

BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA
CENTRAL BANK OF MALAYSIA



Suruhanjaya Sekuriti
Securities Commission
Malaysia



Perbadanan Insurans Deposit Malaysia
Protecting Your Insurance And Deposits In Malaysia

NO. 1/2013

JOINT PUBLIC CONSULTATION PAPER
TRADE REPOSITORY REPORTING REQUIREMENT
FOR OVER-THE-COUNTER DERIVATIVES

Issued: 20 November 2013

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Over the last decade, the global over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives markets have grown significantly, including the rapid growth of complex derivatives products. Although the Malaysian OTC derivatives markets only represent a small proportion of the global market with relatively less complex products, strong growth was also observed during this period, particularly for interest rate and foreign exchange-related derivatives contracts. The notional outstanding amount of OTC derivatives in Malaysia increased from RM338 million in 2003 to about RM1.3 trillion as at June 2013.

1.2 Accordingly, the growing size of the Malaysian OTC derivatives markets and their inter-connectedness with the financial institutions and market intermediaries require greater intensity of supervision. Therefore, enhancing the transparency of OTC derivatives markets to regulators is an important step forward to facilitate the regulators' assessment of risk to financial stability, potential market irregularities and determining appropriate resolution strategies in dealing with distressed financial institutions.

1.3 Greater availability of granular data such as economic terms of trades, market valuations and collateral data would provide important information on the level and direction of derivatives markets' activities, trading practices, network of counterparty risk exposures and potential sources of vulnerability. Enhanced availability of these data would also facilitate informed policy making in determining whether implementation of additional derivatives reform measures would be necessary such as the implementation of central clearing and margin requirements.

1.4 To achieve these objectives and consistent with global efforts to further improve transparency of OTC derivatives markets, the Securities Commission Malaysia (SC), Bank Negara Malaysia (the Bank) and Perbadanan Insurans Deposit Malaysia (PIDM) (henceforth collectively referred to as "Regulatory Agencies") are working together to develop a framework for the reporting of OTC derivatives transactions to a trade repository in Malaysia[1].

[1] Trade repository in this consultation paper refers to the trade repository that will be established and approved under section 107C of the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007, unless otherwise stated.

1.5 This is in line with the joint communication by the Bank and PIDM that the proposed recordkeeping and reporting requirements for OTC derivatives will not be finalised but will instead leverage on the trade repository as a single point of access to OTC derivatives information by the Regulatory Agencies for purposes of performing their respective mandates. Accordingly, the interim reporting of aggregated level data on OTC derivatives implemented by the Bank will be phased-out when the trade repository has been established.

1.6 This consultation paper sets out the Regulatory Agencies' proposals on data and operational reporting requirements in respect of the following areas:

(a) reportable OTC derivatives transactions;
(b) entities required to report to the trade repository;
(c) the reporting approach, process and frequency of reporting;
(d) data requirements for various derivatives contracts; and
(e) transitional arrangements and implementation timeline.

1.7 Interested parties are invited to provide their written feedback on the proposals set out in this consultation paper by **20 January 2014** to TR@seccom.com.my.

1.8 Enquiries related to the consultation paper may be directed to the following persons:

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1.9 An electronic copy of this consultation paper can also be downloaded from the following websites:

Securities Commission Malaysia
http://www.sc.com.my

Bank Negara Malaysia
http://www.bnm.gov.my

Perbadanan Insurans Deposit Malaysia
http://www.pidm.gov.my

Confidentiality: Your response(s) may be made public by the SC, the Bank or PIDM. If you do not want all or part of your response or name made public, please state this clearly in the response. Any confidentiality disclaimer that may be generated by your organisation's IT system or included as a general statement in your fax cover sheet will be taken to apply only if your organisation requests that the information remains confidential.

2.0 SCOPE OF REPORTABLE TRANSACTIONS

Reportable transactions

2.1 All OTC derivatives contracts, which may include a swap, forward or option with an underlying reference to foreign exchange, interest rates, credit, commodity or equity, conventional or Islamic derivatives, and of any remaining maturity, must be reported to the trade repository, except for transactions as provided in paragraph 2.3.

2.2 Foreign exchange spot transaction is not deemed to be an OTC derivative contract. Hence, this transaction will not be required to be reported to the trade repository.

Transactions which are exempted from reporting requirements

2.3 A structured product is not a reportable transaction. Therefore, an investor who has an exposure to OTC derivatives through investments in structured products is not required to report to the trade repository.

2.4 However, in cases where a reporting entity (see paragraph 3.1) enters into an OTC derivative transaction as a principal party to manufacture the underlying economics of a structured product or enter into a hedging transaction as a principal party to manage risks arising from the portfolio of structured products sold to their customers, the reporting entity must then report these OTC derivatives transactions to the trade repository.

2.5 The Bank or SC may require a reporting entity to report information on structured products that they offer, separately on a need to basis.

2.6 Transactions where the Bank or the Government of Malaysia is a party are exempted from reporting requirements under section 107J(2) of the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007 (CMSA).

Range of OTC derivatives products to be reported to the trade repository

1. Please provide your comments on the proposed range of products that are subject to mandatory reporting obligation.
2. In relation to paragraph 2.4, please also provide your comments on whether the proposed reporting requirements as described in **Annex 1** (including the reporting of Purpose of transaction) are appropriate given the operating model that your organisation adopts. Where relevant, please give clear reasons why specific requirements are inappropriate in the context of the operating model adopted by your organisation.

3.0 SCOPE OF REPORTING ENTITIES

Scope of reporting entities

3.1 Entities that would be subject to the mandatory reporting obligations are defined as follows:

(a) Investment banks who are licensed by the SC under the CMSA and by the Bank under the Financial Services Act (FSA) 2013;

(b) Holders of a Capital Markets Services Licence (CMSL) under the CMSA. These would include derivatives brokers, stockbroking companies and fund management companies;

(c) Institutions licensed by the Bank under the FSA and the Islamic Financial Services Act (IFSA) 2013. These would include conventional and Islamic commercial banks, international Islamic banks, insurance and reinsurance companies, as well as takaful operators, international takaful operators and re-takaful operators; and

> PIDM's "member institution" means a financial institution or any person that is deemed to be or prescribed as a member institution under the Malaysia Deposit Insurance Corporation Act 2011 and the membership of which has not been cancelled or terminated.

(d) Any other person dealing in OTC derivatives, as may be prescribed by the SC. The SC will further define the scope of these entities and any relevant criteria (e.g., transaction threshold) and consult the industry before prescribing any person for this purpose.

3.2 The reporting obligation shall not apply to the Bank or the Government of Malaysia.

4.0 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Principal party to an OTC derivatives transaction

4.1 Each reporting entity specified in paragraph 3.1, who is a principal party to OTC derivatives transactions has an obligation to report the required information **directly** to the trade repository. For example, in a bilateral interest rate swap transaction between a commercial bank (e.g., paying fixed rate) and an investment bank (e.g., paying KLIBOR floating rate), each party has its own obligation to report the swap transaction to the trade repository.

Treatment of branches

4.2 The reporting entity as specified in paragraph 3.1 must ensure that their reporting cover all transactions to which the reporting entity is a principal party, including transactions which are originated from, negotiated, arranged or booked by its domestic or foreign branches. For example, an overseas branch of a licensed entity may book a derivative transaction which it arranges between a client in a foreign jurisdiction with the licensed entity. The overseas branch is not required to comply with the mandatory reporting obligation. However, the parent licensed entity being a principal party to the derivatives contract with the client in that foreign jurisdiction is required to report the transaction to the trade repository.

Treatment of subsidiaries of CMSL holders and entities licensed by the Bank

4.3 The reporting obligation would apply to a subsidiary company of a CMSL holder or an entity licensed by the Bank under the FSA 2013 and IFSA 2013 only if the subsidiary company is a reporting entity as specified in paragraph 3.1. For example, if a subsidiary company of a licensed financial institution under the FSA 2013 is a CMSL holder, that subsidiary company should report its transactions to the trade repository separately from that of the parent company.

4.4 The reporting obligation does not extend to a subsidiary which is incorporated in a foreign jurisdiction.

Reporting entities

1. Please provide your comments on the proposed scope of reporting entities that are subject to mandatory trade reporting obligation.

2. What are the operational issues, legal impediments or challenges that your organisation may face in reporting the OTC derivatives transactions originated, negotiated, arranged or booked by overseas branches? How frequent does your organisation consolidate these transactions for purposes of internal risk management monitoring?

Using a reporting agent

4.5 A reporting entity may appoint a reporting agent to report transactions on its behalf in the following circumstances:

(a) Where OTC derivatives transactions are electronically confirmed, matched or executed on a third-party facility[2], the reporting entity who transacts through such facilities may appoint the facility provider as the reporting agent;

(b) Where OTC derivatives transactions are cleared through a central clearing counterparty (CCP), whether through a direct or indirect clearing arrangement, the CCP may be appointed as the reporting agent; and

(c) Where OTC derivatives transactions with a foreign counterparty are reported by the foreign counterparty to another trade repository, such trade repository receiving the transaction information may be appointed as the reporting agent.

4.6 Notwithstanding that a reporting agent may be appointed, the reporting entity remains accountable to fully comply with reporting requirements.

4.7 Reporting entities should evaluate and ensure that the reporting agent is able to report all the required data fields for all asset classes and meet the reporting frequency (see data and reporting frequency requirements in paragraphs 4.10 to 4.16).

[2] These electronic trading facilities refers to facilities that provide firm and executable rates and those which provide electronic confirmation or matching services where the trade may be concluded outside the confirmation system using other means. Facilities which provide trade negotiation services are not considered as an electronic confirmation, matching or execution facilities.

4.8 Where a reporting agent is appointed, the reporting entity must notify the trade repository of such reporting arrangement. Similarly, the trade repository must be notified when a reporting agent ceased to be a reporting agent for the reporting entity.

4.9 The reporting entity must ensure that it maintains proper internal records on:

(a) transactions which are reported by a reporting agent and those which are reported by the reporting entity itself;

(b) a list of reporting agent(s) that have been appointed; and

(c) terms and conditions of the appointment.

Reporting arrangements

1. The proposed reporting requirements do not currently contemplate allowing either one party to a transaction to report to the trade repository as an alternative to each reporting party separately reporting the transaction. This is in view of the objectives for reporting as set out in paragraphs 1.2 and 1.3, in particular the relevance of information for resolution purposes. Please provide your comments, if any, on this.

Using a reporting agent

2. Please provide your comments on the proposed scope of and conditions for the use of reporting agents.
3. What are the potential operational, organisational or legal issues that your organisation may face in appointing a third party reporting agent to assist in discharging your organisation's compliance obligations?
4. What control mechanisms would your organisation put in place (or already exists within your organisation) to meet the conditions specified in paragraph 4.6 and 4.7?

Data requirements

4.10 The reporting of OTC derivatives data to the trade repository needs to be sufficient in granularity and scope, and be able to meet the respective data needs of each of the Regulatory Agencies in fulfilling their regulatory mandates. Accordingly, reporting entities are required to report **transaction-level data** to the trade repository, which include the primary economic terms (PET) and values of each derivatives transaction; and collateral information for transactions where collateral arrangements applies.

4.11 The proposed data requirements have taken into consideration data requirements previously proposed under the joint consultation paper on Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements for OTC derivatives issued by the Bank and PIDM on 26 March 2012, the CPSS-IOSCO Final Report on OTC Derivatives and Data Reporting and Aggregation Requirements issued in January 2012 [3] and reporting requirements in other jurisdictions, which are also implementing mandatory trade reporting.

4.12 A set of required data fields, which a reporting entity must report to the trade repository is provided in **Annex 1**. These required data fields must be reported to the extent that the field is relevant to a particular transaction.

4.13 The Regulatory Agencies may prescribe additional data fields to be reported, in addition to the mandatory data fields, as necessary to cater to regulatory needs. The Regulatory Agencies will conduct consultations prior to requiring any new data to be reported.

Frequency of reporting

4.14 Frequency of trade reporting is important so that the trade repository provides timely information to facilitate the Regulatory Agencies' assessment of market trends and activities, and emerging risks.

4.15 The Regulatory Agencies are proposing for reporting entities to report the required transaction-level data and collateral data on the next business day. This means that on each reporting day, reporting entities should:

(a) Report the primary economic terms (PET) of OTC derivatives transactions of any new derivatives transactions, entered into on the previous business day;

(b) Update any changes to the PET of transactions that were previously reported (e.g., amendments to existing contract terms or corrections of earlier reported data), including any cancellation or early termination of transactions;

(c) Update the market values of all outstanding OTC derivative transactions. This should exclude transactions referred in paragraph 4.15(a); and

[3] Please refer to the paper on OTC Derivatives Data Reporting and Aggregation requirements published by the CPSS and IOSCO in January 2012. http://www.bis.org/publ/cpss100.htm

(d) Update collateral information on a per counterparty basis. For financial collateral, the market values shall be based on marked-to-market or marked-to-model values (where relevant). For non-financial collateral, the market values may be based on the latest valuation.

Accuracy and quality of data reported

4.16 Reporting entities are encouraged to reconcile their transaction information with their counterparties to ensure that the data reported to the trade repository is accurate. The reporting entity must ensure that any discrepancies or errors detected in the data reported to the trade repository are rectified and resubmitted to the trade repository.

4.17 Further details on specific systems requirements and processes such as data submission cut-off time, batch processing and files upload and download procedures will be provided after the trade repository has been set up.

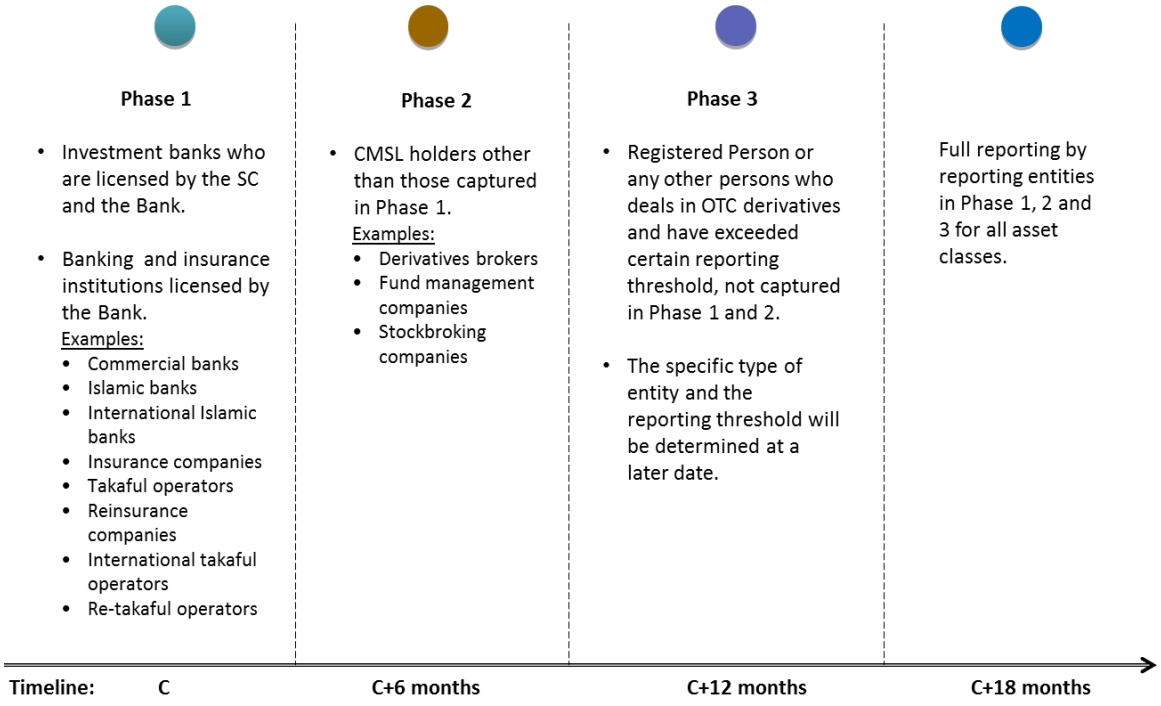
Data requirements and reporting frequency

1. Please provide your organisation's comments on the proposed data set provided in **Annex 1** and reporting frequency for the reporting transaction-level data and collateral information. Please highlight the specific operational or data issues that your organisation may face to fully comply with the proposed reporting requirements.
2. Given that collateral is usually posted to or received from a counterparty based on the marked-to-market value of total trades with the counterparty, one possible approach for the reporting of collateral information is to separate the collateral reporting from the reporting of PET and their individual marked-to-market value. What is your organisation's view on the proposed approach? What other alternative(s) would you suggest?

5.0 TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE

Phase-in reporting

5.1 Reporting to trade repository will be implemented in **three phases**, according to the type of reporting entity. This takes into consideration the significance of OTC derivatives transactions undertaken by the various categories of reporting entities and their potential impact to the financial system. The following chart provides the reporting phases for different types of reporting entities[4].



Note:
C = Commencement date of reporting obligation, to be determined by the Regulatory Agencies.

5.2 An appropriate commencement date for reporting to the trade repository will be determined at a later date. The Regulatory Agencies will further consult the industry on the proposed commencement date.

[4] Note that Phase 2 will come into effect six months after Phase 1. Similarly, Phase 3 will come into effect six months after Phase 2.

Transitional period

5.3 Prior to the commencement of reporting, a 6-month transitional period will be given for reporting entities to start reporting and updating transaction data to the trade repository on an ongoing basis. During the transitional period, reporting entities will have an opportunity to prepare for compliance before the actual commencement date, where full compliance with all reporting requirements would be enforced. A 6-month transitional period prior to the commencement date would similarly be available to reporting entities under Phase 2 and Phase 3, respectively.

Reporting of trades on commencement date

5.4 Reporting entities must ensure that all outstanding derivatives transactions with remaining contractual maturity of more than six months as at the commencement date are fully reported to the trade repository. This should also include any new transactions entered into on the commencement date itself.

5.5 All matured and terminated transactions as at the commencement date are not required to be reported to the trade repository.

Phase-in reporting

1. Please provide your views on the proposed phase-in approach for the reporting of trade to the trade repository.
2. Please indicate whether the proposed 6-month transitional period prior to commencement of reporting would be adequate for your organisation to prepare in order to fully meet all reporting requirements. Please highlight any other issues (systems etc.) that may pose a challenge for your organisation to comply with the reporting requirements.

6.0 PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF DATA

6.1 In addition to enhancing transparency to Regulatory Agencies, the trade repository would also facilitate public disclosure of key statistics on the Malaysian OTC derivatives markets. This will address a number of requests by players in the derivatives industry to make available more statistical information on the Malaysian derivatives markets in the public domain.

6.2 While public disclosure of key market statistics is an important part of the trade repository, the current priority of the Regulatory Agencies is to ensure smooth transitioning towards reporting requirement with a view to implement public disclosure at a later stage soon after the commencement of trade reporting.

Public disclosure

1. Statistical information such as outstanding notional OTC derivatives, monthly volume of OTC derivatives, by types of contracts and asset classes, average price levels of contracts may provide useful information to the public, whether used for general business or research purposes. What is your organisation's view on the notion of public disclosure of broad level data?
2. Please identify any specific issues of concern that may need to be taken into account in making OTC derivatives data publicly available.
3. What other specific market data would you suggest to be included for public disclosure? Please describe how such data would benefit the public or the derivatives industry.

ANNEX 1 – PROPOSED DATA SET

1. Transaction information

Data field	Description	Example
(1) Counterparty Information		
Counterparty Name (1)	Name of incorporation of the reporting counterparty. Reporting counterparty refers to the entity reporting to the trade repository.	ABC Berhad
Counterparty ID (1)	SWIFT Code or company registration number of the reporting counterparty.	ABCBMYKL
Counterparty Name (2)	Name of the non-reporting counterparty. Non-reporting counterparty refers to the counterparty to the reporting counterparty.	XYZ Berhad
Counterparty ID (2)	SWIFT Code or company registration number of non-reporting counterparty.	10894-D
Broker ID	This data field is to be populated only if the broker acts as an intermediary for the reporting counterparty. Either the SWIFT Code or company registration number of the broker is acceptable.	12365-D
Reporting Agent ID	This data field is to be populated only if the reporting counterparty has appointed a third party reporting agent to report transactions on its behalf. Either the SWIFT Code or company registration number of the reporting agent is acceptable.	
(2) Transaction Information		
Master Agreement Reference	Unique position identifier for the master agreement under which the contract is part of.	Master Agreement 1
Master Agreement Type	The type of master agreement that was executed (e.g., ISDA Master Agreement 1992, ISDA Master Agreement 2002, non-ISDA or ISDA-IIFM Master Agreement).	ISDA1992, ISDA2002, non-ISDA, IIFM/ISDA

Data field	Description	Example
Master Agreement Date	The date on which the master agreement was executed.	DD/MM/YYYY
Transaction Reference No.	Unique internal transaction number assigned by the reporting entity to a particular transaction.	A001
Governing Law	The relevant law governing the derivatives agreement entered into between both parties.	English law
Confirmation	Indicate whether the contract has been confirmed by both parties.	Yes/No
Effective Date or Start Date	The date on which the transaction becomes effective.	DD/MM/YYYY
Maturity, termination or expiry date	The date on which the contract expires.	DD/MM/YYYY
Price Multiplier	The number of units of the underlying reference asset represented by one unit of the contract.	
Initial Margin Requirement	Indicate if initial margin is required to be exchanged between the two counterparties.	Yes/No
Initial Margin Amount	Indicate the amount and currency of the initial margin that must be collected to cover potential future exposure, after taking into account any relevant threshold as may be agreed by both parties.	
Maintenance Margin Requirement	Indicate the maintenance margin requirement that has been agreed upon by the parties.	
Variation Margin	Indicate the variation margin amount that is required to be collected to cover current exposure.	
Settlement Method	The method under which the contract is to be settled (e.g., physical delivery or cash).	Cash
Settlement Date	The date of settlement of the contract.	DD/MM/YYYY

Data field	Description	Example
Settlement agent of reporting counterparty	This data field is to be populated only if a settlement agent is appointed by the reporting counterparty to effect the settlement of a transaction on its behalf. Either the SWIFT Code or company registration number of the settlement agent is acceptable.	
Settlement agent of non-reporting counterparty	This data field is to be populated only if a settlement agent is used by the non-reporting counterparty. Either the SWIFT Code or company registration number of the settlement agent will be the accepted data input.	
Purpose	Indicate whether the transaction is intended as a hedging or non-hedging transaction. Hedging transactions should be further classified as hedging that meets the definition used under the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standard (MFRS) and those which do not meet the MFRS.	Hedging(MFRS)
(3) Valuation Data		
Marked-to-Market Value	Marked-to-market value of the transaction, in ringgit Malaysia. Marked-to-model values may be used if market prices for the transaction are not readily available. In the event that the MTM Value is not in ringgit Malaysia, a conversion should be made using the exchange rate(s) one business day before the reporting date.	
Valuation date	Date of the last mark-to-market or mark-to-model valuation.	DD/MM/YYYY
Valuation type	Indicate whether valuation was performed using marked-to-market or marked-to-model.	
(4) Contract Information		
Unique Product Identifier	Unique product identification code based on the taxonomy of the product.	

Data field	Description	Example
Type of contract	Indicate whether the contract is an option, swap or forward. For combination of products, classification should be based on the primary contract type. For example, a swaption should be classified as an option, a forward starting swap should be classified as a forward etc.	Swap
Asset Class	Indicate the broad category of underlying reference asset(s) of the contract (e.g., interest rate, equity, credit, foreign exchange, commodity or others).	Interest rate
Reference Asset	Indicate the specific underlying reference asset of the contract.	KLIBOR
(4.1) Swaps and Forwards Contracts		
Notional Amount/Notional Quantity (1)	Notional amount of the transaction, from the perspective of the reporting counterparty. In the case of commodity derivatives, the total quantity in the unit of measure of an underlying commodity should be used.	100,000
Notional Amount/Notional Quantity (2)	Notional amount of the transaction, from the perspective of the non-reporting counterparty. In the case of commodity derivatives, the total quantity in the unit of measure of an underlying commodity should be used.	200,000
Notional Currency (1)	The currency in which the notional amount is denominated. The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Code should be used.	AUD
Notional Currency (2)	The currency in which the notional amount is denominated. The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Code should be used.	MYR
Fixed Rate Payer	Name of the counterparty paying the fixed rate. Either the SWIFT Code or company registration number of the counterparty is acceptable.	ABCBMYKL

Data field	Description	Example
Floating Rate Payer	Name of the counterparty paying the floating rate. Either the SWIFT Code or company registration number of the counterparty is acceptable.	10894-D
Fixed rate of leg 1	The fixed rate paid or received by the reporting counterparty i.e., Counterparty (1). The reporting unit should be expressed in basis point.	200
Fixed rate of leg 2	The fixed rate paid or received by the non-reporting counterparty i.e., Counterparty (2). The reporting unit should be expressed in basis point.	100
Fixed rate day count	Indicate the day count convention used for the transaction (e.g., Actual/Actual, Actual/360 or Actual/365).	Actual/360
Fixed leg payment frequency	Frequency of payments for the fixed rate leg, where applicable (e.g., monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually).	Semi-annual
Floating rate of leg 1	The interest rate paid or received by the reporting counterparty i.e., Counterparty (1), based on market reference rate.	
Floating rate of leg 2	The interest rate paid or received by the non-reporting counterparty i.e., Counterparty (2), based on market reference rate.	
Floating leg payment frequency	Indicate the frequency of payments for the floating rate leg, where applicable (e.g., monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually).	Semi-annual
Floating rate reset frequency	Indicate how frequent the floating rate leg is reset, if applicable (e.g., monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually).	Semi-annual
Floating rate index name (1)	Indicate the index name for the floating rate used by the reporting counterparty i.e., Counterparty (1), if applicable.	KLIBOR
Floating rate index name (2)	Indicate the index name for the floating rate used by the non-reporting counterparty, i.e., Counterparty (2), if applicable.	

Data field	Description	Example
Upfront Payment	This data field is to be populated only if the reporting counterparty has made or received any upfront payment in relation to this contract. The amount should be reported in ringgit Malaysia. In the event that the upfront payment is not in ringgit Malaysia, a conversion should be made using the exchange rate(s) one day before the reporting date.	
Upfront Payment Currency	The currency in which the upfront payment is made or received by the reporting counterparty, if applicable.	
Settlement Currency	The currency in which the settlement is to be made.	MYR
(4.2) Contracts with Options		
Contracted Price/Rate	The price or rate agreed under the contract.	
Strike Price/Rate	The strike price or rate of the option contract at which the contract may be exercised.	
Option writer/holder	Indicate whether the reporting counterparty is the option writer or option buyer/ holder.	Writer
Option Type	Indicate whether the option is a call or put option.	Call
Option Style	Indicate the exercise style of the option e.g., American, European, Bermudan, Asian. etc.	European
Option expiration date	The expiration date of the option.	DD/MM/YYYY
Option premium	The premium paid by the buyer to the option writer.	1000
Option premium currency	The currency used to compute the premium.	MYR
Option Value	The marked-to-market or marked-to-model value of the option.	

Data field	Description	Example
Next Call or Put Date	The next date for which the option could be exercised or cancelled.	
Next Payment Date	The date of the next immediate payment. This can either be payment made or received by the reporting counterparty.	
(5) Additional Asset Class Information		
(5.1) Credit Derivatives Information		
Reporting counterparty purchasing protection or selling protection	Indicate whether the reporting counterparty is buying or selling protection. Buy/Sell.	Buy
Payment frequency	Indicate the frequency of the premium payments (e.g., quarterly, semi-annually or annually)	Semi-annually
(5.2) Currency Derivatives Information		
Exchange rate 1	Indicate the contractual exchange rate in a cross-currency swap and cross-currency interest rate transaction, from the perspective of the reporting counterparty.	
Exchange rate 2	Indicate the contractual exchange rate in a cross-currency swap and cross-currency interest rate transaction, from the perspective of the non-reporting counterparty.	
Forward exchange rate	Indicate the forward exchange rate on value date.	
(5.3) Commodity Derivatives Information		
Unit of Measure	The unit to measure the quantity of the contract (e.g., metric tonne, barrels)	
Grade	Indicate the grade of product is being delivered, if applicable.	

(6) Event Information		
Action type	Describe the trade event (e.g., new/ modify/ amendment/ cancel/ valuation update/ compression etc.).	
Reporting Timestamp	The time and date the transaction was submitted to the TR.	
Confirmation Timestamp	The time and date the transaction was confirmed by both counterparties.	

2. Collateral Information

Data fields	Description	Example
Collateral Information		
Collateralisation	Indicate if collateralisation was performed. Yes/No	Yes
Type of Collateral Posted	Indicate the type of collateral posted by the institution (e.g., cash, MGS and etc.)	Cash
Type of Collateral Received	Indicate the type of collateral received by the counterparties (e.g., cash, MGS and etc.).	Cash
Market Value of Collateral Posted	Indicate the market value, in ringgit Malaysia, of the collateral. Market value for financial collateral shall be based on marked-to-market or marked-to-model, while market value for non-financial collateral maybe based on the latest available valuation.	
Market Value of Collateral Received	Indicate the market value, in ringgit Malaysia, of the collateral. Market value for financial collateral shall be based on marked-to-market or marked-to-model, while market value for non-financial collateral maybe based on the latest available valuation.	
Currency of Collateral Value	Indicate the currency of which the collateral has been valued.	USD
Threshold	The amount, in ringgit Malaysia, (specified in the derivatives agreement at which collateral is called when the counterparty risk exposure exceeds this amount) that the reporting counterparty is willing to bear before it requires the counterparty to deliver collateral.	
Minimum Transfer Amount	The amount, in ringgit Malaysia, that is determined between parties in a derivatives agreement to avoid small collateral calls.	