

The financial instruments have an own ontology.

The purpose of the ontology is not to scientifically describe the financial instruments in all their aspects with the myriad of combinations according to the local legislations. This scientific approach would be a lifetime job which is already taken care of by other people.

The purpose is neither to keep track of historical data for financial analysis purposes.

Not only because the past does not tell anything about the future but also because the outcome of such analysis is trivial depending on the length and choice of the examined period. The underlying reasons for fluctuations are not recorded in figures and the weight of those reasons for fluctuations may vary in time.

The purpose is:

1. to identify uniquely the financial instrument so that the valuation and tradability is at hand
 2. to feed operational entities with enough information to allow a performing securities handling with strict risk control
 3. to inform on enough properties so that the external risks can be weighted.
- There is a page dedicated to external risks on the website.
A separate ontology will monitor the external risks.

The Parties ontology is imported.

When properties are involved which refer to values, those values are stored into a value partition. The explanation on those, and all other classes is available from the ontology documentation.

The cards as financial payment instruments are appropriately documented. Hovering the properties makes the comments on the properties are shown.

Two cash account types are considered as investment instruments. Accounts in general are treated in the accounts ontology.

As one may reasonably expect in a financial instruments ontology, the taxonomy of those instruments is quite impressive. The classes are well documented.

As a demonstration we illustrate the saving bond example.

As for all properties, the explanation is visible through the tooltip text and in the documentation.

There are 2 categories of available securities units: units accounted for and units which can be used when orders in the security are transmitted.

An Unlimited number of denominations is possible.

The many identification methods of a security are based on ISO 20022

There are 2 types of parties involved in securities handling: the ones which are mandatory and the optional ones.

The issuer is needed to determine the fiscal treatment of payments, the global custodian and the paying agent are notably needed for posting and collection reasons.

There are many tax exception treatments depending on the security involved, not only in the field of income taxes, also in the application of trade taxes, subscription taxes,...

Out of the many relations with other securities, the first listed (new version of) is most used. As you might remember, the top properties included a start- and end date. At each change of the properties, a new version of the securities data is created. The new version of property refers to the previous version.

Entitlements are a type of securities which refer to coupons and warrants. Both are also called rights. Coupons can give right to income or additional capital. Both can be paid in cash or in other securities or even commodities if warrants are involved.

In countries where a dematerialization operation runs, there is a period of overlapping when securities exist both in materialized and scriptural form. This is why 2 dates are needed here.

A small rehearsal of the lessons learned with the parties ontology.

The equity instruments have their specific properties.

Investment funds are being specified here.

Price information is obtained from transactions or data providers. Those are stored separately.

Thank you for your attention.