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PRESS RELEASE

CESR publishes today the list of identifiers for regulated markets, multilateral trading facilities and central counterparties for the purpose of transaction reporting under the MIFID

CESR publishes today, on behalf of its Members, a database listing identification codes for Regulated Markets, Multilateral Trading Facilities (MTFs) or other Central Counterparties. The market participants will need to use the information provided in this list in their transaction reports in order to indicate the counterparty to the transaction. The information is presented through three databases – one database for each type of counterparty (Regulated Market, MTF or Central Counterparty respectively). The publication of identifiers for Regulated Markets, MTF and Central Counterparties implements the obligation of CESR to make a public a consolidated list of all regulated markets and multilateral trading facilities or other central counterparties, as set out in Article 13 (2) of the MiFID Level 2 regulation (EC/1287/2006).

Some entities are still waiting for allocation of codes from the SWIFT Company (in charge of the allocation of BIC and MIC codes) and/or a final decision from the CESR Member, and are therefore not included in the publication today. The lists will be updated on a regular basis as and when CESR is given further information on gaps.

The European Commission will be publishing shortly the official list of Regulated Markets within the EEA, according to Article 47 of the MiFID Level 1 Directive (2004/39/EC). CESR and the European Commission will be working together to ensure coordination between the list published by CESR and the list published by the European Commission.

The list of Regulated Markets and MTFs can also be used to identify trading venues among Member States. To identify trading venues outside this area, you should refer to the ISO Web Site of the Market Identifier Code (MIC): <http://www.iso15022.org/MIC/>.

CESR has collected the information published today among its Members and as indicated will update the list on a regular basis. CESR members are responsible for the content of the lists published on CESR's website. Any queries regarding the content should be addressed directly to the competent authority for that Regulated Market, MTF or Central Counterparty.

The databases can be accessed via the MiFID page on CESR's website, or via the following link: <http://mifiddatabase.cesr.eu>. A web service which will allow automatic access to the data in XML format will be available shortly. In order for users to be able to use the data within their systems, CESR will publish a document explaining how to implement the web service alongside the database.

As indicated this database is a compilation of the information from all CESR members. Some CESR members may, in addition, publish the information they provided on their websites.



Notes for Editors:

1. The database contains different fields, the definitions of which are set out below.
 - MIC Code – The Market Identifier Code identifying a regulated market or Multilateral Trading Facility (MTF)
 - BIC Code – the Bank Identifier Code identifying a central counterparty
 - Full Name – The name of the regulated market, Multilateral Trading Facility (MTF) or central counterparty
 - Authority Name – The name of the competent authority for that particular regulated market, Multilateral Trading Facility (MTF) or central counterparty
 - Country Name – The two letter identifier code identifying the Member State where the competent authority is located.
 - Instrument Identifier – As regard to transaction reporting, most of regulated markets use the ISIN code to identify instruments. However, some derivative markets might use an Alternative Instrument Identifier (shortly ‘AII’) for instrument identification. Please refer to the CESR publication on 26 October 2007 – Ref. CESR/07-739 and Ref. CESR/07-627b. The field defines whether the market uses ISIN or AII to identify traded instruments.

2. CESR is an independent Committee of European Securities Regulators. The role of the Committee is to:
 - Improve co-ordination among securities regulators;
 - Act as an advisory group to assist the EU Commission, in particular in its preparation of draft implementing measures in the field of securities;
 - Work to ensure more consistent and timely day to day implementation of community legislation in the Member States.
 - The Committee was established under the terms of the European Commission’s decision of 6 June 2001 (2001/1501/EC). It is one of the two committees envisaged in the Final Report of the Group of Wise Men on the regulation of European securities markets. Baron Alexandre Lamfalussy chaired this group. The report itself was endorsed by the European Council and the European Parliament. The relevant documents are available on the CESR website.

3. Each Member State of the European Union has one member in the Committee. The members are nominated by the Member States and are the heads of the national public authorities competent in the field of securities. The European Commission has nominated the Director General of the DG Market, as its representative. Furthermore, the securities authorities of Norway and Iceland are also represented at a senior level.

4. For further information please contact:

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