**ISO 20022**

Financial Instruments and Transactions Regulatory Reporting (Trade Repository Reporting)

Approved by the Securities SEG on 24 February 2020.

**Message Definition Report** **- Part 1**

March 2020

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**Preliminary note:**

The Message Definition Report (MDR) is made of three parts:

* **MDR - Part 1** describes the contextual background required to understand the functionality of the proposed message set. Part 1 is produced by the submitting organisation that developed or maintained the message set in line with a MDR Part1 template provided by the ISO 20022 Registration Authority (RA) on [www.iso20022.org](http://www.iso20022.org)
* **MDR – Part 2** is the detailed description of each message definition of the message set. Part 2 is produced by the RA using the model developed by the submitting organisation.
* **MDR – Part 3** is an extract of the ISO 20022 Business Model describing the business concepts used in the message set. Part 3 is an Excel document produced by the RA.

# Introduction

## Terms and definitions

The following terms are reserved words defined in ISO 20022 – Part1. When used in this document, they will follow the UpperCamelCase notation.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Term | Definition |
| BusinessRole | functional role played by a business actor in a particular BusinessProcess or BusinessTransaction |
| Participant | involvement of a BusinessRole in a BusinessTransaction |
| BusinessProcess | unrealized definition of the business activities undertaken by BusinessRoles within a BusinessArea whereby each BusinessProcess fulfils one type of business activity and whereby a BusinessProcess may include and extend other BusinessProcesses |
| BusinessTransaction | particular solution that meets the communication requirements and the interaction requirements of a particular BusinessProcess and BusinessArea |
| MessageDefinition | formal description of the structure of a MessageInstance |

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

The following is a list of abbreviations and acronyms used in the document.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Abbreviations/Acronyms | Definition |
| TR(s) | Trade Repository (ies) |
| CA(s) | Competent Authority (ies) |
| CA user | Any Competent Authority that will have access to the Access to Trade Repositories System and will use it in order to query and receive TRs’ data. |
| System User | Anyone who interacts with the Access to Trade Repositories System (a TR or a CA user). |
| Access to Trade Repositories System / Central HUB | Access to Trade Repositories System is a single data query and data provision channel built by ESMA. |
| File | A physical file used to transmit messages between parties. It includes a message and the accompanying Business Application Header. |
| Message / report | A single instance of a message. |
| Record | A single data item describing an operation related to financial instruments, e.g. a derivative trade, an update or modification of a trade, a termination of a trade, etc. In the case of the Derivatives Trade Report message, many records representing different derivative trades can be included in a single message. |

## Document Scope and Objectives

This document is the first part of the ISO 20022 Message Definition Report (MDR) that describes the BusinessTransactions and underlying message set. For the sake of completeness, the document may also describe BusinessActivities that are not in the scope of the project.

This document sets:

* The BusinessProcess scope (business processes addressed or impacted by the project)
* The BusinessRoles involved in these BusinessProcesses

The main objectives of this document are:

* To explain what BusinessProcesses and BusinessActivities these MessageDefinitions have addressed
* To give a high level description of BusinessProcesses and the associated BusinessRoles
* To document the BusinessTransactions and their Participants (sequence diagrams)
* To list the MessageDefinitions

## References

| **Document** | **Version** | **Date** | **Author** | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ISO20022BJ\_Instruments\_and\_Transactions\_ RegReporting\_ESMA | 1.0 | 23/12/2015 | ESMA | |
| Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/104 of 19 October 2016 amending Delegated Regulation (EU) No 148/2013 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories with regard to regulatory technical standards on the minimum details of the data to be reported to trade repositories | 1.0 | 19/10/2016 | European Commission |
| Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/105 of 19 October 2016 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1247/2012 laying down implementing technical standards with regard to the format and frequency of trade reports to trade repositories according to Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories | 1.0 | 19/10/2016 | European Commission | |
| Final report on draft technical standards on access to data and aggregation and comparison of data across TR under Article 81 of EMIR | 1.0 | 5/04/2016 | ESMA | |

# Scope and Functionality

## Background

This Message Definition Report covers a set of three (3) ISO 20022 MessageDefinitions developed by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) in close collaboration with SWIFT and submitted to the approval of the Derivatives SubSEG. These messages are specifically designed to support the reporting of derivative transactions data stored by the Trade Repositories under the European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR).

The EMIR, specifically art. 9, has introduced the obligation of reporting all derivatives contracts to Trade Repositories (TRs). TRs shall centrally store this information and make it available to relevant regulators (EMIR, art. 81). As of now, 6 TRs operate under EMIR requirements. Reporting to TRs started on 12 February 2014.

Neither the Regulation nor the subsequent Technical Standards prescribe technical arrangements for Competent Authorities (CAs) and other regulators to access TRs’ data. This was left at the discretion of the TRs, and therefore each TR has so far adopted its own arrangements.

After the reporting go-live authorities started accessing the trade data and encountered several major issues due to non-standard, sometimes insufficient tools and functionalities provided by TRs (e.g. the lack of a common format and channels for data access that would enable regulators to easily consolidate and process data received from various TRs).

Therefore, after thorough consideration of different options aiming to facilitate the access to TRs’ data ESMA has proposed to amend the relevant Technical Standards[[1]](#footnote-2) so that TRs are required to develop facilities allowing queries and data provision to CAs in the ISO 20022 format[[2]](#footnote-3).

ESMA has also decided to build a central access point allowing querying and receiving data from TRs (the Access to Trade Repositories System). The messages will be used by this system but can be also reused by other similar initiatives or in direct communication between CAs and TRs.

## Groups of MessageDefinitions and Functionality

The following types of messages are exchanged within the system:

* Data query messages that contain the definition of data request, i.e. the search criteria defined by the CAs. The centralized facility to create these messages will be provided by the Access to Trade Repositories System.
* Transaction data messages that contain data provided by TRs to the CAs as responses to data query messages.
* Status advice (feedback) messages that contain technical information related to the status and potential errors in the communication process implemented between the involved parties.

*Note that these MessageDefinitions are to be used with the ISO 20022 Business Application Header (head.001). The schema and more information about the Business Application Header (BAH) can be found on the* [*www.iso20022.org*](http://www.iso20022.org/bah.page) *web site.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **MessageDefinition** | **Message Identifier** |
| Derivatives Trade Report Query | auth.029 |
| Derivatives Trade Report | auth.030 |
| Financial Instrument Reporting Status Advice | auth.031 |

The auth.030 message allows exchanging two types of data:

* Trade activity information;
* Trade state information.

The regulation requires the trade counterparties to report all new derivative trades as well as all further modifications to the trades, including daily updates of the trade valuation. This represents the trade activity / life cycle. There might be many activity records related to a given trade, e.g. the trade execution (new trade), the trade modifications and valuations, the trade termination. This information is provided in the DerivsTradRpt\TradData\Rpt complex element.

The structure of this element allows differentiating between different types of trade events that are reported. Firstly, the level of the record is specified. Each trade can be reported at the transaction or position level, Tx or Pos elements respectively. Transactions are individual trades between the counterparties and the regulation requires reporting every individual trade. As per the regulation, position level reporting can be used as a supplement to trade level reporting to report post-trade events, only if the individual trades in fungible products have been replaced by the position. This could be the case, for example, between a clearing member and a CCP. When the original trades are compressed, they should be reported respectively at the transaction level and the resulting net position can be reported at the position level.

For each transaction or position, the message differentiates between action types: new, modification, correction, early termination, position component, valuation update, compression, error, other (compression and position element are not applicable for reports at position level). E.g. when a position or a transaction is reported for the first time, it is reported as a ‘new’ position / transaction, etc.

The TRs are also expected to provide the trade state information. It represents the state of the trade at a given point in time and that aggregates all the information (activity reports) submitted during the trade lifecycle, until the moment for which the trade state information is provide. E.g. if there was a ‘new’ record for a trade, then a ‘modification’ for one of the fields and three ‘valuation update’ records, the trade state would include all the information from the ‘new’ record, where the modified field contains the information from the ‘modification’ record (not from the ‘new’ record) and the value is taken from the most recent of the three ‘valuation’ records. There is always one trade state record for each trade for a given date, even if there are many trade activity records for this trade. The trade state information is reported in the DerivsTradRpt\TradData\Stat element. In principle, the trade state record contains the same scope of information on a trade than the trade activity records.

The type of information to be provided in a report is specified in the data query message (auth.029). Specifically, the element TradLifeCyclHstry defines the type of information requested: ‘true’ – trade activity information (i.e. all lifecycle records on a given trade) or ‘false’ – current trade state (i.e. one aggregated record per trade). In addition, by using the OutsdngTradInd element one can specify if the TR should provide the above information only for outstanding trades (‘true’) i.e. trades that are not terminated yet; or all reported trades (‘false’), i.e. also already terminated trades.

The structure of the message for all action types and the trade state is the same and reflects the reporting requirements specified by the regulation. However, there are different requirements for different action types in terms of mandatory, optional and not applicable fields.[[3]](#footnote-4) This results in different versions of components that are used in the message.

For each action type we use two message components:

* CounterpartySpecificData – it contains data specific to each party of the trade, e.g. information on the party itself and other parties involved in the trade, trade valuation by the given party, collateralization (this information will be different in reports submitted by each trade party);
* CommonTradeDataReport – it contains information on the trade and its classification (both parties should report the same information on the trade).

The following versions of the CounterpartySpecificData message component are used in the message:

* CounterpartySpecificData18 – it is the basic version of the component that specifies all information that is mandatory for all ‘new’ records (new trade, position component).
* CounterpartySpecificData19 – this version is similar to version 18 and it is used for reporting new positions, but some sub-elements are not required for reports at position level and therefore they are optional (e.g. trading capacity, classification of the sector of the party, etc.).
* CounterpartySpecificData20 – this version is used in the valuation reports and therefore certain sub-elements related to the trade valuation are mandatory.
* CounterpartySpecificData17 – this version is the least strict in terms of validation, only identifiers of the trade parties[[4]](#footnote-5) and the reporting timestamp are mandatory, whereas other sub-elements are optional; it is used for reporting events like modification, termination, compression where it is necessary to identify the trade (i.e. provide the trade parties and the trade identification) whereas the other information is reported only under specific circumstances (e.g. modification of a specific field or correction of a mistake in a previously submitted record).

The following versions of the CommonTradeDataReport message component are used in the message:

* CommonTradeDataReport25 – it is the basic version of the component that specifies all information that is mandatory for all ‘new’ records (new trade, position component).
* CommonTradeDataReport19 – this version is similar to version 25 and it is used for reporting new trades at position level, but some sub-elements are not required for reports at position level and therefore they are optional (e.g. price, effective date, information on trade clearing and trade confirmation, etc).
* CommonTradeDataReport22 – this version is the least strict in terms of validation, only the trade identifier is mandatory[[5]](#footnote-6) whereas other sub-elements are optional; it is used for reporting events like modification or correction where it is necessary to identify the trade (i.e. provide the trade parties and the trade identification) whereas the other information is reported only under specific circumstances (e.g. modification of a specific field or correction of a mistake in a previously submitted record).
* CommonTradeDataReport23 – this element is similar to version 22; it is used to report trade termination and therefore the termination date is mandatory.
* CommonTradeDataReport24 – this element is similar to version 22; it is used in the valuation reports and therefore the trade identification is optional because valuation and collateral data can be reported for the portfolio of trades between the two counterparties, without indicating specific trades.
* CommonTradeDataReport21 – this element is similar to version 22; it is used to report the ‘other’ action type, therefore it includes an additional element allowing to describe the type of the reported lifecycle event.
* CommonTradeDataReport20 – this element is similar to version 22; it is used to report trade state information, therefore it includes some additional information specific for this type of report (e.g. the reconciliation status of the trade is mandatory).

The below table summarises the use of the specific versions of these components in different action types:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Level** | **Position** | | | | | | | **Trade** | | | | | | | | | Trade state |
| Action type | New | Modification | Correction | Early termination | Valuation update | Error | Other | New | Modification | Correction | Early termination | Position component | Valuation update | Compression | Error | Other |
| CounterpartySpecificData17 |  | x | x | x |  | x | x |  | x | x | x |  |  | x | x | x | x |
| CounterpartySpecificData18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |
| CounterpartySpecificData19 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CounterpartySpecificData20 |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |
| CommonTradeDataReport19 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CommonTradeDataReport20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |
| CommonTradeDataReport21 |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |
| CommonTradeDataReport22 |  | x | x |  |  | x |  |  | x | x |  |  |  | x | x |  |  |
| CommonTradeDataReport23 |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CommonTradeDataReport24 |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |
| CommonTradeDataReport25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |

# BusinessRoles and Participants

A BusinessRole represents an entity (or a class of entities) of the real world, physical or legal, a person, a group of persons, a corporation. Examples of BusinessRoles: “Financial Institution”, “ACH”, “CSD”.

A Participant is a functional role performed by a BusinessRole in a particular BusinessProcess or BusinessTransaction: for example the “user” of a system, “debtor”, “creditor”, “investor” etc.

The relationship between BusinessRoles and Participants is many-to-many. One BusinessRole (that is, a person) can be involved as different Participants at different moments in time or at the same time: "user", "debtor”, "creditor", "investor", etc. Different BusinessRoles can be involved as the same Participant.

In the context of Access to Trade Repositories System, the high-level BusinessRoles and typical Participants can be represented as follows.



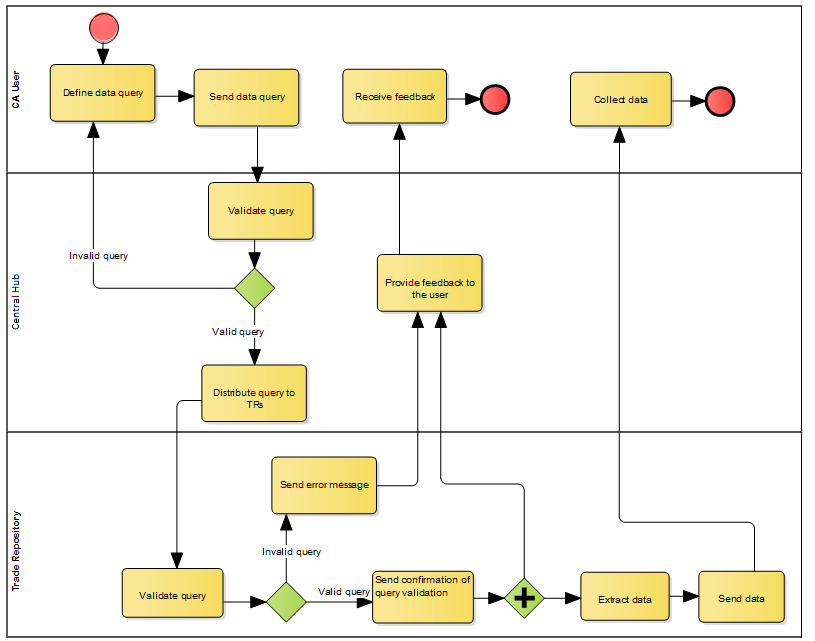
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Participants and BusinessRoles definitions** | |
| **Description** | **Definition** |
| **Participants** | |
| CA user | A Competent Authority that will have access to The Access to Trade Repositories System and will use it in order to query and receive TRs’ data. |
| System user | Anyone who interacts with the Access to Trade Repositories System (a TR or a CA user). |
| Central Hub | A data query and data provision channel. The Access to Trade Repositories System will serve the purpose of this channel in the case of ESMA. |
| **BusinessRoles** | |
| Trade Repository | An entity that centrally collects and maintains the records of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives. These entities act as authoritative registries of key information regarding OTC derivatives and are central points for EMIR reporting infrastructure. |
| Competent Authority | An authority responsible for carrying out the duties resulting from the regulation. |
| Central HUB administrator | An entity that is in charge of operations for the Central HUB. |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **BusinessRoles/Participants Matrix Table** | | |
| Participants  BusinessRoles | CA user | System user | Central Hub |
| Trade Repository |  | X |  |
| Competent Authority | X | X |  |
| Central HUB administrator | X | X | X |

# BusinessProcess Description

## BusinessProcess Diagram

This diagram pictures the high level BusinessProcesses covered by this project. The aim of the below is to describe the high-level scope of the project, not to be exhaustive.



## Query message submission

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Description** |
| Definition | The CA user defines a query (an ad-hoc query or a predefined recurrent) query and submits the query to Trade Repositories. |
| Trigger | CA user who wants to retrieve data from Trade Repositories. |
| Pre-conditions | The query must have been created. |
| Post-conditions | A query message is created and submitted to Trade Repositories. |
| Role | CA user |

## Trade Repository response

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Description** |
| Definition | Trade Repository responds to a query message with a transaction data response message and a feedback message. |
| Trigger | Trade Repository responds to a submitted query message. |
| Pre-conditions | Trade Repository has received and performed validation check to a query message. |
| Post-conditions | A feedback message and a transaction data message are created and sent to CA user. |
| Role | Trade Repository. |

**Trade Repository submission of status advice message**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Description** |
| Definition | Trade Repository sends a status advice message containing information about the status and potential errors of the received query message(s) from a CA user. This status advice message should either confirm or reject the received query message(s). |
| Trigger | Trade Repository has received a query message. |
| Pre-conditions | Trade Repository has received and performed a validation check to a query message. |
| Post-conditions | A status advice message is created and submitted to CA users. |
| Role | System user (Trade Repository). |

# Description of BusinessActivities

This section presents the different BusinessActivities within each BusinessProcess. BusinessActivities of a process are described in swim lane diagrams and are referred in this document as activity diagrams.

The development of an activity diagram is part of the ISO 20022 modelling process and allows capturing the requirements.

The activity diagram provides a zoom-in on the BusinessActivities taking place during each of the BusinessProcesses described in Section 0. It also shows the BusinessActivities that are triggered when another BusinessActivity has a negative result.

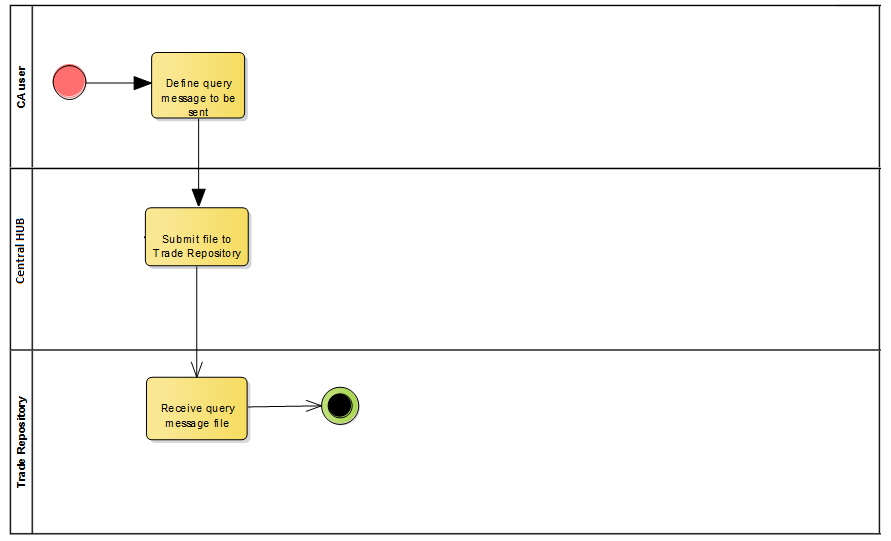
What is the activity diagram about?

* It is a diagram representing the ‘common lifecycle’ of a BusinessProcess
* A start point ⚫ shows where the lifecycle of the BusinessProcess commences and End pointthe end points show where the lifecycle may possibly end
* A lozenge means that a choice between several actions can be made
* A bar means that several actions are initiated in parallel
* The flow of activities between the involved Participants (parties)
* BusinessActivities may result in different actions, that is, information is conveyed from one party to another party.

Both in-scope and out-of-scope activities are included, with a different level of details. There are no information requirements for out-of-scope activities, except that they should be clearly identified in the diagram.

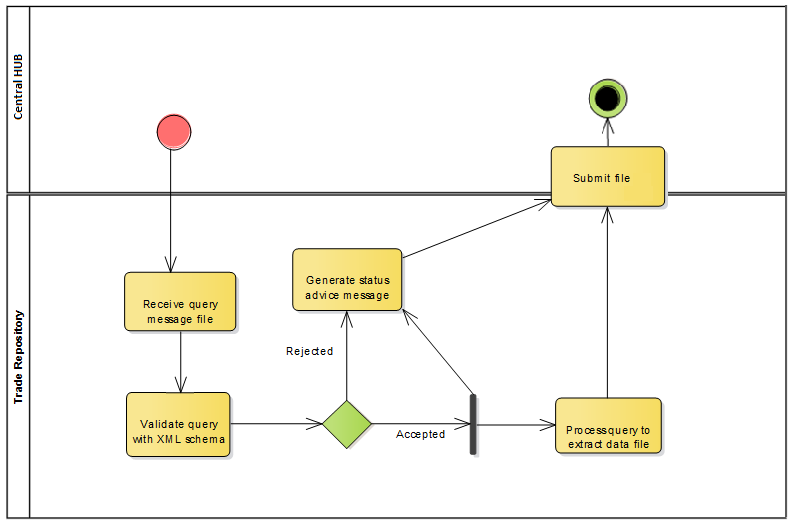
Activity diagrams are always accompanied with a text describing the BusinessActivities and their interactions.

## Query message submission



|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Step** | **Description** | **Initiator** |
| Define query message to send | CA user creates the query message to be sent. | CA User |
| Submit file to Trade Repositories | Query message file is submitted to TRs. | Central HUB |
| Receive query message file | Trade Repository receives query message file. | Trade Repository |

## Trade Repository response



|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Step** | **Description** | **Initiator** |
| Receive query message file | Trade Repository receives query message file from Central HUB system. | Trade Repository |
| Validate query with XML schema | Query message file is validated against XML schema. | Trade Repository |
| Generate status advice message | Trade Repository generates a status advice message, either to verify the validation of the query message or to inform about possible errors in case it is rejected. | Trade Repository |
| Process query to extract data file | Query message is processed and the transaction data file is produced. | Trade Repository |
| Submit file | Trade Repository submits file to the Central HUB / CA | Trade Repository |

# BusinessTransactions

This section describes the message flows based on the activity diagrams documented above. It shows the typical exchanges of information in the context of a BusinessTransaction. Three business scenarios are specifically presented:

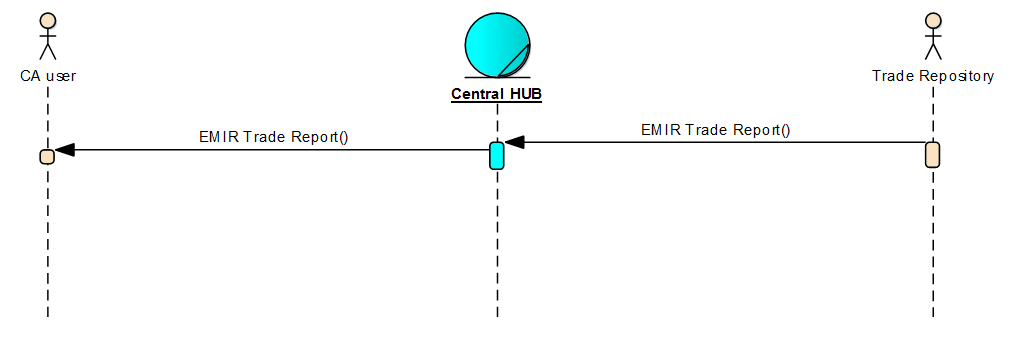
## Query message responded

Sequence 1



* CA user submits a query message to Trade Repository (EMIR Trade Report Query).
* Trade Repository sends a status advice message to confirm query’s validation (Financial Instrument Reporting Status Advice).

Sequence 2



* Trade Repository sends a transaction data message as a response to query message (EMIR Trade Report).

## Query message validation fail



* CA user submits a query message to Trade Repository (EMIR Trade Report Query).
* Trade Repository sends a status advice message to inform that query message failed the validation (Financial Instrument Reporting Status Advice).

# Business Examples

This section describes business examples of the use of the various MessageDefinitions. Each example starts with a description of the example scenario followed by the actual

MessageInstance.

## Derivatives Trade Report Query - auth.029.001.01

**Description**

The following MessageInstance provides an example of a query message. The CA user defines a query message to be sent to a Trade Repository, asking for any outstanding contract reported (under the EMIR regulation), as a new transaction in December 2015, with ISIN XS4589012033 either as a product or underlying instrument.

**MessageInstance**:

<DerivsTradRptQry>

<RqstngAuthrty>

<PrtryId>

<Id>CAAMF</Id>

</PrtryId>

</RqstngAuthrty>

<TradQryData>

<AdHocQry>

<TradLifeCyclHstry>false</TradLifeCyclHstry>

<OutsdngTradInd>true</OutsdngTradInd>

<FinInstrmCrit>

<Oprtr>ORRR</Oprtr>

<Id>

<ISIN>XS4589012033</ISIN>

</Id>

<UndrlygInstrmId>

<ISIN>XS4589012033</ISIN>

</UndrlygInstrmId>

</FinInstrmCrit>

<TmCrit>

<RptgDtTm>

<FrDtTm>2015-12-01T09:30:47Z</FrDtTm>

<ToDtTm>2015-12-31T09:30:47Z</ToDtTm>

</RptgDtTm>

</TmCrit>

<OthrCrit>

<ActnTp>NEWT</ActnTp>

</OthrCrit>

</AdHocQry>

</TradQryData>

</DerivsTradRptQry>

## DerivativesDerivatives Trade Report - auth.030.001.01

**Description**

The following MessageInstance provides an example of a transaction data response to the previously submitted query. The message contains an option contract with ISIN XS4589012033 as the underlying instrument, reported on 17th December 2015.

**MessageInstance**:

<DerivsTradRpt>

<RptHdr>

<QryExctnDt>2016-01-16T12:36:13Z</QryExctnDt>

<MsgPgntn>

<PgNb>1</PgNb>

<LastPgInd>true</LastPgInd>

</MsgPgntn>

<NbRcrds>1</NbRcrds>

</RptHdr>

<TradData>

<Rpt>

<Tx>

<New>

<CtrPtySpcfcData>

<CtrPty>

<RptgCtrPty>

<Id>

<LEI>520000HKCX80XG0KJ053</LEI>

</Id>

<Ntr>

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</Ntr>

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</UndrlygInstrm>

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</CtrctData>

<TxData>

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<CmplxTradId>25584648</CmplxTradId>

<TradgVn>XOFF</TradgVn>

<Cmprssn>false</Cmprssn>

<Pric>

<MntryVal>

<Amt Ccy="EUR">10000</Amt>

</MntryVal>

</Pric>

<NtnlAmt>

<Amt>1000000</Amt>

</NtnlAmt>

<PricMltplr>1</PricMltplr>

<Qty>

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<FctvDt>2015-12-16</FctvDt>

<TradConf>

<Confd>

<Tp>ECNF</Tp>

<TmStmp>2015-12-16T16:30:47Z</TmStmp>

</Confd>

</TradConf>

<TradClr>

<ClrOblgtn>FLSE</ClrOblgtn>

<ClrSts>

<NonClrd>NORE</NonClrd>

</ClrSts>

<IntraGrp>false</IntraGrp>

</TradClr>

<Optn>

<OptnTp>CALL</OptnTp>

<StrkPric>

<Pctg>101</Pctg>

</StrkPric>

<OptnExrcStyle>EURO</OptnExrcStyle>

</Optn>

</TxData>

</CmonTradData>

</New>

</Tx>

</Rpt>

</TradData>

</DerivsTradRpt>

## Financial Instrument Reporting Status Advice - auth.031.001.01

**Description**

The following MessageInstance provides an example of a status advice message from a Trade Repository, which confirms the validation of a received query message.

**MessageInstance:**

<FinInstrmRptgStsAdvc>

<StsAdvc>

<MsgSts>

<Sts>ACPT</Sts>

</MsgSts>

</StsAdvc>

</FinInstrmRptgStsAdvc>

# Revision Record

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Revision** | **Date** | **Author** | **Description** | **Sections affected** |
| 0.1 | 13 April 2016 | ESMA | First version for submission to RA | All |
| 1.0 | 14 April 2016 | ISO 20022 RA | Editing for SEG submission | All |
| 1.1 | 1 February 2017 | ESMA | Revision following the Derivatives SubSEG comments | 2,7 |
| 2.0 | 10 March 2020 | ISO 20022 RA | Approved version | Cover page |
|  |  |  |  |  |

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1. https://www.esma.europa.eu/sites/default/files/library/2016-422\_final\_report\_rts\_on\_tr\_data\_under\_art.81\_emir.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. The requirement to use ISO 20022 does not however apply to the reporting between trade counterparties and Trade Repositories [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. The business validation rules have been defined in a specific policy documentation published by ESMA, i.e. <https://www.esma.europa.eu/sites/default/files/library/emir_validation_table.xlsx> for the present version of the EMIR technical standards. A similar documentation will be also developed for the new version of the EMIR technical standards that will apply as of November 2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. The parties’ identifiers together with the trade identifier form a unique identification of the trade (the trade identifier itself is not sufficient because it is generated by the trade parties and should be unique for all trades between the two parties but there is no control ensuring that the uniqueness globally and other parties can use the same identifier for their trade). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. The parties’ identifiers together with the trade identifier form a unique identification of the trade (the trade identifier itself is not sufficient because it is generated by the trade parties and should be unique for all trades between the two parties but there is no control ensuring that the uniqueness globally and other parties can use the same identifier for their trade). [↑](#footnote-ref-6)