

151. The non-generating counterparty should be able to ingest in its systems or in the systems of the entity responsible for reporting or the report submitting entity the UTI communicated by the counterparty that generated it.

152. The counterparties should put in place the relevant technical arrangements, adequate to the volume of data to be exchanged, to ensure the timely communication and ingestion of UTI. In case there is an issue with the generation or communication of the UTI, the counterparties should ensure the timely solution of any issue related to the generation and communication of the UTI and report by the timeline for reporting of the SFT.

153. If the UTI itself is wrong, the trade should be cancelled and reported as new with the correct UTI.

154. On the UTI format, the counterparties to an SFT might consider using the CPMI-IOSCO guidance recommending that new UTIs are structured as a concatenated combination of:

    a. the LEI of the generating entity as it was valid at the moment of generation, and

    b. a unique value created by that entity (where this value only needs to be unique within the set of such values generated by that entity since the combination with the LEI will guarantee global uniqueness).

4.17 Identifying and reporting on beneficiaries

155. A usual case, but there may be others, are the umbrella and sub-fund structures, where the umbrella fund is the counterparty and the sub-fund or subfunds are the beneficiaries.

156. There may also be cases where the beneficiary is a ring-fenced pool; in such cases, the LEI should be used to identify such ring-fenced pool[7].

4.18 Identification of issuer of securities and securities

157. Counterparties should report the LEI of the issuer(s) of the securities lent or borrowed, the LEI of the issuer(s) of the securities used as collateral, as well as the ISINs of the securities.

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[7] As referred into to the Recommendation n.8 of the 2012 FSB report "A Global Legal Entity Identifier for Financial Markets" asset pools or other segregated parts of a legal entity may carry separate rights and obligations at a sufficient level of independence of that legal entity and be eligible for an LEI. This is also in accordance with ISO standard 17442:2012 for a Legal Identifier.

158. When reporting this information, the counterparties should ensure that there is a correspondence between the ISIN and the LEI of issuer reported in accordance with the validation rules.

4.19 Procedure when a counterparty undergoes a corporate action

159. The entity with the new LEI (e.g. merged or acquiring entity– further "new entity") should notify the TR(s) to which it reported its SFTs about the change and request an update of the identifier in the outstanding SFTs as per paragraph 162 below. If the change of the identifier results from a merger or acquisition, the merged or acquiring entity should also duly update the LEI record of the acquired/merged entity. Where applicable, the counterparty should also provide information about the change of country.

160. In the case of corporate restructuring events affecting all outstanding SFTs, the TR should identify all the outstanding SFTs where the entity is identified with the old LEI in any of the following fields: reporting counterparty ID, ID of the other counterparty, and replace the old LEI with the new one.

161. Other corporate restructuring events, such as, but not limited to, partial acquisitions, spin-offs, may affect only a subset of outstanding SFTs, in which case the new entity should accordingly provide the TR with the UTIs of the SFTs impacted by that event.

162. This is done through the following controlled process:

    a. The new entity should submit written documentation to the TR(s) to which it reported its SFTs and requests the change of the LEI due to a corporate event. In the documentation, the following information should be clearly presented (i) the LEI(s) of the entities participating in the merger, acquisition or other corporate event, (ii) the LEI of the new entity, (iii) the date on which the change takes place and (iv) the UTIs of the outstanding SFTs concerned.

       In case of a merger or acquisition, the documentation should include evidence or proof that the corporate event has taken or will take place and be duly signed. To the extent possible, the entity should provide the required information in advance so that the change is not done retrospectively, but as of the date specified in (iii). It should be noted that failure to update the new LEI on time would result in rejection of the reports submitted by the entity in case where it has been previously identified with the old LEI with an appropriate status (i.e. "Issued", "Pending transfer" or "Pending archival") and that status has subsequently been changed to "Merged".

    b. The TR should broadcast this information to all the other TRs through a specific file, where the (i) old LEI(s), (ii) the new LEI(s) and (iii) the date as of which the change should be done, are included. To the extent possible, the file should be broadcasted in advance so that the change is not done retrospectively, but as of the date specified in (iii).

    c. Each of the counterparties to the SFTs, where any of the merged entities is identified, should be informed of the modification by the TR to which they report.

d. TR(s) should also notify the regulators who have access to the data relating to the SFTs that have been updated.

e. Where applicable, the TR should update Field 1.12 "Country of the other counterparty".

f. The changes should be kept in the reporting log maintained by each of the TRs.

163. Subsequent reports should be validated against GLEIF as usual and rejected if the validation fails.

164. Therefore, it is not expected that an entity submits a report as a result of a new LEI.

165. The aforementioned procedure should not be followed when counterparties identify themselves wrongly. In that case, they should submit an SFT report with action type "EROR", agree on a new UTI with the other counterparty and report complete and accurate details of the SFT.

4.20 Reporting in the phased-in period

166. The counterparties for which the reporting obligation has not yet started should provide to the counterparty for which the reporting obligation has commenced with all the relevant information in accordance with the TS on reporting. The information that should be delivered to the reporting counterparty consists of 2 data fields. Those data fields are the "Other counterparty", "Branch of the other counterparty" and "Country of the other counterparty". For these data fields, the information should be delivered to the reporting counterparty in a timely manner.

167. Should the counterparties, for which the reporting obligation has not started yet, find it easier, they could start reporting in advance of the relevant reporting start date indicated in Article 33(2)(a) SFTR. If a counterparty for which the reporting obligation has not yet kicked in decides to report transactions, it should follow paragraph 144 in section 4.15 of the Guidelines.

5 SFTR Tables of fields

168. Article 1(1) RTS on reporting provides that "A report made pursuant to Article 4(1) of Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 shall include the complete and accurate details set out in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Annex that pertain to the SFT concerned." The use cases included in Sections 5.1 to 5.6 do not necessarily include all the fields that pertain to the SFT concerned, but they focus on specific sections of data fields in order to provide more granular and detailed guidance on the reporting without any unnecessary repetition or inclusion of other data elements.

169. The validation rules contain the complete guidance on applicable fields per SFT type, Action type and Level, as well as the relevant dependencies.

170. The following sections include various scenarios and corresponding tables clarifying how these scenarios should be reported. Each table shows the reporting fields under the SFTR technical standards. The column "Field" shows each field name, and the column

"Example" provides an example of what would be included in that field. The final column entitled "XML Message" shows the format of the XML message which should be submitted in the trade report.

171. Unless otherwise stated in the specific scenario, the following background information applies to all scenarios set out in Section 5:

Counterparty A is a financial counterparty identified with LEI 12345678901234500000

Counterparty B is a French financial counterparty identified with LEI ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST

Counterparty C is an SME-NFC identified with LEI 123456789ABCDEFGHIJK

Counterparty D identified with LEI 11223344556677889900

Broker E is identified with LEI 88888888888888888888

Agent lender F is identified with LEI BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB

Triparty agent G is identified with LEI 77777777777777777777

Custodian bank H is identified with LEI AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

Third-party I offers reporting services and is identified with LEI 12345123451234512345

Counterparty J also acts as a clearing member and is identified with LEI CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC

UCITS fund K is identified with LEI UUUUUUUUUU1111111111, whereas UCITS management company L is identified with LEI UUUUUUUUUU2222222222

AIF M is identified with LEI AAAAAAAAAA1111111111 whereas AIF management company N is identified with LEI AAAAAAAAAA2222222222

CCP O is identified with LEI BBBBBBBBBB1111111111

The German securities issuer is identified with LEI NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN

The Spanish securities issuer is identified with LEI EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE

The French securities issuer is identified with LEI FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF

The Dutch securities issuer is identified with LEI DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD

The Italian securities issuer is identified with LEI IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII

A general securities issuer is identified with GGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGG

The French main index equities issuer is identified with LEI 529900S21EQ1BO4ESM68

Trading Venue P is identified with MIC XWAR

Securities are identified with the following ISINs:

   a. German bonds (Vanilla): DE0010877643

   b. Spanish perpetual bonds: ES0010877643

   c. French bonds: FR0010877643

   d. Dutch bonds: NL0010877643

   e. French main index equities: FR0000120271

   f. Other French securities: FR0010877000

   g. Collateral basket: GB00BH4HKS39

   h. Collateral component 1: IT00BH4HKS39

   i. Collateral component 2: FR00BH4HKS39

Securities are classified with the following CFIs:

   a. Government vanilla bond: DBFTFR

   b. Government perpetual bond: DBFTPR

   c. Equities: ESVUFN

Fields in the tables that are empty and grey-shaded are not applicable for those specific examples but shown for clarification purpose.

The applicability of the use cases to the different types of SFTs is included. The actual reporting in accordance with the ISO 20022 XML schemas is provided too.

5.1 Counterparty data

172. When an SFT is cleared, each counterparty should report in the clearing member field its clearing member.

173. When a voluntary delegation of reporting or allocation of responsibility exists, the report submitting entity or entity responsible for reporting should submit the counterparty data separately, and the loan and collateral data for each of the two sides reported.

174. When there are use cases that cover two or more of the use cases included below, the reporting counterparties or the entities responsible for reporting should include all the relevant details based on the below guidance.

Table 7 – Use cases	Repo and reverse repo	BSB / SBB	Securities and commodities lending	Margin lending
Non-cleared bilateral SFT between headquarters	Y	Y	Y	Y
Non-cleared bilateral SFT between branches	Y	Y	Y	Y
Non-cleared bilateral SFT with beneficiaries	Y	Y	Y	N
Non-cleared SFT with brokers, settled with a custodian bank	Y	Y	Y	N
Non-cleared SFT with broker, agent lender and tri-party agent	Y	Y	Y	N
Non-cleared SFT with broker, agent lender and tri-party agent, settled with a CSD participant different from any of the entities and voluntary delegation of reporting to a third party	Y	Y	Y	N
Cleared SFT with broker, agent lender, tri-party agent	Y	Y	Y	N
Cleared SFT with broker, agent lender, tri-party agent settled with a CSD participant different from any of the entities and voluntary delegation of reporting to a third party	Y	Y	Y	N
Non-cleared SFTs concluded by UCITS fund	Y	Y	Y	Y

Table 7 – Use cases

	Repo and reverse repo	BSB / SBB	Securities and commodities lending	Margin lending
Non-cleared SFTs concluded by UCITS fund, and the UCITs management company delegates reporting to a third party	Y	Y	Y	Y
Non-cleared SFTs concluded by AIF	Y	Y	Y	Y
Non-cleared SFTs where fund portfolio management is outsourced	Y	Y	Y	Y

5.1.1 Non-cleared bilateral SFTs between headquarters

175. Table 8 shows which types of securities financing transactions can be conducted purely bilaterally between two headquarters.

Table 8 – SFTs to which the use case applies

Repo and reverse repo	Buy sell back/sell buy-back	Securities and commodities lending	Margin lending
Y	Y	Y	Y

176. Table 9 illustrates reporting for a bilateral transaction where the reporting counterparty (counterparty A) is also submitting its reports (i.e. there is not a separate report submitting entity). The counterparty A is also the beneficiary to this transaction and the CSD participant.

No	Field	Example	XML Message
	Table 9 - Non-cleared bilateral SFTs between headquarters		

1	Reporting timestamp	2021-02-01T15:15:15Z	```<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>```
			```<TradData>```
			```<Rpt>```
			```<New>```
			...
			```<CtrPtyData>```
			```<RptgDtTm>2020-01-01T15:15:15Z</RptgDtTm>```
			```<RptSubmitgNtty>```

2	Report submitting entity	{LEI} of counterparty A	

3	Reporting counterparty	{LEI} of counterparty A	```<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>```
			```</RptSubmitgNtty>```
			```<CtrPtyData>```
			```<RptgCtrPty>```
			```<Id>```

4	Nature of the reporting counterparty	F	

5	Sector of the reporting counterparty	CDTI	```<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>```
			```</Id>```
			```<Ntr>```
			```<FI>```

6	Additional sector classification		```<Clssfctn>CDTI</Clssfctn>``` ```</FI>```
7	Branch of the reporting counterparty		```</Ntr>```

8	Branch of the other counterparty		```<Sd>GIVE</Sd>```
			```</RptgCtrPty>```
			```<OthrCtrPty>```

9	Counterparty side	GIVE	```<Id>```
10	Entity responsible for the report	{LEI} of counterparty A	
11	Other counterparty	{LEI} of counterparty B	```<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI>``` ```</Id>```

12	Country of the other Counterparty	FR	```<CtryCd>FR</CtryCd>```
			```</OthrCtrPty>```
			```<NttyRspnsblForRpt>```

13	Beneficiary		
14	Tri-party agent		```<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>``` ```</NttyRspnsblForRpt>```
15	Broker		```<OthrPtyData>```
16	Clearing member		```<SttlmPties>``` ```<CntrlSctiesDpstryPtcpt>```

17	Central Securities Depository ('CSD') participant or indirect participant	{LEI} of counterparty A	```<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>```
			```</CntrlSctiesDpstryPtcpt>```
			```</SttlmPties>```
			```</OthrPtyData>```
			```</CtrPtyData>```
			```</CtrPtyData>```

18	Agent lender		```<LnData>``` ...

Table 9 - Non-cleared bilateral SFTs between headquarters			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**

			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`...`
			`</CollData>`
			`...`
			`</New>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`</TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

5.1.2 Non-cleared bilateral SFT between branches

Table 10 – SFTs to which the use case applies			
Repo and reverse repo	**Buy sell back/sell buy-back**	**Securities and commodities lending**	**Margin lending**
Y	Y	Y	Y

177. Table 11 shows an example of reporting of a bilateral transaction concluded between branches of two counterparties. The legal entities (headquarters) are identified with respective LEIs, whereas the countries of the branches are identified with ISO country codes. Counterparty A is also the CSD participant.

Table 11 - Non-cleared bilateral SFT between branches			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**

1	Reporting timestamp	2020-01-01T15:15:15Z	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`
			` <TradData>`
			`  <Rpt>`
			`   <New>`
			
			`     ...`
			`    <CtrPtyData>`
			`     <RptgDtTm>2020-01-01T15:15:15Z</RptgDtTm>`
			`     <RptSubmitgNtty>`
			
			`<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>`
			`     </RptSubmitgNtty>`
			`     <CtrPtyData>`
			`      <RptgCtrPty>`
			`       <Id>`

2	Report submitting entity	{LEI} of counterparty A	
3	Reporting counterparty	{LEI} of counterparty A	
4	Nature of the reporting counterparty	F	
5	Sector of the reporting counterparty	CDTI	
6	Additional sector classification		

Table 11 - Non-cleared bilateral SFT between branches			
No	Field	Example	XML Message

7	Branch of the reporting counterparty	FR	`<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>`
			`</Id>`
			`<Ntr>`
			`<FI>`
			`<Clssfctn>CDTI</Clssfctn>`
			`</FI>`
			`</Ntr>`
			`<Brnch>`
			`<Ctry>FR</Ctry>`
			`</Brnch>`
			`<Sd>GIVE</Sd>`
			`</RptgCtrPty>`
			`<OthrCtrPty>`
			`<Id>`
			
			`<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI>`
			`</Id>`
			`<Brnch>`
			`<Ctry>DE</Ctry>`
			`</Brnch>`
			`<CtryCd>FR</CtryCd>`
			`</OthrCtrPty>`
			`<NttyRspnsblForRpt>`

8	Branch of the other counterparty	DE	
9	Counterparty side	GIVE	
10	Entity responsible for the report	{LEI} of counterparty A	
11	Other counterparty	{LEI} of counterparty B	
12	Country of the other Counterparty	FR	
13	Beneficiary		
14	Tri-party agent		
15	Broker		
16	Clearing member		
17	Central Securities Depository ('CSD') participant or indirect participant	{LEI} of counterparty A	

18	Agent lender		`<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>`
			`</NttyRspnsblForRpt>`
			`<OthrPtyData>`
			`<SttlmPties>`
			`<CntrlSctiesDpstryPtcpt>`
			
			`<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>`
			`</CntrlSctiesDpstryPtcpt>`
			`</SttlmPties>`
			`</OthrPtyData>`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<LnData>`
			`...`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`...`
			`</CollData>`
			`...`
			`</New>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`</TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

5.1.3 Non-cleared bilateral SFT with beneficiaries

Table 12 – SFTs to which the use case applies			
Repo and reverse repo	**Buy sell back/sell buy-back**	**Securities and commodities lending**	**Margin lending**
Y	Y	Y	N

178. Table 13 shows an example of a bilateral non-cleared transaction where counterparty A is not a beneficiary to the transaction. The beneficiary is the counterparty D. Counterparty A is also the CSD participant.

Table 13 - Non-cleared bilateral SFT with beneficiaries			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**
1	Reporting timestamp	2020-01-01T15:15:15Z	<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt> <TradData> <Rpt> <New> ... <CtrPtyData> <RptgDtTm>2020-01-01T15:15:15Z</RptgDtTm> <RptSubmitgNtty> <LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI> </RptSubmitgNtty> <CtrPtyData> <RptgCtrPty> <Id> <LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI> </Id> <Ntr> <FI> <Clssfctn>CDTI</Clssfctn> </FI> </Ntr> <Sd>GIVE</Sd> </RptgCtrPty> <OthrCtrPty> <Id> <LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI> </Id> <CtryCd>FR</CtryCd>
2	Report submitting entity	{LEI} of counterparty A	
3	Reporting counterparty	{LEI} of counterparty A	
4	Nature of the reporting counterparty	F	
5	Sector of the reporting counterparty	CDTI	
6	Additional sector classification		
7	Branch of the reporting counterparty		
8	Branch of the other counterparty		
9	Counterparty side	GIVE	
10	Entity responsible for the report	{LEI} of counterparty A	
11	Other counterparty	{LEI} of counterparty B	
12	Country of the other Counterparty	FR	

Table 13 - Non-cleared bilateral SFT with beneficiaries			
No	Field	Example	XML Message
13	Beneficiary	{LEI} of counterparty D	</OthrCtrPty> <NttyRspnsblForRpt> <LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI> </NttyRspnsblForRpt> <OthrPtyData> <Bnfcry> <LEI>11223344556677889900</LEI> </Bnfcry> <SttlmPties> <CntrlSctiesDpstryPtcpt> <LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI> </CntrlSctiesDpstryPtcpt> </SttlmPties> </OthrPtyData> </CtrPtyData> </CtrPtyData> <LnData> ... </LnData> <CollData> ... </CollData> ... </New> </Rpt> </TradData> </SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>
14	Tri-party agent		
15	Broker		
16	Clearing member		
17	Central Securities Depository ('CSD') participant or indirect participant	{LEI} of counterparty A	
18	Agent lender		

5.1.4 Non-cleared SFT with brokers, settled with a custodian bank

Table 14 – SFTs to which the use case applies			
Repo and reverse repo	Buy sell back/sell buy-back	Securities and commodities lending	Margin lending
Y	Y	Y	N

179. In the scenario illustrated by Table 15, the counterparty A enters a transaction with counterparty B. Counterparty A uses a custodian bank H, which is therefore identified in the Field 1.17. Furthermore, the counterparty A uses services of the broker E.

No	Field	Example	XML Message
1	Reporting timestamp	2020-01-0115:15:15Z	<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt> <TradData> <Rpt> <New> ... <CtrPtyData> <RptgDtTm>2020-01-01T15:15:15Z</RptgDtTm>
2	Report submitting entity	{LEI} of counterparty A	<RptSubmitgNtty> <LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI> </RptSubmitgNtty>
3	Reporting counterparty	{LEI} of counterparty A	<CtrPtyData> <RptgCtrPty> <Id>
4	Nature of the reporting counterparty	F	<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI> </Id> <Ntr> <FI>
5	Sector of the reporting counterparty	CDTI	<Clssfctn>CDTI</Clssfctn> </FI>
6	Additional sector classification		</Ntr>
7	Branch of the reporting counterparty		<Sd>GIVE</Sd> </RptgCtrPty>
8	Branch of the other counterparty		<OthrCtrPty> <Id>
9	Counterparty side	GIVE	<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI> </Id>
10	Entity responsible for the report	{LEI} of counterparty A	<CtryCd>FR</CtryCd> </OthrCtrPty>
11	Other counterparty	{LEI} of counterparty B	<NttyRspnsblForRpt>
12	Country of the other Counterparty	FR	<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI> </NttyRspnsblForRpt>
13	Beneficiary		<OthrPtyData>
14	Tri-party agent		
15	Broker	{LEI} of broker E	<Brkr> <LEI>88888888888888888888</LEI> </Brkr>
16	Clearing member		<SttlmPties> <CntrlSctiesDpstryPtcpt>
17	Central Securities Depository ('CSD') participant or indirect participant	{LEI} of custodian bank H	<LEI> AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA</LEI> </CntrlSctiesDpstryPtcpt>
18	Agent lender		</SttlmPties> </OthrPtyData> </CtrPtyData>

Table 15 - Non-cleared SFT with brokers, settled with a custodian bank

Table 15 - Non-cleared SFT with brokers, settled with a custodian bank			
No	Field	Example	XML Message
			</CtrPtyData> <LnData> ... </LnData> <CollData> ... </CollData> ... </New> </Rpt> </TradData> </SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>

5.1.5 Non-cleared SFT with broker, agent lender and tri-party agent

Table 16 – SFTs to which the use case applies			
Repo and reverse repo	Buy sell back/sell buy-back	Securities and commodities lending	Margin lending
Y	Y	Y	N

180. In the scenario illustrated by the Table 17, the counterparty A enters a transaction with counterparty B. Counterparty A uses an agent lender F and tri-party agent G. Furthermore, the counterparty A uses services of the broker E. Counterparty A is the CSD participant.

Table 17 - Non-cleared SFT with broker, agent lender and tri-party agent			
No	Field	Example	XML Message
1	Reporting timestamp	2020-01-01T15:15:15Z	<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt> <TradData> <Rpt> <New> ... <CtrPtyData> <RptgDtTm>2020-01-01T15:15:15Z</RptgDtTm> <RptSubmitgNtty> <LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>
2	Report submitting entity	{LEI} of counterparty A	
3	Reporting counterparty	{LEI} of counterparty A	
4	Nature of the reporting counterparty	F	

No	Field	Example	XML Message
5	Sector of the reporting counterparty	CDTI	
6	Additional sector classification		
7	Branch of the reporting counterparty		
8	Branch of the other counterparty		
9	Counterparty side	GIVE	
10	Entity responsible for the report	{LEI} of counterparty A	
11	Other counterparty	{LEI} of counterparty B	
12	Country of the other counterparty	FR	
13	Beneficiary		
14	Tri-party agent	{LEI} of tri-party agent G	
15	Broker	{LEI} of broker E	
16	Clearing member		
17	Central Securities Depository ('CSD') participant or indirect participant	{LEI} of counterparty A	
18	Agent lender	{LEI} of agent lender F	

Table 17 - Non-cleared SFT with broker, agent lender and tri-party agent

```
          </RptSubmitgNtty>
          <CtrPtyData>
           <RptgCtrPty>
            <Id>

<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>
             </Id>
             <Ntr>
              <FI>
               <Clssfctn>CDTI</Clssfctn>
              </FI>
             </Ntr>
             <Sd>GIVE</Sd>
           </RptgCtrPty>
           <OthrCtrPty>
            <Id>

<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI>
             </Id>
             <CtryCd>FR</CtryCd>
           </OthrCtrPty>
           <NttyRspnsblForRpt>

<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>
             </NttyRspnsblForRpt>
             <OthrPtyData>
              <TrptyAgt>

<LEI>77777777777777777777</LEI>
              </TrptyAgt>
              <Brkr>

<LEI>88888888888888888888</LEI>
              </Brkr>
              <SttlmPties>
                <CntrlSctiesDpstryPtcpt>

<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>
                </CntrlSctiesDpstryPtcpt>
              </SttlmPties>
              <AgtLndr>

<LEI>BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB</LEI>
              </AgtLndr>
             </OthrPtyData>
           </CtrPtyData>
          </CtrPtyData>
                    <LnData>
                    ...
                    </LnData>
```

Table 17 - Non-cleared SFT with broker, agent lender and tri-party agent			
No	Field	Example	XML Message
			<CollData> ... </CollData> ... </New> </Rpt> </TradData> </SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>

5.1.6 Non-cleared SFT with broker, agent lender and tri-party agent, settled with a CSD participant different from any of the entities and voluntary delegation of reporting to a third-party.

Table 18 – SFTs to which the use case applies			
Repo and reverse repo	Buy sell back/sell buy-back	Securities and commodities lending	Margin lending
Y	Y	Y	N

181. In the scenario illustrated by the Table 19, the counterparty A enters a transaction with counterparty B. Counterparty A uses an agent lender F and tri-party agent G. Furthermore, the counterparty A uses services of the broker E and custodian bank H. Finally, Counterparty A delegates the reporting to a third-party I.

Table 19 - Non-cleared SFT with broker, agent lender and tri-party agent, settled with a CSD participant different from any of the entities and voluntary delegation of reporting to a third party			
No	Field	Example	XML Message
1	Reporting timestamp	2020-01-0115:15:15Z	<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt> <TradData> <Rpt> <New> ... <CtrPtyData> <RptgDtTm>2020-01-01T15:15:15Z</RptgDtTm> <RptSubmitgNtty> <LEI>12345123451234512345</LEI> </RptSubmitgNtty>
2	Report submitting entity	{LEI} of third party I	
3	Reporting counterparty	{LEI} of counterparty A	
4	Nature of the reporting counterparty	F	
5	Sector of the reporting counterparty	CDTI	

Table 19 - Non-cleared SFT with broker, agent lender and tri-party agent, settled with a CSD participant different from any of the entities and voluntary delegation of reporting to a third party

No	Field	Example	XML Message
6	Additional sector classification		`<CtrPtyData>`
7	Branch of the reporting counterparty		`<RptgCtrPty>` `<Id>`
8	Branch of the other counterparty		`<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>` `</Id>` `<Ntr>`
9	Counterparty side	GIVE	`<FI>` `<Clssfctn>CDTI</Clssfctn>`
10	Entity responsible for the report	{LEI} of counterparty A	`</FI>` `</Ntr>` `<Sd>GIVE</Sd>`
11	Other counterparty	{LEI} of counterparty B	`</RptgCtrPty>` `<OthrCtrPty>` `<Id>`
12	Country of the other counterparty	FR	`<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI>` `</Id>` `<CtryCd>FR</CtryCd>`
13	Beneficiary		`</OthrCtrPty>` `<NttyRspnsblForRpt>`
14	Tri-party agent	{LEI} of tri-party agent G	`<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>` `</NttyRspnsblForRpt>` `<OthrPtyData>`
15	Broker	{LEI} of Broker E	`<TrptyAgt>`
16	Clearing member		`<LEI>77777777777777777777</LEI>` `</TrptyAgt>` `<Brkr>`
17	Central Securities Depository ('CSD') participant or indirect participant	{LEI} of custodian bank H	`<LEI>88888888888888888888</LEI>` `</Brkr>` `<SttlmPties>` `<CntrlSctiesDpstryPtcpt>`
18	Agent lender	{LEI} of agent lender F	`<LEI>AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA</LEI>` `</CntrlSctiesDpstryPtcpt>` `</SttlmPties>` `<AgtLndr>` `<LEI>BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB </LEI>` `</AgtLndr>` `</OthrPtyData>` `</CtrPtyData>` `</CtrPtyData>` `<LnData>`

Table 19 - Non-cleared SFT with broker, agent lender and tri-party agent, settled with a CSD participant different from any of the entities and voluntary delegation of reporting to a third party			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**
			... \</LnData> \<CollData> ... \</CollData> ... \</New> \</Rpt> \</TradData> \</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>

5.1.7 Cleared SFT with broker, agent lender, tri-party agent

Table 20 – SFTs to which the use case applies			
Repo and reverse repo	**Buy sell back/sell buy-back**	**Securities and commodities lending**	**Margin lending**
Y	Y	Y	N

182. Table 21 illustrates the population of the reporting fields in case of a cleared SFT. The population of the fields is irrespective of the type of CCP access that the counterparty has. It should always identify the entity acting as clearing member.

183. Counterparty A accesses the CCP via clearing member J. It also uses services of broker E, agent lender F and tri-party agent G. Counterparty A is also the CSD participant.

184. It should be noted that CCP field pertains to Table 2 (Loan and collateral data), and hence its population is covered in Section 5.2.

Table 21 - Cleared SFT with broker, agent lender, tri-party agent			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**
1	Reporting timestamp	2020-01-01T15:15:15Z	\<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt> \<TradData> \<Rpt> \<New>
2	Report submitting entity	{LEI} of counterparty A	
3	Reporting counterparty	{LEI} of counterparty A	... \<CtrPtyData> \<RptgDtTm>2020-01-01T15:15:15Z</RptgDtTm> \<RptSubmitgNtty>
4	Nature of the reporting counterparty	F	

No	Field	Example	XML Message
5	Sector of the reporting counterparty	CDTI	<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI> </RptSubmitgNtty> <CtrPtyData> <RptgCtrPty> <Id> <LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI> </Id> <Ntr> <FI> <Clssfctn>CDTI</Clssfctn> </FI> </Ntr> <Sd>GIVE</Sd> </RptgCtrPty> <OthrCtrPty> <Id> <LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI> </Id> <CtryCd>FR</CtryCd> </OthrCtrPty> <NttyRspnsblForRpt> <LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI> </NttyRspnsblForRpt> <OthrPtyData> <TrptyAgt> <LEI>77777777777777777777</LEI> </TrptyAgt> <Brkr> <LEI>88888888888888888888</LEI> </Brkr> <ClrMmb> <LEI>CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC</LEI> </ClrMmb> <SttlmPties> <CntrlSctiesDpstryPtcpt> <LEI>12345678901234512345</LEI> </CntrlSctiesDpstryPtcpt> </SttlmPties> <AgtLndr>
6	Additional sector classification		
7	Branch of the reporting counterparty		
8	Branch of the other counterparty		
9	Counterparty side	GIVE	
10	Entity responsible for the report	{LEI} of counterparty A	
11	Other counterparty	{LEI} of counterparty B	
12	Country of the other counterparty	FR	
13	Beneficiary		
14	Tri-party agent	{LEI} of tri-party agent G	
15	Broker	{LEI} of broker E	
16	Clearing member	{LEI} of counterparty J	
17	Central Securities Depository ('CSD') participant or indirect participant	{LEI} of counterparty A	
18	Agent lender	{LEI} of agent lender F	

Table 21 - Cleared SFT with broker, agent lender, tri-party agent

Table 21 - Cleared SFT with broker, agent lender, tri-party agent

No	Field	Example	XML Message

			`<LEI>BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB </LEI>`
			`</AgtLndr>`
			`</OthrPtyData>`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<LnData>`
			`...`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`...`
			`</CollData>`
			`...`
			`</New>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`</TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

5.1.8 Cleared SFT with broker, agent lender, tri-party agent settled with a CSD participant different from any of the entities and voluntary delegation of reporting to a third party

Table 22 – SFTs to which the use case applies

Repo and reverse repo	Buy sell back/sell buy-back	Securities and commodities lending	Margin lending
Y	Y	Y	N

185. Similarly to the previous example, Table 23 illustrates population of the reporting fields in case of a cleared SFT and Counterparty A accesses the CCP via clearing member J. It also uses services of broker E, agent lender F and tri-party agent G. Furthermore, in this example the transaction is settled with an entity H different from any of the counterparties and the reporting counterparty delegates the reporting to a third-party I.

186. It should be noted that the population of the fields is irrespective of the type of CCP access that the counterparty has. It should always identify the entity acting as clearing member.

Table 23 - Cleared SFT with broker, agent lender, tri-party agent settled with a CSD participant different from any of the entities and voluntary delegation of reporting to a third party

No	Field	Example	XML Message
1	Reporting timestamp	2020-01-0115:15:15Z	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>` `<TradData>`

No	Field	Example	XML Message
2	Report submitting entity	{LEI} of third party I	<Rpt> <New>
3	Reporting counterparty	{LEI} of counterparty A	... <CtrPtyData> <RptgDtTm>2020-01-01T15:15:15Z</RptgDtTm> <RptSubmitgNtty>
4	Nature of the reporting counterparty	F	<LEI>12345123451234512345</LEI> </RptSubmitgNtty>
5	Sector of the reporting counterparty	CDTI	<CtrPtyData> <RptgCtrPty> <Id>
6	Additional sector classification		
7	Branch of the reporting counterparty		<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI> </Id> <Ntr>
8	Branch of the other counterparty		<FI> <Clssfctn>CDTI</Clssfctn>
9	Counterparty side	GIVE	</FI> </Ntr>
10	Entity responsible for the report	{LEI} of counterparty A	<Sd>GIVE</Sd> </RptgCtrPty> <OthrCtrPty> <Id>
11	Other counterparty	{LEI} of counterparty B	
12	Country of the other counterparty	FR	<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI> </Id> <CtryCd>FR</CtryCd>
13	Beneficiary		</OthrCtrPty> <NttyRspnsblForRpt>
14	Tri-party agent	{LEI} of tri-party agent G	<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI> </NttyRspnsblForRpt> <OthrPtyData> <TrptyAgt>
15	Broker	{LEI} of broker E	<LEI>77777777777777777777</LEI> </TrptyAgt> <Brkr>
16	Clearing member	{LEI} of counterparty J	<LEI>88888888888888888888</LEI> </Brkr> <ClrMmb>
17	Central Securities Depository ('CSD') participant or indirect participant	{LEI} of custodian bank H	
18	Agent lender	{LEI} of agent lender F	<LEI>CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC</LEI> </ClrMmb>

Table 23 - Cleared SFT with broker, agent lender, tri-party agent settled with a CSD participant different from any of the entities and voluntary delegation of reporting to a third party

Table 23 - Cleared SFT with broker, agent lender, tri-party agent settled with a CSD participant different from any of the entities and voluntary delegation of reporting to a third party			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**

			`<SttlmPties>`
			`<CntrlSctiesDpstryPtcpt>`
			
			`<LEI>AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA</LEI>`
			`</CntrlSctiesDpstryPtcpt>`
			`</SttlmPties>`
			`<AgtLndr>`
			
			`<LEI>BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB </LEI>`
			`</AgtLndr>`
			`</OthrPtyData>`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<LnData>`
			`...`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`...`
			`</CollData>`
			`...`
			`</New>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`</TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

5.1.9 Non-cleared SFTs concluded by UCITS fund

Table 24 – SFTs to which the use case applies			
Repo and reverse repo	**Buy sell back/sell buy-back**	**Securities and commodities lending**	**Margin lending**
Y	Y	Y	Y

187. Table 25 shows the reporting of an SFT concluded by UCITS fund K. In accordance with the Article 4(3) of SFTR the UCITS management company L is responsible for reporting on behalf of the UCITS, therefore it is identified in both fields "2.2" Report submitting entity and "2.10" Entity responsible for reporting. The transaction is settled with custodian bank H.

Table 25 - Non-cleared SFTs concluded by UCITS fund

No	Field	Example	XML Message
1	Reporting timestamp	2020-01-01T15:15:15Z	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`
2	Report submitting entity	{LEI} of UCITS management company L	`<TradData>` `<Rpt>` `<New>` ... `<CtrPtyData>` `<RptgDtTm>`2020-01-01T15:15:15Z`</RptgDtTm>`
3	Reporting counterparty	{LEI} of UCITS K	`<RptSubmitgNtty>`
4	Nature of the reporting counterparty	F	`<LEI>`UUUUUUUUUU2222222222`</LEI>` `</RptSubmitgNtty>` `<CtrPtyData>` `<RptgCtrPty>`
5	Sector of the reporting counterparty	UCIT	`<Id>`
6	Additional sector classification		`<LEI>`UUUUUUUUUU1111111111`</LEI>` `</Id>`
7	Branch of the reporting counterparty		`<Ntr>` `<FI>`
8	Branch of the other counterparty		`<Clssfctn>`UCIT`</Clssfctn>` `</FI>`
9	Counterparty side	GIVE	`</Ntr>` `<Sd>`GIVE`</Sd>` `</RptgCtrPty>`
10	Entity responsible for the report	{LEI} of UCITS management company L	`<OthrCtrPty>` `<Id>`
11	Other counterparty	{LEI} of counterparty B	`<LEI>`ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST`</LEI>` `</Id>`
12	Country of the other counterparty	FR	`<CtryCd>`FR`</CtryCd>` `</OthrCtrPty>` `<NttyRspnsblForRpt>`
13	Beneficiary		`<LEI>`UUUUUUUUUU2222222222`</LEI>` `</NttyRspnsblForRpt>`
14	Tri-party agent		`<OthrPtyData>`
15	Broker		`<SttlmPties>`
16	Clearing member		`<CntrlSctiesDpstryPtcpt>`
17	Central Securities Depository ('CSD') participant or indirect participant	{LEI} of custodian bank H	`<LEI>`AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA`</LEI>` `</CntrlSctiesDpstryPtcpt>` `</SttlmPties>` `</OthrPtyData>` `</CtrPtyData>` `</CtrPtyData>`
18	Agent lender		`<LnData>` ... `</LnData>` `<CollData>`

Table 25 - Non-cleared SFTs concluded by UCITS fund			
No	Field	Example	XML Message
			... </CollData> ... </New> </Rpt> </TradData> </SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>

5.1.10 Non-cleared SFTs concluded by UCITS fund, and the UCITs management company delegates reporting to a third party

Table 26 – SFTs to which the use case applies			
Repo and reverse repo	Buy sell back/sell buy-back	Securities and commodities lending	Margin lending
Y	Y	Y	Y

188. Table 27 shows the reporting of an SFT concluded by UCITS fund K. In accordance with the article 4.3 of SFTR the UCITS management company L is responsible for reporting on behalf of the UCITS, therefore, it is identified in Field 2.10 "Entity responsible for reporting", however, decides to delegate to the third party I which is included in Field 2.2 "Report submitting entity". The transaction is settled with custodian bank H.

Table 27 - Non-cleared SFTs concluded by UCITS fund			
No	Field	Example	XML Message

1	Reporting timestamp	2020-01-01T15:15:15Z	<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>
			 <TradData>
			  <Rpt>
			   <New>
			
			    ...
			   <CtrPtyData>
			    <RptgDtTm>2020-01-01T15:15:15Z</RptgDtTm>
			    <RptSubmitgNtty>
			
			<LEI>12345123451234512345</LEI>
			    </RptSubmitgNtty>
			    <CtrPtyData>
			     <RptgCtrPty>
			      <Id>
			
			<LEI>UUUUUUUUUUU1111111111</LEI>

2	Report submitting entity	{LEI} of third party I	
3	Reporting counterparty	{LEI} of UCITS K	
4	Nature of the reporting counterparty	F	
5	Sector of the reporting counterparty	UCIT	
6	Additional sector classification		
7	Branch of the reporting counterparty		

No	Field	Example	XML Message
8	Branch of the other counterparty		</Id> <Ntr> <FI> <Clssfctn>UCIT</Clssfctn> </FI> </Ntr> <Sd>GIVE</Sd> </RptgCtrPty> <OthrCtrPty> <Id>
9	Counterparty side	GIVE	
10	Entity responsible for the report	{LEI} of UCITS managemen t company L	
11	Other counterparty	{LEI} of counterparty B	
12	Country of the other counterparty	FR	<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI> </Id> <CtryCd>FR</CtryCd> </OthrCtrPty> <NttyRspnsblForRpt>
13	Beneficiary		
14	Tri-party agent		
15	Broker		<LEI>UUUUUUUUUU2222222222</LEI> </NttyRspnsblForRpt> <OthrPtyData> <SttlmPties> <CntrlSctiesDpstryPtcpt>
16	Clearing member		
17	Central Securities Depository ('CSD') participant or indirect participant	{LEI} of custodian bank H	<LEI>AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA</LEI> </CntrlSctiesDpstryPtcpt> </SttlmPties> </OthrPtyData> </CtrPtyData> </CtrPtyData>
18	Agent lender		<LnData> ... </LnData> <CollData> ... </CollData> ... </New> </Rpt> </TradData> </SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>

Table 27 - Non-cleared SFTs concluded by UCITS fund

5.1.11 Non-cleared SFTs concluded by AIF

Table 28 – SFTs to which the use case applies			
Repo and reverse repo	Buy sell back/sell buy-back	Securities and commodities lending	Margin lending
Y	Y	Y	Y

189. Table 29 shows reporting of an SFT concluded by AIF fund M. In accordance with the article 4.3 of SFTR the AIF management company N is responsible for reporting on behalf of the AIF, therefore it is identified in both Fields 2.2 "Report submitting entity" and 2.10 "Entity responsible for reporting". The transaction is settled with custodian bank H.

Table 29 - Non-cleared SFTs concluded by AIF			
No	Field	Example	XML Message

1	Reporting timestamp	2020-01-01T15:15:15Z	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`
			`<TradData>`
			`<Rpt>`
			`<New>`
			
			...
			`<CtrPtyData>`
			`<RptgDtTm>2020-01-01T15:15:15Z</RptgDtTm>`
			`<RptSubmitgNtty>`
			
			`<LEI>AAAAAAAAAA2222222222</LEI>`
			`</RptSubmitgNtty>`
			`<CtrPtyData>`
			`<RptgCtrPty>`
			`<Id>`
			
			`<LEI>AAAAAAAAAA1111111111</LEI>`
			`</Id>`
			`<Ntr>`
			`<FI>`
			`<Clssfctn>AIFD</Clssfctn>`
			`</FI>`
			`</Ntr>`
			`<Sd>GIVE</Sd>`
			`</RptgCtrPty>`
			`<OthrCtrPty>`
			`<Id>`
			
			`<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI>`
			`</Id>`
			`<CtryCd>FR</CtryCd>`
			`</OthrCtrPty>`

2	Report submitting entity	{LEI} of AIF management company N	
3	Reporting counterparty	{LEI} of AIF M	
4	Nature of the reporting counterparty	F	
5	Sector of the reporting counterparty	AIFD	
6	Additional sector classification		
7	Branch of the reporting counterparty		
8	Branch of the other counterparty		
9	Counterparty side	GIVE	
10	Entity responsible for the report	{LEI} of AIF management company N	
11	Other counterparty	{LEI} of counterparty B	
12	Country of the other counterparty	FR	
13	Beneficiary		
14	Tri-party agent		

Table 29 - Non-cleared SFTs concluded by AIF			
No	Field	Example	XML Message
15	Broker		`<NttyRspnsblForRpt>`
16	Clearing member		`<LEI>AAAAAAAAAA2222222222</LEI>`
17	Central Securities Depository ('CSD') participant or indirect participant	{LEI} of custodian bank H	`</NttyRspnsblForRpt>` `<OthrPtyData>` `<SttlmPties>` `<CntrlSctiesDpstryPtcpt>`
18	Agent lender		`<LEI>AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA</LEI>` `</CntrlSctiesDpstryPtcpt>` `</SttlmPties>` `</OthrPtyData>` `</CtrPtyData>` `</CtrPtyData>` `<LnData>` ... `</LnData>` `<CollData>` ... `</CollData>` ... `</New>` `</Rpt>` `</TradData>` `</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

5.1.12 Non-cleared SFTs where fund portfolio management is outsourced

190. In the case of outsourcing of the portfolio management to a different entity from the fund management company, that entity should only be reported as broker, in case it acts as such. Otherwise this entity, similarly to other entities which might participate directly or indirectly in the SFT, should not be reported in any field

191. In the scenario illustrated in Table 31, portfolio management of the AIF M is delegated to another entity which does not act as a broker. The transaction is settled with custodian bank H.

Table 30 – SFTs to which the use case applies			
Repo and reverse repo	Buy sell back/sell buy-back	Securities and commodities lending	Margin lending
Y	Y	Y	Y

No	Field	Example	XML Message
			Table 31 - Non-cleared SFTs where fund portfolio management is outsourced
1	Reporting timestamp	2020-01-01T15:15:15Z	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>` `<TradData>` `<Rpt>` `<New>` ... `<CtrPtyData>` `<RptgDtTm>2020-01-01T15:15:15Z</RptgDtTm>` `<RptSubmitgNtty>`
2	Report submitting entity	{LEI} of AIF management company N	`<LEI>AAAAAAAAAA2222222222</LEI>` `</RptSubmitgNtty>` `<CtrPtyData>` `<RptgCtrPty>` `<Id>`
3	Reporting counterparty	{LEI} of AIF M	
4	Nature of the reporting counterparty	F	`<LEI>AAAAAAAAAA1111111111</LEI>` `</Id>` `<Ntr>` `<FI>`
5	Sector of the reporting counterparty	AIFD	`<Clssfctn>AIFD</Clssfctn>` `</FI>` `</Ntr>`
6	Additional sector classification		
7	Branch of the reporting counterparty		
8	Branch of the other counterparty		
9	Counterparty side	GIVE	`<Sd>GIVE</Sd>` `</RptgCtrPty>` `<OthrCtrPty>` `<Id>`
10	Entity responsible for the report	{LEI} of AIF management company N	
11	Other counterparty	{LEI} of counterparty B	`<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI>` `</Id>`
12	Country of the other counterparty	FR	`<CtryCd>FR</CtryCd>` `</OthrCtrPty>` `<NttyRspnsblForRpt>`
13	Beneficiary		
14	Tri-party agent		`<LEI>AAAAAAAAAA2222222222</LEI>` `</NttyRspnsblForRpt>`
15	Broker		`<OthrPtyData>` `<Brkr>` `<LEI>AAAAAAAAAA2222222222</LEI>` `</Brkr>`
16	Clearing member		
17	Central Securities Depository ('CSD') participant or indirect participant	{LEI} of custodian bank H	`<SttlmPties>` `<CntrlSctiesDpstryPtcpt>`
18	Agent lender		`<LEI>AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA</LEI>` `</CntrlSctiesDpstryPtcpt>` `</SttlmPties>`

Table 31 - Non-cleared SFTs where fund portfolio management is outsourced			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**
			</OthrPtyData> </CtrPtyData> </CtrPtyData> <LnData> ... </LnData> <CollData> ... </CollData> ... </New> </Rpt> </TradData> </SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>

5.2 Loan and Collateral Data

192. Following the population of the counterparty data fields, the population of the loan and collateral fields for different use cases is included. The reporting in accordance with the ISO 20002 XML schemas is provided too. This will facilitate the population of fields by the counterparties.

193. Each of the subsections will include a short description of the reporting logic for the fields that are being discussed.

5.2.1 Reporting of action types at transaction level and position level.

5.2.1.1 New bilateral SFT at transaction level that is not cleared

194. Table 32 illustrates the population of the reporting fields in case of a new SFT, which is not cleared. This is how the SFTs that are bilateral should be reported, at transaction level.

Table 32- New SFT at transaction level that is not cleared			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**
1	Unique Trade Identifier (UTI)	UTI1	<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt> <TradData>
5	Cleared	false	<Rpt> <New>
98	Action type	NEWT	... <CtrPtyData>
99	Level	TCTN	... </CtrPtyData> <LnData> <RpTrad>

Table 32- New SFT at transaction level that is not cleared			
No	Field	Example	XML Message

			`<UnqTradIdr>UTI1</UnqTradIdr>`
			`<ClrSts>`
			`<NonClrd>NORE</NonClrd>`
			`</ClrSts>`
			`</RpTrad>`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`...`
			`</CollData>`
			`<LvlTp>TCTN</LvlTp>`
			`</New>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`</TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

5.2.1.2 New bilateral SFT at transaction level that is i) cleared on the same day ii) or after.

195. Table 33, Table 34, and Table 35 illustrate the population of the reporting fields by a CP (not the CCP) in case of a new SFT where the transaction is i) executed bilaterally and cleared afterwards on the same day or ii) cleared on a day following the one of its conclusion on a venue. Counterparties should submit an SFT report with action type "ETRM", which does not allow for population of Field "Cleared" to indicate the early termination of the trade reported as uncleared. Afterwards the counterparty should submit an SFT report with action type "NEWT" to indicate that the SFT has been cleared. The sequence of the submissions are illustrated by Table 33, Table 34, and Table 35 respectively.

Table 33 - New bilateral SFT at transaction level that is cleared on the same day or after.			
No	Field	Example	XML Message
1	Unique Trade Identifier (UTI)	UTI1	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>` `<TradData>`
5	Cleared	false	`<Rpt>` `<New>`
98	Action type	NEWT	`...` `<CtrPtyData>`

99	Level	TCTN	`...`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<LnData>`
			`<RpTrad>`
			
			`<UnqTradIdr>UTI1</UnqTradIdr>`
			`</RpTrad>`
			`<ClrSts>`
			`<NonClrd>NORE</NonClrd>`

Table 33 - New bilateral SFT at transaction level that is cleared on the same day or after.

No	Field	Example	XML Message

			`</ClrSts>`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`...`
			`</CollData>`
			`<LvlTp>TCTN</LvlTp>`
			`</New>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`</TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

Table 34 – Termination of the bilateral SFT at transaction level due to clearing on the same day or after.

No	Field	Example	XML Message
1	Unique Trade Identifier (UTI)	UTI1	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>` `<TradData>`
98	Action type	ETRM	`<Rpt>` `<EarlyTermntn>`
99	Level		`...` `<CtrPtyData>`

			`...`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<LnData>`
			`<UnqTradIdr>UTI1</UnqTradIdr>`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`...`
			`</CollData>`
			`...`
			`</EarlyTermntn>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`</TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

Table 35 – New cleared SFT at transaction level resulting from clearing of a bilateral SFT on the same day or after.

No	Field	Example	XML Message
1	Unique Trade Identifier (UTI)	UTI2	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>` `<TradData>`

Table 35 – New cleared SFT at transaction level resulting from clearing of a bilateral SFT on the same day or after.

No	Field	Example	XML Message

2	Report tracking number	UTI1[8]	`<Rpt>`
			` <New>`
			` ...`
			` <CtrPtyData>`
			` ...`
			` </CtrPtyData>`
			` <LnData>`
			` <RpTrad>`
			
			`<UnqTradIdr>UTI2</UnqTradIdr>`
			` <ClrSts>`
			` <Clrd>`
			
			`<RptTrckgNb>UTI1</RptTrckgNb>`
			` </Clrd>`
			` </ClrSts>`
			` </RpTrad>`
			` </LnData>`
			` <CollData>`
			` ...`
			` </CollData>`
			` <LvlTp>TCTN</LvlTp>`
			` </New>`
			` </Rpt>`
			` </TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

5	Cleared	true	
98	Action type	NEWT	
99	Level	TCTN	

196. Note that Table 33 and Table 34 report is not expected if the trade is concluded on a trading venue by counterparties that are also the clearing members and cleared by a central counterparty on the same day, only Table 35 report is expected. Furthermore, Table 35 illustrates the reporting in the case where a cleared SFT is not included immediately in a position (in which case it would be reported with action type POSC as clarified in the subsequent examples).

5.2.1.3   New SFT reported as position component

197. Table 36 and Table 37 illustrate the population of the reporting fields in case of a new SFT[9] is reported as a position component. This is how the SFTs that are comprised in a CCP-cleared position can be reported. See that the sequences showed by Table 36 and Table 37 have been developed taking into account that the SFT is concluded on a trading venue and cleared by a central counterparty on the same day, and therefore only the SFT in its

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[8] From CM client perspective, not applicable to the CCP´s report.
[9] Cleared SFTs scenarios are marked as applicable to repos, although in practice, these scenarios are not expected. Position level is not possible for Margin Lending.

cleared form shall be reported. In the context of the examples for CCP-cleared SFTs, these are identified with Unique Trade Identifier (UTI) "PUTI1".

198. Since this option is a supplement reporting to transaction level, the reports are as follows. Counterparties should not report Report tracking number (Field 2.2) for CCP-cleared SFTs:

No	Field	Example	XML Message
Table 36 - New SFT concluded on a trading venue and cleared by a central counterparty on the same day and reported with position component at transaction level			

1	Unique Trade Identifier (UTI)	UTI1	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`
			  `<TradData>`
			    `<Rpt>`
			      `<PosCmpnt>`
			        ...
			        `<CtrPtyData>`
			          ...
			        `</CtrPtyData>`
			        `<LnData>`
			          `<RpTrad>`
			
			`<UnqTradIdr>UTI2</UnqTradIdr>`
			`<ClrSts>`
			`<Clrd>`
			            ...
			          `</Clrd>`
			`</ClrSts>`
			        `</RpTrad>`
			      `</LnData>`
			            `<CollData>`
			            ...
			            `</CollData>`
			        `<LvlTp>TCTN</LvlTp>`
			      `</PosCmpnt>`
			    `</Rpt>`
			  `</TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

5	Cleared	true	
98	Action type	POSC[10]	
99	Level	TCTN	

No	Field	Example	XML Message
Table 37 - New CCP-cleared SFT reported at position level			
1	Unique Trade Identifier (UTI)	PUTI1	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>` `<TradData>`

---

[10] Note that the original trades at transaction level have to be reported with position component as an action type.

Table 37 - New CCP-cleared SFT reported at position level

No	Field	Example	XML Message
5	Cleared	true[11]	`<Rpt>` `  <New>`
98	Action type	NEWT[12]	`        ...` `    <CtrPtyData>`

99	Level	PSTN[13]	`        ...`
			`    </CtrPtyData>`
			`    <LnData>`
			`      <RpTrad>`
			
			`<UnqTradIdr>PUTI1</UnqTradIdr>`
			`<ClrSts>`
			`<Clrd>`
			
			`        ...`
			`      </Clrd>`
			`</ClrSts>`
			
			`      </RpTrad>`
			`    </LnData>`
			`              <CollData>`
			
			`        ...`
			`              </CollData>`
			`    <LvlTp>PSTN</LvlTp>`
			`  </New>`
			`  </Rpt>`
			`  </TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

5.2.1.4   Modification of an SFT at transaction level

199. Table 38 illustrates the population of the reporting fields in case a previously reported SFT at transaction level is modified.

Table 38 - Modification of an SFT at transaction level

No	Field	Example	XML Message
1	Unique Trade Identifier (UTI)	UTI1	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>` `  <TradData>`
98	Action type	MODI	`    <Rpt>` `      <Mod>`
99	Level	TCTN	`        ...` `    <CtrPtyData>`

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[11] Despite of the optionality, bilaterally agreed SFTs cannot be replaced by a single trade, so therefore all the reports made as position level shall be cleared.

[12] In this example a new position is created. In the case where a cleared transaction is included in an existing position, it would be reported as modification of that position (with action type MODI)

[13] Note that the resulting cleared SFT should be reported at position level, and position level repoting can be used only as a supplement to the trade level reporting and therefore the reporting of Tables Table 36 and Table 37 is expected.

Table 38 - Modification of an SFT at transaction level			
No	Field	Example	XML Message
			... </CtrPtyData> <LnData> <RpTrad> <UnqTradIdr>UTI1</UnqTradIdr> </RpTrad> </LnData> <CollData> ... </CollData> <LvlTp>TCTN</LvlTp> </Mod> </Rpt> </TradData> </SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>

5.2.1.5 Modification of a CCP-cleared SFT at position level

200. Table 39 illustrates the population of the reporting fields in case of a modification of a CCP cleared SFT previously reported at a position level. This is the result of the inclusion of additional SFTs concluded at transaction level and cleared on the same or on a different day by a CCP. There is no possibility to modify the original transaction level report once the transaction is included in the position, however, if any information was wrongly reported, that SFT might be corrected.

Table 39 - Modification of a CCP-cleared SFT at position level			
No	Field	Example	XML Message
1	Unique Trade Identifier (UTI)	PUTI1	<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt> <TradData> <Rpt> <Mod>
5	Cleared	true	
98	Action type	MODI	... <CtrPtyData>
99	Level	PSTN	... </CtrPtyData> <LnData> <RpTrad> <UnqTradIdr>PUTI1</UnqTradIdr> <ClrSts> <Clrd> ... </Clrd> </ClrSts>

Table 39 - Modification of a CCP-cleared SFT at position level

No	Field	Example	XML Message

			`</RpTrad>`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`...`
			`</CollData>`
			`<LvlTp>PSTN</LvlTp>`
			`</Mod>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`</TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

5.2.1.6 Correction of an SFT at transaction level

201. Table 40 illustrates the population of the reporting fields when there is a correction of data fields that were submitted wrongly in a previous report of an SFT at transaction level.

Table 40 - Correction of an SFT at transaction level

No	Field	Example	XML Message

1	Unique Trade Identifier (UTI)	UTI1	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`
			`<TradData>`
			`<Rpt>`
			`<Crrctn>`

98	Action type	CORR	

99	Level	TCTN	`...`
			`<CtrPtyData>`
			`...`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<LnData>`
			`<RpTrad>`
			`<UnqTradIdr>UTI1</UnqTradIdr>`
			`</RpTrad>`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`...`
			`</CollData>`
			`<LvlTp>TCTN</LvlTp>`
			`</Crrctn>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`</TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

5.2.1.7 Correction of a CCP-cleared SFT at position level

202. Table 41 illustrates the population of the reporting fields when there is a correction of data fields that were submitted wrongly in a previous report at position level of a CCP-cleared SFT. There is no need to correct the original transaction level report if it was correctly reported.

Table 41 - Correction of a CCP-cleared SFT at position level			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**

1	Unique Trade Identifier (UTI)	PUTI1	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`
			`<TradData>`
			`<Rpt>`
			`<Crrctn>`
			`...`
			`<CtrPtyData>`
			`...`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<LnData>`
			`<RpTrad>`
			
			`<UnqTradIdr>PUTI1</UnqTradIdr>`
			`<ClrSts>`
			`<Clrd>`
			`...`
			`</Clrd>`
			`</ClrSts>`
			
			`</RpTrad>`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`...`
			`</CollData>`
			`<LvlTp>PSTN</LvlTp>`
			`</Crrctn>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`</TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

5	Cleared	true	
98	Action type	CORR	
99	Level	PSTN	

5.2.1.8 Valuation of SFT (only for SLB)

203. Table 42 illustrates the population of reporting fields when there is a valuation update of the securities in an SLB transaction. The counterparty values the securities on loan at 1,000,000 EUR which in this case coincides with the loan value (Field 2.56), which is not applicable for Action type "VALU". In this case, the counterparty report valuation of the securities on loan (Field 2.57) in the currency in which the loan is made. The currency of the market value is indicated in the xml tag.

Table 42 - Valuation of SFT (only for SLB)			
No	Field	Example	XML Message
1	Unique Trade Identifier (UTI)	UTI1	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>` `<TradData>`
57	Market value	1000000	`<Rpt>` `<ValtnUpd>`

98	Action type	VALU	`...`
			`<CtrPtyData>`
			`...`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<LnData>`
			`<UnqTradIdr>UTI1</UnqTradIdr>`
			`<MktVal Ccy="EUR">1000000</MktVal>`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`...`
			`</CollData>`
			`...`
			`</ValtnUpd>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`</TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

5.2.1.9   Reporting of collateral update for SFTs collateralised at transaction level

204. The reporting of any information on collateral should be carried out only with action type COLU and, for SFTs collateralised at transaction level, the UTI of the collateralised transaction should be reported too as shown in Table 43. The specificities of collateral reporting are covered in Section 5.4.

205. This example can be also applied to the reporting of collateral for SFTs reported at position level, in the case where collateral is assigned to the position.

Table 43 - Reporting of collateral update for SFTs collateralised at transaction level			
No	Field	Example	XML Message
1	Unique Trade Identifier (UTI)	UTI1	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>` `<TradData>`
98	Action type	COLU	`<Rpt>` `<CollUpd>`

99	Level		`...`
			`<CtrPtyData>`
			`...`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<LnData>`
			`<RpTrad>`
			
			`<UnqTradIdr>UTI1</UnqTradIdr>`
			`</RpTrad>`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`

Table 43 - Reporting of collateral update for SFTs collateralised at transaction level			
No	Field	Example	XML Message
			... </CollData> ... </CollUpd> </Rpt> </TradData> </SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>

206. Moreover, once an SFT is included into a position, any collateral update should be reported for that position rather than for an original SFT.

5.2.1.10 Reporting of collateral update for SFTs collateralised at net exposure level

207. The reporting of any information on collateral should be carried out only with Action type COLU and, for SFTs collateralised at net exposure level, no UTI is required as showed in Table 44. The specificities of collateral reporting are covered in Section 5.4.

Table 44 - Reporting of collateral update for SFTs collateralised at net exposure level			
No	Field	Example	XML Message
1	Unique Trade Identifier (UTI)		< SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt> <TradData> <CollUpd> … <CtrPtyData> ... </CtrPtyData> <LnData> … </LnData> <CollData> ... </CollData> … </CollUpd> </TradData> … </SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>
98	Action type	COLU	
99	Level		

5.2.1.11 Early termination of an SFT

208. Table 45 illustrates the population of reporting fields when termination of an open term SFT or an early termination of a fixed-term SFT occurs. The level, i.e. transaction or position, at which the SFT is reported is irrelevant for this use case, as Field 2.99 "Level" is not applicable for this action type.

Table 45 - Early termination of an SFT			
No	Field	Example	XML Message

1	Unique Trade Identifier (UTI)	UTI1	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`
			`<TradData>`
			`<Rpt>`
			`<EarlyTermntn>`

98	Action type	ETRM	

99	Level		`...`
			`<CtrPtyData>`
			`...`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<LnData>`
			`<UnqTradIdr>UTI1</UnqTradIdr>`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`...`
			`</CollData>`
			`...`
			`</EarlyTermntn>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`</TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

5.2.1.12 Erroring an SFT

209. Table 46 illustrates the population of reporting fields in case of a cancellation of a wrongly submitted entire report where the SFT never came into existence or was not subject to SFT reporting requirements, but which was reported to a TR by mistake. The level, i.e. transaction or position, at which the SFT is reported is irrelevant for this use case, as Field 2.99 "Level" is not applicable for this action type.

Table 46 - Erroring SFTs at transaction level			
No	Field	Example	XML Message

1	Unique Trade Identifier (UTI)	UTI1	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`
			`<TradData>`
			`<Rpt>`
			`<Err>`

98	Action type	EROR	

99	Level		`...`
			`<CtrPtyData>`
			`...`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<LnData>`
			`<UnqTradIdr>UTI1</UnqTradIdr>`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`...`
			`</CollData>`
			`...`
			`</Err>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`</TradData>`

Table 46 - Erroring SFTs at transaction level			
No	Field	Example	XML Message
			</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>

5.3 Loan Data

210. The subsequent sections emphasise the population of a given set of fields that share specific characteristics of the loan side of a transaction. These will allow the reporting counterparties to directly assess the information that they should report for each specific data section where applicable.

211. The validation rules contain the complete guidance on applicable fields per SFT type, Action type and Level, as well as the relevant dependencies.

212. All the examples and use cases below contain randomly generated codes, none of them pertaining to a security or an entity.

5.3.1 Reporting of event date

213. Counterparties should be mindful that the information reported with regards to a given event date should allow authorities to have a clear view on the exposures arising from a given (set of) SFTs as of the close of the day for which the SFT refers to. Counterparties should report the event date in accordance with section 4.9.6.

5.3.2 Reporting of cleared / non-cleared SFT

5.3.2.1 Cleared SFTs open offer

214. When a trade is cleared in an open offer model, the clearing takes place at the time of conclusion of the SFT.

215. Table 47 illustrates the population of fields of the above-mentioned situation from the CCP O and CM-client perspective, as in this case, it is identical.

216. The following group of reporting fields should be reported:

a. "Cleared" (Field 2.5) is populated with "true";

b. "Clearing Timestamp" (Field 2.6) is equal to Field 2.12 "Execution timestamp";

c. "CCP" (Field 2.7) is populated with the LEI of the CCP O.

Table 47 - From CCP and CM perspective			
No	Field	Example	XML Message
2	Report tracking number	RTN1	<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt> <TradData> <Rpt> <New>
5	Cleared	true	
6	Clearing timestamp	2020-04-22T16:41:07Z	... <CtrPtyData>

Table 47 - From CCP and CM perspective			
No	Field	Example	XML Message

7	CCP	{LEI} of CCP O	...
			</CtrPtyData>
			<LnData>
			  <RpTrad>
			
			<RptTrckgNb>RTN1</RptTrckgNb>
			    <ExctnDtTm>2020-04-22T16:41:07Z</ExctnDtTm>
			    <ClrSts>
			     <Clrd>
			      <CCP>
			
			<LEI>BBBBBBBBBB1111111111</LEI>
			      </CCP>
			      <ClrDtTm>2020-04-22T16:41:07Z</ClrDtTm>
			     </Clrd>
			    </ClrSts>
			    <MstrAgrmt>
			     <Tp>
			      <Tp>OTHR</Tp>
			     </Tp>
			
			<OthrMstrAgrmtDtls>CCPClearingConditions</OthrMstrAgrmtDtls>
			    </MstrAgrmt>
			    </RpTrad>
			  </LnData>
			       <CollData>
			       ...
			       </CollData>
			       ...
			     </New>
			    </Rpt>
			   </TradData>
			  </SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>

9	Master agreement Type	OTHR	
10	Other master agreement type	CCPClearing Conditions	
12	Execution timestamp	2020-04-22T16:41:07Z	

5.3.2.2 Cleared SFT in a novation model

217. When a trade is cleared in a novation model, the clearing takes place after the time of conclusion of the SFT.

218. Table 48 and Table 49 illustrate the population of fields, from the CCP O and the CM perspective respectively, in case of an SFT cleared by CCP O in a novation model.

219. In this respect, the following group of reporting fields should be reported:

a. "Report tracking number" (Field 2.2) should be reported with the prior UTI (that of the bilateral transaction in the case of CCP-cleared SFTs) but only to be reported by the CM and its client (<u>not by the CCP</u>);

b. "Cleared" (Field 2.5) is populated with "true";

c. "Clearing Timestamp" (Field 2.6) is after Field 2.12 Execution timestamp;

d. "CCP" (Field 2.7) is populated with the LEI of the CCP O.

No	Field	Example	XML Message
	Table 48 – Cleared SFT in a novation model from CCP perspective		

1	Unique Trade Identifier (UTI)	UTI2	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`
			`  <TradData>`
			`   <Rpt>`
			`    <New>`

2	Report tracking number		`     <CtrPtyData>`
			`           ...`
			`     </CtrPtyData>`

5	Cleared	true	`            <LnData>`
			`     <RpTrad>`
			`     <UnqTradIdr>UTI2</UnqTradIdr>`

6	Clearing timestamp	2020-04-22T16:41:07Z	`     <ExctnDtTm>2020-04-`
			`22T14:41:07Z</ExctnDtTm>`
			`      <ClrSts>`

7	CCP	{LEI} of CCP O	`       <Clrd>`
			`        <CCP>`
			`<LEI>BBBBBBBBBB1111111111</LEI>`

9	Master agreement Type	OTHR	`        </CCP>`
			`        <ClrDtTm>2020-04-`
			`22T16:41:07Z</ClrDtTm>`
			`       </Clrd>`

10	Other master agreement type	CCPClearing Conditions	`      </ClrSts>`
			`      <MstrAgrmt>`
			`       <Tp>`
			`        <Tp>OTHR</Tp>`
			`       </Tp>`

12	Execution timestamp	2020-04-22T14:41:07Z	`<OthrMstrAgrmtDtls>CCPClearingCondition`
			`s</OthrMstrAgrmtDtls>`
			`      </MstrAgrmt>`
			`     </RpTrad>`
			`    </LnData>`
			`            <CollData>`
			`            ...`
			`            </CollData>`
			`            ...`
			`    </New>`
			`   </Rpt>`
			`  </TradData>`

Table 48 – Cleared SFT in a novation model from CCP perspective			
No	Field	Example	XML Message
			</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>

220. Table 49 shows the example from CM perspective. The population of the fields should be the same for the client perspective.

Table 49 - Cleared SFT in a novation model from CM perspective			
No	Field	Example	XML Message
1	Unique Trade Identifier (UTI)	UTI2	<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt> <TradData> <Rpt> <New>
2	Report tracking number	UTI1	
5	Cleared	true	... <CtrPtyData>
6	Clearing timestamp	2020-04-22T16:41:07Z	... </CtrPtyData> <LnData>
7	CCP	{LEI} of CCP O	<RpTrad> <UnqTradIdr>UTI2</UnqTradIdr> <ExctnDtTm>2020-04-
9	Master agreement Type	OTHR	22T14:41:07Z</ExctnDtTm> <ClrSts> <Clrd> <CCP>
10	Other master agreement type	CCPClearing Conditions	
12	Execution timestamp	2020-04-22T14:41:07Z	<LEI>BBBBBBBBBB1111111111</LEI> </CCP> <ClrDtTm>2020-04- 22T16:41:07Z</ClrDtTm> <RptTrckgNb>UTI1</RptTrckgNb> </Clrd> </ClrSts> <MstrAgrmt> <Tp> <Tp>OTHR</Tp> </Tp> <OthrMstrAgrmtDtls>CCPClearingCondition s</OthrMstrAgrmtDtls> </MstrAgrmt> </RpTrad> </LnData> <CollData> ... </CollData> ... </New>

Table 49 - Cleared SFT in a novation model from CM perspective			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**
			\</Rpt\> \</TradData\> \</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt\>

5.3.2.3 CCP-cleared SFT in a DBV model

221. When a trade is cleared in DBV model, the clearing takes place after the time of conclusion if the SFT.

222. Field 2.19 indicates whether the transaction was settled using the Delivery by Value mechanism.

223. Table 50 illustrates the population of fields from the CCP O perspective. On this regard the following group of reporting fields should be reported:

    a. "Cleared" (Field 2.5) is populated with "true";

    b. "Clearing Timestamp" (Field 2.6) is after Field 2.12 Execution timestamp;

    c. "CCP" (Field 2.7) is populated with the LEI of the CCP O.

Table 50 - CCP perspective			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**

1	Unique Trade Identifier (UTI)	UTI2	\<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt\>
			 \<TradData\>
			  \<Rpt\>
			   \<New\>

2	Report tracking number		
5	Cleared	true	... \<CtrPtyData\>

6	Clearing timestamp	2020-04-22T16:41:07Z	...
			   \</CtrPtyData\>
			   \<LnData\>

7	CCP	{LEI} of CCP O	\<RpTrad\> \<UnqTradIdr\>UTI2\</UnqTradIdr\>
9	Master agreement Type	OTHR	\<ExctnDtTm\>2020-04-22T14:41:07Z\</ExctnDtTm\>
10	Other master agreement type	CCPClearing Conditions	\<ClrSts\>
12	Execution timestamp	2020-04-22T14:41:07Z	\<Clrd\> \<CCP\>

19	Delivery by Value ("DBV") indicator	true	\<LEI\>BBBBBBBBBB1111111111\</LEI\>
			    \</CCP\>
			    \<ClrDtTm\>2020-04-22T16:41:07Z\</ClrDtTm\>
			    \</Clrd\>
			   \</ClrSts\>
			   \<MstrAgrmt\>
			    \<Tp\>
			     \<Tp\>OTHR\</Tp\>

Table 50 - CCP perspective

No	Field	Example	XML Message
			`</Tp>`
			`<OthrMstrAgrmtDtls>CCPClearingCondition`
`s</OthrMstrAgrmtDtls>`
`</MstrAgrmt>`
`<DlvryByVal>true</DlvryByVal>`
`</RpTrad>`
`</LnData>`
`<CollData>`
`...`
`</CollData>`
`...`
`</New>`
`</Rpt>`
`</TradData>`
`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

Table 51 - CM perspective

No	Field	Example	XML Message
1	Unique Trade Identifier (UTI)	UTI2	
2	Report tracking number	UTI1	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`
`<TradData>`
`<Rpt>`
`<New>`
5	Cleared	true	
6	Clearing timestamp	2020-04-22T16:41:07Z	`...`
`<CtrPtyData>`
7	CCP	{LEI} of CCP O	`...`
`</CtrPtyData>`
9	Master agreement Type	OTHR	`<LnData>`
`<RpTrad>`
10	Other master agreement type	CCPClearing Conditions	`<UnqTradIdr>UTI2</UnqTradIdr>`
`<ExctnDtTm>2020-04-`
12	Execution timestamp	2020-04-22T14:41:07Z	`22T14:41:07Z</ExctnDtTm>`
`<ClrSts>`
`<Clrd>`
`<CCP>`
19	Delivery by Value ("DBV") indicator	true	`<LEI>BBBBBBBBBB1111111111</LEI>`
`</CCP>`
`<ClrDtTm>2020-04-`
`22T16:41:07Z</ClrDtTm>`
`<RptTrckgNb>UTI1</RptTrckgNb>`
`</Clrd>`
`</ClrSts>`
`<MstrAgrmt>`
`<Tp>`

Table 51 - CM perspective			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**

			`<Tp>OTHR</Tp>`
			`</Tp>`
			
			`<OthrMstrAgrmtDtls>CCPClearingCondition`
			`s</OthrMstrAgrmtDtls>`
			`</MstrAgrmt>`
			`<DlvryByVal>true</DlvryByVal>`
			`</RpTrad>`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`...`
			`</CollData>`
			`...`
			`</New>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`</TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

5.3.2.4 Non-cleared SFT

224. "Cleared" (Field 2.5) is populated with "false" as showed in Table 52. The rest of the fields related to clearing are not populated. Execution timestamp is populated.

Table 52 - Non-cleared SFT			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**
1	Unique Trade Identifier (UTI)	UTI1	
2	Report tracking number		`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>` `<TradData>`
5	Cleared	false	`<Rpt>` `<New>`
6	Clearing timestamp		`...` `<CtrPtyData>`

7	CCP		`...`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<LnData>`
			`<RpTrad>`
			`<UnqTradIdr>UTI1</UnqTradIdr>`
			`<ExctnDtTm>2020-04-`

12	Execution timestamp	2020-04-22T14:41:07Z	`22T14:41:07Z</ExctnDtTm>`
			`</RpTrad>`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`...`
			`</CollData>`
			`...`
			`</New>`

Table 52 - Non-cleared SFT			
No	Field	Example	XML Message
			</Rpt> </TradData> </SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>

5.3.3 Trading venue

225. The field "Trading venue" (Field 2.8) should be populated in accordance with the type of conclusion of the SFT. The counterparties should always use the segment MIC.

226. In case an SFT is concluded on an automated trading systems (ATS) or broker matching platform, the MIC of the platform should be populated. This field does not allow population with LEI.

5.3.4 Master agreement section

5.3.4.1 Documented SFT with master agreement from the list

227. When a master agreement is used, the following fields should be reported:

   a. "Master agreement type" (Field 2.9);

   b. "Master agreement version" (Field 2.11), when Field 2.9 is populated with value other than "BIAG". "CSDA" or "OTHR".

228. If the master agreement (other than "BIAG", "CSDA" or "OTHR") does not have a version, the counterparties should populate the field "Master agreement version" with the year in which they signed the agreement.

229. SFTs under CSDs' fails-curing programmes should be reported with Master agreement type "CSDA".

230. Table 53 illustrates the population of fields in case the SFT is concluded under the GMRA 2011 master agreement.

Table 53 - Documented SFT with master agreement from the list			
No	Field	Example	XML Message
9	Master agreement type	GMRA	<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt> <TradData> <Rpt> <New>
10	Other master agreement type		
11	Master agreement version	2011	... <CtrPtyData> ... </CtrPtyData> <LnData> <RpTrad> <MstrAgrmt> <Tp> <Tp>GMRA</Tp>

Table 53 - Documented SFT with master agreement from the list			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**

			`</Tp>`
			`<Vrsn>2011</Vrsn>`
			`</MstrAgrmt>`
			`</RpTrad>`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`...`
			`</CollData>`
			`...`
			`</New>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`</TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

5.3.4.2   Documented SFT with agreement that is not in the list

231. When a master agreement not in the list (e.g. CCP clearing conditions for novated transactions, or prime brokerage bilateral agreements in margin lending) is used the following fields should be reported:

 a.   "Master agreement type" (Field 2.9).

 b.   "Other master agreement type" (Field 2.10), when "OTHR" reported in Field 2.9.

232. Table 54 illustrates the population of fields in case the SFT is concluded under a master agreement that is not in the list and refers to the CCP O Repo Rulebook.

Table 54 - Documented SFT with agreement that Is not in the list			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**
9	Master agreement type	OTHR	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>` `<TradData>`

10	Other master agreement type	CCP O Repo Rulebook	`<Rpt>`
			`<New>`
			`<LnData>`

11	Master agreement version		`...`
			`<CtrPtyData>`
			`...`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<RpTrad>`
			`<MstrAgrmt>`
			`<Tp>`
			`<Tp>OTHR</Tp>`
			`</Tp>`
			`<OthrMstrAgrmtDtls>CCP O Repo Rulebook</OthrMstrAgrmtDtls>`
			`</MstrAgrmt>`
			`</RpTrad>`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`

Table 54 - Documented SFT with agreement that Is not in the list			
No	Field	Example	XML Message
			... </CollData> ... </New> </Rpt> </TradData> </SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>

5.3.4.3 Undocumented SFT

233. In the case of the undocumented SFT, the following fields should be reported (see Table 55):

    a. "Master agreement type" (Field 2.9), which should be populated with "OTHR".

    b. "Other master agreement type" (Field 2.10), which should be populated with "Undocumented".

Table 55 - Undocumented SFT			
No	Field	Example	XML Message
9	Master agreement type	OTHR	<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt> <TradData>
10	Other master agreement type	Undocumented	<Rpt> <New>
11	Master agreement version		... <CtrPtyData> ... </CtrPtyData> <LnData> <RpTrad> <MstrAgrmt> <Tp> <Tp>OTHR</Tp> </Tp> <OthrMstrAgrmtDtls>Undocumented</OthrMstrAgrmtDtls> </MstrAgrmt> </RpTrad> </LnData> <CollData> ... </CollData> ... </New> </Rpt> </TradData> </SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>

5.3.5 Conclusion and start of the transaction

234. The following two examples illustrate reporting of a conclusion of the SFT (a) starting immediately and (b) with a forward value date.

235. The value date should be understood as the agreed settlement date in line with the definition of Field 2.13 in the RTS. A temporary settlement fail on the expected Value date does not require any additional report (e.g. a "Modification"), unless the counterparties agree to amend or terminate the transaction because of the settlement failure (in which case the modification or the termination event needs to be reported accordingly).

5.3.5.1 Immediate

236. Table 56 illustrates the population of fields in case the transaction is executed and starts in two days, i.e. the settlement cycle in the EU. This is an immediate SFT.

Table 56 - Immediate			
No	Field	Example	XML Message
12	Execution timestamp	2020-04-22T16:41:07Z	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>` `<TradData>`

13	Value date (Start date)	2020-04-24	`<Rpt>`
			`<New>`
			
			`...`
			`<CtrPtyData>`
			`...`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<LnData>`
			`<RpTrad>`
			`<ExctnDtTm>2020-04-22T16:41:07Z</ExctnDtTm>`
			`<ValDt>2020-04-24</ValDt>`
			`</RpTrad>`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`...`
			`</CollData>`
			`...`
			`</New>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`</TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

5.3.5.2 Forward

237. Table 57 illustrates the population of fields in case the transaction starts one month after it is executed; this means that this is a forward SFT.

Table 57 - Forward			
No	Field	Example	XML Message

12	Execution timestamp	2020-04-22T16:41:07Z	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`
			  `<TradData>`
			   `<Rpt>`
			    `<New>`
			
			        ...
			      `<CtrPtyData>`
			
			        ...
			      `</CtrPtyData>`
			      `<LnData>`
			       `<RpTrad>`
			        `<ExctnDtTm>2020-04-`
			`22T16:41:07Z</ExctnDtTm>`
			          `<ValDt>2020-05-22</ValDt>`
			       `</RpTrad>`
			      `</LnData>`
			            `<CollData>`
			
			            ...
			            `</CollData>`
			
			            ...
			      `</New>`
			     `</Rpt>`
			    `</TradData>`
			   `</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

13	Value date (Start date)	2020-05-22	

5.3.6 Term of the SFT

238. When reporting the Minimum notice period (Field 2.16), counterparties should provide the information regarding the business days in accordance with the definition of business day in the relevant master agreement or bilateral agreement that governs the SFT.

239. When this field is applicable to SFTs whose optionality is not included in the TS on reporting, such as puttable repos, the counterparties should report the information about the Earliest call-back date (Field 2.17) if it is available.

240. Counterparties should report the Minimum notice period (Field 2.16) for open term repos i.e. Field 2.21 is populated with "true", as well as for evergreen and extendable repos, i.e. Field 2.22 is populated with ETSB and EGRN.

241. Counterparties should populate Field 2.17 "Earliest call back date" for those SFTs that have termination optionality. Unless the counterparties have agreed to have a new earliest call-back date, they should report the original earliest call-back date applicable to the SFT.

5.3.6.1 Open term

242. Table 58 illustrates the population of fields in case the counterparties agree on an open term transaction with a minimum notice period for the termination of the transaction of 1 day.

Table 58 - Open term

No	Field	Example	XML Message
14	Maturity date (End date)		`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>` `<TradData>` `<Rpt>` `<New>`
16	Minimum notice period	1	
17	Earliest call-back date		`...` `<CtrPtyData>`
21	Open term	true	`...` `</CtrPtyData>` `<LnData>` `<RpTrad>` `<MinNtcePrd>1</MinNtcePrd>` `<Term>` `<Opn>NOAP</Opn>` `</Term>` `</RpTrad>` `</LnData>` `<CollData>` `...` `</CollData>` `...` `</New>` `</Rpt>` `</TradData>` `</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

5.3.6.2 Fixed-term

243. Table 59 illustrates the population of fields in case the counterparties agreed to exchange cash, securities, or commodities versus collateral for the closing leg (forward leg) of the SFT on 22 May 2020.

244. The minimum number of business days, in the example, that one of the counterparties has to inform the other counterparty of the termination of this SFT is 5.

245. The earliest date that the cash lender has the right to call back a portion of the funds or to terminate the transaction is the 7 May 2020. While this scenario is not standard practice, it is still possible to happen.

Table 59 - Fixed term

No	Field	Example	XML Message
14	Maturity date (End date)	2020-05-22	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>` `<TradData>` `<Rpt>` `<New>`
16	Minimum notice period	5	
17	Earliest call-back date	2020-05-07	`...` `<CtrPtyData>`
21	Open term	false	`...` `</CtrPtyData>` `<LnData>`

Table 59 - Fixed term			
No	Field	Example	XML Message

			`<RpTrad>`
			`<MinNtcePrd>5</MinNtcePrd>`
			`<EarlstCallBckDt>2020-05-07</EarlstCallBckDt>`
			`</RpTrad>`
			`</LnData>`
			`</New>`
			`<Mod>`
			`<LnData>`
			`<RpTrad>`
			`<Term>`
			`<Fxd>`
			`<MtrtyDt>2020-05-22</MtrtyDt>`
			`</Fxd>`
			`</Term>`
			`</RpTrad>`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`...`
			`</CollData>`
			`...`
			`</Mod>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`</TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

5.3.7 Termination optionality

246. ESMA points out that the counterparties should report Field 2.22 with one of the following values: "EGRN", "ETSB" or "NOAP". Field 2.21 shall contain one of the values: "true" or "false". If Field 2.22 Termination optionality is populated with "ETSB", this field shall be populated with "false".

247. In case the SFT is callable or puttable, the counterparties should report this information in "Earliest call-back date" (Field 2.17).

5.3.8 General and Specific collateral arrangements

248. The field "General Collateral Indicator" (Field 2.18) only applies to the securities provided as collateral, and not to the securities on loan.

249. In line with the RTS, and for consistency with the reporting instructions used in MMSR, "GENE" should be reported in all cases where the collateral provider can choose the security to provide as collateral amongst a range of securities meeting predefined criteria. This also includes, but is not limited to, GC facilities provided by an Automatic Trading System such as those run by CCPs, and transactions in which the collateral is managed

by a triparty agent. "GENE" should also be the default case in most SLB arrangements. "SPEC" should only be reported in cases in which the collateral taker requests a specific ISIN to be provided as collateral.

250. The reporting of collateralisation on a net exposure basis (Field 2.73) is a separate question, which is not directly linked to the type of collateral arrangement. Transactions taking place on a GC platform may be collateralised either on a single transaction basis or on a net exposure basis. The counterparties should report them as appropriate. The reporting of collateral baskets is explained in Section 5.4.2 on collateralisation.

251. When an SFT was originally concluded as GC, but has specific securities chosen by the collateral taker allocated after execution, it becomes specific collateral transaction immediately. An SFT report with action type "MODI" should be reported with the revised value for Field 2.18, and the relevant collateral should be reported with action type "COLU".

252. Unless otherwise agreed by the counterparties, the triparty repos should be reported with Field 2.18 "General collateral indicator" populated as "GENE".

253. Table 60, Table 61 and Table 62 provide three examples of how to populate the "General Collateral indicator" (Field 2.18). Please note that these may not cover all existing cases.

5.3.8.1 Specific collateral in title transfer

254. Table 60 illustrates the population of fields in case the SFT is subject to a specific collateral arrangement (Field 2.18 populated with SPEC), and such collateral is subject to a title transfer (Field 2.20 populated with TTCA).

Table 60 - Specific collateral in title transfer			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**

18	General collateral indicator	SPEC	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`
			`<TradData>`
			`<Rpt>`
			`<New>`

19	Delivery By Value ('DBV') indicator	false	

20	Method used to provide collateral	TTCA	`...`
			`<CtrPtyData>`
			`...`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<LnData>`
			`<RpTrad>`
			`<GnlColl>SPEC</GnlColl>`
			`<DlvryByVal>false</DlvryByVal>`
			
			`<CollDlvryMtd>TTCA</CollDlvryMtd>`
			`</RpTrad>`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`...`
			`</CollData>`
			`...`
			`</New>`

Table 60 - Specific collateral in title transfer			
No	Field	Example	XML Message
			</Rpt> </TradData> </SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>

5.3.8.2   General collateral in pledge

255.   Table 61 illustrates the population of fields in case the SFT is subject to a general collateral arrangement (Field 2.18 populated with GENE), and such collateral is subject to a Securities financial collateral arrangement (Field 2.20) populated with SICA.

Table 61 - General collateral in pledge			
No	Field	Example	XML Message

18	General collateral indicator	GENE	<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>
			  <TradData>
			   <Rpt>
			    <New>

19	Delivery By Value ('DBV') indicator	false	

20	Method used to provide collateral	SICA	...
			    <CtrPtyData>
			     ...
			    </CtrPtyData>
			    <LnData>
			     <RpTrad>
			      <GnlColl>GENE</GnlColl>
			      <DlvryByVal>false</DlvryByVal>
			
			<CollDlvryMtd>SICA</CollDlvryMtd>
			     </RpTrad>
			    </LnData>
			      <CollData>
			      ...
			      </CollData>
			      ...
			    </New>
			   </Rpt>
			  </TradData>
			</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>

5.3.8.3   DBV general collateral in title transfer

256.   Table 62 illustrates the population of fields in case the SFT is subject to a general collateral arrangement (Field 2.18 populated with GENE), and such collateral is subject to a title transfer (Field 2.20 populated with TTCA). The transaction is settled using the DBV mechanism (Field 2.19) populated with TRUE.

Table 62 - DBV general collateral in title transfer			
No	Field	Example	XML Message

18	General collateral indicator	GENE	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`
			  `<TradData>`
			   `<Rpt>`
			    `<New>`
			
			      ...
			     `<CtrPtyData>`
			      ...
			     `</CtrPtyData>`
			     `<LnData>`
			      `<RpTrad>`
			       `<GnlColl>GENE</GnlColl>`
			       `<DlvryByVal>true</DlvryByVal>`
			
			 `<CollDlvryMtd>TTCA</CollDlvryMtd>`
			      `</RpTrad>`
			     `</LnData>`
			        `<CollData>`
			        ...
			        `</CollData>`
			        ...
			    `</New>`
			   `</Rpt>`
			  `</TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

19	Delivery By Value ('DBV') indicator	true	
20	Method used to provide collateral	TTCA	

5.3.9 Fixed or floating rates

257. When concluding SFTs, counterparties might agree to use fixed interest rate or floating rate for the loan side of the SFT. Negative values are allowed for the "Fixed rate" (Field 2.23) and the "Adjusted floating rate" (Field 2.35).

258. When reporting floating rates, counterparties should indicate the relevant rate and the applicable spread. Counterparties should update this information only when they agree to change the rate or the spread, but not on a daily basis.

259. Certain floating rates, such as ESTER, SOFR, etc. have been established after the publication of the RTS and ITS on reporting. They have an ISO code. Counterparties should use the already agreed codes to report the information in a more consistent way. When there are other floating rates which do not have an ISO code, the counterparties should report a consistent alphanumeric code.

260. Counterparties should report Fields 2.35 "Adjusted rate" and 2.36 "Rate date" only for pre-agreed future rate changes captured as part of the conclusion of the transaction. The rest of the changes to the fixed or floating rates should be reported in Fields 2.23 and 2.25, respectively.

261. Counterparties should not report in Fields 2.23 or Field 2.25 any rate related to the short market value (Field 2.71).

5.3.9.1 Fixed rate - Initial report

262. When counterparties conclude SFTs with fixed rates, they should to populate Fields 2.23 and 2.24 as shown in Table 63. In this case, the annualised interest rate is "-0.23455" with the day count convention as Actual360 ("A004").

Table 63 - Fixed rate - Initial report			
No	Field	Example	XML Message
1	UTI	UTI1	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>` `<TradData>` `<Rpt>` `<New>`
23	Fixed rate	-0.23455	`...`
24	Day count convention	A004	`<CtrPtyData>` `...` `</CtrPtyData>` `<LnData>` `<UnqTradIdr>UTI1</UnqTradIdr>` `<RpTrad>` `<IntrstRate>` `<Fxd>` `<Rate>-0.23455</Rate>` `<DayCntBsis>` `<Cd>A004</Cd>` `</DayCntBsis>`
98	Action type	NEWT	`</Fxd>` `</IntrstRate>` `</RpTrad>` `</LnData>` `<CollData>` `...` `</CollData>` `...` `</New>` `</Rpt>` `</TradData>` `</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

5.3.9.2 Fixed rate – modification

263. When counterparties agree to modify the fixed rate, i.e. to re-rate the SFT, they should report the modification in Field 2.23 and in Field 2.24, as shown in Table 64. In this case, the new annualised interest rate is "0.12345" with the new day count convention as Actual365Fixed ("A005").

Table 64 - Fixed rate – modification			
No	Field	Example	XML Message
1	UTI	UTI1	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

Table 64 - Fixed rate – modification			
No	Field	Example	XML Message

23	Fixed rate	0.12345	`<TradData>`
			`<Rpt>`
			`<Mod>`
			`...`
			`<CtrPtyData>`
			`...`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<LnData>`
			
			`<RpTrad><UnqTradIdr>UTI1</UnqTradIdr>`
			`<IntrstRate>`
			`<Fxd>`
			`<Rate>0.12345</Rate>`
			`<DayCntBsis>`
			`<Cd>A005</Cd>`
			`</DayCntBsis>`
			`</Fxd>`
			`</IntrstRate>`
			`</RpTrad>`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`...`
			`</CollData>`
			`...`
			`</Mod>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`</TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

24	Day count convention	A005	
98	Action type	MODI	

5.3.9.3   Floating rate – Initial report

264. In Table 65 it is illustrated the population of fields when the counterparties concluded an SFT by choosing as reference rate EONIA (Field 25) with a floating rate reference period expressed in days (Field 2.26) with an integer multiplier of the time period of 1 day (Field 2.27).

265. The counterparties also agreed on a week time period in the floating rate payment frequency (Field 2.28) with an integer multiplier of the time period of 1 week (Field 2.29) describing how often the counterparties exchange payments.

266. In this case, the floating rate will reset with a time period of days (Field 2.30) with a multiplier of 1 day (Field 2.31).

267. In this case, the number of basis points to be added (or subtracted in case of negative value which is allowed for this field) as spread to the floating interest rate in order to determine the interest rate of the loan are is "5" (Field 2.32).

No	Field	Example	XML Message
	Table 65 - Floating rate – Initial report		
25	Floating rate	EONA	```<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>```
26	Floating rate reference period - time period	DAYS	
27	Floating rate reference period - multiplier	1	
28	Floating rate payment frequency - time period	WEEK	
29	Floating rate payment frequency - multiplier	1	
30	Floating rate reset frequency - time period	DAYS	
31	Floating rate reset frequency - multiplier	1	
32	Spread	5	

```
<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>
 <TradData>
  <Rpt>
   <New>
              ...
     <CtrPtyData>
              ...
     </CtrPtyData>
     <LnData>
      <RpTrad>
       <IntrstRate>
        <Fltg>
         <RefRate>
          <Indx>EONA</Indx>
         </RefRate>
         <Term>
          <Unit>DAYS</Unit>
          <Val>1</Val>
         </Term>
         <PmtFrqcy>
          <Unit>WEEK</Unit>
          <Val>1</Val>
         </PmtFrqcy>
         <RstFrqcy>
          <Unit>DAYS</Unit>
          <Val>1</Val>
         </RstFrqcy>
         <BsisPtSprd>5</BsisPtSprd>
        </Fltg>
       </IntrstRate>
      </RpTrad>
     </LnData>
              <CollData>
              ...
              </CollData>
              ...
    </New>
   </Rpt>
  </TradData>
 </SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>
```

5.3.9.4   Floating rate adjustment fields

268. Floating rate adjustment should be reported as it was agreed by the counterparties. Negative values are allowed.

5.3.10 Repo and BSB/SBB principal amounts

269. Table 66 illustrates the population of fields in case the principal amount on the value date is 10,162,756.90 EUR, and the principal amount on the maturity date is 10,161,551.48 EUR.

270. Where the principal amount on the maturity date (Field 2.38) value is not yet known, the validation rules allow this field to remain blank. This field should later be updated when the value is known.

271. In the case of benchmarks, the expected principal amount at maturity date should be reported at the time of reporting and updated once the variance is known.

Table 66 - Repo and BSB/SBB principal amounts			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**
37	Principal amount on the value date	10162756.90	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>` `<TradData>`

38	Principal amount on the maturity date	10161551.48	`<Rpt>`
			`<New>`
			
			`...`
			`<CtrPtyData>`

39	Principal amount currency	EUR	`...`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<LnData>`
			`<RpTrad>`
			`<PrncplAmt>`
			`<ValDtAmt Ccy="EUR">10162756.9</ValDtAmt>`
			`<MtrtyDtAmt Ccy="EUR">10161551.48</MtrtyDtAmt>`
			`</PrncplAmt>`
			`</RpTrad>`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`...`
			`</CollData>`
			`...`
			`</New>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`</TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

5.3.11 Loan side in securities lending

272. In SLB transactions, the loan side of the trade involves a security which needs to be valued consistently by the reporting counterparties. The "Security or commodity price" (Field 2.49) should be reported in the currency in which the security or commodity price is denominated. This currency should be specified in "Price currency" (Field 2.50). Moreover, the security price should not include any margining requirement, discount, mark-up, add-on, etc. which should instead be reported as part of the Collateral market value (Field 2.88), even if they are calculated from the loan side of the transaction.

273. Regarding Field 2.46 "Quantity or nominal amount", a nominal amount should only be reported for bonds. The nominal amount should be reported in the original currency specified in "Currency of nominal amount" (Field 2.48). Other securities should be reported as a quantity, in which case "Unit of measure" (Field 2.47) has to be populated whereas "Currency of nominal amount" (Field 2.48) is left empty.

274. "Loan value" is calculated in the currency in which the security is denominated as per the formula below, rather than the currency in which the two counterparties have concluded a transaction. "Market value" however represents the valuation of the securities on loan by the counterparties. This valuation may be in a different currency from the one in which the security on loan is denominated. Please also refer to the example in Section 5.2.1.8.

275. Loan value is calculated as follows:

$$\boldsymbol{Loan\ value\ (field\ 2.56) =}$$

$$Quantity\ or\ nominal\ amount\ (field\ 2.46) * Security\ or\ commodity\ price\ (field\ 2.49)$$

276. There may be instances in which the valuation of the securities on loan (or the securities used as collateral) is not possible, reflecting the unavailability of price information. This is the case, for example, with suspended shares, or some fixed-income securities in illiquid market segments. Upon the conclusion of SFTs that involve the use of such securities, counterparties should report the valuation that has been contractually agreed. If new price information becomes available, valuation updates should be reported by both counterparties in "Market value" (Field 2.57).

5.3.12 Securities

5.3.12.1 Security / collateral quality

277. The fields Security quality (Field 2.51) and Collateral quality (Field 2.90) should be populated by the reporting entities with one of the values specified in the ITS on reporting.

278. The value "NOAP" should be used for the following collateral types (Field 2.94): Main index equities (MEQU), Other equities (OEQU), and Other assets (OTHR) for which credit ratings within the meaning of the Regulation (EG) No 1060/2009 (CRAR) are not applicable[14]. The value "NOTR" should only be used for instruments that can be rated but do not have a credit rating.

279. To report this information, and in order to avoid mechanistic reliance on credit ratings in accordance with Article 5a of the CRA Regulation, the counterparties should rely on their internal assessment of the credit quality of the securities, which may include external ratings from one or several CRAs.

280. The value reported should reflect as closely as possible the characteristics of the security. Where external ratings have been used as an input to populate Field 2.51, counterparties

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[14] Under CRAR Article 3, "Credit rating" means an opinion regarding the creditworthiness of an entity, a debt or financial obligation, debt security, preferred share or other financial instrument, or of an issuer of such a debt or financial obligation, debt security, preferred share or other financial instrument, issued using an established and defined ranking system of rating categories."

should ideally base their assessment on the instrument rating rather than the issuer rating if it is available. The currency denomination (local vs foreign currency) and the maturity (short-term vs long-term) should reflect the specific characteristics of the security.

281. Counterparties should report the security quality information as consistently as possible since it will be used for reconciliation. However, ESMA was made aware of possible limitations that might prevent entities from sharing this information, in which case the reporting counterparties should report the value that best reflects their internal assessment.

5.3.12.2 Bonds

282. The price in the case of bonds should be reported as a percentage, but not as a decimal fraction of 1.

283. Table 67 illustrates the population of fields in case of the SFT involving investment-grade government securities and classified as debt instrument (bonds) with a nominal amount of 100,000,000 EUR.

284. The securities, in this example, were issued by a German issuer (Field 2.53) identified by its LEI (Field 2.54).

285. The price of a security is expressed in percentage as 99.5% (Field 2.49), its currency is euro (Field 2.50), and the securities maturity date is the 22 April 2030 (Field 2.50).

286. The loan value of the SFT is 99,500,000 EUR (Field 2.56) and the borrower has not exclusive access to borrow from the lender's securities portfolio (Field 2.68).

Table 67 - Bonds			
No	Field	Example	XML Message
40	Type of asset	SECU	<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt> <TradData> <Rpt> <New> ... <CtrPtyData> ... </CtrPtyData> <LnData> <SctiesLndg> <AsstTp> <Scty> <Id>DE0010877643</Id> <ClssfctnTp>DBFTFR</ClssfctnTp> <QtyOrNmnlVal> <NmnlVal> <Amt Ccy="EUR">100000000</Amt> </NmnlVal>
41	Security identifier	{ISIN}	
42	Classification of a security	{CFI}	
46	Quantity or nominal amount	100000000	
48	Currency of nominal amount	EUR	
49	Security or commodity price	99.5	
50	Price currency		
51	Security quality	INVG	
52	Maturity of the security	2030-04-22	
53	Jurisdiction of the issuer	DE	

No	Field	Example	XML Message
	Table 67 - Bonds		

54	LEI of the issuer	{LEI} of the issuer	`</QtyOrNmnlVal>`
			`<UnitPric>`
			`  <Ptrg>99.5</Ptrg>`
			`</UnitPric>`
			`<Qlty>INVG</Qlty>`
			`<Mtrty>2030-04-22</Mtrty>`
			`<Issr>`
			`  <Id>`
			`   <LEI>`
			`NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN </LEI>`
			`  </Id>`
			
			`<JursdctnCtry>DE</JursdctnCtry>`
			`  </Issr>`
			`<Tp>`
			`  <Cd>GOVS</Cd>`
			`</Tp>`
			
			`<ExclsvArrgmnt>false</ExclsvArrgmnt>`
			`  </Scty>`
			`</AsstTp>`
			`<LnVal`
			`Ccy="EUR">99500000</LnVal>`
			`  </SctiesLndg>`
			`</LnData>`
			`      <CollData>`
			`      ...`
			`      </CollData>`
			`      ...`
			`  </New>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`</TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>DBFTFR</`

55	Security type	GOVS	
56	Loan value	99500000	
68	Exclusive arrangements	FALSE	

5.3.12.3 Main index equities

287. Table 68 illustrates the population of fields in case of the SFT involving an equity that is part of a main index, i.e. main index equities (Field 2.55) with a quantity of 100,000 (Field 2.46). Field 2.48 is not applicable since Field 2.46 is populated with a quantity and not with a nominal amount.

288. Counterparties should report equities as MEQU where these are considered as such pursuant to Commission Implementing Regulation 2016/1646.

289. The type of asset is again a security (Field 2.40) as equities (Field 2.42). The security quality is not applicable for this type of securities (Field 2.51).

290. The securities, in this example, were issued by a French issuer (Field 2.53) identified by its LEI (Field 2.54).

291. The security price is expressed in units and is 9.95 EUR (Field 2.49 and Field 2.50). Since the underlying is an equity there is no securities maturity date, therefore, Field 2.52 should be populated with the ISO 8601 standard "9999-12-31".

292. The loan value of the SFT is 995,000 EUR (Field 2.56) and the borrower has not exclusive access to borrow from the lender's securities portfolio (Field 2.68).

No	Field	Example	XML Message
**Table 68 – Main index equities**			

40	Type of asset	SECU	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`
			`<TradData>`
			`<Rpt>`
			`<New>`

41	Security identifier	{ISIN}	
42	Classification of a security	{CFI}	... `<CtrPtyData>`

46	Quantity or nominal amount	100000	...
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<LnData>`

49	Security or commodity price	9.95	`<SctiesLndg>` `<AsstTp>`
50	Price currency	EUR	`<Scty>` `<Id>FR0000120271</Id>`
51	Security quality	NOAP	

52	Maturity of the security	9999-12-31	`<ClssfctnTp>ESVUFN</ClssfctnTp>`
			`<QtyOrNmnlVal>`
			`<Qty>100000</Qty>`

53	Jurisdiction of the issuer	FR	`</QtyOrNmnlVal>`
			`<UnitPric>`
			`<MntryVal>`
			`<Amt`

54	LEI of the issuer	{LEI} of the issuer	`Ccy="EUR">9.95</Amt>` `</MntryVal>`
55	Security type	MEQU	`</UnitPric>` `<Qlty>NOAP</Qlty>`

56	Loan value	995000	`<Mtrty>9999-12-31</Mtrty>`
			`<Issr>`
			`<Id>`
			`<LEI>`

68	Exclusive arrangements	FALSE	`529900S21EQ1BO4ESM68 </LEI>`
			`</Id>`
			
			`<JursdctnCtry>FR</JursdctnCtry>`
			`</Issr>`
			`<Tp>`
			`<Cd>MEQU</Cd>`
			`</Tp>`
			
			`<ExclsvArrgmnt>false</ExclsvArrgmnt>`
			`</Scty>`
			`</AsstTp>`
			`<LnVal`
			`Ccy="EUR">995000</LnVal>`

Table 68 – Main index equities			
No	Field	Example	XML Message

			\</SctiesLndg>
			\</LnData>
			    \<CollData>
			    ...
			    \</CollData>
			    ...
			  \</New>
			  \</Rpt>
			\</TradData>
			\</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>

5.3.12.4 Other securities without maturity

293. Table 69 illustrates the population of fields in case of the SFT involving securities that are not in the list provided by Field 2.55 of Annex I of the ITS. In this case, Field 2.55 should be populated with "other assets". The quantity of the securities is 100,000 (Field 2.46). Field 2.48 is not applicable since Field 2.46 is populated with a quantity and not with a nominal amount.

294. The type of asset is again a security (Field 2.40) classified as ESVUFN (Field 2.42). The security quality is not applicable to this kind of securities (Field 2.51).

295. The securities, in this example, were issued by a French issuer (Field 2.53) identified by its LEI (Field 2.54)

296. The security price is expressed in units and is, in this example, 99.5 EUR (Field 2.49 and Field 2.50). The securities have no securities maturity date; therefore, Field 2.52 should be populated with the ISO 8601 standard "9999-12-31".

297. The loan value of the SFT is 9,950,000 EUR (Field 2.56), and the borrower has not exclusive access to borrow from the lender's securities portfolio (Field 2.68).

Table 69 – Other securities without maturity			
No	Field	Example	XML Message

40	Type of asset	SECU	\<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>
			 \<TradData>
			  \<Rpt>
			   \<New>
			     ...
			    \<CtrPtyData>
			     ...
			    \</CtrPtyData>
			    \<LnData>
			     \<SctiesLndg>
			      \<AsstTp>
			       \<Scty>
			        \<Id>FR0010877000\</Id>

41	Security identifier	{ISIN}	
42	Classification of a security	{CFI}	
46	Quantity or nominal amount	100000	
49	Security or commodity price	99.5	
50	Price currency	EUR	
51	Security quality	NOAP	

No	Field	Example	XML Message
			Table 69 – Other securities without maturity
52	Maturity of the security	9999-12-31	`<ClssfctnTp> ESVUFN` `</ClssfctnTp>`
53	Jurisdiction of the issuer	FR	`<QtyOrNmnlVal>` `<Qty>100000</Qty>`
54	LEI of the issuer	{LEI} of the issuer	`</QtyOrNmnlVal>` `<UnitPric>`
55	Security type	OTHR	`<MntryVal>` `<Amt Ccy="EUR">99.5</Amt>`

56	Loan value	9950000	`</MntryVal>`
			`</UnitPric>`
			`<Qlty>NOAP</Qlty>`
			`<Mtrty>9999-12-31</Mtrty>`
			`<Issr>`
			`<Id>`
			
			`<LEI>GGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGG</LEI>`
			`</Id>`

68	Exclusive arrangements	FALSE	`<JursdctnCtry>FR</JursdctnCtry>`
			`</Issr>`
			`<Tp>`
			`<Cd>OTHR</Cd>`
			`</Tp>`
			
			`<ExclsvArrgmnt>false</ExclsvArrgmnt>`
			`</Scty>`
			`</AsstTp>`
			`<LnVal Ccy="EUR">9950000</LnVal>`
			`</SctiesLndg>`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`...`
			`</CollData>`
			`...`
			`</New>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`</TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

5.3.13 SFTs involving commodities – commodities lending

298. Table 70 illustrates the population of fields in case of the SFT involving commodities (Field 2.40) with energy as base product (Field 2.43), oil as sub-product (Field 2.44), and Brent oil as further sub-product (Field 2.45).

299. In the example, the quantity of 100,000 (Field 2.46) is measured in Barrels (Field 47) with a price per BARL of 60 USD (Field 49, and Field 50).

300. The loan value is 6,000,000 (Field 56).

No	Field	Example	XML Message
	Table 70 - SFTs involving commodities		
40	Type of asset	COMM	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`
43	Base product	NRGY	`<TradData>`
44	Sub - product	OIL	`<Rpt>`
45	Further sub - product	BRNT	`<New>`
46	Quantity or nominal amount	100000	...`<CtrPtyData>`
47	Unit of measure	BARL	...`</CtrPtyData>`
49	Securities or commodities price	60	`<LnData>`
50	Price currency	USD	`<SctiesLndg>` `<AsstTp>` `<Cmmdty>` `<Clssfctn>` `<Nrgy>` `<Oil>`
56	Loan value	6000000	`<BasePdct>NRGY</BasePdct>` `<SubPdct>OILP</SubPdct>` `<AddtlSubPdct>BRNT</AddtlSubPdct>` `</Oil>` `</Nrgy>` `</Clssfctn>` `<Qty>` `<Val>100000</Val>` `<UnitOfMeasr>BARL</UnitOfMeasr>` `</Qty>` `<UnitPric>` `<MntryVal>` `<Amt Ccy="USD">60</Amt>` `</MntryVal>` `</UnitPric>` `</Cmmdty>` `</AsstTp>` `<LnVal Ccy="USD">6000000</LnVal>` `</SctiesLndg>`

Table 70 - SFTs involving commodities			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`...`
			`</CollData>`
			`...`
			`</New>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`</TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

5.3.14 Cash rebate SLB

301. Table 71 illustrates the population of fields in case the counterparties agree on a floating rebate rate based on EONIA index (Field 2.59) with a floating rebate rate reference time period of days (Field 2.60) with an integer multiplier of the time period of 1 day (Field 2.61).

302. The counterparties also agreed on a one-week basis frequency for the floating rebate rate payment (Field 2.62) and (Field 2.63). Please note that both fields are optional to facilitate transactions that do not define a floating rebate rate payment frequency.

303. The floating rate will reset with a time period of days (Field 2.64) with a multiplier of 1 day (Field 2.65)

304. The number of basis points to be added (or subtracted in case of negative value which is allowed for this field) as spread to the floating interest rate in order to determine the interest rate of the loan are is "5" (Field 2.66).

Table 71 - Cash rebate SLB			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**
58	Fixed rebate rate		`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`
			` <TradData>`
59	Floating rebate rate	EONA	` <New>`
			` …`
60	Floating rebate rate reference period - time period	DAYS	` <CtrPtyData>`
			` ...`
			` </CtrPtyData>`
61	Floating rebate rate reference period - multiplier	1	` <LnData>`
			` ...`
			` <TxLnData>`
62	Floating rebate rate payment frequency - time period	WEEK	` <SctiesLndg>`
			` ...`
			` <RbtRate>`

Table 71 - Cash rebate SLB			
No	Field	Example	XML Message

63	Floating rebate rate payment frequency - multiplier	1	`<Fltg>`
			 `<RefRate>`
			  `<Indx>EONA</Indx>`
			 `</RefRate>`
			 `<Term>`

64	Floating rebate rate reset frequency - time period	DAYS	`<Unit>DAYS</Unit>`
			  `<Val>1</Val>`
			 `</Term>`
			 `<PmtFrqcy>`

65	Floating rebate rate reset frequency - multiplier	1	`<Unit>WEEK</Unit>`
			  `<Val>1</Val>`
			 `</PmtFrqcy>`
			 `<RstFrqcy>`

66	Spread of the rebate rate	5	`<Unit>DAYS</Unit>`
			  `<Val>1</Val>`
			 `</RstFrqcy>`
			  `<BsisPtSprd>5</BsisPtSprd>`
			 `</Fltg>`
			 `</RbtRate>`
			 `</SctiesLndg>`
			 `</TxLnData>`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			 ...
			 `</CollData>`
			 ...
			 `</New>`
			 `</TradData>`
			...
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

5.3.15 Fee-based SLB: Non-cash collateral SLB, Cash pool SLB and Uncollateralised SLB

305. Fee-based SLB covers three types of SLBs: Non-cash collateral SLB, Cash pool SLB and Uncollateralised SLB. All three types have the same reporting logic.

306. Table 72 contains the value that is to be reported by counterparties in the Field 67 "Lending fee" when they conclude non-cash collateral, cash pool or uncollateralised SLB (non-rebate SLB). The lending fee, in this case, is 1.23456% and is populated without percentage sign which is reserved for xml tags.

Table 72 - Non-cash collateral			
No	Field	Example	XML Message

67	Lending fee	1.23456	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`
			 `<TradData>`
			  `<Rpt>`

Table 72 - Non-cash collateral			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**

			<New>
			...
			<CtrPtyData>
			...
			</CtrPtyData>
			<LnData>
			  <SctiesLndg>
			   <LndgFee>1.23456</LndgFee>
			  </SctiesLndg>
			</LnData>
			         <CollData>
			         ...
			         </CollData>
			         ...
			     </New>
			    </Rpt>
			   </TradData>
			  </SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>

5.3.16 Margin loan amount and short market value

307. The overall outstanding margin loan amount (Field 2.69) should either be reported as 0 (when the client has an overall cash credit/is long cash) or as a positive value (when the client has an overall cash debit/is short cash in base currency). The base currency should always be reported, as defined in the bilateral agreement between a prime broker and its client.

308. The overall margin loan value is calculated on the basis of individual margin loan constituents by currency (Fields 2.33 and 2.34). These fields should be repeated as many times as necessary to include all currencies used in the account. This will allow authorities to monitor client cash debit (i.e. margin loans) in individual currencies, as opposed to only a net debit in base currency, as well as cash credit in individual currencies used as collateral. In line with the overall margin lending amount, a net client debit in a given currency should be reported as a positive value together with the currency, while a net client credit should be reported as a negative value.

309. Short market value should always be populated with a value denominated in the margin loan base currency, as defined in the bilateral agreement (Field 2.70). One single monetary amount per UTI is expected, therefore, short market value should be reported on a net basis, at the end of the day. With regards to outstanding margin loan, any net cash credit used to collateralise the short market value should be reported as a negative value (Field 2.33) together with its currency (Field 2.34).

310. When the margin loan amount is 0, i.e. when the client has a net cash credit in base currency, and the short market value is also 0, Fields 2.33, 2.69 and 2.71 should all be populated with 0. A "zero" collateral update should also be reported..

5.3.16.1 Positive and negative balances in some currencies and net debit in base currency

311. Table 73 illustrates the population of reporting fields in the case of a net debit in base currency, reflecting in this particular example a credit in USD and debits in GBP and EUR. For simplicity, the USD-EUR and GBP-EUR exchange rates in this example are set equal to 1.

Table 73 - Positive and negative balances in some currencies and debit in base currency			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**

33	Margin lending currency amount	-100000	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`
			`<TradData>`
			`<Rpt>`
			`<New>`
			
			`...`
			`<CtrPtyData>`
			
			`...`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<LnData>`
			`<MrgnLndg>`
			`<OutsdngMrgnLnAmt Ccy="EUR">150000</OutsdngMrgnLnAmt>`
			`<ShrtMktValAmt Ccy="EUR">0</ShrtMktValAmt>`
			`<MrgnLnAttr>`
			`<Amt>`
			`<Amt Ccy="USD">-100000</Amt>`
			`<Amt Ccy="GBP">50000</Amt>`
			`<Amt Ccy="EUR">100000</Amt>`
			`</Amt>`
			`</MrgnLnAttr>`
			`</MrgnLndg>`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`...`
			`</CollData>`
			`...`
			`</New>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`</TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

34	Margin lending currency	USD	
33	Margin lending currency amount	50000	
34	Margin lending currency	GBP	
33	Margin lending currency amount	150000	
34	Margin lending currency	EUR	
69	Outstanding margin loan	100000	
70	Base currency of outstanding margin loan	EUR	
71	Short market value	0	

5.3.16.2 Net credit in base currency and short market value

312. Table 74 illustrates the population of reporting fields in case of net cash credit in base currency (GBP), therefore, the outstanding margin loan is reported as 0, with cash credit

in non-base currency (USD) used as collateral by the client to cover part of the short market value.

No	Field	Example	XML Message
Table 74 - Credit in base currency and positive short market value			

33	Margin lending currency amount	-100000	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`
			`  <TradData>`
			`    <Rpt>`
			`      <New>`
			
			`        ...`
			`        <CtrPtyData>`
			
			`        ...`
			`        </CtrPtyData>`
			`        <LnData>`
			`          <MrgnLndg>`
			`            <OutsdngMrgnLnAmt`
			`Ccy="GBP">0</OutsdngMrgnLnAmt>`
			`            <ShrtMktValAmt`
			`Ccy="GBP">500000</ShrtMktValAmt>`
			`            <MrgnLnAttr>`
			`             <Amt>`
			`              <Amt Ccy="USD">-`
			`100000</Amt>`
			`             </Amt>`
			`            </MrgnLnAttr>`
			`          </MrgnLndg>`
			`        </LnData>`
			`                <CollData>`
			`        ...`
			`                </CollData>`
			`        ...`
			`      </New>`
			`    </Rpt>`
			`  </TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

34	Margin lending currency	USD	
69	Outstanding margin loan	0	
70	Base currency of outstanding margin loan	GBP	
71	Short market value	500000	

5.3.16.3 Net credit in base currency and no short market value

313. Table 75 illustrates the population of reporting fields in case of cash credit in base currency (EUR) and no short market value. Since there is no margin loan outstanding or short market value, the cash credit is not reportable (since it is not used as collateral in a margin loan or short market value). A report is required nonetheless to notify authorities of the zero balance. The base currency, as originally agreed in the original contract, should be populated.

No	Field	Example	XML Message
Table 75 - Credit in base currency and no short market value			
33	Margin lending currency amount	0	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>` `  <TradData>`

Table 75 - Credit in base currency and no short market value			
No	Field	Example	XML Message

34	Margin lending currency	USD	`<Rpt>`
			`  <New>`
			`      ...`
			`    <CtrPtyData>`
			`      ...`
			`    </CtrPtyData>`
			`    <LnData>`
			`     <MrgnLndg>`
			`      <OutsdngMrgnLnAmt Ccy="EUR">0</OutsdngMrgnLnAmt>`
			`      <ShrtMktValAmt Ccy="EUR">0</ShrtMktValAmt>`
			`       <MrgnLnAttr>`
			`        <Amt>`
			`         <Amt Ccy="USD">0</Amt>`
			`        </Amt>`
			`       </MrgnLnAttr>`
			`     </MrgnLndg>`
			`    </LnData>`
			`          <CollData>`
			`          ...`
			`          </CollData>`
			`      ...`
			`  </New>`
			`  </Rpt>`
			`  </TradData>`
			`  </SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

69	Outstanding margin loan	0	
70	Base currency of outstanding margin loan	EUR	
71	Short market value	0	

5.4 Collateral data

314. The sub-sequent sections emphasise the population of a given set of fields that share specific characteristics of the collateral of an SFT. This would allow the reporting counterparties to directly assess the information that they should report for each specific data section when it is applicable.

315. The validation rules contain the complete guidance on applicable fields per SFT type and action type, as well as the relevant dependencies.

5.4.1 Reporting of collateralisation of an SLB

316. Depending on whether the SLB is collateralised or uncollateralised, the counterparties should report this information in Field 2.72 "Uncollateralised Securities Lending ('SL') flag".

5.4.1.1 Uncollateralised SLB

317. Counterparties should report "true" in Field 2.72 "Uncollateralised Securities Lending ('SL') flag" when there is an uncollateralised lending of securities but still organised as an SLB transaction.

5.4.1.2 Collateralised SLB

318. Counterparties should report "false" in "Uncollateralised Securities Lending ('SL') flag" (Field 2.72) when the SLB transaction is collateralised or when the counterparties agree to collateralise the trade, but the specific allocation of collateral is not yet known.

5.4.2 Collateralisation

319. When the collateral basket is not known at the time of reporting, Field 2.96 should be populated with "NTAV". The same is applicable to repos taking place on GC platforms. In that case, the counterparties should update the information on identification of collateral basket as soon as they know it and then update the information on the collateral components no later than the working day following the value date.

320. When collateralisation does not take place against a collateral basket, ESMA expects that the counterparties should report the relevant collateral elements.

5.4.2.1 Single transaction with collateral basket

321. Table 76 illustrates the population of fields in case two separate SFTs are traded against a collateral basket (Field 2.96) identified by the ISIN "GB00BH4HKS39". There might be several SFTs traded against a collateral basket, without then having collateralisation on a net exposure basis. The SFTs are collateralised at transaction level (Field 2.73 populated with "FALSE").

Table 76 - Single transaction with collateral basket			
No	Field	Example	XML Message
1.3	Reporting counterparty	LEI of counterparty A	<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt> <TradData> <Rpt> <New> <CtrPtyData> <CtrPtyData> <RptgCtrPty> <Id> <LEI>123456789012345000000</LEI> </Id> <Sd>GIVE</Sd> </RptgCtrPty> <OthrCtrPty> <Id>
1.11	Other counterparty	LEI of counterparty B	
1.9	Counterparty side	GIVE	
1.18	Agent lender	{LEI} of agent lender F	
1	Unique Transaction Identifier ('UTI')	UTI1	
3	Event date	24/04/2020	

No	Field	Example	XML Message

9	Master agreement	GMRA	`<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI>`
			`</Id>`
			`</OthrCtrPty>`
			`<OthrPtyData>`
			`<AgtLndr>`

73	Collateralisation of net exposure	FALSE	
96	Collateral basket identifier	{ISIN}	

98	Action type	NEWT	`<LEI>BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB</LEI>`
			`</AgtLndr>`
			`</OthrPtyData>`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<LnData>`
			`<RpTrad>`

1.3	Reporting counterparty	LEI of counterparty A	
1.11	Other counterparty	LEI of counterparty B	

1.9	Counterparty side	GIVE	`<UnqTradIdr>UTI1</UnqTradIdr>`
			`<EvtDt>2020-04-24</EvtDt>`
			`<MstrAgrmt>`
			`<Tp>`
			`<Tp>GMRA</Tp>`
			`</Tp>`

1.18	Agent lender	{LEI} of agent lender F	

1	Unique Transaction Identifier ('UTI')	UTI2	`</MstrAgrmt>`
			`</RpTrad>`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`<RpTrad>`

3	Event date	24/04/2020	
9	Master agreement	GMRA	

73	Collateralisation of net exposure	FALSE	`<NetXpsrCollstnInd>false</NetXpsrCollstnInd>`
			`<BsktIdr>`
			`<Id>GB00BH4HKS39</Id>`
			`</BsktIdr>`
			`</RpTrad>`
			`</CollData>`

96	Collateral basket identifier	{ISIN}	

98	Action type	NEWT	`...`
			`</New>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`<Rpt>`
			`<New>`
			`<CtrPtyData>`
			`<CtrPtyData>`
			`<RptgCtrPty>`
			`<Id>`
			`<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>`
			`</Id>`
			`<Sd>GIVE</Sd>`
			`</RptgCtrPty>`
			`<OthrCtrPty>`
			`<Id>`

Table 76 - Single transaction with collateral basket

No	Field	Example	XML Message

			`<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI>`
			`</Id>`
			`</OthrCtrPty>`
			`<OthrPtyData>`
			`<AgtLndr>`
			
			`<LEI>BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB</LEI>`
			`</AgtLndr>`
			`</OthrPtyData>`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<LnData>`
			`<RpTrad>`
			
			`<UnqTradIdr>UTI2</UnqTradIdr>`
			`<EvtDt>2020-04-24</EvtDt>`
			`<MstrAgrmt>`
			`<Tp>`
			`<Tp>GMRA</Tp>`
			`</Tp>`
			`</MstrAgrmt>`
			`</RpTrad>`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`<RpTrad>`
			
			`<NetXpsrCollstnInd>false</NetXpsrCollstnInd>`
			`<BsktIdr>`
			`<Id>GB00BH4HKS39</Id>`
			`</BsktIdr>`
			`</RpTrad>`
			`</CollData>`
			`...`
			`</New>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`</TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

5.4.2.2 Single transaction with basket identification not known at the time of reporting

322. Table 77 illustrates the population of fields in case of a single transaction that is collateralised by a collateral basket but where the identification of the basket is not available at time of reporting (Field 2.96 populated with "NTAV").

323. The SFT is collateralised at single transaction level (Field 2.73). The SFT is collateralised at transaction basis (Field 2.73 populated with "FALSE").

No	Field	Example	XML Message
			Table 77 - Single transaction without basket at time of reporting

1.3	Reporting counterparty	LEI of counterparty A	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`
			`<TradData>`
			`<Rpt>`
			`<New>`
			`<CtrPtyData>`
			`<CtrPtyData>`
			`<RptgCtrPty>`
			`<Id>`

1.11	Other counterparty	LEI of counterparty B	
1.9	Counterparty side	GIVE	

1.18	Agent lender	{LEI} of agent lender F	`<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>`
			`</Id>`
			`<Sd>GIVE</Sd>`
			`</RptgCtrPty>`
			`<OthrCtrPty>`

1	Unique Transaction Identifier ('UTI')	UTI1	
3	Event date	24/04/2020	`<Id>`
9	Master agreement	GMRA	`<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI>` `</Id>`
73	Collateralisation of net exposure	FALSE	`</OthrCtrPty>` `<OthrPtyData>`
96	Collateral basket identifier	NTAV	`<AgtLndr>`

98	Action type	NEWT	`<LEI>BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB</LEI>`
			`</AgtLndr>`
			`</OthrPtyData>`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<LnData>`
			`<RpTrad>`
			
			`<UnqTradIdr>UTI1</UnqTradIdr>`
			`<EvtDt>2020-04-24</EvtDt>`
			`<MstrAgrmt>`
			`<Tp>`
			`<Tp>GMRA</Tp>`
			`</Tp>`
			`</MstrAgrmt>`
			`</RpTrad>`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`<RpTrad>`
			
			`<NetXpsrCollstnInd>false</NetXpsrCollstnInd>`
			`<BsktIdr>`
			`<Id>NTAV</Id>`
			`</BsktIdr>`
			`</RpTrad>`
			`</CollData>`
			`...`

Table 77 - Single transaction without basket at time of reporting			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**
			</New> </Rpt> </TradData> </SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>

5.4.2.3 Collateralisation on a net exposure basis with basket

324. Table 78 illustrates the population of fields in the case of two transactions collateralised by a collateral basket (Field 2.96) on a net exposure basis (Field 2.73 populated with "TRUE") and identified by the ISIN "GB00BH4HKS39". This example does not mean that all GC deals are on a net exposure basis. Counterparties should report the SFTs as they are concluded.

325. It is worth mentioning that when SFTs are collateralised on a net exposure basis with a basket, the COLU messages should include the individual collateral components. The reporting of the basket ISIN is only until the allocation of securities is defined. The collateral components should be reported as they stand at the end of the day.

Table 78 - Net exposure basis with basket			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**
1.3	Reporting counterparty	LEI of counterparty A	<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt> <TradData> <Rpt> <New> <CtrPtyData> <CtrPtyData> <RptgCtrPty> <Id>
1.11	Other counterparty	LEI of counterparty B	
1.9	Counterparty side	GIVE	
1.18	Agent lender	{LEI} of agent lender	<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI> </Id> <Sd>GIVE</Sd> </RptgCtrPty> <OthrCtrPty> <Id>
1	Unique Transaction Identifier ('UTI')	UTI1	
3	Event date	24/04/2020	
9	Master agreement	GMRA	<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI> </Id> </OthrCtrPty> <OthrPtyData> <AgtLndr>
73	Collateralisation of net exposure	TRUE	
96	Collateral basket identifier	{ISIN}	
98	Action type	NEWT	<LEI>BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB</LEI> </AgtLndr> </OthrPtyData> </CtrPtyData>
1.3	Reporting counterparty	LEI of counterparty A	

	Table 78 - Net exposure basis with basket		
No	Field	Example	XML Message
1.11	Other counterparty	LEI of counterparty B	\</CtrPtyData> \<LnData> \<RpTrad> \<UnqTradIdr>UTI1\</UnqTradIdr>
1.9	Counterparty side	GIVE	\<EvtDt>2020-04-24\</EvtDt> \<MstrAgrmt> \<Tp>
1.18	Agent lender	{LEI} of agent lender	\<Tp>GMRA\</Tp> \</Tp>
1	Unique Transaction Identifier ('UTI')	UTI2	\</MstrAgrmt> \</RpTrad>
3	Event date	24/04/2020	\</LnData> \<CollData> \<RpTrad>
9	Master agreement	GMRA	
73	Collateralisation of net exposure	TRUE	\<NetXpsrCollstnInd>true\</NetXpsrCollstnInd>
96	Collateral basket identifier	{ISIN}	\<BsktIdr> \<Id>GB00BH4HKS39\</Id> \</BsktIdr> \</RpTrad> \</CollData>
98	Action type	NEWT	... \</New> \</Rpt> \<Rpt> \<New> \<CtrPtyData> \<CtrPtyData> \<RptgCtrPty> \<Id> \<LEI>12345678901234500000\</LEI> \</Id> \<Sd>GIVE\</Sd> \</RptgCtrPty> \<OthrCtrPty> \<Id> \<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST\</LEI> \</Id> \</OthrCtrPty> \<OthrPtyData> \<AgtLndr> \<LEI>BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB\</LEI> \</AgtLndr> \</OthrPtyData> \</CtrPtyData>

No	Field	Example	XML Message
			</CtrPtyData>
			<LnData>
			<RpTrad>
			<UnqTradIdr>UTI2</UnqTradIdr>
			<EvtDt>2020-04-24</EvtDt>
			<MstrAgrmt>
			<Tp>
			<Tp>GMRA</Tp>
			</Tp>
			</MstrAgrmt>
			</RpTrad>
			</LnData>
			<CollData>
			<RpTrad>
			<NetXpsrCollstnInd>true</NetXpsrCollstnInd>
			<BsktIdr>
			<Id>GB00BH4HKS39</Id>
			</BsktIdr>
			</RpTrad>
			</CollData>
			...
			</New>
			</Rpt>
			</TradData>
			</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>

Table 78 - Net exposure basis with basket

5.4.2.4   Collateralisation on a net exposure basis with basket identification not known at the time of reporting

326. Table 79 illustrates the population of fields when a transaction is collateralised on a net exposure basis (Field 2.73 populated with "TRUE") by a collateral basket whose identifier is either not an ISIN or the ISIN is not known yet (Field 2.96 populated with "NTAV").

327. The collateralisation of the transaction is on a net exposure basis (Field 2.73).

No	Field	Example	XML Message
73	Collateralisation of net exposure	true	<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>
			<TradData>
96	Collateral basket identifier	NTAV	<Rpt>
			<New>
			...
98	Action type	NEWT	<CtrPtyData>
			...
			</CtrPtyData>

Table 79 - Net exposure basis without basket at time of reporting

Table 79 - Net exposure basis without basket at time of reporting			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**

			`<LnData>`
			`...`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`<RpTrad>`
			`<NetXpsrCollstnInd>true</NetXpsrCollstnInd>`
			`<BsktIdr>`
			`<Id>NTAV</Id>`
			`</BsktIdr>`
			`</RpTrad>`
			`</CollData>`
			`...`
			`</New>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`</TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

5.4.3 Cash collateral

328. Table 80 illustrates the reporting of fields in case of cash rebate and cash pool SLB transaction. In the example, it is collateralised by cash collateral of 1,000,000 EUR (Field 2.76 and Field 2.77). The reporting scenario for this case is the same for the action type "NEWT" and "COLU".

Table 80 - Cash collateral			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**

76	Cash collateral amount	1000000	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`
			`<TradData>`
			`<Rpt>`
			`<New>`
			`...`
			`<CtrPtyData>`
			`...`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<LnData>`
			`...`
			`</LnData>`

77	Cash collateral currency	EUR	`<CollData>`
			`<RpTrad>`
			`<AsstTp>`
			`<Csh>`
			`<Amt Ccy="EUR">1000000</Amt>`
			`</Csh>`
			`</AsstTp>`

Table 80 - Cash collateral			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**
			\</RpTrad\> \</CollData\> ... \</New\> \</Rpt\> \</TradData\> \</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt\>

5.4.4 Reporting of zero collateral

329. In order to simplify the reporting when the collateral is equal to 0, except for margin loans, the collateral should always be reported as cash collateral, with the cash collateral amount being equal to 0 and the type of collateral component being "CASH" regardless on whether the type of collateral previously used for that SFT was securities, commodities or cash.

330. Table 81 illustrates the reporting of fields in case the collateral is equal to 0 and the type of collateral component is either securities, commodities (only for repos and BSB/SBBs), or cash.

Table 81 – Reporting of zero collateral for securities, commodities and cash			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**
75	Type of collateral component	CASH	\<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt\> \<TradData\>
76	Cash collateral amount	0	\<Rpt\> \<CollUpd\>
77	Cash collateral currency	EUR	... \<CtrPtyData\> ... \</CtrPtyData\> \<LnData\> ... \</LnData\> \<CollData\> \<RpTrad\> \<AsstTp\> \<Csh\> \<Amt Ccy="EUR"\>0\</Amt\> \</Csh\> \</AsstTp\> \</RpTrad\> \</CollData\> ... \</CollUpd\> \</Rpt\> \</TradData\> \</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt\>

5.4.5 Security collateral fields

331. Regarding securities for which details are not available, reporting is mandatory by value date +1 day. For issues related to settlement, please refer to Section 5.4.8 of the Guidelines. In the case of collateral baskets, whereby the details are reported only once the collateral allocation has taken place, please refer to Section 5.4.2 of the Guidelines.

5.4.5.1 Haircut

332. Counterparties should report collateral data in line with Table 2 of the Annex to the RTS on Reporting.

333. Collateral market value (Field 2.88) should be reported at fair value, excluding haircut. In other words, the collateral market value should include *all* of the collateral posted by the collateral provider, including pending but not-yet-settled collateral, before any haircut deduction.

334. Haircut or margin (Field 2.89) should be reported at ISIN level as a %, for all SFT types. For repos, the haircut is contractually agreed and should be fixed for the duration of the SFT, unless the counterparties renegotiate haircut. The haircut is calculated as 1 minus the ratio between cash and collateral value, multiplied by 100. For example, a repo with 100 in cash and 105 in collateral yields a haircut of 100*[1-(100/105)]=4.7619 and should be reported as "4.7619". In the case of a portfolio-level repo haircut (i.e. where upon agreement between the counterparties a single haircut is applied to the entire repo collateral portfolio), the same principles apply. As specified in the RTS on reporting, portfolio-level haircuts should also be reported at ISIN-level, i.e. it should be repeated for each ISIN in the portfolio (and for cash if it is part of the portfolio):

335. For SLB, the "Haircut or margin" (Field 2.89) should only include haircuts that apply to the collateral side. Margin requirements will instead be captured through the collateral market value (Field 2.88) and the cash collateral amount (Field 2.76). Thus, the collateral market value and cash collateral amount should also be updated with any add-ons (such as loan mark-ups) that start applying in the course of the transaction.

336. Table 82 shows collateral data from an SLB where securities worth 100.000 EUR are borrowed against 100.000 EUR in cash collateral (Field 2.76 and Field 2.77), i.e. no haircut, meaning that the haircut should be reported as 0 (Field 2.89).

No	Field	Example	XML Message
**Table 82 – Cash collateral with no haircut**

76	Cash collateral amount	100000	<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>
			  <TradData>
			  <Rpt>
			    <New>

77	Cash collateral currency	EUR	

89	Haircut or margin	0	...
			  <CtrPtyData>
			    ...
			  </CtrPtyData>

Table 82 – Cash collateral with no haircut			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**

			`<LnData>`
			`...`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`<RpTrad>`
			`<AsstTp>`
			`<Csh>`
			`<Amt Ccy="EUR">100000</Amt>`
			
			`<HrcutOrMrgn>0</HrcutOrMrgn>`
			`</Csh>`
			`</AsstTp>`
			`</RpTrad>`
			`</CollData>`
			
			`...`
			`</New>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`</TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

337. Table 83 shows a security on loan worth 100,000 EUR collateralised with 105,000 USD in cash (Field 2.76 and Field 2.77), reflecting a margin of 105% on the loan side.

Table 83 – Cash collateral in foreign currency with margin			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**

76	Cash collateral amount	105000	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`
			`<TradData>`
			`<Rpt>`
			`<New>`

77	Cash collateral currency	USD	

89	Haircut or margin	0	`...`
			`<CtrPtyData>`
			`...`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<LnData>`
			`...`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`<RpTrad>`
			`<AsstTp>`
			`<Csh>`
			`<Amt Ccy="USD">105000</Amt>`
			
			`<HrcutOrMrgn>0</HrcutOrMrgn>`
			`</Csh>`
			`</AsstTp>`
			`</RpTrad>`

Table 83 – Cash collateral in foreign currency with margin			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**
			</CollData> ... </New> </Rpt> </TradData> </SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>

338. In the "Mixed" collateral example (Table 84), securities on loan worth 100,000 EUR are collateralised with 55,000 EUR in cash collateral (Field 2.76) and 60,000 EUR in non-cash collateral (Field 2.88). This includes a margin requirement (unspecified) on the loan side, which applies to both cash and non-cash collateral, on top of which comes a 5% haircut on the value of the securities used as collateral. Field 2.89 is populated with "0" for the cash collateral, and "5" for the securities used as collateral.

Table 84 – "Mixed" collateral with haircut and margin			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**
76	Cash collateral amount	55000	<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt> <TradData> <Rpt> <New>
77	Cash collateral currency	EUR	
89	Haircut or margin	0	... <CtrPtyData>
88	Collateral market value	60000	... </CtrPtyData> <LnData>
89	Haircut or margin	5	... </LnData> <CollData> <RpTrad> <AsstTp> <Scty> <MktVal Ccy="EUR">60000</MktVal> <HrcutOrMrgn>5</HrcutOrMrgn> </Scty> <Csh> <Amt Ccy="EUR">55000</Amt> <HrcutOrMrgn>0</HrcutOrMrgn> </Csh> </AsstTp> </RpTrad> </CollData> ... </New> </Rpt>

Table 84 – "Mixed" collateral with haircut and margin			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**
			</TradData> </SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>

339. Negative haircuts can be reported to the extent that the value of the collateral is smaller than the loan value. The sign of the haircut should not vary with the counterparty side.

340. Table 85 shows a repo in which a transaction is collateralised with a basket of securities (this time without cash) and a portfolio-level haircut applies to all the collateral securities. The same haircut should be reported for each collateral component in the portfolio (including cash if it is part of the portfolio). A loan worth 150,000 EUR is collateralised with two securities, 110,000 EUR in security A and 50,000 in security B. The total collateral market value posted is 160,000 EUR, which corresponds to a portfolio-level haircut of 100*[1-(150/160)]=6.25%. This is the value that should be reported in Field 2.89 for each ISIN. Similarly, for collateralisation on a net exposure basis (Field 2.73), the same haircut should be reported for each individual security.

Table 85 – Collateral portfolio with portfolio-level haircut			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**

88	Collateral market value	110000	<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>
			  <TradData>
			   <Rpt>
			    <New>
			
			        ...
			     <CtrPtyData>
			
			        ...
			     </CtrPtyData>
			            <LnData>
			
			            ...
			            </LnData>
			     <CollData>
			      <RpTrad>
			       <AsstTp>
			        <Scty>
			         <MktVal Ccy="EUR">110000</MktVal>
			
			<HrcutOrMrgn>6.25</HrcutOrMrgn>
			        </Scty>
			        <Scty>
			         <MktVal Ccy="EUR">50000</MktVal>
			
			<HrcutOrMrgn>6.25</HrcutOrMrgn>
			        </Scty>
			       </AsstTp>
			      </RpTrad>
			     </CollData>

89	Haircut or margin	6.25	
88	Collateral market value	50000	
89	Haircut or margin	6.25	

Table 85 – Collateral portfolio with portfolio-level haircut			
No	Field	Example	XML Message
			... </New> </Rpt> </TradData> </SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>

341. For margin lending, where a haircut or margin requirement applies to the entire collateral portfolio, the value reported in Field 2.89 should be repeated across all ISINs and cash elements. If this is not the case and haircuts apply instead on a security-by-security basis, ISIN-specific haircuts or margins should be reported (in the same format as for other SFTs, i.e. in %).

5.4.5.2 Collateral Type

342. Collateral type (Field 2.94) should be reported by counterparties with one of the following values:

    a. 'GOVS' - Government securities;

    b. 'SUNS' - Supra-nationals and agencies securities;

    c. 'FIDE' - Debt securities (including covered bonds) issued by banks and other financial institutions;

    d. 'NFID' - Corporate debt securities (including covered bonds) issued by non-financial institutions;

    e. 'SEPR' - Securitized products (including ABS, CDO, CMBS, RMBS, ABCP);

    f. 'MEQU' - Main index equities (including convertible bonds);

    g. 'OEQU' - Other equities (including convertible bonds);

    h. 'OTHR'- Other assets (including shares in mutual funds).

343. For other securities, counterparties may rely on other official sources in order to minimise the risk of inconsistencies and reconciliation issues. For the definition of government securities, reporting entities should use as reference footnote 19 of FSB standards on SFT data collection and rely on Basel III standardised approach. If one of the counterparties is not concerned by the Basel III requirements, then the counterparties should agree on the value to be reported for this field.

344. The distinction between "Main index equities" and "Other equities" is in line with the FSB standards. However, it is left to FSB members to decide which indices should qualify as "Main", provided that these are defined in accordance with the implementation of the FSB/BCBS framework on haircuts in non-centrally cleared SFTs.

345. The ESMA ITS on main indices and recognised exchanges under the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR)[15] include a list of main indices (Annex I, Tables 1 and 2). The list includes equity and convertible bonds indices covering assets inside and outside the EU. This list should be used as the reference to classify equities and convertible bonds as "Main index" or "Other".

5.4.5.3   Availability for collateral reuse

346. Counterparties should populate the field only taking into account contractual ability to reuse collateral. When "Method used to provide collateral" (Field 2.20) is reported as "TTCA" or "SIUR", "Availability for collateral reuse" (Field 2.95) should always be populated with "TRUE". Operational constraints or regulatory requirements that may prevent reuse from taking place should not be considered here. The contractual ability to reuse should be determined by the Master Agreement, which defines the type of collateral arrangement used in the SFT.

347. For example, a CCP that passes on the SFT collateral from one CM to the other under "TTCA" should report that the collateral is available for reuse, even if it is prevented from doing so under the CCP's clearing conditions. The same goes for UCITS: non-cash collateral received that is available for reuse should be reported as such, even though it cannot be reused under the ESMA Guidelines on ETFs and other UCITS issues.

348. Finally, note that "Availability for collateral reuse" does not consider whether the collateral has been or will be reused. Only when collateral is reused -- which includes the use of borrowed securities under SLB arrangements -- a reuse report should be sent in addition (see Section 5.6.1).

5.4.5.4   Plain vanilla Bonds

349. Table 86 illustrates the reporting of plain-vanilla bonds used as collateral the 24 April 2020.

350. In this case, 102,000,000 EUR in German government debt securities identified by ISIN "DE0010877643" and classified as "DBFTFR" with a 2% haircut and maturity date on 22 April 2030 were used as a collateral in a repo transaction. The securities are known and reported by the reporting timeline together with the rest of the information on the loan side. The quality of the securities is investment grade – "INVG" and the collateral is available for subsequent reuse. The table focuses only on the fields relevant for collateral reporting.

351. Currency of the collateral nominal amount or quantity is optional but should be reported when a nominal amount is reported. In cases where a quantity is reported (e.g. equity), this field should not be populated.

352. Regarding the value date of the collateral, this field is only applicable to SLB in the context of prepaid collateral.

353. The definition of Price per unit (Field 2.87) specifies that the value reported should include the accrued interest for interest-bearing securities, i.e. the dirty price.

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[15] Commission implementing regulation (EU) 2016/1646 of 13 September 2016.

No	Field	Example	XML Message
	Table 86 - Plain vanilla Bonds		
3	Event date	2020-04-24	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>` `<TradData>` `<Rpt>` `<New>`
75	Type of the collateral component	SECU	... `<CtrPtyData>`
78	Identification of a security used as collateral	{ISIN}	... `</CtrPtyData>` `<LnData>`
79	Classification of a security used as collateral	{CFI}	`<RpTrad>` `<EvtDt>2020-04-24</EvtDt>` `</RpTrad>`
83	Collateral quantity or nominal amount	100000000	`</LnData>` `<CollData>`
85	Currency of collateral nominal amount	EUR	`<RpTrad>` `<AsstTp>` `<Scty>`
86	Price currency		`<Id>DE0010877643</Id>`
87	Price per unit	102	`<ClssfctnTp>DBFTFR</ClssfctnTp>` `<NmnlVal>` `<Amt Ccy="EUR">100000000</Amt>`
88	Collateral market value	102000000	`</NmnlVal>` `</QtyOrNmnlVal>` `<UnitPric>`
89	Haircut or margin	2	`<Ptrg>102</Ptrg>` `</UnitPric>` `<MktVal Ccy="EUR">102000000</MktVal>`
90	Collateral quality	INVG	`<HrcutOrMrgn>2</HrcutOrMrgn>` `<Qlty>INVG</Qlty>`
91	Maturity date of the security	2030-04-22	`<Mtrty>2030-04-22</Mtrty>` `<Issr>` `<Id>`
92	Jurisdiction of the issuer	DE	
93	LEI of the issuer	{LEI} of the issuer	`<LEI>NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN</LEI>` `</Id>`
94	Collateral type	GOVS	`<JursdctnCtry>DE</JursdctnCtry>` `</Issr>` `<Tp>`
95	Availability for collateral reuse	true	`<Cd>GOVS</Cd>` `</Tp>`
98	Action type	NEWT	`<AvlblForCollReuse>true</AvlblForCollReuse>` `</Scty>`

Table 86 - Plain vanilla Bonds			
No	Field	Example	XML Message
			</AsstTp> </RpTrad> </CollData> ... </New> </Rpt> </TradData> </SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>

5.4.5.5 Perpetual bonds

354. Table 87 illustrates the reporting of 102,000,000 EUR of Spanish government perpetual bonds used as collateral. A haircut of 2% is applied. The securities are known and reported by the reporting timeline together with the rest of the information on the loan side. The quality of the securities is investment grade – "INVG" and the collateral is available for reuse. The table focuses only on the fields relevant for collateral reporting.

355. Currency of the collateral nominal amount or quantity is optional but should be reported when a nominal amount is reported. In cases where a quantity is reported (e.g. equity), this field should not be populated.

356. Regarding the value date of the collateral, this field is only applicable to SLB in the context of prepaid collateral.

357. The definition of Price per unit (Field 2.87) specifies that the value reported should include the accrued interest for interest-bearing securities, i.e. the dirty price.

Table 87 - Perpetual bonds			
No	Field	Example	XML Message
3	Event date	2020-04-24	<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt> <TradData> <Rpt> <New>
75	Type of the collateral component	SECU	
78	Identification of a security used as collateral	{ISIN}	... <CtrPtyData>
79	Classification of a security used as collateral	{CFI}	... </CtrPtyData> <LnData>
83	Collateral quantity or nominal amount	100000000	<RpTrad> <EvtDt>2020-04-24</EvtDt> </RpTrad>
85	Currency of collateral nominal amount	EUR	</LnData> <CollData>
86	Price currency		<RpTrad> <AsstTp> <Scty>
87	Price per unit	102	<Id>ES0010877643</Id>

Table 87 - Perpetual bonds			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**
88	Collateral market value	102000000	`<ClssfctnTp>DBFTPR</ClssfctnTp>`
89	Haircut or margin	2	`<QtyOrNmnlVal>` `<NmnlVal>` `<Amt Ccy="EUR">100000000</Amt>`
90	Collateral quality	INVG	`</NmnlVal>`
91	Maturity date of the security	9999-12-31	`</QtyOrNmnlVal>` `<UnitPric>` `<Ptrg>102</Ptrg>`
92	Jurisdiction of the issuer	ES	`</UnitPric>` `<MktVal Ccy="EUR">102000000</MktVal>`
93	LEI of the issuer	{LEI} of the issuer	
94	Collateral type	GOVS	`<HrcutOrMrgn>2</HrcutOrMrgn>` `<Qlty>INVG</Qlty>` `<Mtrty>9999-12-31</Mtrty>`
95	Availability for collateral reuse	true	`<Issr>` `<Id>` `<LEI>EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE </LEI>` `</Id>` `<JursdctnCtry>ES</JursdctnCtry>` `</Issr>` `<Tp>` `<Cd>GOVS</Cd>` `</Tp>` `<AvlblForCollReuse>true</AvlblForCollReuse>` `</Scty>` `</AsstTp>` `</RpTrad>` `</CollData>`
98	Action type	NEWT	`...` `</New>` `</Rpt>` `</TradData>` `</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

5.4.5.6 Main Index Equities

358. Table 88 illustrates the reporting of main index equities "MEQU" used as collateral, in this case, 105,000,000 EUR in the French CAC40 equities Total, with CFI code ESVUFN with a 5% haircut. The securities are known and reported by the reporting timeline together with the rest of the information on the loan side. The field "Collateral quality" is populated

with "NOAP", as the rating is not applicable for these securities. They are available for subsequent reuse.

359. Currency of the collateral nominal amount or quantity is optional but should be reported when a nominal amount is reported. In cases where a quantity is reported (e.g. equity), this field should not be populated.

360. Regarding the value date of the collateral, this field is only applicable to SLB in the context of prepaid collateral.

361. The definition of Price per unit (Field 2.87) specifies that the value reported should include the accrued interest for interest-bearing securities, i.e. the dirty price.

No	Field	Example	XML Message
	Table 88 - Main Index Equities		
3	Event date	2020-04-24	<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt> <TradData> <Rpt> <New>
75	Type of the collateral component	SECU	... <CtrPtyData>
78	Identification of a security used as collateral	{ISIN}	... </CtrPtyData>
79	Classification of a security used as collateral	{CFI}	<LnData> <RpTrad> <EvtDt>2020-04-24</EvtDt>
83	Collateral quantity or nominal amount	10000000	</RpTrad> </LnData>
86	Price currency	EUR	<CollData> <RpTrad>
87	Price per unit	10.5	<AsstTp> <Scty>
88	Collateral market value	105000000	<Id> FR0000120271</Id> <ClssfctnTp> ESVUFN </ClssfctnTp>
89	Haircut or margin	5	<QtyOrNmnlVal> <Qty>100000000</Qty>
90	Collateral quality	NOAP	</QtyOrNmnlVal> <UnitPric>
91	Maturity date of the security	9999-12-31	<MntryVal> <Amt
92	Jurisdiction of the issuer	FR	Ccy="EUR">10.5</Amt> </MntryVal>
93	LEI of the issuer	{LEI} of the issuer	</UnitPric> <MktVal
94	Collateral type	MEQU	Ccy="EUR">105000000</MktVal>
95	Availability for collateral reuse	true	<HrcutOrMrgn>5</HrcutOrMrgn> <Qlty>NOAP</Qlty>
98	Action type	NEWT	<Mtrty>9999-12-31</Mtrty> <Issr> <Id>

Table 88 - Main Index Equities			
No	Field	Example	XML Message

			`<LEI>529900S21EQ1BO4ESM68</LEI>`
			`</Id>`
			
			`<JursdctnCtry>FR</JursdctnCtry>`
			`</Issr>`
			`<Tp>`
			`<Cd>MEQU</Cd>`
			`</Tp>`
			
			`<AvlblForCollReuse>true</AvlblForCollReuse>`
			`</Scty>`
			`</AsstTp>`
			`</RpTrad>`
			`</CollData>`
			`...`
			`</Rpt>`
			`</TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

5.4.6 Variation margining at transaction level for non-centrally cleared SFTs

362. The references in this subsection to SLB or repo are only meant to provide examples with different master agreements. However, other types of SFTs, such as BSB/SBB or SFTs involving commodities, should be reported based on the same principles.

363. Furthermore, the examples in this subsection refer to variation margining at the level of individual SFTs. The examples in the following section will illustrate instead the reporting of variation margining with collateralisation on a net exposure basis.

364. The negative signs for collateral components when part of variation margining on a net exposure basis indicate the state at the end of the day, not the flow for that given day. While numerically these can coincide, the difference is fundamental. Thus, counterparties should report the state of each collateral component accordingly at the end of the day. Further guidance is included in paragraph 373.

365. For simplicity, in the examples below, haircut is reported as 0. The counterparties should report the haircut as calculated in accordance with section 5.4.5.1.

5.4.6.1 Variation margining of an SLB with additional provision of the same securities by the collateral provider

366. Table 89 illustrates a variation margin update in the case of SLB to the plain-vanilla bond example in Table 86: a 1,000,099 increase in the nominal amount of collateral provided to compensate for a decline in the price of the bond price from 102 to 100.99, as reported by the collateral provider. Collateral giver and collateral taker should both report in exactly the same way the information on collateral, as detailed in Table 89.

No	Field	Example	XML Message
1.3	Reporting counterparty	LEI of counterparty A	<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt> <TradData> <Rpt> <CollUpd>
1.11	Other counterparty	LEI of counterparty B	... <CtrPtyData> <CtrPtyData> <RptgCtrPty> <Id>
1.18	Agent lender	{LEI} of the agent lender F	<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI> </Id> </RptgCtrPty> <OthrCtrPty> <Id>
1	Unique Transaction Identifier ('UTI')	UTI1	
3	Event date	24/04/2020	
9	Master agreement	GMSLA	<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI> </Id> </OthrCtrPty> <OthrPtyData> <AgtLndr>
73	Collateralisation of net exposure	FALSE	
75	Type of the collateral component	SECU	
78	Identification of a security used as collateral	{ISIN}	<LEI>BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB</LEI> </AgtLndr> </OthrPtyData> </CtrPtyData> </CtrPtyData> <LnData> <SctiesLndg>
79	Classification of a security used as collateral	{CFI}	
83	Collateral quantity or nominal amount	101000099	
85	Currency of collateral nominal amount	EUR	
86	Price currency		<UnqTradIdr>UTI1</UnqTradIdr> <EvtDt>2020-04-24</EvtDt> <MstrAgrmt> <Tp> <Tp>GMSLA</Tp> </Tp> </MstrAgrmt> </SctiesLndg> </LnData> <CollData> <SctiesLndg> <Collsd> <AsstTp> <Scty> <Id>DE0010877643</Id>
87	Price per unit	100.99	
88	Collateral market value	102000000	
89	Haircut or margin	0	
90	Collateral quality	INVG	
91	Maturity date of the security	22/04/2030	
92	Jurisdiction of the issuer	DE	
93	LEI of the issuer	{LEI} of the issuer	<ClssfctnTp>DBFTFR</ClssfctnTp> <QtyOrNmnlVal>
94	Collateral type	GOVS	

Table 89 - Variation margin update to SLB

Table 89 - Variation margin update to SLB

No	Field	Example	XML Message

95	Availability for collateral reuse	TRUE	`<NmnlVal>`
			`<Amt Ccy="EUR">101000099</Amt>`
			`</NmnlVal>`
			`</QtyOrNmnlVal>`
			`<UnitPric>`
			`<Ptrg>100.99</Ptrg>`
			`</UnitPric>`
			`<MktVal Ccy="EUR">102000000</MktVal>`
			
			`<HrcutOrMrgn>0</HrcutOrMrgn>`
			`<Qlty>INVG</Qlty>`
			`<Mtrty>2030-04-22</Mtrty>`
			`<Issr>`
			`<Id>`
			
			`<LEI>NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN</LEI>`
			`</Id>`
			
			`<JursdctnCtry>DE</JursdctnCtry>`
			`</Issr>`
			`<Tp>`
			`<Cd>GOVS</Cd>`
			`</Tp>`
			
			`<AvlblForCollReuse>true</AvlblForCollReuse>`
			`</Scty>`
			`</AsstTp>`
			
			`<NetXpsrCollstnInd>false</NetXpsrCollstnInd>`
			`</Collsd>`
			`</SctiesLndg>`
			`</CollData>`
			`...`
			`</CollUpd>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`</TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

98	Action type	COLU	

5.4.6.2 Variation margining of a repo with additional provision of the same securities by the collateral provider

367. Table 90 illustrates a variation margin update in the case of a repo to the plain-vanilla bond example in Table 86: a 1,000,099 increase in the nominal amount of collateral provided to compensate for a decline in the price of the bond price from 102 to 100.99, as reported by

the collateral provider. Collateral giver and collateral taker should both report in exactly the same way the information on collateral, as detailed in Table 90.

No	Field	Example	XML Message
**Table 90 - Variation margin update to a repo**		

1.3	Reporting counterparty	LEI of counterparty A	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`
			`<TradData>`
			`<Rpt>`
			`<CollUpd>`
			
			...

1.11	Other counterparty	LEI of counterparty B	`<CtrPtyData>`
			`<CtrPtyData>`
			`<RptgCtrPty>`
			`<Id>`

1.18	Agent lender	{LEI} of the agent lender F	`<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>`
			`</Id>`
			`</RptgCtrPty>`
			`<OthrCtrPty>`
			`<Id>`

1	Unique Transaction Identifier ('UTI')	UTI1	

3	Event date	24/04/2020	`<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI>`
			`</Id>`
			`</OthrCtrPty>`

9	Master agreement	GMRA	`<OthrPtyData>` `<AgtLndr>`
73	Collateralisation of net exposure	FALSE	`<LEI>BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB</LEI>`

75	Type of the collateral component	SECU	`</AgtLndr>`
			`</OthrPtyData>`
			`</CtrPtyData>`

78	Identification of a security used as collateral	{ISIN}	`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<LnData>`
			`<RpTrad>`

79	Classification of a security used as collateral	{CFI}	`<EvtDt>2020-04-24</EvtDt>`
83	Collateral quantity or nominal amount	101000099	`<UnqTradIdr>UTI1</UnqTradIdr>` `<MstrAgrmt>`

85	Currency of collateral nominal amount	EUR	`<Tp>`
			`<Tp>GMRA</Tp>`
			`</Tp>`

86	Price currency		`</MstrAgrmt>`
			`</RpTrad>`
			`</LnData>`

87	Price per unit	100.99	`<CollData>` `<RpTrad>`
88	Collateral market value	102000000	`<AsstTp>` `<Scty>`
89	Haircut or margin	0	`<Id>DE0010877643</Id>`
90	Collateral quality	INVG	
91	Maturity date of the security	22/04/2030	
92	Jurisdiction of the issuer	DE	

No	Field	Example	XML Message
			Table 90 - Variation margin update to a repo
93	LEI of the issuer	{LEI} of the issuer	`<ClssfctnTp>DBFTFR</ClssfctnTp>`
94	Collateral type	GOVS	`<QtyOrNmnlVal>` `<NmnlVal>` `<Amt Ccy="EUR">101000099</Amt>`
95	Availability for collateral reuse	TRUE	`</NmnlVal>` `</QtyOrNmnlVal>` `<UnitPric>` `<Ptrg>100.99</Ptrg>` `</UnitPric>` `<MktVal Ccy="EUR">102000000</MktVal>`
98	Action type	COLU	`<HrcutOrMrgn>0</HrcutOrMrgn>` `<Qlty>INVG</Qlty>` `<Mtrty>2030-04-22</Mtrty>` `<Issr>` `<Id>` `<LEI>NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN</LEI>` `</Id>` `<JursdctnCtry>DE</JursdctnCtry>` `</Issr>` `<Tp>` `<Cd>GOVS</Cd>` `</Tp>` `<AvlblForCollReuse>true</AvlblForCollReuse>` `</Scty>` `</AsstTp>` `<NetXpsrCollstnInd>false</NetXpsrCollstnInd>` `</RpTrad>` `</CollData>` `...` `</CollUpd>` `</Rpt>` `</TradData>` `</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

5.4.6.3 Variation margining of an SLB with return of the same securities to the collateral provider

368. Table 91 illustrates a different collateral update to the example in Table 86 - a 999,709 EUR decrease in the nominal amount of collateral to compensate for an increase in the price of the bond price from 102 to 103.03, as reported by the collateral provider. Collateral provider and collateral taker should both report in exactly the same way the information on collateral, as detailed in Table 91.

No	Field	Example	XML Message
	Table 91 - Variation margining of an SLB with return of the same securities to the collateral provider		

1.3	Reporting counterparty	LEI of counterparty A	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`
			`<TradData>`
			`<Rpt>`
			`<CollUpd>`

1.11	Other counterparty	LEI of counterparty B	...
			`<CtrPtyData>`
			`<CtrPtyData>`
			`<RptgCtrPty>`
			`<Id>`

1.18	Agent lender	{LEI} of the agent lender F	
1	Unique Transaction Identifier ('UTI')	UTI1	
3	Event date	24/04/2020	`<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>` `</Id>`

9	Master agreement	GMSLA	`</RptgCtrPty>`
			`<OthrCtrPty>`
			`<Id>`

73	Collateralisation of net exposure	FALSE	

75	Type of the collateral component	SECU	`<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI>`
			`</Id>`
			`</OthrCtrPty>`
			`<OthrPtyData>`
			`<AgtLndr>`

78	Identification of a security used as collateral	{ISIN}	

79	Classification of a security used as collateral	{CFI}	`<LEI>BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB</LEI>`
			`</AgtLndr>`
			`</OthrPtyData>`
			`</CtrPtyData>`

83	Collateral quantity or nominal amount	99000291	`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<LnData>`
			`<SctiesLndg>`
			`<EvtDt>2020-04-24</EvtDt>`

85	Currency of collateral nominal amount	EUR	

86	Price currency		`<UnqTradIdr>UTI1</UnqTradIdr>`
			`<MstrAgrmt>`
			`<Tp>`

87	Price per unit	103.03	`<Tp>GMSLA</Tp>` `</Tp>`
88	Collateral market value	102000000	`</MstrAgrmt>` `</SctiesLndg>`
89	Haircut or margin	0	`</LnData>`

No	Field	Example	XML Message
Table 91 - Variation margining of an SLB with return of the same securities to the collateral provider			

90	Collateral quality	INVG	`<CollData>`
			`<SctiesLndg>`
			`<Collsd>`
			`<AsstTp>`
			`<Scty>`
			`<Id>DE0010877643</Id>`
			
			`<ClssfctnTp>DBFTFR</ClssfctnTp>`
			`<QtyOrNmnlVal>`
			`<NmnlVal>`
			`<Amt Ccy="EUR">99000291</Amt>`
			`</NmnlVal>`
			`</QtyOrNmnlVal>`
			`<UnitPric>`
			`<Ptrg>103.03</Ptrg>`
			`</UnitPric>`
			
			`<MktVal Ccy="EUR">102000000</MktVal>`
			
			`<HrcutOrMrgn>0</HrcutOrMrgn>`
			`<Qlty>INVG</Qlty>`
			`<Mtrty>2030-04-22</Mtrty>`
			`<Issr>`
			`<Id>`
			
			`<LEI>NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN</LEI>`
			`</Id>`
			
			`<JursdctnCtry>DE</JursdctnCtry>`
			`</Issr>`
			`<Tp>`
			`<Cd>GOVS</Cd>`
			`</Tp>`
			
			`<AvlblForCollReuse>true</AvlblForCollReuse>`
			`</Scty>`
			`</AsstTp>`
			
			`<NetXpsrCollstnInd>false</NetXpsrCollstnInd>`
			`</Collsd>`
			`</SctiesLndg>`
			`</CollData>`
			`...`
			`</CollUpd>`

91	Maturity date of the security	22/04/2030	
92	Jurisdiction of the issuer	DE	
93	LEI of the issuer	{LEI} of the issuer	
94	Collateral type	GOVS	
95	Availability for collateral reuse	TRUE	
98	Action type	COLU	

No	Field	Example	XML Message

			`</Rpt>`
			`</TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

Table 91 - Variation margining of an SLB with return of the same securities to the collateral provider

5.4.6.4   Variation margining of a repo with return of the same securities to the collateral provider

369.   Table 92 illustrates a different collateral update to the example in Table 86 - a 999,709 EUR decrease in the nominal amount of collateral to compensate for an increase in the price of the bond price from 102 to 103.03, as reported by the collateral provider. Collateral provider and collateral taker should both report in exactly the same way the information on collateral, as detailed in Table 92.

Table 92 - Variation margining of a repo with return of the same securities to the collateral provider

No	Field	Example	XML Message

1.3	Reporting counterparty	LEI of counterparty A	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`
			` <TradData>`
			`  <Rpt>`
			`   <CollUpd>`

1.11	Other counterparty	LEI of counterparty B	`...`
			`    <CtrPtyData>`
			`     <CtrPtyData>`

1.18	Agent lender	{LEI} of the agent lender F	`      <RptgCtrPty>` `       <Id>`
1	Unique Transaction Identifier ('UTI')	UTI1	`<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>` `       </Id>`
3	Event date	24/04/2020	`      </RptgCtrPty>`
9	Master agreement	GMRA	`      <OthrCtrPty>` `       <Id>`
73	Collateralisation of net exposure	FALSE	`<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI>` `       </Id>`

75	Type of the collateral component	SECU	`      </OthrCtrPty>`
			`      <OthrPtyData>`
			`       <AgtLndr>`

78	Identification of a security used as collateral	{ISIN}	`<LEI>BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB</LEI>`

79	Classification of a security used as collateral	{CFI}	`       </AgtLndr>`
			`      </OthrPtyData>`
			`     </CtrPtyData>`

83	Collateral quantity or nominal amount	99000291	`    </CtrPtyData>` `    <LnData>`

No	Field	Example	XML Message

85	Currency of collateral nominal amount	EUR	`<RpTrad>`
			`<EvtDt>2020-04-24</EvtDt>`
			
			`<UnqTradIdr>UTI1</UnqTradIdr>`
			`<MstrAgrmt>`
			`<Tp>`
			`<Tp>GMRA</Tp>`
			`</Tp>`
			`</MstrAgrmt>`
			`</RpTrad>`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`<RpTrad>`
			`<AsstTp>`
			`<Scty>`
			`<Id>DE0010877643</Id>`
			
			`<ClssfctnTp>DBFTFR</ClssfctnTp>`
			`<QtyOrNmnlVal>`
			`<NmnlVal>`
			`<Amt Ccy="EUR">99000291</Amt>`
			`</NmnlVal>`
			`</QtyOrNmnlVal>`
			`<UnitPric>`
			`<Ptrg>103.03</Ptrg>`
			`</UnitPric>`
			`<MktVal Ccy="EUR">102000000</MktVal>`
			
			`<HrcutOrMrgn>0</HrcutOrMrgn>`
			`<Qlty>INVG</Qlty>`
			`<Mtrty>2030-04-22</Mtrty>`
			`<Issr>`
			`<Id>`
			
			`<LEI>NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN</LEI>`
			`</Id>`
			
			`<JursdctnCtry>DE</JursdctnCtry>`
			`</Issr>`
			`<Tp>`
			`<Cd>GOVS</Cd>`
			`</Tp>`
			
			`<AvlblForCollReuse>true</AvlblForCollReuse>`
			`</Scty>`

86	Price currency		
87	Price per unit	103.03	
88	Collateral market value	102000000	
89	Haircut or margin	0	
90	Collateral quality	INVG	
91	Maturity date of the security	22/04/2030	
92	Jurisdiction of the issuer	DE	
93	LEI of the issuer	{LEI} of the issuer	
94	Collateral type	GOVS	
95	Availability for collateral reuse	TRUE	
98	Action type	COLU	

Table 92 - Variation margining of a repo with return of the same securities to the collateral provider

Table 92 - Variation margining of a repo with return of the same securities to the collateral provider			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**
			</AsstTp> <NetXpsrCollstnInd>false</NetXpsrCollstnInd> </RpTrad> </CollData> ... </CollUpd> </Rpt> </TradData> </SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>

5.4.7 Variation margining for non-centrally cleared SFTs in the case of collateralisation on a net exposure basis

370. In the case of collateralisation on a net exposure basis, in addition to the collateral exchanged as part of the transaction, the counterparties might agree to collateralise the loans that were concluded under the same type of master agreement on a net basis.

371. Therefore, there are instances in which some of the collateral components that have been provided on a net basis by the collateral provider might be returned by the collateral taker. This is either to ensure that there is no excess collateral for the set of collateralised transactions, or that the collateral does not cross any haircut or margin threshold that might have been agreed between the counterparties.

372. There are also instances where the securities that are returned by the collateral taker are not exactly the same as the securities that were originally posted by the collateral provider. In that case, it becomes necessary to identify the direction of the transfer to allow for a correct computation of exposures and level of collateralisation.

373. Therefore, to ensure consistent reporting of collateral when collateralisation on a net exposure basis exists:

    a. When collateral is exchanged in non-centrally cleared SFTs as part of variation margining on a net exposure basis between the two counterparties, they should report in the XML schema the amount of securities and the market value of those with a sign that reflects the state of each security from their own perspective.

    b. If the collateral provider is adding extra collateral as variation margin, it should report the new collateral market value on a net exposure basis with a negative sign.

    c. If the collateral taker is returning part of the same extra collateral that it was already provided as variation margin, it should report the new net collateral market value on a net exposure basis with a positive sign, whereas the collateral provider should report the new net collateral market value with a negative sign.

d. If the collateral provider receives collateral components which are different from the collateral components provided in the first place, it should report the collateral market value for those new collateral components with a positive sign.

e. Conversely, the collateral taker should report with a positive sign the collateral components received as part of variation margining and with a negative sign the collateral components given to the collateral provider, which are different from the collateral components taken in the first place.

374. This type of reporting is only applicable for COLU messages where (i) collateralisation is on a net exposure basis and (ii) there is no UTI reported for the collateral component(s). This reporting is not applicable to the allocations of collateral on a per transaction basis.

375. Whenever there is collateralisation on a net exposure basis, the counterparties should send COLU messages for each of the SFTs that are collateralised at transaction level, and a single COLU message for the collateral that is used as variation margin.

5.4.7.1 Net exposure – Variation margining against a cash pool for SLB that are collateralised with cash collateral at transaction level

376. In the example in Table 93, the SLBs are initially collateralised with cash collateral (cash rebate SLB), and then the counterparties carry variation margining against a cash pool.

377. The cash usually has no haircut and, in this case, the margin on the loan side is also considered to be zero. Specifically, with regards to haircuts and margins, the counterparties should refer to the guidelines in subsection 5.4.5.1 of section 5.4.4.

No	Field	Example	XML Message
Table 93 - Net exposure - Variation margining against a cash pool for SLB that are collateralised with cash collateral at transaction level			
1.3	Reporting counterparty	LEI of counterparty A	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>` `<TradData>` `<Rpt>` `<CollUpd>` … `<CtrPtyData>` `<CtrPtyData>` `<RptgCtrPty>` `<Id>` `<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>` `</Id>` `</RptgCtrPty>` `<OthrCtrPty>` `<Id>` `<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI>` `</Id>` `</OthrCtrPty>`
1.11	Other counterparty	LEI of counterparty B	
1.18	Agent lender	{LEI} of agent lender F	
1	Unique Transaction Identifier ('UTI')	UTI1	
3	Event date	24/04/2020	
9	Master agreement	GMSLA	
73	Collateralisation of net exposure	TRUE	
75	Type of the collateral component	CASH	

Table 93 - Net exposure - Variation margining against a cash pool for SLB that are collateralised with cash collateral at transaction level

No	Field	Example	XML Message
76	Cash collateral amount	100000000	`<OthrPtyData>` `<AgtLndr>`
77	Cash collateral currency	EUR	`<LEI>BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB</LEI>`
98	Action type	COLU	`</AgtLndr>` `</OthrPtyData>`
1.3	Reporting counterparty	LEI of counterparty A	`</CtrPtyData>` `</CtrPtyData>`
1.11	Other counterparty	LEI of counterparty B	`<LnData>` `<SctiesLndg>` `<EvtDt>2020-04-24</EvtDt>`
1.18	Agent lender	{LEI} of agent lender F	`<UnqTradIdr>UTI1</UnqTradIdr>`
1	Unique Transaction Identifier ('UTI')	UTI2	`<MstrAgrmt>` `<Tp>` `<Tp>GMSLA</Tp>`
3	Event date	24/04/2020	`</Tp>` `</MstrAgrmt>`
9	Master agreement	GMSLA	`</SctiesLndg>` `</LnData>`
73	Collateralisation of net exposure	TRUE	`<CollData>` `<SctiesLndg>` `<Collsd>`
75	Type of the collateral component	CASH	`<AsstTp>` `<Scty>` `</Scty>`
76	Cash collateral amount	100000000	`<Csh>` `<Amt Ccy="EUR">100000000</Amt>`
77	Cash collateral currency	EUR	`</Csh>` `</AsstTp>`
98	Action type	COLU	`<NetXpsrCollstnInd>true</NetXpsrCollstnInd>`
1.3	Reporting counterparty	LEI of counterparty A	`</Collsd>` `</SctiesLndg>` `</CollData>`
1.11	Other counterparty	LEI of counterparty B	...
1.18	Agent lender	{LEI} of agent lender F	`</CollUpd>` `</Rpt>` `<Rpt>` `<CollUpd>`
3	Event date	24/04/2020	`<CtrPtyData>` `<CtrPtyData>` `<RptgCtrPty>` `<Id>`
9	Master agreement	GMSLA	`<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>`
75	Type of the collateral component	CASH	`</Id>`

No	Field	Example	XML Message
76	Cash collateral amount	5000000	</RptgCtrPty> <OthrCtrPty> <Id> <LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI> </Id> </OthrCtrPty> <OthrPtyData> <AgtLndr> <LEI>BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB</LEI> </AgtLndr> </OthrPtyData> </CtrPtyData> </CtrPtyData> <LnData> <SctiesLndg> <EvtDt>2020-04-24</EvtDt> <UnqTradIdr>UTI2</UnqTradIdr> <MstrAgrmt> <Tp> <Tp>GMSLA</Tp> </Tp> </MstrAgrmt> </SctiesLndg> </LnData> <CollData> <SctiesLndg> <Collsd> <AsstTp> <Scty> </Scty> <Csh> <Amt Ccy="EUR">100000000</Amt> </Csh> </AsstTp> </Collsd> </SctiesLndg> </CollData> ... </CollUpd> </Rpt> <Rpt> <CollUpd> <CtrPtyData> <CtrPtyData> <RptgCtrPty>
77	Cash collateral currency	EUR	
98	Action type	COLU	

Table 93 - Net exposure - Variation margining against a cash pool for SLB that are collateralised with cash collateral at transaction level

No	Field	Example	XML Message
			`<Id>`
			`<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>`
			`</Id>`
			`</RptgCtrPty>`
			`<OthrCtrPty>`
			`<Id>`
			`<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI>`
			`</Id>`
			`</OthrCtrPty>`
			`<OthrPtyData>`
			`<AgtLndr>`
			`<LEI>BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB</LEI>`
			`</AgtLndr>`
			`</OthrPtyData>`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<LnData>`
			`<SctiesLndg>`
			`<EvtDt>2020-04-24</EvtDt>`
			`<MstrAgrmt>`
			`<Tp>`
			`<Tp>GMSLA</Tp>`
			`</Tp>`
			`</MstrAgrmt>`
			`</SctiesLndg>`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`<SctiesLndg>`
			`<Collsd>`
			`<AsstTp>`
			`<Scty>`
			`</Scty>`
			`<Csh>`
			`<Amt Ccy="EUR">5000000</Amt>`
			`</Csh>`
			`</AsstTp>`
			`<NetXpsrCollstnInd>true</NetXpsrCollstnInd>`
			`</Collsd>`
			`</SctiesLndg>`
			`</CollData>`
			`...`
			`</CollUpd>`
			`</Rpt>`

No	Field	Example	XML Message

Table 93 - Net exposure - Variation margining against a cash pool for SLB that are collateralised with cash collateral at transaction level

No	Field	Example	XML Message
			</TradData> </SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>

5.4.7.2 Net exposure – Variation margining of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set

378. Table 94 shows the collateral pertaining to three UTIs, which were initially collateralised on a per transaction basis. However, these three repos were included in a netting set, and the subsequent collateral reporting contains the collateral elements relating to the individual SFTs identified with their UTI and the collateral used for the collateralisation on a net exposure basis.

Table 94 - Net exposure - Variation margining of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set.

No	Field	Example	XML Message
1.3	Reporting counterparty	LEI of counterparty A	<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt> <TradData> <Rpt> <CollUpd> … <CtrPtyData> <CtrPtyData> <RptgCtrPty> <Id>
1.11	Other counterparty	LEI of counterparty B	
1.18	Agent lender	{LEI} of agent lender F	
1	Unique Transaction Identifier ('UTI')	UTI1	<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI> </Id> </RptgCtrPty> <OthrCtrPty> <Id>
3	Event date	24/04/2020	
9	Master agreement	GMRA	
73	Collateralisation of net exposure	TRUE	<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI> </Id> </OthrCtrPty> <OthrPtyData> <AgtLndr>
75	Type of the collateral component	SECU	
78	Identification of a security used as collateral	{ISIN}	<LEI>BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB</LEI> </AgtLndr> </OthrPtyData> </CtrPtyData>
79	Classification of a security used as collateral	{CFI}	
83	Collateral quantity or nominal amount	100000000	</CtrPtyData> <LnData> <RpTrad>
85	Currency of collateral nominal amount	EUR	<EvtDt>2020-04-24</EvtDt>

Table 94 - Net exposure - Variation margining of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set.

No	Field	Example	XML Message
86	Price currency		`<UnqTradIdr>UTI1</UnqTradIdr>`
87	Price per unit	100	`<MstrAgrmt>`
88	Collateral market value	100000000	`<Tp>`
89	Haircut or margin	0	`<Tp>GMRA</Tp>`
90	Collateral quality	INVG	`</Tp>`
91	Maturity date of the security	22/04/2030	`</MstrAgrmt>`
92	Jurisdiction of the issuer	DE	`</RpTrad>`
93	LEI of the issuer	{LEI} of the issuer	`</LnData>`
94	Collateral type	GOVS	`<CollData>`
95	Availability for collateral reuse	TRUE	`<RpTrad>`
75	Type of the collateral component	SECU	`<AsstTp>`
78	Identification of a security used as collateral	{ISIN}	`<Scty>`
79	Classification of a security used as collateral	{CFI}	`<Id>DE0010877643</Id>`
83	Collateral quantity or nominal amount	50000000	`<ClssfctnTp>DBFTFR</ClssfctnTp>`
85	Currency of collateral nominal amount	EUR	`<QtyOrNmnlVal>`
86	Price currency		`<NmnlVal>`
87	Price per unit	100	`<Amt Ccy="EUR">100000000</Amt>`
88	Collateral market value	50000000	`</NmnlVal>`
89	Haircut or margin	0	`</QtyOrNmnlVal>`
90	Collateral quality	INVG	`<UnitPric>`
91	Maturity date of the security	22/04/2030	`<Ptrg>100</Ptrg>`
92	Jurisdiction of the issuer	FR	`</UnitPric>`

Additional XML (continued):

```
<MktVal Ccy="EUR">100000000</MktVal>
<HrcutOrMrgn>0</HrcutOrMrgn>
<Qlty>INVG</Qlty>
<Mtrty>2030-04-22</Mtrty>
<Issr>
<Id>
<LEI>NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN</LEI>
</Id>
<JursdctnCtry>DE</JursdctnCtry>
</Issr>
<Tp>
<Cd>GOVS</Cd>
</Tp>
<AvlblForCollReuse>true</AvlblForCollReuse>
</Scty>
<Scty>
<Id>FR0010877643</Id>
```

Table 94 - Net exposure - Variation margining of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set.

No	Field	Example	XML Message
93	LEI of the issuer	{LEI} of the issuer	`<ClssfctnTp>DBFTFR` `</ClssfctnTp>`

94	Collateral type	GOVS	`<QtyOrNmnlVal>`
			`<NmnlVal>`
			`<Amt`

95	Availability for collateral reuse	TRUE	`Ccy="EUR">50000000</Amt>` `</NmnlVal>`
98	Action type	COLU	`</QtyOrNmnlVal>` `<UnitPric>`

1.3	Reporting counterparty	LEI of counterparty A	`<Ptrg>100</Ptrg>`
			`</UnitPric>`
			`<MktVal>50000000</MktVal>`

1.11	Other counterparty	LEI of counterparty B	`<HrcutOrMrgn>0</HrcutOrMrgn>` `<Qlty>INVG</Qlty>`

1.18	Agent lender	{LEI} of agent lender F	`<Mtrty>2030-04-22</Mtrty>`
			`<Issr>`
			`<Id>`

1	Unique Transaction Identifier ('UTI')	UTI2	`<LEI>FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF</LEI>` `</Id>`
3	Event date	24/04/2020	`<JursdctnCtry>FR</JursdctnCtry>`
9	Master agreement	GMRA	`</Issr>` `<Tp>`
73	Collateralisation of net exposure	TRUE	`<Cd>GOVS</Cd>` `</Tp>`
75	Type of the collateral component	SECU	`<AvlblForCollReuse>true</AvlblForCollReuse>`
78	Identification of a security used as collateral	{ISIN}	`</Scty>` `</AsstTp>`
79	Classification of a security used as collateral	{CFI}	`<NetXpsrCollstnInd>true</NetXpsrCollstnInd>`
83	Collateral quantity or nominal amount	50000000	`</RpTrad>` `</CollData>`
84	Collateral unit of measure		`...` `</CollUpd>`
85	Currency of collateral nominal amount	EUR	`</Rpt>` `<Rpt>`
86	Price currency		`<CollUpd>` `<CtrPtyData>`
87	Price per unit	100	`<CtrPtyData>` `<RptgCtrPty>`
88	Collateral market value	50000000	`<Id>`

Table 94 - Net exposure - Variation margining of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set.

No	Field	Example	XML Message
89	Haircut or margin	0	`<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>`
90	Collateral quality	INVG	`</Id>`
91	Maturity date of the security	22/04/2030	`</RptgCtrPty>` `<OthrCtrPty>` `<Id>`
92	Jurisdiction of the issuer	FR	`<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI>`
93	LEI of the issuer	{LEI} of the issuer	`</Id>` `</OthrCtrPty>` `<OthrPtyData>` `<AgtLndr>`
94	Collateral type	GOVS	
95	Availability for collateral reuse	TRUE	`<LEI>BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB</LEI>` `</AgtLndr>`
98	Action type	COLU	`</OthrPtyData>` `</CtrPtyData>`
1.3	Reporting counterparty	LEI of counterparty A	`</CtrPtyData>` `<LnData>` `<RpTrad>`
1.11	Other counterparty	LEI of counterparty B	`<EvtDt>2020-04-24</EvtDt>` `<UnqTradIdr>UTI2/UnqTradIdr>` `<MstrAgrmt>` `<Tp>`
1.18	Agent lender	{LEI} of agent lender F	`<Tp>GMRA</Tp>` `</Tp>`
1	Unique Transaction Identifier ('UTI')	UTI3	`</MstrAgrmt>` `</RpTrad>`
3	Event date	24/04/2020	`</LnData>` `<CollData>` `<RpTrad>`
9	Master agreement	GMRA	`<AsstTp>` `<Scty>`
73	Collateralisation of net exposure	TRUE	`<Id>FR0010877643</Id>`
75	Type of the collateral component	SECU	`<ClssfctnTp>DBFTFR</ClssfctnTp>` `<QtyOrNmnlVal>`
78	Identification of a security used as collateral	{ISIN}	`<NmnlVal>` `<Amt Ccy="EUR">50000000</Amt>`
79	Classification of a security used as collateral	{CFI}	`</NmnlVal>` `</QtyOrNmnlVal>` `<UnitPric>`
83	Collateral quantity or nominal amount	5000000	`<Ptrg>100</Ptrg>` `</UnitPric>` `<MktVal`
84	Collateral unit of measure		`Ccy="EUR">50000000</MktVal>`

Table 94 - Net exposure - Variation margining of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set.

No	Field	Example	XML Message
85	Currency of collateral nominal amount	EUR	`<HrcutOrMrgn>0</HrcutOrMrgn>`
86	Price currency		`<Qlty>INVG</Qlty>`
87	Price per unit	100	`<Mtrty>2030-04-22</Mtrty>` `<Issr>` `<Id>`
88	Collateral market value	5000000	`<LEI>FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF</LEI>` `</Id>`
89	Haircut or margin	0	`<JursdctnCtry>FR</JursdctnCtry>`
90	Collateral quality	INVG	`</Issr>` `<Tp>`
91	Maturity date of the security	22/04/2040	`<Cd>GOVS</Cd>` `</Tp>`
92	Jurisdiction of the issuer	NL	`<AvlblForCollReuse>true</AvlblForCollReuse>`
93	LEI of the issuer	{LEI} of the issuer	`</Scty>` `</AsstTp>`
94	Collateral type	GOVS	`<NetXpsrCollstnInd>true</NetXpsrCollstnInd>`
95	Availability for collateral reuse	TRUE	`</RpTrad>` `</CollData>`
98	Action type	COLU	`...`
1.3	Reporting counterparty	LEI of counterparty A	`</CollUpd>` `</Rpt>` `<Rpt>`
1.11	Other counterparty	LEI of counterparty B	`<CollUpd>` `<CtrPtyData>` `<CtrPtyData>`
1.18	Agent lender	{LEI} of agent lender F	`<RptgCtrPty>` `<Id>`
3	Event date	24/04/2020	`<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>` `</Id>`
9	Master agreement	GMRA	`</RptgCtrPty>` `<OthrCtrPty>` `<Id>`
73	Collateralisation of net exposure	TRUE	`<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI>`
75	Type of the collateral component	SECU	`</Id>` `</OthrCtrPty>`
78	Identification of a security used as collateral	{ISIN}	`<OthrPtyData>` `<AgtLndr>`

Table 94 - Net exposure - Variation margining of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set.

No	Field	Example	XML Message
79	Classification of a security used as collateral	{CFI}	`<LEI>BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB</LEI>`
83	Collateral quantity or nominal amount	2000000	`</AgtLndr>` `</OthrPtyData>`
84	Collateral unit of measure		`</CtrPtyData>` `</CtrPtyData>`
85	Currency of collateral nominal amount	EUR	`<LnData>` `<RpTrad>` `<EvtDt>2020-04-24</EvtDt>`
86	Price currency		`<UnqTradIdr>UTI3</UnqTradIdr>`
87	Price per unit	100	`<MstrAgrmt>` `<Tp>`
88	Collateral market value	2000000	`<Tp>GMRA</Tp>` `</Tp>`
89	Haircut or margin	0	`</MstrAgrmt>` `</RpTrad>`
90	Collateral quality	INVG	`</LnData>` `<CollData>`
91	Maturity date of the security	22/04/2040	`<RpTrad>` `<AsstTp>` `<Scty>`
92	Jurisdiction of the issuer	IT	`<Id>NL0010877643</Id>` `<ClssfctnTp>DBFTFR</ClssfctnTp>`
93	LEI of the issuer	{LEI} of the issuer	`<QtyOrNmnlVal>` `<NmnlVal>`
94	Collateral type	GOVS	`<Amt Ccy="EUR">5000000</Amt>`
95	Availability for collateral reuse	TRUE	`</NmnlVal>` `</QtyOrNmnlVal>`
75	Type of the collateral component	SECU	`<UnitPric>` `<Ptrg>100</Ptrg>`
78	Identification of a security used as collateral	{ISIN}	`</UnitPric>` `<MktVal Ccy="EUR">5000000</MktVal>`
79	Classification of a security used as collateral	{CFI}	`<HrcutOrMrgn>0</HrcutOrMrgn>`
83	Collateral quantity or nominal amount	2000000	`<Qlty>INVG</Qlty>` `<Mtrty>2030-04-22</Mtrty>` `<Issr>` `<Id>`
84	Collateral unit of measure		`<LEI>DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD</LEI>`
85	Currency of collateral nominal amount	EUR	`</Id>`
86	Price currency		`<JursdctnCtry>NL</JursdctnCtry>`

Table 94 - Net exposure - Variation margining of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set.

No	Field	Example	XML Message
87	Price per unit	100	</Issr> <Tp> <Cd>GOVS</Cd> </Tp>
88	Collateral market value	2000000	<AvlblForCollReuse>true</AvlblForCollReuse>
89	Haircut or margin	0	
90	Collateral quality	INVG	</Scty> </AsstTp>
91	Maturity date of the security	22/04/2040	<NetXpsrCollstnInd>true</NetXpsrCollstnInd>
92	Jurisdiction of the issuer	ES	</RpTrad> </CollData>
93	LEI of the issuer	{LEI} of the issuer	... </CollUpd>
94	Collateral type	GOVS	</Rpt> <Rpt> <CollUpd> <CtrPtyData> <CtrPtyData> <RptgCtrPty> <Id>
95	Availability for collateral reuse	TRUE	
98	Action type	COLU	<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI> </Id> </RptgCtrPty> <OthrCtrPty> <Id> <LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI> </Id> </OthrCtrPty> <OthrPtyData> <AgtLndr> <LEI>BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB</LEI> </AgtLndr> </OthrPtyData> </CtrPtyData> </CtrPtyData> <LnData> <RpTrad> <EvtDt>2020-04-24</EvtDt> <MstrAgrmt> <Tp> <Tp>GMRA</Tp> </Tp> </MstrAgrmt>

Table 94 - Net exposure - Variation margining of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set.			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**
			`</RpTrad>`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`<RpTrad>`
			`<AsstTp>`
			`<Scty>`
			`<Id>IT00BH4HKS39</Id>`
			`<ClssfctnTp>DBFTFR</ClssfctnTp>`
			`<QtyOrNmnlVal>`
			`<NmnlVal>`
			`<Amt Ccy="EUR">2000000</Amt>`
			`</NmnlVal>`
			`</QtyOrNmnlVal>`
			`<UnitPric>`
			`<Ptrg>100</Ptrg>`
			`</UnitPric>`
			`<MktVal Ccy="EUR">2000000</MktVal>`
			`<HrcutOrMrgn>0</HrcutOrMrgn>`
			`<Qlty>INVG</Qlty>`
			`<Mtrty>2030-04-22</Mtrty>`
			`<Issr>`
			`<Id>`
			`<LEI>IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII</LEI>`
			`</Id>`
			`<JursdctnCtry>IT</JursdctnCtry>`
			`</Issr>`
			`<Tp>`
			`<Cd>GOVS</Cd>`
			`</Tp>`
			`<AvlblForCollReuse>true</AvlblForCollReuse>`
			`</Scty>`
			`<Scty>`
			`<Id>ES0010877643</Id>`
			`<ClssfctnTp>DBFTPR</ClssfctnTp>`
			`<QtyOrNmnlVal>`
			`<NmnlVal>`
			`<Amt Ccy="EUR">2000000</Amt>`
			`</NmnlVal>`
			`</QtyOrNmnlVal>`
			`<UnitPric>`

Table 94 - Net exposure - Variation margining of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set.

No	Field	Example	XML Message

			`<Ptrg>100</Ptrg>`
			`</UnitPric>`
			`<MktVal>2000000</MktVal>`
			
			`<HrcutOrMrgn>0</HrcutOrMrgn>`
			`<Qlty>INVG</Qlty>`
			`<Mtrty>2030-04-22</Mtrty>`
			`<Issr>`
			`<Id>`
			
			`<LEI>EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE</LEI>`
			`</Id>`
			
			`<JursdctnCtry>ES</JursdctnCtry>`
			`</Issr>`
			`<Tp>`
			`<Cd>GOVS</Cd>`
			`</Tp>`
			
			`<AvlblForCollReuse>true</AvlblForCollReuse>`
			`</Scty>`
			`</AsstTp>`
			
			`<NetXpsrCollstnInd>true</NetXpsrCollstnInd>`
			`</RpTrad>`
			`</CollData>`
			`...`
			`</CollUpd>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`</TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

5.4.7.3 Net exposure - Variation margining of SLBs collateralised against a non-cash collateral pool with a return of equivalent, but not the same securities to collateral provider

379. Table 95 illustrates a more complex update to the collateral. There is no collateral on a per transaction basis; the original conclusion is against a collateral pool. In this example, following an increase in the price of one of the securities used to collateralise the exposure, that is the German government bond price increased from 102 to 103.3, but the collateral taker needs German government bonds while the collateral provider accepts to receive French government bonds. The two counterparties agree to the following substitution: the collateral taker returns 2,000,000 EUR in nominal amount of French government bond collateral. Thus the 2,060,000 EUR excess German bond collateral market value is

compensated by 2,060,000 EUR in the French bond collateral market value that is in possession of the collateral provider (i.e. with a negative sign from the perspective of the collateral taker), restoring the initial net collateral balance.

380. It should be noted that the fields applicable to securities in the repeatable section of the collateral data are repeated twice in order to report all the relevant details. Both securities are available for subsequent reuse.

381. Collateral provider and collateral taker should report the information on collateral, as detailed in Table 95 and including the relevant signs for the collateral components that are part of the variation margining on a net exposure basis, as indicated in paragraph 373.

No	Field	Example	XML Message
Table 95 - Net exposure - Variation margining of SLBs collateralised against a collateral pool with return of equivalent, but not the same securities to collateral provider			

1.3	Reporting counterparty	LEI of counterparty A	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`
			`<TradData>`
			`<Rpt>`
			`<CollUpd>`

1.11	Other counterparty	LEI of counterparty B	...
			`<CtrPtyData>`
			`<CtrPtyData>`
			`<RptgCtrPty>`
			`<Id>`

1.18	Agent lender	{LEI} of the agent lender F	`<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>`
			`</Id>`
			`</RptgCtrPty>`
			`<OthrCtrPty>`
			`<Id>`

3	Event date	24/04/2020	`<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI>`
			`</Id>`
			`</OthrCtrPty>`

9	Master agreement	GMSLA	`<OthrPtyData>` `<AgtLndr>`

73	Collateralisation of net exposure	TRUE	`<LEI>BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB</LEI>`
			`</AgtLndr>`
			`</OthrPtyData>`

75	Type of the collateral component	SECU	`</CtrPtyData>`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<LnData>`

78	Identification of a security used as collateral	{ISIN}	`<SctiesLndg>` `<EvtDt>2020-04-24</EvtDt>`
79	Classification of a security used as collateral	{CFI}	
83	Collateral quantity or nominal amount	101000000	`<MstrAgrmt>` `<Tp>`
85	Currency of collateral nominal amount	EUR	`<Tp>GMSLA</Tp>`
86	Price currency		
87	Price per unit	103.03	
88	Collateral market value	104060300	

Table 95 - Net exposure - Variation margining of SLBs collateralised against a collateral pool with return of equivalent, but not the same securities to collateral provider

No	Field	Example	XML Message

89	Haircut or margin	0	`</Tp>`
			`</MstrAgrmt>`
			`</SctiesLndg>`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`<SctiesLndg>`
			`<Collsd>`
			`<AsstTp>`
			`<Scty>`
			`<Id>DE0010877643</Id>`

90	Collateral quality	INVG	
91	Maturity date of the security	22/04/2030	
92	Jurisdiction of the issuer	DE	
93	LEI of the issuer	{LEI} of the issuer	

94	Collateral type	GOVS	`<ClssfctnTp>DBFTPR</ClssfctnTp>`
			`<QtyOrNmnlVal>`
			`<NmnlVal>`
			`<Amt Ccy="EUR">101000000</Amt>`
			`</NmnlVal>`
			`</QtyOrNmnlVal>`
			`<UnitPric>`
			`<Ptrg>103.03</Ptrg>`
			`</UnitPric>`
			`<MktVal Ccy="EUR">104060300</MktVal>`

95	Availability for collateral reuse	TRUE	
75	Type of the collateral component	SECU	
78	Identification of a security used as collateral	{ISIN}	
79	Classification of a security used as collateral	{CFI}	

83	Collateral quantity or nominal amount	-2000000	`<HrcutOrMrgn>0</HrcutOrMrgn>`
			`<Qlty>INVG</Qlty>`
			`<Mtrty>2030-04-22</Mtrty>`
			`<Issr>`
			`<Id>`

85	Currency of collateral nominal amount	EUR	
86	Price currency		
87	Price per unit	103.015	`<LEI>NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN</LEI>` `</Id>`

88	Collateral market value	-2060300	`<JursdctnCtry>DE</JursdctnCtry>`
			`</Issr>`
			`<Tp>`
			`<Cd>GOVS</Cd>`
			`</Tp>`

89	Haircut or margin	0	
90	Collateral quality	INVG	

91	Maturity date of the security	22/04/2030	`<AvlblForCollReuse>true</AvlblForCollReuse>`
			`</Scty>`
			`<Scty>`
			`<Id>FR0010877643</Id>`

92	Jurisdiction of the issuer	FR	
93	LEI of the issuer	{LEI} of the issuer	
94	Collateral type	GOVS	`<ClssfctnTp>DBFTPR</ClssfctnTp>`

No	Field	Example	XML Message
95	Availability for collateral reuse	TRUE	
98	Action type	COLU	

Table 95 - Net exposure - Variation margining of SLBs collateralised against a collateral pool with return of equivalent, but not the same securities to collateral provider

```
<QtyOrNmnlVal>
  <NmnlVal>
    <Amt Ccy="EUR">-2000000</Amt>
    <Sgn>true</Sgn>
  </NmnlVal>
</QtyOrNmnlVal>
<UnitPric>
  <Ptrg>103.015</Ptrg>
</UnitPric>
<MktVal Ccy="EUR">-2060300</MktVal>

<HrcutOrMrgn>0</HrcutOrMrgn>
<Qlty>INVG</Qlty>
<Mtrty>2030-04-22</Mtrty>
<Issr>
  <Id>

<LEI>FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF </LEI>
  </Id>

<JursdctnCtry>FR</JursdctnCtry>
</Issr>
<Tp>
  <Cd>GOVS</Cd>
</Tp>

<AvlblForCollReuse>true</AvlblForCollReuse>
    </Scty>
  </AsstTp>

<NetXpsrCollstnInd>true</NetXpsrCollstnInd>
    </Collsd>
  </SctiesLndg>
</CollData>
...
        </CollUpd>
    </Rpt>
  </TradData>
</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>
```

5.4.7.4 Net exposure - Variation margining of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set with return of equivalent but not the same securities to collateral provider

382. The example in Table 96 is a continuation of the example in Table 94. In this case, there is a return of one of the provided securities as VM, but greater than the initial quantity provided as variation margin.

No	Field	Example	XML Message
Table 96 - Net exposure - Variation margining of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set with return of equivalent but not the same securities to collateral provider			
1.3	Reporting counterparty	LEI of counterparty A	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>` `<TradData>` `<Rpt>` `<CollUpd>` … `<CtrPtyData>` `<CtrPtyData>` `<RptgCtrPty>` `<Id>` `<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>` `</Id>` `</RptgCtrPty>` `<OthrCtrPty>` `<Id>` `<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI>` `</Id>` `</OthrCtrPty>` `<OthrPtyData>` `<AgtLndr>` `<LEI>BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB</LEI>` `</AgtLndr>` `</OthrPtyData>` `</CtrPtyData>` `</CtrPtyData>` `<LnData>` `<RpTrad>` `<EvtDt>2020-04-24</EvtDt>` `<UnqTradIdr>UTI1</UnqTradIdr>` `<MstrAgrmt>` `<Tp>` `<Tp>GMRA</Tp>` `</Tp>`
1.11	Other counterparty	LEI of counterparty B	
1.18	Agent lender	{LEI} of agent lender F	
1	Unique Transaction Identifier ('UTI')	UTI1	
3	Event date	24/04/2020	
9	Master agreement	GMRA	
73	Collateralisation of net exposure	TRUE	
75	Type of the collateral component	SECU	
78	Identification of a security used as collateral	{ISIN}	
79	Classification of a security used as collateral	{CFI}	
83	Collateral quantity or nominal amount	100000000	
85	Currency of collateral nominal amount	EUR	
86	Price currency		
87	Price per unit	100	
88	Collateral market value	100000000	

Table 96 - Net exposure - Variation margining of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set with return of equivalent but not the same securities to collateral provider

No	Field	Example	XML Message
89	Haircut or margin	0	`</MstrAgrmt>`
90	Collateral quality	INVG	`</RpTrad>`

91	Maturity date of the security	22/04/2030	`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`<RpTrad>`
			`<AsstTp>`

92	Jurisdiction of the issuer	DE	`<Scty>` `<Id>DE0010877643</Id>`
93	LEI of the issuer	{LEI} of the issuer	`<ClssfctnTp>DBFTFR</ClssfctnTp>`

94	Collateral type	GOVS	`<QtyOrNmnlVal>`
			`<NmnlVal>`
			`<Amt`

95	Availability for collateral reuse	TRUE	`Ccy="EUR">100000000</Amt>` `</NmnlVal>`

78	Identification of a security used as collateral	{ISIN}	`</QtyOrNmnlVal>`
			`<UnitPric>`
			`<Ptrg>100</Ptrg>`

79	Classification of a security used as collateral	{CFI}	`</UnitPric>`
			`<MktVal`
			`Ccy="EUR">100000000</MktVal>`

83	Collateral quantity or nominal amount	50000000	`<HrcutOrMrgn>0</HrcutOrMrgn>`
85	Currency of collateral nominal amount	EUR	`<Qlty>INVG</Qlty>` `<Mtrty>2030-04-22</Mtrty>`
86	Price currency		`<Issr>` `<Id>`
87	Price per unit	100	`<LEI>NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN</LEI>`
88	Collateral market value	50000000	`</Id>`
89	Haircut or margin	0	`<JursdctnCtry>DE</JursdctnCtry>` `</Issr>`

90	Collateral quality	INVG	`<Tp>`
			`<Cd>GOVS</Cd>`
			`</Tp>`

91	Maturity date of the security	22/04/2030	`<AvlblForCollReuse>true</AvlblForCollReuse>`

92	Jurisdiction of the issuer	DE	`</Scty>`
			`<Scty>`
			`<Id>DE0010877643</Id>`

93	LEI of the issuer	{LEI} of the issuer	`<ClssfctnTp>DBFTFR</ClssfctnTp>`
94	Collateral type	GOVS	`<QtyOrNmnlVal>`
95	Availability for collateral reuse	TRUE	`<NmnlVal>`

Table 96 - Net exposure - Variation margining of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set with return of equivalent but not the same securities to collateral provider

No	Field	Example	XML Message
98	Action type	COLU	`<Amt Ccy="EUR">50000000</Amt>`
1.3	Reporting counterparty	LEI of counterparty A	`</NmnlVal>` `</QtyOrNmnlVal>` `<UnitPric>`
1.11	Other counterparty	LEI of counterparty B	`<Ptrg>100</Ptrg>` `</UnitPric>` `<MktVal>50000000</MktVal>`
1.18	Agent lender	{LEI} of agent lender F	`<HrcutOrMrgn>0</HrcutOrMrgn>` `<Qlty>INVG</Qlty>`
1	Unique Transaction Identifier ('UTI')	UTI2	`<Mtrty>2030-04-22</Mtrty>` `<Issr>` `<Id>`
3	Event date	24/04/2020	`<LEI>NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN</LEI>`
9	Master agreement	GMRA	`</Id>`
73	Collateralisation of net exposure	TRUE	`<JursdctnCtry>DE</JursdctnCtry>` `</Issr>`
78	Identification of a security used as collateral	{ISIN}	`<Tp>` `<Cd>GOVS</Cd>` `</Tp>`
79	Classification of a security used as collateral	{CFI}	`<AvlblForCollReuse>true</AvlblForCollReuse>`
83	Collateral quantity or nominal amount	50000000	`</Scty>` `</AsstTp>`
84	Collateral unit of measure		`<NetXpsrCollstnInd>true</NetXpsrCollstnInd>`
85	Currency of collateral nominal amount	EUR	`</RpTrad>` `</CollData>`
86	Price currency		`...` `</CollUpd>`
87	Price per unit	100	`</Rpt>` `<Rpt>`
88	Collateral market value	50000000	`<CollUpd>` `<CtrPtyData>` `<CtrPtyData>`
89	Haircut or margin	0	`<RptgCtrPty>` `<Id>`
90	Collateral quality	INVG	`<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>`
91	Maturity date of the security	22/04/2030	`</Id>` `</RptgCtrPty>`
92	Jurisdiction of the issuer	FR	

No	Field	Example	XML Message
93	LEI of the issuer	{LEI} of the issuer	`<OthrCtrPty>` `<Id>` `<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI>` `</Id>` `</OthrCtrPty>` `<OthrPtyData>` `<AgtLndr>` `<LEI>BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB</LEI>` `</AgtLndr>` `</OthrPtyData>` `</CtrPtyData>` `</CtrPtyData>` `<LnData>` `<RpTrad>` `<EvtDt>2020-04-24</EvtDt>` `<UnqTradIdr>UTI2</UnqTradIdr>` `<MstrAgrmt>` `<Tp>` `<Tp>GMRA</Tp>` `</Tp>` `</MstrAgrmt>` `</RpTrad>` `</LnData>` `<CollData>` `<RpTrad>` `<AsstTp>` `<Scty>` `<Id>FR0010877643</Id>` `<ClssfctnTp>DBFTFR </ClssfctnTp>` `<QtyOrNmnlVal>` `<NmnlVal>` `<Amt Ccy="EUR">50000000</Amt>` `</NmnlVal>` `</QtyOrNmnlVal>` `<UnitPric>` `<Ptrg>100</Ptrg>` `</UnitPric>` `<MktVal Ccy="EUR">50000000</MktVal>` `<HrcutOrMrgn>0</HrcutOrMrgn>` `<Qlty>INVG</Qlty>`
94	Collateral type	GOVS	
95	Availability for collateral reuse	TRUE	
98	Action type	COLU	
1.3	Reporting counterparty	LEI of counterparty A	
1.11	Other counterparty	LEI of counterparty B	
1.18	Agent lender	{LEI} of agent lender F	
1	Unique Transaction Identifier ('UTI')	UTI3	
3	Event date	24/04/2020	
9	Master agreement	GMRA	
73	Collateralisation of net exposure	TRUE	
78	Identification of a security used as collateral	{ISIN}	
79	Classification of a security used as collateral	{CFI}	
83	Collateral quantity or nominal amount	50000000	
84	Collateral unit of measure		
85	Currency of collateral nominal amount	EUR	
86	Price currency		
87	Price per unit	100	
88	Collateral market value	50000000	
89	Haircut or margin	0	

The table title (spanning the top of the table): **Table 96 - Net exposure - Variation margining of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set with return of equivalent but not the same securities to collateral provider**

No	Field	Example	XML Message
90	Collateral quality	INVG	<Mtrty>2030-04-22</Mtrty>
91	Maturity date of the security	22/04/2040	<Issr> <Id>
92	Jurisdiction of the issuer	NL	<LEI>FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF</LEI> </Id>
93	LEI of the issuer	{LEI} of the issuer	<JursdctnCtry>FR</JursdctnCtry> </Issr>
94	Collateral type	GOVS	<Tp> <Cd>GOVS</Cd>
95	Availability for collateral reuse	TRUE	</Tp>
98	Action type	COLU	<AvlblForCollReuse>true</AvlblForCollReuse>
1.3	Reporting counterparty	LEI of counterparty A	</Scty> </AsstTp>
1.11	Other counterparty	LEI of counterparty B	<NetXpsrCollstnInd>true</NetXpsrCollstnInd>
1.18	Agent lender	{LEI} of agent lender F	</RpTrad> </CollData> ...
3	Event date	24/04/2020	</CollUpd> </Rpt> <Rpt>
9	Master agreement	GMRA	<CollUpd> <CtrPtyData>
73	Collateralisation of net exposure	TRUE	<CtrPtyData> <RptgCtrPty> <Id>
78	Identification of a security used as collateral	{ISIN}	<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>
79	Classification of a security used as collateral	{CFI}	</Id> </RptgCtrPty> <OthrCtrPty> <Id>
83	Collateral quantity or nominal amount	2000000	<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI>
84	Collateral unit of measure		</Id> </OthrCtrPty>
85	Currency of collateral nominal amount	EUR	<OthrPtyData> <AgtLndr>
86	Price currency		<LEI>BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB</LEI>
87	Price per unit	100	</AgtLndr> </OthrPtyData>

Table 96 - Net exposure - Variation margining of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set with return of equivalent but not the same securities to collateral provider

No	Field	Example	XML Message
88	Collateral market value	2000000	`</CtrPtyData>`
89	Haircut or margin	0	`</CtrPtyData>` `<LnData>` `<RpTrad>`
90	Collateral quality	INVG	`<EvtDt>2020-04-24</EvtDt>`
91	Maturity date of the security	22/04/2040	`<UnqTradIdr>UTI3</UnqTradIdr>` `<MstrAgrmt>` `<Tp>`
92	Jurisdiction of the issuer	IT	`<Tp>GMRA</Tp>` `</Tp>`
93	LEI of the issuer	{LEI} of the issuer	`</MstrAgrmt>` `</RpTrad>`
94	Collateral type	GOVS	`</LnData>` `<CollData>`
95	Availability for collateral reuse	TRUE	`<RpTrad>` `<AsstTp>` `<Scty>`
98	Action type	COLU	`<Id>NL0010877000</Id>`
1.3	Reporting counterparty	LEI of counterparty A	`<ClssfctnTp>DBFTFR` `</ClssfctnTp>` `<QtyOrNmnlVal>`
1.11	Other counterparty	LEI of counterparty B	`<NmnlVal>` `<Amt Ccy="EUR">50000000</Amt>` `</NmnlVal>`
1.18	Agent lender	{LEI} of agent lender F	`</QtyOrNmnlVal>` `<UnitPric>` `<Ptrg>100</Ptrg>`
3	Event date	24/04/2020	`</UnitPric>` `<MktVal`
9	Master agreement	GMRA	`Ccy="EUR">50000000</MktVal>`
73	Collateralisation of net exposure	TRUE	`<HrcutOrMrgn>0</HrcutOrMrgn>` `<Qlty>INVG</Qlty>`
78	Identification of a security used as collateral	{ISIN}	`<Mtrty>2030-04-22</Mtrty>` `<Issr>` `<Id>`
79	Classification of a security used as collateral	{CFI}	`<LEI>DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD</LEI>`
83	Collateral quantity or nominal amount	-2000000	`</Id>`
84	Collateral unit of measure		`<JursdctnCtry>NL</JursdctnCtry>` `</Issr>`
85	Currency of collateral nominal amount	EUR	`<Tp>` `<Cd>GOVS</Cd>`

Table 96 - Net exposure - Variation margining of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set with return of equivalent but not the same securities to collateral provider

No	Field	Example	XML Message

86	Price currency		`</Tp>`
			
			`<AvlblForCollReuse>true</AvlblForCollReuse>`

87	Price per unit	100	
88	Collateral market value	-2000000	`</Scty>` `</AsstTp>`
89	Haircut or margin	0	`<NetXpsrCollstnInd>true</NetXpsrCollstnInd>`
90	Collateral quality	INVG	

91	Maturity date of the security	22/04/2040	`</RpTrad>`
			`</CollData>`
			`...`

92	Jurisdiction of the issuer	ES	`</CollUpd>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`<Rpt>`

93	LEI of the issuer	{LEI} of the issuer	`<CollUpd>`
			`<CtrPtyData>`
			`<CtrPtyData>`
			`<RptgCtrPty>`
			`<Id>`

94	Collateral type	GOVS	

95	Availability for collateral reuse	TRUE	`<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>`
			`</Id>`
			`</RptgCtrPty>`
			`<OthrCtrPty>`
			`<Id>`

98	Action type	COLU	`<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI>`
			`</Id>`
			`</OthrCtrPty>`
			`<OthrPtyData>`
			`<AgtLndr>`
			
			`<LEI>BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB</LEI>`
			`</AgtLndr>`
			`</OthrPtyData>`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<LnData>`
			`<RpTrad>`
			`<EvtDt>2020-04-24</EvtDt>`
			`<MstrAgrmt>`
			`<Tp>`
			`<Tp>GMRA</Tp>`
			`</Tp>`
			`</MstrAgrmt>`
			`</RpTrad>`
			`</LnData>`

Table 96 - Net exposure - Variation margining of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set with return of equivalent but not the same securities to collateral provider

No	Field	Example	XML Message
			`<CollData>`
			`<RpTrad>`
			`<AsstTp>`
			`<Scty>`
			`<Id>IT00BH4HKS39</Id>`
			`<ClssfctnTp> DBFTFR </ClssfctnTp>`
			`<QtyOrNmnlVal>`
			`<NmnlVal>`
			`<Amt Ccy="EUR">2000000</Amt>`
			`<Sgn>true</Sgn>`
			`</NmnlVal>`
			`</QtyOrNmnlVal>`
			`<UnitPric>`
			`<Ptrg>100</Ptrg>`
			`</UnitPric>`
			`<MktVal Ccy="EUR">2000000</MktVal>`
			`<HrcutOrMrgn>0</HrcutOrMrgn>`
			`<Qlty>INVG</Qlty>`
			`<Mtrty>2030-04-22</Mtrty>`
			`<Issr>`
			`<Id>`
			`<LEI>IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII</LEI>`
			`</Id>`
			`<JursdctnCtry>IT</JursdctnCtry>`
			`</Issr>`
			`<Tp>`
			`<Cd>GOVS</Cd>`
			`</Tp>`
			`<AvlblForCollReuse>true</AvlblForCollReuse>`
			`</Scty>`
			`</AsstTp>`
			`<NetXpsrCollstnInd>true</NetXpsrCollstnInd>`
			`</RpTrad>`
			`</CollData>`
			`...`
			`</CollUpd>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`<Rpt>`
			`<CollUpd>`

Table 96 - Net exposure - Variation margining of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set with return of equivalent but not the same securities to collateral provider

Table 96 - Net exposure - Variation margining of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set with return of equivalent but not the same securities to collateral provider			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**
| | | | ```
<CtrPtyData>
 <CtrPtyData>
  <RptgCtrPty>
   <Id>

<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>
   </Id>
  </RptgCtrPty>
  <OthrCtrPty>
   <Id>

<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI>
   </Id>
  </OthrCtrPty>
  <OthrPtyData>
   <AgtLndr>

<LEI>BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB</LEI>
   </AgtLndr>
  </OthrPtyData>
 </CtrPtyData>
</CtrPtyData>
<LnData>
 <RpTrad>
  <EvtDt>2020-04-24</EvtDt>
  <MstrAgrmt>
   <Tp>
    <Tp>GMRA</Tp>
   </Tp>
  </MstrAgrmt>
 </RpTrad>
</LnData>
<CollData>
 <RpTrad>
  <AsstTp>
   <Scty>
    <Id>ES0010877643</Id>
    <ClssfctnTp>DBFTPR
</ClssfctnTp>
    <QtyOrNmnlVal>
     <NmnlVal>
      <Amt
Ccy="EUR">101000000</Amt>
     </NmnlVal>
    </QtyOrNmnlVal>
    <UnitPric>
     <Ptrg>103.03</Ptrg>
    </UnitPric>
``` |

Table 96 - Net exposure - Variation margining of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set with return of equivalent but not the same securities to collateral provider			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**

			`<MktVal Ccy="EUR">-2000000</MktVal>`
			
			 `<HrcutOrMrgn>0</HrcutOrMrgn>`
			 `<Qlty>INVG</Qlty>`
			 `<Mtrty>2030-04-22</Mtrty>`
			 `<Issr>`
			 `<Id>`
			
			 `<LEI>EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE </LEI>`
			 `</Id>`
			
			 `<JursdctnCtry>ES</JursdctnCtry>`
			 `</Issr>`
			 `<Tp>`
			 `<Cd>GOVS</Cd>`
			 `</Tp>`
			
			 `<AvlblForCollReuse>true</AvlblForCollReuse>`
			 `</Scty>`
			 `</AsstTp>`
			
			 `<NetXpsrCollstnInd>true</NetXpsrCollstnInd>`
			 `</RpTrad>`
			 `</CollData>`
			 `...`
			 `</CollUpd>`
			 `</Rpt>`
			 `</TradData>`
			 `</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

5.4.7.5   Net exposure – Variation margining with cash of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set (Table 97)

383. This example is a variation of the previous examples of variation margining at net exposure with securities. The three SFTs identified with UTI1, UTI2 and UTI3 are collateralised at transaction level with securities and then for the variation margining the counterparties have agreed to provide cash. The collateral provider is the one giving additional cash to cover the exposure.

Table 97 – Net exposure – Variation margining with cash of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set

No	Field	Example	XML Message

1.3	Reporting counterparty	LEI of counterparty A	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`
			`<TradData>`
			`<Rpt>`
			`<CollUpd>`
			…

1.11	Other counterparty	LEI of counterparty B	

1.18	Agent lender	{LEI} of agent lender F	`<CtrPtyData>`
			`<CtrPtyData>`
			`<RptgCtrPty>`
			`<Id>`

1	Unique Transaction Identifier ('UTI')	UTI1	`<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>`

3	Event date	24/04/2020	`</Id>`
			`</RptgCtrPty>`
			`<OthrCtrPty>`
			`<Id>`

9	Master agreement	GMRA	

73	Collateralisation of net exposure	TRUE	`<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI>`
			`</Id>`
			`</OthrCtrPty>`
			`<OthrPtyData>`
			`<AgtLndr>`

75	Type of the collateral component	SECU	
78	Identification of a security used as collateral	{ISIN}	`<LEI>BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB</LEI>` `</AgtLndr>`

79	Classification of a security used as collateral	{CFI}	`</OthrPtyData>`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`</CtrPtyData>`

83	Collateral quantity or nominal amount	100000000	`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<LnData>`
			`<RpTrad>`
			`<EvtDt>2020-04-24</EvtDt>`

85	Currency of collateral nominal amount	EUR	

86	Price currency		`<UnqTradIdr>UTI1</UnqTradIdr>`
			`<MstrAgrmt>`
			`<Tp>`

87	Price per unit	100	`<Tp>GMRA</Tp>` `</Tp>`

88	Collateral market value	100000000	`</MstrAgrmt>`
			`</RpTrad>`
			`</LnData>`

89	Haircut or margin	0	`<CollData>` `<RpTrad>`
90	Collateral quality	INVG	`<AsstTp>` `<Scty>`
91	Maturity date of the security	22/04/2030	`<Id>DE0010877643</Id>`
92	Jurisdiction of the issuer	DE	`<ClssfctnTp>DBFTFR</ClssfctnTp>`
93	LEI of the issuer	{LEI} of the issuer	`<QtyOrNmnlVal>`

Table 97 – Net exposure – Variation margining with cash of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set

No	Field	Example	XML Message
94	Collateral type	GOVS	`<NmnlVal>` `<Amt Ccy="EUR">100000000</Amt>` `</NmnlVal>` `</QtyOrNmnlVal>` `<UnitPric>` `<Ptrg>100</Ptrg>` `</UnitPric>` `<MktVal Ccy="EUR">100000000</MktVal>` `<HrcutOrMrgn>0</HrcutOrMrgn>` `<Qlty>INVG</Qlty>` `<Mtrty>2030-04-22</Mtrty>` `<Issr>` `<Id>` `<LEI>NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN</LEI>` `</Id>` `<JursdctnCtry>DE</JursdctnCtry>` `</Issr>` `<Tp>` `<Cd>GOVS</Cd>` `</Tp>` `<AvlblForCollReuse>true</AvlblForCollReuse>` `</Scty>` `<Scty>` `<Id>FR0010877643</Id>` `<ClssfctnTp>DBFTFR</ClssfctnTp>` `<QtyOrNmnlVal>` `<NmnlVal>` `<Amt Ccy="EUR">50000000</Amt>` `</NmnlVal>` `</QtyOrNmnlVal>` `<UnitPric>` `<Ptrg>100</Ptrg>` `</UnitPric>` `<MktVal>50000000</MktVal>`
95	Availability for collateral reuse	TRUE	
75	Type of the collateral component	SECU	
78	Identification of a security used as collateral	{ISIN}	
79	Classification of a security used as collateral	{CFI}	
83	Collateral quantity or nominal amount	50000000	
85	Currency of collateral nominal amount	EUR	
86	Price currency		
87	Price per unit	100	
88	Collateral market value	50000000	
89	Haircut or margin	0	
90	Collateral quality	INVG	
91	Maturity date of the security	22/04/2030	
92	Jurisdiction of the issuer	FR	
93	LEI of the issuer	{LEI} of the issuer	
94	Collateral type	GOVS	
95	Availability for collateral reuse	TRUE	
98	Action type	COLU	
1.3	Reporting counterparty	LEI of counterparty A	
1.11	Other counterparty	LEI of counterparty B	

Table 97 – Net exposure – Variation margining with cash of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set

No	Field	Example	XML Message
1.18	Agent lender	{LEI} of agent lender F	`<HrcutOrMrgn>0</HrcutOrMrgn>`

1	Unique Transaction Identifier ('UTI')	UTI2	`<Qlty>INVG</Qlty>`
			`<Mtrty>2030-04-22</Mtrty>`
			`<Issr>`
			`<Id>`

3	Event date	24/04/2020	`<LEI>FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF</LEI>`
9	Master agreement	GMRA	`</Id>`
73	Collateralisation of net exposure	TRUE	`<JursdctnCtry>FR</JursdctnCtry>` `</Issr>`

75	Type of the collateral component	SECU	`<Tp>`
			`<Cd>GOVS</Cd>`
			`</Tp>`

78	Identification of a security used as collateral	{ISIN}	`<AvlblForCollReuse>true</AvlblForCollReuse>`

79	Classification of a security used as collateral	{CFI}	`se>`
			`</Scty>`
			`</AsstTp>`

83	Collateral quantity or nominal amount	50000000	`<NetXpsrCollstnInd>true</NetXpsrCollstnInd>`
84	Collateral unit of measure		`d>` `</RpTrad>`
85	Currency of collateral nominal amount	EUR	`</CollData>` `...`

86	Price currency		`</CollUpd>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`<Rpt>`

87	Price per unit	100	`<CollUpd>` `<CtrPtyData>`

88	Collateral market value	50000000	`<CtrPtyData>`
			`<RptgCtrPty>`
			`<Id>`

89	Haircut or margin	0	`<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>`
90	Collateral quality	INVG	`</Id>` `</RptgCtrPty>`
91	Maturity date of the security	22/04/2030	`<OthrCtrPty>` `<Id>`
92	Jurisdiction of the issuer	FR	`<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI>`
93	LEI of the issuer	{LEI} of the issuer	`</Id>` `</OthrCtrPty>`
94	Collateral type	GOVS	`<OthrPtyData>` `<AgtLndr>`
95	Availability for collateral reuse	TRUE	`<LEI>BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB</LEI>`

Table 97 – Net exposure – Variation margining with cash of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set

No	Field	Example	XML Message

98	Action type	COLU	`</AgtLndr>`
			`</OthrPtyData>`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<LnData>`
			`<RpTrad>`
			`<EvtDt>2020-04-24</EvtDt>`
			
			`<UnqTradIdr>UTI2</UnqTradIdr>`
			`<MstrAgrmt>`
			`<Tp>`
			`<Tp>GMRA</Tp>`
			`</Tp>`
			`</MstrAgrmt>`
			`</RpTrad>`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`<RpTrad>`
			`<AsstTp>`
			`<Scty>`
			`<Id>FR0010877643</Id>`
			`<ClssfctnTp>DBFTFR`
			`</ClssfctnTp>`
			`<QtyOrNmnlVal>`
			`<NmnlVal>`
			`<Amt Ccy="EUR">50000000</Amt>`
			`</NmnlVal>`
			`</QtyOrNmnlVal>`
			`<UnitPric>`
			`<Ptrg>100</Ptrg>`
			`</UnitPric>`
			`<MktVal Ccy="EUR">50000000</MktVal>`
			
			`<HrcutOrMrgn>0</HrcutOrMrgn>`
			`<Qlty>INVG</Qlty>`
			`<Mtrty>2030-04-22</Mtrty>`
			`<Issr>`
			`<Id>`
			
			`<LEI>FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF</LEI>`
			`</Id>`
			
			`<JursdctnCtry>FR</JursdctnCtry>`
			`</Issr>`
			`<Tp>`

1.3	Reporting counterparty	LEI of counterparty A	
1.11	Other counterparty	LEI of counterparty B	
1.18	Agent lender	{LEI} of agent lender B	
1	Unique Transaction Identifier ('UTI')	UTI3	
3	Event date	24/04/2020	
9	Master agreement	GMRA	
73	Collateralisation of net exposure	TRUE	
75	Type of the collateral component	SECU	
78	Identification of a security used as collateral	{ISIN}	
79	Classification of a security used as collateral	{CFI}	
83	Collateral quantity or nominal amount	50000000	
84	Collateral unit of measure		
85	Currency of collateral nominal amount	EUR	
86	Price currency		
87	Price per unit	100	
88	Collateral market value	50000000	
89	Haircut or margin	0	
90	Collateral quality	INVG	
91	Maturity date of the security	22/04/2040	

No	Field	Example	XML Message

92	Jurisdiction of the issuer	NL	`<Cd>GOVS</Cd>`
			`</Tp>`
			
			`<AvlblForCollReuse>true</AvlblForCollReuse>`
			`</Scty>`
			`</AsstTp>`
			
			`<NetXpsrCollstnInd>true</NetXpsrCollstnInd>`
			`</RpTrad>`
			`</CollData>`
			`...`
			`</CollUpd>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`<Rpt>`
			`<CollUpd>`
			`<CtrPtyData>`
			`<CtrPtyData>`
			`<RptgCtrPty>`
			`<Id>`
			
			`<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>`
			`</Id>`
			`</RptgCtrPty>`
			`<OthrCtrPty>`
			`<Id>`
			
			`<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI>`
			`</Id>`
			`</OthrCtrPty>`
			`<OthrPtyData>`
			`<AgtLndr>`
			
			`<LEI>BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB</LEI>`
			`</AgtLndr>`
			`</OthrPtyData>`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<LnData>`
			`<RpTrad>`
			`<EvtDt>2020-04-24</EvtDt>`
			
			`<UnqTradIdr>UTI3</UnqTradIdr>`
			`<MstrAgrmt>`
			`<Tp>`
			`<Tp>GMRA</Tp>`
			`</Tp>`
			`</MstrAgrmt>`

93	LEI of the issuer	{LEI} of the issuer	
94	Collateral type	MEQU	
95	Availability for collateral reuse	TRUE	
98	Action type	GOVS	
1.3	Reporting counterparty	LEI of counterparty A	
1.11	Other counterparty	LEI of counterparty B	
1.18	Agent lender	{LEI} of agent lender F	
3	Event date	24/04/2020	
9	Master agreement	GMRA	
73	Collateralisation of net exposure	TRUE	
75	Type of the collateral component	CASH	
76	Cash collateral amount	2000000	
77	Cash collateral currency	EUR	
98	Action type	COLU	

Table 97 – Net exposure – Variation margining with cash of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set

Table 97 – Net exposure – Variation margining with cash of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**
| | | | ```
        </RpTrad>
      </LnData>
      <CollData>
       <RpTrad>
        <AsstTp>
         <Scty>
          <Id>NL0010877643</Id>
          <ClssfctnTp>DBFTFR
</ClssfctnTp>
          <QtyOrNmnlVal>
           <Qty>50000000</Qty>
          </QtyOrNmnlVal>
          <UnitPric>
           <MntryVal>
            <Amt
Ccy="EUR">10</Amt>
           </MntryVal>
          </UnitPric>
          <MktVal
Ccy="EUR">50000000</MktVal>

<HrcutOrMrgn>0</HrcutOrMrgn>
          <Qlty>INVG</Qlty>
          <Mtrty>2030-04-22</Mtrty>
          <Issr>
           <Id>

<LEI>DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD
</LEI>
           </Id>

<JursdctnCtry>NL</JursdctnCtry>
          </Issr>
          <Tp>
           <Cd>MEQU</Cd>
          </Tp>

<AvlblForCollReuse>true</AvlblForCollReu
se>
         </Scty>
        </AsstTp>

<NetXpsrCollstnInd>true</NetXpsrCollstnIn
d>
       </RpTrad>
      </CollData>
      ...
            </CollUpd>
     </Rpt>
``` |

Table 97 – Net exposure – Variation margining with cash of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set

No	Field	Example	XML Message
			``` <Rpt> <CollUpd> <CtrPtyData> <CtrPtyData> <RptgCtrPty> <Id> <LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI> </Id> </RptgCtrPty> <OthrCtrPty> <Id> <LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI> </Id> </OthrCtrPty> <OthrPtyData> <AgtLndr> <LEI>BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB</LEI> </AgtLndr> </OthrPtyData> </CtrPtyData> </CtrPtyData> <LnData> <RpTrad> <EvtDt>2020-04-24</EvtDt> <MstrAgrmt> <Tp> <Tp>GMRA</Tp> </Tp> </MstrAgrmt> </RpTrad> </LnData> <CollData> <RpTrad> <AsstTp> <Csh> <Amt Ccy="EUR">2000000</Amt> </Csh> </AsstTp> <NetXpsrCollstnInd>true</NetXpsrCollstnInd> </RpTrad> </CollData> ... </CollUpd> ```

No	Field	Example	XML Message
			</Rpt> </TradData> </SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>

Table 97 – Net exposure – Variation margining with cash of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set

5.4.7.6 Variation margining of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set. On that given day the position is flat and no VM is needed

384. Table 98 further elaborates on the example included in Table 97, but in this case, the important element that is shown is that at the end of the day there is no further collateral exchanged as variation margin for the collateralisation on a net exposure basis. The reporting logic is similar to the reporting of zero collateral in section 5.4.4.

No	Field	Example	XML Message

1.3	Reporting counterparty	LEI of counterparty A	\<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>
			 \<TradData>
			  \<Rpt>
			   \<CollUpd>
			    …
			    \<CtrPtyData>
			    \<CtrPtyData>
			     \<RptgCtrPty>
			      \<Id>
			
			\<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>
			      </Id>
			     </RptgCtrPty>
			     \<OthrCtrPty>
			      \<Id>
			
			\<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI>
			      </Id>
			     </OthrCtrPty>
			     \<OthrPtyData>
			      \<AgtLndr>
			
			\<LEI>BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB</LEI>
			      </AgtLndr>
			     </OthrPtyData>
			    </CtrPtyData>
			    </CtrPtyData>
			   \<LnData>
			    \<RpTrad>
			     \<EvtDt>2020-04-24</EvtDt>

1.11	Other counterparty	LEI of counterparty B	
1.18	Agent lender	{LEI} of agent lender F	
1	Unique Transaction Identifier ('UTI')	UTI1	
3	Event date	24/04/2020	
9	Master agreement	GMRA	
73	Collateralisation of net exposure	TRUE	
75	Type of the collateral component	SECU	
78	Identification of a security used as collateral	{ISIN}	
79	Classification of a security used as collateral	{CFI}	
83	Collateral quantity or nominal amount	100000000	
85	Currency of collateral nominal amount	EUR	

Table 98 – Net exposure – Variation margining of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set. On that given day the position is flat and no VM is needed

No	Field	Example	XML Message
	Table 98 – Net exposure – Variation margining of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set. On that given day the position is flat and no VM is needed		
86	Price currency		`<UnqTradIdr>UTI1</UnqTradIdr>`
87	Price per unit	100	`<MstrAgrmt>`
88	Collateral market value	100000000	`<Tp>` `<Tp>GMRA</Tp>` `</Tp>`
89	Haircut or margin	0	`</MstrAgrmt>` `</RpTrad>`
90	Collateral quality	INVG	`</LnData>` `<CollData>`
91	Maturity date of the security	22/04/2030	`<RpTrad>` `<AsstTp>` `<Scty>`
92	Jurisdiction of the issuer	DE	`<Id>DE0010877643</Id>`
93	LEI of the issuer	{LEI} of the issuer	`<ClssfctnTp>DBFTFR</ClssfctnTp>`
94	Collateral type	GOVS	`<QtyOrNmnlVal>` `<NmnlVal>`
95	Availability for collateral reuse	TRUE	`<Amt Ccy="EUR">100000000</Amt>` `</NmnlVal>`
75	Type of the collateral component	SECU	`</QtyOrNmnlVal>` `<UnitPric>`
78	Identification of a security used as collateral	{ISIN}	`<Ptrg>100</Ptrg>` `</UnitPric>`
79	Classification of a security used as collateral	{CFI}	`<MktVal Ccy="EUR">100000000</MktVal>`
83	Collateral quantity or nominal amount	50000000	`<HrcutOrMrgn>0</HrcutOrMrgn>` `<Qlty>INVG</Qlty>`
85	Currency of collateral nominal amount	EUR	`<Mtrty>2030-04-22</Mtrty>` `<Issr>` `<Id>`
86	Price currency		`<LEI>NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN</LEI>`
87	Price per unit	100	`</Id>`
88	Collateral market value	50000000	`<JursdctnCtry>DE</JursdctnCtry>` `</Issr>`
89	Haircut or margin	0	`<Tp>` `<Cd>GOVS</Cd>` `</Tp>`
90	Collateral quality	INVG	
91	Maturity date of the security	22/04/2030	`<AvlblForCollReuse>true</AvlblForCollReuse>`

No	Field	Example	XML Message

92	Jurisdiction of the issuer	FR	`</Scty>`
			`<Scty>`
			`<Id>FR0010877643</Id>`
			`<ClssfctnTp>DBFTFR`
			`</ClssfctnTp>`

93	LEI of the issuer	{LEI} of the issuer	`<QtyOrNmnlVal>`
			`<NmnlVal>`
			`<Amt`

94	Collateral type	GOVS	`Ccy="EUR">50000000</Amt>` `</NmnlVal>`
95	Availability for collateral reuse	TRUE	`</QtyOrNmnlVal>` `<UnitPric>`
98	Action type	COLU	`<Ptrg>100</Ptrg>` `</UnitPric>`
1.3	Reporting counterparty	LEI of counterparty A	`<MktVal>50000000</MktVal>`
1.11	Other counterparty	LEI of counterparty B	`<HrcutOrMrgn>0</HrcutOrMrgn>` `<Qlty>INVG</Qlty>`

1.18	Agent lender	{LEI} of agent lender F	`<Mtrty>2030-04-22</Mtrty>`
			`<Issr>`
			`<Id>`

1	Unique Transaction Identifier ('UTI')	UTI2	`<LEI>FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF</LEI>` `</Id>`
3	Event date	24/04/2020	`<LEI>FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF</LEI>` `</Id>`

9	Master agreement	GMRA	`<JursdctnCtry>FR</JursdctnCtry>`
			`</Issr>`
			`<Tp>`

73	Collateralisation of net exposure	TRUE	`<Cd>GOVS</Cd>` `</Tp>`
75	Type of the collateral component	SECU	`<AvlblForCollReuse>true</AvlblForCollReuse>`
78	Identification of a security used as collateral	{ISIN}	`<AvlblForCollReuse>true</AvlblForCollReuse>`
79	Classification of a security used as collateral	{CFI}	`</Scty>` `</AsstTp>`
83	Collateral quantity or V nominal amount	50000000	`<NetXpsrCollstnInd>true</NetXpsrCollstnInd>`
84	Collateral unit of measure		`</RpTrad>` `</CollData>`
85	Currency of collateral nominal amount	EUR	`...` `</CollUpd>`
86	Price currency		`</Rpt>` `<Rpt>`
87	Price per unit	100	`<CollUpd>` `<CtrPtyData>`

No	Field	Example	XML Message

88	Collateral market value	50000000	`<CtrPtyData>`
			`<RptgCtrPty>`
			`<Id>`
			
			`<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>`
			`</Id>`
			`</RptgCtrPty>`
			`<OthrCtrPty>`
			`<Id>`
			
			`<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI>`
			`</Id>`
			`</OthrCtrPty>`
			`<OthrPtyData>`
			`<AgtLndr>`
			
			`<LEI>BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB</LEI>`
			`</AgtLndr>`
			`</OthrPtyData>`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<LnData>`
			`<RpTrad>`
			`<EvtDt>2020-04-24</EvtDt>`
			
			`<UnqTradIdr>UTI2</UnqTradIdr>`
			`<MstrAgrmt>`
			`<Tp>`
			`<Tp>GMRA</Tp>`
			`</Tp>`
			`</MstrAgrmt>`
			`</RpTrad>`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`<RpTrad>`
			`<AsstTp>`
			`<Scty>`
			`<Id>FR0010877643</Id>`
			`<ClssfctnTp>DBFTFR`
			`</ClssfctnTp>`
			`<QtyOrNmnlVal>`
			`<NmnlVal>`
			`<Amt`
			`Ccy="EUR">50000000</Amt>`
			`</NmnlVal>`
			`</QtyOrNmnlVal>`
			`<UnitPric>`

89	Haircut or margin	0	
90	Collateral quality	INVG	
91	Maturity date of the security	22/04/2030	
92	Jurisdiction of the issuer	FR	
93	LEI of the issuer	{LEI} of the issuer	
94	Collateral type	GOVS	
95	Availability for collateral reuse	TRUE	
98	Action type	COLU	
1.3	Reporting counterparty	LEI of counterparty A	
1.11	Other counterparty	LEI of counterparty B	
1.18	Agent lender	{LEI} of agent lender F	
1	Unique Transaction Identifier ('UTI')	UTI3	
3	Event date	24/04/2020	
9	Master agreement	GMRA	
73	Collateralisation of net exposure	TRUE	
75	Type of the collateral component	SECU	
78	Identification of a security used as collateral	{ISIN}	
79	Classification of a security used as collateral	{CFI}	
83	Collateral quantity or nominal amount	50000000	

Table 98 – Net exposure – Variation margining of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set. On that given day the position is flat and no VM is needed

No	Field	Example	XML Message
84	Collateral unit of measure		`<Ptrg>100</Ptrg>` `</UnitPric>`
85	Currency of collateral nominal amount	EUR	`<MktVal Ccy="EUR">50000000</MktVal>`
86	Price currency		`<HrcutOrMrgn>0</HrcutOrMrgn>`
87	Price per unit	100	`<Qlty>INVG</Qlty>` `<Mtrty>2030-04-22</Mtrty>` `<Issr>` `<Id>`
88	Collateral market value	50000000	
89	Haircut or margin	0	`<LEI>FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF</LEI>` `</Id>`
90	Collateral quality	INVG	`<JursdctnCtry>FR</JursdctnCtry>`
91	Maturity date of the security	22/04/2040	`</Issr>` `<Tp>`
92	Jurisdiction of the issuer	NL	`<Cd>GOVS</Cd>` `</Tp>`
93	LEI of the issuer	{LEI} of the issuer	`<AvlblForCollReuse>true</AvlblForCollReuse>`
94	Collateral type	GOVS	`</Scty>` `</AsstTp>`
95	Availability for collateral reuse	TRUE	`<NetXpsrCollstnInd>true</NetXpsrCollstnInd>`
98	Action type	COLU	`</RpTrad>` `</CollData>`
1.3	Reporting counterparty	LEI of counterparty A	... `</CollUpd>`
1.11	Other counterparty	LEI of counterparty B	`</Rpt>` `<Rpt>` `<CollUpd>` `<CtrPtyData>`
1.18	Agent lender	{LEI} of agent lender F	`<CtrPtyData>` `<RptgCtrPty>` `<Id>`
3	Event date	24/04/2020	`<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>` `</Id>`
9	Master agreement	GMRA	`</RptgCtrPty>` `<OthrCtrPty>` `<Id>`
73	Collateralisation of net exposure	TRUE	
75	Type of the collateral component	CASH	`<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI>` `</Id>`
76	Cash collateral amount	0	`</OthrCtrPty>`

Table 98 – Net exposure – Variation margining of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set. On that given day the position is flat and no VM is needed

No	Field	Example	XML Message

77	Cash collateral currency	EUR	`<OthrPtyData>`
			`<AgtLndr>`
			
			`<LEI>BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB</LEI>`
			`</AgtLndr>`
			`</OthrPtyData>`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<LnData>`
			`<RpTrad>`
			`<EvtDt>2020-04-24</EvtDt>`
			
			`<UnqTradIdr>UTI3</UnqTradIdr>`
			`<MstrAgrmt>`
			`<Tp>`
			`<Tp>GMRA</Tp>`
			`</Tp>`
			`</MstrAgrmt>`
			`</RpTrad>`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`<RpTrad>`
			`<AsstTp>`
			`<Scty>`
			`<Id>NL0010877643</Id>`
			
			`<ClssfctnTp>DBFTFR</ClssfctnTp>`
			`<QtyOrNmnlVal>`
			`<NmnlVal>`
			`<Amt Ccy="EUR">50000000</Amt>`
			`</NmnlVal>`
			`</QtyOrNmnlVal>`
			`<UnitPric>`
			`<Ptrg>100</Ptrg>`
			`</UnitPric>`
			
			`<MktVal Ccy="EUR">50000000</MktVal>`
			
			`<HrcutOrMrgn>0</HrcutOrMrgn>`
			`<Qlty>INVG</Qlty>`
			`<Mtrty>2030-04-22</Mtrty>`
			`<Issr>`
			`<Id>`
			
			`<LEI>DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD</LEI>`

98	Action type	COLU	

Table 98 – Net exposure – Variation margining of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set. On that given day the position is flat and no VM is needed

Table 98 – Net exposure – Variation margining of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set. On that given day the position is flat and no VM is needed			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**
			</Id> <JursdctnCtry>NL</JursdctnCtry> </Issr> <Tp> <Cd>MEQU</Cd> </Tp> <AvlblForCollReuse>true</AvlblForCollReuse> </Scty> </AsstTp> <NetXpsrCollstnInd>true</NetXpsrCollstnInd> <HrcutOrMrgn>0</HrcutOrMrgn> </RpTrad> </CollData> ... </CollUpd> </Rpt> <Rpt> <CollUpd> <CtrPtyData> <CtrPtyData> <RptgCtrPty> <Id> <LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI> </Id> </RptgCtrPty> <OthrCtrPty> <Id> <LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI> </Id> </OthrCtrPty> <OthrPtyData> <AgtLndr> <LEI>BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB</LEI> </AgtLndr> </OthrPtyData> </CtrPtyData> </CtrPtyData> <LnData> <RpTrad>

Table 98 – Net exposure – Variation margining of repos collateralised initially at transaction level and then included in a netting set. On that given day the position is flat and no VM is needed			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**

			`<EvtDt>2020-04-24</EvtDt>`
			`<MstrAgrmt>`
			`  <Tp>`
			`   <Tp>GMRA</Tp>`
			`  </Tp>`
			`</MstrAgrmt>`
			`</RpTrad>`
			`</LnData>`
			`<CollData>`
			`  <RpTrad>`
			`   <AsstTp>`
			`    <Csh>`
			`     <Amt Ccy="EUR">0</Amt>`
			`    </Csh>`
			`   </AsstTp>`
			
			`<NetXpsrCollstnInd>true</NetXpsrCollstnInd>`
			`   </RpTrad>`
			`  </CollData>`
			`  ...`
			`           </CollUpd>`
			`  </Rpt>`
			`</TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

5.4.8 Prepaid collateral for SLB

385. When reporting the explicit collateral allocation for a net exposure, the collateral update should specify the LEIs of the counterparties, the master agreement, the value date of the collateral and the specific collateral allocation, so that the collateral update can be linked to the existing SFTs. The field "Value date of the collateral" (Field 2.74) is applicable in the context of Repos, BSB/SBB and SLB.

386. The event date specifies the expected settlement date of the collateral. By comparing the LEIs of the counterparties, the master agreement, and the date fields of the original trade report and provided in the collateral update, it is possible to identify to which trades the collateral update for a net outstanding amount applies. In the example shown by Table 99, the collateral should be reported based on the expected settlement that occurred on 23/04/2020, specified as "Event Date" (Field 2.3). The "Value date of collateral" (Field 2.74) specifies the date as of which the collateral update applies to the outstanding loans (i.e. the collateral is not "pre-paid" anymore from 24/04/2020). Therefore, to determine to which SFTs the collateral update applies, the value date of collateral would be related to the value date and the maturity date of the SFTs that have the same LEIs of the counterparties and the same master agreement.

No	Field	Example	XML Message
3	Event date	2020-04-23	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`
73	Collateralisation of net exposure	true	`<TradData>`
74	Value date of the collateral	2020-04-24	`<Rpt>`
78	Identification of a security used as collateral	{ISIN}	`<CollUpd>`
79	Classification of a security used as collateral	{CFI}	`...`
83	Collateral quantity or nominal amount	100000000	`<CtrPtyData>`
84	Collateral unit of measure		`...`
85	Currency of collateral nominal amount	EUR	`</CtrPtyData>`
86	Price currency		`<LnData>`
87	Price per unit	102	`<SctiesLndg>`
88	Collateral market value	102000000	`<EvtDt>2020-04-23</EvtDt>`
89	Haircut or margin	2	`</SctiesLndg>`
90	Collateral quality	INVG	`</LnData>`
91	Maturity date of the security	2030-04-22	`<CollData>`
92	Jurisdiction of the issuer	DE	`<SctiesLndg>`
93	LEI of the issuer	{LEI} of the issuer	`<Collsd>`
94	Collateral type	GOVS	`<CollValDt>2020-04-24</CollValDt>`
95	Availability for collateral reuse	true	`<AsstTp>`

The full XML message spans the right column:

```
<SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>
 <TradData>
  <Rpt>
   <CollUpd>

      ...
    <CtrPtyData>

      ...
    </CtrPtyData>
    <LnData>
     <SctiesLndg>
      <EvtDt>2020-04-23</EvtDt>
     </SctiesLndg>
    </LnData>
    <CollData>
     <SctiesLndg>
      <Collsd>
       <CollValDt>2020-04-24</CollValDt>
        <AsstTp>
         <Scty>
          <Id>DE0010877643</Id>

<ClssfctnTp>DBFTFR</ClssfctnTp>
          <QtyOrNmnlVal>
           <NmnlVal>
            <Amt Ccy="EUR">100000000</Amt>
           </NmnlVal>
          </QtyOrNmnlVal>
          <UnitPric>
           <Ptrg>102</Ptrg>
          </UnitPric>
          <MktVal Ccy="EUR">102000000</MktVal>

          <HrcutOrMrgn>2</HrcutOrMrgn>
          <Qlty>INVG</Qlty>
          <Mtrty>2030-04-22</Mtrty>
          <Issr>
           <Id>

<LEI>NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN</LEI>
           </Id>

<JursdctnCtry>DE</JursdctnCtry>
          </Issr>
          <Tp>
           <Cd>GOVS</Cd>
          </Tp>
```

Table 99 - Prepaid collateral

Table 99 - Prepaid collateral			
No	Field	Example	XML Message

			`<AvlblForCollReuse>true</AvlblForCollReuse>`
			`</Scty>`
			`</AsstTp>`
			`</Collsd>`
			`</SctiesLndg>`
			`</CollData>`
			`...`
			`</CollUpd>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`</TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxRpt>`

5.4.9 Portfolio of cleared transactions

387. When reporting Field 2.97 (Portfolio code), the counterparties should ensure that they use the code consistently in their reports. If a code identifies a portfolio that collateralises transactions also comprising derivatives, the counterparties should use the same code used when reporting under EMIR.

388. Also, the Portfolio code value does not need to be universally unique but needs to be used consistently. Since the Field 2.97 contains a non-matching value, the value does not have to to be agreed upon by both counterparties in the transaction.

5.5 Margin data

389. The data included in this section should be reported by all the counterparties whose SFTs have been centrally cleared unless these counterparties are subject to the mandatory delegation under Article 4(2) in which case it should be the entity specified in that Article the one that reports.

390. In order to be able to use the services of a CCP, both CM 1 and CM 2 post margin to the CCP. The margin is composed of initial margin and variation margin[16]. The margin that clearing members post with the CCP has no direct relationship to the collateral of the SFT. The CCP uses the margin to cover all the risks arising from the transactions that it clears for the respective clearing members. The margin that the clearing members post to the CCP may also cover risks arising from transactions other than SFTs, such as trades in derivatives.

---

[16] There might also be excess margin, which would be the part of the collateral in excess of the required level.

5.5.1 CCP interposing itself between the two counterparties that are clearing members

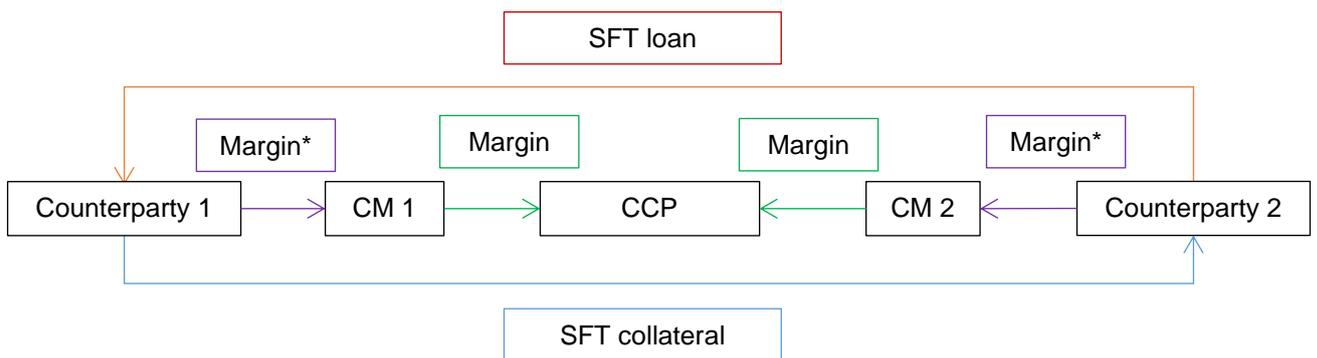Case 1. CCP interposing itself between the two counterparties that are clearing members

391. Where a counterparty is not a clearing member itself, the margin it provides to the clearing member (see "margin*" in the case 2 below) may be different from the margin provided by the clearing member to the CCP.

5.5.2 CCP interposing itself between the two counterparties that are not clearing members

•

Case 2. CCP interposing itself between the two counterparties that are not clearing members

5.5.3 Reporting of margin information

392. In case there is a third type of margin exchange, counterparties should agree and consistently report it as either Initial Margin or Variation Margin.

393. Initial Margin, Variation Margin and excess collateral are each reported in a single figure, composed of the gross (pre-haircut) value of all received/posted/pledged asset classes. In case there are no derivatives in the portfolio that is cleared, it is recommended to follow

the base currency of the CCP, however, if there are derivatives reportable under EMIR, the same currency should be used.

394. Margin information is applicable only to CCP-cleared SFTs. In the case shown in Table 100, the entity uses the same portfolio for collateralisation as under EMIR. The reporting counterparty, Counterparty J which is also a clearing member uses delegated reporting services provided by Counterparty D. It reports the amount of 1,000,000 EUR posted as initial margin and the amount of 300,000 EUR as variation margin posted to CCP O. The counterparty also reports excess collateral of 100,000 EUR.

No	Field	Example	XML Message
**Table 100 – Margin data**		

1	Reporting timestamp	2020-04-22T16:41:07Z	<SctiesFincgRptgTxMrgnDataRpt>
			 <TradData>
			  <Rpt>
			   <TradUpd>

2	Event date	2020-04-23	
3	Report submitting entity	{LEI} of counterparty D	<RptgDtTm>2020-04-22T16:41:07Z</RptgDtTm>
4	Reporting Counterparty	{LEI} of counterparty J	<EvtDt>2020-04-23</EvtDt> <CtrPty> <RptgCtrPty>
5	Entity responsible for the report	{LEI} of counterparty J	
6	Other counterparty	{LEI} of CCP O	<LEI>CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC</LEI>
7	Portfolio code	EMIRSFTRCODE1	</RptgCtrPty> <OthrCtrPty>
8	Initial margin posted	1000000	<LEI>BBBBBBBBBB1111111111</LEI> </OthrCtrPty> <NttyRspnsblForRpt>
9	Currency of the initial margin posted	EUR	
10	Variation margin posted	300000	<LEI>CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC</LEI>
11	Currency of the variation margins posted	EUR	</NttyRspnsblForRpt> <RptSubmitgNtty>
12	Initial margin received		<LEI>11223344556677889900</LEI>
13	Currency of the initial margin received		</RptSubmitgNtty> </CtrPty>
14	Variation margin received		<CollPrtflId>EMIRSFTRCODE1</CollPrtflId>
15	Currency of the variation margins received		<PstdMrgnOrColl> <InitlMrgnPstd Ccy="EUR">1000000</InitlMrgnPstd>
16	Excess collateral posted	100000	<VartnMrgnPstd Ccy="EUR">300000</VartnMrgnPstd>

Table 100 – Margin data			
No	Field	Example	XML Message
17	Currency of the excess collateral posted	EUR	<XcssCollPstd Ccy="EUR">100000</XcssCollPstd> </PstdMrgnOrColl> <RcvdMrgnOrColl> ... </RcvdMrgnOrColl> </TradUpd> </Rpt> </TradData> </SctiesFincgRptgTxMrgnDataRpt>
18	Excess collateral received		
19	Currency of the excess collateral received		
20	Action type	MARU	

5.6 Reuse data, cash reinvestment and funding sources

395. As highlighted in the RTS, the logic that underpins Table 4 of the Annex to the TS on reporting is different from the other tables, and will not be used for reconciliation, as this information cannot be linked to individual transactions. Instead, non-cash collateral reuse, cash collateral reinvestment and funding sources shall be reported as aggregates at reporting-entity level.

396. Moreover, if data on collateral reuse, cash reinvestment or funding sources is reported at different points in time, only the first report should be reported with action type "NEWT" for a given combination of reporting counterparty and entity responsible for reporting, irrespective of which fields it includes. The subsequent reports for that combination should be made with the relevant action type.

5.6.1 Collateral reuse

397. Collateral reuse shall be reported using the formula agreed in the FSB framework[17] and included in the RTS. Market participants do not usually distinguish between their own assets and the collateral they have received from counterparties (provided that the collateral securities are eligible for reuse). Therefore, the intuition behind the FSB formula is that entities should provide an estimate of the amount of collateral they are re-using, based on the share of collateral they have received compared with their own assets.

398. The reporting obligation only applies to SFTs, which means that the collateral securities posted or received from other transactions are out of scope. In other words, collateral posted for margining purposes in derivatives transactions or any other transactions that are outside the scope of SFTR, as discussed in Section 4.2.1, should not be included in the formula.

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[17] FSB Non-cash collateral re-use: Measure and metrics. http://www.fsb.org/wp-content/uploads/Non-cash-Collateral-Re-Use-Measures-and-Metrics.pdf

399. This also means that the components of the reuse formula should not be reported separately to ESMA. Instead, reporting entities should only provide the estimate that results from the application of the formula at ISIN level.

400. When no actual reuse has taken place, the reporting field should be left blank. When collateral is no longer reused, it shall be reported as "reuse Update" (REUU) with "0".

401. If reporting has been delegated, the counterparty to which reporting has been delegated is not responsible for the reporting of the estimated reuse of the collateral. NFCs are responsible for calculating the estimated reuse themselves and provide the estimate to the counterparty in charge of reporting in a timely manner.

402. If counterparties prefer to report the actual reuse instead of the estimated reuse, they can do so.

403. In the FSB framework, the term "collateral" is broadly defined by its economic function, i.e. to be understood as securities, regardless of the legal structure of the transaction. In terms of scope, this means that the *collateral received, eligible for reuse* captures:

    a. securities received as collateral in reverse repos and BSB;

    b. securities borrowed in securities borrowing transactions;

    c. securities received as collateral in securities lending transactions;

    d. securities received as additional collateral to meet variation margin requirements originating from SFTs.

404. Pledged initial margins that are isolated and immobilised (e.g. in the context of derivatives), and therefore not eligible for reuse, should not be included in the estimation.

405. In margin lending, the eligibility of collateral for reuse does not only depend on the type of collateral arrangement used for the transaction but also on contractual limits ("rehypothecation limit") agreed between the prime broker and its client. This limit calculated as a fixed percentage of the daily margin loan amount outstanding. For collateral to be reused, securities that have a right to rehypothecation need to be transferred first from the client account to the prime broker's own account within the limit. ESMA proposes that for the calculation of the reuse formula, *collateral received, eligible for reuse* should exclude collateral securities that cannot be transferred to the prime broker's own account due to the contractual limit on rehypothecation. The deposited but not assigned securities should not be included. Including such securities would lead to an overestimation of the amount of collateral that is actually being reused.

406. In a similar way, collateral posted captures:

    a. securities posted as collateral in repos and SBB

    b. securities on loan

    c. securities posted as collateral in securities borrowing transactions

    d. securities posted as collateral to meet variation margin requirements originating from SFTs.

407. Any security received or posted as part of transactions that are outside of the SFTR scope, including SFTs that are executed with ESCB counterparties, should be excluded from the reuse formula.

408. CCPs should exclude from their reuse estimates the collateral securities that are transferred between clearing members as part of their central clearing activities. This concerns both the "Collateral received" and "Collateral reused" components of the formula. These collateral securities are not reused by the CCP per se, as the transfer of securities reflects rather the novation process that takes place when a central counterparty interposes itself between the two original counterparties. The collateral securities received as margin should be included in the estimates, as applicable, and CCPs are expected to report any reuse that takes place as part of their other activities. This includes treasury operations and any other type of facility or mechanism (e.g. reverse securities loans) that CCPs might have in place.

409. Regarding the collateral reuse metrics[18] included in the FSB framework, these will be computed directly by national or global authorities on the basis of the collateral reuse reported by entities. For the reuse rate, authorities will need to compute the denominator on the basis of data reported by entities in Table 2.

5.6.1.1 Reuse of securities by FC or non-SME NFC without delegation of reporting

410. Table 101 shows a case in which counterparty B reports value of reused securities with ISIN IT00BH4HKS39 of the amount of 10,000,000 EUR.

No	Field	Example	XML Message
**Table 101 – Reuse of securities by FC or non-SME NFC without delegation of reporting**
1	Reporting timestamp	2020-04-22T16:41:07Z	<SctiesFincgRptgTxReusdCollDataRpt> <TradData> <Rpt> <CollReuseUpd> ... <RptgDtTm>2020-04-22T16:41:07Z</RptgDtTm> <CtrPtyData> <RptSubmitgNtty> <LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI> </RptSubmitgNtty> <RptgCtrPty> <LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI> </RptgCtrPty> <NttyRspnsblForRpt> <LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI>
2	Event date	2020-04-23	
3	Report submitting entity	{LEI} of counterparty B	
4	Reporting counterparty	{LEI} of counterparty B	
5	Entity responsible for the report	{LEI} of counterparty B	
6	Type of collateral component	SECU	
7	Collateral component	{ISIN}	
8	Value of reused collateral		

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[18]9 See section 4 of the FSB framework on non-cash collateral re-use.

No	Field	Example	XML Message
	Table 101 – Reuse of securities by FC or non-SME NFC without delegation of reporting		
9	Estimated reuse of collateral	10000000	</NttyRspnsblForRpt> </CtrPtyData> <CollCmpnt> <Scty> <ISIN>IT00BH4HKS39</ISIN> <ReuseVal> <Estmtd Ccy="EUR">10000000</Estmtd> </ReuseVal> </Scty> </CollCmpnt> <EvtDt>2020-04-23</EvtDt> ... </CollReuseUpd> </Rpt> </TradData> </SctiesFincgRptgTxReusdCollDataRpt>
10	Reused collateral currency	EUR	
18	Action type	REUU	

5.6.1.2   Reuse of securities by FC or non-SME NFC with delegation of reporting

411.   Table 102 shows the case in which counterparty A delegates the reporting to counterparty B. It reports the value of reused securities with ISIN IT00BH4HKS39 of the amount of 10,000,000 EUR.

No	Field	Example	XML Message
	Table 102 – Reuse of securities by FC or non-SME NFC with delegation of reporting		
1	Reporting timestamp	2020-04-22T16:41:07Z	<SctiesFincgRptgTxReusdCollDataRpt> <TradData> <Rpt> <CollReuseUpd> ... <RptgDtTm>2020-04-22T16:41:07Z</RptgDtTm> <CtrPtyData> <RptSubmitgNtty> <LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI> </RptSubmitgNtty> <RptgCtrPty> <LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI> </RptgCtrPty> <NttyRspnsblForRpt>
2	Event date	2020-04-23	
3	Report submitting entity	{LEI} of counterparty B	
4	Reporting counterparty	{LEI} of counterparty A	
5	Entity responsible for the report	{LEI} of counterparty A	
6	Type of collateral component	SECU	
7	Collateral component	{ISIN}	

No	Field	Example	XML Message
	Table 102 – Reuse of securities by FC or non-SME NFC with delegation of reporting		
8	Value of reused collateral		<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI> </NttyRspnsblForRpt> </CtrPtyData> <CollCmpnt> <Scty> <ISIN> IT00BH4HKS39</ISIN> <ReuseVal> <Estmtd Ccy="EUR">10000000</Estmtd> </ReuseVal> </Scty> </CollCmpnt> <EvtDt>2020-04-23</EvtDt> ... </CollReuseUpd> </Rpt> </TradData> </SctiesFincgRptgTxReusdCollDataRpt>
9	Estimated reuse of collateral	10000000	
10	Reused collateral currency	EUR	
18	Action type	REUU	

5.6.1.3   Reuse of securities by SME NFC with one counterparty

412. Table 103 shows the case in which counterparty C is SME-NFC and it has concluded SFTs with only one entity - counterparty B (FC). Counterparty B reports the value of reused securities with ISIN IT00BH4HKS39 of the amount of 10,000,000 EUR.

No	Field	Example	XML Message
	Table 103 – Reuse of securities by SME NFC with one counterparty		
1	Reporting timestamp	2020-04-22T16:41:07Z	<SctiesFincgRptgTxReusdCollDataRpt> <TradData> <Rpt> <CollReuseUpd> ... <RptgDtTm>2020-04-22T16:41:07Z</RptgDtTm> <CtrPtyData> <RptSubmitgNtty> <LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI> </RptSubmitgNtty> <RptgCtrPty> <LEI>123456789ABCDEFGHIJK</LEI>
2	Event date	2020-04-23	
3	Report submitting entity	{LEI} of counterparty B	
4	Reporting counterparty	{LEI} of counterparty C	
5	Entity responsible for the report	{LEI} of counterparty B	
6	Type of collateral component	SECU	

Table 103 – Reuse of securities by SME NFC with one counterparty

No	Field	Example	XML Message
7	Collateral component	{ISIN}	</RptgCtrPty> <NttyRspnsblForRpt> <LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI> </NttyRspnsblForRpt> </CtrPtyData> <CollCmpnt> <Scty> <ISIN>IT00BH4HKS39</ISIN> <ReuseVal> <Estmtd Ccy="EUR">10000000</Estmtd> </ReuseVal> </Scty> </CollCmpnt> <EvtDt>2020-04-23</EvtDt> ... </CollReuseUpd> </Rpt> </TradData> </SctiesFincgRptgTxReusdCollDataRpt>
8	Value of reused collateral		
9	Estimated reuse of collateral	10000000	
10	Reused collateral currency	EUR	
18	Action type	REUU	

5.6.1.4   Reuse of securities by SME NFC with several counterparties

413. Table 104 and Table 105 contain the information that should be reported regarding the reuse by SME NFC with several counterparties. In this example, there are two tables. However, there can be as many tables as counterparties with which the SME NFC has entered into SFTs and has subsequently reused the collateral.

414. In this case, counterparty C is SME-NFC, and it has concluded SFTs with two entities - counterparty B and counterparty D. Counterparty B reports the value of reused securities with ISIN IT00BH4HKS39 of the amount of 10,000,000 EUR in Table 104. Counterparty D reports the value of reused securities with ISIN FR00BH4HKS3 of the amount of 2,000,000 EUR in Table 105.

Table 104 – Reuse of securities by SME NFC with several counterparties (1)

No	Field	Example	XML Message
1	Reporting timestamp	2020-04-22T16:41:07Z	<SctiesFincgRptgTxReusdCollDataRpt> <TradData> <Rpt> <CollReuseUpd> ... <RptgDtTm>2020-04-22T16:41:07Z</RptgDtTm>
2	Event date	2020-04-23	
3	Report submitting entity	{LEI} of counterparty B	

Table 104 – Reuse of securities by SME NFC with several counterparties (1)

No	Field	Example	XML Message
4	Reporting counterparty	{LEI} of counterparty C	<CtrPtyData> <RptSubmitgNtty> <LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI> </RptSubmitgNtty> <RptgCtrPty> <LEI>123456789ABCDEFGHIJK</LEI> </RptgCtrPty> <NttyRspnsblForRpt> <LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI> </NttyRspnsblForRpt> </CtrPtyData> <CollCmpnt> <Scty> <ISIN> IT00BH4HKS39</ISIN> <ReuseVal> <Estmtd Ccy="EUR">10000000</Estmtd> </ReuseVal> </Scty> </CollCmpnt> <EvtDt>2020-04-23</EvtDt> ... </CollReuseUpd> </Rpt> </TradData> </SctiesFincgRptgTxReusdCollDataRpt>
5	Entity responsible for the report	{LEI} of counterparty B	
6	Type of collateral component	SECU	
7	Collateral component	{ISIN}	
8	Value of reused collateral		
9	Estimated reuse of collateral	10000000	
10	Reused collateral currency	EUR	
18	Action type	REUU	

Table 105 – Reuse of securities by SME NFC with several counterparties (2)

No	Field	Example	XML Message
1	Reporting timestamp	2020-04-22T18:41:07Z	<SctiesFincgRptgTxReusdCollDataRpt> <TradData> <Rpt> <CollReuseUpd> ... <RptgDtTm>2020-04-22T16:41:07Z</RptgDtTm> <CtrPtyData> <RptSubmitgNtty> <LEI>11223344556677889900</LEI> </RptSubmitgNtty> <RptgCtrPty>
2	Event date	2020-04-23	
3	Report submitting entity	{LEI} of counterparty D	
4	Reporting counterparty	{LEI} of counterparty C	
5	Entity responsible for the report	{LEI} of counterparty D	

Table 105 – Reuse of securities by SME NFC with several counterparties (2)			
No	Field	Example	XML Message

6	Type of collateral component	SECU	`<LEI>123456789ABCDEFGHIJK</LEI>`
			`</RptgCtrPty>`
			`<NttyRspnsblForRpt>`

7	Collateral component	{ISIN}	

8	Value of reused collateral		`<LEI>11223344556677889900</LEI>`
			`</NttyRspnsblForRpt>`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<CollCmpnt>`
			`<Scty>`

9	Estimated reuse of collateral	2000000	`<ISIN> FR00BH4HKS3</ISIN>` `<ReuseVal>`

10	Reused collateral currency	EUR	`<Estmtd Ccy="EUR">2000000</Estmtd>`
			`</ReuseVal>`
			`</Scty>`
			`</CollCmpnt>`

18	Action type	REUU	`<EvtDt>2020-04-23</EvtDt>`
			`...`
			`</CollReuseUpd>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`</TradData>`
			
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxReusdCollDataRpt>`

5.6.2 Cash collateral reinvestment

415. Counterparties should report cash collateral reinvestment when cash is used as collateral in SLB transactions and reinvested, either directly by the lender (collateral taker) or on behalf of the lender by an agent. The reporting of reinvestment is irrespective of the type of financial counterparty involved, e.g. broker, dealer, investment firm, etc. It is related to its position in the relevant SFTs.

416. The type of reinvestment (Field 4.12) and reinvested cash amount (Field 4.13) should be broken down by currency of the cash collateral reinvested (Field 4.14). Since counterparties are expected to report a single reinvestment rate without a breakdown by currency, the reinvestment rate (Field 4.11) should be calculated as the weighted-average rate based on the reinvested cash amount (Field 4.13) following conversion into the reinvested cash currency (Field 4.14).

417. Cash received for margining purposes in non-centrally cleared SFTs and subsequently reinvested is also within scope.

418. Cash received from margin lending and subsequently reinvested should not be reported as cash collateral reinvestment. For the reporting of cash collateral in the context of margin lending, see Section 5.3.16.

419. In the case where the reporting counterparty cannot distinguish between its own cash and the cash received as cash collateral, the cash reinvestment amount should be calculated using the same methodology as for non-cash collateral.

420. The cash collateral received by CCPs (as part of their margining requirements) and the cash collateral reinvestments are already publicly available from the CPMI-IOSCO Public Quantitative Disclosures.[19] Although reporting under SFTR takes place on a daily basis (rather than on a quarterly basis as it is the case for the Public Quantitative Disclosures), the comparable level of granularity and type of information collected does not warrant additional reporting. CCP cash collateral reinvestment is, therefore, excluded.

421. Finally, with regards to the reporting of cash collateral reinvestment, the counterparties should also take into account any subsequent guidance or clarification provided in this context by the FSB.

5.6.2.1 Reinvestment of cash by FC or non-SME NFC without delegation of reporting

422. Table 106 shows the case in which counterparty B reports its own cash reinvestment of 100,000 EUR at 1.5% rate in the repo market.

No	Field	Example	XML Message
**Table 106 - Reinvestment of cash by FC or non-SME NFC without delegation of reporting**
1	Reporting timestamp	2020-04-22T16:41:07Z	<SctiesFincgRptgTxReusdCollDataRpt> <TradData> <Rpt> <CollReuseUpd> ... <RptgDtTm>2020-04-22T16:41:07Z</RptgDtTm> <CtrPtyData> <RptSubmitgNtty> <LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI> </RptSubmitgNtty> <RptgCtrPty> <LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI> </RptgCtrPty> <NttyRspnsblForRpt> <LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI> </NttyRspnsblForRpt> </CtrPtyData> <CollCmpnt>
2	Event date	2020-04-23	
3	Report submitting entity	{LEI} of counterparty B	
4	Reporting counterparty	{LEI} of counterparty B	
5	Entity responsible for the report	{LEI} of counterparty B	
11	Reinvestment Rate	1.5	
12	Type of re-invested cash investment	REPM	
13	Re-invested cash amount	100000	
14	Re-invested cash currency	EUR	

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[19] CPMI-IOSCO, February 2015, "Public quantitative disclosure standards for central counterparties": https://www.bis.org/cpmi/publ/d125.pdf

Table 106 - Reinvestment of cash by FC or non-SME NFC without delegation of reporting			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**

18	Action type	REUU	`<Csh>`
			`<RinvstdCsh>`
			`<Tp>REPM</Tp>`
			`<RinvstdCshAmt Ccy="EUR">100000</RinvstdCshAmt>`
			`</RinvstdCsh>`
			
			`<CshRinvstmtRate>1.5</CshRinvstmtRate>`
			`</Csh>`
			`</CollCmpnt>`
			`<EvtDt>`
			2020-04-23
			`</EvtDt>`
			...
			`</CollReuseUpd>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`</TradData>`
			
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxReusdCollDataRpt>`

5.6.2.2   Reinvestment of cash by FC or non-SME NFC with delegation of reporting

423. Table 107 shows the case in which, counterparty A delagates the reporting of its cash reinvestment to counterparty B. Counterparty B reports cash reinvestment of 100,000 EUR at 1% rate in the repo market.

Table 107 - Reinvestment of cash by FC or non-SME NFC with delegation of reporting			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**

1	Reporting timestamp	2020-04-22T16:41:07Z	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxReusdCollDataRpt>`
			`<TradData>`
			`<Rpt>`
			`<CollReuseUpd>`
			...
			`<RptgDtTm>2020-04-22T16:41:07Z</RptgDtTm>`
			`<CtrPtyData>`
			`<RptSubmitgNtty>`
			
			`<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI>`
			`</RptSubmitgNtty>`
			`<RptgCtrPty>`
			
			`<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>`

2	Event date	2020-04-23	
3	Report submitting entity	{LEI} of counterparty B	
4	Reporting counterparty	{LEI} of counterparty A	
5	Entity responsible for the report	{LEI} of counterparty A	
11	Reinvestment Rate	1	

Table 107 - Reinvestment of cash by FC or non-SME NFC with delegation of reporting

No	Field	Example	XML Message
12	Type of re-invested cash investment	REPM	</RptgCtrPty> <NttyRspnsblForRpt>
13	Re-invested cash amount	100000	<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>
14	Re-invested cash currency	EUR	</NttyRspnsblForRpt> </CtrPtyData> <CollCmpnt> <Csh> <RinvstdCsh> <Tp>REPM</Tp> <RinvstdCshAmt Ccy="EUR">100000</RinvstdCshAmt> </RinvstdCsh> <CshRinvstmtRate>1</CshRinvstmtRate> </Csh> </CollCmpnt>
18	Action type	REUU	<EvtDt> 2020-04-23 </EvtDt> ... </CollReuseUpd> </Rpt> </TradData> </SctiesFincgRptgTxReusdCollDataRpt>

5.6.2.3   Reinvestment of cash by SME NFC with one counterparty

424. Table 108 shows the case in which counterparty C is SME-NFC, and it has concluded SFTs with only one entity - counterparty B. Counterparty B reports cash collateral reinvestment of 100,000 EUR at 1% rate in the repo market.

Table 108 - Reinvestment of cash by SME NFC with one counterparty

No	Field	Example	XML Message
1	Reporting timestamp	2020-04-22T16:41:07Z	<SctiesFincgRptgTxReusdCollDataRpt> <TradData>
2	Event date	2020-04-23	<Rpt> <CollReuseUpd>

Table 108 - Reinvestment of cash by SME NFC with one counterparty			
No	**Field**	**Example**	**XML Message**
3	Report submitting entity	{LEI} OF counterparty B	... <RptgDtTm>2020-04-22T16:41:07Z</RptgDtTm> <CtrPtyData> <RptSubmitgNtty> <LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI> </RptSubmitgNtty> <RptgCtrPty> <LEI>123456789ABCDEFGHIJK</LEI> </RptgCtrPty> <NttyRspnsblForRpt> <LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI> </NttyRspnsblForRpt> </CtrPtyData> <CollCmpnt> <Csh> <RinvstdCsh> <Tp>REPM</Tp> <RinvstdCshAmt Ccy="EUR">100000</RinvstdCshAmt> </RinvstdCsh> <CshRinvstmtRate>1</CshRinvstmtRate> </Csh> </CollCmpnt> <EvtDt> 2020-04-23 </EvtDt> ... </CollReuseUpd> </Rpt> </TradData> </SctiesFincgRptgTxReusdCollDataRpt>
4	Reporting counterparty	{LEI} of counterparty C	
5	Entity responsible for the report	{LEI} of counterparty B	
11	Reinvestment Rate	1	
12	Type of re-invested cash investment	REPM	
13	Re-invested cash amount	100000	
14	Re-invested cash currency	EUR	
18	Action type	REUU	

5.6.2.4   Reinvestment of cash by SME NFC with several counterparties

425. Table 109 and Table 110 contain the information that should be reported regarding the collateral reinvestment by SME NFC with several counterparties. In this example, there are two tables. However, there can be as many tables as counterparties with which the SME NFC has entered into SFTs and has subsequently reinvested the cash collateral.

426. In this case, counterparty C is SME-NFC, and it has concluded SFTs with two entities - counterparty B and counterparty D. Counterparty B reports the amount of 100,000 EUR as reinvested cash collateral in Table 109. Counterparty D reports the amount of 100,000 EUR as reinvested cash collateral in Table 110.

No	Field	Example	XML Message
**Table 109 - Reinvestment of cash by SME NFC with several counterparties (1)**
1	Reporting timestamp	2020-04-22T16:41:07Z	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxReusdCollDataRpt>` `<TradData>` `<Rpt>` `<CollReuseUpd>` ... `<RptgDtTm>2020-04-22T16:41:07Z</RptgDtTm>` `<CtrPtyData>` `<RptSubmitgNtty>` `<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI>` `</RptSubmitgNtty>` `<RptgCtrPty>` `<LEI>123456789ABCDEFGHIJK</LEI>` `</RptgCtrPty>` `<NttyRspnsblForRpt>` `<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI>` `</NttyRspnsblForRpt>` `</CtrPtyData>` `<CollCmpnt>` `<Csh>` `<RinvstdCsh>` `<Tp>REPM</Tp>` `<RinvstdCshAmt Ccy="EUR">100000</RinvstdCshAmt>` `</RinvstdCsh>` `<CshRinvstmtRate>1</CshRinvstmtRate>` `</Csh>` `</CollCmpnt>` `<EvtDt>` 2020-04-23 `</EvtDt>` ... `</CollReuseUpd>` `</Rpt>` `</TradData>` `</SctiesFincgRptgTxReusdCollDataRpt>`
2	Event date	2020-04-23	
3	Report submitting entity	{LEI} of counterparty B	
4	Reporting counterparty	{LEI} of counterparty C	
5	Entity responsible for the report	{LEI} of counterparty B	
11	Reinvestment Rate	1	
12	Type of re-invested cash investment	REPM	
13	Re-invested cash amount	100000	
14	Re-invested cash currency	EUR	
18	Action type	REUU	

No	Field	Example	XML Message
	Table 110 - Reinvestment of cash by SME NFC with several counterparties (2)		

1	Reporting timestamp	2020-04-22T16:41:07Z	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxReusdCollDataRpt>`
			`<TradData>`
			`<Rpt>`
			`<CollReuseUpd>`
			...
			`<RptgDtTm>`2020-04-22T16:41:07Z`</RptgDtTm>`
			`<CtrPtyData>`
			`<RptSubmitgNtty>`
			`<LEI>`11223344556677889900`</LEI>`
			`</RptSubmitgNtty>`
			`<RptgCtrPty>`
			`<LEI>`123456789ABCDEFGHIJK`</LEI>`
			`</RptgCtrPty>`
			`<NttyRspnsblForRpt>`
			`<LEI>`11223344556677889900`</LEI>`
			`</NttyRspnsblForRpt>`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<CollCmpnt>`
			`<Csh>`
			`<RinvstdCsh>`
			`<Tp>`REPM`</Tp>`
			`<RinvstdCshAmt Ccy="EUR">`100000`</RinvstdCshAmt>`
			`</RinvstdCsh>`
			`<CshRinvstmtRate>`1`</CshRinvstmtRate>`
			`</Csh>`
			`</CollCmpnt>`
			`<EvtDt>`
			2020-04-23
			`</EvtDt>`
			...
			`</CollReuseUpd>`
			`</Rpt>`
			`</TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxReusdCollDataRpt>`

2	Event date	2020-04-23	
3	Report submitting entity	{LEI} of counterparty D	
4	Reporting counterparty	{LEI} of counterparty C	
5	Entity responsible for the report	{LEI2} of counterparty D	
11	Reinvestment Rate	1	
12	Type of re-invested cash investment	REPM	
13	Re-invested cash amount	100000	
14	Re-invested cash currency	EUR	
18	Action type	REUU	

5.6.3 Zero non-cash collateral reuse and cash reinvestment

427. Table 111 illustrates the reporting of fields in case there is neither reuse of non-cash collateral nor reinvestment of cash collateral. Counterparties should, therefore, report as in Table 111.

428. In this case, Field 12 of Table 4 of the RTS "Type of re-invested cash investment" should be reported as "other".

No	Field	Example	XML Message
spanning: **Table 111 – Zero cash collateral reuse**			

1	Reporting timestamp	2020-04-22T16:41:07Z	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxReusdCollDataRpt>`
			`  <TradData>`
			`    <Rpt>`
			`     <CollReuseUpd>`
			`      ...`
			`      <RptgDtTm>2020-04-22T16:41:07Z</RptgDtTm>`
			`       <CtrPtyData>`
			`        <RptSubmitgNtty>`
			`<LEI>11223344556677889900</LEI>`
			`        </RptSubmitgNtty>`
			`        <RptgCtrPty>`
			`<LEI>123456789ABCDEFGHIJK</LEI>`
			`        </RptgCtrPty>`
			`        <NttyRspnsblForRpt>`
			`<LEI>11223344556677889900</LEI>`
			`        </NttyRspnsblForRpt>`
			`       </CtrPtyData>`
			`<CollCmpnt>`
			`       <Csh>`
			`        <RinvstdCsh>`
			`         <Tp>OTHR</Tp>`
			`         <RinvstdCshAmt Ccy="EUR">0</RinvstdCshAmt>`
			`        </RinvstdCsh>`
			`       </Csh>`
			`      </CollCmpnt>`
			`      <EvtDt>`
			`                      2020-04-23`
			`   </EvtDt>`
			`              ...`
			`     </CollReuseUpd>`
			`    </Rpt>`
			`  </TradData>`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxReusdCollDataRpt>`

2	Event date	2020-04-23	
3	Report submitting entity	{LEI} of counterparty D	
4	Reporting counterparty	{LEI} of counterparty C	
5	Entity responsible for the report	{LEI2} of counterparty D	
6	Type of collateral component	CASH	
12	Type of re-invested cash investment	OTHR	
13	Re-invested cash amount	0	
14	Re-invested cash currency	EUR	

5.6.4 Funding sources

429. The fields pertaining to funding sources only should be reported when there is a margin loan or short market value outstanding. The reporting counterparties or entities responsible for reporting should provide this information at reporting-counterparty level, not at individual transaction level.

430. Table 112 shows the case in which counterparty B reports an amount of 5,000,000 EUR as funding sources from the repo market to finance margin loans.

Table 112 - Funding sources			
No	Field	Example	XML Message

1	Reporting timestamp	2020-04-22T16:41:07Z	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxReusdCollDataRpt>`
			`    <TradData>`
			`      <Rpt>`
			`       <Crrctn>`
			`         <RptgDtTm>2020-04-`
			`22T16:41:07Z</RptgDtTm>`
			`         <CtrPtyData>`
			`          <RptSubmitgNtty>`
			`<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI>`
			`          </RptSubmitgNtty>`
			`          <RptgCtrPty>`
			`<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI>`
			`          </RptgCtrPty>`
			`          <NttyRspnsblForRpt>`
			`<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI>`
			`          </NttyRspnsblForRpt>`
			`         </CtrPtyData>`
			`         <CollCmpnt>`
			`                    ...`
			`         </CollCmpnt>`
			`         <EvtDt>`
			`                        2020-04-23`
			`          </EvtDt>`
			`         <FndgSrc>`
			`          <Tp>REPO</Tp>`
			`          <MktVal`
			`Ccy="EUR">5000000</MktVal>`
			`         </FndgSrc>`
			`       </Crrctn>`
			`      </Rpt>`
			`    </TradData>`
			
			`</SctiesFincgRptgTxReusdCollDataRpt>`

2	Event date	2020-04-23	
3	Report submitting entity	{LEI} of counterparty B	
4	Reporting counterparty	{LEI} of counterparty B	
5	Entity responsible for the report	{LEI} of counterparty B	
15	Funding sources	REPO	
16	Market value of the funding sources	5000000	
17	Funding sources currency	EUR	
18	Action type	REUU	

6 Rejection feedback

431. Article 1(1) RTS on data collection provides the different checks that a TR needs to carry out to ensure the correctness and completeness of SFT data reported pursuant to Article 4 SFTR.

432. The TR should provide rejection feedback in accordance with the following rejection categories:

   a. Schema validation of a submission as per Article 1(1)(b) RTS on data collection

   b. Authorization/permission of a report submitting entity as per Article 1(1)(c) RTS on data collection

   c. Logical validation of a submission as per Articles 1(1)(d) to 1(1)(j) RTS on data collection

   d. Business rules or content validation of a submission in accordance with Article 1(1)(k) RTS on data collection and included in the validation rules and as provided in these Guidelines

433. It is worth noting that the authentication of an entity will be performed by the TR at the time of connection to the TR system; Hence no specific rejection feedback will be provided.

434. The TR should verify compliance of the file with the XML schema (syntax of the whole file and specific SFT reports). If the file is not compliant, the whole file (all transactions included in the file) is rejected, and the reason will be that the file is "corrupted".

435. As Article 1(c) of the RTS on data collection states that this check should take place as part of the verification of reports made to the TR and whilst the permissioning relationship can be established at onboarding, the authorization to report should also be checked at a submission level and a TR should reject any submission failing this check with an appropriate feedback message.

436. The TRs should use the relevant ISO 20022 XML message to provide the validation feedback to the entities that are onboarded to that TR. The TRs should use the codes included in the reporting fields when communication rejections to the counterparties.

437. Following receipt of a rejection, the reporting counterparties or ERR should, either directly or through a RSE, submit correct and complete reports by the reporting timeline as defined under Article 4(1) SFTR.

438. Where a file contains 3 transactions, but the transactions fail validations the statistics show the file as accepted with 3 rejected transactions.

439. Where a data file submitted by the reporting counterparty, the entity responsible for reporting, or the report submitting entity contains a serious schema error and the transactions cannot be validated, this will be reported as 1 file rejection.

440. Further to the above information, TRs will provide to each reporting counterparty, entity responsible for reporting or report submitting entity, as applicable, with an end of day report (auth.084.001.01) containing the following information:

Table 113 – Rejection feedback

No.	Field	Details to be reported	XML Message
1	Number of files received	Numeric values	`<SctiesFincgRptgTxStsAdvc>`
2	No. of files accepted	Numeric values	`<TxRptStsAndRsn>`
3	No. of files rejected	Numeric values	`<Rpt>`
4	File identification	Textual value	`<RptSttstcs>`
5	Rejection reason	Error code	`<TtlNbOfRpts>2</TtlNbOfRpts>`
6	Rejection description	Error description	`<TtlNbOfRptsAccptd>1</TtlNbOfRptsAccptd>`
7	Number of SFTs received	Numeric values	`<TtlNbOfRptsRjctd>1</TtlNbOfRptsRjctd>`
8	Number of SFTs accepted	Numeric values	`<NbOfRptsRjctdPerErr>`
9	Number of SFT s rejected	Numeric values	`<DtldNb>1</DtldNb>`
10	Identification of the SFT		`<RptSts>`
11	Reporting counterparty	Table A Field 3	`<MsgRptId>ReportID</MsgRptId>`
12	UTI	Table B Field 1	`<Sts>RJCT</Sts>`
13	Other counterparty	Table A Field 11	`<DtldVldtnRule>`
14	Master agreement type	Table B Field 9	`<Id>RuleID</Id>`
15	Rejection reason	Error codes	`<Desc>Rule description</Desc>`
			`<SchmeNm>`
			`<Cd>1</Cd>`
			`</SchmeNm>`
			`</DtldVldtnRule>`
			`</RptSts>`
			`</NbOfRptsRjctdPerErr>`
			`</RptSttstcs>`
			`<TxSttstcs>`
			`<TtlNbOfTxs>2</TtlNbOfTxs>`
			`<TtlNbOfTxsAccptd>1</TtlNbOfTxsAccptd>`
			`<TtlNbOfTxsRjctd>1</TtlNbOfTxsRjctd>`
			`<NbOfTxsRjctd>`
			`<TxId>`
			`<Tx>`
	Rejection description	Error description	`<RptgCtrPty>`
			`<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>`
			`</RptgCtrPty>`
			`<OthrCtrPty>`
			`<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>`
			`</OthrCtrPty>`
			`<UnqTradIdr>UTI1</UnqTradIdr>`
			`<MstrAgrmt>`
			`<Tp>`
			`<Tp>OTHR</Tp>`
			`</Tp>`
			`<Vrsn>2019</Vrsn>`
16			`</MstrAgrmt>`

| | | | </Tx>
</TxId>
<Sts>RJCT</Sts>
<DtldVldtnRule>
 <Id>RuleID</Id>
 <Desc>Rule description</Desc>
</DtldVldtnRule>
</NbOfTxsRjctd>
</TxSttstcs>
</Rpt>
</TxRptStsAndRsn>
</SctiesFincgRptgTxStsAdvc> |

441. This will ensure that in case the reporting counterparty or the entity responsible for reporting are not reporting directly to the TR, but they have a view-only account, they should be able to have a detailed understanding on their compliance with the reporting obligation under SFTR.

7 Reconciliation feedback

442. When performing the inter-TR reconciliation process the TRs pair loans, then (i) reconcile the loans on the loan reconcilable fields and in parallel (ii) reconcile the collateral on the collateral reconcilable fields. The collateral thus will not be paired regardless of whether it is trade based collateral or net exposure collateral. Only loans should be paired, and the collateral associated with the loans for both trade-based collateral or net exposure-based collateral will be matched. The TRs should not pair collateral and, in that case, if one side does not provide net exposure collateral, then every collateral asset will be reported in the Reconciliation Results Status report under "Not Matched", and the Collateral Reconciliation Status will be "Not Reconciled".

Table 114 - Reconciliation categories	
Reconciliation categories	**Allowable values**
Reporting type	Single-sided/dual-sided
Reporting requirement for both counterparties	Yes/No
Pairing Status	Paired/unpaired
Loan reconciliation status	Reconciled/not reconciled
Collateral reconciliation status	Reconciled/not reconciled
Further modifications:	Yes/No

443. Following the receipt and acceptance, following verification, of a message with action type "EROR", the TR should remove a given SFT from the reconciliation with immediate effect, i.e. from the immediately following reconciliation cycle.

444. Furthermore, no SFT can be revived, hence an SFT should be excluded from reconciliation 30 days following the maturity date or early termination of it, i.e. reporting with action type "Termination/Early termination", or "Position component" in accordance

with the conditions under Article 2(2)(h) of the RTS on verification. Furthermore, in the case of the reconciliation of the details of collateral, these messages differ from loan messages in that there are no maturity dates. For net exposure-based collateral this means that the date of it is related to the date of the loan side of the SFT. Hence a TR should seek to reconcile this information until thirty days after the termination or maturity of the last loan that is included in the net exposure collateralisation. Moreover, the collateral reconciliation status for net exposure collateral will be repeated for all SFTs included in the net-exposure collateralisation.

445. When there is reporting requirement for both counterparties, they should ensure that the SFTs reported have pairing status as "Paired", loan reconciliation status as "Reconciled" and "Collateral reconciliation status as "Reconciled".

446. To facilitate this, the TRs will be providing them with the following report containing detailed information on the reconciliation status of each SFTs that they have reported and that is subject to reconciliation:

Table 115 - Reconciliation Feedback				
No.	Field		Details to be reported	XML Message
1	Reporting counterparty	Unique key	Table A Field 3	`<SctiesFincgRptgRcncltnStsAdvc>` `<RcncltnData>` `<Rpt>` `<PairgRcncltnSts>` `<DtldNbOfRpts>2</DtldNbOfRpts>` `<DtldSts>PARD</DtldSts>` `</PairgRcncltnSts>` `<RcncltnRpt>` … `<TxId>` `<RptgCtrPty>` `<LEI>12345678901234500000</LEI>` `</RptgCtrPty>` `<OthrCtrPty>` `<LEI>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST</LEI>` `</OthrCtrPty>` `<UnqTradIdr>UTI10</UnqTradIdr>` `</TxId>` `<Modfd>true</Modfd>` `<RcncltnSts>` `<RptgData>` `<NotMtchd>` `<CtrPty1>`
2	UTI		Table B Field 1	
3	Other counterparty		Table A Field 11	
4	Master agreement type		Table B Field 9	
	Report status		Paired/Reconciled	
	Reporting timestamp	Information on the last reporting timestamp pertaining to the SFT that is reconciled	Table A Field 1	
	Modification status	Information if the transaction subject of reconciliation was modified	True/False	
	No Reconciliation required	Indication that the transaction is not	True/False	

Table 115 - Reconciliation Feedback				
No.	Field		Details to be reported	XML Message
		subject of reconciliation		`<LEI>AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA</LEI>` `</CtrPty1>` `<CtrPty2>`
	Matching status		True/False	
	Loan reconciliation status		reconciled/not reconciled	`<LEI>EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE</LEI>` `</CtrPty2>` `<MtchgCrit>` `<LnMtchgCrit>` `<TermntnDt>` `<Val1>2019-04-20`
	Reportable loan fields subject of reconciliation		Only not reconciled fields are to be reported, both values subject of reconciliation shall be reported	Loan fields of Table 1 of RTS on data verification	`</Val1>` `<Val2>2019-04-21` `</Val2>` `</TermntnDt>` `</LnMtchgCrit>` `<CollMtchgCrit>` `<CmpntTp>` `<Scty>` `<Qty>`
	Collateral reconciliation status		reconciled/not reconciled	
	Reportable collateral fields subject of reconciliation		Only not reconciled fields are to be reported, both values subject of reconciliation shall be reported	Collateral fields of Table 1 of RTS on data verification	`<Val1>1234</Val1>` `<Val2>1243</Val2>` `</Qty>` `</Scty>` `</CmpntTp>` `</CollMtchgCrit>` `</MtchgCrit>` `</NotMtchd>` `</RptgData>` `</RcncltnSts>` `</RcncltnRpt>` `</Rpt>` `</RcncltnData>` `</SctiesFincgRptgRcncltnStsAdvc>`

447. Following the removal of SFTs from reconciliation, these SFTs should also be removed from the reconciliation reports provided to counterparties and authorities. The TRs should retain in their systems the latest reconciliation status of these SFTs.

8 Missing collateral feedback

448. It should be indicated whether the SFT is collateralised or not. When the SFT is collateralised, collateral information needs to be provided as soon as it is known.

449. When collateral information is not known yet at the time of reporting, the specific collateral details, i.e. Fields 2.75 to 2.94, are not populated. Instead, Field 2.96 is populated, either with a valid ISIN of the collateral basket or with a "NTAV". The SFT report will be accepted.

450. At the end of the day, pursuant to Article 3(c) of the RTS of data collection the TR shall generate a report containing "the Unique Transaction Identifiers (UTIs) of the SFTs for which Field 72 of Table 2 of Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/363 is reported as "false", and information about the collateral in Fields 73 to 96 of the same Table has not yet been reported". Given that the information about individual collateral components is contained in Fields 2.75 to 2.94, to remind entities to provide specific collateral information, the TR should generate the "Missing Collateral Report" containing the UTIs of SFTs that the counterparty has reported as collateralised and for which only Field 2.96 is reported.

451. Stemming from the expectation that for intraday SFTs collateral would not be allocated, to ensure efficiency and usability of this data by counterparties, the TRs should include in this report the SFTs that fulfil all the below conditions:

   a. SFTs where the Field 2.72 is populated with "false" and only Field 2.96 is reported;

   b. SFTs where the date part of the execution timestamp and the maturity date or the termination date are different;

   c. SFTs that are subject to reconciliation.

9 How to provide information to authorities

9.1 Timelines to setting up data access

452. With regards to the timeliness of the access to data, TRs should establish their internal processes in such a way that, in accordance with Article 4(1)(f), an authority has direct and immediate access to details of SFTs within thirty days after it submitted its request for setting up access.

453. The TRs should use the information provided by the authorities in the relevant form provided in the RTS on data access. The SFT data on branches and subsidiaries should be provided to the authorities also by taking into account the existing LEI relationship data.

454. Furthermore, when providing access to data reported by counterparties under Article 4 of SFTR, the TRs should include in the activity and state files SFTs reported at transaction and at position level.

455. With regards to the requirements on Article 4(2)(k) RTS on data access, the access should be provided to commodities, in case the relevant member states of those are identifiable.

456. With regards to the requirements on Article 4(2)(n) RTS on data access, where the access should be provided to SFTs in the currency issued by the central bank, the data access should cover all the non-valuation fields where the currency is being used. If several authorities issue the same currency, as it is the case of the euro, they all should have access to those SFTs.

457. With regards to the requirements on Article 4(2)(o) RTS on data access, where the access should be provided to SFTs relating to the benchmarks that are provided by an administrator for which the entity in Article 12(2) SFTR has a mandate, the TR should ensure receiving the information attesting the capacity relevant administrators for those benchmarks.

9.2 Operational arrangements for data access

458. With regards to the details of SFTs reported in accordance with Tables 1 to 4 of the Annex to RTS on reporting, including the latest trade states of SFTs that have not matured or which have not been the subject of reports with action types "Error", "Termination/Early termination", or "Position component" as referred to in Field 98 of Table 2 of Annex I to ITS on reporting, the TRs should use the following XML templates.

459. The relevant trade activity messages are auth.052.001.01 (counterparty, loan and collateral), auth.070.001.01 (margin), auth.071.001.01 (collateral reuse). The relevant state messages are 079.001.01 (counterparty, loan and collateral), auth.085.001.01 (margin), auth.086.001.01 (collateral reuse). These templates have been updated with regards to update and clarification on the templates relating to (i) Reporting of Repo Collateral and BSB Collateral, (ii) Reporting of Margin Lending Collateral, (iii) Net Exposure Collateral Reporting, (iv) Multiple Collateral Assets.

460. Moreover, the same templates are to be used when the TRs prepare the response to both recurrent queries and ad-hoc ones for loan and collateral data. The TRs are not required to provide access to margin and reuse data through ad-hoc queries, as there are no queryable fields for either of the two reports.

No.	Field	Details to be reported	XML schema
Table 116 – SFT report – counterparty, loan and collateral data			
1	Reportable field	Table 1 Field 1 to Field 18 Table 2 Field 1 to Field 99	<SctiesFincgRptgTxStatRpt> <Stat> ... <CtrPtyData> ... </CtrPtyData> <LnData> ... </LnData> <CollData> ... </CollData> <RcncltnFlg> ... </RcncltnFlg> <CtrctMod> ... </CtrctMod>

Table 116 – SFT report – counterparty, loan and collateral data		
No.	Field	Details to be reported / XML schema
		... </Stat> ... </SctiesFincgRptgTxStatRpt>

461. In addition, margin and reuse data are reported at end-of-data state level by counterparties, ERR or RSE. This does not preclude a reporting counterparty an ERR or a RSE to report this information in several batches.

462. The TR should provide to the authorities in the activity report auth.070.001.01 (margin), all the SFT margin reports that were submitted in a given day and in the state report auth.085.001.01 the latest state of all SFT margins that were reported for the relevant event date or in case no information was reported for a given date, the latest reported information.

Table 117 – SFT report – margin data			
No.	Field	Details to be reported	XML schema
1	Reportable field	Table 3 Field 1 to Field 20	<SctiesFincgRptgMrgnDataTxStatRpt> <Stat> ... <CtrPty> ... </CtrPty> <CollPrtflId>...</CollPrtflId> <PstdMrgnOrColl> ... </PstdMrgnOrColl> <RcvdMrgnOrColl> ... </RcvdMrgnOrColl> <RcncltnFlg> ... </RcncltnFlg> <CtrctMod> ... </CtrctMod> ... </Stat> ... </SctiesFincgRptgMrgnDataTxStatRpt>

463. When providing access to reuse data with regards to SME NFC, the TRs should provide the authorities with all the information reported with action types "NEWT" and "REUU" for

the reporting counterparty for the given event date. TRs should use the fields "Entity responsible for reporting" and "Report submitting entity" to determine the applicable instances. When for a given reporting counterparty there are more than one entity responsible for reporting, and these use the same report submitting entity, the TRs should provide all the collateral reuse reports for that event date that were submitted for the reporting counterparty.

464. The TR should provide to the authorities in the activity report auth.071.001.01, all the SFT collateral reuse reports that were submitted in a given day and in the state report auth.086.001.01 the latest state of all SFT collateral reuse reports that were reported for the relevant event date or in case no information was reported for a given date, the latest reported information.

No.	Field	Details to be reported	XML schema
Table 118 – SFT report – reuse data			

1	Reportable field	Table 4 Field 1 to Field 18	`<SctiesFincgRptgReusdCollDataTxStatRpt>`
			`<Stat>`
			`...`
			`<CtrPtyData>`
			`...`
			`</CtrPtyData>`
			`<CollCmpnt>`
			`...`
			`</CollCmpnt>`
			`...`
			`<FndgSrc>`
			`...`
			`</FndgSrc>`
			`<RcncltnFlg>`
			`...`
			`</RcncltnFlg>`
			`<CtrctMod>`
			`...`
			`</CtrctMod>`
			`...`
			`</Stat>`
			`...`
			`</SctiesFincgRptgReusdCollDataTxStatRpt>`

465. With regards to the relevant details of SFT reports rejected by the TR, including any SFT reports rejected during the previous working day and the reasons for their rejection, as specified in accordance with Table 2 of Annex I to RTS on data verification, the TRs should use the same XML template as in Table 113 – Rejection feedback.

Table 119 – Rejections report				
No.	Field	Additional information	Details to be reported	XML schema
1	Number of files received		Numeric values	
2	No. of files accepted		Numeric values	
3	No. of files rejected		Numeric values	
4	File identification		Textual value	
5	Rejection reason		Error code	
6	Rejection description		Error description	
7	Number of SFT received		Numeric values	
8	No. of SFT accepted		Numeric values	
9	No. of SFT s rejected		Numeric values	
10	Identification of the SFT			
11	Reporting counterparty		Table 1 Field 3	
12	UTI	Unique key of the SFT	Table 2 Field 1	
13	Other counterparty		Table 1 Field 11	
14	Master agreement type		Table 2 Field 9	
15	Rejection reason		Error codes	
16	Rejection description		Error description	

466. With regards to the reconciliation status of all reported SFTs for which the TR has carried out the reconciliation process in accordance with RTS on data verification (except those SFTs that have expired or for which SFT reports with action types "Error", "Termination/Early termination", or "Position component" were received more than a month before the date on which the reconciliation process takes place), the TR should use the same XML template as in Table 115 - Reconciliation Feedback.

467. The XSD has been updated to allow for the provision of reconciliation values for multiple collateral elements to both counterparties, ERR, report submitting entity and authorities.

468. The collateral reconciliation results should be reported only once for all trades that fall under the same master agreement type, and net exposure of collateralization is TRUE.

Table 120 – SFT reconciliation status report				
No.	Field	Additional information	Details to be reported	XML schema
1	Reporting counterparty		Table 1 Field 3	
2	UTI	Unique key	Table 2 Field 1	
3	Other counterparty		Table 1 Field 11	
4	Master agreement type		Table 2 Field 9	
5	Report status		Paired/Reconciled	
7	Modification status	Information if the transaction subject of reconciliation was modified	True/False	

No.	Field	Additional information	Details to be reported	XML schema
		Table 120 – SFT reconciliation status report		
8	No Reconciliation required	Indication that the transaction is not subject of reconciliation	True/False	
9	Matching status		True/False	
10	Loan reconciliation status		reconciled/not reconciled	
11	Reportable loan fields subject of reconciliation	Only not reconciled fields are to be reported, both values subject of reconciliation shall be reported		
12	Collateral reconciliation status		reconciled/not reconciled	
13	Reportable collateral fields subject of reconciliation	Only not reconciled fields are to be reported, both values subject of reconciliation shall be reported		

469. Once a query is received, TRs should validate whether the query is correct and can be processed by their systems. In case of invalid data queries (e.g. the query is not compliant), the TR sends a feedback message to the authority stating that the query is invalid, including the description of the type of error.

```
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  <MsgStsAdvc>

      <MsgSts>

          <RptSts>RJCT</RptSts>

          <VldtnRule>

              <Id>EXE-003</Id>

              <Desc>Descrition of the rule</Desc>

          </VldtnRule>

          <RefDt>2017-11-15T10:35:55Z</RefDt>

      </MsgSts>

  </MsgStsAdvc>

  </FinInstrmRptgStsAdvc>
```

470. TRs shall execute ad-hoc data queries as soon as possible after its submission and validation, also on non-working days. The time for the provision of responses to ad hoc queries is specified in Article 5(4) RTS on data access:

   a. where access is requested to details of outstanding SFTs, or of SFTs which have either matured or for which reports with action types "Error", "Termination/Early termination", or "Position component" as referred to in Field 98 of Table 2 of Annex I to ITS on reporting were made not more than one year before the date on which the request was submitted: no later than 12:00 Universal Coordinated Time on the first calendar day following the day on which the request to access is submitted.

   b. where access is requested to SFT details which have either matured or for which reports with action types "Error", "Termination/Early termination", or "Position component" as referred to in Field 98 of Table 2 of Annex I to ITS on reporting were made more than one year before the date on which the request was submitted: no later than three working days after the request to access has been submitted.

   c. where access is requested to SFT details falling under both points (a) and (b): no later than three working days after the request to access is submitted.

471. If the time of data query submission is shorter than one day before the first execution date, then the first execution can be postponed until the following execution day according to the parameters specified in the query.

472. If the execution of a query fails due to technical reasons, an error message shall be sent by TRs to the ESMA System. The error message should describe which type of error occurred.

473. As a response to each data query, a TR prepares a response file containing data on all securities financing transactions fulfilling the search criteria defined by the authority:

   a) For an ad-hoc query a one-off response file is prepared (one response file per one query);

   b) For a recurrent query, response files are prepared on a regular basis according to the frequency defined by the authority.

474. The TRs should allow the entities included in Article 12(2) SFTR to establish a frequency for data access different from the daily. When establishing the maximum duration of the execution of a recurrent query, the TRs should take into account the needs of the entities listed in Article 12(2) SFTR and limit the risks to the functioning of their systems.

475. Article 5 of RTS on data access does not refer to the timelines that TRs should follow in the event of carrying out scheduled maintenance that impacts TR services related to authorities' access to data, irrespective of the channel or format used.

476. TRs should plan carefully the scheduled maintenance that impacts TR services related to authorities' access to data so that it does not coincide with working days determined in accordance with a calendar consistently agreed in the Union such as the Target2 calendar. Where under exceptional circumstances it coincides with such a working day, the scheduled maintenance should be carried out outside normal working hours, i.e. very early in the morning or very late at night. The TRs should make sure that the aforementioned

scheduled maintenance is not performed in a way that circumvents the timely availability of SFTs information to authorities.

477. TRs should use electronic means to notify all authorities of the start and end dates and times of their scheduled maintenance windows.

478. Where annual planning of scheduled maintenance windows that impact TR services related to authorities' access to data exists at the TR, the TR could notify all authorities of that planning on an annual basis and with at least three working days' notice. Furthermore, any additional specific notifications on scheduled maintenance that impact TR services related to authorities' access to data, that are not notified on an annual basis, should be made at the earliest opportunity and at least three working days before the starting date of the scheduled maintenance that impacts TR services related to authorities' access to data.

479. TRs should keep a record of the relevant notifications that can be made available to ESMA upon request. The records related to scheduled maintenance notifications should contain, at least, the following information: the timestamp of the notification, of the start and of the end of the scheduled maintenance that impacts TR services related to authorities' access to data and the relevant list of users notified.

480. In the case of verification of requests under Article 5(5) of the RTS on data access, TRs should confirm receipt and verify the correctness and completeness of any request to access data, at the earliest opportunity and no later than sixty minutes after the finalisation of the relevant scheduled maintenance that impacts TR services related to authorities' access to data.

481. In the case of access to data under point a) of Article 5(4) of RTS on data access TRs should seek to complete the request at the earliest opportunity and no later than 12:00 Universal Coordinated Time on the first calendar day following the day on which the scheduled maintenance that impacts TR services related to authorities' access to data was completed. The timelines in points b) and c) of Article 5(4) remain unaffected.

482. In the case of non-scheduled maintenance, the TRs should meet the timelines included in Articles 5(4) and 5(5) of RTS on data access and these timelines will be taken as the reference when assessing the compliance of the TR. TRs should notify ESMA of the non-scheduled maintenance in accordance with their procedures.

483. The output files are prepared by TRs in ISO 20022 XML format. The output files should contain the subset of SFT data that is limited to the legal mandate of the authority, pursuant to Articles 1 and 2 RTS on data access.

484. The output files shall contain the subset of transaction data according to the criteria defined in the data query. When the number of records in the response to a query is large, the response shall be split into many files.

485. For each trade the output file shall include all the fields as specified in the RTS and ITS and reported to TRs by counterparties. The data query criteria should limit only the number of the query parameters (queryable fields) and in consequence the number of records included in the output file, not the scope of information delivered per each trade (i.e. the number of fields per trade).

486. If the execution of a query returns no transactions, a relevant feedback message should be sent by the TR.