

Attachment to CP 205: Draft derivative transaction rules (reporting)



ASIC

Australian Securities & Investments Commission

Attachment to CP 205: Draft ASIC Derivative Transaction Rules (Reporting) 2013

March 2013

These draft derivative transaction rules reflect the proposals in Consultation Paper 205 *Derivative transaction reporting* (CP 205).

This attachment presents ASIC's proposed derivative transaction rules.

For a copy of CP 205, see www.asic.gov.au/cp.

For more information, including the related ASIC advisory, go to www.asic.gov.au/markets.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

Part 1.1 Preliminary

1.1.1 Enabling legislation

ASIC makes this instrument under section 901A of the Act.

1.1.2 Title

This instrument is the *ASIC Derivative Transaction Rules (Reporting) 2013*.

1.1.3 Commencement

The provisions of this instrument commence on the day after the instrument is registered under the *Legislative Instruments Act 2003*.

Note: An instrument is registered when it is recorded on the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments (FRLI) in electronic form: see *Legislative Instruments Act 2003*, section 4 (definition of register). The FRLI may be accessed at <http://www.frli.gov.au/>.

1.1.4 Penalties

(1) For subsection 901A(4) of the Act, the penalty amount specified under a Rule is the penalty amount for that Rule.

(2) If no penalty amount is specified under a Rule, there is no penalty for that Rule.

Part 1.2 Interpretation

1.2.1 References to time

In these Rules, unless the contrary intention appears, a reference to time is to the time in Sydney, Australia.

1.2.2 Words and expressions defined in the Corporations Act

Words and expressions defined in the Act will, unless otherwise defined or specified in these Rules or the contrary intention appears, have the same meaning in these Rules.

Note: For convenience, some words and expressions defined in the Act are cross-referenced in Rule 1.2.3 below.

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1.2.3 Definitions

In these Rules:

Act means the *Corporations Act 2001*.

AFS Licence means an Australian financial services licence granted under section 913B of the Act

AFS Licensee means a person who holds an AFS Licence.

ASIC means the Australian Securities and Investments Commission.

Australian ADI has the meaning given by section 9 of the Act.

Australian Entity means an entity (including a corporation, partnership or trust) that is incorporated or formed in this jurisdiction.

Business Day is a reference to a day that is not a Saturday, a Sunday, or a public holiday or bank holiday in the place concerned

CS Facility Licensee means a person who holds an Australian CS facility licence granted under section 824B of the Act.

Derivative has the meaning given by section 761D of the Act.

Derivative Position Information means the information about positions relating to Derivative Transactions set out in Part S2.2 of Schedule 2 to these Rules.

Derivative Trade Data has the meaning given by section 761A of the Act and includes Derivative Transaction Information and Derivative Position Information.

Derivative Trade Repository has the meaning given by section 761A of the Act.

Derivative Transaction has the meaning given by section 761A of the Act.

Derivative Transaction Information means the information about Derivative Transactions set out in Part S2.1 of Schedule 2 to these Rules.

Effective Date, in relation to Reportable Transactions reported during the Interim Reporting Phase, has the meaning given by paragraph 2.4.1(2)(e).

Exempt Foreign Licensee means a person who is exempt from the requirement to hold an AFS Licence for a financial service they provide in the following circumstances:

- (a) the person is regulated by an overseas regulatory authority; and
- (b) the service is provided only to wholesale clients as defined in section 761G of the Act.

Foreign ADI has the meaning given by section 5 of the *Banking Act 1959*.

Interim Reporting Phase means, in relation to a Reporting Entity and a class of Reportable Transactions, the period that starts on 1 July 2013 and ends on the day before the Reporting

Entity is required to report Reportable Transactions in the same class under Phase 1, Phase 2 or Phase 3.

Licence means a derivative trade repository licence granted under section 905C of the Act.

Licensed CS Facility has the meaning given by section 761A of the Act.

Licensed Repository means a licensed derivative trade repository as defined in section 761A of the Act.

Opt-In Notice means a notice given to ASIC in accordance with subrule 2.4.1(1).

OTC Derivative has the meaning given by Rule 1.2.4.

Part 7.2A Market means a financial market the operator of which is licensed under subsection 795B(1) of the Act, but does not include a financial market operated by an operator specified in regulation 10.15.02 of the Regulations or any other financial market that ASIC does not have the function of supervising under section 798F of the Act.

Position Reporting Date has the meaning given by paragraph S1.2.1(b).

Position Reporting Requirements has the meaning given by paragraph S1.2.1(a).

Prescribed Class means a class of Derivatives that the Minister has determined, under section 901B of the Act, is a class of Derivatives in relation to which Reporting Requirements may be imposed (and that determination has not been revoked).

Note: In its December 2012 consultation paper, *Implementation of Australia's G-20 over-the-counter derivatives commitments*, Treasury sought feedback on a proposal that a determination be made in the first quarter of 2013 that will require the reporting of five derivative classes (i.e. commodity, credit, equity, foreign exchange and interest rate)

Prescribed Repository means a prescribed derivative trade repository as defined in section 761A of the Act.

Regulations means the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Reportable Transaction, in relation to Reporting Entity, has the meaning given by Rule 1.2.5.

Reporting Entity has the meaning given by Rule 1.2.5.

Reporting Period has the meaning given by paragraph S1.1.1(b).

Reporting Requirements has the meaning given by section 761A of the Act and includes the Position Reporting Requirements and the Transaction Reporting Requirements.

Rules means these derivative transaction rules.

Transaction Reporting Requirements has the meaning given by paragraph S1.1.1(a).

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1.2.4 OTC Derivatives

(1) Subject to subrule (2), in these Rules a Derivative is an **OTC Derivative** if the Derivative is in the Prescribed Class.

(2) In these Rules a Derivative is not an **OTC Derivative** if:

- (a) the Derivative is able to be traded (within the meaning of section 761A of the Act) on a Part 7.2A Market; and
- (b) the entry of the arrangement that is the Derivative:
 - (i) takes place on a Part 7.2A Market in accordance with a requirement in the Operating Rules of the Part 7.2A Market; or
 - (ii) is reported to the operator of the Part 7.2A Market in its capacity as operator of the Part 7.2A Market, in accordance with an exception to a requirement referred to in subparagraph (i).

Note: A Derivative is an OTC Derivative under this Rule regardless of whether it is cleared through a Licensed CS Facility.

Note: See proposal B3 in CP 205

1.2.5 Reporting Entities and Reportable Transactions

(1) For the purposes of these Rules:

- (a) each entity referred to in column 2 of the following Table is a **Reporting Entity**; and
- (b) each of the following Derivative Transactions is a **Reportable Transaction** in relation to the Reporting Entity:
 - (i) the entry into an arrangement that is an OTC Derivative of the kind referred to in column 3;
 - (ii) the modification or termination of an arrangement that is an OTC Derivative entered into as referred to in subparagraph (i); and
 - (iii) the assignment, by a party to an arrangement that is an OTC Derivative entered into as referred to in subparagraph (i), of some or all of the party's rights and obligations under the arrangement.

(2) A **Reportable Transaction** includes a Derivative Transaction by a Reporting Entity (whether on its own behalf or through an agent) in its capacity as a responsible entity of a managed investment scheme or trustee of a trust.

Item	Reporting Entity	Reportable Transaction
1	An Australian Entity	All OTC Derivatives to which the Reporting Entity is a counterparty, regardless of where the OTC Derivative is entered into

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Item	Reporting Entity	Reportable Transaction
2	A foreign subsidiary of an Australian Entity	All OTC Derivatives to which the Reporting Entity is a counterparty, regardless of where the OTC Derivative is entered into
3	A Foreign ADI that has a branch located in this jurisdiction	All OTC Derivatives: (a) booked to the profit or loss account of a branch of the Reporting Entity located in this jurisdiction; or
4	A foreign company that is required to be registered under Division 2 of Part 5B.2 of the Act	(b) entered into by the Reporting Entity in this jurisdiction.

Note: See proposal B2 in CP 205

1.2.6 References to Licensed Repositories or Prescribed Repositories

(1) A reference in these Rules to reporting information about a Reportable Transaction, or a position in relation to a Reportable Transaction, to a Licensed Repository, is a reference to reporting the information to a Licensed Repository, the Licence for which authorises the Licensed Repository to provide services in respect of a class of Derivatives that includes the Derivatives to which the Reportable Transaction relates.

(2) A reference in these Rules to reporting information about a Reportable Transaction, or a position in relation to a Reportable Transaction, to a Prescribed Repository, is a reference to reporting the information to a Prescribed Repository that is prescribed in relation to a class of Derivatives that includes the Derivatives to which the Reportable Transaction relates.

Note: See subsection 901A(6) of the Act.

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Chapter 2: Reporting Requirements

Part 2.1 Application

2.1.1 Application

This Chapter imposes obligations on Reporting Entities to report their Reportable Transactions, and positions in relation to Reportable Transactions, to Licensed Repositories and Prescribed Repositories.

Note: Schedule 1 deals with phased implementation of the reporting obligations and Schedule 2 sets out the information to be reported.

Part 2.2 Reporting Requirements

2.2.1 Reporting Requirements

(1) A Reporting Entity must report information about:

- (a) each of its Reportable Transactions in accordance with the Transaction Reporting Requirements in Part S1.1 of Schedule 1, during the Reporting Periods set out in that Part, other than a modification, termination or assignment referred to in paragraph (c);
- (b) each of its positions in relation to Reportable Transactions in accordance with the Position Reporting Requirements in Part S1.2 of Schedule 1, by the Position Reporting Date set out in that Part; and
- (c) any modification, termination or assignment of a position referred to in paragraph (b), in accordance with Rule 2.4.2, by the time set out in that Rule.

Note: Parts S1.1 and S1.2 deal with phased implementation of the Transaction Reporting Requirements and Position Reporting Requirements.

(2) A Reporting Entity is not required to comply with the requirements of subrule (1) that would otherwise apply to the Reporting Entity if, at the time the information is required to be reported, there is no Licensed Repository or Prescribed Repository that meets the criteria in Rule 1.2.6 in relation to the Reportable Transaction.

Maximum penalty: 1,000 penalty units

Note: See proposal B1 in CP 205

Paragraph 2.2.1(1)(a) deals with the reporting of OTC Derivatives entered into after a reporting requirement starts to apply to a person and a modification, termination or assignment of an OTC Derivative that was entered into after a reporting requirement starts to apply to a person. Paragraph 2.2.1(b) deals with the reporting of positions in relation to OTC Derivatives entered into before a reporting requirement starts to apply to a person that are still outstanding at the time the reporting requirement starts to apply. Paragraph 2.2.1(c)

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deals with the reporting of modifications, terminations or assignments of positions in relation to OTC Derivatives entered into before a reporting requirement starts to apply to a person that occur after the reporting requirement starts to apply to a person

2.2.2 Reporting Requirement—Changes

(1) Where a Reporting Entity has reported information about a Reportable Transaction or about a position in relation to a Reportable Transaction in accordance with subrule 2.2.1(1) and there is a change to the information reported that does not constitute a Reportable Transaction, the Reporting Entity must report the change.

(2) Without limiting subrule (1), a Reporting Entity must report any:

- (a) updated mark-to-market valuation of the Reportable Transaction performed by the Reporting Entity or its agent, subject to subrule (3); and
- (b) change to the collateral held in relation to the Reportable Transaction.

(3) If a Reporting Entity or its agent performs more than one mark-to-market valuation of a Reportable Transaction during a Business Day, the Reporting Entity is only required to report the last mark-to-market valuation performed on that Business Day.

Maximum penalty: 1,000 penalty units

Note: See proposal D3 in CP 205

2.2.3 Reporting Requirement—Timing (generally, T+1)

(1) Subject to subrule (2), a Reporting Entity that is required to report:

- (a) information about a Reportable Transaction, in accordance with paragraph 2.2.1(1)(a); or
 - (b) changes to information referred to in paragraph (a), in accordance with subrule 2.2.2(1),
- must report the information or changes by no later than the end of the next Business Day after the requirement to report the information or change arises.

(2) If the Licensed Repository or Prescribed Repository to which the information or changes are to be reported is not available to accept the report of information or changes by the time required under subrule (1), the Reporting Entity must report the information or changes as soon as practicable after the Licensed Repository or Prescribed Repository becomes available.

Maximum penalty: 1,000 penalty units

Note: See proposal B4 in CP 205

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2.2.4 Reporting Requirement—Format

A Reporting Entity that is required to report:

- (a) information about a Reportable Transaction, or a position relating to a Reportable Transaction in accordance with subrule 2.2.1(1); or
- (b) changes to information referred to in paragraph (a), in accordance with subrule 2.2.2(1), must report the information or changes in an electronic form and in accordance with any format requirements specified:
- (c) in these Rules; and
- (d) by the Licensed Repository or Prescribed Repository to which the information or change is reported, to the extent those format requirements are not inconsistent with any format requirements referred to in paragraph (c).

Maximum penalty: 1,000 penalty units

2.2.5 Reporting Requirement—Continuity of reporting

(1) Subject to subrule (2), a Reporting Entity that reports to a Derivative Trade Repository (in this Rule, the *Original Trade Repository*):

- (a) information about a Reportable Transaction in an OTC Derivative, or a position relating to a Reportable Transaction in an OTC Derivative, in accordance with subrule 2.2.1(1);
- (b) changes to information referred to in paragraph (a), in accordance with subrule 2.2.2(1), must take all reasonable steps to ensure that it reports further information or changes that relate to the same OTC Derivative, to the Original Trade Repository.

(2) If the Reporting Entity or its agent is no longer a participant of the Original Trade Repository, or is no longer able to comply with subrule 2.2.1(1) or 2.2.2(1) by reporting the information to the Original Trade Repository, the information must be reported to another Licensed Repository or Prescribed Repository in accordance with these Rules.

Maximum penalty: 1,000 penalty units

2.2.6 Reporting Requirement—Accuracy of reporting

A Reporting Entity must take all reasonable steps to ensure that information reported under subrule 2.2.1(1) and any change to that information reported under subrule 2.2.2(1) is complete and accurate.

Maximum penalty: 1,000 penalty units

2.2.7 Derivative Transaction Information—Use of agents

A Reporting Entity may appoint one or more agents to report on its behalf information under subrule 2.2.1(1) and any change to that information under subrule 2.2.2(1).

Note: An agent may be a counterparty of the Reporting Entity, central counterparty, trading platform, service provider, broker or any other third party.

Note: See proposal B1 in CP 205

Part 2.3 Records

2.3.1 Keeping of records

(1) A Reporting Entity must keep records that enable the Reporting Entity to demonstrate it has complied with the requirements of these Rules.

(2) A Reporting Entity must keep the records referred to in subrule (1) for a period of at least five years from the date the record is made or amended.

(3) Without limiting subrule (1) and subject to subrule (4), a Reporting Entity must keep a record of all information that it is required to report under subrules 2.2.1(1) and 2.2.2(2).

(4) A Reporting Entity is not required to keep the records referred to in subrule (3) where the Reporting Entity has arrangements in place to access to those records in a Licensed Repository or Prescribed Repository, either directly or through an agent, for the period set out in subrule (2).

Maximum penalty: 1,000 penalty units

2.3.2 Provision of records or other information

(1) A Reporting Entity must, on request by ASIC, provide ASIC with records or other information relating to compliance with or determining whether there has been compliance with these Rules.

(2) A request by ASIC under subrule (1) must be in writing and give the Reporting Entity a reasonable time to comply.

(3) The Reporting Entity must comply with a request under subrule (1) within the time specified in the request or if no time is specified, within a reasonable time.

Maximum penalty: 1,000 penalty units

Part 2.4 Transitional matters

2.4.1 Interim Reporting Phase—Opt-In Notice

(1) A Reporting Entity may lodge a notice (the *Opt-In Notice*) with ASIC setting out:

- (a) the name of the Reporting Entity;

- (b) the Reportable Transactions or class of Reportable Transactions, and positions in relation to those Reportable Transaction, that the Reporting Entity intends to report during the Interim Reporting Phase;

Note: For example, the Reporting Entity may specify a class of Reportable Transactions that relates to a particular Prescribed Class.

- (c) the Derivative Trade Data, being Derivative Transaction Information and Derivative Position Information, or information that is the same or substantially the same as Derivative Transaction Information and Derivative Position Information, that the Reporting Entity intends to report during the Interim Reporting Phase in relation to the Reportable Transactions referred to in paragraph (b);
- (d) whether the Reporting Entity intends to report the Derivative Trade Data referred to in paragraph (c) to a Licensed Repository or a Prescribed Repository, and the name of the Licensed Repository or Prescribed Repository; and
- (e) the date (***Effective Date***) or series of Effective Dates from which the Reporting Entity intends to report during the Interim Reporting Phase the Derivative Trade Data referred to in paragraph (c), in relation to the Reportable Transaction or class of Reportable Transactions referred to in paragraph (b), to the Licensed Repository or Prescribed Repository referred to in paragraph (d).

(2) Each Effective Date must be a date that falls on or after 1 July 2013 and on or after the date on which the Opt-In Notice is lodged.

(3) ASIC may publish on its website any Opt-In Notice given to it by a Reporting Entity.

2.4.2 Modification, termination or assignment of outstanding positions before or after the Position Reporting Date

For the purposes of paragraph 2.2.1(1)(c), where:

- (a) a Reporting Entity is required to report, or has reported, information about a position in relation to a Reportable Transaction in accordance with the Position Reporting Requirements in Part S1.2 of Schedule 1 to a Licensed Repository or a Prescribed Repository; and
- (b) before or after the Position Reporting Date, the Derivative to which the position relates is modified or terminated, or a party to that Derivative assigns some or all of its rights and obligations under the Derivative,

the Reporting Entity must report all of the information in Tables 1 to 5 of Part S2.1 about:

- (c) the Derivative to which the position relates; and
- (d) the modification, termination or assignment of that Derivative,

to the Licensed Repository or Prescribed Repository to which the position will be or has been reported, and must report the information referred to in paragraphs (c) and (d) by the next Business Day after the modification, termination or assignment takes place.

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Note: A requirement to report a modification, termination or assignment under this Rule does not extinguish the requirement to report position information under subparagraph 2.2.1(1)(b).

Maximum penalty: 1,000 penalty units

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Schedule 1: Reporting Requirements—Phasing

Part S1.1 Transaction Reporting Requirements

S1.1.1 Transaction Reporting Requirements

For the purposes of paragraph 2.2.1(1)(a):

- (a) the ***Transaction Reporting Requirement*** is, in relation to a Reporting Entity specified in column 2 of Table 1, for each Reportable Transaction specified in column 4, the requirement specified in column 5; and
- (b) the ***Reporting Period*** for the Transaction Reporting Requirement is the period specified in column 3.

Note: See proposal E1 in CP 205. In relation to reporting by Reporting Entities other than Australian Reporting entities in each Reporting Period, see proposal C1 in CP 205

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Table 1: Transaction Reporting Requirements

1. Phase	2. Reporting Entities	3. Reporting Period	4. Reportable Transaction	5. Transaction Reporting Requirement
Interim Reporting Phase	A Reporting Entity that has given ASIC an Opt-In Notice	From the Effective Date specified in the Opt-In Notice until the date the Reporting Entity is required to report the Reportable Transaction under Phase 1, Phase 2 or Phase 3	All Reportable Transactions in the class or classes set out in the Opt-In Notice	Reporting Entities must report the Derivative Transaction Information set out in the Opt-In Notice to the Licensed Repository or Prescribed Repository specified in the Opt-In Notice
Phase 1	A Reporting Entity that: (a) is an Australian ADI, an AFS Licensee, an Exempt Foreign Licensee, or a CS Facility Licensee; and (b) as at 30 September 2013 has total gross notional outstanding positions of \$50 billion or more aggregated across all OTC Derivatives, and all Derivatives that would be OTC Derivatives but for the fact that the Derivatives are not in the Prescribed Class	From 31 December 2013 to 29 June 2014 (inclusive)	All Reportable Transactions in credit derivatives and interest rate derivatives	Reporting Entities must report, for each Reportable Transaction, the Derivative Transaction Information set out in Part S2.1 of Schedule 2 to a Licensed Repository, or the same or substantially the same information to a Prescribed Repository
		From 30 June 2014 to 30 December 2014 (inclusive)	All Reportable Transactions	Reporting Entities that are Australian Entities must report, for each Reportable Transaction, the Derivative Transaction Information set out in Part S2.1 of Schedule 2 to a Licensed Repository Reporting Entities other than Australian Entities must report, for each Reportable Transaction, the Derivative Transaction Information set out in Part S2.1 of Schedule 2 to a Licensed Repository, or the same or substantially the same information to a Prescribed Repository

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1. Phase	2. Reporting Entities	3. Reporting Period	4. Reportable Transaction	5. Transaction Reporting Requirement
Phase 2	A Reporting Entity that: (a) is an Australian ADI, an AFS Licensee, an Exempt Foreign Licensee or a CS Facility Licensee; and (b) is not required to report under Phase 1	From 30 June 2014 to 30 December 2014 (inclusive)	All Reportable Transactions in credit derivatives and interest rate derivatives	Reporting Entities that are Australian Entities must report, for each Reportable Transaction, the Derivative Transaction Information set out in Part S2.1 of Schedule 2 to a Licensed Repository
		From 31 December 2014 onwards	All Reportable Transactions	Reporting Entities other than Australian Entities must report, for each Reportable Transaction, Derivative Transaction Information set out in Part S2.1 of Schedule 2 to a Licensed Repository, or the same or substantially the same information to a Prescribed Repository
Phase 3	A Reporting Entity that: (a) as at 30 September 2014, has total gross notional outstanding positions of \$[TBC] (see note below) or more aggregated across all OTC Derivatives, and all Derivatives that would be OTC Derivatives but for the fact that the Derivatives are not in the Prescribed Class; and (b) is not required to report under Phase 1 or Phase 2	From 31 December 2014 to 29 June 2015 (inclusive)	All Reportable Transactions in credit derivatives and interest rate derivatives	Reporting Entities that are Australian Entities must report, for each Reportable Transaction, the Derivative Transaction Information set out in Part S2.1 of Schedule 2 to a Licensed Repository
		From 30 June 2015 onwards	All Reportable Transactions	Reporting Entities other than Australian Entities must report, for each Reportable Transaction, the Derivative Transaction Information set out in Part S2.1 of Schedule 2 to a Licensed Repository, or the same or substantially the same information to a Prescribed Repository

Note: As noted in proposal E1 of CP 205, ASIC will consult further on its proposals in relation to Phase 3

Part S1.2 Position Reporting Requirements

S1.2.1 Position Reporting Requirements

For the purposes of paragraph 2.2.1(1)(b):

- (a) the ***Position Reporting Requirement*** is, in relation to a Reporting Entity specified in column 2 of Table 2, for all outstanding positions referred to in column 3, the requirement specified in column 4; and
- (b) the ***Position Reporting Date*** for the Position Reporting Requirement is the date specified in column 5.

Note: See proposal E2 in CP 205
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Table 2: Position Reporting Requirements

1. Phase	2. Reporting Entities	3. Outstanding position	3. Position Reporting Requirement	4. Position Reporting Date
Interim Reporting Phase	A Reporting Entity that has given ASIC an Opt-In Notice	The outstanding positions, as at the Effective Date specified in the Opt-In Notice, in relation to the class or classes of Reportable Transactions specified in the Opt-In Notice	A Reporting Entity must report, for all outstanding positions, the Derivative Position Information set out in the Opt-In Notice to the Licensed Repository or Prescribed Repository specified in the Opt-In Notice	Six months after the Effective Date specified in the Opt-In Notice
Phase 1	A Reporting Entity that: (a) is an Australian ADI, an AFS Licensee, or an Exempt Foreign Licensee; and (b) as at 30 September 2013 has total gross notional outstanding positions of \$50 billion or more aggregated across all OTC Derivatives, and all Derivatives that would be OTC Derivatives but for the fact that the Derivatives are not in the Prescribed Class	All outstanding positions as at 31 December 2013 in credit derivatives and interest rate derivatives that, if entered into on 31 December 2013, would be required to be reported by the Reporting Entity in accordance with the Transaction Reporting Requirements	A Reporting Entity must report, for all outstanding positions, the Derivative Position Information set out in Part S2.2 of Schedule 2 to a Licensed Repository, or the same or substantially the same information to a Prescribed Repository	30 June 2014
		All outstanding positions as at 30 June 2014 in commodity derivatives, equity derivatives and foreign exchange derivatives that, if entered into on 30 June 2014, would be required to be reported by the Reporting Entity in accordance with the Transaction Reporting Requirements	A Reporting Entity that is an Australian Entity must report, for all outstanding positions, Derivative Position Information set out in Part S2.2 of Schedule 2 to a Licensed Repository A Reporting Entity that is not an Australian Entity must report, for all outstanding positions, the Derivative Position Information set out in Part S2.2 of Schedule 2 to a Licensed Repository, or the same or substantially the same information to a Prescribed Repository	31 December 2014

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1. Phase	2. Reporting Entities	3. Outstanding position	3. Position Reporting Requirement	4. Position Reporting Date
Phase 2	A Reporting Entity that: (a) is an Australian ADI, an AFS Licensee, or an Exempt Foreign Licensee; and (b) is not required to report under Phase 1	All outstanding positions as at 30 June 2014 in credit derivatives and interest rate derivatives that, if entered into on 30 June 2014, would be required to be reported by the Reporting Entity in accordance with the Transaction Reporting Requirements	A Reporting Entity that is not an Australian Entity must report, for all outstanding positions, the Derivative Position Information set out in Part S2.2 of Schedule 2 to a Licensed Repository A Reporting Entity that is not an Australian Entity must report, for all outstanding positions, the Derivative Position Information set out in Part S2.2 of Schedule 2 to a Licensed Repository, or the same or substantially the same information to a Prescribed Repository	31 December 2014
		All outstanding positions as at 31 December 2014 in commodity derivatives, equity derivatives and foreign exchange derivatives that, if entered into on 31 December 2014 would be would be required to be reported by the Reporting Entity in accordance with the Transaction Reporting Requirements	A Reporting Entity that is an Australian Entity must report, for all outstanding positions, the Derivative Position Information set out in Part S2.2 of Schedule 2 to a Licensed Repository A Reporting Entity that is not an Australian Entity must report, for all outstanding positions, the Derivative Position Information to a Licensed Repository, or the same or substantially the same information to a Prescribed Repository	30 June 2015

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1. Phase	2. Reporting Entities	3. Outstanding position	3. Position Reporting Requirement	4. Position Reporting Date
Phase 3	A Reporting Entity that: (a) as at 30 September 2014, has total gross notional outstanding positions of \$[TBC] (see note below) or more aggregated across all OTC Derivatives, and Derivatives that would be OTC Derivatives but for the fact that the Derivatives are not in the Prescribed Class; and (b) is not required to report under Phase 1 or Phase 2	All outstanding positions as at 31 December 2014 in credit derivatives and interest rate derivatives that, if entered into on 31 December 2014, would be required to be reported by the Reporting Entity in accordance with the Transaction Reporting Requirements	A Reporting Entity that is an Australian Entity must report, for all outstanding positions, the Derivative Position Information set out in Part S2.2 of Schedule 2 to a Licensed Repository A Reporting Entity that is not an Australian Entity must report, for all outstanding positions, the Derivative Position Information set out in Part S2.2 of Schedule 2 to a Licensed Repository, or the same or substantially the same information to a Prescribed Repository	30 June 2015
		All outstanding positions as at 30 June 2015 in commodity derivatives, equity derivatives and foreign exchange derivatives that, if entered into on 30 June 2015, would be required to be reported by the Reporting Entity in accordance with the Transaction Reporting Requirements	A Reporting Entity that is an Australian Entity must report, for all outstanding positions, the Derivative Position Information set out in Part S2.2 of Schedule 2 to a Licensed Repository A Reporting Entity that is not an Australian Entity must report, for all outstanding positions, the Derivative Position Information set out in Part S2.2 of Schedule 2 to a Licensed Repository, or the same or substantially the same information to a Prescribed Repository	31 December 2015

Note: As noted in proposal E1 of CP 205, ASIC will consult further on its proposals in relation to the Phase 3

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Schedule 2 Information requirements

Part S2.1A Definitions

S2.1A.1 Definitions

In the Tables in Parts S2.1 and S2.2:

Beneficiary means the party subject to the rights and obligations arising from the Contract.

Contract means the arrangement that is the commodity derivative, credit derivative, equity derivative, foreign exchange derivative, or interest rate derivative, as applicable.

LEI means a Legal Entity Identifier.

Non-reporting Counterparty means the counterparty to the Contract that is not the Reporting Counterparty.

Portfolio Basis means the collateral was calculated on the basis of net positions resulting from a set of Contracts, rather than per Contract.

Reporting Counterparty means the Reporting Entity that is required to report the information in relation to the Reportable Transaction, whether the Reporting Entity reports on its own behalf or through an agent.

Transaction means the Reportable Transaction.

Part S2.1 Derivative Transaction Information

S2.1.1 Derivative Transaction Information

For the purposes of these Rules, the **Derivative Transaction Information** in relation to a Reportable Transaction is:

- (a) if the Reportable Transaction is the entry into of an arrangement that is a commodity derivative, the information about the Reportable Transaction set out column 3 of Table 1 and the additional information about the Reportable Transaction set out in column 3 of Table 2;
- (b) if the Reportable Transaction is the entry into of an arrangement that is a credit derivative or an equity derivative, the information about the Reportable Transaction set out column 3 of Table 1 and the additional information about the Reportable Transaction set out in column 3 of Table 3;
- (c) if the Reportable Transaction is the entry into of an arrangement that is a foreign exchange derivative, the information about the Reportable Transaction set out column 3 of Table 1 and the additional information about the Reportable Transaction set out in column 3 of Table 4;

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- (d) if the Reportable Transaction is the entry into of an arrangement that is an interest rate derivative, the information about the Reportable Transaction set out column 3 of Table 1 and the additional information about the Reportable Transaction set out in column 3 of Table 5;
- (e) if the Reportable Transaction is the modification or termination of an arrangement referred to in paragraphs (a)–(d), any changes to the information set out in Tables 1–5 resulting from the modification or termination of the arrangement; and
- (f) if the Reportable Transaction is the assignment, by a party to an arrangement referred to in paragraphs (a)–(d), of some or all of the party’s rights and obligations under the arrangement, any changes to the information set out in Tables 1–5 resulting from the assignment.

Note: See proposals D1 and D2 in CP 205

Table 1: Common data

Item	Label	Derivative Transaction Information
1	Unique transaction identifier	The universal transaction identifier for the Transaction or, if no universal transaction identifier is available, the transaction identifier as used by the counterparty or by the electronic trading venue on which the Transaction was executed (where relevant).
2	Unique product identifier	The universal product identification code based on the taxonomy of the product or, if no universal product identifier is available, a product identification code of the product.
3	Contract type	The name of the Contract type, such as “swap”, “swaption”, “forward”, “option”, “basis swap”, “index swap” or “basket swap”.
4	Underlying	A unique identifier for the underlying to the Contract, or, if no unique identifier is available in the case of baskets or indices, an indication for the basket or index.
5	Identifier of Reporting Counterparty	An identifier of the Reporting Counterparty, using an LEI or interim entity identifier or, if not available, an Australian Business Number or, in the case of individuals, a client code.
6	Name of Reporting Counterparty	The legal name of the Reporting Counterparty.
7	Identifier of Non-reporting Counterparty	An Identifier of the Non-reporting Counterparty, using an LEI or interim entity identifier or, if not available, an Australian Business Number or, in the case of individuals, a client code.
8	Name of Non-reporting Counterparty	The legal name of the Non-reporting Counterparty.
9	Trading capacity of reporting party	A notation to indicate whether the Reporting Counterparty has concluded the Contract as principal on its own account (on its own behalf or on behalf of a client) or as agent for the account of and on behalf of a client.

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Item	Label	Derivative Transaction Information
10	Identifier of Beneficiary	An identifier of the Beneficiary. Where the Transaction is executed via a structure representing a number of Beneficiaries, such as a trust or fund, the Beneficiary should be identified as that structure (i.e. as the trust or fund). If the Beneficiary of the Contract is not a counterparty to the Contract, the Reporting Counterparty must identify the Beneficiary by a unique code or, in case of a Beneficiary that is an individual, by a client code as assigned by the legal entity.
11	Name of Beneficiary	The legal name of the Beneficiary.
12	Identifier of reporting entity	An identifier of the entity reporting the Transaction to the Derivative Trade Repository (where not the Reporting Counterparty), using an LEI or interim entity identifier or, if not available, an Australian Business Number or, in the case of individuals, a client code.
13	Name of reporting entity	The legal name of the reporting entity referred to in item 12.
14	Domicile of Reporting Counterparty	The country of incorporation or formation of the Reporting Counterparty.
15	Identifier of broker	An identifier of the broker that executed the Transaction on behalf of the Reporting Counterparty (where relevant), using an LEI or interim entity identifier or, if not available, an Australian Business Number or, in the case of individuals, a client code.
16	Name of broker	The legal name of the broker.
17	Whether the Transaction has been centrally cleared (to be amended if cleared after initial report made)	An indicator of whether the Transaction has been centrally cleared.
18	Name of central clearing facility	The name of the central clearing facility where the Transaction was cleared (if applicable).
19	Identifier of clearing member	An identifier of the clearing member (where relevant) that cleared the Transaction, using an LEI or interim entity identifier or, if not available, an Australian Business Number or, in the case of individuals, a client code. If the Reporting Counterparty is not a clearing member, its clearing member must be identified in this field by a unique code.
20	Name of clearing member	The legal name of the clearing member.
21	Whether the Contract has been confirmed	A notation to indicate whether the details contained in the report to the Derivative Trade Repository have been confirmed by both counterparties.
22	Form of confirmation	A notation to indicate whether the Contract was electronically confirmed, non-electronically confirmed or remains unconfirmed.

Item	Label	Derivative Transaction Information
23	Confirmation timestamp	The time and date the Contract was confirmed by both counterparties.
24	Execution venue	If the reported Contract was executed on a trading venue, an identifier code of the trading venue or, if no identifier code is available, then the name of the trading venue.
25	Method of execution	A notation to indicate the method by which the reported Contract was executed (e.g. voice, electronic, intermediated, direct access).
26	Master agreement type	The type of master agreement that was executed in relation to the reported Contract (e.g. ISDA Master Agreement, Master Power Purchase and Sale Agreement, International ForEx Master Agreement, European Master Agreement or any local Master Agreements).
27	Master agreement date	The year of the version of the master agreement that was executed in relation to the reported Contract.
28	Contract-effective date or start date	The date when the obligations under the Contract come into effect.
29	Maturity, termination or end date	The date of expiry of the reported Contract.
30	Delivery type	A notation to indicate whether the reported Contract is physical (deliverable) or cash (non-deliverable).
31	Mark-to-market/mark-to-model value of Contract	The mark-to-market valuation of the reported Contract, or mark-to-model valuation where a mark-to-market valuation is not possible.
32	Currency used for mark-to-market valuation	The currency used for the mark-to-market valuation or mark-to-model valuation of the Contract referred to in item 31.
33	Valuation type (mark-to-market/mark-to-model)	A notation to indicate whether the valuation performed (see item 31) was a mark-to-market or mark-to-model valuation.
34	Counterparty side (buy/sell)	A notation to identify whether the side of the Contract reported was a buy or a sell.
35	Basis	The day count for calculation of periodic payments under the Contract (e.g. A/365, quarterly, semi-annual).
36	Settlement rate or index	The index for calculation of settlement payments under the Contract (e.g. the Bank Bill Swap Reference Rate).
37	Expiry conventions/cut	Place of time zone and time of expiry of Contract (e.g. 3 pm, Tokyo; 10 am, New York).
38	Submission of order entry timestamp	If the reported Contract was executed on a trading venue, the time and date when the Transaction was sent to the trading venue to be executed.

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Item	Label	Derivative Transaction Information
39	Execution timestamp	If the reported Contract was executed on a trading venue, the time and date the Transaction was executed on a trading venue.
40	Submission for clearing timestamp	If the reported Contract was cleared by a clearing agency, the time and date when the Transaction was submitted to a clearing agency.
41	Clearing timestamp	If the reported Contract was cleared, the time and date the Transaction was cleared.
42	Reporting timestamp	The time and date the Transaction was reported to the Derivative Trade Repository.
43	Collateralisation	A notation to indicate whether the Transaction is collateralised by one or both counterparties to the Transaction.
44	Collateral portfolio	If the Transaction is collateralised, a notation to indicate whether the collateralisation was performed on a Portfolio Basis.
45	Collateral portfolio code	If collateral is reported on a Portfolio Basis, a unique code, determined by the Reporting Counterparty, to identify the portfolio.
46	Value of collateral	The value of the collateral posted by the Reporting Counterparty to the other counterparty. Where collateral is posted on a Portfolio Basis, this field must include the value of all collateral posted for the portfolio.
47	Currency of collateral value	The currency of the collateral in the value of collateral field (see item 46).
48	Option type	If the Contract is an option, a notation to indicate whether the Contract is a call or a put.
49	Option expiration date	If the Contract is an option, the expiry date of the option.
50	Option premium	If the Contract is an option, the amount of the premium paid by the buyer to the seller.
51	Option premium currency	If the Contract is an option, the currency used to calculate the option premium (see item 50).
52	Option style	If the Contract is an option, a notation to indicate whether the option can be exercised on a fixed date or any time during the life of the Contract (e.g. American, European, Bermudan, Asian).
53	Strike price (cap/floor rate)	If the Contract is an option, the strike price of the option.
54	Value for options	If the Contract is an option, the value of the option.
55	Payout (digital, binary, barrier)	The fixed amount of payment agreed at maturity settlement based on certain conditions being met at expiry or during the life of the Contract.

Item	Label	Derivative Transaction Information
56	Barriers and type	If the Contract is an option, the rate at which the option within the Contract comes into or ceases to exist, whether over the life of the Contract or during discrete periods. All rates, if more than one, and type (European, American, Discrete period).
57	Rate reset frequency	Frequency with which the rate leg resets.
58	Hedging transaction	An indication of whether the Contract is entered into for the purpose of managing a financial risk that arises in the ordinary course of business.
59	Other material terms matched by the counterparties in verifying the derivative	Other material economic term(s) of the reported Contract matched by the counterparties in verifying the Contract.
60	Reporting Log	A notation to indicate if the Contract is a new Contract, or a modification, novation, assignment, compression or termination of an existing Contract.

Table 2: Commodity derivative data

Item	Label	Derivative Transaction Information
1	Notional amount	The total notional amount or total quantity in the unit of measure of the underlying commodity.
2	Notional currency	The currency of the notional amount (see item 1).
3	Grade	The grade of product being delivered.
4	Amount and currency of upfront payment, if any	The amount of any upfront payment the Reporting Counterparty made or received.
5	Description of the payment stream of each counterparty	The dates the Transaction requires payments to be made.
6	Quantity unit	A unit to measure the quantity of each side of the Transaction (e.g. barrels, bushels).
7	Quantity	The amount of the commodity (the number of quantity units) quoted on the Contract.
8	Quantity frequency	The rate at which the quantity is quoted on the Contract (e.g. hourly, daily, weekly, monthly).
9	Total quantity	The quantity of the commodity for the entire term of the Contract.
10	Delivery point or zone	The location of the delivery.

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Item	Label	Derivative Transaction Information
11	Delivery start date and time	The start date and time of delivery.
12	Delivery end date and time	The end date and time of delivery.
13	Contract capacity	The quantity per delivery time interval.
14	Commodity base	A notation to indicate the type of commodity underlying the Contract.
15	Commodity details	Any other relevant details of the commodity not reported under items 1–14.

Table 3: Equity derivative and credit derivative data

Item	Label	Derivative Transaction Information
1	Identifier of counterparty purchasing protection	The identifier of the counterparty purchasing protection using an LEI or interim entity identifier or, if not available, an Australian Business Number or, in the case of individuals, a client code.
2	Name of counterparty purchasing protection	The legal name of the counterparty purchasing protection.
3	Identifier of counterparty selling protection	The identifier of counterparty selling protection, using an LEI or interim entity identifier or, if not available, an Australian Business Number or, in the case of individuals, a client code.
4	Name of counterparty selling protection	The legal name of the counterparty selling protection.
5	Information identifying the reference entity	The identifier of the entity that is the subject of the protection being purchased and sold, using an LEI or interim entity identifier or, if not available, an Australian Business Number or, in the case of individuals, a client code.
6	Name of the reference entity	The legal name of the reference entity.
7	Notional amount	The total notional amount or total quantity in the unit of measure of an underlying instrument.
8	Notional currency	The currency used in the unit of measure of the underlying instrument (see item 7).
9	Amount of upfront payment, if any	The amount of any upfront payment the Reporting Counterparty made or received.
10	Description of the payment stream of Reporting Counterparty	A description of the payment stream of the Reporting Counterparty (e.g. coupon).

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Item	Label	Derivative Transaction Information
11	Description of the payment stream of Non-reporting Counterparty	A description of the payment stream of the Non-reporting Counterparty (e.g. coupon).
12	Payment frequency	The dates the Contract requires payments to be made.

Table 4: Foreign exchange derivative data

Item	Label	Derivative Transaction Information
1	Notional amount 1	Total amount of the first underlying currency.
2	Notional amount 2	Total amount of the second underlying currency.
3	Currency 1	The notional currency payable by Reporting Counterparty.
4	Currency 2	The notional currency payable by Non-reporting Counterparty.
5	Exchange rate	The rate of exchange of the currencies for the Transaction in the Contract.
6	Forward exchange rate	The forward exchange rate on value date.

Table 5: Interest rate derivative data

Item	Label	Derivative Transaction Information
1	Notional amount for leg 1	The total notional amount or total quantity in the unit of measure of leg 1 of the Contract.
2	Notional amount for leg 2	Total notional amount or total quantity in the unit of measure of leg 2 of the Contract.
3	Notional currency for leg 1	Currency in the unit of measure of leg 1 of the Contract.
4	Notional currency for leg 2	Currency in the unit of measure of leg 2 of the Contract.
5	Amount and currency of upfront payment, if any	The amount and currency of any upfront payment.
6	Payer (fixed rate)	An identifier of the counterparty that pays the fixed rate, using an LEI or interim entity identifier or, if not available, an Australian Business Number or, in the case of individuals, a client code.
7	Name of payer (fixed rate)	The legal name of the payer (fixed rate).

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Item	Label	Derivative Transaction Information
8	Payer (floating rate leg 1)	The identifier of the counterparty that pays the floating rate leg 1, using an LEI or interim entity identifier or, if not available, an Australian Business Number or, in the case of individuals, a client code.
9	Name of payer (floating rate leg 1)	The legal name of the payer (floating rate leg 1).
10	Payer (floating rate leg 2)	The identifier of the counterparty that pays the floating rate leg 2, using an LEI or interim entity identifier, or if not available, an Australian Business Number or, in the case of individuals, a client code.
11	Name of payer (floating rate leg 2)	The legal name of the payer (floating rate leg 2).
12	Direction	A notation to indicate whether the Reporting Counterparty is paying or receiving the fixed rate.
13	Fixed rate	A notation to indicate of the fixed rate used.
14	Fixed rate day count fraction	The actual number of days in the relevant fixed rate payer calculation period.
15	Fixed leg payment frequency	The frequency of payments for the fixed rate leg.
16	Floating rate payment frequency	The frequency of payments for the floating rate leg.
17	Floating rate index name and rate period (leg 1)	A notation to indicate the interest rates used which are reset at predetermined intervals by reference to a market reference rate.
18	Floating rate index name and rate period (leg 2)	A notation to indication of the interest rates used that are reset at predetermined intervals by reference to a market reference rate.

Part S2.2 Derivative Position Information

S2.2.1 Derivative Position Information

The *Derivative Position Information* in relation to a Derivative Transaction is:

- if the outstanding position is in a commodity derivative, the information about the outstanding position set out column 3 of Table 1 and the additional information about the outstanding position set out in column 3 of Table 2;
- if the outstanding position is in a credit derivative or an equity derivative, the information about the Reportable Transaction set out column 3 of Table 1 and the additional information about the Reportable Transaction set out in column 3 of Table 3;

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- (c) if the outstanding position is in a foreign exchange derivative, the information about the if the outstanding position set out column 3 of Table 1 and the additional information about the Reportable Transaction set out in column 3 of Table 4; or
- (d) if the outstanding position is in an interest rate derivative, the information about the Reportable Transaction set out column 3 of Table 1 and the additional information about the Reportable Transaction set out in column 3 of Table 5.

Table 1: Common data

Item	Label	Derivative Position Information
1	Unique product identifier	The universal product identification code based on the taxonomy of the product or, if no universal product identifier is available, a product identification code of the product.
2	Contract type	The name of the Contract type, such as “swap”, “swaption”, “forward”, “option”, “basis swap”, “index swap” or “basket swap”.
3	Underlying	A unique identifier for the underlying to the Contract or, if no unique identifier is available in the case of baskets or indices, an indication for the basket or index.
4	Identifier of Reporting Counterparty	An identifier of the Reporting Counterparty, using an LEI or interim entity identifier or, if not available, an Australian Business Number or, in the case of individuals, a client code.
5	Name of Reporting Counterparty	The legal name of the Reporting Counterparty.
6	Identifier of Non-reporting Counterparty	An Identifier of the Non-reporting Counterparty, using an LEI or interim entity identifier or, if not available, an Australian Business Number or, in the case of individuals, a client code.
7	Name of Non-reporting Counterparty	The legal name of the Non-reporting Counterparty.
8	Identifier of Beneficiary	An identifier of the party (Beneficiary) subject to the rights and obligations arising from the Contract. Where the Transaction is executed via a structure representing a number of Beneficiaries, such as a trust or fund, the Beneficiary should be identified as that structure (i.e. as the trust or fund). If the Beneficiary of the Contract is not a counterparty to the Contract, the Reporting Counterparty must identify the Beneficiary by a unique code or, in case of a Beneficiary that is an individual, by a client code as assigned by the legal entity.
9	Name of Beneficiary	The legal name of the Beneficiary.
10	Identifier of reporting entity	An identifier of the entity reporting the Transaction to the Derivative Trade Repository (where not the Reporting Counterparty), using an LEI or interim entity identifier or, if not available, an Australian Business Number or, in the case of individuals, a client code.

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Item	Label	Derivative Position Information
11	Name of reporting entity	The legal name of the reporting entity referred to in item 10.
12	Domicile of Reporting Counterparty	The country of incorporation or formation of the Reporting Counterparty.
13	Whether the Transaction has been centrally cleared (to be amended if cleared after initial report made)	An indicator of whether the Transaction has been centrally cleared.
14	Name of central clearing facility	The name of the central clearing facility where the Transaction was cleared (if applicable).
15	Identifier of clearing member	An identifier of the clearing member (where relevant) that cleared the Transaction, using an LEI or interim entity identifier or, if not available, an Australian Business Number or, in the case of individuals, a client code. If the Reporting Counterparty is not a clearing member, its clearing member must be identified in this field by a unique code.
16	Name of clearing member	The legal name of the clearing member.
17	Whether the Contract has been confirmed	A notation to indicate whether the details contained in the report to the Derivative Trade Repository have been confirmed by both counterparties.
18	Execution venue	If the Transaction was executed on a trading venue, the identifier code of the trading venue or, if no identifier code is available, the name of the trading venue.
19	Delivery type	A notation to indicate whether the reported Contract is physical (deliverable) or cash (non-deliverable).
20	Mark-to-market/mark-to-model value of Contract	The mark-to-market valuation of the reported Contract, or mark-to-model valuation where a mark-to-market valuation is not possible.
21	Currency used for mark-to-market valuation	The currency used for the mark-to-market valuation or mark-to-model valuation of the Contract referred to in item 20.
22	Valuation type (mark-to-market/mark-to-model)	A notation to indicate whether the valuation performed (see item 20) was a mark-to-market or mark-to-model valuation.
23	Counterparty side (buy/sell)	A notation to identify whether the side of the Contract reported was a buy or a sell.

Item	Label	Derivative Position Information
24	Basis	The day count for calculation of periodic payments under the Contract (e.g. A/365, quarterly, semi-annual).
25	Settlement rate or index	The index for calculation of settlement payments under the Contract (e.g. the Bank Bill Swap Reference Rate).
26	Expiry Conventions/Cut	Place of time zone and time of expiry of Contract (e.g. 3 pm, Tokyo; 10 am, New York).
27	Collateralisation	A notation to indicate whether the Transaction is collateralised by one or both counterparties to the Transaction.
28	Collateral portfolio	If the Transaction is collateralised, a notation to indicate whether the collateralisation was performed on a Portfolio Basis.
29	Collateral portfolio code	If collateral is reported on a Portfolio Basis, a unique code, determined by the Reporting Counterparty, to identify the portfolio.
30	Value of collateral	The value of the collateral posted by the Reporting Counterparty to the other counterparty. Where collateral is posted on a Portfolio Basis, this field must include the value of all collateral posted for the portfolio.
31	Currency of collateral value	The currency of the collateral in the value of collateral field (see item 30).
32	Option type	If the Contract is an option, a notation to indicate whether the Contract is a call or a put.
33	Option expiration date	If the Contract is an option, the expiry date of the option.
34	Option premium	If the Contract is an option, the amount of the premium paid by the buyer to the seller.
35	Option premium currency	If the Contract is an option, the currency used to calculate the option premium (see item 34).
36	Option style	If the Contract is an option, a notation to indicate whether the option can be exercised on a fixed date or any time during the life of the Contract (e.g. American, European, Bermudan, Asian).
37	Strike price (cap/floor rate)	If the Contract is an option, the strike price of the option.
38	Value for options	If the Contract is an option, the value of the option.
39	Payout (digital, binary, barrier)	The fixed amount of payment agreed at maturity settlement based on certain conditions being met at expiry or during the life on the Contract.

Item	Label	Derivative Position Information
40	Barriers and type	If the Contract is an option, the rate at which the option within the Contract comes into or ceases to exist, whether over the life of the Contract or during discrete periods. All rates, if more than one, and type (European, American, Discrete period).
41	Other material terms matched by the counterparties in verifying the derivative	Other material economic term(s) of the reported Contract matched by the counterparties in verifying the Contract.

Table 2: Commodity Derivative data

Item	Label	Derivative Position Information
1	Notional amount	The total notional amount or total quantity in the unit of measure of the underlying commodity.
2	Notional currency	The currency of the notional amount (see item 1).

Table 3: Credit derivative and equity derivative data

Item	Label	Information
1	Identifier of counterparty purchasing protection	The identifier of the counterparty purchasing protection using an LEI or interim entity identifier or, if not available, an Australian Business Number or, in the case of individuals, a client code.
2	Name of counterparty purchasing protection	The legal name of the counterparty purchasing protection.
3	Identifier of counterparty selling protection	The identifier of counterparty selling protection, using an LEI or interim entity identifier or, if not available, an Australian Business Number or, in the case of individuals, a client code.
4	Name of counterparty selling protection	The legal name of the counterparty selling protection.
5	Information identifying the reference entity	The identifier of the entity that is the subject of the protection being purchased and sold, using an LEI or interim entity identifier or, if not available, an Australian Business Number or, in the case of individuals, a client code.
6	Name of the reference entity	The legal name of the reference entity.
7	Notional amount	The total notional amount or total quantity in the unit of measure of an underlying instrument.
8	Notional currency	The currency used in the unit of measure of the underlying instrument (see item 7).

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Item	Label	Information
9	Payment frequency	The dates the Contract requires payments to be made.

Table 4: Foreign Exchange Derivative data

Item	Label	Derivative Position Information
1	Notional amount 1	Total amount of the first underlying currency.
2	Notional amount 2	Total amount of the second underlying currency.
3	Currency 1	The notional currency payable by Reporting Counterparty.
4	Currency 2	The notional currency payable by Non-reporting Counterparty.
5	Exchange rate	The rate of exchange of the currencies for the Transaction in the Contract.
6	Forward exchange rate	The forward exchange rate on value date.

Table 5: Interest rate derivative data

Item	Label	Derivative Position Information
1	Notional amount for leg 1	The total notional amount or total quantity in the unit of measure of leg 1 of the Contract.
2	Notional amount for leg 2	Total notional amount or total quantity in the unit of measure of leg 2 of the Contract.
3	Notional currency for leg 1	Currency in the unit of measure of leg 1 of the Contract.
4	Notional currency for leg 2	Currency in the unit of measure of leg 2 of the Contract.
5	Payer (fixed rate)	An identifier of the counterparty that pays the fixed rate, using an LEI or interim entity identifier or, if not available, an Australian Business Number or, in the case of individuals, a client code.
6	Name of payer (fixed rate)	The legal name of the payer (fixed rate).
7	Payer (floating rate leg 1)	The identifier of the counterparty that pays the floating rate leg 1, using an LEI or interim entity identifier or, if not available, an Australian Business Number or, in the case of individuals, a client code.
8	Name of payer (floating rate leg 1)	The legal name of the payer (floating rate leg 1).

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Item	Label	Derivative Position Information
9	Payer (floating rate leg 2)	The identifier of the counterparty that pays the floating rate leg 2, using an LEI or interim entity identifier or, if not available, an Australian Business Number or, in the case of individuals, a client code.
10	Name of payer (floating rate leg 2)	The legal name of the payer (floating rate leg 2).
11	Direction	A notation to indicate whether the Reporting Counterparty is paying or receiving the fixed rate.
12	Fixed rate	A notation to indicate the fixed rate used.
13	Fixed rate day count fraction	The actual number of days in the relevant fixed rate payer calculation period.
14	Fixed leg payment frequency	The frequency of payments for the fixed rate leg.
15	Floating rate payment frequency	The frequency of payments for the floating rate leg.
16	Floating rate reset frequency	The frequency of floating rate leg resets.
17	Floating rate index name and rate period (leg 1)	A notation to indicate the interest rates used which are reset at predetermined intervals by reference to a market reference rate.
18	Floating rate index name and rate period (leg 2)	A notation to indication of the interest rates used that are reset at predetermined intervals by reference to a market reference rate.