

National Instrument 24-101
Institutional Trade Matching and Settlement

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PART 1 DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION

1.1 Definitions —

In this Instrument,

“clearing agency” means,

- (a) in Ontario, a clearing agency recognized by the securities regulatory authority under section 21.2 of the *Securities Act* (Ontario),
- (b) in Quebec, a clearing house for securities authorized by the securities regulatory authority, and
- (c) in every other jurisdiction, an entity that is carrying on business as a clearing agency in the jurisdiction;

“custodian” means a person or company that holds securities for the benefit of another under a custodial agreement or other custodial arrangement;

“DAP/RAP trade” means a trade

- (a) executed for a client trading account that permits settlement on a delivery against payment or receipt against payment basis through the facilities of a clearing agency, and
- (b) for which settlement is made on behalf of the client by a custodian other than the dealer that executed the trade;

“institutional investor” means an investor that has been granted DAP/RAP trading privileges by a dealer;

“marketplace” has the same meaning as in National Instrument 21-101 *Marketplace Operation*;

“matching service utility” means a person or company that provides centralized facilities for matching, but does not include a clearing agency;

“registered firm” means a person or company registered under securities legislation as a dealer or adviser;

“trade-matching agreement” means, for trades executed with or on behalf of an institutional investor, a written agreement entered into among trade-matching parties setting out the roles and responsibilities of the trade-matching parties in matching those trades and including, without limitation, a term by which the trade-matching parties agree to establish, maintain and enforce policies and procedures designed to achieve matching as soon as practical after a trade is executed;

“trade-matching party” means, for a trade executed with or on behalf of an institutional investor,

- (a) a registered adviser acting for the institutional investor in the trade,
- (b) if a registered adviser is not acting for the institutional investor in the trade, the institutional investor,
- (c) a registered dealer executing or clearing the trade, or
- (d) a custodian of the institutional investor settling the trade;

“trade-matching statement” means, for trades executed with or on behalf of an institutional investor, a signed written statement of a trade-matching party confirming that it has established, maintains and enforces policies and procedures designed to achieve matching as soon as practical after a trade is executed;

“T” means the day on which a trade is executed;

“T+1” means the next business day following the day on which a trade is executed;

“T+2” means the second business day following the day on which a trade is executed;

“T+3” means the third business day following the day on which a trade is executed.

1.2 Interpretation — trade matching and Eastern Time —

- (1) In this Instrument, matching is the process by which
 - (a) the details and settlement instructions of an executed DAP/RAP trade are reported, verified, confirmed and affirmed or otherwise agreed to among the trade-matching parties, and
 - (b) unless the process is effected through the facilities of a clearing agency, the matched details and settlement instructions are reported to a clearing agency.
- (2) Unless the context otherwise requires, a reference in this Instrument to
 - (a) a time is to Eastern Time, and
 - (b) a day is to a twenty-four hour day from midnight to midnight Eastern Time.

PART 2 APPLICATION

2.1 This Instrument does not apply to

- (a) a trade in a security of an issuer that has not been previously issued or for which a prospectus is required to be sent or delivered to the purchaser under securities legislation,

- (b) a trade in a security to the issuer of the security,
- (c) a trade made in connection with a take-over bid, issuer bid, amalgamation, merger, reorganization, arrangement or similar transaction,
- (d) a trade made in accordance with the terms of conversion, exchange or exercise of a security previously issued by an issuer,
- (e) a trade that is a securities lending, repurchase, reverse repurchase or similar financing transaction,
- (f) a trade to which National Instrument 81-102—*Mutual Funds* applies,
- (g) a trade to be settled outside Canada,
- (h) a trade in an option, futures contract or similar derivative, or
- (i) a trade in a negotiable promissory note, commercial paper or similar short-term debt obligation that, in the normal course, would settle in Canada on T.

PART 3 TRADE MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Matching deadlines for registered dealer —

- (1) A registered dealer shall not execute a DAP/RAP trade with or on behalf of an institutional investor unless the dealer has established, maintains and enforces policies and procedures designed to achieve matching as soon as practical after such a trade is executed and in any event no later than the end of T.
- (2) Despite subsection (1), the dealer may adapt its policies and procedures to permit matching to occur no later than the end of T+1 for a DAP/RAP trade that results from an order to buy or sell securities received from an institutional investor whose investment decisions are usually made in and communicated from a geographical region outside of the western hemisphere.

3.2 Pre-DAP/RAP trade execution documentation requirement for dealers —

A registered dealer shall not open an account to execute a DAP/RAP trade for an institutional investor or accept an order to execute a DAP/RAP trade for the account of an institutional investor unless each trade-matching party has either

- (a) entered into a trade-matching agreement with the dealer, or
- (b) provided a trade-matching statement to the dealer.

3.3 Matching deadlines for registered adviser —

- (1) A registered adviser shall not give an order to a dealer to execute a DAP/RAP trade on behalf of an institutional investor unless the adviser has established, maintains and enforces policies and procedures designed to achieve matching as soon as practical after such a trade is executed and in

any event no later than the end of T.

- (2) Despite subsection (1), the adviser may adapt its policies and procedures to permit matching to occur no later than the end of T+1 for a DAP/RAP trade that results from an order to buy or sell securities received from an institutional investor whose investment decisions are usually made in and communicated from a geographical region outside of the western hemisphere.

3.4 Pre- DAP/RAP trade execution documentation requirement for advisers —

A registered adviser shall not open an account to execute a DAP/RAP trade for an institutional investor or give an order to a dealer to execute a DAP/RAP trade for the account of an institutional investor unless each trade-matching party has either

- (a) entered into a trade-matching agreement with the adviser, or
- (b) provided a trade-matching statement to the adviser.

PART 4 REPORTING REQUIREMENT FOR REGISTERED FIRMS

4.1 A registered firm shall deliver Form 24-101F1 to the securities regulatory authority no later than 45 days after the end of a calendar quarter if

- (a) less than 95 percent of the DAP/RAP trades executed by or for the registered firm during the quarter matched within the time required in Part 3, or
- (b) the DAP/RAP trades executed by or for the registered firm during the quarter that matched within the time required in Part 3 represent less than 95 percent of the aggregate value of the securities purchased and sold in those trades.

PART 5 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR CLEARING AGENCIES

5.1 A clearing agency through which trades governed by this Instrument are cleared and settled shall deliver Form 24-101F2 to the securities regulatory authority no later than 30 days after the end of a calendar quarter.

PART 6 REQUIREMENTS FOR MATCHING SERVICE UTILITIES

6.1 Initial information reporting —

- (1) A person or company shall not carry on business as a matching service utility unless
- (a) the person or company has delivered Form 24-101F3 to the securities regulatory authority, and
 - (b) at least 90 days have passed since the person or company delivered Form 24-101F3.

- (2) During the 90 day period referred to in subsection (1), if there is a significant change to the information in the delivered Form 24-101F3, the person or company shall inform the securities regulatory authority in writing immediately of that significant change by delivering an amendment to Form 24-101F3 in the manner set out in Form 24-101F3.

6.2 Anticipated change to operations —

At least 45 days before implementing a significant change to any item set out in Form 24-101F3, a matching service utility shall deliver an amendment to the information in the manner set out in Form 24-101F3.

6.3 Ceasing to carry on business as a matching service utility —

- (1) If a matching service utility intends to cease carrying on business as a matching service utility, it shall deliver a report on Form 24-101F4 to the securities regulatory authority at least 30 days before ceasing to carry on that business.
- (2) If a matching service utility involuntarily ceases to carry on business as a matching service utility, it shall deliver a report on Form 24-101F4 as soon as practical after it ceases to carry on that business.

6.4 Ongoing information reporting and record keeping —

- (1) A matching service utility shall deliver Form 24-101F5 to the securities regulatory authority no later than 30 days after the end of a calendar quarter.
- (2) A matching service utility shall keep such books, records and other documents as are reasonably necessary to properly record its business.

6.5 System requirements —

For all of its core systems supporting trade matching, a matching service utility shall

- (a) consistent with prudent business practice, on a reasonably frequent basis, and, in any event, at least annually,
 - (i) make reasonable current and future capacity estimates,
 - (ii) conduct capacity stress tests of those systems to determine the ability of the systems to process transactions in an accurate, timely and efficient manner,
 - (iii) implement reasonable procedures to review and keep current the testing methodology of those systems,
 - (iv) review the vulnerability of those systems and data centre computer operations to internal and external threats, including breaches of security, physical hazards and natural disasters, and
 - (v) maintain adequate contingency and business continuity plans;

- (b) annually cause to be performed an independent review and written report, in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, of the stated internal control objectives of those systems; and
- (c) promptly notify the securities regulatory authority of a material failure of those systems.

PART 7 TRADE SETTLEMENT

7.1 Trade settlement by registered dealer —

- (1) A registered dealer shall not execute a trade unless the dealer has established, maintains and enforces policies and procedures designed to facilitate settlement of the trade on a date that is no later than the standard settlement date for the type of security traded prescribed by an SRO or the marketplace on which the trade would be executed.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a trade for which terms of settlement have been expressly agreed to by the counterparties to the trade at or before the trade was executed.

PART 8 REQUIREMENTS OF SELF-REGULATORY ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHERS

- 8.1** A clearing agency or matching service utility shall have rules or other instruments or procedures that are consistent with the requirements of Parts 3 and 7.
- 8.2** A requirement of this Instrument does not apply to a member of an SRO if the member complies with a rule or other instrument of the SRO that deals with the same subject matter as the requirement and that has been approved, non-disapproved, or non-objected to by the securities regulatory authority and published by the SRO.

PART 9 EXEMPTION

9.1 Exemption —

- (1) The regulator or the securities regulatory authority may grant an exemption from this Instrument, in whole or in part, subject to such conditions or restrictions as may be imposed in the exemption.
- (2) Despite subsection (1), in Ontario, only the regulator may grant such an exemption.
- (3) Except in Ontario, an exemption referred to in subsection (1) is granted under the statute referred to in Appendix B of National Instrument 14-101 *Definitions* opposite the name of the local jurisdiction.

PART 10 EFFECTIVE DATES AND TRANSITION

10.1 Effective dates —

[Note: This unofficial consolidation does not include section 10.1, which contains the original historical coming-into-force provision for this Instrument.]

10.2 Transition —

- (1) A reference to “the end of T” in subsections 3.1(1) and 3.3(1) shall each be read as a reference to “12:00 p.m. (noon) on T+1” for trades executed before July 1, 2008.
- (2) A reference to “the end of T+1” in subsections 3.1(2) and 3.3(2) shall each be read as a reference to “12:00 p.m. (noon) on T+2” for trades executed before July 1, 2008.
- (3) A reference to “95 percent” in sections 4.1(a) and (b) shall each be read as a reference to:
 - (a) “80 percent”, for trades executed after September 30, 2007, but before January 1, 2008;
 - (b) “90 percent”, for trades executed after December 31, 2007, but before July 1, 2008;
 - (c) “70 percent”, for trades executed after June 30, 2008, but before January 1, 2009;
 - (d) “80 percent”, for trades executed after December 31, 2008, but before July 1, 2009; and
 - (e) “90 percent”, for trades executed after June 30, 2009, but before January 1, 2010.
- (4) A person or company need not comply with section 6.1 if that person or company
 - (a) is already carrying on business as a matching service utility on the date that Part 6 comes into force, and
 - (b) delivers Form 24-101F3 to the securities regulatory authority within 45 days after Part 6 comes into force.

[Amended September 28, 2009]