BrokerML
Coding Schemes

Tullett Liberty

Version History

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Synopsis

This document describes the Tullett coding schemes in the standard vocabulary for exchanging deal, trade and product information– BrokerML. BrokerML is largely based on FpML 2.0 and 3.0 standards with extensions required to support the broking business.

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2.3	30th April 2003	Changes to the document look and feel.
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References

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2.3	30th April 2003	BrokerML - Overview v2.3	???
1.1	26th February 2002	BrokerML - Design Guidelines v1.1	???
1.0	14th May 2001	FpML 1.0	http://www.fpml.org/spec/2001/rec-fpml-1-0-2001-05-14
2.0	10th February 2003	FpML 2.0	http://www.fpml.org/spec/2003/rec-fpml-2-0-2003-02-10
1.0	16th March 2001	FpML Architecture 1.0	http://www.fpml.org/spec/2001/rec-fpml-arch-1-0-2001-03-16

Contents

1 Introduction

A number of data elements defined in the BrokerML (BML) schemata are restricted to holding one of a limited set of possible values, e.g. `dayCountConvention`, `dayCountFraction`, `currency` etc. Such restricted sets of values are frequently referred to as domains. XML 1.0 has some limited support for the concept of domains through the use of enumerated attributes.

Tullett PLC has adopted the principle of not using attributes to hold business data. As a consequence, XML enumerations are not used and an alternative mechanism, defined by the FpML Architecture Working Group. This mechanism is referred to as 'Schemes' or ‘coding Schemes’. Each Scheme is associated with a URI. Coding Schemes can be categorized as one of the following:

- An external coding Scheme, which has a well-known URI. In this case the URI is assigned by an external body, and may or may not have its own versioning, date syntax and semantics. The external body may be an open standards organization, or it may be a market participant
- An external coding Scheme, which does not have a well-known URI. In this case Tullett plc assigns a URI as a proxy to refer to the concept of the external Scheme, but this URI will not be versioned or dated
- A Tullett PLC-defined coding Scheme. In this case the Scheme is fully under Tullett plc control and the URI will change reflecting newer versions and revisions as the scheme evolves and changes.

Note that Tullett plc does not define a coding Scheme or URI for the following Schemes:

- Link Identifier (linkIdScheme)
- Payment Type (paymentTypeScheme)
- Product Type (productTypeScheme)
- Rate Source Page (rateSourcePageScheme)
- Trade Identifier (tradeIdScheme).

These are currently assumed to be specific to individual organizations or Tullett plc based implementations.

Although the initial set of Schemes are defined in this document we expect that new versions of Schemes will be released from time to time and published separately. Key benefits of using Schemes are that they allow:

- Enumerations to be revised without requiring a re-issue of the BML schemata.
- Alternate Schemes to be used without requiring changes to the BML schemata.

2 BrokerML Coding Scheme Definitions

This section defines and describes all the coding Schemes comprised in this version of BrokerML along with their Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs).

The URI construction follows the FpML Architecture Version 1.0 recommendation.

The description also contains a description of the various construction rules in cases where the coding schemes can be incrementally generated without the need to explicitly enumerating all the domain values that are allowed in that scheme.

2.1 Averaging Method Scheme (averagingMethodScheme)

Definition

The method of calculation to be used when averaging rates. Per ISDA 2000 Definitions, Section 6.2. Certain Definitions Relating to Floating Amounts.

URI

http://www.fpml.org/spec/2000/averaging-method-1-0

Coding Scheme

Code	**Meaning**
Unweighted	The arithmetic mean of the relevant rates for each reset date.
Weighted	The arithmetic mean of the relevant rates in effect for each day in a calculation period calculated by multiplying each relevant rate by the number of days such relevant rate is in effect, determining the sum of such products and dividing such sum by the number of days in the calculation period.

2.2 Business Center Scheme (businessCenterScheme)

Definition

A financial business center location.

URI

http://www.fpml.org/spec/2000/business-center-1-0

Code Construction

In general, the codes are based on the ISO country code and the English name of the location.

Additional location codes can be built according to the following rules. The first two characters represent the ISO country code, the next two characters represent a) if the location name is one word, the first two letters of the location b) if the location name consists of at least two words, the first letter of the first word followed by the first letter of the second word .

There are exceptions to this rule. For example, the TARGET (Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross settlment Express Transfer system) business center for Euro settlment has a code of EUTA.

This coding scheme is currently consistent with the S.W.I.F.T. Financial Centre scheme used in the MT340/MT360/MT361 message definitions, although FpML controls the Business Center Scheme and it should not be assumed that both schemes will remain synchronized.

Coding Scheme

Code	Meaning
ARBA	Buenos Aires
ATVI	Vienna
AUME	Melbourne
AUSY	Sydney
BEBR	Brussels
BRSP	São Paulo
CAMO	Montreal
CATO	Toronto
CHGE	Geneva
CHZU	Zürich
CLSA	Santiago
CNBE	Beijing
CZPR	Prague
DEFR	Frankfurt
DKCO	Copenhagen
EETA	Tallinn
ESMA	Madrid
EUTA	TARGET (euro 'Business Center')
FIHE	Helsinki
FRPA	Paris
GBLO	London
GRAT	Athens
HKHK	Hong Kong
HUBU	Budapest
IDJA	Jakarta
ILTA	Tel Aviv
ITMI	Milan
ITRO	Rome
JPTO	Tokyo
KRSE	Seoul
LBBE	Beirut
LULU	Luxembourg
MXMC	Mexico City
MYKL	Kuala Lumpur
NLAM	Amsterdam
NOOS	Oslo

NZAU	Auckland
NZWE	Wellington
PAPC	Panama City
PHMA	Manila
PLWA	Warsaw
RUMO	Moscow
SARI	Riyadh
SEST	Stockholm
SGSI	Singapore
SKBR	Bratislava
THBA	Bangkok
TRAN	Ankara
TWTA	Taipei
USCH	Chicago
USLA	Los Angeles
USNY	New York
ZAJO	Johannesburg

2.3 Business Day Convention Scheme (businessDayConventionScheme)

Definition

The convention for adjusting any relevant date if it would otherwise fall on a day that is not a valid business day. Note that FRN is included here as a type of business day convention although it does not strictly fall within ISDA's definition of a Business Day Convention and does not conform to the simple definition given above.

URI

http://www.fpml.org/spec/2000/business-day-convention-1-0

Coding Scheme

Code	**Meaning**
FOLLOWING	The non-business date will be adjusted to the first following day that is a business day.

FRN	Per 2000 ISDA Definitions, Section 4.11. FRN Convention; Eurodollar Convention, i.e. "FRN Convention" or "Eurodollar Convention" means, in respect of either Payment Dates or Period End Dates for a Swap Transaction and a party, that the Payment Dates or Period End Dates of that party will be each day during the term of the Swap Transaction that numerically corresponds to the preceding applicable Payment Date or Period End Date, as the case may be, of that party in the calendar month that is the specified number of months after the month in which the preceding applicable Payment Date or Period End Date occurred (or, in the case of the first applicable Payment Date or Period End Date, the day that numerically corresponds to the Effective Date in the calendar month that is the specified number of months after the month in which the Effective Date occurred), except that (a) if there is not any such numerically corresponding day in a calendar month in which a Payment Date or Period End Date, as the case may be, of that party should occur, then the Payment Date or Period End Date will be the last day that is a Business Day in that month, (b) if a Payment Date or Period End Date, as the case may be, of the party would otherwise fall on a day that is not a Business Day, then the Payment Date or Period End Date will be the first following day that is a Business Day unless that day falls in the next calendar month, in which case the Payment Date or Period End Date will be the first preceding day that is a Business Day, and (c) if the preceding applicable Payment Date or Period End Date, as the case may be, of that party occurred on the last day in a calendar month that was a Business Day, then all subsequent applicable Payment Dates or Period End Dates, as the case may be, of that party prior to the Termination Date will be the last day that is a Business Day in the month that is the specified number of months after the month in which the preceding applicable Payment Date or Period End Date occurred.
MODFOLLOWING	The non-business date will be adjusted to the first following day that is a business day unless that day falls in the next calendar month, in which case that date will be the first preceding day that is a business day.
PRECEDING	The non-business date will be adjusted to the first preceding day that is a business day
MODPRECEDING	The non-business date will be adjusted to the first preceding day that is a business day unless that day falls in the previous calendar month, in which case that date will be the first following day that is a business day.
NONE	The date will not be adjusted if it falls on a day that is not a business day.

2.4 Calculation Agent Party Scheme (calculationAgentPartyScheme)

Definition

The specification of how a calculation agent will be determined.

URI

http://www.fpml.org/spec/2001/calculation-agent-party-1-0

Coding Scheme

Code	Meaning
ExercisingParty	The party that gives notice of exercise. Per 2000 ISDA Definitions, Section 11.1. Parties, paragraph (d).
NonExercisingParty	The party that is given notice of exercise. Per 2000 ISDA Definitions, Section 11.1. Parties, paragraph (e).

2.5 Compounding Method Scheme (compoundingMethodScheme)

Definition

The compounding calculation method. Per 2000 ISDA Definitions, Section 6.3. Certain Definitions Relating to Compounding.

URI

http://www.fpml.org/spec/2000/compounding-method-1-0

Coding Scheme

Code	Meaning
Flat	Flat compounding.
None	No compounding is to be applied.
Straight	Straight compounding.

2.6 Currency Scheme (currencyScheme)

Definition

The code for representation of a currency.

URI

http://www.fpml.org/ext/iso4217

Coding Scheme

A valid currency code as defined by the ISO standard 4217 - Codes for representation of currencies and funds.

2.7 Date Relative To Scheme (dateRelativeToScheme)

Definition

The specification of the anchor date when calculating a derived date as a relative offset from this anchor date.

URI

http://www.fpml.org/spec/2001/date-relative-to-2-0

Coding Scheme

Code	Meaning
ResetDate	The derived date will be calculated as a relative offset from the reset date.

CashSettlmentPaymentDate	The derived date will be calculated as a relative offset from the Cash Settlment Payment Date.
MandatoryEarlyTerminationDate	The derived date will be calculated as a relative offset from the Mandatory Early Termination Date.
ExerciseDate	The derived date will be calculated as a relative offset from the Exercise Date.
CalculationPeriodStartDate	The derived date will be calculated as a relative offset from the start date of a calculation period.
CalculationPeriodEndDate	The derived date will be calculated as a relative offset from the end date of a calculation period.
PaymentDate	The derived date will be calculated as a relative offset from the payment date.

2.8 Day Count Fraction Scheme (dayCountFractionScheme)

Definition

The specification for how the number of days between two dates is calculated for purposes of calculation of a fixed or floating payment amount and the basis for how many days are assumed to be in a year. Day Count Fraction is an ISDA term. The equivalent AFB (Association Française des Banques) term is Calculation Basis.

URI

http://www.fpml.org/spec/2000/day-count-fraction-1-0

Coding Scheme

Code	Meaning
1/1	Per Annex to the 2000 ISDA Definitions (June 2000 Version), Section 4.16. Day Count Fraction, paragraph (a), i.e. if "1/1" is specified, 1.
ACT/365.ISDA	Per Annex to the 2000 ISDA Definitions (June 2000 Version), Section 4.16. Day Count Fraction, paragraph (b), i.e. If "Actual/365", "Act/365", "A/365", "Actual/Actual" or "Act/Act" is specified, the actual number of days in the Calculation Period or Compounding Period in respect of which the payment is being made divided by 365 (or, if any portion of that Calculation Period or Compounding Period falls in a leap year, the sum of (i) the actual number of days in that portion of the Calculation Period or Compounding Period falling in a leap year divided by 366 and (ii) the actual number of days in that portion of the Calculation Period or Compounding Period falling in a non-leap year divided by 365).
ACT/ACT.ISMA	The Fixed/Floating Amount will be calculated in accordance with Rule 251 of the statutes, by-laws, rules and recommendations of the International Securities Market Association, as published in April 1999, as applied to straight and convertible bonds issued after December 31, 1998, as though the Fixed/Floating Amount were the interest coupon on such a bond.

Code	Meaning
ACT/ACT.AFB	The Fixed/Floating Amount will be calculated in accordance with the "BASE EXACT/EXACT" day count fraction, as defined in the "Definitions Communes à plusieurs Additifs Techniques" published by the Association Française des Banques in September 1994.
ACT/365.FIXED	Per Annex to the 2000 ISDA Definitions (June 2000 Version), Section 4.16. Day Count Fraction, paragraph (c), i.e. if "Actual/365 (Fixed)", "Act/365 (Fixed)", "A/365 (Fixed)" or "A/365F" is specified, the actual number of days in the Calculation Period or Compounding Period in respect of which payment is being made divided by 365.
ACT/360	Per Annex to the 2000 ISDA Definitions (June 2000 Version), Section 4.16. Day Count Fraction, paragraph (d), i.e. if "Actual/360", "Act/360" or "A/360" is specified, the actual number of days in the Calculation Period or Compounding Period in respect of which payment is being made divided by 360.
30/360	Per Annex to the 2000 ISDA Definitions (June 2000 Version), Section 4.16. Day Count Fraction, paragraph (e), i.e. if "30/360", "360/360" or "Bond Basis" is specified, the number of days in the Calculation Period or Compounding Period in respect of which payment is being made divided by 360 (the number of days to be calculated on the basis of a year of 360 days with 12 30-day months (unless (i) the last day of the Calculation Period or Compounding Period is the 31st day of a month but the first day of the Calculation Period or Compounding Period is a day other than the 30th or 31st day of a month, in which case the month that includes that last day shall not be considered to be shortened to a 30-day month, or (ii) the last day of the Calculation Period or Compounding Period is the last day of the month of February, in which case the month of February shall not be considered to be lengthened to a 30-day month)).
30E/360	Per Annex to the 2000 ISDA Definitions (June 2000 Version), Section 4.16. Day Count Fraction, paragraph (f), i.e. if "30E/360" or "Eurobond Basis" is specified, the number of days in the Calculation Period or Compounding Period in respect of which payment is being made divided by 360 (the number of days to be calculated on the basis of a year of 360 days with 12 30-day months, without regard to the date of the first day or last day of the Calculation Period or Compounding Period unless, in the case of the final Calculation Period or Compounding Period, the Termination Date is the last day of the month of February, in which case the month of February shall not be considered to be lengthened to a 30-day month).

2.9 Day Type Scheme (dayTypeScheme)

Definition

A day type classification used in counting the number of days between two dates.

URI

http://www.fpml.org/spec/2000/day-type-1-0

Coding Scheme

Code	Meaning
Business	When calculating the number of days between two dates the count includes only business days.
Calendar	When calculating the number of days between two dates the count includes all calendar days.

2.10 Discounting Type Scheme (discountingTypeScheme)

Definition

The method of calculating discounted payment amounts.

URI

http://www.fpml.org/spec/2000/discounting-type-1-0

Coding Scheme

Code	Meaning
Standard	Standard Discounting. Per 2000 ISDA Definitions, Section 8.4. Discounting, paragraph (a).
FRA	FRA Discounting. Per 2000 ISDA Definitions, Section 8.4. Discounting, paragraph (b).

2.11 Floating Rate Index Scheme (floatingRateIndexScheme)

Definition

The specification of an ISDA Rate Option for purposes of determining a relevant rate on a given reset date. Several URIs are defined to allow floating rate index code definitions to be associated with specific definitions and provisions published by ISDA.

URI

http://www.fpml.org/ext/isda-2000-definitions

Coding Scheme

Valid ISDA Rate Options as published by ISDA in the Annex to the 2000 ISDA Definitions, Section 7.1. Rate Options, and amended and supplemented through to the `tradeDate` of the trade. Amendments and supplements to the Annex will be deemed to have been made when published by ISDA.

URI

http://www.fpml.org/ext/isda-2000-definitions-june-2000-version-annex

Coding Scheme

Valid ISDA Rate Options as published by ISDA in the Annex to the 2000 ISDA Definitions (June 2000 Version), Section 7.1. Rate Options.

URI

http://www.fpml.org/ext/isda-euro-definitions

Coding Scheme

Valid ISDA Euro Rate Options as published by ISDA in the 1998 ISDA Euro Definitions, Section 3.1. Euro Rate Options.

URI

http://www.fpml.org/ext/isda-1998-supplement

Coding Scheme

Valid ISDA Rate Options as published by ISDA in the 1998 Supplement to the 1991 ISDA Definitions, Section 7.1. Rate Options.

URI

http://www.fpml.org/ext/isda-1991-definitions

Coding Scheme

Valid ISDA Rate Options as published by ISDA in the 1991 ISDA Definitions, Section 7.1. Rate Options.

2.12 Information Provider Scheme (informationProviderScheme)

Definition

The specification of a list of information providers and vendors who publish financial markets information. Their information sources will typically be used to determine a relevant market rate, price or index. Note that the current list has been compiled incorporating the Annex to the 2000 ISDA Definitions Section 7.2 – Certain Published and Displayed Sources.

URI

http://www.fpml.org/spec/2001/information-provider-1-0

Coding Scheme

Code	Meaning
BankOfCanada	The central bank of Canada
BankOfJapan	The central bank of Japan
Bloomberg	Bloomberg LP.
FederalReserve	The Federal Reserve, the central bank of the United States.
FHLBSF	The Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco, or its successor.
ISDA	International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc.
Reuters	Reuters Group Plc.
SAFEX	South African Futures Exchange, or its successor.
Telerate	Telerate, Inc.

2.13 Negative Interest Rate Treatment Scheme (negativeInterestRateTreatmentScheme)

Definition

The method of calculating payment obligations when a floating rate is negative (either due to a quoted negative floating rate or by operation of a spread that is subtracted from the floating rate).

URI

http://www.fpml.org/spec/2001/negative-interest-rate-treatment-1-0

Coding Scheme

Code	Meaning
NegativeInterestRateMethod	Negative Interest Rate Method. Per 2000 ISDA Definitions, Section 6.4. Negative Interest Rates, paragraphs (b) and (c).
ZeroInterestRateMethod	Zero Interest Rate Method. Per 2000 ISDA Definitions, Section 6.4. Negative Interest Rates, paragraphs (d) and (e).

2.14 Party Identifier Scheme (partyIdScheme)

Definition

The code for identification of parties involved in a trade. Valid bank identifier codes (BICs).

URI

http://www.fpml.org/ext/iso9362

Coding Scheme

Valid BIC codes as defined by the ISO standard 9362 - Bank identifier codes (BIC).

S.W.I.F.T. is the designated registration authority for the assignment of BIC codes. They maintain an online BIC directory at http://www.swift.com/

2.15 Payer Receiver Scheme (payerReceiverScheme)

Definition

The specification of an interest rate stream payer or receiver party.

URI

http://www.fpml.org/spec/2001/payer-receiver-1-0

Coding Scheme

Code	Meaning
Payer	The party identified as the stream payer.
Receiver	The party identified as the stream receiver.

2.16 Pay Relative To Scheme (payRelativeToScheme)

Definition

The specification of whether payments occur relative to the calculation period start or end date, or the reset date.

URI

http://www.fpml.org/spec/2000/pay-relative-to-1-0

Coding Scheme

Code	Meaning
CalculationPeriodStartDate	Payments will occur relative to the first day of each calculation period.

CalculationPeriodEndDate	Payments will occur relative to the last day of each calculation period.
ResetDate	Payments will occur relative to the reset date.

2.17 Period Scheme (periodScheme)

Definition

The specification of a time period.

URI

http://www.fpml.org/spec/2000/period-1-0

Coding Scheme

Code	**Meaning**
D	Day
W	Week
M	Month
Y	Year
T	Term. The period commencing on the effective date of the stream and ending on the termination date of the stream.

2.18 Quotation Rate Type Scheme (quotationRateTypeScheme)

Definition

The specification of the type of the quotation rate to be obtained from each cash settlment reference bank.

URI

http://www.fpml.org/spec/2001/quotation-rate-type-1-0

Coding Scheme

Code	**Meaning**
Bid	A bid rate.
Ask	An ask rate.
Mid	A mid-market rate.
ExercisingPartyPays	If optional early termination is applicable to a swap transaction, the rate, which may be a bid or ask rate, which would result, if seller is in-the-money, in the higher absolute value of the cash settlment amount, or, is seller is out-of-the-money, in the lower absolute value of the cash settlment amount.

2.19 Rate Treatment Scheme (rateTreatmentScheme)

Definition

The specification of methods for converting rates from one basis to another.

URI

http://www.fpml.org/spec/2000/rate-treatment-1-0

Coding Scheme

Code	Meaning
BondEquivalentYield	Bond Equivalent Yield. Per Annex to the 2000 ISDA Definitions (June 2000 Version), Section 7.3. Certain General Definitions Relating to Floating Rate Options, paragraph (g).
MoneyMarketYield	Money Market Yield. Per Annex to the 2000 ISDA Definitions (June 2000 Version), Section 7.3. Certain General Definitions Relating to Floating Rate Options, paragraph (h).

2.20 Reference Bank Identifier Scheme (referenceBankIdScheme)

Definition

The code for identification of reference bank parties. Valid bank identifier codes (BICs).

URI

http://www.fpml.org/ext/iso9362

Coding Scheme

Valid BIC codes as defined by the ISO standard 9362 – Bank identifier codes (BIC).

S.W.I.F.T. is the designated registration authority for the assignment of BIC codes. They maintain an online BIC directory at http://www.swift.com

2.21 Reset Relative To Scheme (resetRelativeToScheme)

Definition

The specification of whether resets occur relative to the first or last day of a calculation period.

URI

http://www.fpml.org/spec/2000/reset-relative-to-1-0

Coding Scheme

Code	Meaning
CalculationPeriodStartDate	Resets will occur relative to the first day of each calculation period.
CalculationPeriodEndDate	Resets will occur relative to the last day of each calculation period.

2.22 Roll Convention Scheme (rollConventionScheme)

Definition

The convention for determining the sequence of calculation period end dates. It is used in conjunction with a specified frequency and the regular period start date of a calculation period, e.g. semi-annual IMM roll dates.

URI

http://www.fpml.org/spec/2000/roll-convention-1-0

Coding Scheme

Code	Meaning

Code	Meaning
EOM	Rolls on month end dates irrespective of the length of the month and the previous roll day.
FRN	Rolls days are determined according to the FRN Convention or Eurodollar Convention. Per 2000 ISDA Definitions, Section 4.11. FRN Convention; Eurodollar Convention.
IMM	IMM Settlment Dates. The third Wednesday of the (delivery) month. Per 2000 ISDA Definitions, Section 4.17. IMM Settlment Dates.
IMMCAD	The last trading day/expiration day of the Canadian Derivatives Exchange (Bourse de Montréal Inc) Three-month Canadian Bankers' Acceptance Futures (Ticker Symbol BAX). The second London banking day prior to the third Wednesday of the contract month. If the determined day is a Bourse or bank holiday in Montreal or Toronto, the last trading day shall be the previous bank business day. Per Canadian Derivatives Exchange BAX contract specification.
SFE	Sydney Futures Exchange 90-Day Bank Accepted Bill Futures Settlment Dates. The second Friday of the (delivery) month. Per Sydney Futures Exchange Contract Specification.
NONE	The roll convention is not required. For example, in the case of a daily calculation frequency.
TBILL	13-week and 26-week U.S. Treasury Bill Auction Dates. Each Monday except for U.S. (New York) holidays when it will occur on a Tuesday.
1	Rolls on the 1st day of the month.
2	Rolls on the 2nd day of the month.
3	Rolls on the 3rd day of the month.
4	Rolls on the 4th day of the month.
5	Rolls on the 5th day of the month.
6	Rolls on the 6thday of the month.
7	Rolls on the 7th day of the month.
8	Rolls on the 8th day of the month.
9	Rolls on the 9th day of the month.
10	Rolls on the 10th day of the month.
11	Rolls on the 11th day of the month.
12	Rolls on the 12th day of the month.
13	Rolls on the 13th day of the month.
14	Rolls on the 14th day of the month.
15	Rolls on the 15th day of the month.
16	Rolls on the 16th day of the month.
17	Rolls on the 17thday of the month.
18	Rolls on the 18th day of the month.
19	Rolls on the 19th day of the month.
20	Rolls on the 20th day of the month.

Code	Meaning
21	Rolls on the 21st day of the month.
22	Rolls on the 22nd day of the month.
23	Rolls on the 23rd day of the month.
24	Rolls on the 24th day of the month.
25	Rolls on the 25th day of the month.
26	Rolls on the 26th day of the month.
27	Rolls on the 27th day of the month.
28	Rolls on the 28th day of the month.
29	Rolls on the 29th day of the month.
30	Rolls on the 30th day of the month.
MON	Rolls weekly on a Monday.
TUE	Rolls weekly on a Tuesday.
WED	Rolls weekly on a Wednesday.
THU	Rolls weekly on a Thursday.
FRI	Rolls weekly on a Friday.
SAT	Rolls weekly on a Saturday.
SUN	Rolls weekly on a Sunday.

2.23 Rounding Direction Scheme (roundingDirectionScheme)

Definition

The method of rounding a fractional number.

URI

http://www.fpml.org/spec/2000/rounding-direction-1-0

Coding Scheme

Code	Meaning
Up	A fractional number will be rounded up to the specified number of decimal places (the precision). For example, 5.21 and 5.25 rounded up to 1 decimal place are 5.3 and 5.3 respectively.
Down	A fractional number will be rounded down to the specified number of decimal places (the precision). For example, 5.29 and 5.25 rounded down to 1 decimal place are 5.2 and 5.2 respectively.
Nearest	A fractional number will be rounded either up or down to the specified number of decimal places (the precision) depending on its value. For example, 5.24 would be rounded down to 5.2 and 5.25 would be rounded up to 5.3 if a precision of 1 decimal place were specified.

2.24 Step Relative To Scheme (stepRelativeToScheme)

Definition

The specification of whether a percentage rate change, used to calculate a change in notional outstanding, is expressed as a percentage of the initial notional amount or the previously outstanding notional amount.

URI

http://www.fpml.org/spec/2000/step-relative-to-1-0

Coding Scheme

Code	Meaning
Initial	Change in notional to be applied is calculated by multiplying the percentage rate by the initial notional amount.
Previous	Change in notional to be applied is calculated by multiplying the percentage rate by the previously outstanding notional amount.

2.25 Weekly Roll Convention Scheme (weeklyRollConventionScheme)

Definition

The specification of a weekly roll day.

URI

http://www.fpml.org/spec/2000/weekly-roll-convention-1-0

Coding Scheme

Code	Meaning
MON	Monday
TUE	Tuesday
WED	Wednesday
THU	Thursday
FRI	Friday
SAT	Saturday
SUN	Sunday

Tullett Liberty
Cable House,
54-62 New Broad Street,
London,
EC2M 1ST
ENGLAND
www.tullib.com

Tullett Liberty

Tullett Liberty