

Regulation (EU) 2019/113 of the European Central Bank of
7 December 2018 amending Regulation (EU) No 1333/2014
concerning statistics on the money markets (ECB/2018/33)

REGULATION (EU) 2019/113 OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

of 7 December 2018

amending Regulation (EU) No 1333/2014 concerning
statistics on the money markets (ECB/2018/33)

THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to the Statute of the European System of Central Banks and of the European Central Bank, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2533/98 of 23 November 1998 concerning the collection of statistical information by the European Central Bank⁽¹⁾, and in particular Articles 5(1) and 6(4) thereof,

After consulting the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EU) No 1333/2014 of the European Central Bank (ECB/2014/48)⁽²⁾ requires the reporting of statistical data by reporting agents in order that the European System of Central Banks (ESCB), in the fulfilment of its tasks, may produce statistics on the euro money market.
- (2) To ensure the availability of high quality statistics on the euro money market, it is necessary to amend certain provisions of Regulation (EU) No 1333/2014 (ECB/2014/48). In particular, it is important to ensure that each reporting agent reports to the European Central Bank (ECB) or the relevant national central bank (NCB) all transactions entered into between the reporting agent and financial corporations (except central banks where the transaction is not for investment purposes), as well as general government and certain non-financial corporations. In addition, it is necessary to ensure that the data collection benefits from the extended mandatory use of the Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) in reporting in the Union.
- (3) Given the importance of ensuring the availability of timely statistics on the euro money market, it is also necessary to harmonise and strengthen the obligations of reporting agents to transmit information to NCBs or the ECB in a timely manner.
- (4) Precautions should be taken to ensure that statistical information is collected, compiled and transmitted by reporting agents in a manner which protects the integrity of the information. In particular, it is important to emphasise that statistical information received by the NCBs or the ECB should be impartial, i.e. a neutral representation of observable transactions entered into at arm's-length by the reporting agent, objective

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and reliable, in order to conform with the general principles in the ESCB's Public commitment on European Statistics⁽³⁾. Moreover, reporting agents should ensure that any errors in reported statistical information are corrected and communicated to the ECB and the relevant NCB at the earliest possible date.

- (5) Implementation of these provisions will ensure that the ESCB has more timely, comprehensive, detailed, harmonised and reliable statistical information on the euro money market, which will allow for a more in-depth analysis of the monetary policy transmission mechanism. In addition, the data collected may be used for the development and administration of a euro unsecured overnight interest rate.
- (6) Therefore, Regulation (EU) No 1333/2014 (ECB/2014/48) should be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Amendments

Regulation (EU) No 1333/2014 (ECB/2014/48) is amended as follows:

1. Article 1 is amended as follows:
 - (a) The following point (5a) is inserted:
 - (5a) “financial corporations” means institutional units which are independent legal entities and market producers, and whose principal activity is the production of financial services as set out in the revised European System of Accounts (ESA 2010) laid down by Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽⁴⁾;
 - (b) points (3) to (5) are deleted;
 - (c) point (9) is replaced by the following:
 - (9) “money market statistics” means statistics relating to secured, unsecured and derivatives transactions in money market instruments concluded in the relevant reporting period between reporting agents and financial corporations (except central banks where the transaction is not for investment purposes), general government, or non-financial corporations classified as “wholesale” according to the Basel III LCR Framework, but excluding intra-group transactions;
 - (d) point (14) is replaced by the following:
 - (14) “reference reporting population” means euro area resident MFIs, except central banks and MMFs, which take euro-denominated deposits and/or issue any other debt instrument and/or grant euro-denominated loans as listed in Annexes I, II or III from/to other financial corporations, general government or non-financial corporations.;

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- (e) the following point (20a) is inserted:
 - (20a) “credit institution” has the same meaning as defined in point (1) of Article 4(1) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽⁵⁾;
- (f) point (25) is replaced by the following:
 - (25) “overnight index swap” or “OIS” means an interest rate swap where the periodic floating interest rate is equal to the geometric average of an overnight rate (or overnight index rate) over a specified term. The final payment will be calculated as the difference between the fixed interest rate and the compounded overnight rate recorded over the life of the OIS applied to the transaction nominal amount;

2. Article 3 is amended as follows:

- (a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:
 - 1. For the purposes of the regular production of money market statistics, the reporting agents shall report to the NCB of the Member State where they are resident on a consolidated basis, including for all their Union and EFTA branches, daily statistical information relating to money market instruments. The required statistical information is specified in Annexes I, II and III. The reporting agents shall report the required statistical information in accordance with the minimum standards for transmission, accuracy, compliance with concepts, revisions and data integrity set out in Annex IV. The NCB shall transmit the statistical information it receives from the reporting agents to the ECB in accordance with Article 4(2) of this Regulation.;
- (b) paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:
 - 2. The NCBs shall define and implement the reporting arrangements to be followed by the reporting agents relating to money market instruments. These reporting arrangements shall ensure the provision of the statistical information required and allow accurate checking of the fulfilment of the minimum standards set out in Annex IV.;
- (c) paragraph 5 is replaced by the following:
 - 5. The NCBs shall define and implement the reporting arrangements to be followed by additional reporting agents in accordance with their national statistical reporting requirements. The NCBs shall ensure that the national reporting arrangements require additional reporting agents to comply with requirements that are equivalent to Articles 6 to 8, 10(3), 11 and 12 of this Regulation. The NCBs shall ensure that these reporting arrangements provide the statistical information required and allow accurate checking of the fulfilment of the minimum standards set out in in Annex IV.;

3. Article 4 is amended as follows:

- (a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

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1. In the event that an NCB decides pursuant to Article 3(3) that reporting agents shall report the statistical information specified in Annexes I, II and III directly to the ECB, the reporting agents shall transmit such information to the ECB once per day between 6 p.m. on the trade date and 7 a.m. Central European Time (CET)⁽⁶⁾ on the first TARGET2 settlement day after the trade date.;

(b) paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:

2. In any case other than that in paragraph 1, the NCBs shall transmit the daily money market statistical information, as specified in Annexes I, II and III that they receive from reporting agents selected pursuant to Article 2(2), (3) and (4), or from additional reporting agents selected pursuant to Article 2(6), to the ECB once per day before 7 a.m. CET on the first TARGET2 settlement day after the trade date.;

(c) the following paragraph 5 is added:

5. In assessing whether a reporting agent has met the requirements under this Article, the infringement of either of the minimum standards for transmission set out in paragraph 1 (i) to (ii) of Annex IV shall constitute a case of non-compliance of the same type of reporting requirement for the purposes of establishing non-compliance in the ECB's statistical non-compliance framework.;

4. Article 5 is deleted;
5. Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1333/2014 (ECB/2014/48) is replaced by the text set out in Annex I to this Regulation;
6. Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 1333/2014 (ECB/2014/48) is replaced by the text set out in Annex II to this Regulation;
7. Annex III to Regulation (EU) No 1333/2014 (ECB/2014/48) is replaced by the text set out in Annex III to this Regulation;
8. Annex IV to Regulation (EU) No 1333/2014 (ECB/2014/48) is replaced by the text set out in Annex IV to this Regulation.

Article 2

Final provisions

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

It shall apply from 15 March 2019.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.

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Done at Frankfurt am Main, 7 December 2018.

For the Governing Council of the ECB

The President of the ECB

Mario DRAGHI

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ANNEX I

ANNEX I

Reporting scheme for money market statistics relating to secured transactions

PART 1

TYPE OF INSTRUMENTS

Reporting agents report to the European Central Bank (ECB) or the relevant national central bank (NCB) all repurchase agreements and transactions entered into thereunder, including tri-party repo transactions, which are denominated in euro with a maturity of up to and including one year (defined as transactions with a maturity date of not more than 397 days after the settlement date) between the reporting agent and financial corporations (except central banks where the transaction is not for investment purposes), general government, or non-financial corporations classified as “wholesale” according to the Basel III LCR Framework. Intra-group transactions shall be excluded.

PART 2

TYPE OF DATA

1. Type of transaction-based data⁽⁷⁾ to be reported for each transaction:

Field	Description of data	Alternative reporting option (if any) and other qualifications
Reported transaction status	This attribute specifies whether the transaction is a new transaction, an amendment of a previously reported transaction, a cancellation or a correction of a previously reported transaction.	
Novation status	This attribute specifies whether the transaction is a novation.	
Unique transaction identifier	The unique code that allows a transaction in the respective market segment to be identified.	Reporting of this field is required if available.
Proprietary transaction identification	The unique internal transaction identifier used by the reporting agent for each transaction. The proprietary	

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	transaction identification is unique for any transaction reported per money market segment and reporting agent.	
Related proprietary transaction identification	The unique internal transaction identifier used by the reporting agent for the initial trade that has been subsequently novated.	Reporting of this field is mandatory where applicable.
Counterparty proprietary transaction identification	The proprietary transaction identification assigned by the counterparty of the reporting agent to the same transaction.	Reporting of this field is required if available.
Counterparty identification	An identification code used to recognise the counterparty of the reporting agent for the reported transaction.	The Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) code must be used in all circumstances where the counterparty has been assigned such an identifier. The counterparty sector and counterparty location must be reported if an LEI code is not assigned.
Counterparty sector	The counterparty institutional sector.	Mandatory if the counterparty identification is not provided.
Counterparty location	The International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) country code of the country in which the counterparty is incorporated.	Mandatory if the counterparty identification is not provided.
Tri-party agent identification	The counterparty identifier of the tri-party agent.	Reporting of this field is required for tri-party transactions. The LEI code must be used in all circumstances where the agent has been assigned such an identifier.
Reporting date	The start and end date and time of the period to which the transaction data in the file refers.	
Electronic time stamp	The time at which a transaction is concluded or booked.	
Trade date	The date on which the parties enter into the financial transaction.	

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Settlement date	The date on which the cash is initially exchanged for the asset as contractually agreed.	In the case of a rollover of open basis repurchase transactions, this is the date on which the rollover settles, even if no exchange of cash takes place.
Maturity date	The repurchase date, i.e. the date on which the cash is due to be returned or received in exchange for the asset pledged or received as collateral.	
Transaction type	This attribute specifies whether the transaction is carried out for borrowing or lending cash.	
Transaction nominal amount	The amount in euro initially borrowed or lent.	
Rate type	To identify whether the instrument has a fixed or floating rate.	
Deal rate	The interest rate expressed in accordance with the ACT/360 money market convention at which the repurchase agreement was concluded and at which the cash lent is to be remunerated.	Reporting of this field is required for fixed rate instruments only.
Reference rate index	The International Securities Identification Number (ISIN) of the underlying reference rate on the basis of which the periodic interest payments are calculated.	Reporting of this field is required for floating rate instruments only.
Basis point spread	The number of basis points added to (if positive) or deducted from (if negative) the underlying reference rate to calculate the actual interest rate applicable for a given period at issuance of the floating rate instrument.	Reporting of this field is required for floating rate instruments only.
Collateral ISIN	The ISIN of the collateralised asset.	Reporting of this field is optional for tri-party repurchase agreements not conducted against a basket of securities for which a generic

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		ISIN exists, or collateral types for which no ISIN is available. Whenever the ISIN of the collateralised asset is not provided, collateral type, collateral issuer sector and collateral pool need to be provided.
Collateral pool	To indicate whether the asset pledged as collateral is a collateral pool.	
Collateral type	To identify the asset class pledged as collateral.	Mandatory if the collateral ISIN is not provided.
Collateral issuer sector	The institutional sector of the issuer of the collateral.	Mandatory if the collateral ISIN is not provided.
Special collateral indicator	To identify all repurchase agreements conducted against general collateral and those conducted against special collateral.	To be provided only if it is feasible for the reporting agent.
Collateral nominal amount	The nominal amount, in euro, of the assets pledged as collateral.	Optional for tri-party repos and any transaction in which the assets pledged are not identified via an ISIN.
Collateral haircut	A risk control measure applied to underlying collateral whereby the value of that underlying collateral is calculated as the market value of the assets reduced by a certain percentage (haircut).	Reporting of this field is required for single collateral transactions, otherwise it is optional.

2. Materiality threshold:

Transactions undertaken with non-financial corporations should only be reported when undertaken with non-financial corporations classified as “wholesale” on the basis of the Basel III LCR Framework⁽⁸⁾.

ANNEX II

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ANNEX II

Reporting scheme for money market statistics relating to unsecured transactions

PART 1

TYPE OF INSTRUMENTS

1. Reporting agents report to the European Central Bank (ECB) or the relevant national central bank (NCB):
 - (a) all borrowing using the instruments defined in the table below, which are denominated in euro with a maturity of up to and including one year (defined as transactions with a maturity date of not more than 397 days after the settlement date), of the reporting agent from financial corporations (except central banks where the transaction is not for investment purposes), general government, or non-financial corporations classified as “wholesale” according to the Basel III LCR Framework;
 - (b) all lending transactions denominated in euro to other credit institutions with a maturity of up to and including one year (defined as transactions with a maturity date of not more than 397 days after the settlement date) via unsecured deposits or call accounts, or via the purchase from the issuing credit institutions of commercial paper, certificates of deposit, floating rate notes and other debt securities with a maturity of up to one year.

For the purposes of paragraphs 1(a) and (b) above, intra-group transactions shall be excluded.

2. The table below provides a detailed standard description of the instrument categories for transactions which reporting agents are required to report to the ECB. In the event that the reporting agents are required to report the transactions to their NCB, the relevant NCB should transpose these descriptions of instrument categories at national level in accordance with this Regulation.

Instrument type	Description
Deposits	Unsecured interest-bearing deposits (including call accounts but excluding current accounts) which are either redeemable at notice or have a maturity of not more than one year, i.e. up to 397 days after the settlement date and which are either taken (borrowing) or placed (lending) by the reporting agent.
Call account/Call money	Cash accounts with daily changes in the applicable interest rate, giving rise to interest payments or calculations at regular intervals, and with a notice period to withdraw money. Saving account with a notice period to withdraw money.
Certificate of deposit	A fixed-rate debt instrument in either a negotiable or non-negotiable form issued by an MFI entitling the holder to a specific fixed rate of interest over a defined fixed term

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	of up to one year, i.e. up to 397 days after the settlement date, which is either interest bearing or discounted.
Commercial paper	An unsecured debt instrument issued by an MFI which has a maturity of not more than one year, i.e. up to 397 days after the settlement date, which is either interest-bearing or discounted.
Asset backed commercial paper	A debt instrument issued by an MFI which has a maturity of no more than one year, i.e. up to 397 days after the settlement date, which is either interest-bearing or discounted and is secured by some form of collateral.
Floating rate note	A debt instrument in which the periodic interest payments are calculated on the basis of the value, i.e. fixing of an underlying reference rate, such as the Euro Interbank Offered Rate (Euribor), on predefined dates known as fixing dates, and which has a maturity of not more than one year, i.e. up to 397 days after the settlement date.
Other short-term debt securities	Unsubordinated securities, other than equity, with a maturity of up to one year, i.e. up to 397 days after the settlement date, issued by reporting agents, which are instruments that are usually negotiable and traded on secondary markets or which can be offset on the market and which do not grant the holder any ownership rights over the issuing institution. This item includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) securities that give the holder an unconditional right to a fixed or contractually determined income in the form of coupon payments and/or a stated fixed sum at a specific date (or dates) or starting from a date defined at the time of issue; (b) non-negotiable instruments issued by reporting agents that subsequently become negotiable, which should be reclassified as “debt securities”.

PART 2

TYPE OF DATA

1. Type of transaction-based data⁽⁹⁾ to be reported for each transaction:

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Field	Description of data	Alternative reporting option (if any) and additional qualifications
Reported transaction status	This attribute specifies whether the transaction is a new transaction, an amendment of a previously reported transaction, a cancellation or a correction of a previously reported transaction.	
Novation status	This attribute specifies whether the transaction is a novation.	
Unique transaction identifier	The unique code that allows a transaction in the respective market segment to be identified.	Reporting of this field is required if available.
Proprietary transaction identification	The unique internal transaction identifier used by the reporting agent for each transaction. The proprietary transaction identification is unique for any transaction reported per money market segment and reporting agent.	
Related proprietary transaction identification	The unique internal transaction identifier used by the reporting agent for the initial trade that has been subsequently novated.	Reporting of this field is mandatory where applicable.
Counterparty proprietary transaction identification	The proprietary transaction identification assigned by the counterparty of the reporting agent to the same transaction.	Reporting of this field is required if available.
Counterparty identification	An identification code used to recognise the counterparty of the reporting agent for the reported transaction.	The Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) code must be used in all circumstances where the counterparty has been assigned such an identifier. The counterparty sector and counterparty location must be reported if an LEI code is not assigned.
Counterparty sector	The counterparty institutional sector.	Mandatory if the counterparty identification is not provided.
Counterparty location	The International Organisation for	Mandatory if the counterparty identification is not provided.

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	Standardisation (ISO) country code of the country in which the counterparty is incorporated.	
Reporting date	The start and end date and time of the period to which the transaction data in the file refers.	
Electronic time stamp	The time at which a transaction is concluded or booked.	
Trade date	The date on which the parties enter into the reported financial transaction.	
Settlement date	The date on which the amount of money is exchanged by counterparties or on which the purchase or sale of a debt instrument settles.	In the case of call accounts and other unsecured borrowing/lending redeemable at notice, the date on which the deposit is rolled over (i.e. on which it would have been paid back if it had been called and not rolled over).
Maturity date	The date on which the amount of money is due to be repaid by the borrower to the lender or on which a debt instrument matures and is due to be paid back.	
Instrument type	The instrument via which the borrowing/lending takes place.	
Transaction type	This attribute specifies whether the transaction is cash borrowing or cash lending.	
Transaction nominal amount	The amount of money in euro lent or borrowed on deposits. In the case of debt securities, it is the nominal amount of the security issued/purchased.	
Transaction deal price	The dirty price (i.e. the price which includes any accrued interest) at which the security is issued or traded in percentage points.	To be reported as 100 for unsecured deposits.

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Rate type	To identify whether the instrument has a fixed or floating rate.	
Deal rate	The interest rate, expressed in accordance with the ACT/360 money market convention, at which the deposit was concluded and at which the cash amount lent is remunerated. In the case of debt instruments, this is the effective interest rate, expressed in accordance with the ACT/360 money market convention, at which the instrument was issued or purchased.	Reporting of this field is required for fixed rate instruments only.
Reference rate index	The International Securities Identification Number (ISIN) of the underlying reference rate on the basis of which the periodic interest payments are calculated.	Reporting of this field is required for floating rate instruments only.
Basis point spread	The number of basis points added to (if positive) or deducted from (if negative) the reference rate index to calculate the actual interest rate applicable for a given period at issuance of the floating rate instrument.	Reporting of this field is required for floating rate instruments only.
Call or put	To identify whether the instrument has a call option or a put option.	Reporting of this field is required for callable/puttable instruments only.
First call/put date	The first date on which the call option or the put option can be exercised.	Reporting of this field is only required for instruments with a call option or put option that can be exercised on one or more predefined dates.
Call/put notice period	The number of calendar days that the holder of the instrument/issuer of the instrument will give to the issuer/holder of the instrument before exercising the put/call option.	Reporting of this field is only required for all instruments/transactions with a call/put option notice period and for deposits redeemable with a pre-agreed notice period.

2. Materiality threshold:

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Transactions undertaken with non-financial corporations should only be reported when undertaken with non-financial corporations classified as “wholesale” on the basis of the Basel III LCR Framework.

ANNEX III

ANNEX III

Reporting scheme for money market statistics relating to derivatives transactions

PART 1

TYPE OF INSTRUMENTS

Reporting agents report to the European Central Bank (ECB) or the relevant national central bank (NCB):

- (a) all foreign exchange swap transactions, in which euro are bought/sold spot against a foreign currency and re-sold or re-bought at a forward date at a pre-agreed foreign exchange forward rate with a maturity of up to and including one year (defined as transactions with a maturity date of not more than 397 days after the settlement date of the spot leg of the foreign exchange swap transaction), between the reporting agent and financial corporations (except central banks where the transaction is not for investment purposes), general government, or non-financial corporations classified as “wholesale” according to the Basel III LCR Framework;
- (b) overnight index swaps (OIS) transactions denominated in euro between the reporting agent and financial corporations (except central banks where the transaction is not for investment purposes), general government, or non-financial corporations classified as “wholesale” according to the Basel III LCR Framework.

For the purposes of paragraphs (a) and (b) above, intra-group transactions shall be excluded.

PART 2

TYPE OF DATA

1. Type of transaction-based data⁽¹⁰⁾ for foreign exchange swap transactions to be reported for each transaction:

Field	Description of data	Alternative reporting option (if any) and other qualifications
Reported transaction status	This attribute specifies whether the transaction is a new transaction, an amendment of a previously	

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	reported transaction, a cancellation or a correction of a previously reported transaction.	
Novation status	This attribute specifies whether the transaction is a novation.	
Unique transaction identifier	The unique code that allows a transaction in the respective market segment to be identified.	Reporting of this field is required if available.
Proprietary transaction identification	The unique internal transaction identifier used by the reporting agent for each transaction. The proprietary transaction identification is unique for any transaction reported per money market segment and reporting agent.	
Related proprietary transaction identification	The unique internal transaction identifier used by the reporting agent for the initial trade that has been subsequently novated.	Reporting of this field is mandatory where applicable.
Counterparty proprietary transaction identification	The proprietary transaction identification assigned by the counterparty of the reporting agent to the same transaction.	Reporting of this field is required if available.
Counterparty identification	An identification code used to recognise the counterparty of the reporting agent for the reported transaction.	The Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) code must be used in all circumstances where the counterparty has been assigned such an identifier. The counterparty sector and counterparty location must be reported if an LEI code is not assigned.
Counterparty sector	The counterparty institutional sector.	Mandatory if the counterparty identification is not provided.
Counterparty location	The International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) country code of the country in which the counterparty is incorporated.	Mandatory if the counterparty identification is not provided.
Reporting date	The start and end date and time of the period to which	

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	the transaction data in the file refers.	
Electronic time stamp	The time at which a transaction is concluded or booked.	
Trade date	The date on which the parties enter into the reported financial transaction.	
Spot value date	The date on which one party sells to the other a specified amount of a specified currency against payment of an agreed amount of a specified different currency based on an agreed foreign exchange rate known as a foreign exchange spot rate.	
Maturity date	The date on which the foreign exchange swap transaction expires and the currency sold on the spot value date is repurchased.	
Foreign exchange transaction type	This attribute specifies whether the euro amount reported under the transactional nominal amount is bought or sold on the spot value date. This should refer to euro spot, i.e. whether euro is bought or sold on the spot value date.	
Transaction nominal amount	The nominal amount in euro of the foreign exchange swap.	
Foreign currency code	The international three-digit ISO code of the currency bought/sold in exchange for euro.	
Foreign exchange spot rate	The foreign exchange rate between the euro and the foreign currency applicable to the first leg of the foreign exchange swap transaction.	
Foreign exchange forward points	The difference between the foreign exchange forward rate and the foreign exchange spot rate expressed in basis	

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points quoted in accordance with the prevailing market conventions for the respective currency pair.

2. Type of transaction-based data for OIS transactions to be reported for each transaction:

Field	Description of data	Alternative reporting option (if any) and other qualifications
Reported transaction status	This attribute specifies whether the transaction is a new transaction, an amendment of a previously reported transaction, a cancellation or a correction of a previously reported transaction.	
Novation status	This attribute specifies whether the transaction is a novation.	
Unique transaction identifier	The unique code that allows a transaction in the respective market segment to be identified.	Reporting of this field is required if available.
Proprietary transaction identification	The unique internal transaction identifier used by the reporting agent for each transaction. The proprietary transaction identification is unique for any transaction reported per money market segment and reporting agent.	
Related proprietary transaction identification	The unique internal transaction identifier used by the reporting agent for the initial trade that has been subsequently novated.	Reporting of this field is mandatory where applicable.
Counterparty proprietary transaction identification	The proprietary transaction identification assigned by the counterparty of the reporting agent to the same transaction.	Reporting of this field is required if available.
Counterparty identification	An identification code used to recognise the counterparty of the reporting agent for the reported transaction.	The LEI code must be used in all circumstances where the counterparty has been assigned such an identifier. The counterparty sector and counterparty location must be

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		reported if an LEI code is not assigned.
Counterparty sector	The counterparty institutional sector.	Mandatory if the counterparty identification is not provided.
Counterparty location	The ISO country code of the country in which the counterparty is incorporated.	Mandatory if the counterparty identification is not provided.
Reporting date	The start and end date and time of the period to which the transaction data in the file refers.	
Electronic time stamp	The time at which a transaction is concluded or booked.	Optional.
Trade date	The date on which the parties enter into the financial transaction.	
Start date	The date on which the overnight rate of the floating leg is computed.	
Maturity date	The last date of the term over which the compounded overnight rate is calculated.	
Fixed interest rate	The fixed rate used in the calculation of the OIS pay out.	
Transaction type	This attribute specifies whether the fixed interest rate is paid or received by the reporting agent.	
Transaction nominal amount	The notional amount of the OIS.	

3. Materiality threshold:

Transactions undertaken with non-financial corporations should only be reported when undertaken with non-financial corporations classified as “wholesale” on the basis of the Basel III LCR Framework.

Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Regulation (EU) 2019/113 of the European Central Bank. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details) [View outstanding changes](#)

ANNEX IV

Minimum standards to be applied by the actual reporting population

Reporting agents must fulfil the following minimum standards to meet the European Central Bank's (ECB's) statistical reporting requirements.

1. Minimum standards for transmission:
 - (i) reporting must be timely and within the deadlines set by the ECB and the relevant national central bank (NCB);
 - (ii) statistical reports must take their form and format from the technical reporting requirements set by the ECB and the relevant NCB;
 - (iii) the reporting agent must provide the details of one or more contact persons to the ECB and the relevant NCB;
 - (iv) the technical specifications for data transmission to the ECB and the relevant NCB must be followed.
2. Minimum standards for accuracy:
 - (i) statistical information must be correct;
 - (ii) reporting agents must be able to provide information on the developments implied by the transmitted data;
 - (iii) statistical information must be complete and must not contain continuous and structural gaps; existing gaps must be acknowledged, explained to the ECB and the relevant NCB and, where applicable, bridged as soon as possible;
 - (iv) reporting agents must follow the dimensions, rounding policy and decimals set by the ECB and the relevant NCB for the technical transmission of the data.
3. Minimum standards for compliance with concepts:
 - (i) statistical information must comply with the definitions and classifications contained in this Regulation;
 - (ii) in the event of deviations from these definitions and classifications reporting agents must monitor and quantify the difference between the measure used and the measure contained in this Regulation on a regular basis;
 - (iii) reporting agents must be able to explain breaks in the transmitted data compared with the previous periods' figures.
4. Minimum standards for revisions:

The revisions policy and procedures set by the ECB and the relevant NCB must be followed. Revisions deviating from regular revisions must be accompanied by explanatory notes.
5. Minimum standards for data integrity:
 - (i) statistical information must be compiled and transmitted by reporting agents in an impartial and objective manner;
 - (ii) errors in the transmitted data must be corrected and communicated by reporting agents to the ECB and the relevant NCB at the earliest possible date.

Changes to legislation: *There are outstanding changes not yet made to Regulation (EU) 2019/113 of the European Central Bank. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details) [View outstanding changes](#)*

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- (1) [OJ L 318, 27.11.1998, p. 8.](#)
- (2) Regulation (EU) No 1333/2014 of the European Central Bank of 26 November 2014 concerning statistics on the money markets (ECB/2014/48) ([OJ L 359, 16.12.2014, p. 97](#)).
- (3) Available on the ECB's website at www.ecb.europa.eu
- (4) Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union ([OJ L 174, 26.6.2013, p. 1](#)).';
- (5) Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 ([OJ L 176, 27.6.2013, p. 1](#)).';
- (6) CET takes account of the change to Central European Summer Time.';
- (7) The electronic reporting standards and the technical specifications for the data are laid down separately. They are available on the ECB's website at: www.ecb.europa.eu.
- (8) See "Basel III: The liquidity coverage ratio and liquidity risk monitoring tools", Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, January 2013, pp. 23 to 27, available on the Bank for International Settlements' website at: www.bis.org.
- (9) The electronic reporting standards and the technical specifications for the data are laid down separately. They are available on the ECB's website at: www.ecb.europa.eu.
- (10) The electronic reporting standards and the technical specifications for the data are laid down separately. They are available on the ECB's website at: www.ecb.europa.eu.

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Changes and effects yet to be applied to :

- [Regulation power to modify conferred by 2023 c. 29 s. 3 Sch. 1 Pt. 1](#)
- [Regulation revoked by 2023 c. 29 Sch. 1 Pt. 1](#)
- [Regulation revoked by S.I. 2021/1300 Sch. 1 para. 102](#)