



OneChronos

Short-to-Long Code Mapping - Upload Specification

RTS 24–Aligned External Technical Specification

Version 1.0
March 2026

This document highlights the intended business activities of OneChronos Markets UK Limited and OneChronos Markets NL B.V., pending regulatory approval from the UK Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM) respectively

Version	Description	Publication date
v1.0	Initial version of Short to Long Code Mapping	March 2026

1. Overview

This document explains how Subscribers (as defined in the relevant [Rulebook](#)) of OneChronos Markets UK Limited and OneChronos Markets NL B.V. operated MTFs (collectively, “OCX”) must submit Short-to-Long Code 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	The individual responsible for the order
Algorithm ID	The specific trading algorithm used
Decision Maker	The person or system making the trading decision

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 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 document. For example:

FIX Field	Short Code Sent in Order
PartyID (tag 448)	TRD01
PartyID (tag 448)	ALGO15

Subscribers must provide a mapping file explaining what those codes mean. For example:

Short Code	Long Description
TRD01	FR19800315JEANBDUPON
ALGO15	VWAP Execution Strategy v3

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

5. When mapping files must be submitted

Subscribers must:

- submit a mapping file before using a new identifier, and
- update the file whenever new traders or algorithms are added, and
- ensure the mapping remains accurate at all times.

OCX may request updates or validation if inconsistencies are detected.

6. File submission method

Mapping files must be uploaded via **secure 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. New Short Codes must be submitted **BEFORE they are to be used in live trading.**

OCX will provide:

- SFTP credentials
- upload directory
- file naming conventions

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

Example file name: *OCXL_CodeMapping_<SubscriberID>.csv*

7. File Format

The mapping file must include the following fields.

Field	Description
ShortCode	Identifier used in trading messages
CodeType	TRADER or ALGO
LongCode	Full name of trader or algorithm
Firm	Subscriber firm name
Status	ACTIVE or INACTIVE
EffectiveDate	Date mapping becomes valid
EndDate	End date of the mapping, if known

For example:

ShortCode	CodeType	LongCode	Subscriber	Status	EffectiveDate	EndDate
TRD01	TRADER	FR19800315JEANBDUPON	ABC Capital	ACTIVE	2026-03-01	2027-01-01
ALG15	ALGO	VWAP Strategy v3	ABC Capital	ACTIVE	2026-03-01	

8. Processing and validation

OCX will update this document to explain the exception processing of missing or inaccurate Short to Long Code Mapping data - this is TBC.

9. 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

Failure to maintain accurate mappings may result in:

- compliance inquiries
- regulatory reporting issues

10. 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;
- inactive mappings may not be deleted where required for traceability.

11. 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 human trader.

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?

Not yet. OCX will provide additional information, e.g. a validation guide, once the processing model is finalized should this be helpful for Subscribers.

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.