clear to trade

eurex clearing
rundschreiben 102/13

Datum: 12. September 2013
Empfänger: Alle Clearing-Mitglieder der Eurex Clearing AG,
alle Handelsteilnehmer der Eurex Deutschland und Eurex Zürich sowie Vendoren
Autorisiert von: Heike Eckert

Meldungen der Eurex Clearing gemäß Artikel 9 der Verordnung (EU) Nr. 648/2012 (EMIR)

Verweis auf Eurex Clearing-Rundschreiben: 049/13

Kontakt: tremir@eurexclearing.com

Zielgruppe:

➲ Alle Abteilungen

Anhänge: (nur in Englisch)

1. Member information – Reporting by Eurex Clearing according to EMIR Article 9
2. Formular:
   Reference Data for Clearing Member/Non-Clearing Member and Registered Customer for the Reporting of the Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)

Zusammenfassung:

Eurex Clearing erwartet, dass die Meldepflicht für Derivate-Transaktionen gemäß Artikel 9 EMIR (European Market Infrastructure Regulation) zum **1. Januar 2014** in Kraft tritt. Da beide Kontrahenten eines Geschäfts der Meldepflicht nachkommen und die allgemeinen Angaben über ein Geschäft identisch sein müssen, ist es wichtig, dass der CCP und die Clearing-Mitglieder die gleiche Vorgehensweise verwenden, damit die Datenfelder der Meldungen konsistent gefüllt werden.

Anhang 1 dieses Rundschreibens beschreibt, wie Eurex Clearing derzeit plant, die Meldungen gemäß EMIR vorzunehmen, sodass die Clearing-Mitglieder und weitere, zur Meldung verpflichtete Teilnehmer die Meldefelder einheitlich füllen können. Die ESMA (European Securities and Markets Authority) wird weiterhin regulatorische Vorgaben zur Erstattung der Meldung herausgeben. Etwaige Änderungen geben wir per Eurex Clearing-Rundschreiben bekannt. Ein Test des Meldewesens ist während der Simulation im November 2013 geplant.

Anhang 2 dieses Rundschreibens muss von allen Clearing-Mitgliedern ausgefüllt und bis zum **1. November 2013** zurückgesandt werden, um Eurex Clearing den Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) mitzuteilen. Auch Handelsteilnehmer, die keine Clearing-Mitglieder sind, aber den TREMIR-Service (EMIR-Meldeservice der Deutsche Börse AG) nutzen möchten, müssen Eurex Clearing mit dem gleichen Formular ihren LEI bis zum 1. November 2013 bekannt geben.

Eurex Clearing AG
Mergenthalerallee 61
65760 Eschborn
Postanschrift:
60485 Frankfurt/Main
Deutschland

T +49-69-211-1 17 00
F +49-69-211-1 17 01
memberservices@
eurexclearing.com
Internet:
www.eurexclearing.com

Vorsitzender des Aufsichtsrats:
Dr. Hugo Bänziger

Vorstand:
Dr. Thomas Book (Vorsitzender),
Jürg Spillmann (stv. Vorsitzender),
Heike Eckert, Thomas Laux,
Erik Tim Müller, Andreas Preuß

Aktiengesellschaft mit Sitz in Frankfurt/Main
HRB Nr. 44828
Amtsgericht Frankfurt/Main

Meldungen der Eurex Clearing gemäß Artikel 9 der Verordnung (EU) Nr. 648/2012 (EMIR)

Eurex Clearing erwartet, dass die Meldepflicht für Derivate-Transaktionen gemäß Artikel 9 EMIR (European Market Infrastructure Regulation) zum 1. Januar 2014 für OTC-Derivate eingeführt wird. Bezüglich börsengehandelten Derivaten hat die Europäische Kommission noch nicht bekannt gegeben, ob sie dem Vorschlag der ESMA zustimmen wird, das Einführungsdatum für die Meldepflicht um ein weiteres Jahr auf den 1. Januar 2015 zu verschieben.[1] Da beide Kontrahenten eines Geschäfts der Meldepflicht nachkommen und die allgemeinen Angaben über ein Geschäft identisch sein müssen, ist es wichtig, dass der CCP und die Clearing-Mitglieder die gleiche Vorgehensweise anwenden, um bestimmte Datenfelder konsistent zu füllen.

Anhang 1 „Member information – Reporting by Eurex Clearing according to EMIR Article 9" dieses Rundschreibens beschreibt, wie Eurex Clearing derzeit plant, die Meldungen gemäß EMIR vorzunehmen, sodass die Clearing-Mitglieder und weitere, zur Meldung verpflichtete Teilnehmer die Reporting-Felder konsistent füllen können. Die ESMA wird weiterhin regulatorische Vorgaben zur Erstattung der Meldung herausgeben. Etwaige Änderungen geben wir per Eurex Clearing-Rundschreiben bekannt. Ein Test des Meldewesens ist während der Simulation im November 2013 geplant. Folgende Themen werden in Anhang 1 behandelt:

- Reporting obligation
- Unique Trade Identifier (UTI)
- Unique Product Identifier (UPI)
- Interim Entity Identifier
- Backloading
- Collateral
- Life-Cycle-Events
- Netting procedure for Eurex ETD positions
- Mark-to-Market
- Buy/Sell code for EurexOTC Clear trades
- Population of specific fields for EMIR reporting
- Annexes

Das Dokument ist in der Member Section der Eurex Clearing-Website www.eurexclearing.com unter dem folgenden Pfad veröffentlicht worden:

Member Section > Clearing Ressourcen > Dokumentation > EMIR Reporting

Für die folgend aufgeführten Punkte sind weitere Änderungen zu erwarten, da sie Gegenstand von andauernden Konsultationen zwischen Regulierern und Marktteilnehmern sind:

- Meldung von Geschäften nach Life-Cycle-Events, insbesondere nach einem Give-up
- Meldung von Positionen in Exchange-Traded Derivatives (ETD)
- Definition des Wertes von ETD-Positionen nach dem Mark-to-Market-Verfahren
- Definition des Wertes von Sicherheiten
- Umfang der Meldung für Eurex-ETDs, die hochgeladen werden sollen

Die Meldung an Transaktionsregister gemäß Artikel 9 EMIR erfordert die Angabe der Kontrahenten von Eurex Clearing, d. h. deren Clearing-Mitglieder, anhand des Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) betreffend eines Geschäfts. Daher muss Eurex Clearing die Stammdaten ihrer Clearing-Mitglieder entsprechend erweitern.

Das Formular „Reference Data for Clearing Member/Non-Clearing Member and Registered Customer for the Reporting of the Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)" (Anhang 2) muss zur Übermittlung des LEI von allen Clearing-Mitgliedern ausgefüllt und bis zum 1. November 2013 an Eurex Clearing per Fax zurückgesandt werden. Auch Handelsteilnehmer, die keine Clearing-Mitglieder sind, aber den TREMIR-Service (EMIR-Meldeservice der

[1] http://www.esma.europa.eu/node/67001?t=326&o=home

Deutsche Börse AG) nutzen möchten, müssen Eurex Clearing mit dem gleichen Formular ihren LEI bis zum 1. November 2013 bekannt geben.

Wenn ein Clearing-Mitglied die flexible Kontenstruktur für Registrierte Kunden nutzen will, die im Auftrag von bestimmten Fonds agieren, muss das „Flex Account Bulk Upload Sheet“ ausgefüllt werden.

Im Zuge des nächsten EurexOTC Clear IRS-Release wird eine neue Version des „Flex Account Bulk Upload Sheet“ auf der Eurex Clearing-Website www.eurexclearing.com unter dem folgenden Link zur Verfügung gestellt:

Unsere Märkte > EurexOTC > EurexOTC Clear > Interest Rate Swaps

Clearing-Mitglieder benötigen den LEI von Eurex Clearing für die Meldung an Transaktionsregister gemäß Artikel 9 EMIR und können zu diesem Zweck für Eurex Clearing in ihren Meldungen folgenden Interim Entity Identifier, d. h. General Entity Identifier, angeben: **529900LN3S50JPU47S06**.

Bitte beachten Sie: Dieses Rundschreiben wird ausschließlich zur Information veröffentlicht. Es besteht keine Absicht, damit im Voraus bestimmte Standards festzulegen. Wenn Sie Fragen haben oder weitere Informationen benötigen, schreiben Sie bitte an die E-Mail: tremir@eurexclearing.com.

12. September 2013

Member information

Reporting by Eurex Clearing according to EMIR Article 9

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1. List of abbreviations

CM	Clearing Member
EMIR	European Market Infrastructure Regulation, EU Regulation No. 648/2012
ESMA	European Securities and Markets Authority
ETD	Exchange Traded Derivatives
LEI	Legal Entity Identifier
NCM	Non-Clearing Member
RC	Registered Customer
UPI	Unique Product Identifier
UTI	Unique Trade Identifier

2. Management summary

We anticipate the obligation to report derivative transactions according to Article 9 EMIR (European Market Infrastructure Regulation) to come into effect at 1st **January 2014** for **OTC Derivatives**. For Exchange Traded Derivatives the European Commission has not yet announced if they will agree or disagree on the proposal by ESMA to delay the reporting date for another year to 1st January 2015.[1] Since both counterparties of a trade have to report and since common data has to be identical, it is important that the Central Counterparty (CCP) and its Clearing Members use the same methods to produce the common data fields.

This document describes how Eurex Clearing as a CCP is currently planning to report according to EMIR to enable you to align reporting fields. The reporting is still subject to further guidance by ESMA. Any changes will be communicated with additional circulars. A simulation test is planned for November 2013.

The following points are still very likely to change due to on-going discussions among regulators and industry participants:

- Reporting of trades after life-cycle events, in particular after a give-up
- Reporting of Exchange Traded Derivatives (ETD) positions
- Definition of mark-to-market value of ETD positions
- Definition of collateral value
- Scope of reporting for Eurex ETDs to be backloaded

This document presents the following topics:

- Reporting Obligation
- Unique Trade Identifier (UTI)
- Unique Product Identifier (UPI)
- Interim Entity Identifier
- Backloading
- Collateral
- Life-Cycle-Events
- Netting procedure for Eurex ETD positions
- Mark to market
- Buy/Sell code for EurexOTC Clear trades
- Population of specific fields for EMIR reporting
- Annex

This document is for information purposes only and does not purport to set any standards in advance.

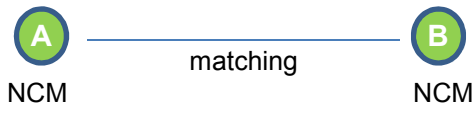
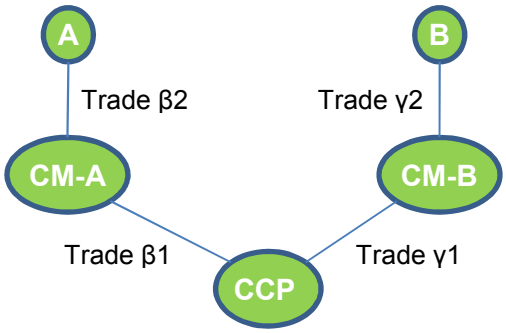
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[1] http://www.esma.europa.eu/node/67001?t=326&o=home.

3. Reporting obligation

3.1 Reporting obligation for Eurex Exchange Traded Derivatives (ETD)

The Eurex market for exchange traded derivatives (ETD) uses the open offer model. Once orders are matched, cleared trades come into existence immediately. The following diagram provides an example:

Diagram	Description
	Orders of Eurex trading participants A and B are matched. There is nothing to report since the matched orders immediately result in cleared trades as follows.
	The Clearing Members of participant A and B conclude a trade with the CCP and in turn conclude a back-to-back trade with A and B, respectively. Each trade is allocated a separate Eurex Clearing trade ID. There is no direct contractual relationship between A resp. B and the CCP. It is our understanding that each of the trades shown in the diagram on the left has to be reported by both sides, e.g. the CCP reports trade β1 with CM-A and CM-A reports trade β1 with the CCP.

3.2 Reporting obligation for EurexOTC Clear products

For EurexOTC Clear contracts the bilateral trade comes into existence first; thereafter when the trade gets accepted for clearing it will be novated.

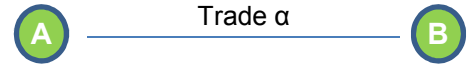
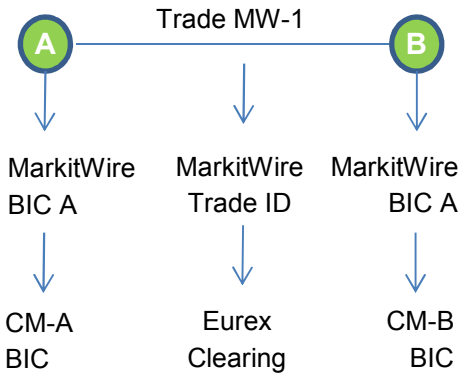
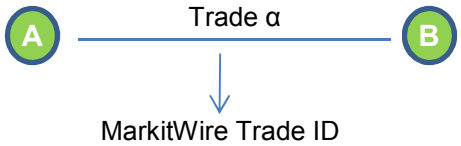
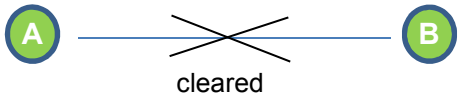
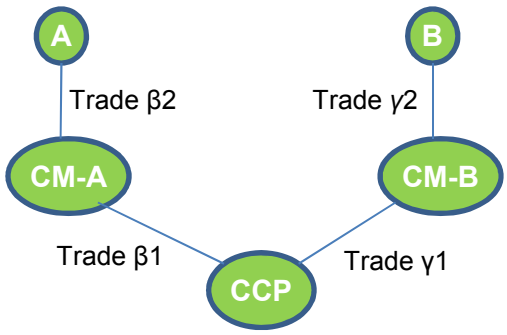
Diagram	Description
Bilateral trade 	Counterparties A and B conclude an EurexOTC Clear derivative trade e.g. on the phone.

Diagram	Description
Trade Affirmation MarkitWire 	They enter/confirm the trade in a middleware platform like MarkitWire, instruct that it will be cleared at Eurex Clearing and each select their respective Eurex Clearing CM. None of them has to be RC, NCM or CM of Eurex Clearing, if they are a client of a CM. Still all EurexOTC Clear trades are principal trades. The trade is assigned a MarkitWire trade id and is transferred together with the BIC of each counter-party and the BIC of each CM to EurexOTC Clear. * For wholesale trades instead of MarkitWire (resp. other affirmation platforms) the EurexOTC Trade Entry platform is used. However, the contractual relationships between the counterparties, Clearing Members and CCP are accordingly.
Reporting of original EurexOTC Clear trade 	The original bilateral trade has to be reported as uncleared trade by both counterparties using e.g. the MarkitWire TradeID as Unique Trade Identifier.
Clearing modification of original trade 	The original EurexOTC Clear trade is going to be replaced by the novation and therefore ceases to exist legally. It has to be reported as modified to status cleared and consequently to be reported as terminated with a cancel message to the trade repository.
Novation and back-to-back trades 	Legally, from A's point of view its trade with B is replaced by an identical trade with its CM-A. CM-A in turn concludes a new identical trade with the CCP. For B the same applies respectively. All new trades are assigned new Eurex Clearing trade ids and have a reference to the original MarkitWire trade id. Each trade has to be reported by both counterparties.

3.3 Reporting by Eurex Clearing as a CCP

Eurex Clearing is only going to report the trades with its Clearing Members. Initially Eurex Clearing is going to report to the trade repository REGIS-TR. Over time additional trade repositories may be added.

Any customers interested in delegating their reporting obligation should look at Deutsche Börse AG's TREMIR service which was introduced in the circular 049/2013 of 30 April 2013. If you have any questions or require further information, please contact tremir@eurexclearing.com.

4. Unique trade identifier (UTI)

Each transaction reported under EMIR has to be identified by a unique number, the Unique Trade Identifier (UTI) and each counterparty of a trade needs to use the same UTI. The following rules are applied by Eurex Clearing:

- The process is designed in a way that each Eurex Clearing customer can create the UTI from the information they receive via existing Eurex Clearing reports or messages.
- To ensure uniqueness the UTI of a terminated transaction will not be reused.
- Like the ten character namespace in the Unique Swap Identifier (USI) used for Dodd-Frank-Act reporting, the first ten characters of the UTI are used to identify the source of the UTI in order to avoid accidental overlapping with UTI numbers coming from another source. Since the USI cannot start with zero, we start the UTI with “000” to make sure that market participants can also use their USI as UTI without the risk of accidentally having the same number as a UTI issued by Eurex Clearing.
- Eurex Clearing intends to include the UTI in the standard reporting. It is planned to add the UTI to EurexAPIXML broadcasts for EurexOTC Clear transactions until end of 2013. Furthermore it is planned to add the UTI to FIXML trade confirmations and to the report CB011 for Eurex transactions as well as EurexOTC Trade Entry transactions during 2014.

4.1 UTI for Exchange Traded Derivatives

UTI for ETD transactions as well as for Eurex OTC Trade Entry service transactions:

Trade id component	Field length	Format	CB011	FIXML field name (FIX tag)[2]
MIC code of CCP	10	000ECAG000 (Eurex Clearing AG)		

[2] Please note that the FIXML mapping given in this table is only valid for trade confirmations for concluded trades. For life cycle-events on transactions or positions a different mapping may apply.

Trade id component	Field length	Format	CB011	FIXML field name (FIX tag)[2]
UTI type indicator	1	E = Eurex ETD trades W = Wholesale trades	map to “E” in case trdTyp = “ “ ; map to “W” in case trdTyp = “A”, “B”, “E”, “F”, “N”, “O”, “P”, “V” or “W”	map to “E” in case TrdType (tag 828) = “0”; map to “W” in case TrdType (tag 828) = 1, 2, 12, 54, 55, 1000, 1001, 1002 or 1003
trade date	8	date, YYYY-MM-DD converted to YYYYMMDD	origTrnDat	TradeDate (tag 75)
product id	4	alphanumeric, filled up with trailing <space> if less then 4 characters	prodId	Symbol (tag 55)
transaction ID number	9	alphanumeric	trnIdNo2	TradeReportID (tag 571) - Transaction ID[3]
transaction ID suffix number	5	numeric, filled up with leading “0” if less then 5 characters	trnIdSfxNo	TradeReportID (tag 571) - Suffix ID[4]
OrderID	9	alphanumeric	ordrNo5	OrderID (tag 37)

[3] The field TradeReportID combines the three internal fields TranID (6 characters for listed derivatives, 9 characters for Flexible Contracts), SuffixID (5 characters) and HistAdjInd (1 character). The Transaction ID is contained in the characters 1-6 (listed derivatives) resp. 1-9 (Flexible Contracts). Flexible Contracts are determined with trdTyp = 54. If less than 9 characters long, the Eurex Trade ID has to be filled up with trailing <space> to 9 characters.

[4] The field TradeReportID combines the three internal fields TranID (6 characters for listed derivatives, 9 digits for Flexible Contracts), SuffixID (5 characters) and HistAdjInd (1 character). The Suffix ID is contained in the characters 7-11 (listed derivatives) resp. in the characters 10-14 (Flexible Contracts). Flexible Contracts are determined with trdTyp = 54.

[5] OrderID to be taken from report TC810, field ordrNo.

Trade id component	Field length	Format	CB011	FIXML field name (FIX tag)[2]
buy code	1	alphanumeric (B = Buy[6], S = Sell; X = bilateral trade prior clearing[7])	buyCod	Side (tag 54); 1 = B(uy), 2 = S(ell)
clearing leg indicator	1	C = trade between Clearing Member and CCP (B = bilateral trade prior clearing, T = trade between trading member and Clearing Member, A = trade between trading/ Clearing Member and customer)		

Examples:

0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 9	2 0	2 1	2 2	2 3	2 4	2 5	2 6	2 7	2 8	2 9	3 0	3 1	3 2	3 3	3 4	3 5	3 6	3 7	3 8	3 9	4 0	4 1	4 2	4 3	4 4	4 5	4 6	4 7	4 8
0	0	0	E	C	A	G	0	0	0	E	2	0	1	3	0	7	3	1	F	B	G	L	1	2	3	4	5	6				0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	S	C
0	0	0	E	C	A	G	0	0	0	W	2	0	1	3	0	7	3	1	F	B	G	L	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	B	C
MIC code of the CCP										UTI type indicator	trade date								product ID				transaction ID									trn ID suffix number					order ID									buy code	clearing leg indicator	

UTI for Eurex ETD positions:

Trade id component	Field length	Format	CB011	FIXML field name (FIX tag)
MIC code of CCP	10	000ECAG000 (Eurex Clearing AG)		

[6] Buy/sell code from the perspective of clearing member versus CCP.

[7] Only for EurexOTC Trade Entry Service transactions in case that the bilateral trade prior clearing has to be reported.

Trade id component	Field length	Format	CB011	FIXML field name (FIX tag)
UTI type indicator	1	P = Position		
member id	5	5 characters, e.g. ABCFR, if applicable filled up with trailing <space> characters	membExchIdCod	RootPartyID (Tag 1117) where RootPartyRole (Tag 1119) = “1”
Account type	2	2 characters e.g. P1, A9, M2	acctTypGrp	RootPartyID (Tag 1117) where RootPartyRole (Tag 1119) = “38”
product id	4	4 characters, filled up with trailing <space> if less then 4 characters	prodId	Symbol (tag 55)
contract class code	1	F = Future, C = Call, P = Put	cntrClasCod8	PutOrCall[9] (tag 201)
contract expiration/ maturity year and month	4	YYMM	cntrExpYrDat converted from YYYY to YY; cntrExpMthDat converted to MM	MaturityMonth Year (tag 200) converted from YYYYMM to YYMM
version number	1	1 digit, for Futures informed with “0”	cntrVersNo	OptAttribute (tag 206)
strike price	6	6 digits, for Futures filled up with “0”	cntrExerPrc	StrikePrice (tag 202)

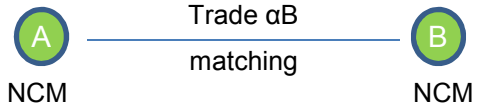
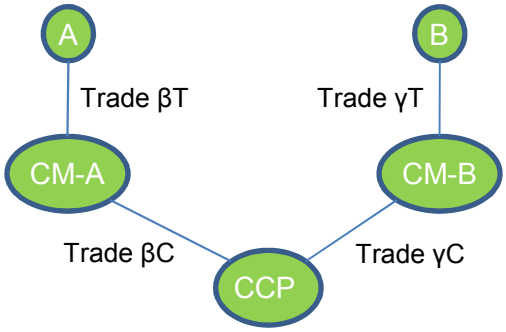
[8] In case of Futures contracts “F” must be inferred from the non-presence of option contracts specific fields.

[9] In case of Futures contracts “F” must be inferred from the non-presence of option contracts specific fields.

Examples:

01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10	11	12 13 14 15 16	17 18	19 20 21 22	23	24 25 26 27	28	29 30 31 32 33 34
0 0 0 E C A G 0 0 0	P	A B C F R	A 1	F D A X	F	1 3 1 2	0	0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 E C A G 0 0 0	P	A B C F R	P 1	O B G L	C	1 4 0 3	0	0 1 2 8 0 0
MIC code of the CCP	UTI type indicator	member ID	account type	product ID	contract class code	expiration year month	version number	strike price

Clearing leg indicator:

Diagram	Description
	In case a bilateral trade exists, e.g. in case of a Flexible Contract or a wholesale trade the UTI will be tagged with the clearing leg indicator "**B**".
	To indicate the contractual relationship between CCP and Clearing Member the UTI will be tagged with clearing leg indicator "**C**". To indicate the contractual relationship between Clearing Member and trading member the UTI will be tagged with clearing leg indicator "**T**".

UTI calculation procedure in case of life cycle events

- Listed derivatives and EurexOTC Trade Entry Services contracts

- For a number of intraday lifecycle events of listed derivatives (e.g. give-ups) on trade level as well as for lifecycle events of EurexOTC Trade Entry Services contracts the transaction ID number (field trnIDNo2 in report CB011) stays the same but a new transaction ID suffix number will be assigned for the new trade. The original trade will be reported as cancelled.
- The UTI for the new trade will be generated by using the rules listed above (which includes the transaction ID suffix number as one of the components).
- Since the cancel (reversal) transaction for the original trade has its own transaction ID suffix number, to report the correct UTI for the cancel message to the trade repository, the field parent transaction ID suffix number has to be used to construct the UTI from the reversal transaction.
- For calculating the UTI of the original trade of Flexible Contracts it needs to be considered that some steps in life-cycle event process are not covered by the EMIR reporting. Therefore the transaction suffix of the last valid parent transaction needs to be used for constructing the UTI of the trade to be cancelled. A list of steps in the life-cycle event process that are skipped for the reporting under EMIR is contained in the ANNEX 1 – Table 1a. The list of steps in life-cycle event process that are reported as a modification, where the UTI stays the same, is contained in the ANNEX 1 – Table 1b.

4.2 UTI for EurexOTC Clear trades

Unique trade id for bilateral EurexOTC Clear trades prior clearing/novation

Some trade flow providers for OTC trades have announced the possibility for the counterparties to enter the UTI resp. to generate the UTI. In case that the UTI for the OTC trade is provided by the trade flow provider, this UTI should be used for reporting the bilateral trade prior clearing/novation. If no UTI is provided by the trade flow provider, Eurex Clearing will generate a UTI according to the specification provided below. It is planned to add the UTI to EurexAPIXML broadcasts for EurexOTC Clear transactions in the XML Tag <fpml:UTI>.

Trade id component	Field length	Format	EurexAPIXML (FpML)
MIC code of CCP	10	000ECAG000 (Eurex Clearing AG)	
UTI type indicator	1	O = EurexOTC Clear trades	
Source of Trade	4	BLBG = Bloomberg MKTW = MarkitWire	srcSysId

Trade id component	Field length	Format	EurexAPIXML (FpML)
Source System Trade ID	20	alphanumeric, 20 digits (currently 7, filled up with leading “0”), e.g. MarkitWire ID, Bloomberg ID, Tradeweb ID, etc.	srcSysTradeId
clearing leg indicator	1	B = bilateral trade prior clearing	

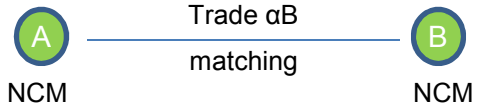
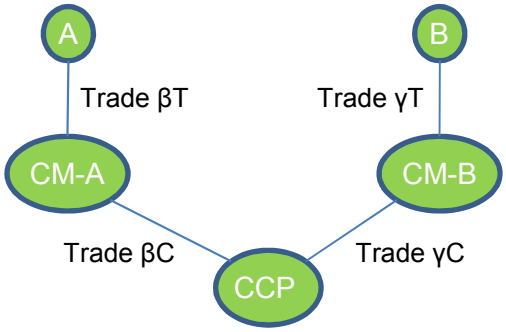
Unique trade id for cleared EurexOTC Clear trades

Trade id component	Field length	Format	EurexAPIXML (FpML)
MIC code of CCP	10	000ECAG000 (Eurex Clearing AG)	
UTI type indicator	1	O = EurexOTC Clear trades	
EurexOTC Clear trade id (Calypso trade id)	20	numeric, 20 digits (currently 6, filled up with leading “0”)	tradeHeader/ partyTradeIdentifier/ versionedTradeId/ tradeId tradeIdScheme
clearing leg indicator	1	C = trade between Clearing Member and CCP T = trade between Registered Customer and Clearing Member	

Examples:

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
0	0	0	E	C	A	G	0	0	0	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	C	
MIC code of the CCP										UTI type indicator	EurexOTC Clear																			clearing leg indicator	

Clearing leg indicator:

Diagram	Description
	The UTI of the bilateral trade prior clearing/novation will be tagged with the clearing leg indicator "**B**".
	To indicate the contractual relationship between CCP and Clearing Member the UTI will be tagged with clearing leg indicator "**C**". To indicate the contractual relationship between Clearing Member and trading member the UTI will be tagged with clearing leg indicator "**T**".

UTI calculation procedure in case of life cycle events

- EurexOTC Clear derivatives
  - For post trade events the original trade will be cancelled and a new trade will be reported.
  - The UTI for the new trade will be created by using the rules listed above (which includes *tradeID* as one of the components). For the cancellation of the original trade the UTI has to be calculated by using the field *prePTETradeId*.

5. Unique Product Identifier (UPI)

5.1 Unique Product Identifier for Eurex ETD products

For exchange traded products Eurex Clearing is going to use the Alternative Instrument Identifier (AII) under the EMIR taxonomy "I". The following common data fields are used to clearly identify a product:

All Component	Common data field	Value	Sample (Bund Future)
-	1: Taxonomy used	I = ISIN/AII + CFI	I
Exchange product code	2: Product ID 1	AII = Eurex product id	FGBL
-	3: Product ID 2	CFI code	FFDPSX
Call/Put identifier	55: Option type	P = Put, C = Call	-
Expiry date	21: Maturity date	YYYY-MM-DD	2013-06-28
Strike price	57: Strike price	10 digits xxxx,yyyyy	-
-	4: Underlying	B = Basket for Bund futures I = Index for interest futures ISIN of underlying for options	B

5.2 Unique Product Identifier for EurexOTC Clear products

For EurexOTC Clear products Eurex Clearing is going to use the EMIR taxonomy "E" to report the product as follows:

EurexOTC Clear product	Common data field 1:	EurexOTC Clear product	Common data field 1:	EurexOTC Clear product
Interest rate swap	E = Interim taxonomy	IR = Interest Rate	SW = Swap	I = Index
Overnight index swap	E = Interim taxonomy	IR = Interest Rate	SW = Swap	I = Index
Forward rate agreement	E = Interim taxonomy	IR = Interest Rate	FR = Forward rate agreements	I = Index

5.3 CFI code as part of Unique Product Identifier for Eurex ETD

The CFI code for listed products traded at Eurex will be made available for download on the Eurex website http://www.eurexchange.com/exchange-en/products/.

6. Interim Entity Identifier for counterparty identification

The counterparties of a derivative contract have to be identified by using either a Legal Entity Identifier (LEI), an interim entity identifier (pre-LEI) or if neither is available a BIC or a client code like the member id. We strongly advise our members to apply for a pre-LEI at one of the authorized Local Operating Units in a timely manner. The pre-LEI of the CCP will be published as soon as it is available. The same holds for the Clearing Members, as soon as they have received their pre-LEI they should provide the Eurex Member Service with the pre-LEI provided in the attached form. For the identification of its Clearing Members as counterparty Eurex Clearing is going to use the pre-LEI if provided by the Clearing Member, otherwise the BIC and if no BIC is available the member ID.

The Global LEI initiative is driven by the Regulatory Oversight Committee (ROC) of the Global Legal Entity Identifier System (website: http://www.leiroc.org/).

In Germany WM Datenservice was authorised as a local operating unit (LOU) for issuing Interim Entity Identifiers (IEI or pre-LEI). They provide the issuance of interim LEI under the name General Entity Identifier (GEI) on the website http://www.geiportal.org/. The GEI has the LOU prefix 5299.

The pre-LEIs and at a later stage the LEIs will have a fixed length of 20 characters.

7. Backloading

Eurex Clearing plans to submit trades which have been concluded ahead of the reporting start date and are subject to the reporting obligation, as outlined in detail in Article 5 of the Implementing Technical Standards[10] within 90 days after the reporting start date. The way how backloaded trades or positions will be reported is subject to further guidance by ESMA. As soon as the details are known this documentation will be updated.

[10] Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1247/2012 of 19th December 2012.

8. Collateral

For Exchange Traded products, Eurex Clearing is not going to report collateral. Since according to EMIR only the collateral provider needs to report collateral and since only Initial Margin can be regarded as collateral for Eurex ETD positions, then always the Clearing Member will have to report the collateral posted with the CCP.

For EurexOTC Clear trades it is still open if the cumulated variation margin has to be regarded as collateral. If so, then also the CCP could be net collateral provider, in the case that the cumulated variation margin provided by the CCP to a Clearing Member is larger than the initial margin posted by the Clearing Member. For this case we plan to report along the following principles.

- Assumption: Collateral portfolio code does not have to be the same between counterparties.
- Eurex Clearing will use an internal mapping between collateral pool id and collateral portfolio code (counterparty data field 24, 10 digits).
- There will be a collateral portfolio code for each Clearing Member Collateral pool: the proprietary pool, the net omnibus pool and any pools for segregated customers or flexible account structure. Where collateral would not be allocated on a Collateral Pool level the collateral portfolio code will be associated with the allocated collateral, e.g. in case of value segregation.
- Reported Collateral Value:
  - for Eurex ETD: no reporting by CCP, the Clearing Member reports the initial margin it posted as collateral (this may change subject to further guidance by ESMA),
  - for EurexOTC Clear trades: the CCP reports Mark-to-Market (Cumulated Variation Margin) of collateral pool from Clearing Member point of view – Collateral posted by CM as Initial Margin, if the difference is > 0.
- The collateral value will be reported in EUR, in case of collaterals in different currencies the values will be converted with the EOD exchange rate into EUR.
- With respect to Article 5 of the Implementing Technical Standards “the reporting start date shall be extended by 180 days” [11] for collateral and for the mark to market. This extension will be fully exhausted and therefore no collateral updates will be reported beforehand.

[11] Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1247/2012 of 19th December 2012.

9. Life-Cycle-Events

During the life-cycle of a contract events may occur which affect the transaction or, in case of Eurex ETDs, which affect the position.

9.1 Life Cycle Events – Transaction Reporting

In general any change will lead to a reversal of the old transaction in the Eurex system with the reversal transaction having the same transaction ID and a new suffix number and a new transaction with also the same transaction id and another new suffix number. Details for specific life cycle events can be found in the table below and in the annex. The column "Position/Transaction UTI" indicates if the generated transactions will use a UTI which is constructed for a transaction or for a position as described in the Unique Trade Identifier section above. Eurex Clearing intends to report all life cycle events. Further guidance by ESMA, BaFin or industry working groups is pending.

Transaction Lifecycle event	Type[12]	Position/ Transaction UTI	Action type	Comment
Account Transfer				See Trade Account Transfer
Average Pricing	E; F; O	T T	Cancel – parent transactions New – new transaction with average price	Not possible at the moment, for future use
Buy-In	E; F; O	-	n/a	Not in scope of EMIR reporting (delivery of spot market instruments)
Corporate Action	F	T T	Cancel – parent transaction New – new transaction	
De-Clear	O	T	Cancel – Cancellation of the transaction	All previous reporting will have to be cancelled, this applies also to intraday clearing and de-clearing
Flexible Contract becomes a listed one	E; F	T T	Cancel – Flexible Contract transaction New – new listed transaction	Not possible at the moment, for future use

[12] E= Eurex Exchange Listed Derivatives, F= Flexible Contracts, O= EurexOTC Clear contracts.

Transaction Lifecycle event	Type[12]	Position/ Transaction UTI	Action type	Comment
Give-up / Take-up	E; F; O	T T	Cancel – Give-up New – Take-up	Give-up reported as cancellation of the parent transaction
Historical Trade Transfer	E	T T	New – reversal booking of parent transaction with negative quantity New – rebooking transaction with positive quantity	Historical Trade Transfers are possible for transactions up to T+2
Netting	O	T T	Compression – parent transactions to be netted New – net transaction	
New Trade	E; F; O	T	New	
Open/ close adjustments				See trade open/ close adjustment
Reversals	E	T	Cancel – referenced transaction	For mis-trades; reversal of mis-trade will be reported as a cancel of the mis-trade
Split				See trade separation
Termination/ Expiry/ Maturity	F; O	T	Cancel – parent transaction	
Trade Account Transfer	E; F; O	-	n/a	The account type is not included in the EMIR reporting fields, therefore this event does not change the content of the EMIR reporting
Trade adjustments (open/close)	E; F	-	n/a	Not relevant for EMIR reporting, because it does not change the net position
Trade separation (Split)	E; F; O	T T	Cancel – parent transaction New – new transactions	

9.2 Life Cycle Events – Position Reporting

Eurex Clearing intends to report life cycle events for Eurex ETD that lead to modifications of the position as separate transactions indicating the change in the resulting positions. Further guidance by ESMA, BaFin or industry working groups is pending.

The transactions to be reported will be included in the daily position netting procedure (see following chapter). Every reported transaction will have a new transaction number with suffix zero.

We expect that always a positive quantity has to be reported and the direction of the position change will be indicated with the field counterparty side.

Transaction / Lifecycle event	Type[13]	Position/ Transaction UTI	Action type	Comment
Abandon	E	-	n/a	Not in scope of EMIR reporting
Allocation/ Notification	E	T T	New – New Transaction indicating the change to the position (allocation) New – New Transaction indicating the change to the position (notification)	Futures contract has matured; Booking of the underlying is a spot market transaction not relevant for EMIR.
Buy-In	E	-	n/a	Not in scope of EMIR reporting (delivery of spot market instruments)
Cascade Futures	E	T T	New – New Transaction indicating the change to the old position New – New Transactions indicating the change to the new position	
Corporate Action	E	T T	New – New Transaction indicating the change to the old position New – New Transaction indicating the change to the new position	

[13] E= Eurex Exchange Listed Derivatives, F= Flexible Contracts, O= EurexOTC Clear contracts.

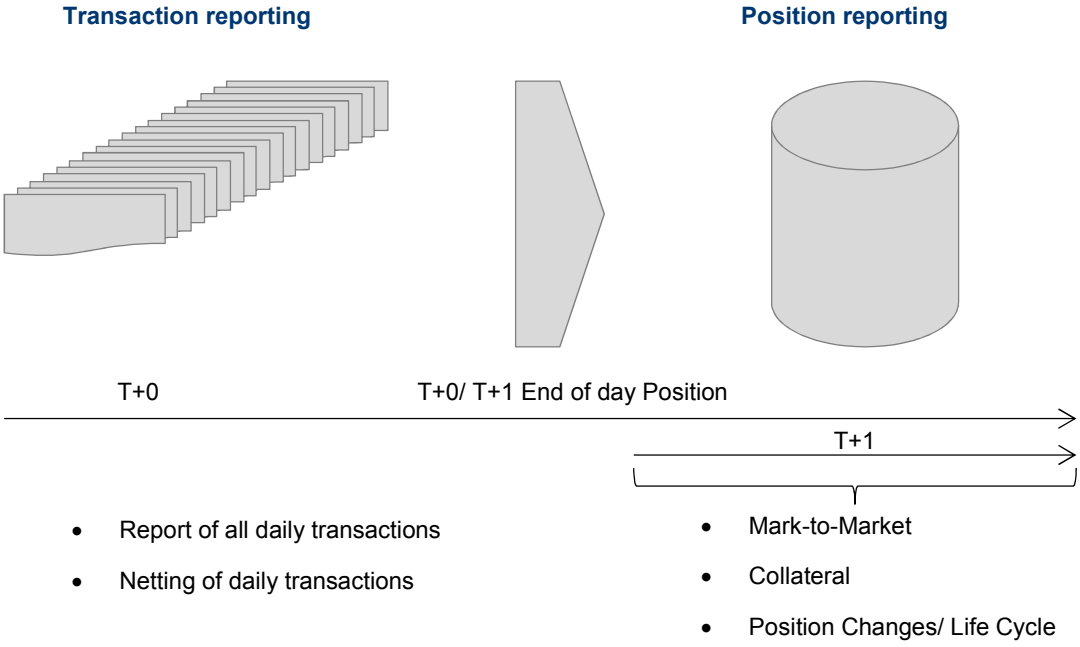
Transaction / Lifecycle event	Type[13]	Position/ Transaction UTI	Action type	Comment
Exercise / Assignment of Derivative	E	T	New – New Transaction indicating the change to the position (exercise)	If underlying is not a Futures contract then booking of the underlying is a spot market transaction not relevant for EMIR. In case of a physical delivery: Exercise: new transaction with quantity increase (Call) resp. decrease (Put) Assignment: new transaction with quantity decrease (Call) resp. increase (Put)
		T	New – New Transaction indicating the change to the position (assignment)	
of Underlying (in case of futures contracts)		T	New – futures position creation (Underlying)	
Position adjustments (Re- open)	E	-	n/a	Not relevant for EMIR reporting, because it does not change the net position
Position adjustments (Close-Out)	E	-	n/a	Not relevant for EMIR reporting, because it does not change the net position
Position Transfer	E	T	New - New Transaction indicating the change to the old position	
		T	New - New Transaction indicating the change to the new position	
Termination/ Expiry/ Maturity	E	T	New Transaction indicating the change to the old position	

10. Netting procedure for Eurex ETD positions

Eurex Clearing is going to use the following approach to report Eurex ETD positions. Further guidance by ESMA, BaFin or industry working groups is pending.

Since no explicit mechanism for reporting of positions is provided, positions will be reported as a transaction with a separate position UTI (see UTI section above).

All active transactions which do not represent positions will be terminated at each end of day and the latest net position will be reported as a separate transaction. After the first reporting of a position, each further change will be reported as a modification. At final maturity the position will be cancelled.



Eurex ETD transaction vs. position reporting

- After trading at the end of day only positions are contractually relevant
- Transactions are superseded by the net position, whereas a long and a short position are still kept separated
- Life cycle events after the trade date are applied to the position and not to the trades
  - Events with Transaction type (trnTyp in report CB011) > 50 will be considered in the life cycle reporting for positions (see chapter 9.2)
- Mark-to-market will only be reported on position level

Planned Eurex ETD position netting procedure

- Report all trades of the day as separate transactions
- Close all open daily trades of one position with *Action type* ”Other“ and *Details of action type* “netted” (EMIR common data fields 58 and 59)
- Report the net position either as “new“ trade or with ”modify“ in case of a previous position reporting
- The UTI of a Position is the same for the whole term; therefore reporting of positions will be with action type ”modify“ until maturity of the contract
- In case of a zero net position the transaction will be reported with a ”modify“ as well in order to keep the same UTI until the maturity date
- At maturity the position will be cancelled
- The execution timestamp will be left blank for position reporting; the Clearing timestamp will be reported as 23:59:00 UTC

11. Mark to market

- Mark to market (MtM) has to be reported by Clients, Clearing Members and CCPs
- With respect to Article 5 of the Implementing Technical Standards "the reporting start date shall be extended by 180 days"[14] for collateral and for the mark to market. This extension will be fully exhausted and therefore no mark to market updates will be reported beforehand.

Mark to market for Eurex ETDs

Eurex Clearing plans to report mark-to-market for Eurex ETDs as follows:

- Eurex Clearing updates the price of the position of open Eurex ETD positions to the current settlement price at the end of day
- For Futures contracts as well as Option contracts with future styled margining the MtM will be reported as
  - *MtM = Number of contracts x (current day's settlement price – previous day's settlement price) x Contract size x tick value / tick size x trading unit*
- For option contracts with traditional styled margining the MtM is equal to the option premium and the calculation is as follows:
  - *MtM = Number of contracts x contract size x settlement price x tick value / tick size x trading unit*

Further guidance by ESMA, BaFin or industry working groups is pending.

Mark to market for Flexible Contracts

- Eurex Clearing updates the price of open Flexible Contracts to the current settlement price at the end of day; the calculation of mark to market for Eurex ETD positions is performed equally

Mark to market for EurexOTC Clear trades

- The mark to market value will be reported as shown in Variation Margin report CC203 in the XML field: MtM0

[14] Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1247/2012 of 19th December 2012.

12. Buy/ Sell code for EurexOTC Clear trades

Since no rules for determining the buy and sell code in case of EurexOTC Clear trades have been set by ESMA the following will be applied by Eurex Clearing to fill the counterparty data field 13 “Counterparty side”:

For Swaps:

- Eurex Clearing will always determine the fixed leg as Leg1 of the swap
- Payer of Leg1 is the B(uyer)
- Receiver of Leg1 is the S(eller)

FRA:

- Payer of fixed rate is the B(uyer)
- Payer of reference rate is the S(eller)

Basis Swap:

- The leg with the shorter frequency is determined as Leg1
- Payer of Leg1 is the B(uyer)
- Receiver of Leg1 is the S(eller)

13. Population of specific fields

13.1 Population of general common data fields

13.1.1 Rules for EMIR Common Data field 7 – Deliverable currency

This field is going to be filled with the settlement currency.

13.1.2 Rules for EMIR Common Data field 9 – Transaction reference number

Although this field belongs to the common data we assume that it is an internal transaction reference number which does not have to be agreed between the counterparties.

13.1.3 Rules for EMIR Common Data field 17 – Upfront payment

Eurex Clearing leaves this field blank. Further guidance is pending.

13.1.4 Rules for EMIR Common Data fields 24 and 25 – Master Agreement type and version

These fields will be left blank since for cleared transactions they do not apply.

13.1.5 Rules for EMIR Common Data fields 26 and 27 – Confirmation timestamp and means

These fields will be left blank since for cleared transactions they do not apply. These fields refer to risk mitigations techniques for OTC derivative contracts not cleared by a CCP as laid down in EMIR Article 11 (1).

13.2 Population of fields for ETD reporting

13.2.1 Rules for EMIR Common Data field 14 – Notional amount

The reported amount for listed derivatives will be calculated as follows:

- Commodities: Notional = Unit measure of the commodity. Notional currency = “XXX”. Trading currency reported in common data field 13 “Price notation”
- Financial Futures: number of contracts x multiplier x trade price
- Financial Options: number of contracts x multiplier x strike price
  - Multiplier: Nominal, contract size resp. contract value of the underlying, e.g. for Bund Future: 100,000 EUR, for DAX Future: 25 EUR
  - Trade price resp. strike price adjusted to a percentage, if notation is in per cent (e.g. for Bund Future)

13.2.2 Rules for EMIR Common Data field 19 – Execution timestamp

In the open offer model at Eurex matched orders result immediately in cleared trades. Therefore the execution timestamp is identical to the clearing timestamp.

13.2.3 Rules for EMIR Common Data field 20 – Effective date

This field will be left blank for ETD transactions since it only applies to OTC transactions.

13.2.4 Rules for EMIR Common Data field 23 – Date of settlement

Pending further guidance this field will be filled with the expiry date.

13.3 Population of fields for EurexOTC Clear trades

13.3.1 Rules for EMIR Common Data field 14 – Notional amount

The reported “Notional amount” will be the initial notional of the swap in line with the regulatory technical standards on the minimum details of the data to be reported to trade repositories from the 19th of December 2012. Amendments to the notional amount, which are agreed at the inception of the swap contract, will not be added to the EMIR field “Notional amount” and will also not be reported as updates during the life of the contract.

13.3.2 Rules for EMIR Common Data field 16 – Quantity

This field is going to be filled with 1.

13.3.3 Rules for EMIR Common Data field 28 – Clearing Obligation – in case of EurexOTC Clear derivatives

Currently the clearing obligation procedure as of Article 5(2a) is not completed. As a consequence the potential EurexOTC Clear derivatives that are subject to the clearing obligation in Article 4 are not determined. The indicative timetable by ESMA, last updated on July 5th, 2013, is outlining that the first possible date for ESMA to submit Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) on the clearing obligation is March 15th, 2014 for approval. After that the RTS on the clearing obligation need to be translated and published in the Official Journal of the EU in order to enter into force. With respect to this currently undefined status the common data field 28 has to be reported as outlined in the following.

Starting on the day when the phase-in time has been completed for the clearing obligation of a specific EurexOTC Clear derivate class, common data field 28 has to be filled with “Y” for the respective product class. The same holds for new trades starting on the day when the clearing obligation is due.

For existing trades which are outstanding, on the day the phase-in time has been completed, a transaction report with the Action type “M” (Modify) will be sent which entails the updated common data field 28. In case there is a modification on a specific trade on that day anyhow, which is not a termination resulting in the Action type “C” (Cancel) in the common data field 58 of the outstanding

trade, then no additional modification has to be sent, but the common data field 28 has to be updated as with status “Y”.

13.3.4 Rules for EMIR Common Data field 33 – Fixed rate of leg 1

The reported fixed rate will be the initial fixed rate of the swap. Amendments to the fixed rate, which are known at the start of the swap, will not be added to EMIR Common Data field 33 “Fixed rate of leg 1”.

13.3.5 Rules for EMIR Common Data field 34 – Fixed rate of leg 2

In case of a fixed vs. floating swap the reported fixed rate will be the initial spread over floating of the swap. Amendments to the spread over floating rate, which are known at the start of the swap, will not be added to EMIR Common Data field 34 “Fixed rate of leg 2”.

13.3.6 Rules for EMIR Common Data fields 36 and 37 – with respect to the payment frequency

In case of a zero coupon swap the reported payment frequency is “1T”.

13.3.7 Rules for EMIR Common Data field 37 – Floating rate payment frequency

The floating rate payment frequency which will be reported in the transaction reports will be the shortest one existing in a given contract. E.g. in a 3m vs. 6m Basis Swap the payment frequency reported is 3 months.

13.3.8 Rules for EMIR Common Data field 38 – Floating rate reset frequency

The floating rate reset frequency which will be reported in the transaction reports will be the shortest one existing in a given contract. E.g. in a 3m vs. 6m Basis Swap the reset frequency reported is 3 months.

13.3.9 Rules for EMIR Common Data fields 39 and 40 – Floating rate of leg 1 and leg 2

For the floating rate of leg 1 (Common data field 39) and also for leg 2 (Common data field 40) only the multiplier, the period and the floating rate index, e.g. 3M Euribor, will be reported and no additions (e.g. spread over floating). In case of a fixed vs. floating swap the spread over floating will be added in in the Common Data field 33 “Fixed rate of leg 2”. In case of a floating vs. floating swap, Basis swap, the spreads over the floating rates will be reported in EMIR Common Data fields 33 and 34 respectively. If the spread of floating is zero the Common Data field(s) 33 and 34 will be filled with zeros according to the required format by the Implementing Technical Standards[15].

[15] Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1247/2012 of 19th December 2012.

13.4 Population of general counterparty data fields

The following sections shows how Eurex Clearing intends to report certain counterparty data fields for the contracts with its Clearing Members. Please note that the counterparty data will be reported separately by both counterparties to a contract and that these reports do not have to match.

13.4.1 Rules for EMIR Counterparty Data field 2 – ID of the other Counterparty

Eurex Clearing will report this field always with the ID of the involved Clearing Member.

13.4.2 Rules for EMIR Counterparty Data field 8 – Broker ID

Eurex Clearing will report this field always as blank since for the derivate contracts with its Clearing Members it does not apply.

13.4.3 Rules for EMIR Counterparty Data field 10 – Clearing member ID

Eurex Clearing will report this field always with the ID of the involved Clearing Member, i.e. identical to Counterparty Data field 2.

13.4.4 Rules for EMIR Counterparty Data field 11 – Beneficiary ID

Eurex Clearing will report this field always with its own counterparty ID. This approach follows the ESMA advice in the EMIR Questions and Answer document last updated 5 August 2013 (ESMA 1080/2013) in TR Answer 9.

13.4.5 Rules for EMIR Counterparty Data field 12 – Trading capacity

Eurex Clearing will report this field always as “P” (Principle) for the derivate contracts with its Clearing Members.

14. ANNEX 1

14.1 Table 1a: Flexible Contracts – List of transaction codes skipped for the EMIR transaction reporting

flxCntrTrnStsCod	flxCntrMtnCod	flxCntrGuStsCod
D (Deleted)	(all)	
I (Inverse)	(all)	
O (Delv. To CCP)	(all)	
P (Pending Delv)	(all)	
S (Settled)	(all)	
U (Unratified)	(all)	
V (MTM Prem SOD)	(all)	
(all)	4 (Delete Position Transfer Cash)	
(all)	N (Delete Position Transfer)	
R (Ratified)	D (Delete trade)	
R (Ratified)	E (Enter trade)	
R (Ratified)	G (Enter Give-Up)	
R (Ratified)	L (Delete Give-Up)	
G (Given up)	C (Accept Give-Up)	<> C
G (Given up)	G (Enter Give-Up)	
G (Given up)	T (Enter Take-Up)	<> C
T (Pos Transfer)	K (Position Transfer Take-up)	<> C
T (Pos Transfer)	O (Enter Position Transfer)	
T (Pos Transfer)	Q (Accept Position Transfer)	<> C
T (Pos Transfer)	1 (Enter Position Transfer Cash)	

14.2 Table 1b: Flexible Contracts – List of transaction codes reported as a modification since UTI remains unchanged

flxCntrTrnStsCod	flxCntrMtnCod	flxCntrGuStsCod
R (Ratified)	M (Modify Trade)	
R (Ratified)	J (Capital Adjustment)	

15. ANNEX 2

15.1 Description of Life-Cycle-Events

- Abandon
  - This life-cycle refers to the possibility to exclude part or total position in an option to be exercised automatically. In the Member Expiration report CE030 it is indicated if a position or part of it will not be exercised automatically.
- Allocation/Notification
  - The allocation/notification will take place in case a futures contract has expired and it has been agreed upon physical delivery. The holder of the long position receives the allocation booking. The holder of the short position receives the notification bookings.
  - Underlying: In case of an allocation, the allocated underlying will be received from the CCP. In case of a notification, the notified underlying has to be delivered to the CCP.
  - Derivative: Consequently the position in the derivative (futures) will be closed.
  - The allocation as well as the notification will be booked with a new transaction number and suffix zero.
  - For **Flexible Contracts** Allocation and Notification occurs if futures contracts are physically settled. An allocation of a long position will result in two steps in the Eurex system: first the Transaction Status code is changed to “Allocated” and after completion the Contract Transaction Status will be “Delivered to CCP”. The original transaction number will be kept and the suffix number will be increased. A notification due to an existing short position will result in two steps in the Eurex system: first the Transaction Status code is changed to “Notified” and after completion the Contract Transaction Status will be updated to “Delivered to CCP”. The original transaction number will be used and the suffix number will be increased.
- Average Pricing
  - The original transactions of the derivative with the various prices will be reversed and one new transaction will be booked with the average price. At the moment average pricing is not available at Eurex Clearing.
- Buy-In
  - In the event of a failure by a Clearing Member under a Transaction to deliver Securities to Eurex Clearing on the applicable delivery date, Eurex Clearing is entitled at the cost of the defaulting Clearing Member to enter into a replacement purchase by way of a transaction with a third party or by way of an auction.
  - The assumption is that transactions resulting from “Buy-Ins” are not in scope of the transaction reporting since only the settlement of the underlying is relevant, not the

original derivative contract itself. The underlying used for the settlement can be either cash, stocks or bonds and is therefore not in scope of the reporting obligation.

- Cancelation
  - Especially for EurexOTC Clear trades it is possible that counterparties will cancel the transaction ahead of the final maturity date. Sometimes these maturities may only be used as a dummy. As the transaction was effectively novated by CCP, the cancelation needs to be processed for both counterparties. The cancelation can either be handled by off-setting a countertrade or by cancelling the original trade.
- Cascade Future
  - The process is designed to break down a contract in multiple contracts aligning the expiration of the contracts with the delivery periods. The process is especially used for futures of an energy product. Similar to the futures creation an old position will be replaced by new positions, e.g. a 3 month futures contract is replaced by 2 monthly and 4 weekly futures contracts. The old position will be closed with a new transaction with negative quantity and for the new positions new transactions will be added, all with a new transaction id and suffix 0.
- Corporate Action
  - Corporate actions will be done via a trade unit adjustment; a position conversion is not planned for future corporate actions currently. The existing long and short positions will be closed and a new position in the new instrument with the original quantity and the new price will be created in case of a corporate action. Both transactions will have their own transaction ID. Corporate actions may happen to options as well as single stock futures, resulting from (reverse) stock splits, capital increases or one-time extra dividends for instance.
  - For option contracts either an adjustment to the strike price or the contract size may apply. All existing strike prices will be multiplied by the adjustment factor. The contract size will be divided by the adjustment factor. Generally, upon exercise of an adjusted series, cash payment will be made for the fractional part of the new contract size. The version number of the existing series will be increased by 1. After Corporate Actions new series with standard contract parameters will be introduced with version number 0. Since the new series could have the same characteristics (expiration date, strike price) as the converted series, the version number has to be part of the UTI for positions.
  - In case of futures contracts either the contract size may be adjusted or the variation margin.
  - The adjustment will be made with the same adjustment factor for option contracts. To adjust the calculation of the variation margin of the following exchange trading day, settlement prices of the last trading day will be multiplied by the adjustment factor. The adjustment procedure also refers to existing positions in Flexible Futures Contracts. After

Corporate Actions new futures contracts with standard contract parameters and a new product code will be introduced.

  - For Flexible Contracts a corporate action will be reported as “M” (Modify). The original transaction number will be used and the suffix number will be increased. The version number of the contract will be increased by 1.

- De-clear
  - De-clear is the possibility to de-assign EurexOTC Clear trades from the CCP. In this case clearing is reversed and the original trade is reopened at MarkitWire. All previous reporting will have to be cancelled - also for intraday clearing and de-clearing.
  - A de-clear is not possible for Eurex on-exchange transactions.
- Exercise / Assignment
  - When a long position in an option contract is exercised, the underlying will be received from (Call) resp. delivered to the CCP (Put); resp. the cash settlement will be triggered and the option contract itself will be closed. The exercise can either be triggered manually by the option holder (for American style options during the lifecycle of the contract) or automatically by the CCP (at scheduled maturity date).
  - The holder of the short position in an option gets assigned. The short position to be assigned is chosen randomly. With the assignment the underlying will be delivered to the CCP (Call) resp. received from the CCP (Put) resp. the cash settlement is triggered.
  - Underlying: If the underlying of the option is a futures contract then the exercise/assignment of the underlying futures contract will be booked with transaction type futures position creation with a new transaction ID and suffix 0.
  - Derivative: Consequently the position in the derivative (option contract) will be closed.
  - The exercise/assignment transactions in the original derivative are also booked with a new transaction number and suffix number zero.
  - The exercise procedure for **Flexible Contracts** works as follows: an exercise of a long position will result in two steps in the Eurex system: first the Transaction Status code is changed to “Exercised” and after completion the Contract Transaction Status will be “Settled” or “Delivered to CCP”. An assignment due to an existing short position will result in two steps in the Eurex system: first the Transaction Status code is changed to “Assigned” and after completion the Contract Transaction Status will be “Settled” or “Delivered to CCP”. The original transaction number will be used and the suffix number will be increased.
- Flexible Contract becomes a listed one
  - At the moment this conversion is not possible on Eurex.
- Give-up/Take-up

  - In contrast to account transfer transactions a give-up/take-up is the transfer of a trade between two different member IDs. One member transfers a trade to another member ID (give-up) and the other member accepts the trade (take-up). In case of a take up by a NCM or RC, the relevant CM has to approve the transaction.
  - The give-up will result in a reversal of the relevant trade and the take-up will result in the creation of a new transaction. The give-up/reversal can only be processed after the receiving member has taken-up the trade. In case the receiving member rejects the trade, the trade will remain unchanged. The give-up will be booked as reversal whereas the take-up will be booked as a new trade.
  - For the give-up the original transaction number will be used and the suffix number will be increased. The take-up will get the same transaction number with an increased suffix.
- Historical Trade Transfer
  - A historical trade transfer can be done up to two business days back in the past. The event consists of 2 transaction legs: a reversal booking and a rebooking – both with today's trade date and with the transaction ID of the original trade but new suffixes. This can be seen as a technical transaction to prepare for a trade transfer. The original trade date is available as XML field origTrnDat.
- Netting (EurexOTC Clear trades)
  - Netting is an aggregation and off-set of transactions of a trading member on account level within the same product. The transactions to be netted will be reversed and a new transaction with a new transaction number will be booked.
  - The netting of the old transactions will be reported to the trade repositories as trade terminations due to compression and the new remaining position will be reported as a new trade with the field "Compression" set to yes, meaning that it results from a compression.
- Position adjustments (Re-open/Close-out)
  - In case of a position re-open adjustment the long and the short position will be increased. In case of a position close-out adjustment the long and the short position will be reduced.
  - One transaction consists of two bookings, one for the long and the other for the short position. The transaction has a new transaction number with a suffix number zero.
- Position reporting
  - For Eurex ETD netting is conducted at the end of each business day by terminating the single active transactions. For each position account all trades are terminated and the remaining open position is created as a new net-transaction. In case of a NCM the net position is segregated from the CM net position in the same product. If a position is zero the position will be reported with a quantity of zero, instead of terminating the UTI since a terminated UTI can not be re-used.
- Position Transfer

  - A position transfer is the same as the Give-up/ Take-up but on position level instead of trade level. One member transfers a position to another member.
  - In the old position there will be a new transaction ID with suffix 0 with negative quantity for the position to be transferred and in the new position there will be a new transaction ID with the suffix 0 with positive quantity. The price can also be different to the price of the position.
  - The execution time of the position transfer can be found either in the FIXML Position Maintenance Report or in CB011.
- Reversals
  - Reversals are trades that have been reversed by Eurex market supervision within a predefined set of parameters (Mistrade Rules). The original trades will be cancelled by a reversal booking with a new transaction ID and suffix 0. The transaction ID of the reversal is given in field Customer Text in report CB011.
- Termination/ Expiry/ Maturity
  - Termination takes place on the scheduled maturity date of the position. Therefore no explicit action has to be taken by any counterparty to close the position. Upon the termination CCP will close the position. Terminations (on-exchange Eurex ETDs or EurexOTC Clear trades) will result in notification and allocation of the underlying for futures contracts and exercise and assignment of the underlying for option contracts.
  - For **Flexible Contracts** the Eurex system handles an expiry in two steps: first the Transaction Status code is changed to “Expired” and after completed settlement the Contract Transaction Status will be “Settled”. The original transaction number will be used and the suffix number will be increased.
- Trade Account Transfer
  - An account transfer is the same-day re-allocation of trades to different position accounts of the same member. The event consists of 2 transaction legs: a reversal booking of the existing transaction in the old account and a rebooking in the new account. Both legs have the same transaction ID as the original trade, but different suffix numbers.
- Trade Adjustments (Open/Close)
  - In case the Open/Close code of a trade should be adjusted, the trade will be reversed and rebooked as a new trade. In this case the original transaction ID remains the same, the suffix will be increased for the reversal transaction and then for the new transaction.
- Trade Separation (Split)

– Trading members have the possibility to separate an executed trade. Similar to the transfers also a separation will result in a reversal of the original transaction and creation of multiple new split transactions with the same transaction ID and different suffix numbers.