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| 11 March 2016 |

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| Reply form for the SFTR Discussion Report |
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| Date: 11 March 2016 |

Responding to this paper

The European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) invites responses to the specific questions listed in the ESMA SFTR Discussion Report, published on the ESMA website.

*Instructions*

Please note that, in order to facilitate the analysis of the large number of responses expected, you are requested to use this file to send your response to ESMA so as to allow us to process it properly. Therefore, ESMA will only be able to consider responses which follow the instructions described below:

* use this form and send your responses in Word format (pdf documents will not be considered except for annexes);
* do not remove the tags of type <ESMA\_ QUESTION\_SFTR\_1> - i.e. the response to one question has to be framed by the 2 tags corresponding to the question; and
* if you do not have a response to a question, do not delete it and leave the text “TYPE YOUR TEXT HERE” between the tags.

Responses are most helpful:

* if they respond to the question stated;
* contain a clear rationale, including on any related costs and benefits; and
* describe any alternatives that ESMA should consider

**Naming protocol**

In order to facilitate the handling of stakeholders responses please save your document using the following format:

ESMA\_SFTR\_NAMEOFCOMPANY\_NAMEOFDOCUMENT.

E.g. if the respondent were XXXX, the name of the reply form would be:

ESMA\_SFTR\_XXXX\_REPLYFORM or

ESMA\_SFTR\_XXXX\_ANNEX1

***Deadline***

Responses must reach us by 22 April 2016**.**

All contributions should be submitted online at [www.esma.europa.eu](http://www.esma.europa.eu) under the heading ‘Your input/Consultations’.

***Publication of responses***

All contributions received will be published following the end of the consultation period, unless otherwise requested. **Please clearly indicate by ticking the appropriate checkbox in the website submission form if you do not wish your contribution to be publicly disclosed. A standard confidentiality statement in an email message will not be treated as a request for non-disclosure.** Note also that a confidential response may be requested from us in accordance with ESMA’s rules on access to documents. We may consult you if we receive such a request. Any decision we make is reviewable by ESMA’s Board of Appeal and the European Ombudsman.

***Data protection***

Information on data protection can be found at [www.esma.europa.eu](http://www.esma.europa.eu) under the headings ‘Legal notice’ and ‘Data protection’.

# Introduction

Please make your introductory comments below, if any:

< ESMA\_COMMENT\_SFTR\_1>

The Euroclear group is the world's leading provider of domestic and cross-border settlement and related services for bond, equity, fund and derivative transactions. User owned and user governed, the Euroclear group includes the International Central Securities Depositary (ICSD) Euroclear Bank, based in Brussels, as well as the national Central Securities Depositaries (CSDs) Euroclear Belgium, Euroclear Finland, Euroclear France, Euroclear Nederland, Euroclear Sweden and Euroclear UK & Ireland. Euroclear (I)CSDs provide tri-party and other collateral management services.

We are pleased to be given the opportunity to provide our feedback related to the ESMA discussion paper on the future standards under the Securities Financing Transaction Regulation (SFTR). Euroclear has actively participated in several industry-wide conversations, including those coordinated by the International Securities Lending Association (ISLA), the International Capital Markets Association (ICMA) and European Central Securities Depositories Association (ECSDA). We broadly subscribe to the comments raised by these associations.

Operational efficiency is a key and indeed defining characteristic of the securities lending market.  This need for efficiency is driven by both the volumes and the diversity of the related activity, as well as the very real market and regulatory-driven cost pressures.  As a result, the market relies on a model today which is not transaction-driven, rather it is driven by the aggregation and, to the extent possible, the offsetting or netting, of exposures.  As described by ISLA, this effectively means a large portion of the business is performed via Agent Lenders. They pool lendable securities, source Borrowers, match requirements between the counterparts, aggregate both lending and collateral exposures, and then provide a variety of allocation and other value-added services.  In turn, a large portion of the collateral is delivered and allocated by collateral managers. They offer a variety of optimisation services in line with aggregated exposures and pooling of collateral, where possible.  We note that the discussion paper seems to imply a very different model of the market. The model explicitly links individual transactions to collateral received. This operating issue is likely to have an important impact on the economic feasibility of the underlying market. Euroclear supports the ISLA recommendations to move the reporting to an aggregate and delinked model with the single-sided reporting of data, exclusively owned by a single side of the transaction.

Triparty Agents and CSDs are generally not considered a reporting counterparties under the proposal. We acknowledge however, the impact that the proposed standards would have on markets and our participants, and the important role that FMIs play for Securities Financing Transactions (SFTs). This response therefore, specifically addresses our particular roles as CSD and Triparty Agent, and our related Securities Lending programs.

Euroclear would like to attract ESMA’s attention to the following key points:

1. **We believe that ESMA has not recognised the value of market infrastructures in contributing to the financial stability of the securities financing markets, amongst others.** CSDs (including tri-party agents regulated as CSDs) actually greatly reduce risks for market participants; they do not exacerbate them as described in the settlement section 4.3.7. They have highly robust practices, very low risk profiles and are strongly regulated, including by the recent CSD regulation (Regulation 909/2014) under which they are required to undertake exhaustive recordkeeping and reporting. We believe that the reporting under SFTR should be designed to alert the Authorities to those risks of which they are currently unaware by reporting under existing directives and regulations.
2. **Settlement fail-driven securities lending and borrowing should not be confused with market-driven securities lending and borrowing.** In the first case, settlement fail-driven lending is undertaken solely to mitigate the risks resulting from the failure of a counterparty to deliver securities on due date. Failure to do so could create a chain of failing deliveries and be subject to penalties. The outcome of such activity contributes to the increase of settlement rates. We believe that the objective of SFTR is not to capture information about the first type of fail-driven lending programme, the outcome of which will be reported in the form of higher settlement rates by the CSDs; but rather to cover the second type of economically-motivated securities lending and borrowing. Otherwise, if ESMA believes that the reporting for such movements is relevant, we would recommend them to be reportable when still outstanding at the close of business on settlement date, and to contain transaction information only as described later in our response.
3. **We subscribe to the value of a common reporting format, although the industry does not currently use ISO 20022 for collateral operations and should be given sufficient time in order to comply with such standards.** The SFTR compliance schedule should aim at avoiding additional costs for the industry and should recognise the risks of delay in compliance due to the numerous parallel developments (such as CSDR and MiFID/R compliance) requiring the same IT expertise.

We would be happy to engage with ESMA on any further matter related to our response. For further information, please contact:

- Paul Symons, Head of Government Affairs – Euroclear SA/NV +44 (0)20 7849 0034

- Anna Kulik, Government Affairs – Euroclear SA/NV +32 (0)2 326 7847

< ESMA\_COMMENT\_SFTR\_1>

1. Are these amendments to the provisions included in EMIR RTS 150/2013 sufficient to strengthen the registration framework of TRs under SFTR? If not, what additional provisions should be envisaged? What are the cost implications of the establishment of the provisions referred to in paragraphs 41-53? What are the benefits of the establishment of the provisions referred to in paragraphs 41-53? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_1>

TYPE YOUR TEXT HERE

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_1>

1. Are these procedures sufficient to ensure the completeness and correctness of the data reported under Article 4(1) SFTR? If not, what additional provisions should be envisaged?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_2>

TYPE YOUR TEXT HERE

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_2>

1. What are the cost implications of the establishment of the provisions referred to in paragraph 56 to ensure the completeness and correctness of the data reported under Article 4(1) SFTR? Please elaborate and provide quantitative information to justify the cost implications.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_3>

TYPE YOUR TEXT HERE

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_3>

1. Are these additional procedures sufficient to strengthen the registration framework of TRs under SFTR? If not, what additional provisions should be envisaged?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_4>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_4>

1. What are the cost implications of the establishment of the provisions referred to in paragraphs 58-65?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_5>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_5>

1. What are the benefits of the establishment of the provisions referred to in paragraphs 58-65? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_6>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_6>

1. Do you agree with the information that should not be provided in the case of extension of registration? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_7>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_7>

1. Are there additional provisions that should be removed / included? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_8>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_8>

1. What are the benefits of providing less documentation? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_9>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_9>

1. Do you agree with the proposed format of the application for registration and the application for extension of registration? If not, do you consider that the format of the application for extension of registration should be different? What are the costs and benefits of the proposed approach? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_10>

TYPE YOUR TEXT HERE

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_10>

1. Do you agree with the proposed technical format, ISO 20022, as the format for reporting? If not, what other reporting format you would propose and what would be the benefits of the alternative approach?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_11>

 We support ESMA’s desire for standardization of reported data. However, ISO 20022 standards for collateral management have not yet been established, which makes the usage of this format premature. Such standardization can represent a significant technological and cost burden to organizations involved, especially where standards have not yet been agreed.

The IT development roadmaps of the industry are already heavily saturated with the ongoing other developments, e.g. for compliance with MiFID II, CSDR and others. The IT developments triggered by SFTR are likely to require the same IT expertise. We suggest that the authorities consider the additional impacts of a common reporting format upon the industry and suggest an appropriate implementation timetable.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_11>

1. How would the proposed format comply with the governance requirements in paragraph 75? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_12>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_12>

1. Do you foresee any difficulties related to reporting using an ISO 20022 technical format that uses XML? If yes, please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_13>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_13>

1. Do you foresee issues in identifying the counterparties of an SFT trade following the above-mentioned definitions?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_14>

The definitions provided do not include the concept of ‘Commissionaire Ducroire’ under Belgian law: an agent acting in its own name on behalf of principals while providing a guarantee. As it applies to Euroclear Bank Securities Lending programs, it means that both of the underlying counterparties contract directly with Euroclear, with non-disclosure of the other counterparty, and with a full guarantee provided by Euroclear. Please see further details of the related models under Question 38 and details of the impact on collateral reporting under Question 21.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_14>

1. Are there cases for which these definitions leave room for interpretation? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_15>

TYPE YOUR TEXT HERE

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_15>

1. Is it possible to report comprehensive information at transaction level for all types of SFTs and irrespective of whether they are cleared or not?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_16>

We subscribe to the comments provided to ESMA by ISLA and ICMA.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_16>

1. Is there any need to establish complementary position-level reporting for SFTs? If yes, should we consider it for particular types of SFTs, such as repo, or for all types?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_17>

As described by the industry associations, we would expect to report either transaction or position-level reporting and rely on either the trade repositories, or the regulators to perform the desired aggregation.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_17>

1. Is there any need to differentiate between transaction-level data and position-level data on loans from financial stability perspective? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_18>

TYPE YOUR TEXT HERE

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_18>

1. Would the data elements included in section 6.1 be sufficient to support reporting of transactions and positions?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_19>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_19>

1. Would the data elements differ between position-level data and transaction-level data? If so, which ones?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_20>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_20>

1. Would the proposed approach for collateral reporting in section 4.3.5 be sufficient to accurately report collateral data of SFT positions? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_21>

As explained in Question 14, Euroclear is neither agent nor principal for its two lending programs, but ‘Commissionnaire Ducroire’. (Please see the description of the programmes under Question 38).

Also the driver for the Euroclear Securities Lending and Borrowing (SLB) programme is fundamentally different than for other lending programmes, since it is focused on settlement fails-driven lending. For the programme, we believe the lighter reporting as described in response to Question 82, is appropriate. In addition, for loans created by our SLB programme there is, as such, no ‘trade’; loans are automatically created based upon detected settlement fails and settle at the same time as the original transaction. Reporting could therefore, only take place upon conclusion of the loan, or settlement.

As indicated in some industry responses, we confirm that counterparties will not have collateral allocated to transactions prior to settlement date.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_21>

1. From reporting perspective, do you foresee any significant benefits or drawbacks in keeping consistency with EMIR, i.e. applying Approach A? What are the expected costs and benefits from adopting a different approach on reporting of lifecycle events under SFTR with respect to EMIR? Please provide a justification in terms of cost, implementation effort and operational efficiency. Please provide concrete examples.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_22>

We are currently reviewing this question to determine our preference. Both Approaches have their respective advantages. Approach A is offering simplified IT development at the expense of potentially repetitive reporting of data. While Approach B seems to offer a more logical tactic at the expense of developing multiple specific templates per event type. We would like to take the opportunity to respond to this question at a later date, once we and our clients have had the opportunity to assess development costs.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_22>

1. Do you agree with the proposed list of “Action Types”? If not, which action types should be included or excluded from the above list to better describe the SFT? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_23>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_23>

1. Do you foresee any benefits or drawbacks of implementing the proposed reporting logic of event types and technical actions (Approach B)? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_24>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_24>

1. Do you agree with the proposed list of event types and technical actions? If not, which ones should be included or excluded?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_25>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_25>

1. Do you foresee any need to introduce a unique reference identifier for the lifecycle events or for technical actions? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_26>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_26>

1. From reporting perspective, do you foresee any drawbacks in keeping consistency with EMIR? If so, please indicate which ones?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_27>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_27>

1. Are the proposed rules for determination of buyer and seller sufficient? If not, in which scenarios it might not be clear what is the direction of the trade? Which rules can be proposed to accommodate for such scenarios?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_28>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_28>

1. Are the proposed rules consistent with the existing market conventions for determination of buyer and seller? If not, please provide alternative proposals.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_29>

We agree with the comments proposed by ISLA and ICMA on this question. We would also note from our experience that terminology should be standardized across products, where possible. We would promote the use of “Collateral Receiver” (in place of “Lender” or “Buyer”) and “Collateral Giver” (in place of “Borrower” or “Seller”) as the clearest distinction of counterparties across both Repo and Securities Lending business.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_29>

1. Are you aware of any other bilateral repo trade scenario? With the exception of tri-party agents that are documented in section 4.2.5, are there any other actors missing which is not a broker or counterparty? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_30>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_30>

1. Do you consider that the above scenarios also accurately capture the conclusion of buy/sell-back and sell/buy back trades? If not, what additional aspect should be included? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_31>

TYPE YOUR TEXT HERE

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_31>

1. Do you agree with the description of the repo scenarios?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_32>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_32>

1. Are you aware of any other repo scenarios involving CCPs?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_33>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_33>

1. Are there any other scenarios that should be discussed? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_34>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_34>

1. Do you consider that the documented scenarios capture accurately the conclusion of buy/sell-back trades? If not, what additional aspects should be considered?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_35>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_35>

1. According to market practices, can buy/sell-back and sell/buy back trades involve a CCP?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_36>

TYPE YOUR TEXT HERE

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_36>

1. Are there any other actors missing which are not mentioned above, considering that tri-party agents are be covered in section 4.2.5? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_37>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_37>

1. Are there any differences in the parties involved according to the different agency lending models?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_38>

Although there are special sections for Tri-party agents and CSDs, we describe the Euroclear programmes under this question in order to make sure that these models are taken into account.

Euroclear Bank offers two securities lending programmes: (i) Securities Lending & Borrowing (SLB), and (ii) GCA (General Collateral Access). Both models operate under the concept of ‘Commissionaire Ducroire’ under Belgian law, where Euroclear Bank acts in its own name on behalf of undisclosed principals. Both of the underlying counterparties contract directly with Euroclear, with non-disclosure of the other counterparty, and with a full guarantee provided by Euroclear.

With regard to the SLB programme, it is a highly automated, settlement fail-driven, and integrated into our settlement service programme. It is an example of how CSDs help our participants reduce the contagion risk associated with settlement fails. Loans are created automatically in the overnight settlement batch starting on the Settlement date upon detection of a securities shortage to satisfy a Settlement obligation. Participants do not have to input instructions. Participants do not know if the securities are available for borrowing under the programme, the programme therefore functions as a “lender of the last resort”. SLB significantly improves the rate of settlement efficiency in both domestic and international markets within the intraday cycle. As this programme is a settlement efficiency one, it merely supports securities settlement functioning of the CSD. We feel that the SLB loans are more directly reportable as a manner to mitigate settlement fails under CSDR (Regulation 909/2014), than under the sort of market trading activity captured by SFTR. Otherwise, if ESMA believes that the reporting for such loans is relevant under SFTR, we would recommend they should be reportable when still outstanding at the Close of Business on settlement date. We would welcome the opportunity to provide any additional clarification of this programme to ESMA.

The programmes provided by Euroclear Bank most closely resemble the Securities lending Scenario 3 ‘Securities lending trade with principal intermediary’, although the legal concept is clearly distinct from a principal relationship. However, due to the nature of the programme, we would most likely report on behalf of our counterparties (lenders, as well as potentially borrowers). Indeed, we foresee that both Beneficial Lenders and Borrowers may wish to delegate reporting to us in relation to such highly automated programmes as a settlement fail-driven securities lending and borrowing.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_38>

1. When would the both counterparties know the other’s identity in an undisclosed lending agreement?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_39>

Please see our response to Question 38 above. In both Euroclear GCA and SLB programmes, counterparties are not disclosed.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_39>

1. What other solution would you foresee for the reporting of trades involving the agent lender? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_40>

TYPE YOUR TEXT HERE

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_40>

1. Would an open offer clearing model possibly apply to securities lending too?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_41>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_41>

1. Would a broker be involved in addition to lending agent in such a transaction?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_42>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_42>

1. Would it be possible to link the 8 trade reports to constitute the “principal clearing model” picture? If yes, would the method for linking proposed in section 4.3.4 be suitable?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_43>

TYPE YOUR TEXT HERE

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_43>

1. In the case of securities lending transactions are there any other actors missing, considering that tri-party agents will be covered in section 4.2.5?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_44>

Please see our response to Question 38 above.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_44>

1. What potential issues do reporting counterparties face regarding the reporting of the market value of the securities on loan or borrowed?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_45>

The valuation of loan securities in both Euroclear Bank lending programs uses our tri-party valuation sources. Thus the valuation is standardised across counterparties and less likely to face reconciliation issues.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_45>

1. Do such securities lending transactions exist in practice?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_46>

TYPE YOUR TEXT HERE

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_46>

1. Do you agree with the proposal to explicitly identify non-collateralised securities or commodities lending transactions in the reporting fields? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_47>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_47>

1. Would it be possible that an initially unsecured securities or commodities lending or borrowing transaction becomes collateralised at a later stage? Please provide concrete examples.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_48>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_48>

1. Which of the scenarios described for securities lending (Section 4.2.4.2), repo and buy-sell back (Section 4.2.4.1) are currently applicable to commodities financing transactions? Please provide a short description of the commodity financing transactions that occur under each scenario and the involved actors.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_49>

TYPE YOUR TEXT HERE

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_49>

1. Are you aware of commodity financing transactions that would fall in the scope of the Regulation but are not covered in the scenarios described for securities lending (Section 4.2.4.2), repo and buy-sell back (Section 4.2.4.1)? If yes, please describe the general characteristics of such a transaction.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_50>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_50>

1. Are the types of transactions recognised sufficiently clear for unambiguous classification by both reporting counterparties of commodity financing transactions into one of the types?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_51>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_51>

1. What additional details may help to identify the type of transactions used?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_52>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_52>

1. What are the main types of commodities used in SFTs?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_53>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_53>

1. How often, in your experience, are other commodities used?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_54>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_54>

1. In your experience, what share of the transactions involves standardised commodity contracts, such as most traded gold and crude oil futures? Please provide concrete examples.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_55>

TYPE YOUR TEXT HERE

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_55>

1. In your experience, what share of the transactions involve commodities that meet the contract specification for the underlying to derivative contracts traded on at least one [EU] exchange?? If yes, please elaborate and provide concrete examples.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_56>

TYPE YOUR TEXT HERE

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_56>

1. Do the proposed fields and attributes in Section 6.1 sufficiently recognize the characteristics of commodity financing transactions? Please describe any issues you may see and describe any reporting attributes that should be added in order to enable meaningful reporting of commodity financing transactions.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_57>

TYPE YOUR TEXT HERE

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_57>

1. Could all scenarios described for securities lending, repo and buy-sell back theoretically apply to future forms of commodities financing transactions?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_58>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_58>

1. Should other scenarios be considered? If yes, please describe.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_59>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_59>

1. Would you agree that the ISIN could be used to uniquely identify some commodities used in SFTs? If yes, which one and what prerequisites would need to be fulfilled? If no, what alternative solution would use propose for a harmonised identification of commodities involved in SFTs?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_60>

TYPE YOUR TEXT HERE

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_60>

1. Would the classification as described in RTS 23 of MiFIR be the most effective way to classify commodities for the purposes of transparency under SFTR?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_61>

TYPE YOUR TEXT HERE

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_61>

1. Is there another classification that ESMA should consider?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_62>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_62>

1. Are there transactions in which a pool of commodities is financed that the reporting needs to take into account? Please provide concrete examples.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_63>

TYPE YOUR TEXT HERE

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_63>

1. Do you agree with this basic scenario? If no, please explain what changes would need to be made to the scenario.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_64>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_64>

1. Are there other entities that do not act as counterparties but can be involved in the transaction chain (e.g. brokers or intermediaries)?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_65>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_65>

1. Are there standard margin agreements used in the market? If yes, which ones? If no, are there standard elements in margin agreements in the EU that are noteworthy from a financial stability perspective and not included in the list of questions or current data tables included in Section 6.1?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_66>

TYPE YOUR TEXT HERE

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_66>

1. Are there margin loans that do not have a fixed maturity or repayment date, or other conditions in the agreement on which full or partial repayment of the loan can be conditioned?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_67>

TYPE YOUR TEXT HERE

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_67>

1. Are floating rates used in margin lending transactions? Are there specificities that ESMA should be aware of regarding interest rates in the context of margin lending transactions?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_68>

TYPE YOUR TEXT HERE

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_68>

1. What potential issues do reporting counterparties face regarding the reporting of margin account/credit balances?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_69>

TYPE YOUR TEXT HERE

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_69>

1. How is information regarding the market value of short positions in the context of margin lending used by the lender (if at all)?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_70>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_70>

1. What kind of provisions do lenders have in place to limit or mitigate client losses from short positions?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_71>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_71>

1. Do you foresee any issues with reporting information on SFT involving tri-party by the T+1 reporting deadline? If so, which ones – availability of collateral data, timeliness of the information, etc.? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_72>

For the programmes provided by Euroclear Bank, the clients receive an extensive reporting on a daily basis. This reporting is provided upon settlement, which sometimes coincides with the trading date. Hence, we would suggest that the deadline is set for the settlement date and not for the trading date.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_72>

1. Would you agree with the proposed split between the counterparty and transaction data?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_73>

TYPE YOUR TEXT HERE

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_73>

1. Is the reporting of the country code sufficient to identify branches? If no, what additional elements would SFT reporting need to include?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_74>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_74>

1. Do you foresee any costs in implementing such type of identification?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_75>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_75>

1. Would it be possible to establish a more granular identification of the branches? If yes, what additional elements would SFT reporting need to include and what would be the associated costs?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_76>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_76>

1. What are the potential benefits of more granular identification of branches? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_77>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_77>

1. Are there any situations different from the described above where the actual transfers between headquarters and branches or between branches can be considered transactions and therefore be reportable under SFTR? Please provide specific examples.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_78>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_78>

1. Are there any other cases which are not identified above, where the beneficiaries and the counterparties will be different? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_79>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_79>

1. Do you agree with the proposal to link the legs of a cleared transaction by using a common identifier?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_80>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_80>

1. Could you suggest robust alternative ways of linking SFT reports?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_81>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_81>

1. Are the different cases of collateral allocation accurately described in paragraphs 221-226? If not, please indicate the relevant differences with market practices and please describe the availability of information for each and every case?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_82>

The collateral allocations performed in Euroclear Bank GCA programme function similarly to other principal lending programs, as described by the discussion paper (although on a different legal basis, as per our response to question 38). Collateral is received from borrowers on an aggregate exposure basis and re-allocated to the underlying Lenders based upon the composition of the pool and also on an aggregate exposure basis. The allocations are performed at a position level. Thus we could perform either a detailed position reporting, or as a percentage of market value of collateral received.

Euroclear Bank SLB programme operates on the basis of automated fail calculations as a result from the settlement processes. It, therefore, automatically transfers borrowed securities, based upon the pool of available securities and available secured credit. There is, therefore, no corresponding movement of collateral; and the loan allocation is performed daily, on the basis of the composition of the pool. Any SFT reporting would therefore include transaction details only.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_82>

1. Is the assumption correct that manly securities lending would require the reporting of cash collateral? If no, for which other types of SFTs is the cash collateral element required? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_83>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_83>

1. Does the practice to collateralise a transaction in several amounts in different currencies exist? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_84>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_84>

1. Do you foresee any issues on reporting the specified information for individual securities or commodities provided as collateral? If yes, please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_85>

We agree with the comments made by ISLA and ICMA, that publicly available data is redundant, if reported. It could be aggregated or enriched by Trade repositories, for example.

Also, the information required in Table 9 includes reporting of the Issuer LEI. Similarly to our comments on the standards to the CSD regulation (Regulation 909/2014), we believe that reporting of this information might be problematic. Issuers today are not subject to the requirement to obtain and make publicly available their LEIs. The authorities should consider requiring issuers to report their LEI in the prospectus summary under the future Prospectus regulation or other standardised documentation that allows for collecting issuer’s LEI in a straight through processing way.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_85>

1. Are there any situations in which there can be multiple haircuts (one per each collateral element) for a given SFT? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_86>

TYPE YOUR TEXT HERE

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_86>

1. Would you agree that the reporting counterparties can provide a unique identification of the collateral pool in their initial reporting of an SFT? If no, please provide the reasons as to why this would not be the case.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_87>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_87>

1. Are there cases where a counterparties to a repo, including those executed against a collateral pool, would not be able to provide the collateral with the initial reporting of the repo trade? If yes, please explain.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_88>

TYPE YOUR TEXT HERE

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_88>

1. Are there any issues to report the collateral allocation based on the aforementioned approach? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_89>

TYPE YOUR TEXT HERE

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_89>

1. In the case of collateral pool, which of the data elements included in Table 1 would be reported by the T+1 reporting deadline? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_90>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_90>

1. Which option for reporting of collateral would be in your opinion easier to implement, i.e. always reporting of collateral in a separate message (option 2) or reporting of collateral together with other transaction data when the collateral is known by the reporting deadline (option 1)?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_91>

As some industry associations rightly point out, counterparties will not have collateral allocated to transactions prior to settlement date. The collateral reporting currently provided by Euroclear Bank as a tri-party agent is also delinked from the underlying transactions themselves and provided separately, after being allocated by the counterparts. We would therefore be in favour of option 2, and maintaining separate transaction and collateral reporting.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_91>

1. What are the benefits and potential challenges related to either approach? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_92>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_92>

1. Do you foresee any challenges with the proposed approach for reporting updates to collateral? What alternatives would you propose? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_93>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_93>

1. Is it possible to link the reports on changes in collateral resulting from the net exposure to the original SFT transactions via a unique portfolio identifier, which could be added to the original transactions when they are reported?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_94>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_94>

1. Do you foresee any difficulties related to the linking of the collateral report to the underlying SFTs by specifying UTIs of those SFTs in the collateral report?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_95>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_95>

1. Are there additional options to uniquely link a list of collateral to the exposure of several SFTs to those specified? If yes, please detail them.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_96>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_96>

1. What would you deem to be the appropriate option to uniquely link collateral to the exposure of several SFTs? Are you using any pro-rata allocation for internal purposes? What is the current market practice for linking a set of collateralised trades with a collateral portfolio? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_97>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_97>

1. Do you foresee any issues between the logic for linking collateral data and the reporting of SFT loan data? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_98>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_98>

1. Do you agree with the description of funding sources mentioned above?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_99>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_99>

1. Are there other funding sources used in the context of margin lending?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_100>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_100>

1. What are the obstacles to lenders reporting the market value of funding sources?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_101>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_101>

1. Would reporting pro-rata amounts address some of the challenges or facilitate reporting?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_102>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_102>

1. Should the cash in the margin accounts be considered also as part of the collateral for a given margin lending transaction? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_103>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_103>

1. What are the metrics used (other than LTV ratios) to monitor leverage from margin lending, and more broadly to address risks related to the value of collateral? How are these calculated?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_104>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_104>

1. Using these metrics, what are the current limits or thresholds used by margin lenders that will trigger a collateral action? How are these limits determined? Are there different thresholds triggering different actions? Can they vary over time, and for what reasons?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_105>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_105>

1. What kind of collateral actions can be triggered by crossing these limits or thresholds? Please describe the actions, their impact on the metrics described in Question 13, and the potential associated changes in limits or thresholds.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_106>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_106>

1. Are there any other important features, market practices or risks that you would like to bring to our attention in the context of margin lending?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_107>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_107>

1. Do you have any alternative proposals for reporting information related to funding sources that might reduce the burden on reporting entities?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_108>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_108>

1. Do you agree with the collateralisation and margin lending practices described above? Are there instances where margin loans are not provided (or haircuts applied) on a portfolio basis?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_109>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_109>

1. What are the potential obstacles to reporting information regarding the individual securities set aside in margin accounts by the lender?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_110>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_110>

1. Would you agree that in the context of margin lending the entire collateral portfolio, i.e. both cash and securities, would require reporting? If no, please explain.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_111>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_111>

1. What are the obstacles to the reporting of reuse of collateral for transactions where there is no transfer of title? What are the current market practices aimed at mitigating risks from collateral re-use specifically in the context of margin lending?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_112>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_112>

1. What options exist to link collateral that is re-used to a given SFT or counterparty? Please document the potential issues.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_113>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_113>

1. In which cases can the re-use be defined at transaction level?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_114>

As a provider of collateral services, Euroclear knows at the collateral account level whether the relationship involves re-use.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_114>

1. Do you see other ways to calculate the collateral re-use for a given SFT?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_115>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_115>

1. Are there any circumstances in which the re-use percentage applied at entity level could not be calculated for a given security (e.g. per ISIN)?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_116>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_116>

1. Which alternatives do you see to estimate the collateral re-use?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_117>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_117>

1. When the information on collateral availability for re-use becomes available? On trade date (T) or at the latest by T+1?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_118>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_118>

1. Is it possible to automatically derive the collateral re-use in some cases given the nature of the SFT (meaning based on the GMRA, GMSLA or other forms of legal agreements)? If yes, please describe these cases and how the information could be derived. Please explain if deviations could be drafted within legal agreements to deviate from the re-usability.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_119>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_119>

1. Do you agree with the rationale for collection of information on the settlement set out in this section?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_120>

While we agree on the importance of an efficient settlement processes, including for SFTs, and the associated management of risk, we strongly disagree with the statements made in relation to the risks posed by the CSDs and the nature of their operations. These comments run counter to the development of T2S and the introduction of the CSD Regulation.

One of the concerns expressed in the discussion paper is related to the concentration risk in the CSD landscape. CSDs play a fundamental role in market efficiency. The collateral management services provided by CSDs, and regulated under the CSD Regulation, help their participants to effectively mobilise available securities as collateral, often across border, for the purposes of meeting regulatory requirements (such as margin requirements under EMIR) or funding needs, or for participating in monetary policy operations of central banks. Global and EU regulators have at multiple instances mandated entrusting more activity to highly regulated market infrastructures ; this is a theme reflected in the CSDR and in EMIR. CSDs are subject to new and strict regulation which recognises this fundamental CSD role and sets an appropriately high regulatory framework.

The risk-profile of CSDs is fundamentally different from that of CCPs; they do not mutualise risk. Entrusting more activity to a CSD does not make the market more vulnerable, but rather reinforces its resistance to shocks and reduces market risks. We do not believe that there are any specific risks for SFTs that would not be addressed under the CSD Regulation, and that it is fundamentally wrong to believe that CSDs exacerbate the risks.

We believe that the reporting under SFTR should be designed to alert the Authorities to those risks of which they are currently unaware through existing reporting under existing directives and regulations.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_120>

1. Do you consider that information on settlement supports the identification and monitoring of financial stability risks entailed by SFTs?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_121>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_121>

1. Do you agree with the approach to identify the settlement information in the SFT reports?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_122>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_122>

1. Do you envisage any difficulties with identifying the place of settlement?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_123>

Euroclear questions the requirement to identify CSDs and indirect or direct participants, when this information is already reported elsewhere.

We understand that, among other things, the discussion paper requires the reporting of the CSD and indirect or direct participants that are associated with collateral securities in the counterparty data. (The fields are located in the counterparty data of Section 6.1.) We note here the potential burden for international securities portfolios used to collateralise SFTs. Such portfolios often settle across multiple CSDs, depending on the type and market of issuance of underlying collateral. As such, reporting this information at a position (or transaction) level would significantly add to the amount of information to collect and to report, due to its incredible granularity (thousands of potential positions per SFT). This might unnecessarily impact efficiency and costs of the reporting, while the information itself is largely known and could be reported separately for the relevant portfolio, as a function of the collateral itself.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_123>

1. Are there any practical difficulties with identifying CSDs and indirect or direct participants as well as, if applicable, settlement internalisers in the SFT reports? Would this information be available by the reporting deadline? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_124>

TYPE YOUR TEXT HERE

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_124>

1. Will this information be available by the reporting deadline? What are the costs of providing this information?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_125>

Fields 10 to12 in Section 6.1 of transaction data quote agreement information. We understand that the intention of ESMA is to ask for transaction-level reporting of the associated agreements. SFTs concluded in Euroclear Bank lending programmes are conducted on the basis of specific agreements which are standardised according to the programme. As the agreements are programme-specific, we question whether transaction level reporting would be appropriate to provide regulators with the associated view on financial stability risks. And as we have explained above, we generally believe that the settlement date is more relevant than the trading date for the reporting of this information as well.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_125>

1. What other data elements are needed to achieve the required supervisory objectives? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_126>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_126>

1. Do you agree with the proposed categories of trading methods to be reported by SFT counterparties?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_127>

We subscribe to the view of the industry associations.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_127>

1. Are there any other methods of trading that are not covered?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_128>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_128>

1. Do you agree with the proposed types of validations? Would you include any further validations? If so which ones? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_129>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_129>

1. Do you agree with the proposed scope of the reconciliation process? Should trades expired or terminated more than a month before the day on which reconciliation takes place be included in the reconciliation process? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_130>

TYPE YOUR TEXT HERE

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_130>

1. What is the earliest time by which the reconciliation process can be completed? If not, please indicate what other characteristics need to be included? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_131>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_131>

1. Do you foresee issues with following the EMIR approach on reconciliation of data for SFT? What other approaches for reconciliation of transactions exist? How many data elements are reconciled under those approaches? What is the timeframe of reconciliation under those approaches? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_132>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_132>

1. What are the expected benefits from full reconciliation? What are the potential costs from TR and counterparty perspective to adopt a full reconciliation approach? In terms of the matching of data, which of the data fields included in Section 6.1 can be fully reconciled and for which ones certain degrees of tolerance has to be applied? Please provide concrete examples. Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_133>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_133>

1. Do you foresee any potential issues with establishing a separate reconciliation process for collateral data? What data elements have to be included in the collateral reconciliation process? Alternatively, should collateral data be reconciled for each collateralised SFT individually? What would be the costs of each alternative? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_134>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_134>

1. What additional feedback information should be provided to the reporting counterparties? What should be the level of standardisations? What would be the benefits of potential standardisation of the feedback messages? Do you agree with the proposed timing for feedback messages?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_135>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_135>

1. Would you be favourable of a more granular approach for public data than the one under EMIR? Would you be favourable of having public data as granular as suggested in the FSB November 2015 report? What are the potential costs and benefits of such granular information? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_136>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_136>

1. In terms of criteria for aggregation, which of the following aspects ones are most important to be taken into account – venue of execution of the SFT, cleared or not, way to transfer of collateral? What other aspects have to be taken into account for the purposes of the public aggregations? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_137>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_137>

1. Do you foresee any issues with publishing aggregate data on a weekly basis? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_138>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_138>

1. At which point in time do you consider that the additional data elements regarding the reconciliation or rejection status of an SFT will be available? What are the potential costs of the inclusion of the above mentioned additional data elements? What other data elements could be generated by the TRs and provided to authorities? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_139>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_139>

1. Do you consider that all the relevant data elements for generation of the above reports will be available on time? What are the potential costs of the generation of above mentioned transaction reports? What are the benefits of the above mentioned transaction reports? What other transaction reports would you suggest to be provided by the TRs? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_140>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_140>

1. Do you consider that all the relevant data elements for calculation of the above reports will be available on time?

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_141>

TYPE YOUR TEXT HERE

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_141>

1. What are the potential costs of the generation of above mentioned position reports? other reports would you suggest to be provided by the TRs? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_142>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_142>

1. Do you consider that there should be one position report including both reconciled and non-reconciled data or that there should be two position reports, one containing only reconciled data and the other - one only non-reconciled data? What are the potential costs of the separation of above mentioned position reports? What are the benefits of the separation above mentioned position reports? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_143>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_143>

1. Do you foresee any technical issues with the implementation of XSD in accordance with ISO 20022? Do you foresee any potential issues related to the use of same cut-off time across TRs? Do you foresee any drawbacks from establishing standardised xml template in accordance with ISO 20022 methodology for the aggregation and comparison of data? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_144>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_144>

1. Further to the aforementioned aspects, are there any other measures that have to be taken to avoid double counting? Please elaborate.

<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_145>

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<ESMA\_QUESTION\_SFTR\_145>