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CTM™

FIXED INCOME: BEST PRACTICES

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PREFACE

This document describes how to use the CTM™ user interface 3.0 (trade blotter) to create and manage fixed income (debt) trades. This document uses the term “fixed income” to mean a debt instrument type.

It provides recommended best practices for fixed income instruments for new or existing clients. CTM buy-side and sell-side clients can refer to this document for information on different types of fixed income instruments, required data elements for those instruments, and market-specific requirements.

DTCC has validated the contents of this document with the CTM fixed income community.

Audience

This document is for investment managers and broker/dealers who are familiar with CTM and trade with CTM counterparties. The term “you” refers to either party unless otherwise noted. It also assumes a reasonable working knowledge of the User Interface (UI) 3.0 (trade blotter) for CTM.

Changes in This Version of the Document

This version includes a typo fix and updated copyright information.

Related Documents and Training

For related documents and training in the DTCC Learning Center, go to Institutional Trade Processing → CTM.

Questions?

The DTCC Client Center provides general assistance and technical help. Visit www.dtcc.com/client-center to:

- Enter a service request or check the status of an existing service request
- Search the knowledge base
- Obtain contact information

1. FIXED INCOME TRADES

Introduction

This chapter describes the following:

- Guidelines for creating fixed income trades in the trade blotter.
- CTM background processes to support matching of trade components.
- General best practices that are not country- or market-specific.

The procedures in this document refer to trade blotter field labels, but these procedures also apply to other CTM interfaces. To create fixed income trades in another interface, refer to Institutional Trade Processing → CTM.

Other DTCC Products

CTM can interact with other DTCC products to facilitate faster trade completion. Two key products support CTM in efficient and fast trade matching:

- ALERT®
- DTCC Security Cross-Reference Database

ALERT

ALERT is a web-based global database for the maintenance and communication of standing settlement instructions (SSI). It enables investment managers, broker/dealers, and custodian banks to share accurate SSIs automatically worldwide. You can instruct CTM to enrich your trades with SSIs by entering these ALERT key fields:

- ALERT Country
- ALERT Clearing Method
- ALERT Security
- ALERT Settlement Model Name (sell-side only)
- ALERT ID (buy-side only)

DTCC Security Cross-Reference Database

This database stores security identifier codes. DTCC receives daily updates and maintains over 35 million security identifiers. By using this database, CTM can easily match trades even if the counterparties use their own security codes.

Settlement Notification

CTM settlement notification is an optional service that accomplishes the following:

- Instructs the settling agent in a trade to process the settlement instructions for an allocation.
- Informs an interested party that a trade has occurred.

You can format settlement messages as MT54X messages for the SWIFT network, or as CSV messages using a secure FTP (File Transfer Protocol) connection. For more information, see Settlement Services Reference: SWIFT MT541/543 and CSV Mapping.

Trade Blotter Fields

Blocks and allocations/confirmations are the trade components that contain fields defining trades. In CTM, investment managers submit allocations and broker/dealers submit confirmations. You enter values for these fields in the trade blotter interface, depending on your CTM subscriptions, options, roles, and so on. This section describes the trade blotter fields specific to fixed income instruments. These fields vary depending on the method of trade creation:

- Full trade entry—Requires more fields and manual data entry. Select DBT from the **Asset Class** drop-down list box in the initial Block Entry Information screen.
- Quick trade entry—Requires fewer fields. When you select MBSS (mortgage-backed security selection) in the initial trade creation screen, CTM assigns the DBT asset class to your block. For a complete list of supported instruments and the asset classes, see the TypeOfFinancialInstrument table in the Common Reference Data.

This document addresses both types of trade creation.

Type of Financial Instrument

CTM supports numerous fixed income securities. When you create a trade, DTCC recommends that you select the appropriate financial instrument from the **Type of Financial Instrument** drop-down list box. Figure 1.1 shows an example of a mortgage-backed security selection (MBSS) in the quick trade entry screen for broker/dealers.

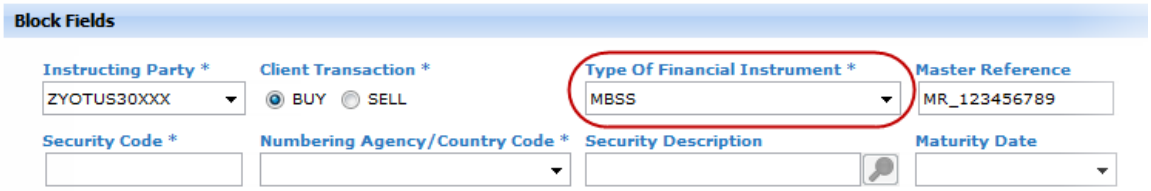


Figure 1.1 Type of Financial Instrument Field

Asset Class Types for Convertible Bonds

You can create convertible bonds as fixed income or equity transactions. If all other L1 fields pair, CTM pairs a convertible bond submitted as a fixed income with a convertible bond your counterparty submits as equity. After this pairing occurs, CTM can match two transactions with different asset classes.

The following examples use a convertible bond type in the quick trade entry screens.

- Fixed income asset class type—If you process a convertible bond as a fixed income instrument, select DBT from the **Asset Class** drop-down list box. Then, select COND from the **Type of Financial Instrument** drop-down list box. The trade blotter provides standard fixed income fields and a section for commissions, shown in Figure 1.2.
- Equity asset class type—If you process a convertible bond as an equity instrument, select EQT from the **Asset Class** drop-down list box. Then, select CONV from the **Type of Financial Instrument** drop-down list box. The trade blotter provides standard equity fields, including commissions.

Price-Based Bonds

Create price-based bonds by entering the par value in the Quantity field, then enter the price in the **Price** field. For example, Figure 1.2 highlights the **Total Trade Amount** of a bond with a par of £2,994,900.00 GBP and a **Price** of 99.83:

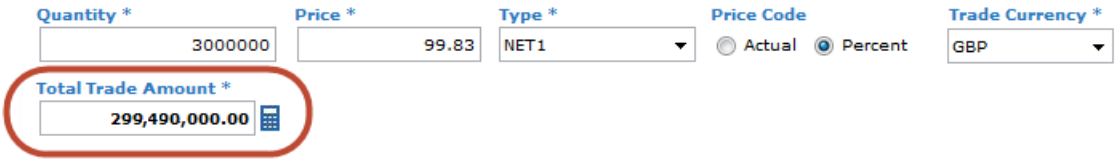


Figure 1.2 Price-Based Bond

Price: Clean and Dirty

Market practices vary on using a clean or dirty price. Agree on the price type with your counterparty before submitting the trade to CTM. The **Trade Conditions** field supplies optional declarations to include on your trade, including:

- Clean (CLEN)—Price does not include accrued interest. Include accrued interest manually within the trade.
- Dirty (DIRT)—Price includes accrued interest. Do not add accrued interest in this case.

When you supply a value in the **Price** field for a fixed income instrument,CTM assumes that the amount includes commissions. Broker/dealers typically realize commissions in the spread. The trade blotter does not include the following values in the **Price** field:

- Charges, taxes, and fees
- Accrued interest for applicable instruments
- Current factor on mortgage-backed securities and other factored bonds

Supply those amounts separately in the appropriate fields. When trading factored bonds or mortgage-backed securities, enter the unfactored price amount in the **Price** field.

Factor

Factor represents the ratio of outstanding principal to original face. CTM supports values ranging from .000000000000 to 9.999999999999. Some examples include:

- Enter a **Current Factor** of 100 (100%) as 1
- Enter a **Current Factor** of 99 (99%) as 0.99

Floating-Rate Securities

For floating-rate securities, supply the projected settlement coupon rate in the **Coupon Rate** field.

Quantity Type: Face Amount and Quantity

Selecting DBT from the **Asset Class** drop-down list box on the quick trade entry screen automatically assigns a **Quantity Type** of FAMT (face amount).

If using the full trade entry screen to input trades manually, enter a **Quantity Type** value of FAMT. Do the same for the other interfaces of CTM. Figure 1.3 shows the Face Amount section with a **Quantity** value of 5000, and a **Quantity Type** of FAMT.

Figure 1.3 Quantity Type Fields

Additional Field Definitions

Table 1.1 defines other fields that require your input for a fixed income trade.

Table 1.1 Additional Fixed Income Field Definitions

Field Name	Definition
Accrued Interest	Interest that accumulates on a bond between coupon payments.
Coupon Rate	The rate at which interest accrues on the bond. The issuer establishes the CouponRate. The value must be a positive number.
Current Factor	The number which, when multiplied against the original face value, determines the principal pay down. The value must be a positive number less than ten quadrillion, with a maximum of eight decimals.
Dated Date	The effective date of a new bond issue, after which accrued interest begins calculating.
Lot Size	A lot of 100 for fixed income trades. CTM omits the field when the lot size is 1.
Maturity Date	Date on which the principal amount of a note, draft, acceptance, bond, or other fixed income instrument becomes due and payable.
Number of Days Accrued	The number of days that interest has accrued since the principal investment or since the previous interest payment.
Yield Amount	The amount of the yield.
Yield Type	Represents the different types of yield of: • On call—Yield realized on a callable bond when the issuer redeems the bond was on the next available call date. • Current—The interest payment or dividend divided by the current market place. • Mature—Average return based on interest income, capital gains, or capital losses incurred until maturity. • Represented—Type of yield quoted for the fixed income.

Table 1.2 lists the fields that are only available from the Full Trade Entry screens.

Table 1.2 Full Trade Entry Field Definitions

Field Name	Definition
Call Date	A date before maturity when the issuer of a bond can retire part of the bond for a specified CallPrice.
Call Price	The price at which the issuer of a bond can retire part of the bond at a specified CallDate (redemption price). The value must be a positive number less than ten quadrillion.
Call Type	The type of call, such as PUT (put).
Current Face Value	The nominal value or dollar value of a security stated by the issuer. The amount paid to the holder at maturity. The value must be a positive number less than ten quadrillion.
Pool Number	The issuer's identifier for a mortgage-backed security.

TBA (To Be Announced) Mortgage-Backed Securities

A to-be-announced (TBA) trade buys or sells forward mortgage-backed securities. The pool number and security identifier for the securities are unknown at trade time. Perform the following steps when creating a TBA trade:

- Select TBAN in **Type of Financial Instrument**.
- Enter a security identifier using an ISIN or CUSIP.
- CTM cross-references CUSIPs and ISINs only. SEDOLs do not exist for TBAs. For example, if you enter the CUSIP for a TBA instrument, and your counterparty supplies an ISIN, CTM resolves them to a common code. CTM uses security codes during the L1 pairing process.

Figure 1.4 shows an example that visually represents how CTM cross-references security identifiers in the trade blotter.

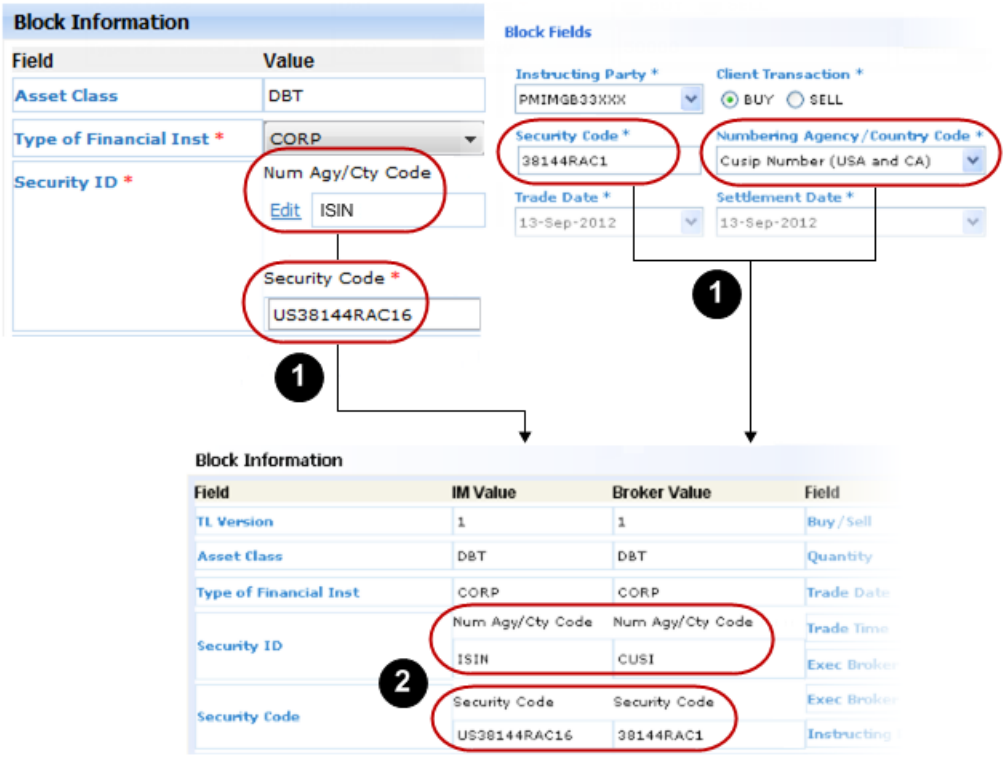


Figure 1.4 Security Identifier Code Cross-Referencing

In Figure 1.4, the investment manager and broker/dealer create TBA trades with information about the type of financial instrument, security code, and numbering agency/country code. Table 1.3 outlines the steps in Figure 1.4.

Table 1.3 Security Identifier Code Cross-Referencing Steps

Step	Description
1	CTM accepts the ISIN security code from the investment manager and the CUSIP security code from the broker/dealer.
2	CTM cross-references the security identifiers internally. As a result, CTM recognizes that the CUSIP and ISIN refer to the same security. Because both sides of the trade refer to the same security, CTM L1 pairs the trade.

To learn more about L1 pairing and L2 matching, see TBA Mortgage-Backed Securities.

Matching on Fixed Income Fields

Investment managers can configure fixed income-specific Level 2 (L2) matching fields in the Maintain Matching Profiles (MMP) tool.

Figure 1.5 shows a portion of the available matching fields for trade components on the MMP in the CTM Dashboard.

Matching Field	Matching Rule	Tolerance Below	Tolerance Above	Maximum Value	Action
Trade Level					
Coupon Rate	Exact Match				Remove
Maturity Date	Exact Match				Remove
Number Of Days Accrued	Exact Match				Remove
Price	Percent Tolerance	.01	.01		Remove
Settlement Date	Exact Match				Remove
Total Accrued Interest Amount	Percent Tolerance	.01	.01		Remove
Trade Detail					
Accrued Interest Amount	Minimum and Maximum	5.00	5.00		Remove
Net Cash Amount	Minimum and Maximum	50.00	50.00		Remove

Figure 1.5 L2 Matching Fields

To learn more about L1 pairing and L2 matching, see Matching Process.

For more information on the other topics covered in this chapter, see the following:

- Chapter 3, Country-Specific Practices on page 15
- Chapter 4, Examples on page 17
- Convertible Bonds on page 17

2. GENERAL BEST PRACTICES

Introduction

This chapter describes recommended best practices that are not country- or market-specific.

Emerging Markets

An emerging market security originates in a developing country that is starting to participate globally in the capital markets. When you create the trade, follow the guidelines in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Guidelines for Emerging Market Instrument Fields

Trade Blotter Field	Value
Asset Class	DBT
Type of Financial Instrument	SVDT (sovereign debt)
Security Code	Applicable value available from a listing service such as Reuters. In the full trade entry screen, the field label is **Security ID**.
Numbering Agency/Country Code	CUSIP or ISIN

If **Price** and **Current Factor** do not apply to an emerging market security, enter the value 0 (zero) in those fields.

Legacy European Currencies

CTM accepts the legacy currencies of European Union countries that converted to the Euro. Legacy European currency codes are no longer valid ISO currency codes. SWIFT accepts only valid ISO currency codes. If you use settlement notification in CTM, do not send a SWIFT message with a European legacy currency code. If you send a legacy currency, SWIFT returns a negative acknowledgement (NACK). A NACK message incurs a charge.

Dual Currency Bonds

A dual currency bond pays interest coupons in one currency and principal redemption in a second currency. Depending on the details of your transaction, follow these guidelines when creating dual currency bonds:

- Enter the interest and any other financial details in the traded currency.
- Enter the principal in the settlement currency.

Only populate settlement fields when the settlement currency differs from the traded currency; otherwise, leave them blank. Dual currency information on trades is for informational purposes only. CTM does not perform any currency exchange calculations at settlement.

Table 2.2 outline the matching fields for dual currency bonds in the trade blotter (except as noted for total net cash and total settlement amounts).

Table 2.2 Amount Fields

Trade Blotter Field (Quick Trade Entry)	Trade Component Settlement Currency	Trade or Settlement Currency
Price	Block	Trade
Total Trade Amount	Block	Trade
Total Accrued Interest	Block	Trade
Total Net Cash Amount (not used for matching)	Block	Trade
Total Settlement Amount (not used for matching)	Block	Settlement
Settlement Amount	Allocation	Settlement
Net Cash Amount	Allocation	Trade
Accrued Interest	Allocation	Trade
Trade Amount	Allocation	Trade

Trade Currency

DTCC does not require a currency code with the deal price for debt instrument trades and recommends against providing one.

Trade Amount Calculations

For trade blotter users, CTM calculates certain fields as follows:

- **Total Trade Amount**—The **Price** multiplied by the **Quantity**.
- **Total Net Cash Amount**—The **Price** multiplied by the **Quantity**, then add the **Accrued Interest**.

This calculation does not apply to the following fixed income instruments:

- Mortgage-backed assets (MBA)
- Discounted securities
- Inflation-linked bonds

For these types of instruments, use the following calculations:

- **Total Trade Amount**—The **Price** multiplied by the **Current Face**.
- **Total Net Cash Amount**—The **Price** multiplied by the **Current Face**, then either add or subtract the **Accrued Interest**.

Most broker/dealers can enter these values directly through their appropriate CTM interface. Manual broker/dealers can correct the **Total Trade Amount** (gross) in the trade blotter after entering a trade.

Figure 2.1 shows the trade blotter screen that contains the **Total Trade Amount** and **Total Net Cash Amount** fields.

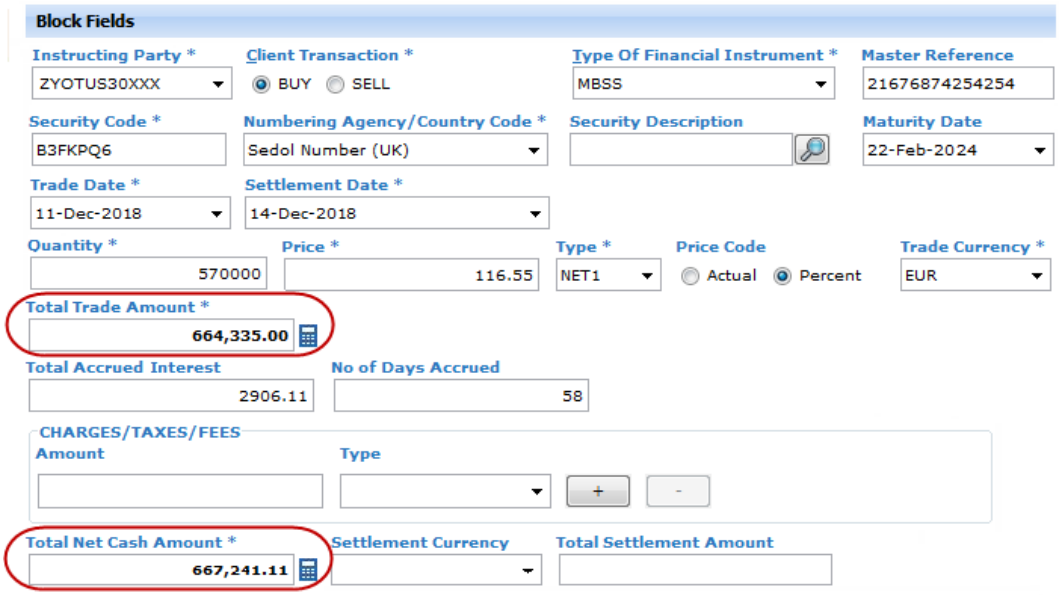


Figure 2.1 Total Trade Amount and Total Net Cash Amount Fields

Figure 2.2 shows the trade blotter screen that contains the **Total Trade Amount** and **Total Net Cash Amount** fields after the broker/dealer overwrites these values.

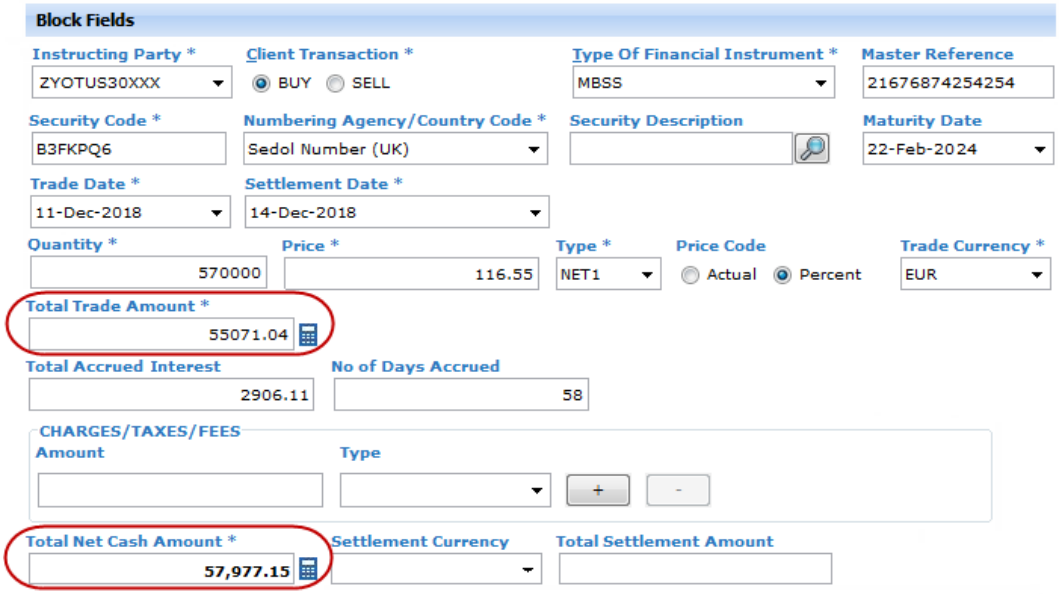


Figure 2.2 Total Trade Amount and Total Net Cash Amount Fields Overwritten

PSET Matching

DTCC recommends that investment managers use **PSET** as an L2 matching field to prevent problems at settlement, particularly for cross-border settlement trades. For more information, see Settlement Location: Best Practices and Recommendations.

3. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC PRACTICES

Introduction

This chapter describes the best practices for populating fixed income trades for various markets. Ensure that you conform to the limits imposed in the global market.

Indonesia

Clients who trade in Indonesia incur multiple transaction charges that vary according to:

- The asset class type
- Deal direction
- Whether trading domestically or cross-border.

Investment managers can use the optional **Additional Text** field to capture other pertinent trade information.

Japanese Government Bonds (JGB)

Japanese government bonds (JGB) bonds trade on the Bank of Japan (BOJ) network. The maximum fund transfer amount for settling trades of JGB bonds is 5 billion Japanese yen (JPY). When you submit a JGB bond in CTM, ensure that the value in the **Total Trade Amount** field is less than 5 billion yen. For orders greater than 5 billion yen, split the order into multiple blocks.

For example, if your order is for 11 billion yen JGB, split the order into three blocks:

1. 5 billion JPY
2. 5 billion JPY
3. 1 billion JPY

Canada

Canada limits trade amounts to a maximum of 50 million CAD.

United States

The United States limits trade amounts to a maximum of 50 million USD.

Offshore Renminbi Bonds

Offshore Renminbi (RMB) bonds are denominated in Chinese yuan (CNH) and issued in Hong Kong. China strictly controls foreign and domestic institutional investment. China limits non-accredited firms to Renminbi investments. The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) does not recognize CNH. Use the ISO currency code CNY (Chinese Yen) and the security code to identify the trade as an offshore RMB bond. Offshore Renminbi bonds are also known as Dim Sum bonds. See Market/Business Rules Information: Offshore Renminbi Bonds and Equities for more information.

Central and South America: Unitized Bonds Regional Focus

Many of the fixed income instruments in these regions are classified as *unitized bonds*. According to ISITC, unitized bonds are held in UNITS (not par) and CTM uses the quantity type code of UNIT for these assets.

Therefore when submitting these instruments into CTM, the recommendation is to use the UNIT amount when expressing the quantity and also the **Quantity Type Code** of UNIT. The ISITC classification codes are as follows:

- UNBD – Unitized Bonds
- UBWW – Unitized Bonds with Warrants

For Mexican Government Debt Securities instruments, the SMPG guideline states:

> When UNIT is used, one unit represents the face amount of :
>
> - MXN 10 for Cetes (Short-term fixed rate securities/zero-coupon bonds)
> - MXN 100 for Ajustabonos (Index-linked bonds), Bondes (FRNs) and Bonos (Long-term fixed rate securities)
>
> When you submit a Mexican unitized bond to CTM, the DTCC best practice is to express the quantity in UNITs.

Table 3.1 shows some examples.

Table 3.1 Mexican Bond Examples

Security Type Examples	ISIN (Example)	Price	Quantity	Quantity Type Code	Trade Amount (Gross)	Accrued Interest	Net Cash	Currency
CETES	MXBIGO000HU7	9.92752904	344,000	UNIT	3,415,069.99	0	3,415,069.99	MXN
BONOS	MX0MGO0000P2	116.719645	159,238	UNIT	18,586,202.83	99,413.17	18,685,616.00	MXN

France: Convertible Bonds

The market practice for French convertible bonds is to trade these instruments in *units*. A **Quantity Type Code** of UNIT corresponds to unit Price (sometimes known as a *dirty price*).

The general market practice for convertible bonds is to trade these instruments in notional, which you can represent with a **Quantity Type Code** FAMT and a corresponding bond **Price**.

CTM supports both market practices; however, to match these transactions in CTM requires that both counterparties use the same convention for the **Price** and **Amount** values to agree. Therefore, if you trade French convertibles with an Equity Price the market practice is to submit the quantity as Units with the corresponding **Quantity Type Code** of UNIT.

Table 3.2 shows some examples.

Table 3.2 Convertible Bond Examples

Examples	Price	Total Trade Amount (Gross)	Net Cash	Quantity	Quantity Type Code	Type of Financial Instrument
Notional & Bond Price	100.022565	777,937.50	777,937.50	777,762	FAMT	COND
UNITs & Equity (Dirty) Price	288.125	777,937.50	777,937.50	2,700	UNIT	CONV

4. EXAMPLES

Introduction

This chapter contains examples of fixed income trades using convertible bonds, corporate bonds, and money market securities. Manual broker/dealers requiring fewer trade details typically use the Quick Trade Entry screen.

Convertible Bonds

The convertible bond shown in the following screens has the following characteristics:

- A face value of USD 600,000
- Buys for par
- Priced at 92.75

Figure 4.1 shows some of the required information for a typical convertible bond trade.

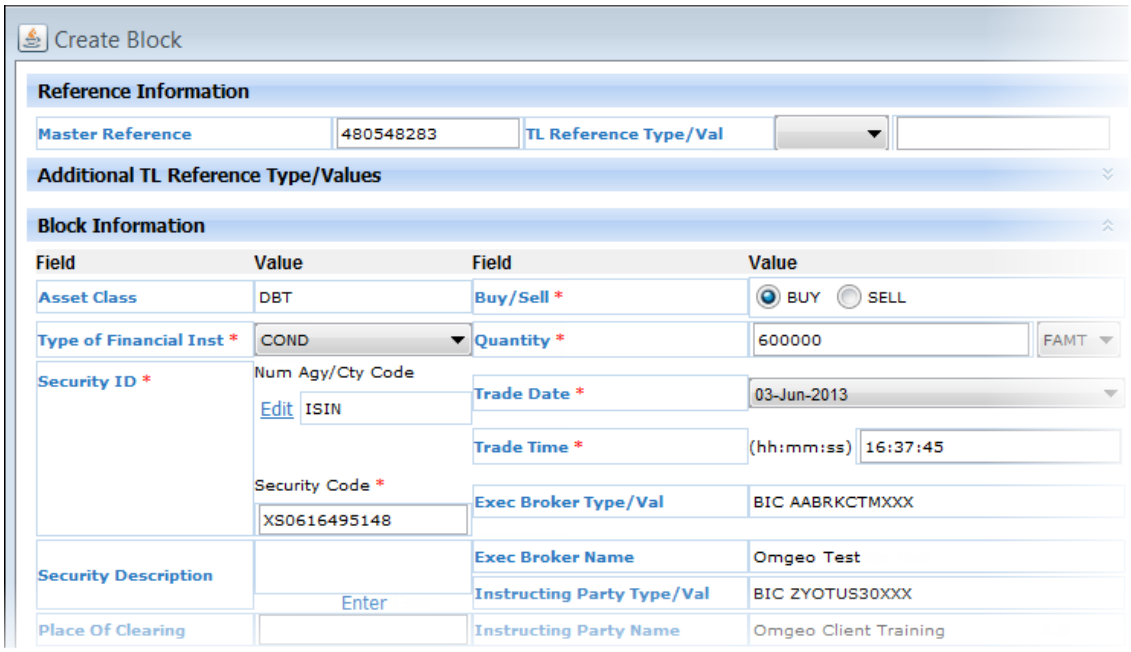


Figure 4.1 Convertible Bond Example—Full Trade Entry Fields (1 of 2)

Figure 4.2 shows part of the L2 Matching Fields section.

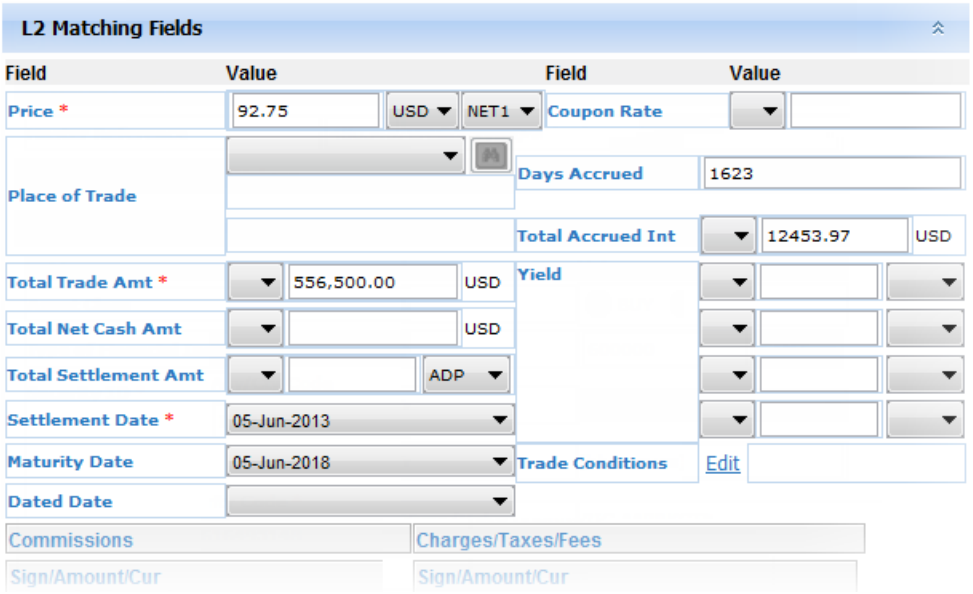


Figure 4.2 Convertible Bond Example—Full Trade Entry Fields (2 of 2)

Corporate Bonds

The following example shows how CTM calculates a corporate bond in the Quick Trade

- Entry screens. The bond has the following characteristics:
- A face value of EUR 3,000,000 selling at par
- Priced at 99.83

Figure 4.3 shows part of the Quick Trade Entry screen.

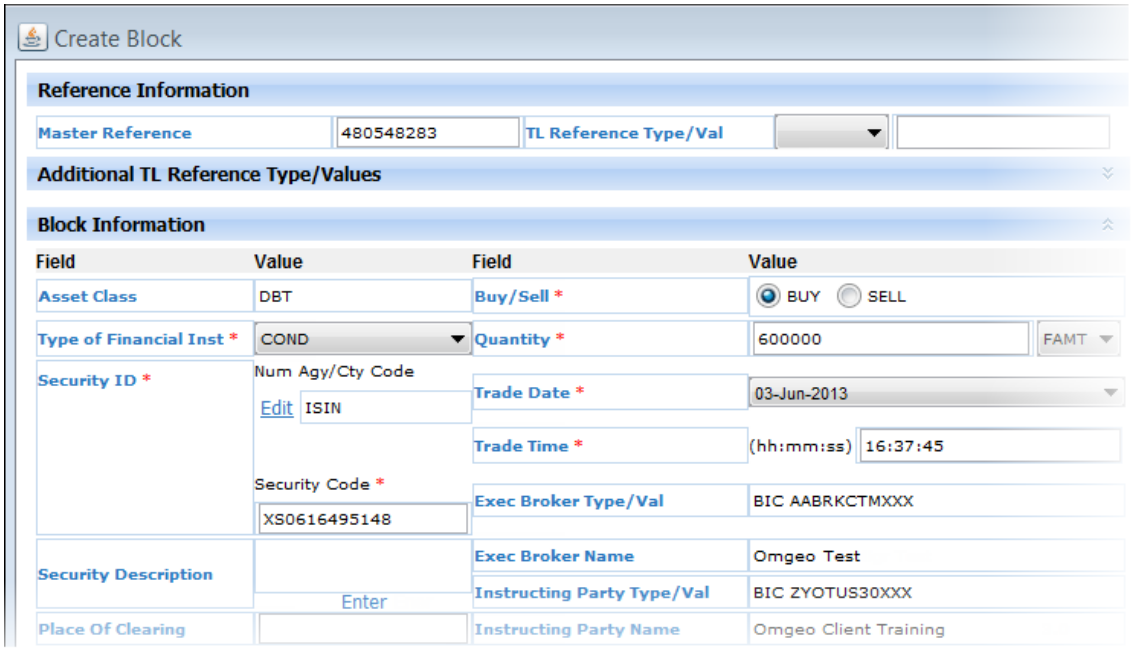


Figure 4.3 Corporate Bond (CORP) Example—Quick Trade Entry

Table 4.1 outlines the Block Fields for the block-level corporate bond trade in Figure 4.3.

Table 4.1 Creating a Corporate Bond

Trade Blotter Field	Example of a Value	Notes
Instructing Party	ZYOTUS30XXX	The BIC of the CTM counterparty investment manager.
Client Transaction	SELL	Buy or Sell indicator.
Type of Financial Instrument	CORP	Corporate fixed income instrument.
Security Code	ES0314977275	The security number of the fixed income instrument.
Numbering Agency/ Country Code	ISIN-International Securities ID No.	The numbering agency or country code.
Security Description	CA VAL Y ALI 3.00 12MAR15	The type of security identifier.
Maturity Date	12-Mar-2015	Maturity date of the traded bond.
Trade Date	09-April-2015	Trade date when you executed the corporate bond trade.
Settlement Date	12-April-2015	The value date of the traded corporate bond.
Quantity	3,000,000.0	The face value on the bond.
Type	FAMT	The face amount of the instrument. The trade blotter automatically assigns this type for fixed income instruments such as CORP.
Price	99.83	Represents the percentage of par value.
Price Type	NET1	Net. Includes any commission, but does not include any interest, charges, taxes, or fees.
Price Code	Percent	The trade blotter automatically assigns this price code for fixed income instruments such as CORP when you provide the currency type. For other CTM interfaces, do not supply a currency code with a deal price.
Trade Currency	EUR	The traded currency associated with the corporate bond trade.
Total Trade Amount	2,994,900.00	"Quantity multiplied (*) by (Percent) Price: 3,000,000 x .9983 = 2,994,900.00"
Total Accrued Interest	21,452.05	Represents total accrued interest on the block.
Charges/Taxes/Fees		Represents charges assessed to you for the trade.
Amount	15,000.00	In this example, the charges value entered represents 1/2 of 1 percent of the par. The trade blotter totals the charges/taxes/fees and assigns that value as Total Charges Taxes Fees (TFEE).
Type	CHAR	One-time charge for the transaction.
Total Net Cash Amount	3,001, 352.05	Total Trade Amount plus (+) Total Accrued Interest minus (-) TFEE.
Settlement Currency	Null	When you do not provide a value in this drop-down list, the trade blotter assumes the Trade Currency value.
Create Confirmation (block includes only one confirmation)		
BIA	1234	The Broker Internal Account (BIA) that links to your investment manager's account. DTCC requires that you and your counterparty use ALERT and you cross-reference to the investment manager's account. Supply a valid value in the BIA field and the trade blotter populates the Account ID and Account Name fields. Alternatively, enter the investment manager's Account ID that represents its fund.
Account ID	COPYABC	
Account Name	CLASSROOM ABC	

Figure 4.4 shows required Block Fields for a corporate bond trade.

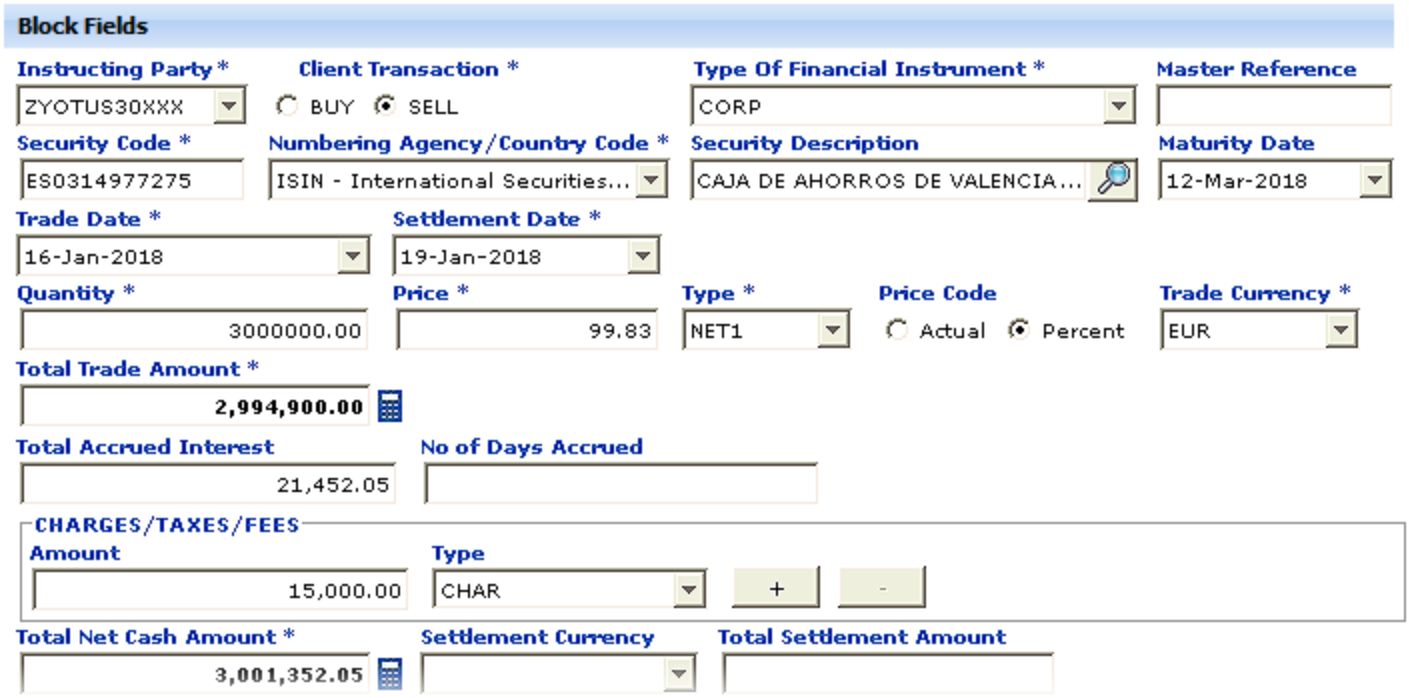


Figure 4.4 Corporate bond (CORP) Example—Block Settlement Fields

Table 4.2 defines the Block Settlement Fields shown in Figure 4.4.

Table 4.2 Required fields for a corporate bond

Trade Blotter Field	Example of a Value	Notes
Settlement Source Indicator	ALERT	Indicates that your SSIs are available in ALERT and configured with the selected country/security/method combination. You supply the values in the next three fields.
ALERT Country Code	GBR	Trade settles in the United Kingdom.
ALERT Security Type	COB	Corporate bond
ALERT Method Type	CREST	Local depository name. For example, Euroclear UK and Ireland LTD.
ALERT Settlement Model Name	Model_ ExampleA	Brokers only: The settlement model name you created in ALERT that contain the SSIs.

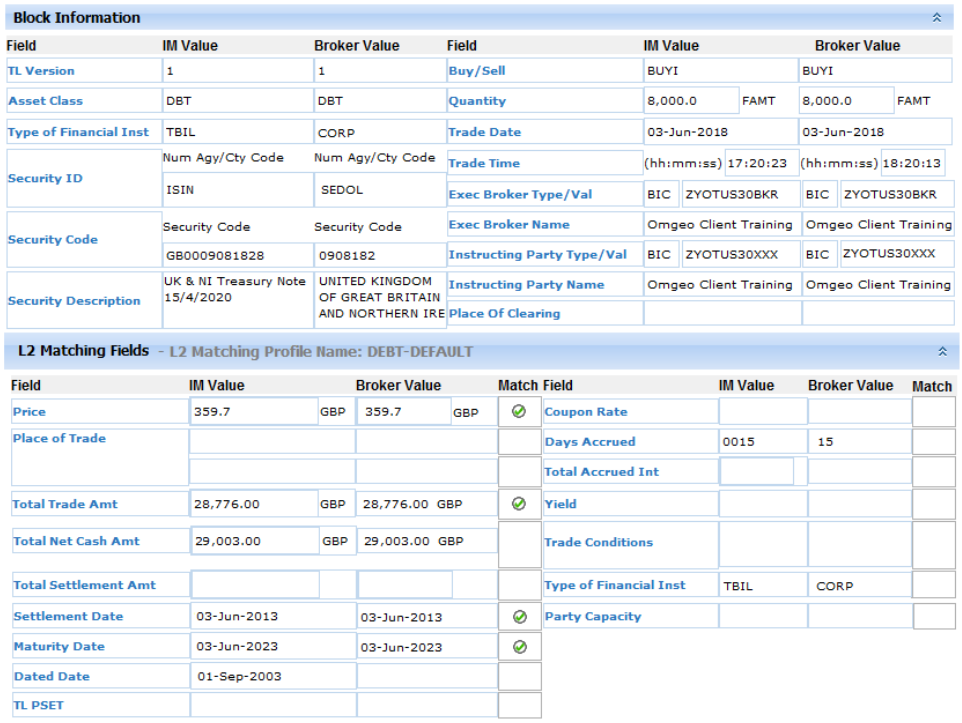
Money Market Securities

Money market securities are based on short-term debt and monetary instruments that mature in less than one year. CTM processes money market securities including the following:

- Commercial paper
- Euro certificate of deposit
- Treasury bill
- Banker's acceptance

Treasury Bills

Figure 4.5 shows an example of fields for typical treasury bill trade fields in the Full Trade Entry screen, with portions of the Block Information and L2 Matching Fields sections.



Block Information

Field	IM Value	Broker Value	Field	IM Value	Broker Value
TL Version	1	1	Buy/Sell	BUYI	BUYI
Asset Class	DBT	DBT	Quantity	8,000.0 FAMT	8,000.0 FAMT
Type of Financial Inst	TBIL	CORP	Trade Date	03-Jun-2018	03-Jun-2018
Security ID	Num Agy/Cty Code	Num Agy/Cty Code	Trade Time	(hh:mm:ss) 17:20:23	(hh:mm:ss) 18:20:13
	ISIN	SEDOL	Exec Broker Type/Val	BIC ZYOTUS30BKR	BIC ZYOTUS30BKR
Security Code	Security Code	Security Code	Exec Broker Name	Omgeo Client Training	Omgeo Client Training
	GB0009081828	0908182	Instructing Party Type/Val	BIC ZYOTUS30XXX	BIC ZYOTUS30XXX
Security Description	UK & NI Treasury Note 15/4/2020	UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRE	Instructing Party Name	Omgeo Client Training	Omgeo Client Training
			Place Of Clearing		

L2 Matching Fields - L2 Matching Profile Name: DEBT-DEFAULT

Field	IM Value	Broker Value	Match	Field	IM Value	Broker Value	Match
Price	359.7 GBP	359.7 GBP	✓	Coupon Rate			
Place of Trade				Days Accrued	0015	15	
				Total Accrued Int			
Total Trade Amt	28,776.00 GBP	28,776.00 GBP	✓	Yield			
Total Net Cash Amt	29,003.00 GBP	29,003.00 GBP		Trade Conditions			
Total Settlement Amt				Type of Financial Inst	TBIL	CORP	
Settlement Date	03-Jun-2013	03-Jun-2013	✓	Party Capacity			
Maturity Date	03-Jun-2023	03-Jun-2023	✓				
Dated Date	01-Sep-2003						
TL PSET							

Figure 4.5 Treasury Bill Example—Full Trade Entry Fields

A. FIELD MAPPING

Introduction

This appendix maps trade blotter fields with the fields of the various interfaces of CTM and SWIFT. The tables list the fields in the order that they appear in the trade blotter. Not all fields map directly to the other interfaces.

Recommended Fields

Table A.1maps trade blotter fields with SWIFT fields. DTCC recommends that buy-side and sell-side clients agree in advance on necessary trade criteria.

Table A.1 Trade Blotter Fields by Asset Type or Type of Financial Instrument

Trade Blotter Asset Type or Type of Financial Instrument	Accrued Interest	Call Date, Call Price, Call Type. Coupon Rate, Current Factor, Dated Date	Lot Size, Maturity Date, No. Days Accrued, Yield Amount, Yield Type	Pool No.	Stipulations
Agency Debt	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Asset Backed	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Bankers Acceptance	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Certificates of Deposit	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Commercial Paper	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Convertible Bond	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Corporate Debt	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Mortgage-Backed Securities	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Medium-Term Notes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Municipal Debt	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Right	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Sovereign Debt	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Tax-Exempt Commercial Paper	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
TBA Mortgage-Backed Securities	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Treasury Bill	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Treasury Bond	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Treasury Note	No	No	Yes	No	No

Direct XML Interface and SWIFT

Table A.2 maps trade blotter fields with the CTM direct XML interface elements and SWIFT fields.

Table A.2 Trade Blotter Field Mapping to XML AND SWIFT

Trade Blotter	Direct XML Interface	SWIFT MT541/543
Instructing Party	InstructingParty/PartyValue	:95P::SELL// or :95P::BUY//
Executing Broker	ExecutingBroker/PartyValue	:95P::REAG// or :95P::DEAG//

Table A.2 Trade Blotter Field Mapping to XML AND SWIFT (continued)

Trade Blotter	Direct XML Interface	SWIFT MT541/543
Client Transaction	BuySellIndicator	MT541 Receive against payment (buy) or MT543 Delivery against payment (sell)
Type of Financial Instrument	TradeLevelInformation/QuantityOfTheBlockTrade /QuantityTypeCode	NA
Master Ref	TradeLevelReferences/MasterReference	The CTM trade detail ID is used (Reference number generated by DTCC:20C:SEME//487219577
Security Code	IdentificationOfASecurity/SecurityCode	:35B://
Numbering Agency/Country Code	IdentificationOfASecurity/SecurityCodeType/NumberingAgencyCode	:35B://
N/A	IdentificationOfASecurity/SecurityCodeType/CountryCode	NA
Security Description	IdentificationOfASecurity/DescriptionOfTheSecurity	:35B://
Maturity Date	TradeLevelInformation/MaturityDate	:98A:MATU//
Trade Date	TradeLevelInformation/TradeDateTime	:98A::TRAD//
Settlement Date	TradeLevelInformation/SettlementDate	:98A::SETT//
Quantity	TradeLevelInformation/QuantityOfTheBlockTrade /Amount	:36B::SETT
Price	TradeLevelInformation/DealPrice/Amount	:90B::DEAL//
Type	TradeLevelInformation/TypeOfPriceIndicator	NA
Price Code	TradeLevelInformation/TypeOfPriceIndicator	NA
Traded Currency	TradeLevelInformation/DealPrice/Currency Code	:19A::DEAL//
Total Trade Amount	TradeLevelInformation/DealPrice/Sign and TradeLevelInformation/TotalTradeAmount /Amount	N/A
Total Accrued Interest	TradeLevelTotals/TotalAccruedInterestAmount /Sign and TradeLevelTotals/TotalAccruedInterestAmount /Amount	N/A
No of Days Accrued	TradeLevelInformation/NumberOfDaysAccrued /Accrued	:19A::DEAL//
Total Net Cash Amount	TradeLevelTotals/TotalNetCashAmount/Sign and TradeLevelTotals/TotalNetCashAmount/Amount	N/A
Settlement Currency	TradeDetailData/SettlementAmount/Currency Code	:19A::SETT//
Total Settlement Amount	TradeDetailData/SettlementAmount/Sign and TradeDetailData/SettlementAmount/Amount	:19A::SETT//
Coupon Rate	TradeLevelInformation/CouponRate/Sign and TradeLevelInformation/CouponRate/Amount	:92A::INTR//
Yield Rate	TradeLevelInformation/Yield/Sign and TradeLevelInformation/Yield/Amount	NA
Type	TradeLevelInformation/Yield/YieldType	NA
Current Factor	TradeLevelInformation/CurrentFactor/Sign and TradeLevelInformation/CurrentFactor/Amount	:92A::CUFC//
Lot Size	TradeLevelInformation/LotSize	NA
Dated Date	TradeLevelInformation/DatedDate	NA

Table A.2 Trade Blotter Field Mapping to XML AND SWIFT (continued)

Trade Blotter	Direct XML Interface	SWIFT MT541/543
Party Capacity	TradeLevelInformation/PartyCapacityIndicator	NA
Show Hidden Fields	ShowHiddenFieldsIndicator	NA
Trade Conditions	InstructingParty/PartyValue	:22F::TTCO

MTI and FIX Interfaces

Table A.3 maps the trade blotter fields to the MTI and FI fields interface. See Table A-2 for SWIFT mapping values.

Table A.3 Trade Blotter Field Mapping MTI and FIX

Trade Blotter	MTI for Investment Managers	MTI for Broker/Dealers	FIX Interface
Instructing Party	Client BIC	InstructingParty	PartyID (448)
Executing Broker	Executing Broker	ExecutingBroker	PartyID (448)
Client Transaction	Buy Sell Indicator	BuySellIndicator	Side (54)
Type of Financial Instrument	NA	SecurityType	SecurityType (167)
Master Ref	Master Reference	MasterReference	OmgeoTradeLevelMaster Reference(9046)
Security Code	Security Identifier	SecurityCode	SecurityID (48)
Numbering Agency /Country Code	UserDefined	SecurityCodeTypeNumbering AgencyCode	SecurityIDSource (22)
Security Description	Security Description	DescriptionOfTheSecurity	SecurityDesc (107)
Maturity Date	FixMatDate	MaturityDate	MaturityDate (541)
Trade Date	Trade Date	TradeDate	TradeDate (75)
Settlement Date	Settlement Date	SettlementDate	SettlDate (64)
Quantity	Quantity of the Block	QuantityOfTheBlock	Quantity (53)
Price	Deal Price	DealPrice	AvgPx (6)
Type	Net Price Indicator and Average Price Indicator	TypeOfPriceIndicator	NA
Price Code	NA	NA	NA
Traded Currency	Trade Currency Code	TradedCurrencyCode	Currency (15)
Total Trade Amount	Block Gross Amount	TotalTradeAmount	GrossTradeAmt (381)
Total Accrued Interest	AccrInt	TotalAccruedInterestAmount	AccruedInterestAmt (159)
No of Days Accrued	FixDaysInt	NumberOfDaysAccured	NumDaysInterest (157)
Total Net Cash Amount	Allocation Net Amount	TotalNetCashAmount	NetMoney (118)
Settlement Currency	NA	SettlementAmountCurrencyCode	AllocSettlCurrency (736)
Total Settlement Amount	NA	SettlementAmount	AllocSettlCurrAmt (737)
Coupon Rate	FixCoupInt	CouponRate	CouponRate (223)
Yield Rate	FixRepYld	Yield	Yield (236)
Type	NA	YieldType	NA
Current Factor	FixFactor	CurrentFactor	Factor (228)
Lot Size	LotSize	LotSize	ContractMultiplier (231)
Dated Date	FixDatedDate	DatedDate	IssueDate (225)

Table A.3 Trade Blotter Field Mapping MTI and FIX (continued)

Trade Blotter	MTI for Investment Managers	MTI for Broker/Dealers	FIX Interface
Party Capacity	AgPrinc	PartyCapacityIndicator	LastCapacity (29)
Show Hidden Fields	NA	NA	OmgeoShowHiddenFields Indicator (9040)
Trade Conditions	TradeTransaction ConditionIndicator	TradeTransactionCondition Indicator1, TradeTransaction ConditionIndicator2, Trade TransactionConditionIndicator3, and TradeTransactionCondition Indicator4	OmgeoTradeTransCond Indicator (9043)

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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