

**Principles for Financial Market Infrastructures:
Disclosure for OTC Derivatives Trade Repository of HKMA**

Responding Institution(s):	Prepared by the Over-the-counter Derivatives Trade Repository of the HKMA (HKTR)
Jurisdiction in which the FMI operates:	Hong Kong
Authority overseeing the FMI:	HKMA
The date of this disclosure:	30 January, 2018
The website on which the disclosure is posted:	HKMA website https://hktr.hkma.gov.hk/
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List of abbreviation used in this Disclosure

AI	Authorized Institution
AIDG	Administration and Interface Development Guide
AMB	Approved Money Broker
ATS-CCP	Automated Trading Services - Central Counterparty
BCP	Business Continuity Plan
CCP	Central Counterparty
CPMI-IOSCO	Committee on Payments and Market Infrastructures and the Technical Committee of the International Organization of Securities Commissions
CSV	Comma Separated Value
EFO	Exchange Fund Ordinance
FID	Financial Infrastructure Department
FMIO	Financial Market Infrastructure Oversight
FMI	Financial Market Infrastructures
FpML	Financial products Markup Language
Global LEI	Global Legal Entity Identifier
HKEx	Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited
HKICL	Hong Kong Interbank Clearing Limited
HKMA	Hong Kong Monetary Authority
HKTR	OTC Derivatives Trade Repository of the HKMA
ISDA	International Swaps and Derivatives Association
LC	Licensed Corporation
OTC	Over-the-counter
PFMI	Principles for Financial Market Infrastructures
PSOD	Payment Systems Operation Division
RCH	Recognised Clearing House
SFO	Securities and Futures Ordinance
TR	Trade Repository
UTI	Unique Transaction Identifier
XML	Extensible Markup Language

I. Executive summary

The Over-the-counter (OTC) Derivatives Trade Repository of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKTR) is a centralised registry which maintains an electronic database of records of OTC derivative transactions. It plays a vital role in supporting authorities to carry out their market surveillance responsibilities, which will help maintain financial stability. It also helps improve market transparency, promotes standardisation and ensures availability and quality of transaction data.

The HKTR is owned and operated by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA). The operator of the HKTR is the HKMA (through its Payment Systems Operation Division (PSOD) of the Financial Infrastructure Department (FID) of the HKMA). The HKTR is subject to the oversight of the HKMA (via the Financial Market Infrastructure Oversight team (FMIO) of the HKMA).

Entities subject to the statutory reporting requirements under the OTC derivatives regulatory regime in Hong Kong are required to report transaction information in relation to specified OTC derivative transactions, which include information and particulars relating to subsequent events and valuation transaction information, to the HKTR via the reporting system of the HKTR.

The rules and procedures of the HKTR are well documented and communicated to the members. The operation of the HKTR does not entail any credit, liquidity or settlement risk. A robust risk management framework, supported by appropriate system designs and features, IT policies, procedures and controls, is in place to ensure operational reliability and security. On-site resilience, a hot back up site, together with a comprehensive disaster recovery plan which is regularly reviewed and rehearsed, help ensure the critical operations of HKTR can be resumed in a timely manner under disruption.

The system features and risk management framework are publicly disclosed. In brief, the risks of operating the HKTR are identified, measured, monitored, managed and controlled comprehensively and prudently under a sound risk assessment and management framework of the HKMA.

II. Summary of major changes since the last update of the disclosure

Since the last update of the disclosure published in September 2015, the following major changes of the HKTR had been made to cope with phase 2 mandatory reporting requirements under the OTC derivatives regime which came into effect on 1 July 2017:

1. The product scope supported by the HKTR was further expanded to cover all remaining OTC derivative products, namely products in new asset classes (i.e. commodity and credit) as well as exotic products
2. In addition to trade information and subsequent events, the HKTR was enhanced to support the reporting of valuation information of OTC derivative transactions

III. General background on the HKTR

General description of the HKTR and the market it serves

The HKMA plays an active role in the development of financial infrastructure in Hong Kong, including payment systems, debt securities settlement systems and the HKTR, with a view to maintaining Hong Kong as an international finance centre and developing Hong Kong into a settlement hub in the Asian region.

As part of the G20 commitment regarding OTC derivatives reforms in 2009, the HKMA announced in December 2010 its intention to establish a TR in Hong Kong for OTC derivative transactions.

The HKTR is a centralised registry which maintains an electronic database of records of OTC derivative transactions. Entities subject to the statutory reporting requirements under the OTC derivatives regulatory regime in Hong Kong are required to report specified OTC derivative transactions information to the HKTR. The HKTR plays a vital role in supporting authorities to carry out their market surveillance responsibilities in respect of the OTC derivatives market by providing granular data of OTC derivative transactions for regulatory analysis, which will help maintain financial stability. It also helps improve market transparency, promotes standardisation and provides a level of consistency in the quality and availability of transaction data.

The HKTR has been operating safely and smoothly since the inception of its reporting service in July 2013. To date the system has continuously achieved over 99.5% system availability. As of end of December 2017, the HKTR has 244 members.

General organisation of the HKTR

The governance arrangements of the HKTR are clear and transparent. They help promote the safety and efficiency of the FMI and support the stability of the broader financial system, taking into account relevant public interest considerations and the objectives of relevant stakeholders. The operator of the HKTR is the HKMA through the PSOD, which is a division under the Financial Infrastructure Department (FID) of the HKMA.

The PSOD is a part of the HKMA. It follows the governance structure of the HKMA and is subject to the governance principles, decision-making process, audit and control processes of the HKMA. The PSOD is tasked with the day-to-day operations of the HKTR, liaison with members as appropriate and initiating on-going development and enhancements. The members of the HKTR are thoroughly consulted and briefed with sufficient advance notice on important initiatives and events affecting the HKTR, which may be driven by the HKMA, the local financial industry, or the latest developments in international practice and regulation. Further details of the governance structure of the HKMA are available at the HKMA website.

The HKMA has appointed the HKICL to develop and oversee the day-to-day operation of the computer systems of the HKTR. The HKMA and the HKICL have developed policies and procedures for the safe and efficient operation of the HKTR. The HKTR is subject to the oversight of the HKMA (via the FMIO team of the HKMA).

Legal and regulatory framework

The laws of Hong Kong form the legal basis for the operations of the HKTR, supplemented by the relevant regulations, statutory guidelines and contractual provisions. All the relevant documents are governed by Hong Kong law and are

legally binding and enforceable. The Exchange Fund Ordinance (EFO)¹ provides the basis for the establishment of the HKTR.

Access to the HKTR is backed by the relevant statutory reporting requirements of the regulatory regime for OTC derivatives transactions under the SFO. According to the OTC derivatives regulatory regime, certain entities (including authorized institutions (AIs), approved money brokers (AMBs), licensed corporations (LCs), recognised clearing houses (RCHs) and automated trading services – central counterparty (ATS-CCP) are prescribed to be subject to the reporting obligation and are required to report specific OTC derivative transactions to the HKTR. These entities have to sign service agreement to become members of the HKTR in order to fulfill their reporting requirements.

Members of the HKTR have to observe the terms and conditions in the service agreements with the HKTR, which set out the rights and obligations of the HKTR. They are also required to observe the rules and procedures of HKTR. Documents containing the key features and procedures and fees and charges of the HKTR are available on the website of the HKTR. Other documents are made available to members when joining the service of the HKTR. The HKTR has procedures in place for proposing and implementing changes to the rules and procedures and for informing members and other relevant parties of these changes.

¹ In respect of the HKTR, Section 3(1A) of the EFO provides that, in addition to the primary purpose of the Exchange Fund (EF), “the Financial Secretary may, with a view to maintaining Hong Kong as an international financial centre, use the EF as he thinks fit to maintain the stability and integrity of the monetary and financial systems of Hong Kong”. To that end, the EF has been used for purposes including the development and operation of FMIs. Taking into account the important role performed by a TR in supporting regulatory authorities in carrying out their market surveillance responsibilities, which will contribute to maintaining monetary and financial stability, the MA decided to establish and operate an electronic system to perform the TR function (i.e., the HKTR), which is within the mandate stipulated in section 3 (1A) of the EFO. The SFO was amended in 2014 to provide a regulatory regime for OTC derivatives market in Hong Kong, including among other things, mandatory reporting obligation relating to specified OTC derivatives transactions. The SFO was further amended in 2016 to cover all five key asset classes (namely interest rates, foreign exchange, equities, credit and commodities). To comply with the reporting obligation under the regulatory regime, eligible entities are required to report eligible OTC derivative transactions and valuation transaction information to an electronic system operated by the HKMA.

System design and operations

Operating hours

The HKTR system is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, except for a regular daily maintenance window every night. The daily maintenance window is designed for routine end-of-day and start-of-day batch run, which includes trade matching, linking and report generation tasks etc. During the daily maintenance window, members can submit files containing transaction information through specified channels. The files will be queued in the system and automatically captured for processing after the system resumes operation.

Submission of transaction information by members

Members have to submit transaction information of OTC derivative transactions to the HKTR through the channels specified by the HKTR, all of which are widely adopted by the industry. All members can submit transaction information to the HKTR through the internet. Members that are users of the ICLNet and the SWIFTNet can also submit transaction information via those channels. Members may adopt multiple channels for the submission of transaction information of different transactions, of the same or different products, to the HKTR simultaneously. The status of trade events and valuation transaction information submitted to the HKTR can be accessed in real time via the HKTR user interface by members during operating hours. A number of system reports, which summarise transaction information as submission status and transaction records, are also generated on an off-line batch mode at pre-defined time intervals or after a specific event. These reports can be delivered to members via electronic file transfer or viewed/downloaded by members themselves.

Submission of transaction information through an agent

The HKTR accepts members to submit transaction information for reporting through an agent. A member opting to submit transaction information through an agent has to nominate the agent to the HKTR in accordance with the procedures of the HKTR. The agent can be a third party service vendor or another member, including the counterparty member in the transaction. The member assumes full responsibility over the activity of its agent in reporting on its behalf.

Validation of transaction information

Upon receiving a file containing trade or valuation event records from a member, the HKTR system will validate the format, contents and syntax of the file as well as that of the individual records contained in the file. If an error is detected, the whole file or individual trade or valuation event records will be rejected, depending on whether the error occurs at the file or record level. An electronic response file, in csv or xml format, is sent automatically to the member (via the file submission channel, or in the form of system enquiry reports for those who are submitting through the user interface of the HKTR) for follow-up by members.

Linking and matching of trade information submitted by members

To avoid double counting positions and to enhance data quality, the HKTR system will try to link up trade event records reported by the both sides of a transaction, and compare certain details of the reported transaction. Transaction or trade event records that fail to be linked and discrepancies in reported details will be provided to members for reconciliation with their trade counterparties.

IV. Principle-by-principle summary narrative disclosure

Principle 1: Legal Basis	<i>An FMI should have a well-founded, clear, transparent, and enforceable legal basis for each material aspect of its activities in all relevant jurisdictions</i>
Summary Disclosure	<p>The HKTR has a well-founded, clear, transparent, and enforceable legal basis for each material aspect of its activities in all relevant jurisdictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- the EFO provides the basis for establishing the HKTR- access to the reporting service of the HKTR is specified by the reporting requirements for OTC derivative transactions in Hong Kong under the OTC derivatives regulatory regime- the appointment of the HKICL to develop and oversee the day-to-day computer operation of the HKTR is supported by proper legal documentation and governed by laws in Hong Kong- the service agreements with members set out the terms and conditions for the HKTR to provide service to members

<p>Principle 2: Governance</p>	<p><i>An FMI should have governance arrangements that are clear and transparent, promote the safety and efficiency of the FMI, and support the stability of the broader financial system, other relevant public interest considerations, and the objectives of relevant stakeholders.</i></p>
<p>Summary Disclosure</p>	<p>The HKTR has governance arrangements that are clear and transparent, promote the safety and efficiency of the FMI, and support the stability of the broader financial system, other relevant public interest considerations, and the objectives of relevant stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the HKTR is operated by PSOD under a department (i.e. FID) within the HKMA, with clear and direct lines of responsibility and accountability (see the Annex at the end of the document). It has clear governance arrangements that follow governance principles, decision-making process, audit and control processes of the HKMA. Decisions on major issues/policies of the HKTR are subject to pre-established approval processes of the HKMA, and will be communicated to the relevant parties and the general public where appropriate. - the HKTR is subject to the oversight of another department (i.e. the FMIO team of the HKMA) in the HKMA as well as to the internal audit and risk management processes of the HKMA - the HKMA has a clear, publicly-communicated governance structure - the HKMA has clear, publicly-communicated policy objectives of promoting the stability and integrity of the financial system, and maintaining and developing Hong Kong as an international financial centre

<p>Principle 3: Framework for the comprehensive management of risks</p>	<p><i>An FMI should have a sound risk-management framework for comprehensively managing legal, credit, liquidity, operational, and other risks</i></p>
<p>Summary Disclosure</p>	<p>The HKTR has a sound risk-management framework for comprehensively managing risks, including legal and operational:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - operating as a department of the HKMA, the HKTR is subject to the management framework of the HKMA. The framework requires regular assessments of all facets of risk relating to the department, and implementation of effective measures to pre-empt and address the applicable risks. Reviews under the risk management framework are updated once every quarter.

<p>Principle 4: Credit Risk</p>	<p><i>An FMI should effectively measure, monitor, and manage its credit exposure to participants and those arising from its payment, clearing, and settlement processes. An FMI should maintain sufficient financial resources to cover its credit exposure to each participant fully with a high degree of confidence.</i></p>
<p>Summary Disclosure</p>	<p>Not applicable to the HKTR as this principle is not applied to a TR according to the PFMI.</p>

<p>Principle 5: Collateral</p>	<p><i>An FMI that requires collateral to manage its or its participants' credit exposure should accept collateral with low credit, liquidity, and market risks. An FMI should also set and enforce appropriately conservative haircuts and concentration limits.</i></p>
<p>Summary Disclosure</p>	<p>Not applicable to the HKTR as this principle is not applied to a TR according to the PFMI.</p>

Principle 6: Margin	<i>A CCP should cover its credit exposures to its participants for all products through an effective margin system that is risk-based and regularly reviewed.</i>
Summary Disclosure	Not applicable to the HKTR as this principle is not applied to a TR according to the PFMI.

<p>Principle 7: Liquidity Risk</p>	<p><i>An FMI should effectively measure, monitor, and manage its liquidity risk. An FMI should maintain sufficient liquid resources in all relevant currencies to effect same-day and, where appropriate, intraday and multiday settlement of payment obligations with a high degree of confidence under a wide range of potential stress scenarios that should include, but not be limited to, the default of the participant and its affiliates that would generate the largest aggregate liquidity obligation for the FMI in extreme but plausible market conditions.</i></p>
<p>Summary Disclosure</p>	<p>Not applicable to the HKTR as this principle is not applied to a TR according to the PFMI.</p>

Principle 8: Settlement finality	<i>An FMI should provide clear and certain final settlement, at a minimum by the end of the value date. Where necessary or preferable, an FMI should provide final settlement intraday or in real time.</i>
Summary Disclosure	Not applicable to the HKTR as this principle is not applied to a TR according to the PFMI.

<p>Principle 9: Money settlements</p>	<p><i>An FMI should conduct its money settlements in central bank money where practical and available. If central bank money is not used, an FMI should minimise and strictly control the credit and liquidity risk arising from the use of commercial bank money.</i></p>
<p>Summary Disclosure</p>	<p>Not applicable to the HKTR as this principle is not applied to a TR according to the PFMI.</p>

Principle 10: Physical deliveries	<i>An FMI should clearly state its obligations with respect to the delivery of physical instruments or commodities and should identify, monitor, and manage the risks associated with such physical deliveries.</i>
Summary Disclosure	Not applicable to the HKTR as this principle is not applied to a TR according to the PFMI.

<p>Principle 11: Central securities depositories</p>	<p><i>A CSD should have appropriate rules and procedures to help ensure the integrity of securities issues and minimise and manage the risks associated with the safekeeping and transfer of securities. A CSD should maintain securities in an immobilised or dematerialised form for their transfer by book entry.</i></p>
<p>Summary Disclosure</p>	<p>Not applicable to the HKTR as this principle is not applied to a TR according to the PFMI.</p>

<p>Principle 12: Exchange-of- value settlement systems</p>	<p><i>If an FMI settles transactions that involve the settlement of two linked obligations (for example, securities or foreign exchange transactions), it should eliminate principal risk by conditioning the final settlement of one obligation upon the final settlement of the other.</i></p>
<p>Summary Disclosure</p>	<p>Not applicable to the HKTR as this principle is not applied to a TR according to the PFMI.</p>

<p>Principle 13: Default Management</p>	<p><i>An FMI should have effective and clearly defined rules and procedures to manage a participant default. These rules and procedures should be designed to ensure that the FMI can take timely action to contain losses and liquidity pressures and continue to meet its obligations.</i></p>
<p>Summary Disclosure</p>	<p>Not applicable to the HKTR as this principle is not applied to a TR according to the PFMI.</p>

<p>Principle 14: Segregation and portability</p>	<p><i>A CCP should have rules and procedures that enable the segregation and portability of positions of a participant's customers and the collateral provided to the CCP with respect to those positions.</i></p>
<p>Summary Disclosure</p>	<p>Not applicable to the HKTR as this principle is not applied to a TR according to the PFMI.</p>

<p>Principle 15: General Business Risk</p>	<p><i>An FMI should identify, monitor, and manage its general business risk and hold sufficient liquid net assets funded by equity to cover potential general business losses so that it can continue providing operations and services as a going concern if those losses materialise. Further, liquid net assets should at all times be sufficient to ensure a recovery or orderly wind-down of critical operations and services.</i></p>
<p>Summary Disclosure</p>	<p>The HKTR has in place risk management framework and control systems to identify, monitor and manage risks, including general business risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the general business risk is managed within the organisation-wide risk management framework in accordance with the standards set out by the HKMA, which covers financial, operating and other risks for the HKTR. - The financial accounts of HKTR are subject to the budgeting and accounting processes in line with those of the HKMA, which allow the HKTR to monitor, manage and control its operating expenses. - HKTR charges reporting fees to its members on a monthly basis to recover the recurrent operating costs - While as a central-bank owned FMI, sufficient funds and liquidity are provided for the HKTR to meet current and projected operating expenses.

<p>Principle 16: Custody and investment risks</p>	<p><i>An FMI should safeguard its own and its participants' assets and minimise the risk of loss on and delay in access to these assets. An FMI's investments should be in instruments with minimal credit, market, and liquidity risks.</i></p>
<p>Summary Disclosure</p>	<p>Not applicable to the HKTR as this principle is not applied to a TR according to the PFMI.</p>

<p>Principle 17: Operational risks</p>	<p><i>An FMI should identify the plausible sources of operational risk, both internal and external, and mitigate their impact through the use of appropriate systems, policies, procedures, and controls. Systems should be designed to ensure a high degree of security and operational reliability, and should have adequate, scalable capacity. Business continuity management should aim for timely recovery of operations and fulfilment of the FMI's obligations, including in the event of a wide-scale or major disruption.</i></p>
<p>Summary Disclosure</p>	<p>Due processes are set out to identify plausible sources of operational risks by the HKTR, and appropriate systems, policies, procedures and controls have been designed and implemented to address such risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the HKTR is subject to the risk assessment and management framework in accordance with the standards of the HKMA. The framework requires regular assessments of all facets of risk relating to the department, and implementation of effective measures to pre-empt and address the applicable risks - the PSOD under the FID of the HKMA is responsible for monitoring and participate into the day-to-day operation of the HKTR. The team has developed procedures for a wide spectrum of areas, including but not limited to, participants on boarding, information dissemination, risk monitor and assessment, business continuity, management information system, billing and etc. to support a smooth and efficient operation of the HKTR. - timely recovery of the service of the HKTR at the HKMA has been fully recognised in the corporate business contingency plan (BCP) of the HKMA, specifically the critical reporting service has been assigned priority for immediate recovery in case of wide-scale or major disruption - timely recovery of the computer operation of the HKTR is ensured by the risk management and business continuity management processes of the HKICL (the computer operator of the HKTR) <p>In respect of the operation of the computer system of the HKTR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HKICL has been appointed to oversee the day-to-day operation of the computer system of the HKTR - the HKICL Board assigns operational reliability performance targets and imposes stringent operational risk management requirements. It pays particular attention to ensuring operational resilience and effective business continuity arrangements

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- the operational policies, procedures and controls of HKICL are designed to meet the objectives of maintaining a high level of system availability (over 99.5%) of the HKTR system. They are regularly reviewed and tested thoroughly before and after significant changes are launched. The systems are designed to be scalable to accommodate stress volumes under prevailing performance levels and are tested before going live. The computer systems and controls, and operational policies and procedures are subject to regular computer audits, operational audits and certification audits (ISO standards) carried out by external auditors and certification authorities- the HKICL has established plan to observe the Guidance on Cyber Resilience for Financial Market Infrastructures issued by CPMI-IOSCO and the Cybersecurity Fortification Initiative issued by HKMA in addressing cyber threats- HKICL employs comprehensive BCP arrangements to cater for events posing a significant risk of disrupting operations, including events that could cause a wide scale or major disruption- the BCP provides arrangements for HKICL to respond to unplanned service disruption to the HKTR and aims at facilitating timely resumption of the service of the HKTR in the event of a disruption- the BCP is reviewed regularly and updated when necessary. Procedures are in place to ensure that it reflects the latest system changes
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<p>Principle 18: Access and participation requirements</p>	<p><i>An FMI should have objective, risk-based, and publicly disclosed criteria for participation, which permit fair and open access.</i></p>
<p>Summary Disclosure</p>	<p>The HKTR has objective, risk-based, and publicly disclosed criteria for participation, which permit fair and open access:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - with reference to the statutory reporting requirements for OTC derivatives in Hong Kong under the OTC derivatives regulatory regime, the HKMA has set the entry criteria for the reporting service of the HKTR as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) entities subject to the statutory reporting requirements for OTC derivatives in Hong Kong and (ii) reporting agents appointed by entities described in (i) - the entry/exit criteria are objective (subject to statutory reporting requirements) and risk-based (majority are AIs, AMBs, LCs, RCHs and ATS-CCP) subject to the prudential supervision of the HKMA and the SFC respectively), and have been publicly communicated on the HKTR website https://hktr.hkma.gov.hk - suspension and exit arrangements are covered in the Reference Manual of the Reporting Service, which constitutes part of the agreement to be observed by TR members <p>members.</p>

Principle 19: Tiered participation arrangements	<i>An FMI should identify, monitor, and manage the material risks to the FMI arising from tiered participation arrangements.</i>
Summary Disclosure	Not applicable to the HKTR. The HKTR does not have tiered participation arrangements.

Principle 20: FMI links	<i>An FMI that establishes a link with one or more FMIs should identify, monitor, and manage link-related risks.</i>
Summary Disclosure	Not applicable to the HKTR as no FMI link is involved. If there are links with other FMIs, the HKTR will identify, monitor and manage the risks arising from such links.

Principle 21: Efficiency and effectiveness	<i>An FMI should be efficient and effective in meeting the requirements of its participants and the markets it serves.</i>
Summary Disclosure	<p>The HKTR is effective and efficient in meeting the requirements of its participants and the markets it serves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the PSOD of the FID is responsible for the operations of the HKTR. The FID of the HKMA is also responsible for formulating long-term strategy to promote the development, operational excellence, safety and efficiency of the financial infrastructure in Hong Kong - the effectiveness, efficiency and safety of the HKTR is further ensured by the effective oversight exercised by the FMIO team of the HKMA - the HKTR participants are thoroughly consulted and briefed with sufficient advance notice on important initiatives and events affecting the HKTR, which may be driven by the HKMA, the local financial industry, or the latest developments in international practices and regulations - since the inception of the project for developing and implementing the HKTR, the HKTR has been proactively engaging different stakeholders and participating actively in relevant standard setting bodies to collect views and keep abreast of latest developments to ensure that the design of the HKTR will meet local and international industry and regulatory requirements efficiently and effectively - the reporting function of the HKTR has been operating smoothly since it was launched in July 2013, experience gained from operation has been shared with the relevant stakeholders with a view to further enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of the operation.

Principle 22 : Communication procedures and standards	<i>An FMI should use, or at a minimum accommodate, relevant internationally accepted communication procedures and standards in order to facilitate efficient payment, clearing, settlement, and recording.</i>
Summary Disclosure	<p>The HKTR has adopted internationally-accepted communication procedures and standards to facilitate efficient submission and recording of OTC derivative transactions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OTC derivative transaction records may be submitted to the HKTR via SWIFTNet, ICLNet or internet, which are channels commonly used by market participants and can suit users of different levels of technological sophistication and with different volumes of data - the HKTR supports two file formats for trade submission: XML (extended FpML) and CSV, both have been widely used in the industry for data exchange and storage - the HKTR has adopted internationally-accepted standards for data content representation, for example, standards promulgated by ISDA and those commonly adopted for trade matching and confirmation - the HKTR has adopted internationally-accepted standards to facilitate future sharing and aggregation of TR data, for example, the Global LEI and UTI

<p>Principle 23: Disclosure of rules, key procedures, and market data</p>	<p><i>An FMI should have clear and comprehensive rules and procedures and should provide sufficient information to enable participants to have an accurate understanding of the risks, fees, and other material costs they incur by participating in the FMI. All relevant rules and key procedures should be publicly disclosed.</i></p>
<p>Summary Disclosure</p>	<p>The HKTR has clear and comprehensive rules and procedures and has provided sufficient information to enable participants to have an accurate understanding of the risks, fees, and other material costs they incur by participating in the FMI. All relevant rules and key procedures have been disclosed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the role and objectives of the HKMA in developing and implementing the HKTR have been publicly disclosed in various publications and the website of the HKMA - the detailed operating rules and procedures, and the fee schedule of the HKTR are covered in the reference manual, technical specifications, service agreement issued by the HKTR to members - the reference manual and technical specifications for reporting, which contain all relevant rules and key procedures, have been publicly disclosed on the website of the HKTR - the fee and billing arrangement for reporting service is included in the Reference Manual.

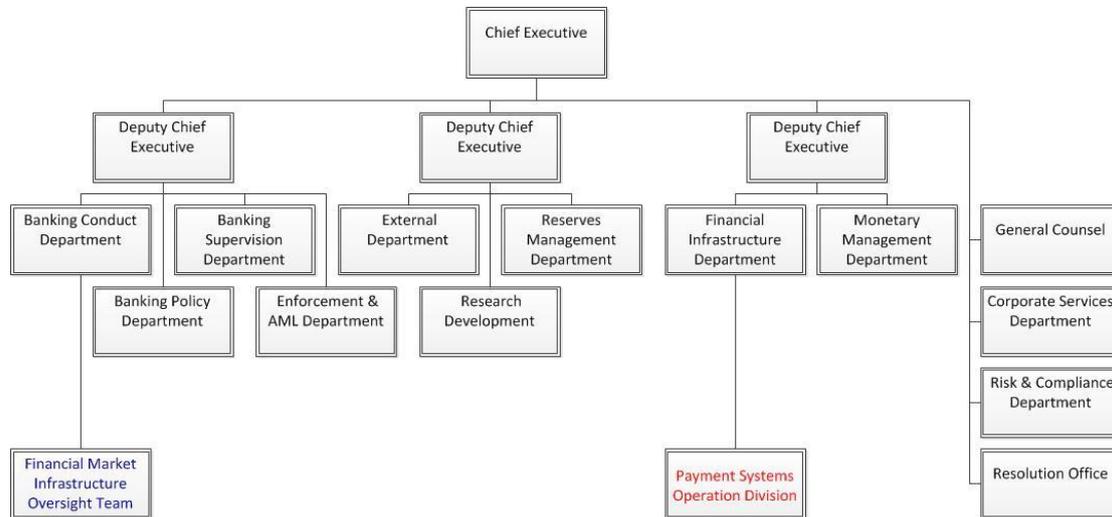
<p>Principle 24: Disclosure of market data by trade repositories</p>	<p><i>A TR should provide timely and accurate data to relevant authorities and the public in line with their respective needs.</i></p>
<p>Summary Disclosure</p>	<p>The HKTR is able to provide required TR data to eligible entities, subject to authorization and controls on access, sharing and disseminating of TR data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the access, sharing and disseminating of TR data maintained with the HKTR is supported by the OTC derivative regulatory regime which has come into effect on 10 July 2015. - while the HKTR is owned and operated by the HKMA (via its PSOD), the policy of access, sharing and disseminating of TR data maintained with the HKTR is decided by other units in the HKMA and the SFC (depending who are the reporting parties). - the HKTR, as an FMI, provides the relevant data to the authorized party(s) for the above purposes in a timely manner in a format and channel agreed with the relevant parties upon request. Proper procedures are in place by the HKTR to ensure the data is provided in a confidential, accurate, and proper manner with adequate controls.

V. List of publicly available resources

List of public resources relevant to HKTR		Website
1	Over-the-Counter Derivatives Trade Repository Section on the HKMA website	http://www.hkma.gov.hk/eng/key-functions/international-financial-centre/infrastructure/otc-derivatives-trade-repository.shtml
2	HKTR website	https://hktr.hkma.gov.hk
3	A Guideline issued by the HKMA on the Oversight Framework for HKTR	http://www.hkma.gov.hk/media/eng/doc/key-functions/banking-stability/oversight/TR_guideline.pdf
4	Policy statement - Oversight of Financial Market Infrastructures by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority	http://www.hkma.gov.hk/media/eng/doc/key-functions/banking-stability/oversight/FMI_oversight.pdf
5	HKMA Background Brief No. 4 Financial Infrastructure in Hong Kong (Second edition)	http://www.hkma.gov.hk/eng/publications-and-research/hkma-background-briefs/fihk.shtml
6	List of TR Members	https://hktr.hkma.gov.hk/ContentDetail.aspx?pageName=List-of-TR-Members
7	HKICL	www.hkicl.com.hk
8	HKMA Annual Report	http://www.hkma.gov.hk/eng/publications-and-research/annual-report/2016.shtml

Annex. Organisation Chart of the HKMA

(http://www.hkma.gov.hk/media/eng/doc/about-the-hkma/the-hkma/organisation-chart/accessible_org_chart.pdf)



Notes:

The relevant division operating the HKTR is marked in red.
 The relevant division overseeing the HKTR is marked in blue.