

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF

Regulation VV Quantitative Measurements

FR VV-1

General Instructions:

Each banking entity directly supervised by the [Agency] that is subject to the metrics reporting requirement specified in Regulation VV § __.20(d) must furnish quantitative measurements, as applicable, for each of its trading desks engaged in covered trading activity.¹ The quantitative measurements must comply with the Regulation VV Appendix. These instructions provide guidance for the preparation of the Narrative Statement, the trading desk information schedule, the quantitative measurements information schedules, and each applicable quantitative measurement to the [Agency].² If a banking entity and one or more of its affiliates are required to report quantitative measurements to the [Agency] pursuant to § __.20(d), the banking entity and its affiliate(s) should prepare one combined submission to the [Agency] that follows the Appendix, these Instructions, the Technical Specifications Guidance, and the XML Schema.

Who Must Report:

Banking entities with significant trading assets and liabilities as defined in § __.2(ee) are required to report metrics for each trading day on a quarterly basis to the [Agency]³. The determination for the metrics reporting requirement is also made quarterly, based on trading assets and liabilities measured as of the last day of each of the four previous calendar quarters. If a banking entity does not report metrics and subsequently determines that it does have significant trading assets and liabilities, the staffs of the Agencies expect that the banking entity will begin reporting metrics for trading days in the next calendar quarter. If a banking entity reports metrics and subsequently determines that it no longer has significant trading assets and liabilities, the banking entity should report metrics for the trading days in the past calendar quarter but is not required to report metrics going forward until the banking entity again has significant trading assets and liabilities.

Notwithstanding the preceding paragraph, pursuant to § __.20(d), the [Agency] may notify a banking entity in writing that it must report on a different basis.⁴ Additionally, [Agency] may notify a banking entity that does not have significant trading assets and liabilities in writing that it must satisfy the reporting requirements contained in the Appendix.⁵

Frequency of Reporting:

Banking entities subject to the reporting requirement should report these metrics within 30 days of the end of each calendar quarter, unless [Agency] notifies the banking entity in writing that it must report on a different basis.⁶

¹ Generally, “trading desk” is the same unit of organization that is established for market risk capital calculations. See § __.3(e)(14)(ii). For metrics reporting, “covered trading activity” must include trading conducted under §§ __.4 (underwriting activity and market making-related activity), __.5 (risk-mitigating hedging), __.6(a) (trading in certain domestic government obligations), or __.6(b) (trading in certain foreign government obligations), but for closer alignment with market risk capital covered positions, may also include trading conducted under §§ __.3(d) (specified exclusions from proprietary trading), __.6(c) (trading on behalf of customers), __.6(d) (certain trading by insurance companies and their affiliates), or __.6(e) (certain trading by foreign banking entities). See Appendix II.

² See Appendix III.e.

³ See § __.2(d).

⁴ See § __.20(d)(2).

⁵ See § __.20(d)(1)(ii).

⁶ See § __.20(d)(2).

Narrative Statement

The banking entity may submit in a separate electronic document a Narrative Statement to the [Agency] with any information the banking entity views as relevant for assessing the information reported. The Narrative Statement may include further description of or changes to calculation methods, identification of material events, description of and reasons for changes in the banking entity’s trading desk structure or trading desk strategies, and when any such changes occurred.⁷ The banking entity should report the Narrative Statement in Portable Document Format (“PDF”).

Information Schedules

Trading Desk Information Schedule

With each submission of quantitative measurements, the banking entity must provide the following information for each trading desk engaged in covered trading activities:⁸

1. Trading desk name. Provide the name of the trading desk used internally by the banking entity.
2. Trading desk identifier. Provide a unique character string to identify the trading desk. This identifier should generally remain constant for every quantitative measurements submission.⁹
3. Type of covered trading activity. Identify each covered trading activity in which the trading desk is engaged. Choose from the activity types listed in Table A at the end of these instructions to identify the relevant exemptions or exclusions, and provide the associated code for each type of covered trading activity selected.
4. Trading desk description. Provide a brief description of the general strategy of the trading desk.
5. Reported to CFTC. Identify whether this desk books trades through a legal entity whose primary federal regulator is the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.
6. Reported to FDIC. Identify whether this desk books trades through a legal entity whose primary federal regulator is the Federal Deposit Insurance Commission
7. Reported to FRB. Identify whether this desk books trades through a legal entity whose primary federal regulator is the Federal Reserve Board
8. Reported to OCC. Identify whether this desk books trades through a legal entity whose primary federal regulator is the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
9. Reported to SEC. Identify whether this desk books trades through a legal entity whose primary federal regulator is the Securities and Exchange Commission
10. Currency reported. Specify the currency used by the trading desk.
11. Daily trading desk information.
 - Trading day indicator. Provide a list of calendar dates in the reporting period, indicating for each date if it is a trading day or not a trading day¹⁰ for the desk.

⁷ See Appendix III.d.

⁸ See Appendix III.b.

⁹ If a banking entity restructures its operations and merges two or more trading desks, the banking entity should assign a new trading desk identifier to the merged desk (i.e., the merged desk’s identifier should not replicate a trading desk identifier assigned to a previously unmerged trading desk) and permanently retire the unmerged desks’ identifiers.

¹⁰ As a general matter, a trading desk is not considered to be open for trading on a weekend. However, if a trading desk books positions into a banking entity on a calendar day that is not a business day (e.g., a day that falls on a weekend), then the desk is considered open for trading on that day. In addition, a trading desk may be open for trading on a national holiday. For example, if a trading desk spans a U.S. legal entity and a foreign legal entity and a national holiday occurs on a business day in the United States but a national holiday does not occur on the same day in the foreign jurisdiction, the date is a trading day because the trading desk is open to conduct trading in the foreign jurisdiction.

- Currency conversion rate. Specify the conversion rate for the specified currency to U.S. dollars for each trading day. If values for a trading desk are reported in a currency other than U.S. dollars, specify the multiplier conversion rate (not divisor) for the specified currency to U.S. dollars for the trading desk. For U.S. dollars, report 1.

Quantitative Measurements Information Schedules

With each submission of quantitative measurements, the banking entity must provide an Internal Limits Information Schedule and a Risk Factor Attribution Information Schedule.¹¹ Each banking entity must provide the required information for the entire banking entity's covered trading activity. A banking entity should not prepare multiple versions of the same schedule for each trading desk engaged in covered trading activity.

Internal Limits Information Schedule

Limits are existing constraints that define the amount of risk that a trading desk is permitted to take at a point in time, as defined by the banking entity for a specific trading desk.¹² Limits are often expressed in terms of risk measures, such as Value-at-Risk (VaR) and Risk Factor Sensitivities, but may also be expressed in terms of other observable criteria, such as net open positions or inventory aging.

On the Internal Limits Information Schedule, the banking entity must provide identifying and descriptive information for each limit that is reported in the Internal Limits and Usage metric. Provide the following information:¹³

1. Limit ID. A character string to be used as the permanent unique identifier for the limit. The limit ID is permanent in the sense that it has the same meaning in all future quantitative measurements submissions, even if the set of trading desks to which the limit applies changes.
2. Limit name. The name of the limit.
3. Limit description. A description of the limit.
4. Unit of measurement. The unit in which the limit is measured, e.g., basis points, USD, etc.
5. Type of limit. Identify which of the following categories best describes the limit.
 - a. VaR
 - b. Position limit
 - c. Sensitivity limit
 - d. Stress scenario
 - e. Inventory aging
 - f. Other
6. If "Other" is chosen as a type of limit, provide a brief description of this category
7. Source of limit. Identify which of the following sources of analysis determines the limit.¹⁴
 - a. Risk Appetite
 - b. Regulatory Capital
 - c. Reasonably Expected Near Term Demand (RENTD)
 - d. Risk Reducing or Risk Mitigating
 - e. Other

¹¹ See Appendix III.c.

¹² See Appendix IV.a.1.i.

¹³ See Appendix III.c.

¹⁴ If a banking entity establishes distinct limits on the same measure (e.g. VaR) based on separate sources of analysis (e.g. distinct limits based on risk appetite and RENTD) then these should be identified as different limits. For a trading desk where multiple limits are applied to the same measure, the Daily Quantitative Measurements Schedule should include entries for each limit identifier with identical values of usage but potentially differing limit sizes. Alternatively, if a banking entity establishes a single limit that is informed by more than one source of analysis, this should be represented with a single limit identifier with multiple sources indicated.

8. Attribution identifier. The Risk Factor Attribution ID from the Risk Factor Attribution Information Schedule. This is only applicable for sensitivity limits (as reported in item 7) on sensitivities for which there is a corresponding profit and loss attribution category for the same risk factor.

Risk Factor Attribution Information Schedule

The banking entity must report the profit and loss due to changes in the specific risk factors and other factors that are monitored and managed as part of the trading desk's overall risk management policies and procedures.¹⁵

On the Risk Factor Attribution Information Schedule, the banking entity must provide identifying and descriptive information for each risk factor attribution reported in Part 3.B. of the Comprehensive Profit and Loss Attribution metric. Provide the following information:¹⁶

1. Risk Factor Attribution ID. A character string to be used as the permanent unique identifier for the risk factor or other factor attribution. The Risk Factor Attribution ID is permanent in the sense that it has the same meaning in all future quantitative measurements submissions, even if the set of trading desks for which the attribution is reported changes.
2. Risk factor name. The name of the risk factor or other factor.
3. Risk factor description. A description of the risk factor or other factor.
4. Risk factor change units. Report the type of units of the risk factor or other factor change that the entity has identified that impact the portfolio value (for example, for a DV01, the unit is in basis points, while for Equity Delta, the unit is a dollar change in equity prices or percentage change in equity prices).

Daily Quantitative Measurements Schedule

Provide the following quantitative measurements, as applicable, for each trading day and for each trading desk engaged in covered trading activity.¹⁷ Report the actual amounts in the currency utilized by a particular trading desk. Do not report amounts in abbreviated form, such as thousands. A banking entity should explain its inability to provide any quantitative measurement in the entity's Narrative Statement.

Under § __.3(c)(2), a banking entity's positions in excluded products (i.e., loans, spot commodities, and spot foreign exchange or currency) are not subject to the rule's restrictions on proprietary trading.¹⁸ A banking entity may, however, include exposures in loans, spot commodities, and spot foreign exchange or currency that are related to the desk's covered trading activities in its quantitative measurements.¹⁹ A banking entity should use a consistent approach for including or excluding any positions in products that are not securities, commodity futures contracts, derivatives, or options on any of these instruments when calculating metrics for a trading desk.²⁰

The appropriate approach to calculating quantitative measurements for a trading desk engaged in underwriting activity will depend on the banking entity's role in the distribution, as well as the particular facts and circumstances of the distribution. A banking entity that is a member of the underwriting syndicate should account for the banking entity's portion of any position attributable to the distribution, based on the number, amount, or percentage of securities the banking entity has purchased under the relevant underwriting agreement. In addition, to the extent the

¹⁵ See Appendix IV.b.1.i.B.

¹⁶ See Appendix III.c.

¹⁷ See Appendix IV.

¹⁸ See §§ __.3(a); __.3(c)(2).

¹⁹ Banking entities may elect to include such information in their quantitative measurements where doing so provides a more accurate picture of the risks associated with the trading desk. For example, a market maker in foreign exchange forwards or swaps that mitigates the risks of its market-maker inventory with spot foreign exchange may include in its metrics the spot foreign exchange positions.

²⁰ A banking entity should not incorporate excluded products in the quantitative measurements of a trading desk for one period, and omit these products from the desk's measurements the following period. If a banking entity decides to change its approach to excluded products with respect to the quantitative measurements of one or more trading desks, the banking entity should provide notice of this change in its Narrative Statement.

banking entity has responsibility for managing positions that are credited to the accounts of syndicate members collectively, the banking entity should account for those positions when calculating metrics for the relevant underwriting desk until the securities are disbursed to syndicate members.²¹

A. Risk-Management Measurements

Part 1. Internal Limits and Usage

A banking entity is required to report the Internal Limits and Usage quantitative measurement for all trading desks engaged in covered trading activities.²²

For a trading desk engaged in market making-related activities or risk-mitigating hedging, the limits required under these exemptions must include appropriate metrics for the trading desk limits including, at a minimum, “Value-at-Risk”, except to the extent the “Value-at-Risk” metric is demonstrably ineffective for measuring and monitoring the risks of a trading desk based on the types of positions traded by, and risk exposures of, that desk.²³

Multiple trading desks may have limits that are established using the same method and apply to quantities or measures defined the same way. For example, multiple desks may have limits on the same risk factor sensitivity that are based on similar RENTD analyses. So that limits can be compared across trading desks, use the same identifier for limits that are established using the same method and apply to quantities or measures defined the same way. Give the name and description of each limit along with an identifier and other information in the Internal Limits Information Schedule.

For each trading desk, provide the following information for each limit that is applied on the desk for every trading day the limit was applied.²⁴ Each type of limit may be reported on one or more trading desks. If a limit is introduced or discontinued during a reporting period, report the following information for each trading day that the trading desk used the limit during the period.

Item 1: Limit ID

Report the limit ID listed in the Internal Limits Information Schedule.

Item 2.a: Limit Size—Upper Limit

If the limit represents an upper bound on the measure (i.e. a constraint that the value of the measure should remain lower than the value of the limit) then report an upper limit.²⁵ If the limit only applies a lower bound constraint then do not report an upper limit.

²¹ For example, assume a lead manager manages an unsold allotment arising from the distribution for a period of time and then disburses any remaining securities proportionally to other syndicate members. For the period of time in which a banking entity that is the lead manager manages the unsold allotment, such unsold allotment should be accounted for in the metrics of that banking entity’s underwriting desk. However, once the unsold allotment is disbursed to other syndicate members, a banking entity receiving the disbursement should begin to account for its position in the metrics of its underwriting desk and the lead manager need only account for its own positions and any remaining syndicate positions in its metrics.

²² See Appendix IV.a.1.

²³ See *id.*

²⁴ See *id.*

²⁵ A single limit may apply both an upper and a lower constraint, in which case both items 2.a and 2.b should be reported. Upper and lower limit sizes may be positive or negative, and they may or may not be symmetrical. A limit that applies to the absolute value of a quantity should be represented as symmetric (positive) upper limit size and (negative) lower limit sizes with the signed value of usage reported for the measure being limited.

Item 2.b: Limit Size—Lower Limit

If the limit represents a lower bound on the measure (i.e. a constraint that the value of the measure should remain higher than the value of the limit) then report a lower limit. Report negative lower limits as negative values. If the limit only applies an upper bound constraint then do not report a lower limit.

Item 3: Value Usage

Report the value of the trading desk’s risk or positions that are accounted for by the daily activity of the desk. For limits accounted for at the end of the day, report the value of usage as of the end of the day. For limits accounted for during the day (intraday), report the maximum value of usage. Report the actual value of the risk or positions, not the percentage of the upper or lower limit utilized.

Part 2. Value-at-Risk (VaR)

A banking entity is required to report the VaR quantitative measurement for all trading desks engaged in covered trading activities.²⁶

When reporting the VaR measurements, report the risk of future financial loss in the value of the trading desk’s aggregated positions at the 99% confidence level over a 1-day holding period.²⁷ Use the sign convention of a positive number for the value at risk of loss. Banking entities should compute and report VaR consistently with federal regulatory capital requirements.²⁸ If a trading desk does not have a standalone VaR calculation, but is part of a larger aggregation of positions for which a VaR calculation is performed, a VaR calculation that includes only the trading desk’s holdings should be performed consistently with the VaR model and methodology used for the larger aggregation of positions.

Item 1: VaR

Report the measurement of the risk of future financial loss in the value of the trading desk’s aggregated positions at the 99% confidence level over a 1-day holding period, based on current market conditions. Banking entities may calibrate to a 1-day holding period using appropriate scaling of a VaR measure made for a different holding period.²⁹

B. Source-of-Revenue Measurements

Part 3. Comprehensive Profit and Loss Attribution

A banking entity is required to report the Comprehensive Profit and Loss Attribution quantitative measurement for all trading desks engaged in covered trading activities. Comprehensive Profit and Loss Attribution is an analysis that attributes the daily fluctuation in the value of a trading desk’s positions to various sources.³⁰ First, the sources of profit and loss are divided into two categories: (i) profit and loss attributable to positions that were held by the trading desk as of the end of the prior day (“existing positions”); and (ii) profit and loss attributable to new positions resulting from the current day’s trading activity (“new positions”).

The profit and loss from new positions is reported in the aggregate, and does not need to be further attributed to specific sources. The profit and loss from existing positions must be further divided into (i) hypothetical profit and

²⁶ See Appendix IV.a.2.

²⁷ See *id.*

²⁸ Computation of VaR is described under Section 205 of the Market Risk Rule. Computation of Stressed VaR is described under Section 206 of the Market Risk Rule.

²⁹ In cases where a banking entity does not have a regulatory VaR, the banking entity should use a VaR consistent with the banking agencies’ regulatory capital requirements. Banking entities may scale their VaR to arrive at a 99th percentile confidence level over a 1-day time horizon, either by scaling the percentile, time horizon, or both.

³⁰ See Appendix IV.b.1.

loss, which is the change in value of existing positions based on the market data at the end of the current day,³¹ and (ii) any other applicable elements, such as cash flows, carry, changes in reserves and valuation adjustments, and the correction, cancellation, or exercise of a trade. Finally, hypothetical profit and loss must be reported in two parts: (i) profit and loss that is attributed to changes in specific risk factors that are monitored and managed as part of the trading desk's overall risk management policies and procedures, and (ii) residual profit and loss.

Report in Part 3.A Item 4 the total profit and loss that is attributed to changes in specific risk factors. Report in Part 3.B the profit or loss attributed to each individual risk factor.³²

Part 3.A: Comprehensive Profit and Loss Attribution Measurements

For each trading desk, provide the following information for every trading day.³³

Item 1: Comprehensive Profit and Loss

Report the trading desk's daily actual profit and loss from all sources.

Item 2: Profit and Loss Due to Existing Positions

Report the profit and loss attributable to positions that were held by the trading desk as of the end of the prior day.

Item 3: Profit and Loss Due to New Positions

Report the profit and loss attributable to new positions resulting from the current day's trading activity. New positions include purchases and sales of financial instruments and other assets/liabilities and negotiated amendments to existing positions.

Profit and loss due to new positions must reflect commissions and fee income or expenses, and market gains or losses associated with transactions executed on the applicable day. Include bid/ask spread along with the market gains or losses by calculating the difference between the value of the instruments when bought and/or sold and the value at which those instruments are marked to market at the close of business on that day. Any fees, commissions, or other payments received (paid) that are associated with transactions executed on that day are added (subtracted) from such difference. These factors should be measured consistently over time to facilitate historical comparisons.

Note: Items 4 through 10 reflect profit and loss attributable to existing positions and are therefore subsets of Item 2. Profit and loss are uniquely attributed to Items 4 through 10 (i.e., do not duplicate attributions in more than one item).

Item 4: Profit and Loss Attributed to Changes in Risk Factors

Report the profit and loss due to changes in the specific risk factors and other factors that are monitored and managed as part of the trading desk's overall risk management policies and procedures.

Item 5: Residual Profit and Loss

Report the portion of hypothetical profit and loss that is not specifically attributed to risk factors. The sum of Item 4 and Item 5 must equal the profit or loss from revaluing the existing positions using the market data at the end of the current day.

Item 6: Profit and Loss Due to Actual Cash Flows

Report the profit and loss due to actual cash flows, if not included elsewhere.

³¹ The calculation of hypothetical profit and loss for existing positions should exclude valuation adjustments, commissions, fees, reserves, net interest income, intraday trading, and time effects.

³² See *id.*

³³ See *id.*

Item 7: Profit and Loss Due to Carry

Report the profit and loss due to changes in carry. Generally, this item includes funding costs. Note that Item 7 does not include items otherwise included in Items 4 or 5.

Item 8: Profit and Loss Due to Reserve or Valuation Adjustment Changes

Report the profit and loss due to changes in reserves or valuation adjustments.

Item 9: Profit and Loss Due to Trade Changes

Report the profit and loss due to changes emanating from the correction, cancellation, or exercise of a trade. Material amendments to the economic terms of existing financial instrument contracts (other than corrections, cancellations or exercises) are considered new trades and reported in accordance with Item 3.

Item 10: Other Profit and Loss

Report any other profit and loss on existing positions that are not included in Item 4 through Item 9.

Part 3.B: Comprehensive Profit and Loss Attribution Measurements by Risk Factor

Report the risk factors and other factors that comprise Part 3.A, Item 4, Profit and Loss Due to Change in Risk Factors. Banking entities must include enough risk factors to explain the preponderance of the profit or loss changes due to risk factor changes. The methods used by a banking entity to calculate attribution to a common factor shared by multiple trading desks, such as an equity price factor, should be applied consistently across its trading desks so that the attributions can be compared from one trading desk to another. Give the name and description of each attribution along with an identifier in the Risk Factor Attribution Information Schedule.

For each trading desk, provide the following information for each risk factor attribution that is calculated for the desk's hypothetical profit and loss.³⁴ Each risk factor attribution may be reported on one or more trading desks. If an attribution is introduced or discontinued during a reporting period, report the following information for each trading day that the trading desk used the risk factor attribution during the period.

Item 1: Risk Factor Attribution ID

Report the Risk Factor Attribution ID listed in the Risk Factor Attribution Information Schedule.

Item 2: Profit and Loss Due to Risk Factor Move

Report the amount of profit or loss due to the risk factor or other factor change.

C. Positions and Transaction Volumes

Each of the following quantitative measurements requires a banking entity to determine the “value” of a trading desk’s positions in applicable financial instruments.³⁵ Although these quantitative measurements are required only for trading desks that engage in certain types of covered trading activity,³⁶ the reported quantitative measurements must reflect all of the covered trading activities in applicable financial instruments conducted by the desk.³⁷

³⁴ See *id.*

³⁵ See Appendix IV.c.

³⁶ See Appendix IV.c.1.iv; 2.iv; 3.iv.

³⁷ For example, if a trading desk relies on § __.4(b) and § __.5 to conduct market making-related activity and risk-mitigating hedging activity, respectively, the reported Positions and Transactions Volumes for the desk must reflect the risk-mitigating hedging activity and market making-related activity. The trading desk in this example is not required to include trading activity conducted under §§ __.3(d), __.6(c), __.6(d), or __.6(e) in the Positions and Transactions Volumes, unless the banking entity includes such activity as “covered trading activity” for the desk under the Appendix. This is consistent with the definition of “covered trading activity,” which provides that a

Part 4. Positions

A banking entity is required to report the Positions quantitative measurement for trading desks that rely on § __.4(a) or § __.4(b) to conduct underwriting activity or market making-related activity, respectively.

The Positions quantitative measurement represents the value of all securities and derivatives positions managed by the trading desk.³⁸ For purposes of the Positions quantitative measurement, do not include in the Positions calculation for “securities” those securities that are also “derivatives,” as those terms are defined under §§ __.2(aa) and __.2(h); instead, report those securities that are also derivatives as “derivatives.”³⁹

For each applicable trading desk,⁴⁰ provide the following information for every trading day.⁴¹

Item 1: Market Value of All Long Securities Positions

Item 2: Market Value of All Short Securities Positions

Item 3: Market Value of All Derivatives Receivables

Item 4: Market Value of All Derivatives Payables

Part 5. Transaction Volumes

A banking entity is required to report the Transaction Volumes quantitative measurement for trading desks that rely on § __.4(a) or § __.4(b) to conduct underwriting activity or market making-related activity, respectively.⁴²

The Transaction Volumes metric measures three exclusive categories of security and derivative transactions conducted by a trading desk. Specifically, a banking entity must report the value and number of security and derivative transactions conducted by the trading desk with: (i) customers, excluding internal transactions; (ii) non-customers, excluding internal transactions; and (iii) internal transactions, which are transactions with another trading desk and other organizational units where the transaction is booked into either the same banking entity or an affiliated banking entity.

For a trading desk engaged in market making-related activity, a counterparty is considered to be a customer of the trading desk if the counterparty is a market participant that makes use of the banking entity’s market making-related services by obtaining such services, responding to quotations, or entering into a continuing relationship with respect to such services. For a trading desk engaged in underwriting activity, a counterparty is considered to be a customer of the trading desk if the counterparty is a market participant that may transact with the banking entity in connection with a particular distribution for which the banking entity is acting as underwriter.⁴³

Report transactions with a trading desk or other organizational unit of an unaffiliated banking entity as transactions with non-customers if the unaffiliated banking entity has trading assets and liabilities of \$50 billion or more as measured in accordance with the methodology described in § __.2(ee), unless (i), or there is documentation satisfying § __.3(b)(3)(i)(A) as to how and why a particular trading desk or other organizational unit of the

banking entity may include in its covered trading activity trading conducted under §§ __.3(d), __.6(c), __.6(d), or __.6(e).

³⁸ The reported values should be based on the trading desk’s end-of-day positions for a given trading day.

³⁹ See Appendix IV.c.1; see also §§ __.2(h), (y). For example, under the rule, a security-based swap is both a “security” and a “derivative.” For purposes of the Positions quantitative measurement, security-based swaps are reported as derivatives rather than as securities.

⁴⁰ See Appendix IV.c.1.iv.

⁴¹ See Appendix IV.c.1.

⁴² See Appendix IV.c.2; see also §§ __.2(h), (y).

⁴³ See § __.4(a)(7); Appendix IV.c.2.i.

unaffiliated entity should be treated as a customer (ii) the transaction is conducted anonymously on an exchange or similar trading facility that permits trading on behalf of a broad range of market participants.

Material amendments to the economic terms of existing financial instrument contracts (other than corrections, cancellations, or exercises) are considered new trades.⁴⁴ Do not include in the Transaction Volumes calculation for “securities” those “securities” that are also “derivatives,” as those terms are defined under §§ __.2(aa) and __.2(h); instead, report those securities that are also derivatives as “derivatives.” For commodity derivatives, the gross notional value means the gross notional value in the desk’s reporting currency, i.e., the current dollar market value of the quantity of the commodity underlying the derivative.⁴⁵

For each applicable trading desk,⁴⁶ provide the following information for every trading day.⁴⁷

Item 1: Gross market value of all securities transactions conducted with customers

Item 2: Number of all securities transactions conducted with customers

Item 3: Gross notional value of all derivatives transactions conducted with customers

Item 4: Number of all derivatives transactions conducted with customers

Item 5: Gross market value of all securities transactions conducted with non-customers

Item 6: Number of all securities transactions conducted with non-customers

Item 7: Gross notional value of all derivatives transactions conducted with non-customers

Item 8: Number of all derivatives transactions conducted with non-customers

Item 9: Gross market value of all internal securities transactions

Item 10: Number of all internal securities transactions

Item 11: Gross notional value of all internal derivatives transactions

Item 12: Number of all internal derivatives transactions

⁴⁴ For example, unwinds, partial terminations, novations, assignments of financial instrument contracts, a change to the end date for a financial instrument contract, or a change in the cash flows or rates originally reported for a financial instrument contract generally should be treated as additive trade count events for purposes of the Transaction Volumes quantitative measurement.

⁴⁵ E.g., a derivative on 100,000 barrels of a certain grade of oil would have a notional value of 100,000 multiplied by the current market value of a barrel of that grade of oil.

⁴⁶ See Appendix IV.c.2.iv.

⁴⁷ See Appendix IV.c.2.

TABLE A
Type of Covered Trading Activity

Code	Type of Covered Trading Activity
UW	Underwriting activity exempted under § _____.4(a)
MM	Market making-related activity exempted under § _____.4(b)
Hedging	Risk-mitigating hedging activity exempted under § _____.5 with respect to financial instruments
Hedging of Excluded	Risk-mitigating hedging activity exempted under § _____.5, conducted exclusively to hedge excluded products
US Gov	Trading in domestic government obligations exempted under § _____.6(a)
Foreign Gov	Trading in foreign government obligations exempted under § _____.6(b)
Fiduciary	Fiduciary transactions exempted under § _____.6(c)(1)
RP	Riskless principal transactions exempted under § _____.6(c)(2)
Insurance	Trading by an insurance company or its affiliate exempted under § _____.6(d)
TOTUS	Trading by a foreign banking entity exempted under § _____.6(e)
Repo	Activity excluded under § _____.3(d)(1)
Sec Lending	Activity excluded under § _____.3(d)(2)
Liquidity Mgmt	Activity excluded under § _____.3(d)(3)
DCO/CA	Activity excluded under § _____.3(d)(4)
Clearing Member	Activity excluded under § _____.3(d)(5)
Delivery	Activity excluded under § _____.3(d)(6)(i)
Judicial	Activity excluded under § _____.3(d)(6)(ii)
Agent	Activity excluded under § _____.3(d)(7)
Employee	Activity excluded under § _____.3(d)(8)
DPC	Activity excluded under § _____.3(d)(9)
Purchase Error	Activity excluded under § _____.3(d)(10)
Matched Swap	Activity excluded under § _____.3(d)(11)
MSR Hedge	Activity excluded under § _____.3(d)(12)
NTAL	Activity excluded under § _____.3(d)(13)