OneChronos

Short-to-Long Code Mapping - Upload Specification

RTS 24–Aligned External Technical Specification

Version 1.3
August 2026

Version	Description	Publication date
v1.0	Initial version of Short to Long Code Mapping	March 2026
v1.1	Updated for disclaimers	April 2026
v1.2	Addition of Client Identifier and LEI for Subscriber mapping, addition of onboarding procedures and processing and validation	June 2026
v1.3	Minor updates for clarification and change to timing of submissions to accommodate both pre & post new short codes and updates to the FAQ	August 2026

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1. Overview

This document explains how Subscribers (as defined in the UK Rulebook and EU Rulebook) of OneChronos Markets UK Limited and OneChronos Markets NL B.V. operated MTFs (collectively, "**OCX**") must submit Short-to-Long Code ("**SCLC**") Mapping files.

These files allow OCX to identify:

- Whether an order was generated by algorithmic trading; and
- Which algorithm or trader was responsible for generating the order.

This information is required under MiFID II and RTS 24 and must be available to regulators upon request. Subscribers must submit this information to OCX using the SFTP upload process described in this document.

2. Why is this data required

European trading regulations require trading venues to maintain records linking trading activity to the individuals or algorithms responsible for generating orders. To meet this requirement, trading messages sent to OCX include short code identifiers. These are efficient codes used during trading. Subscribers must provide a mapping file that translates those short codes into meaningful information. This allows OCX and regulators to determine:

Identifier Used in Trading	Must Map To
Trader ID/Decision Maker	The natural person or algorithm responsible for the investment or execution decision
Algorithm ID	The specific trading algorithm used
Client ID	Client Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)

This mapping must be accurate and kept up to date.

3. Who must submit mapping files

Subscribers must submit mapping files if they:

- Use algorithmic trading; or
- Send orders on behalf of underlying clients; or,
- Send orders using trader identifiers; or
- Include short codes in FIX messages for traders or algorithms.

If no algorithms are used, only trader identifiers must be mapped.

4. How the short-to-long code mapping works

During trading, Subscribers include short codes in order messages, as described in the FIX Specification. Subscribers must provide a mapping file explaining what those codes mean. For example, a SCLC mapping would disclose the following information[1]:

Short Code	Identifier Type	Long Description
TRD01	Natural Person ID	FR19800315JEANBDUPON
ALGO15	Algorithmic ID	VWAP Execution Strategy v3
CLIENT001	Client ID	The LEI for the Client

OCX stores this mapping so that all orders can be traced back to the correct trader or algorithm or client.

[1] The table does not represent the file structure and expected format. See section 8 File Format for more information.

5. When mapping files must be submitted

The decision to register short code identifiers before or after use is one that each Subscriber can make. However, the SCLC Mapping information must be provided as soon as possible before a new short code is intended to be used, or after a new short code was used on an order on any given trading day. Therefore, Subscribers must:

- Either submit a mapping file before using a new identifier (e.g. when a new trader, client or algo is expected to place new orders); or,
- Submit an updated mapping file as soon as possible when a new short code is used (expected by the end of T+1); and,
- Ensure the mapping remains accurate at all times.

OCX may request updates if inconsistencies are detected. Only valid mappings uploaded via CSV in the previous business day's folder (i.e. T-1, excluding weekends) will be used to validate intraday orders on Day T (see Section 9. and Error Remediation below).

6. Onboarding process

As part of onboarding, OCX will assign the Subscriber a unique short name for the purposes of SCLC mapping file submission. The combination of 'subscriber short name' and 'OCX MIC' will be referenced subsequently as the "Subscriber extended name", and will be used in the SFTP username, upload permissions and all the files' naming convention. The Subscriber Short Name denotes a legal entity, including a Branch of legal entity. The OCX MIC Code is either OCXL (for the UK MTF) or OCXE (for the EU MTF).

Before SFTP access can be enabled, the Subscriber must provide OCX with the following information, per legal entity and branch of a legal entity:

- The public IP address(es) from which the Subscriber will connect to the OCX SFTP server; and
- A public SSH key for each subscriber entity, aka Subscriber extended name, of the relevant user/account.

OCX will use the Subscriber's assigned extended name, approved IP address(es) and public SSH key to configure SFTP access **per legal entity**.

Once setup is complete, OCX will confirm the Subscriber's SFTP username, upload directory and file naming convention. The Subscriber must not attempt to access the SFTP server from unapproved IP addresses or using any credentials or keys other than those configured for its account.

Subscribers must notify OCX in advance of any changes to their connection IP address(es), SSH public key or operational contacts responsible for file submission.

7. File submission method

Mapping files must be uploaded via **SFTP**. For security purposes, only use OCX-provided credentials and do not share login information. Follow OCX conventions for file naming to avoid overwriting or misrouting.

OCX will provide or confirm:

- The SFTP server details;
- The Subscriber's assigned SFTP username;
- The upload directory; and
- The applicable file naming conventions.

Files must be submitted in **CSV format**.

Expected file name format: *<subscriber-extended-name>-code-mapping-<epoch-timestamp-utc>.csv*[2]

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[2] The Subscriber extended name is provided during onboarding.

8. File Format

The mapping file must include the following fields, where the field naming convention is snake_case. Note, the subscriber should include headers in the file.

Field	Type	Description
short_code	String	Identifier used in trading messages
code_type	String	Must be one of TRADER or ALGO or CLIENT
long_code	String	ID of trader or algorithm or client
extended_name	String	Contains the Subscriber short name & OCX MIC
firm	String	Subscriber Firm Legal Name
lei	String	LEI of the submitting Subscriber
status	String	Must be one of ACTIVE or INACTIVE
effective_date	Date; YYYY-MM-DD	Date mapping becomes valid
end_date	Date; YYYY-MM-DD	End date of the mapping, if known. If unknown, keep empty

For example, for a given entity, 'ABCC-OCXE':

ABCC-OCXE-code-mapping-1772285895.csv

short_code	code_type	long_code	extended_name	firm	lei	status	effective_date	end_date
TRD01	TRADER	FR19800315JEAN BDUPON	ABCC-OCXE	ABC Capital EU	529900XXXXXXY YYYYY99	ACTIVE	2026-03-01	2027-01-01
CLIENT001	CLIENT	254900KU3VCIL6 05S921	ABCC-OCXE	ABC Capital EU	529900XXXXXXY YYYYY99	ACTIVE	2026-03-01	

9. Processing and validation

Mapping Update Validation

For a given day, all mapping update files found in the corresponding folder `/to-ocx/YYYY/MM/DD/` on the SFTP server will be processed & validated. Temporal hierarchy is respected, such that in the case that multiple files for one day references the same short code, the latest submission will be considered the effective mapping for that short code.

Historical mappings may be submitted after their validity period has expired (for example, to reconcile previously unmatched transactions or reporting records), provided the mapping was valid during the period being reconciled.

A file may therefore contain both:

- historical mappings whose validity period has already expired; and
- mappings that are currently effective, provided each mapping record has a distinct validity period and does not create an overlap for the same short code. More details in the 'Mapping-Level Checks' section below.

Any exceptions in the following checks will result in an error file written to `/from-ocx/errors/<subscriber-extended-name>-code-mapping-YYYYMMDD.err` on the SFTP server, where "YYYYMMDD" is the date of processing. The absence of a day's error file means that no errors were found during that day's validation process. This file will contain a line for each error found (see [FAQ](FAQ)).

File-level Checks

If any of the following fail, the entire file is rejected without validating its contents:

- The uploaded file must be a valid UTF-8 comma-separated file;
- The Subscriber extended name in the file name should match that of the Subscriber; and
- The date from the file name should match the file path in which it is written in, e.g. if uploading a file on May 6th, 2026, the timestamp in \`<subscriber-extended-name>-code-mapping-<epoch-timestamp-utc>.csv\` should be a time on May 6th and should be uploaded to \`to-ocx/2026/05/06/\`.

Mapping-level Checks

The following are mapping-specific rules. Therefore, any exceptions found only apply to its corresponding row, unless otherwise stated below.

- The expiration date has to be later or equal to the effective date.
- All columns, except for \`end_date\`, must ***not*** be empty or null.
- The provided LEI must match the one defined in the Onboarding Questionnaire for that Subscriber extended name.
- Values in the extended_name column must match that of the file name
- Within a single uploaded file, there must not be multiple rows for the same short_code where the validity periods overlap. Where overlapping mappings are submitted within the same file, all overlapping rows will be rejected because precedence cannot be determined.
- Effective date must be in the correct format, e.g., 2026-03-01

Order Processing

Orders placed with tag_453 (NoPartyIds) values greater than 0 must have corresponding tag_448 (PartyId) populated. The PartyId field can take on values between 0-3, as defined in the FIX Spec (link), or represent a valid short code. In these instances, the value for tag_448 must match a valid, unexpired short code mapping that has been submitted prior to that day's trading.

A file in the \`from-ocx/\` folder in the SFTP server with the naming convention \`<subscriber-extended-name>-missing-mappings-as-of-YYYYMMDD.csv\` will contain a cumulative list of missing mappings as of the date in the file name.

Any identified orders that are flagged with a missing SCLC mapping will be added to this file. Additionally, any subsequent mapping updates that reconcile previous missing mappings will be reflected as such. Note, the missing mappings file may still appear in the file path although its contents may be empty. It is up to the client to check the file's contents for updates and reconcile immediately.

Error Remediation

Where there is a missing mapping, the Subscriber is responsible for updating the file as soon as possible.

Where a mapping is incomplete, inaccurate or requires correction, the Subscriber should submit the corrected mapping as soon as possible. If the errors are not corrected in a timely fashion Subscriber orders may be rejected.

10. Subscriber responsibilities

Subscribers are responsible for ensuring:

- The mapping file is complete and accurate;
- Identifiers used in trading match the mapping file;
- Updates are submitted before new codes are used/updated as soon as possible after a new code is used;
- Reviewing the SFTP server periodically for any error/missing mapping files; and,
- Remediating error/missing mappings promptly.

Failure to maintain accurate mappings may result in:

- Compliance inquiries
- Regulatory reporting issues

11. Regulatory references

This process supports OCX compliance with MiFID II Article 48 and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/584 (RTS 24). These regulations require trading venues to maintain traceable records of algorithmic trading activity and provide those records to regulators when requested. In line with RTS 24:

- OCX will retain identifier mappings for regulatory record-keeping purposes;
- Historical mappings will remain accessible for audit and supervisory requests; and,
- Inactive mappings may not be deleted where required for traceability.

12. OCX Support

OCX will provide a response indicating acceptance or rejection.

Identifier mappings are treated as confidential Subscriber information and used solely to meet OCX's regulatory, surveillance, and operational obligations.

Contact Details for OCX are:

- OneChronos Markets NL B.V., Strawinskylaan 357, 1077 XX Amsterdam The Netherlands (tel: +3197010258288)
- OneChronos Markets UK Limited, Suite 1805, 100 Bishopsgate London EC2N 4AG UK (tel: +442070788689)

For onboarding or technical support relating to mapping file submission, Subscribers should contact: ops_europe@onechronos.com

Companion FAQ – Short-to-Long Code Mapping (RTS 24)

1. Why does OCX require this mapping?

RTS 24 requires trading venues to be able to identify and trace algorithmic trading activity. If a Subscriber uses short identifiers in trading messages, OCX must be able to interpret them meaningfully for regulatory purposes.

2. How does OCX validate the long codes?

OCX reviews long codes based on the ESMA Q&As in relation to MIFIR data reporting – see p.60:
https://www.esma.europa.eu/sites/default/files/library/esma70-1861941480-56_qas_mifir_data_reporting.pdf

3. Is this a regulatory approval of our algorithm?

No. Submitting a mapping:
- does not constitute algorithm approval;
- does not replace Subscriber obligations under MiFID II;
- is solely a record-keeping and identification mechanism.

4. When do we need to submit or update a mapping?

You should submit or update a mapping when you:
- introduce a new algorithm or trader identifier;
- materially change the meaning of an existing identifier; or
- retire an identifier from active use.

5. What does "IdentifierType" mean?

It indicates what the identifier represents, e.g.:
- an LEI;
- an algorithm; or,
- a natural person.

This supports OCX's ability to distinguish algorithmic from non-algorithmic activity, as required by RTS 24.

6. Do we need a new Short Code for every algorithm change?

Not necessarily. If a change is material such that the identifier would no longer meaningfully describe the activity, a new mapping (or new Short Code) should be submitted. It is the Subscriber's responsibility to determine materiality in this regard, in accordance with RTS 6 and related regulatory requirements.

7. What happens if we do not submit a mapping?

OCX may:
- restrict use of unidentified Short Codes, thereby impacting the Subscriber's order flow; or
- require corrective action to meet regulatory obligations.

8. Are error messages available?

Examples of error messages that are expected in the event of errors are below, subject to change, as they would appear in the .err file to Subscribers:

File level reject messages:

- `UPDATE_FILE_NAME_INVALID`: `update file must match <subscriber-extended-name>-code-mapping-<epoch-timestamp-utc>.csv`
- `UPDATE_FILE_SUBSCRIBER_MISMATCH`: `update file subscriber does not match bucket subscriber`
- `UPDATE_FILE_TIMESTAMP_INVALID`: `update file timestamp must be a valid epoch timestamp whose date matches the upload path date`
- `UPDATE_FILE_DATE_MISMATCH`: `update file timestamp date must match the upload path date`

Mapping-level error messages:

- `CSV_EMPTY`: `csv file must contain a header row`
- `CSV_DIALECT_INVALID`: `unable to detect csv dialect`
- `CSV_DELIMITER_INVALID`: `csv delimiter must be a comma`
- `CSV_HEADER_MISSING`: `csv header row is missing`
- `CSV_HEADER_INVALID`: `csv headers do not match the expected mapping schema`
- `ROW_REQUIRED_FIELD_MISSING`: `required columns are empty: ...`
- `ROW_LEI_INVALID`: `lei does not match the subscriber's configured short_name/lei pair`
- `ROW_CODE_TYPE_INVALID`: `CodeType value is invalid`
- `ROW_STATUS_INVALID`: `MappingStatus value is invalid`
- `ROW_EFFECTIVE_DATE_INVALID`: `date must be in YYYY-MM-DD format`
- `ROW_END_DATE_INVALID`: `date must be in YYYY-MM-DD format`
- `ROW_DATE_ORDER_INVALID`: `end_date must be later than or equal to effective_date`
- `ROW_SHORT_CODE_PERIOD_OVERLAP`: `multiple mappings for the same short_code overlap in this file, so precedence is ambiguous`

9. Will historical mappings be deleted?

Not necessarily. RTS 24 requires trading venues to maintain historical traceability. Inactive mappings may be retained for audit and supervisory purposes.

10. Does OneChronos expect deltas after the 1st full file has been uploaded, or can we keep uploading a full file each day by SFTP?

We expect initially a full file, and then each upload that follows should be a delta.

11. What is the process for the first upload in Prod via the SFTP?

We expect a full file upload initially, with deltas following, as above

12. What action is taken if trades are submitted using a non-registered short/long code? i.e. will we be notified?

OneChronos is building out alerting for SLC mapping and error files - these files are available for your review within the SFTP site, as explained in Section 9. OneChronos will update EOD on T for orders with missing mappings. The Subscriber will need to check the SFTP server themselves using the paths provided.

Each day after market close, orders that were sent with a non-registered short code will be flagged in the missing mappings file available in your SFTP site. It is the Subscriber's responsibility to monitor this file and resolve as needed. Note that this missing mappings file is cumulative for orders flagged without a valid SCLC mapping on file.

If you supply the mappings after close on T+0, our current process will flag the associated orders as having a missing mapping on T+0, but this will be resolved in the following day's process. This means that technically action is not required if already taken, but you should be checking the SFTP directory daily to ensure it is up to date.

13. When will I be notified about error files?

Errors on uploads to SFTP are completed on T+1. Orders with missing short-to-long code mappings are processed on T+0 after market close.

14. What mechanism is available to obtain a report/list of registered short/long codes?

Subscribers can access their uploaded files in the SFTP directory. Any valid mappings submitted there will be registered, with errors and missing mappings made available in separate files.

15. **Is there a consolidated file containing all registered short/long codes submitted over time that can be made available?**

By default, the SFTP interface stores individual submission files rather than a generated master file, but a consolidated snapshot can be provided upon request.

16. **What is the missing mappings file?**

The missing mappings file contents will have the headings “short-code”, “cl_order_id” and “transact_time” - the content of this missing mapping file will have all short-codes used without a mapping for it. This information will allow the Subscriber to identify specific orders within their own books and records if required.

This file is cumulative and will have all missing mappings historically that have not been corrected.

If you see a CSV file in this section that is empty - it means that the mapping has been corrected and no action is required.

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