

Frequently Asked Questions on
the Securities and Futures (OTC Derivative Transactions –
Reporting and Record Keeping Obligations) Rules

(10 July 2015)

*These FAQs elaborate on how the Securities and Futures (OTC Derivative Transactions – Reporting and Record Keeping Obligations) Rules (**Reporting Rules**) will operate and are intended to help market participants better understand their obligations and responsibilities under the Reporting Rules so that they are better able to prepare for implementation of the new regime and ensure compliance going forward.*

Table of Contents

Definitions and Interpretation	1
Legislation and technical guidance	2
Commencement Date	2
Transitional Arrangements	2
Entities subject to reporting and related record keeping obligations	4
Circumstances when reporting is required.....	8
“Conducted in Hong Kong”	11
How to report.....	16
Time allowed to report.....	18
What to report	19
Masking of counterparty identity	23
Record keeping	27
Specification of AI’s subsidiaries	27
Interaction with interim reporting requirement – licensed banks	27
Consequences of breaches	28
Annex 1 - List of prescribed stock markets and futures markets.....	30
Annex 2 – List of prescribed clearing houses	35
Annex 3 – List of jurisdictions for the purposes of the masking relief.....	38
Annex 4 –	

Definitions and Interpretation

Unless the context otherwise requires, terms defined in Schedule 1 to the SFO or in the

- ***“specified product class”*** means a class of OTC derivative transactions specified in column 2 of Part 2 of Schedule 1 to the Reporting Rules, and reference to a product class as being “specified” will be construed accordingly;
- ***“specified product type”*** means a type of OTC derivative transaction specified in column 3 of Part 3 of Schedule 1 to the Reporting Rules, and reference to a product type as being “specified” will be construed accordingly; and
- ***“TR”*** means trade repository.

Legislation and technical guidance

Q1. Where are the reporting and related record keeping requirements set out?

The broad framework for mandatory reporting and related record keeping is contained in Part IIIA of the SFO, and the detailed requirements for reporting and related record keeping are set out in the Reporting Rules. These documents are accessible at the Department of Justice’s website: www.legislation.gov.hk.

Technical guidance for reporting is set out in the HKTR Reporting Manuals which are accessible at <https://hktr.hkma.gov.hk/>.

The Supplementary Reporting Instructions, annexed to the AIDG, provide an overview of the technical reporting requirements and would be a good start to understanding the more technical aspects of reporting.

Commencement Date

Q2. When will the reporting and related record keeping requirements start to operate?

The reporting and related record keeping requirements start on 1 January 2017.

for the first time, a concession period of 6 months will be allowed for a person to set up, or upgrade, internal systems and system linkage with the HKTR, as necessary, to comply with the reporting requirement in respect of that product type. The effect of the concession period is to allow a longer period for reporting transactions in a specified product type if: (i) the transactions are entered into during the concession period, or (ii) the transactions are historical transactions. Essentially, such transactions may be reported any time within 9 months from the product type specification day (i.e. within the grace period for that product type). So, for example, if product type A is specified on 1 January 201X, then transactions in product type A that were entered into before 1 January 201X (and are still outstanding on 1 January 201X) must be reported by 30 September 201X. Likewise, any transactions in product type A that are entered into between 1 January 201X and 30 June 201X must also be reported by 30 September 201X. It should be kept in mind however that the 9-month grace period, as well as the 6-month concession period, may be shorter in certain circumstances (see Q7 and Q8).

Any new transactions (in the specified product type) entered into after the concession period (i.e. after 30 June 201X in the above example) must be reported on a T+2 basis.

Points to note:

- (a) Although transactions which are “conducted in Hong Kong” (see Q18) during the concession period do not have to be reported until the end of the grace period, institutions that “conduct transactions in Hong Kong” during the concession period may still need to ensure that certain systems set-up or upgrade are in place to capture such transactions at the time the transactions are entered into.
- (b) Due to the requirement to report subsequent events (both in respect of historical transactions and transactions entered into during the concession period), institutions may find that reporting transactions before the end of the concession period will be easier than leaving the reporting to the last minute of the grace period (see Q41).
- (c) The concession period and grace period are intended to apply in respect of every product type when it is specified for reporting, including a newly specified product type that belongs to a product class which has already been specified for reporting before. For example, in the first phase of implementation, only certain product types within the IRS product class are specified for reporting. In a subsequent phase of implementation when other product types under IRS are specified for reporting, notwithstanding that IRS as a product class is already specified for reporting, a concession period and grace period will still apply to the newly specified product types, and such periods will run from the day these other product types are specified.

- (d) Historical transactions and transactions entered into during the concession period are not required to

- (b) the AI, AMB or LC must not have transactions “conducted in Hong Kong” (see Q18) in any specified product types within that product class at any time on or after the relevant product type specification day; and
- (c) in the case of an AI that is a licensed bank, it must not have reported any transaction to the HKMA under the interim reporting requirement which is a transaction in a specified product type within that product class, and which remains outstanding on the relevant product class specification day.

Points to note:

- (i) In the case of an overseas incorporated AI, criteria (a) and (b) above only apply

period may vary depending on when the person becomes an AI/AMB/LC. Please see below for further explanation.

If the person becomes an AI/AMB/LC within 6 months after the product type specification day, the concession period will begin on the day the person becomes an AI/AMB/LC and end on the day that is 6 months after the product type specification day. T

With respect to a specified product type within that product class, if the person loses the exempt person status within 6 months after the product type specification day, the concession period will begin on the day the person loses the exempt person status and end on the day that is 6 months after the product type specification day. The grace period will begin at the same time (i.e. on the day the person loses the exempt person status) and end on the day that is 9 months after the product type specification day. (In other words, assuming the product type specification day is 1 January 201X and the person loses the exempt person status on 27 March 201X, the concession period will be from 27 March 201X to 30 June 201X and the grace period will be from 27 March 201X to 30 September 201X.)

If the person loses the exempt person status more than 6 months after the product type specification day, the person will not be entitled to any concession period. This

(c) transactions in a spot contract;

(d)

counterparty limb (see Q9). As for the hedging transaction with the New York branch, this is not required to be reported because it is an inter-branch transaction (see Q11).

Please note that this case is different from the Hong Kong branch entering into a transaction on behalf of the New York branch (i.e. when the transaction with the client is booked with the New York branch directly without any inter-branch transaction to transfer the risk), which will be reportable under the “conducted in Hong Kong” limb (see Q9 and Q18).

Q14. Does the reporting obligation have to apply to both counterparties at the same time in order for the transaction to be reportable?

No. An AI, AMB, LC or RCH should report a transaction to which it has an obligation to report. Whether or not its counterparty has an obligation to report the transaction does not matter.

Q15. Are historical transactions reportable?

Yes, a person is required to report a transaction in a specified product type if the transaction was entered into in the past but remain

Q17.

Please note that the term “affiliate” refers to a corporation that is within the same group of companies as the AI, AMB or LC but does not include a corporation that is a collective investment scheme as defined in the SFO.

Q19. Sales activities

We have OTC derivative transactions that originated in Hong Kong but were booked in an affiliate in London. It is the staff in Hong Kong that contacts the clients, giving them price quotations and accepting their orders. Are these “conducted in Hong Kong” transactions that are required to be reported?

A key characteristic of a “conducted in Hong Kong” transaction is that a Hong Kong trader is involved in making the decision of entering into the transaction. A person who only undertakes pure sales activities (i.e. whose role is only that of a salesman negotiating between a client and a trader) will not be regarded as a trader, even if the person is able to adjust the price offered to the client to achieve a desired sales credit.

If the Hong Kong staff only negotiate the transactions between clients and traders, and the traders responsible for the decision to enter into the transactions are not Hong Kong traders, the transactions will not be regarded as “conducted in Hong Kong” transactions.

If the traders that the Hong Kong staff negotiate with are Hong Kong traders, or if the Hong Kong staff that are client facing are also the traders, or act or perform the functions of traders even though they are employed as sales persons, the transactions will be regarded as “conducted in Hong Kong” and will have to be reported.

Q20. Regional trading office

My institution is an overseas incorporated bank. Our Hong Kong branch serves as the regional trading office for OTC derivative transactions in that the Hong Kong traders are responsible for deciding whether to enter into transactions originating from branches in the Asia Pacific region, but the transactions are still booked in the respective originating branches. Are these transactions required to be reported?

These transactions fit the definition of “conducted in Hong Kong” and so should be reported.

Conversely, transactions originating from the Hong Kong branch but attributable to traders outside Hong Kong will not be regarded as “conducted in Hong Kong” transactions. Nonetheless, such transactions may still need to be reported if they are booked in the Hong Kong branch as they will fall under the counterparty limb (see Q9).

Q21. Secondment

My institution is an AI/LC.

events are handled by other traders outside Hong Kong. Conversely, if a Hong Kong trader is not responsible for the decision to enter into the transaction, even if he or she may be involved in handling subsequent events relating to the transaction, neither the transaction nor the subsequent event will be reportable.

For a reporting entity that is unable to identify which transactions in its global book were decided by which traders, the reporting entity is expected to report, at a minimum, all transactions entered into during the period when the global book was managed by a Hong Kong trader. All subsequent events relating to such transactions are also expected to be reported to the HKMA.

Q25. Transactions executed on electronic trading platform

How will the “conducted in Hong Kong” concept apply to transactions executed on an electronic trading platform?

Transactions executed on an electronic trading platform should be reported if the person who sets the parameters of the key economic terms (in particular, pricing parameters) that will apply to transactions that are executed on the platform is a Hong Kong trader. In such case, the Hong Kong trader will be regarded as being responsible for the decision to enter into these transactions. On the other hand, if the parameters of the key economic terms were previously set (or modified) by a trader outside Hong Kong, but the latest modification was by a Hong Kong trader and in a manner that altered the pricing parameters of a transaction before it was executed, then the Hong Kong trader will be regarded as responsible for the final decision to enter into the transaction, and the transaction will have to be reported to the HKMA via the HKTR. In fact, the Hong Kong trader will thereafter continue to be regarded as setting the parameters of the key economic terms for transactions executed on the platform, until the parameters are next modified by another trader.

Q26. Transactions entered into for a third party other than an affiliate

Should I report a transaction (in a specified product type) that I have entered into on behalf of a client which is not an affiliate of my institution?

We assume that the counterparties to the transaction are the client and a third party institution. (In other words, we assume this is not a case where the counterparties are your institution and a third party institution with a back-to-back transaction between your institution and the client.) We assume also that neither the client nor the third party institution are affiliates of your institution.

Subject to the above assumptions, this transaction will not be reportable as it will not fall within either of the reporting limbs described in Q9.

How to report

Q27. How should my institution prepare for reporting via the HKTR?

An entity that has a reporting obligation must become a HKTR member, even if it plans to report through an agent (see Q29). Information on application for HKTR membership is available on the HKTR website: <https://hktr.hkma.gov.hk/>. Entities intending to report through an agent need to follow the agent nomination procedure set out in the HKTR Reporting Manuals. Completion of user tests to the satisfaction of the HKTR operator is a must before

Q31. If my institution has “conducted in Hong Kong” a transaction on behalf of its affiliate and the affiliate has already reported the transaction to the HKMA via the HKTR, do I need to report the transaction again?

If the affiliate of your institution has already reported this transaction to the HKMA via the HKTR, your obligation to report

Revised international standards: Similarly, if a reporting entity cannot submit transaction information according to revised international standards (e.g. the currency code of a currency changes from XYD to XZD) because more time is needed to adjust the HKTR system to cater for the revised standards, the reporting entity should continue to report the transaction information using the original standards. The HKMA will announce special arrangements to deal with the reporting of affected transactions, including clarifying when the HKTR will start accepting transaction information using the revised international standards, and by when existing data in the HKTR has to be amended to conform to the revised standards. Sufficient lead time will be given in this regard so that institutions can have time to complete necessary systems enhancement to adapt to the revised standards.

Other limitations: The HKTR system limitations described above would still allow reports of the affected transactions to be submitted via the HKTR with all relevant data fields completed. However, there may be cases where an HKTR system limitation may prevent

arrangements and Q7 and Q8 for when the reporting obligation may apply to a person for the first time.)

What to report

Q36. What transaction information should be reported?

Please refer to the HKTR Reporting Manuals which are available at <https://hktr.hkma.gov.hk/>.

The key information required to be reported are as follows:

- (a) product class and product type to which the transaction belongs;
- (b) particulars of the counterparty (subject to any applicable masking relief, see Q42 and Q44);
- (c) the date the transaction was entered into, as well as its effective date and maturity date;
- (d) information relating to the platform (if any) on which the transaction was or will be confirmed or centrally cleared;
- (e) particulars of the transaction – e.g. notional amount, underlying currency or rate, etc.;
- (f) particulars of the subsequent event (if the reporting is in respect of a subsequent event); and
- (g) identifying references assigned to the transaction.

Moreover, reports submitted via the HKTR must be completed on the standard templates provided. The data fields on the templates fall under 3 categories: (i) mandatory; (ii) mandatory if applicable; and (iii) optional. The data fields designated as mandatory and mandatory if applicable must be completed as applicable, otherwise the report may be rejected and the reporting entity will have failed

standards and requirements. The key standards and requirements for UTIs are as follows:

- (a) The UTI must be agreed, and also shared and paired, between the two counterparties to the transaction so that if the reporting obligation applies to both of them, each will report the same UTI when reporting the transaction via the HKTR.
- (b) Where a Unique Swap Identifier (**USI**) reportable under the mandatory reporting requirements in the U.S. pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act, or a Unique Trade ID (**TID**) reportable under the mandatory reporting requirements in the European Union, has been assigned in respect of the transaction, then the USI or TID (or both, if both have been assigned) must be adopted as the UTI when reporting the transaction to the HKMA.
- (c) Where neither a USI nor a TID has been assigned in respect of the transaction, the reporting of a UTI is optional, but only until the end of January 2016. On and after 1 February 2016, transactions that do not have a USI or TID must be assigned a bilaterally agreed UTI which is unique and shared and paired between the two counterparties. This bilaterally agreed UTI must then be included when reporting the transaction to the HKMA.
- (d) For transactions reported before 1 February 2016, and in respect of which no

whether it has been reported, a record of it must be kept as per the record keeping obligation.

- (g) Please refer to the Supplementary Reporting Instructions annexed to the AIDG for more details on reporting transaction identifying references.

Q38. My institution has a trade to report to the HKMA that has both a USI generated according to the US regulations and a TID generated according to the EU regulations, which one should I report?

You should report both.

Q39. How can I obtain a UTI if I do not have one?

You may:

- (a) execute, match or clear your transactions on or through an electronic platform that is capable of generating a USI or TID;
- (b) rely on the counterparty to your transaction to generate a USI or TID for the transaction, assuming it has the capability to do so; or
- (c) agree on a UTI with the counterparty to your transaction, provided the UTI is unique and shared and paired between the two counterparties.

The Reporting Rules do not prescribe the mechanism for determining which of the two counterparties is to be responsible for generating the UTI. We also do not propose to mandate the use of any particular format or process for generating a bilaterally agreed UTI, although this is just an interim arrangement. When global UTI standards are developed in the future, the UTIs of existing transactions in the HKTR which do not accord with the emerging international standards may have to be amended. Reporting entities are therefore encouraged to adopt standard mechanisms/practices promoted by industry associations.

Reporting entities should ensure that matters relating to the reporting of UTIs are clarified with their counterparty at the time of entering into a transaction.

Q40. What is a “subsequent event”?

The term “subsequent event” is defined in the Reporting Rules to cover any event which occurs after the transaction was entered into, and which affects: (i) the terms and conditions on which the transaction was entered into; or (ii) the persons involved in entering into the transaction. In brief, it includes any event that affects key economic terms (e.g. any change in the notional amount, rate, counterparty etc.) of the transactions reported via the HKTR but does not include an event that occurs naturally and in accordance with the agreed terms and conditions (e.g. periodical fixings and natural maturity of the transaction). Further technical guidance on

“subsequent events”, and how they are to be reported, are given in the Supplementary Reporting Instructions annexed to the AIDG.

Q41. Will the information to be reported in respect of a historical transaction, or a transaction entered into during the concession period, be any different if it is reported after the concession period?

The information to be reported will be the same, but the way in which it is to be reported will differ as described below.

If a transaction is reported before the end of the concession period, the

The first report will have to show the position as at 30 June 201X (i.e. the end of the concession period); the second report will have to show the position as at 1 July 201X (i.e. the date of first subsequent event

Q44. Can you give

- (c) The same applies even if the new transaction were entered into on 15 July 201X instead of 2 August 201X (i.e. before the consent was obtained but after the concession period). The reporting entity would still have to report full counterparty identifying particulars, i.e. the masking relief would not be available in respect of the new transaction. In such case, the entity would be in the difficult position of having to either breach its reporting obligation or breach its obligations to its customers and thus run the risk of legal action being taken against it by the customer. We therefore expect reporting entities to refrain from entering into new OTC derivatives transactions with customers who

masked basis, then, as the reporting entity, you must submit counterparty identifying particulars within 3 months after the day on which the SFC revokes the designation of the jurisdiction in question, unless the customer consent limitation (see Q44) applies and the customer consent cannot be obtained by the end of the 3-month period, despite reasonable efforts. In that case, the counterparty identifying particulars must be supplemented within 1 month after the day on which the counterparty consent limitation ceases to apply

account international regulatory practices. The processing time for each proposal will depend on the merits of the case and the completeness of information provided to the regulators.

**Financial Stability Surveillance Division
Hong Kong Monetary Authority**

Hong Kong Monetary Authority
Securities and Futures Commission
10 July 2015

Annex 1 - List of prescribed stock markets and futures markets

1. Athens Exchange Derivatives Market operated by Hellenic Exchanges – Athens Stock Exchange S.A.
2. Athens Exchange Securities Market operated by Hellenic Exchanges – Athens Stock Exchange S.A.
- 3.

- Warsaw Stock Exchange S.A.
36. Warsaw Stock Exchange/ETPs operated by Warsaw Stock Exchange S.A.
 37. Warsaw Stock Exchange/Financial Derivatives operated by Warsaw Stock Exchange S.A.
 38. Wiener Börse AG Amtlicher Handel (Official Market) operated by Wiener Börse AG
 39. Wiener Börse AG Geregelter Freiverkehr (Second Regulated Market) operated by Wiener Börse AG
 40. Any stock markets or futures markets operated by the following market operators—
 - (a) Asia Pacific Exchange Limited;
 - (b) ASX Limited;
 - (c) Australian Securities Exchange Limited;
 - (d) BM&FBOVESPA S.A. – Bolsa de Valores, Mercadorias e Futuros;
 - (e) Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, Inc.;
 - (f) Borsa Istanbul Inc.;
 - (g) BOX Options Exchange LLC;
 - (h) BSE Ltd.;
 - (i) Bursa Malaysia Derivatives Berhad;
 - (j) Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad;
 - (k) CBOE Futures Exchange, LLC;
 - (l) Chicago Board Options Exchange, Incorporated;
 - (m) Chicago Mercantile Exchange, Inc.;
 - (n) China Financial Futures Exchange;
 - (o) Commodity Exchange, Inc.;
 - (p) Dalian Commodity Exchange;
 - (q) Dubai Mercantile Exchange Limited;

- (r) Eurex Zürich AG;
- (s) Euronext UK Markets Limited;
- (t) FEX Global Pty Ltd.;

- (zr) OneChicago, LLC;
- (zs) Osaka Exchange, Inc.;
- (zt) Shanghai Futures Exchange;
- (zu) Shanghai Stock Exchange;
- (zv) Shenzhen Stock Exchange;
- (zw) SIM Venture Securities Exchange Ltd.;
- (zx) Singapore Exchange Derivatives Trading Limited;
- (zy) Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited;
- (zz) SIX Structured Products Exchange Ltd.;
- (zza) SIX Swiss Exchange Ltd.;
- (zzb)

Annex 2 – List of prescribed clearing houses

1. Asigna, Compensación y Liquidación
2. ASX Clear (Futures) Pty Limited
3. ASX Clear Pty Limited
4. Athens Exchange Clearing House S.A.
5. BME Clearing S.A.
6. BM&FBOVESPA S.A. – Bolsa de Valores, Mercadorias e Futuros
7. Bursa Malaysia Derivatives Clearing Berhad
8. Bursa Malaysia Securities Clearing Sdn. Bhd.
9. Canadian Derivatives Clearing Corporation
10. Cassa di Compensazione e Garanzia S.p.A.
11. CCP Austria Abwicklungsstelle für Börsengeschäfte GmbH (CCP.A)
12. CDS Clearing and Depository Services Inc.
13. Chicago Mercantile Exchange, Inc.
14. China Financial Futures Exchange
15. China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited
16. CJSC JSCB National Clearing Centre
17. Dalian Commodity Exchange
18. Eurex Clearing AG
19. European Central Counterparty N.V.
20. European Commodity Clearing AG
21. GreTai Securities Market
22. ICE Clear Canada, Inc.
23. ICE Clear Europe Limited

24. ICE Clear U.S., Inc.
25. India Clearing Corporation Limited
26. Indonesian Clearing and Guarantee Corporation
27. Istanbul Clearing, Settlement and Custody Bank Inc. (Takasbank)
28. Japan Commodity Clearing House Co., Ltd.
29. Japan Securities Clearing Corporation
30. JSE Clear (Pty) Ltd.
31. KDPW_CCP S.A.
32. KELER Central Counterparty Ltd.
33. Korea Exchange, Inc.
34. LCH.Clearnet Limited
35. LCH.Clearnet S.A.
36. LME Clear Ltd.
37. MAOF (Derivatives) Clearing House Ltd.
38. Minneapolis Grain Exchange, Inc.
39. Multi Commodity Exchange of India Limited
40. NASDAQ OMX Clearing AB
41. National Securities Clearing Corporation
42. National Securities Clearing Corporation Limited
43. New Zealand Clearing Limited
44. Oslo Clearing ASA
45. Securities Clearing Corporation of the Philippines
46. Shanghai Futures Exchange
47. Singapore Exchange Derivatives Clearing Limited
48. SIX SIS AG
49. SIX X-Clear Ltd.

50. Sociedad de Gestión de los Sistemas de Registro,
Compensación y Liquidación de Valores, S.A., Sociedad
Unipersonal
51. TASE Clearing House Ltd.
52. Thailand Clearing House Co., Ltd.
53. The Central Depository (Pte) Limited
54. The Options Clearing Corporation
55. The Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation
56. The Taiwan Futures Exchange Corporation
57. Tokyo Financial Exchange Inc.
58. Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange

Annex 3 – List of jurisdictions for the purposes of the masking relief

1. Algeria
2. Argentina
3. Austria
4. Bahrain
5. Belgium
6. France
7. Hungary
8. India
9. Indonesia
10. Israel
11. Luxembourg
12. Pakistan
13. People's Republic of China
14. Samoa
15. Singapore
16. South Korea
17. Switzerland
18. Taiwan

Annex 4 – List of specified currencies and indices

List 1 - The following are the currencies specified on 10 July 2015 for the purpose of the definition of “specified currency” as set out in section 1 of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the Rules

	Currency	Code
1	UAE Dirham	

47	Nakfa	ERN
48	Ethiopian Birr	ETB
49	Euro	EUR
50	Fiji Dollar	FJD
51	Falkland Islands Pound	FKP
52	Pound Sterling	GBP
53	Lari	GEL
54	Ghana Cedi	GHS
55	Gibraltar Pound	

72	Jordanian Dinar	JOD
73	Yen	JPY
74	Kenyan Shilling	KES
75	Som	KGS
76	Riel	KHR
77	Comoro Franc	KMF
78	North Korean Won	KPW
79	Won	KRW
80	Kuwaiti Dinar	KWD
81	Cayman Islands Dollar	KYD
82	Tenge	KZT
83	Kip	LAK
84	Lebanese Pound	LBP
85	Sri Lanka Rupee	LKR
86	Liberian Dollar	LRD
87	Loti	LSL
88	Lithuanian Litas	LTL
89	Latvian Lats	LVL
90	Libyan Dinar	LYD
91	Moroccan Dirham	MAD
92	Moldovan Leu	MDL
93	Malagasy Ariary	MGA
94	Denar	MKD
95	Kyat	MMK
96	Tugrik	MNT

97	Pataca	MOP
98	Ouguiya	MRO
99	Mauritius Rupee	MUR
100	Rufiyaa	MVR
101	Kwacha	MWK
102	Mexican Peso	MXN
103	Mexican Unidad de Inversion (UDI)	MXV
104	Malaysian Ringgit	MYR
105	Mozambique Metical	MZN
106	Namibia Dollar	NAD
107	Naira	NGN
108	Cordoba Oro	NIO
109	Norwegian Krone	NOK
110	Nepalese Rupee	NPR

111

122	Serbian Dinar	RSD
123	Russian Ruble	RUB
124	Rwanda Franc	RWF
125	Saudi Riyal	SAR
126	Solomon Islands Dollar	SBD
127	Seychelles Rupee	SCR
128	Sudanese Pound	SDG
129	Swedish Krona	SEK
130	Singapore Dollar	SGD
131	Saint Helena Pound	SHP
132	Leone	SLL
133	Somali Shilling	SOS
134	Surinam Dollar	SRD
135	South Sudanese Pound	SSP
136	Dobra	STD
137	El Salvador Colon	SVC
138	Syrian Pound	SYP
139	Lilangeni	SZL
140	Baht	THB
141	Somoni	TJS
142	Turkmenistan New Manat	TMT
143	Tunisian Dinar	

147	New Taiwan Dollar	TWD
148	Tanzanian Shilling	TZS
149	Hryvnia	UAH
150	Uganda Shilling	UGX
151	US Dollar	USD
152	US Dollar (Next day)	USN
153	US Dollar (Same day)	USS
154	Uruguay Peso en Unidades Indexadas (URUIURUI)	UYI
155	Peso Uruguayo	UYU
156	Uzbekistan Sum	UZS
157	Bolivar	VEF
158	Dong	VND
159	Vatu	VUV
160	Tala	WST
161	CFA Franc BEAC	XAF
162	Bond Markets Unit European Composite Unit (EURCO)	XBA
163	Bond Markets Unit European Monetary Unit (E.M.U.-6)	XBB
164	Bond Markets Unit European Unit of Account 9 (E.U.A.-9)	XBC
165	Bond Markets Unit European Unit of Account 17 (E.U.A.-17)	XBD
166	East Caribbean Dollar	XCD
167	SDR (Special Drawing Right)	XDR

172	ADB Unit of Account	XUA
173	Yemeni Rial	YER
174	Rand	ZAR
175	Zambian Kwacha	ZMK
		ZMW
176	Zimbabwe Dollar	ZWL

List 2 - The following are the floating interest rate indices specified on 10 July 2015 for the purpose of the definition of “specified floating interest rate index” as set out in section 1 of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the Rules

	Name of Floating Interest Rate Index
1	AED-EBOR-Reuters
2	AUD-AONIA-OIS-COMPOUND

	Banks
--	-------

90	EUR-LIBOR-BBA
91	EUR-LIBOR-BBA-Bloomberg
92	EUR-LIBOR-Reference Banks
93	EUR-TAM-CDC
94	EUR-TEC10-CNO
95	EUR-TEC10-CNO-SwapMarker
96	EUR-TEC10-Reference Banks
97	EUR-TEC5-CNO
98	EUR-TEC5-CNO-SwapMarker
99	EUR-TEC5-Reference Banks
100	EUR-TMM-CDC-COMPOUND
101	EUR USD-Basis Swaps-11:00-ICAP
102	GBP-ISDA-Swap Rate
103	GBP-LIBOR-BBA
104	GBP-LIBOR-BBA-Bloomberg
105	GBP-LIBOR-ISDA
106	GBP-LIBOR-Reference Banks
107	GBP-Semi-Annual Swap Rate
108	GBP-Semi-Annual Swap Rate-11:00-ICAP
109	GBP-Semi-Annual Swap Rate-Reference Banks
110	GBP-SONIA-OIS-11:00-ICAP
111	GBP USD-Basis Swaps-11:00-ICAP
112	GBP-WMBA-SONIA-COMPOUND
113	GBP-WMBA-SONIA-COMPOUND
114	GRD-ATHIBOR-ATHIBOR

115	GRD-ATHIBOR-Reference Banks
116	GRD-ATHIBOR-Telerate
117	GRD-ATHIMID-Reference Banks
118	GRD-ATHIMID-Reuters
119	HKD-HIBOR-HIBOR=
120	HKD-HIBOR-HIBOR-Bloomberg
121	HKD-HIBOR-HKAB
122	HKD-HIBOR-HKAB-Bloomberg
123	HKD-HIBOR-ISDC
124	HKD-HIBOR-Reference Banks
125	HKD-HONIX-OIS-COMPOUND
126	HKD-ISDA-Swap Rate-11:00
127	HKD-ISDA-Swap Rate-4:00
128	HKD-Quarterly-Annual Swap Rate-11:00- BGCANTOR
129	HKD-Quarterly-Annual Swap Rate-4:00- BGCANTOR
130	HKD-Quarterly-Annual Swap Rate

138	IDR-SOR-Reference Banks
139	IDR-SOR-Reuters
140	IDR-SOR-Telerate
141	ILS-TELBOR01-Reuters
142	ILS-TELBOR-Reference Banks
143	INR-BMK
144	INR-CMT
145	INR-INBMK-REUTERS
146	INR-MIBOR-OIS-COMPOUND
147	INR-MIFOR
148	INR-MIOIS
149	INR-MITOR-OIS-COMPOUND

163	JPY-LIBOR-Reference Banks
164	JPY

188	NOK-NIBOR-NIBR
189	NOK-NIBOR-NIBR-Reference Banks
190	NOK-NIBOR-Reference Banks
191	NZD-BBR-BID
192	NZD-BBR-FRA
193	NZD-BBR-ISDC
194	NZD-BBR-Reference Banks
195	NZD-BBR-Telerate
196	NZD-NZIONA-OIS-COMPOUND
197	NZD-Swap Rate-ICAP
198	NZD-Swap Rate-ICAP-Reference Banks
199	PHP-Semi-Annual Swap Rate-11:00-BGCANTOR
200	PHP-Semi-Annual Swap Rate-Reference Banks
201	PLN-WIBOR-Reference Banks
202	PLN-WIBOR-WIBO
203	PLZ-WIBOR-Reference Banks
204	PLZ-WIBOR-WIBO
205	RON-Annual Swap Rate-11:00-BGCANTOR
206	RON-Annual Swap Rate-Reference Banks
207	RON-RBOR-Reuters
208	RUB-Annual Swap Rate-11:00-BGCANTOR
209	RUB-Annual Swap Rate-Reference Banks
210	RUB-MOSPRIME-NFEA
211	RUB-MOSPRIME-Reference Banks
212	RUB-RUONIA-OIS-COMPOUND

213	SAR-SRIOR-Reference Banks
214	SAR-SRIOR-SUAA
215	SEK-Annual Swap Rate
216	SEK-Annual Swap Rate-SESWFI
217	SEK-SIOR-OIS-COMPOUND
218	SEK-STIBOR-Bloomberg
219	SEK-STIBOR-Reference Banks
220	SEK-STIBOR-SIDE
221	SGD-Semi-Annual Swap Rate-11:00-BGCANTOR
222	SGD-Semi-Annual Swap Rate-ICAP
223	SGD-Semi-Annual Swap Rate-ICAP-Reference Banks
224	SGD-Semi-Annual Swap Rate-Reference Banks

261	USD-CD-Reference Dealers
262	USD-CMS-Reference Banks
263	USD-CMS-Reference Banks-ICAP SwapPX
264	USD-CMS-Reuters
265	USD-CMS-Telerate
266	USD-CMT-T7051
267	USD-CMT-T7052
268	USD-COF11-FHLBSF
269	USD-COF11-Reuters
270	USD-COF11-Telerate

311	ZAR-DEPOSIT-SAFEX
312	ZAR-JIBAR-Reference Banks
313	ZAR-JIBAR-SAFEX
314	ZAR-PRIME-AVERAGE
315	ZAR-PRIME-AVERAGE-Reference Banks