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Trade Repository Market Data: Concepts and Vocabulary

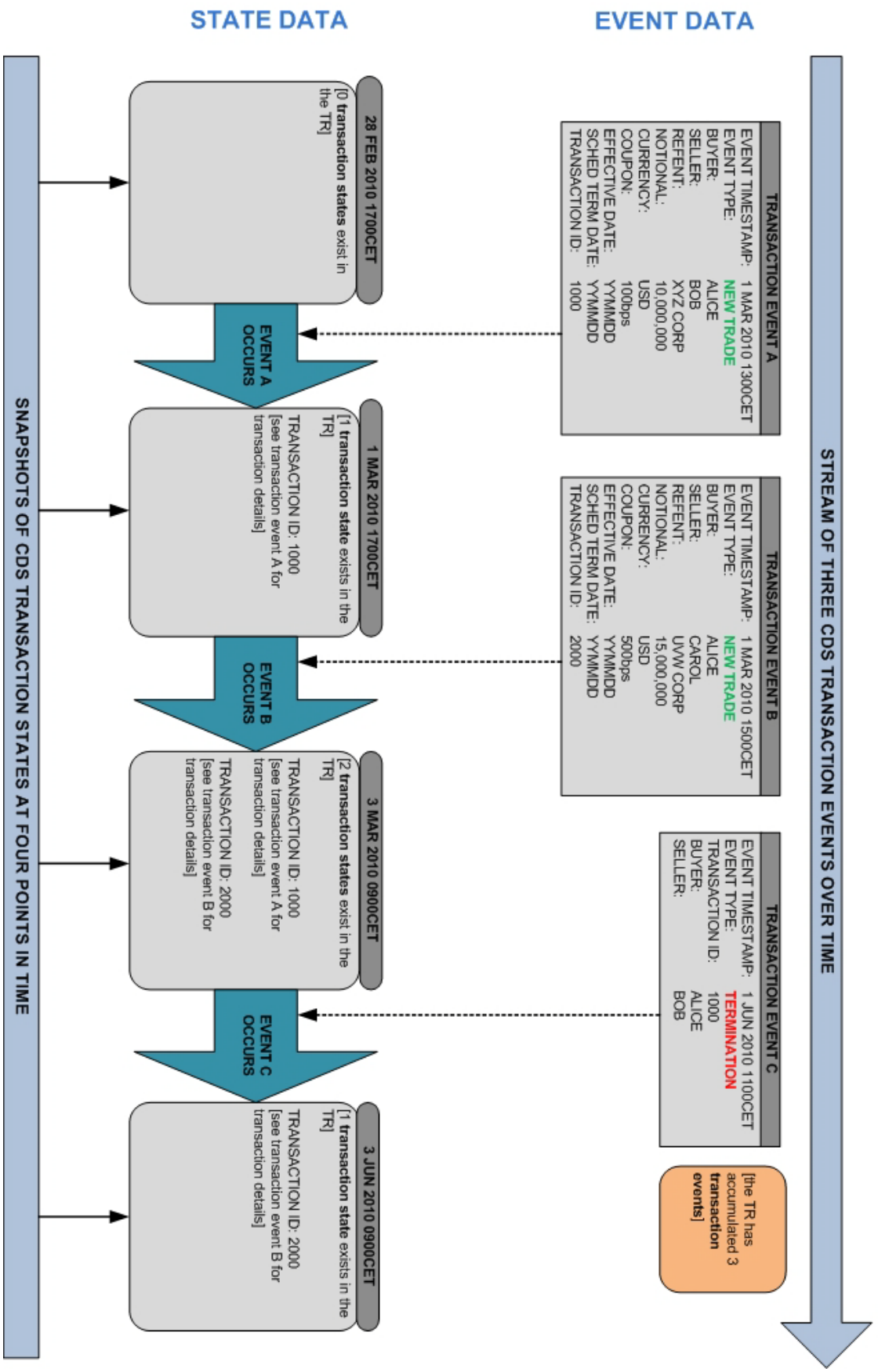
Basic Terms	
Terms	**Definitions**
Side	A "Side" is the basic building block for a Transaction record. A Side represents information submitted by one of the two counterparties to a Transaction. In practice, TRs may store Transaction State records as two linked ("paired") Sides. In order for Transaction records to be considered reliable, the two Sides to a Transaction must be **paired** in some manner. The highest quality pairing results from legally enforceable matching and confirmation. Good quality pairing may also be achieved through non-legally enforceable matching or rigorous portfolio reconciliation. However, in order for Transaction records to be considered **authoritative**, such matching or reconciliation must involve the **independent affirmation** of each Side by its respective counterparty. Independent affirmation of Sides may occur internally or externally to a Trade Repository. Finally, some Transaction records may be submitted as single Sides. Such Transactions are considered **indicative but not reliable** for some regulatory or policymaking purposes.
Transaction	A "Transaction" refers to a discrete, unitary economic relation between two counterparties that can be **defined by a single contract** (e.g. a single-name 5Y CDS between ALICE and BOB, where ALICE buys from BOB USD10MM notional protection on Reference Entity XYZ CORP at a 100bps fixed rate, etc.). Transactions can be viewed as **units** which may be **summed** in a number of ways to produce a Position. As stated above, Transactions are typically constructed from two paired Sides. As described below, Transactions can be described either in terms of State Data or Event Data. **State Data** describe the **status** of the Transaction at a given point in time, whereas **Event Data** describe the **occurrence** of events over a period of time that affect the status of the Transaction (e.g. a new trade, an amendment, a termination). The **status** of a Transaction may change throughout its lifecycle as the result of the **occurrence** of one or more Transaction-affecting events. In the context of this document, Transactions refer ONLY to economic States or Events and does NOT refer to States or Events related to purely operational processes (for example, portfolio compression).
Trade	In the context of this document, the term "Trade" is synonymous with "Transaction".
Position	A "Position" is constructed from a set of one or more Transactions by means of a **sum** (typically a sum of notional amounts). Positions must ALWAYS be defined and described in terms of: (a) one or more **underliers** (in CDS, these would be the reference entities); (b) one or more **counterparties**; and (c) whether the Position is a **gross sum** (either a sum of a set of buy Transactions OR sell Transactions), or a **net sum** (a sum of buy AND sell Transactions). The calculation of Positions is generally described only in terms of State Data.

Data Types	
Terms	**Definitions**
State (Stock) Data	The term "State Data" refers to a snapshot ("stock") view of open Transactions. State Data describe a **status** of a Transaction or Position (i.e., a set of Transactions) with reference to a point in time (e.g., gross notional amount outstanding of ALICE's open buy Transactions in Reference Entity XYZ CORP as of 1 Mar 2010, 1700 CET). Transaction State records are created, modified, and/or removed by one or more Transaction Events.
Event (Flow) Data	The term "Event Data" refers to an over-time ("flow") view of Transactions, where each datum is a record of the **occurrence** of some Transaction, each associated with a specific point in time, but which are collectively described as a set of occurrences over a period of time. A given Transaction Event may create, modify, or remove a Transaction State record. Event Data are typically useful in a time-ordered series and as such describe a stream of sequential events over a period of time (e.g. notional volume of ALICE's new buy Transactions on Reference Entity XYZ CORP for the period from 1 Mar 2010 to 31 Mar 2010). A series of Transaction Events may be used as an "audit trail" for a defined period of time, as might be used in surveillance or enforcement activity.

Levels of Data Granularity	
Terms	**Definitions**
Aggregate Level	The term "Aggregate Level" refers to a level of detail in either State Data or Event Data that is not specific to any uniquely identifiable Participant or Transaction (e.g. gross notional amount outstanding for Reference Entity XYZ CORP or weekly notional volume of new trades in Reference Entity XYZ CORP).
Participant Level	The term "Participant Level" refers to a level of detail in either State Data or Event Data that is specific to a uniquely identifiable Participant but not specific to a uniquely identifiable Transaction (e.g. gross notional amount outstanding of ALICE's open buy positions in Reference Entity XYZ CORP or weekly notional volume of ALICE's new trades in Reference Entity XYZ CORP). Within the Participant Level, a Participant's Unique Counterparties (as Anonymised or Named Counterparties) may or may not be disclosed.
Transaction Level	The term "Transaction Level" refers to a level of detail in either State Data or Event Data that is specific to uniquely identifiable Transactions (e.g. records of ALICE's individual open trades with BOB in Reference Entity XYZ CORP as of 1 Mar 2010, 1700 CET or records of ALICE's individual new trades against BOB in Reference Entity XYZ CORP from 1 Mar 2010 to 31 Mar 2010). By definition, Transaction Level information includes Unique Counterparties (these may be either Anonymised or Named Counterparties).

Counterparty Disclosure	
Terms	**Definitions**
Unique Counterparty	A "Unique Counterparty" is a Counterparty to a Transaction or Position (i.e., a set of Transactions) which can be **uniquely associated** with that Transaction or Position, but **not necessarily by name** (the Counterparty may be anonymised and represented as a unique ID number). If a Unique Counterparty is given by name, it is also a Named Counterparty. Otherwise, the Unique Counterparty is an Anonymised Counterparty.
Anonymised Counterparty	An "Anonymised Counterparty" is a Unique Counterparty given by a unique identifier that is not a name (e.g. an ID number).
Named Counterparty	A "Named Counterparty" is a Unique Counterparty given by name.

Six Classifications of Trade Repository Market Data (with Examples)			
		Data Type	
		State (Stock) -> status at a given point in time	**Event (Flow)** -> occurrence or series of occurrences over a period of time
Data Granularity	**Aggregate Level** -> cannot uniquely identify a single Participant or single Transaction	**Aggregate State Data Example:** Gross notional amount outstanding of all open buy transactions in Reference Entity XYZ CORP as of 3 Mar 2010, 1700 CET).	**Aggregate Event Data Example:** Volume (in terms of gross notional amounts) for all new trade activity in Reference Entity XYZ CORP between 1 Mar 2010 and 31 Jul 2010).
	Participant Level -> can uniquely identify a single Participant (may disclose, where appropriate, Unique--that is, Anonymised and/or Named--Counterparties of the Participant).	**Participant State Data Example:** Gross notional amount outstanding of all of ALICE's open buy transactions in Reference Entity XYZ CORP as of 3 Mar 2010, 1700 CET).	**Participant Event Data Example:** Volume (in terms of gross notional amounts) for all of ALICE's new trade activity in Reference Entity XYZ CORP between 1 Mar 2010 and 31 Jul 2010.
	Transaction Level -> can uniquely identify a single Transaction (the Transaction's two Unique Counterparties may also be Named Counterparties, where appropriate).	**Transaction State Data Example:** Full details on individual transaction status records 1000 and 2000 as of 3 Mar 2010, 1700CET.	**Transaction Event Data Example:** Full details on individual transaction event records (a new trade event creating 1000 on 1 Mar 2010, 1300CET and a termination event removing 1000 on 1 Jun 2010, 1100CET).


TRADE REPOSITORY MARKET DATA: EVENTS VS. STATES
STREAM OF THREE CDS TRANSACTION EVENTS OVER TIME
EVENT DATA
STATE DATA
TRANSACTION EVENT A
EVENT TIMESTAMP: 1 MAR 2010 1300CET
EVENT TYPE: NEW TRADE
BUYER: ALICE
SELLER: BOB
REFENT: XYZ CORP
NOTIONAL: 10,000,000
CURRENCY: USD
COUPON: 100bps
EFFECTIVE DATE: YYMMDD
SCHED TERM DATE: YYMMDD
TRANSACTION ID: 1000
TRANSACTION EVENT B
EVENT TIMESTAMP: 1 MAR 2010 1500CET
EVENT TYPE: NEW TRADE
BUYER: ALICE
SELLER: CAROL
REFENT: UVW CORP
NOTIONAL: 15,000,000
CURRENCY: USD
COUPON: 500bps
EFFECTIVE DATE: YYMMDD
SCHED TERM DATE: YYMMDD
TRANSACTION ID: 2000
TRANSACTION EVENT C
EVENT TIMESTAMP: 1 JUN 2010 1100CET
EVENT TYPE: TERMINATION
TRANSACTION ID: 1000
BUYER: ALICE
SELLER: BOB
[the TR has accumulated 3 transaction events]
28 FEB 2010 1700CET
[0 transaction states exist in the TR]
EVENT A OCCURS
1 MAR 2010 1700CET
[1 transaction state exists in the TR]
TRANSACTION ID: 1000
[see transaction event A for transaction details]
EVENT B OCCURS
3 MAR 2010 0900CET
[2 transaction states exist in the TR]
TRANSACTION ID: 1000
[see transaction event A for transaction details]
TRANSACTION ID: 2000
[see transaction event B for transaction details]
EVENT C OCCURS
3 JUN 2010 0900CET
[1 transaction state exists in the TR]
TRANSACTION ID: 2000
[see transaction event B for transaction details]
SNAPSHOTS OF CDS TRANSACTION STATES AT FOUR POINTS IN TIME

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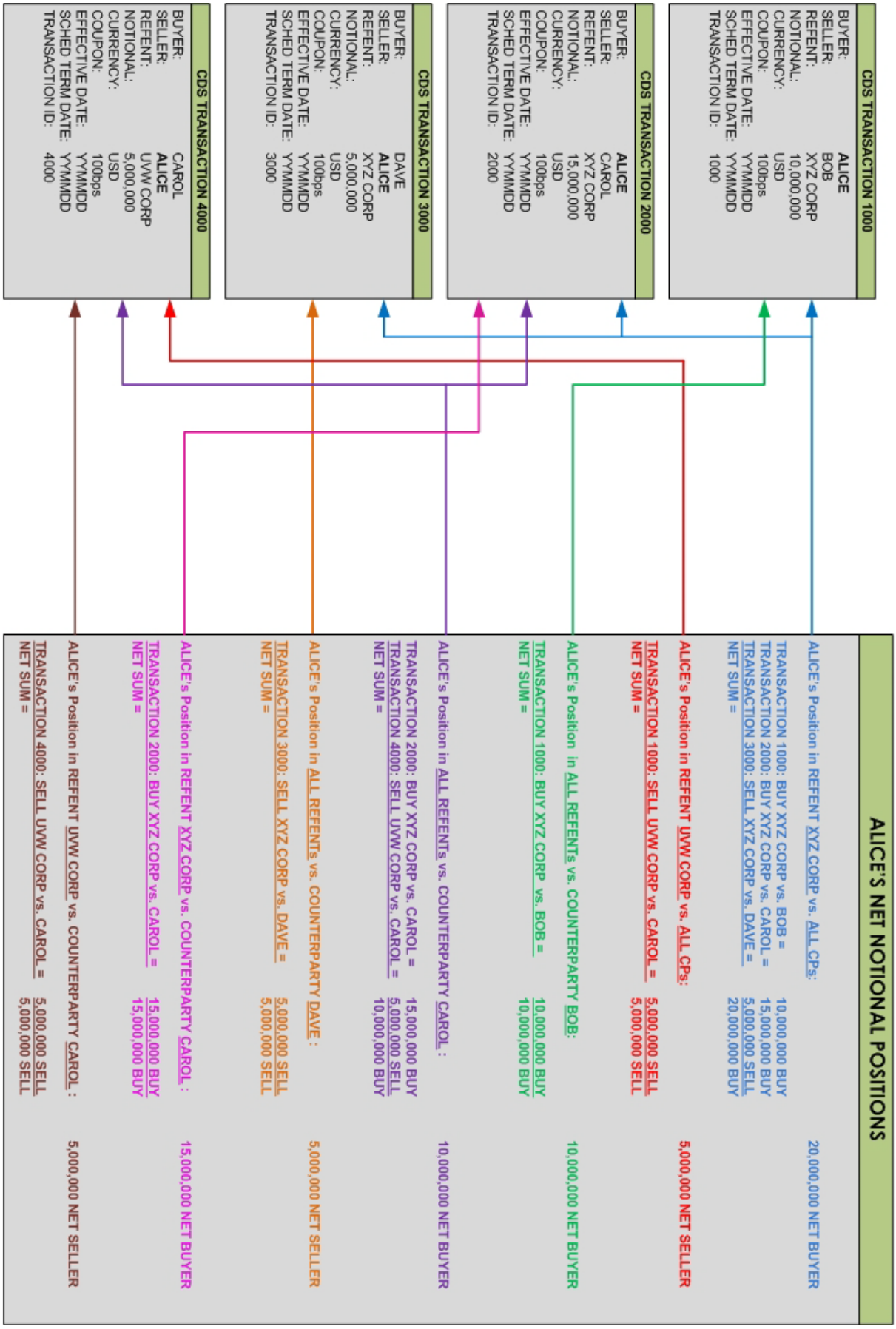
TRADE REPOSITORY MARKET DATA: TRANSACTIONS VS. POSITIONS



TRADE REPOSITORY MARKET DATA: SIDES VS. TRANSACTIONS