

The purpose of subsections 7.2(c) and 7.4(c) of the Instrument is to facilitate the monitoring of trading by marketplace participants on and across multiple marketplaces by a regulation services provider. These sections of the Instrument also facilitate monitoring of the conduct of a recognized exchange and recognized quotation and trade reporting system for particular purposes. This may result in regulation services providers monitoring marketplaces that have retained them and reporting to a recognized exchange, recognized quotation and trade reporting system or securities regulatory authority if a marketplace is not meeting regulatory requirements or the terms of its own rules or policies and procedures. While the scope of this monitoring may change as the market evolves, we expect it to include, at a minimum, monitoring clock synchronization, the inclusion of specific designations, symbols and identifiers, order protection requirements and audit trail requirements.

7.6 Coordination of Monitoring and Enforcement

(1) Section 7.5 of the Instrument requires regulation services providers, recognized exchanges and recognized quotation and trade reporting systems to enter into a written agreement whereby they coordinate the enforcement of the requirements set under Parts 7 and 8. This coordination is required in order to achieve cross-marketplace monitoring.

(2) If a recognized exchange or recognized quotation and trade reporting system has not retained a regulation services provider, it is still required to coordinate with any regulation services provider and other exchanges or quotation and trade reporting systems that trade the same securities in order to ensure effective cross-marketplace monitoring.

(3) Currently, only IIROC is the regulation services provider for both exchange-traded securities, other than options and in Québec, other than standardized derivatives, and unlisted debt securities. If more than one regulation services provider regulates marketplaces trading a particular type of security, these regulation services providers must coordinate monitoring and enforcement of the requirements set.

PART 8 AUDIT TRAIL REQUIREMENTS

8.1 Audit Trail Requirements - Section 11.2 of the Instrument imposes obligations on dealers and inter-dealer bond brokers to record in electronic form and to report certain items of information with respect to orders and trades. Information to be recorded includes any markers required by a regulation services provider (such as a significant shareholder marker). The purpose of the obligations set out in Part 11 is to enable the entity performing the monitoring and surveillance functions to construct an audit trail of order, quotation and transaction data which will enhance its surveillance and examination capabilities.

8.2 Transmission of Information to a Regulation Services Provider - Section 11.3 of the Instrument requires that a dealer and an inter-dealer bond broker provide to the regulation services provider information required by the regulation services provider, within ten business days, in electronic form. This requirement is triggered only when the regulation services provider sets requirements to transmit information.

8.3 Electronic Form - Subsection 11.3 of the Instrument requires any information required to be transmitted to the regulation services provider and securities regulatory authority in electronic form. Dealers and inter-dealer bond brokers are required to provide information in a form that is accessible to the securities regulatory authorities and the regulation services provider (for example, in SELECTR format).

$$\% \sqrt{\$Volume}_i = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^n \sqrt{\$Volume_{i,t}}}{\sum_{t=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^m \sqrt{\$Volume_{i,t}}} * 100$$

The square-root of dollar volume is individually constructed for each transaction. This metric is not widely published, but it is easily constructed from trade reports. This metric reduces the importance of larger trades in relation to smaller trades. This can help alleviate the problem of very large crosses inflating a marketplace’s contribution to price discovery. This metric has the potential disadvantage that trades in low-priced stocks (on the order of \$1 to \$2) will not be reduced at all, and will consequently be disproportionately represented. If a marketplace were to trade very frequently at these very low dollar values, their contribution to price discovery would be inflated by this metric.

- 5. Scope of trading on each marketplace** - means the average over the period of the number of symbols with greater than 1 traded on each marketplace on day *d*, divided by the number of symbols traded on all marketplaces for that day.

$$Scope_i = \frac{1}{D} \sum_{d=1}^D \frac{Number\ of\ symbols\ traded_{i,d}}{MAX[Number\ of\ symbols\ traded_{i,d}]}$$

Scope of trading provides a metric that measures the number of symbols a marketplace trades. This metric, when used in combination with other post-trade metrics, has the disadvantage of “double penalizing” marketplaces for not trading all securities. By construction, scope of trading will be very high for exchanges (such as the TSX) and will be lower for newer marketplaces that have yet to gain market share in less liquid stocks. While it does measure the “activity” of marketplaces, a marketplace that only trades in half of the total listed symbols is, by definition, penalized for not trading all of those symbols. Thus, if scope is used by itself, it can be a valuable indicator of the activity levels of marketplaces, but if it is applied in conjunction with other metrics, it may disproportionately favour existing exchanges and large ATSS.

The downside of this metric is that if a marketplace wanted to achieve a scope as close as possible to one (i.e. all listed securities would be trading on this marketplace), marketplace participants could be rewarded (through credits or discounts at market open) for becoming the “first” participant of the day in any given security. In this way, marketplaces could ensure at least one trade in every security without providing any meaningful liquidity or price discovery.

c. Ranking Models

In order to rank each marketplace's contribution to price discovery we constructed two models from the pre- and post-trade metrics. While each model is constructed placing equal importance on the pre- and post-trade metrics, this was an arbitrary decision.

1. SIP Value – is based on the revenue distribution model used by the U.S. SIP.

$$\left[\frac{\% \sqrt{\$Volume_i} + \% Number_i}{2} \right] * 0.5 + \$Time(value)_i * 0.5$$

This model incorporates the metrics used by the U.S. SIP to distribute revenue amongst participating marketplaces. The post-trade metrics used are equally weighted, and are composed of each marketplace's share of square root dollar volume and number of trades. Both of these post-trade metrics together are assigned a weighting of 50% of the value of the model.

The pre-trade metric used is the value weighted percent of quoted dollar-time. This is also given a 50% weighting in the final model. The weighting of this model by the value traded in each security provides a greater emphasis on those stocks that are heavily traded, rewarding marketplaces more for providing liquidity where the majority is consumed.

2. Model 3 - differs significantly from the previous model. For the post-trade element, this model considers each marketplace's share of traded volume, share of trades and share of dollar-volume. These three elements are given equal weighting in this index. The pre-trade metrics considered are the percent of the day spent at the best spread and the percent of the day spent at the BBO. Each of these two pre-trade elements is equally weighted. The resulting pre- and post- trade metrics are then equally weighted to come up with the final index.

$$\left[\frac{\%Volume_i + \%Number_i + \% \$Volume_i}{3} \right] * 0.5 + \left[\frac{\%Spread_i + \%BBO_i}{2} \right] * 0.5$$

d. Assigning an estimated fee or fee range

After calculating these ranking methods, we would use them to assess whether a marketplace's existing (or proposed) fee is related to its share of trading activity. We use the domestic reference that takes the data fees charged by each marketplace and aggregates them into a single "pool". The result is then considered to be the appropriate fee for the Canadian market, and this result is then re-distributed, based on the two ranking models, giving us four estimated fees for each marketplace.

ANNEX G

Local Matters

There are no local matters for Alberta to consider at this time.