

*Note: [28 Sep 2024] – The following is a consolidation of NI 93-101. It incorporates the amendments to this document that came into effect on September 28, 2024 and local amendments in British Columbia reflecting British Columbia's local amendments and consequent conversion of MI 93-101 to a national instrument in CSA Notice 11-347. Note that British Columbia's local differences in NI 93-101 are **reflected in the shaded areas** throughout this document. This consolidation is provided for your convenience and should not be relied on as authoritative.*

NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 93-101 DERIVATIVES: BUSINESS CONDUCT

PART 1 DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION

Definitions and interpretation

1. (1) In this Instrument

“CIRO” means the Canadian Investment Regulatory Organization;

“collateral” means cash, securities or other property that is

- (a) received or held by a derivatives firm from, for or on behalf of a derivatives party, and
- (b) intended to or does margin, guarantee, secure, settle or adjust one or more derivatives between the derivatives firm and the derivatives party;

“commercial hedger” means a person or company that carries on a business and that transacts a derivative to hedge a risk in respect of the business, related to any of the following:

- (a) an asset that the person or company owns, produces, manufactures, processes, or merchandises or, at the time of the execution of the transaction, reasonably anticipates owning, producing, manufacturing, processing, or merchandising;
- (b) a liability that the person or company incurs or, at the time the transaction occurs, reasonably anticipates incurring;
- (c) a service that the person or company provides, purchases, or, at the time the transaction occurs, reasonably anticipates providing or purchasing;

“commodity derivative” means a derivative for which the only underlying interest is a commodity other than a currency;

“derivatives adviser” means any of the following:

- (a) except in Québec, a person or company engaging in or holding themselves out as engaging in the business of advising others in respect of derivatives;
- (b) in Québec, an adviser as that term is defined in the *Derivatives Act* (Québec);
- (c) any other person or company required to be registered as a derivatives adviser under securities legislation;

“derivatives dealer” means any of the following:

- (a) except in Québec, a person or company engaging in or holding themselves out as engaging in the business of trading in derivatives as principal or agent;
- (b) in Québec, a dealer as that term is defined in the *Derivatives Act* (Québec);
- (c) any other person or company required to be registered as a derivatives dealer under securities legislation;

“derivatives firm” means a derivatives dealer or a derivatives adviser, as applicable;

“derivatives party” means,

- (a) in relation to a derivatives dealer, any of the following:
 - (i) a person or company for which the derivatives dealer acts or proposes to act as an agent in relation to a transaction;
 - (ii) a person or company that is, or is proposed to be, a party to a derivative for which the derivatives dealer is the counterparty, and
- (b) in relation to a derivatives adviser, a person or company to which the adviser provides or proposes to provide advice in relation to a derivative;

“derivatives party assets” means any asset, including, for greater certainty, collateral, received or held by a derivatives firm from, for or on behalf of a derivatives party;

“derivatives position” means the economic interest of a counterparty in an outstanding derivative;

“derivatives sub-adviser” means an adviser to any of the following:

- (a) a derivatives adviser;

- (b) a person or company that is registered as an adviser under securities legislation of a jurisdiction of Canada, or a person or company registered under commodity futures legislation in Manitoba or Ontario;
- (c) except in British Columbia, a registered dealer member or a derivatives dealer that is, in each case, a dealer member of CIRO acting as an adviser in accordance with the applicable rules of CIRO;
- (d) in British Columbia, a registered dealer member or a derivatives dealer that is, in each case, a dealer member of CIRO acting as an adviser in accordance with section 3279 of CIRO's Investment Dealer and Partially Consolidated Rules;

“eligible commercial hedger” means a person or company that,

- (a) is described in paragraph (n) of the definition of “eligible derivatives party”, and
- (b) is not described in any other paragraph of that definition;

“eligible derivatives party” means, for a derivatives party of a derivatives firm, any of the following:

- (a) a Canadian financial institution;
- (b) the Business Development Bank of Canada continued under the *Business Development Bank of Canada Act* (Canada);
- (c) a subsidiary of a person or company referred to in paragraph (a) or (b), if the person or company owns all of the voting securities of the subsidiary, except the voting securities required by law to be owned by directors of the subsidiary;
- (d) a person or company registered under the securities legislation of a jurisdiction of Canada as any of the following:
 - (i) a derivatives dealer;
 - (ii) a derivatives adviser;
 - (iii) an adviser;
 - (iv) an investment dealer;
- (e) a pension fund that is regulated by the federal Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions or a pension commission or similar regulatory authority of a jurisdiction of Canada or a wholly-owned subsidiary of the pension fund;

- (f) an entity organized under the laws of a foreign jurisdiction that is analogous to any of the entities referred to in paragraphs (a) to (e);
- (g) the Government of Canada or the government of a jurisdiction of Canada, or any crown corporation, agency or wholly-owned entity of the Government of Canada or the government of a jurisdiction of Canada;
- (h) a government of a foreign jurisdiction or any agency of that government;
- (i) a municipality, public board or commission in Canada and a metropolitan community, school board, the Comité de gestion de la taxe scolaire de l'île de Montréal or an intermunicipal management board in Québec;
- (j) a trust company or trust corporation registered or authorized to carry on business under the *Trust and Loan Companies Act* (Canada) or under comparable legislation in a jurisdiction of Canada or a foreign jurisdiction, acting on behalf of a managed account managed by the trust company or trust corporation, as the case may be;
- (k) a person or company that is acting on behalf of a managed account if the person or company is registered or authorized to carry on business as either of the following:
 - (i) an adviser or a derivatives adviser in a jurisdiction of Canada;
 - (ii) the equivalent of an adviser or a derivatives adviser under the securities legislation of a jurisdiction of Canada or a foreign jurisdiction;
- (l) an investment fund if either of the following apply:
 - (i) the investment fund is managed by a person or company registered as an investment fund manager under the securities legislation of a jurisdiction of Canada;
 - (ii) the investment fund is advised by an adviser registered or exempted from registration under securities legislation or under commodity futures legislation of a jurisdiction of Canada;
- (m) a person or company, other than an individual, that has net assets of at least \$25 000 000 as shown on its most recently prepared financial statements;
- (n) a person or company that has represented to the derivatives firm, in writing, that it is a commercial hedger in relation to the derivatives that it transacts with the derivatives firm;

- (o) an individual that beneficially owns financial assets, as defined in section 1.1 of National Instrument 45-106 *Prospectus Exemptions*, that have an aggregate realizable value before tax but net of any related liabilities of at least \$5 000 000;
- (p) a person or company, other than an individual, that has represented to the derivatives firm, in writing, that its obligations under derivatives that it transacts with the derivatives firm are fully guaranteed or otherwise fully supported, under a written agreement, by one or more derivatives parties referred to in this definition, other than a derivatives party referred to in paragraph (n) or (o);
- (q) a qualifying clearing agency;

“institutional foreign exchange market” means the global foreign exchange market comprised of persons or companies that are active in foreign exchange markets as part of their business and transact in foreign exchange contracts or instruments, including, for greater certainty, short-term foreign exchange contracts or instruments;

“investment dealer” means a person or company registered as an investment dealer under the securities legislation of a jurisdiction of Canada;

“managed account” means an account of a derivatives party for which another person or company makes the trading decisions if the other person or company has discretion to transact derivatives for the account without requiring the derivatives party’s express consent to the transaction;

“non-eligible derivatives party” means a derivatives party that is not an eligible derivatives party;

“permitted depository” means a person or company that is any of the following:

- (a) a Canadian financial institution;
- (b) a qualifying clearing agency;
- (c) the Bank of Canada or the central bank of a permitted jurisdiction;
- (d) a person recognized or exempted from recognition as a central securities depository under the *Securities Act* (Québec);
- (e) a person or company
 - (i) whose head office or principal place of business is in a permitted jurisdiction,
 - (ii) that is a banking institution or trust company of a permitted jurisdiction, and

- (iii) that has shareholders' equity, as reported in its most recent audited financial statements, of not less than \$100 000 000;
- (f) with respect to derivatives party assets that it receives from a derivatives party, a derivatives dealer;

“permitted jurisdiction” means a foreign jurisdiction that is any of the following:

- (a) a country where the head office or principal place of business of an authorized foreign bank named in Schedule III of the *Bank Act* (Canada) is located, and a political subdivision of that country;
- (b) if a derivatives party has provided express written consent to the derivatives dealer entering into a derivative in a foreign currency, the country of origin of the foreign currency used to denominate the rights and obligations under the derivative entered into by, for or on behalf of the derivatives party, and a political subdivision of that country;

“qualifying clearing agency” means a person or company if any of the following apply:

- (a) it is recognized or exempted from recognition as a clearing agency or a clearing house, as applicable, in a jurisdiction of Canada;
- (b) it is subject to regulation in a foreign jurisdiction that is consistent with the *Principles for financial market infrastructures* applicable to central counterparties, as amended from time to time, and published by the Bank for International Settlements' Committee on Payments and Market Infrastructures and the International Organization of Securities Commissions;

“referral arrangement” means any arrangement in which a derivatives firm agrees to pay or receive a referral fee;

“referral fee” means any compensation, whether made directly or indirectly, provided for the referral of a derivatives party to or from a derivatives firm;

“registered derivatives firm” means a derivatives dealer or a derivatives adviser that is registered under the securities legislation of a jurisdiction of Canada as a derivatives dealer or a derivatives adviser;

“registered firm” means a registered derivatives firm or a registered securities firm;

“registered securities firm” means a person or company that is registered as a dealer, an adviser or an investment fund manager in a category of registration specified in National Instrument 31-103 *Registration Requirements, Exemptions and Ongoing Registrant Obligations*;

“segregate” means to separately hold or separately account for a derivatives party’s positions related to derivatives or derivatives party assets;

“short-term foreign exchange contract or instrument” means a contract or instrument referred to in the following:

- (a) in Manitoba, paragraph 2(1)(c) of Manitoba Securities Commission Rule 91-506 *Derivatives: Product Determination*;
- (b) in Ontario, paragraph 2(1)(c) of Ontario Securities Commission Rule 91-506 *Derivatives: Product Determination*;
- (c) in Québec, paragraph 2(c) of *Regulation 91-506 respecting Derivatives Determination*;
- (d) in all other jurisdictions of Canada, paragraph 2(1)(c) of Multilateral Instrument 91-101 *Derivatives: Product Determination*;

“transaction” means either of the following:

- (a) entering into a derivative or making a material amendment to, terminating, assigning, selling, or otherwise acquiring or disposing of, a derivative;
- (b) the novation of a derivative, other than a novation with a qualifying clearing agency;

“valuation” means the value of a derivative as at a certain date determined in accordance with applicable accounting standards for fair value measurement using a methodology that is consistent with derivatives industry standards;

(2) In this Instrument, “adviser” includes

- (a) in Manitoba, an “adviser” as defined in *The Commodity Futures Act* (Manitoba),
- (b) in Ontario, an “adviser” as defined in the *Commodity Futures Act* (Ontario), and
- (c) in Québec, an “adviser” as defined in the *Securities Act* (Québec).

(3) In this Instrument, a person or company is an affiliated entity of another person or company if one of them controls the other or each of them is controlled by the same person or company.

- (4) In this Instrument, a person or company (the first party) is considered to control another person or company (the second party) if any of the following apply:
- (a) the first party beneficially owns or directly or indirectly exercises control or direction over securities of the second party carrying votes which, if exercised, would entitle the first party to elect a majority of the directors of the second party unless the first party holds the voting securities only to secure an obligation;
 - (b) the second party is a partnership, other than a limited partnership, and the first party holds more than 50% of the interests of the partnership;
 - (c) all of the following apply:
 - (i) the second party is a limited partnership;
 - (ii) the first party is a general partner of the limited partnership referred to in subparagraph (i);
 - (iii) the first party has the power to direct the management and policies of the second party by virtue of being a general partner of the second party;
 - (d) all of the following apply:
 - (i) the second party is a trust;
 - (ii) the first party is a trustee of the trust referred to in subparagraph (i);
 - (iii) the first party has the power to direct the management and policies of the second party by virtue of being a trustee of the second party.
- (5) In this Instrument, a person or company is a subsidiary of another person or company if at least one of the following applies:
- (a) the person or company is controlled by
 - (i) the other person or company,
 - (ii) the other person or company and one or more persons or companies each of which is controlled by that person or company, or
 - (iii) 2 or more persons or companies each of which is controlled by the other person or company;
 - (b) the person or company is a subsidiary of a person or company that is that other person or company's subsidiary.

- (6) For the purpose of this Instrument, a person or company referred to in paragraph (k) of the definition of “eligible derivatives party” is deemed to be transacting as principal when it is acting as an agent or trustee for a managed account.
- (7) In this Instrument, in Alberta, **British Columbia**, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, the Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia, Nunavut, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Yukon, “derivative” means a “specified derivative” as defined in Multilateral Instrument 91-101 *Derivatives: Product Determination*.

PART 2

APPLICATION AND EXEMPTION

Application to derivatives firms and individuals acting on their behalf

- 2. For greater certainty, this Instrument applies to a derivatives firm and an individual acting on behalf of the derivatives firm whether or not they are registered.

Application to certain derivatives

- 3. This Instrument applies to,
 - (a) in Manitoba,
 - (i) a derivative other than a contract or instrument that, for any purpose, is prescribed by any of sections 2, 4 and 5 of Manitoba Securities Commission Rule 91-506 *Derivatives: Product Determination* not to be a derivative, and
 - (ii) a derivative that is otherwise a security and that, for any purpose, is prescribed by section 3 of Manitoba Securities Commission Rule 91-506 *Derivatives: Product Determination* not to be a security,
 - (b) in Ontario,
 - (i) a derivative other than a contract or instrument that, for any purpose, is prescribed by any of sections 2, 4 and 5 of Ontario Securities Commission Rule 91-506 *Derivatives: Product Determination* not to be a derivative, and
 - (ii) a derivative that is otherwise a security and that, for any purpose, is prescribed by section 3 of Ontario Securities Commission Rule 91-506 *Derivatives: Product Determination* not to be a security,
 - (c) in Québec, a derivative specified in section 1.2 of *Regulation 91-506 respecting Derivatives Determination*, other than a contract or instrument specified in section 2 of that regulation, and

- (d) in Alberta, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, the Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia, Nunavut, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Yukon, a “specified derivative” as defined in Multilateral Instrument 91-101 *Derivatives: Product Determination*.

Application – short-term foreign exchange contract or instrument

- 4. (1) Despite section 3, this Instrument applies to a derivative that is a short-term foreign exchange contract or instrument in the institutional foreign exchange market transacted by a derivatives dealer with a derivatives party if all of the following apply:
 - (a) the derivatives dealer is a Canadian financial institution;
 - (b) the derivatives dealer has had, at any time after the date on which this Instrument comes into force, a month-end gross notional amount under all outstanding derivatives that exceed \$500 000 000 000.
- (2) In respect of a short-term foreign exchange contract or instrument to which subsection (1) applies, this Instrument does not apply other than the following provisions:
 - (a) section 9 [*Fair dealing*];
 - (b) section 10 [*Conflicts of interest*];
 - (c) section 12 [*Handling complaints*];
 - (d) Division 1 [*Compliance*] of Part 5 [*Compliance and recordkeeping*].

Non-application – affiliated entities

- 5. This Instrument does not apply to a person or company in respect of dealing with or advising an affiliated entity of the person or company unless the affiliated entity is an investment fund.

Non-application – qualifying clearing agencies

- 6. (1) In a jurisdiction of Canada other than British Columbia, this Instrument does not apply to a qualifying clearing agency.
- (2) In British Columbia, this Instrument does not apply to a person or company that is recognized or exempted from recognition as a clearing agency in a jurisdiction of Canada.

Non-application – governments, central banks and international organizations

7. This Instrument does not apply to any of the following:
- (a) the Government of Canada, the government of a jurisdiction of Canada or the government of a foreign jurisdiction;
 - (b) the Bank of Canada or a central bank of a foreign jurisdiction;
 - (c) the Bank for International Settlements;
 - (d) the International Monetary Fund.

Exemptions from certain requirements in this Instrument when dealing with or advising an eligible derivatives party

8. (1) Subject to subsection (3), a derivatives firm is exempt from this Instrument, in relation to a transaction with a derivatives party if the derivatives party
- (a) is an eligible derivatives party, and
 - (b) is not an individual or an eligible commercial hedger.
- (2) Subject to subsection (3), a derivatives firm is exempt from this Instrument, in relation to a transaction with a derivatives party,
- (a) if the derivatives party,
 - (i) is an eligible derivatives party,
 - (ii) is an individual or an eligible commercial hedger, and
 - (iii) has provided the derivatives firm with a written statement that it “waives protections provided in National Instrument 93-101” and specifies which protections that statement applies to, and
 - (b) if, in the case of a derivatives party that is an individual and is an eligible commercial hedger, the derivatives firm has identified and documented the nature of the derivatives party’s business and the related commercial risks that the derivatives party is hedging.
- (3) The exemptions in subsections (1) and (2) do not apply in respect of the following:
- (a) Division 1 [*General obligations towards all derivatives parties*] of Part 3 [*Dealing with or advising derivatives parties*];

- (b) sections 24 [*Application and Interaction with other Instruments*] and 25 [*Segregating derivatives party assets*];
- (c) subsection 28(1) [*Content and delivery of transaction information*];
- (d) Part 5 [*Compliance and recordkeeping*].

Part 6 [Exemptions] of this Instrument provides exemptions from the requirements of this Instrument to persons or companies, subject to certain terms and conditions:

- *Foreign liquidity providers – transactions with derivatives dealers (s. 37)*
- *Certain derivatives end-users (s. 38)*
- *Foreign derivatives dealers (s. 39)*
- *Investment dealers (s. 41)*
- *Canadian financial institutions (s. 42)*
- *Derivatives transacted on a derivatives trading facility where the identity of the derivatives party is unknown (s. 43)*
- *Certain notional amounts of certain commodity derivatives and other derivatives activity (s.44)*
- *Advising generally (s. 45)*
- *Foreign derivatives advisers (s. 46)*
- *Foreign derivatives sub-advisers (s. 47)*
- *Registered advisers under securities or commodity futures legislation (s. 48)*

The text boxes in this Instrument do not form part of this Instrument and have no official status.

PART 3 DEALING WITH OR ADVISING DERIVATIVES PARTIES

DIVISION 1 – GENERAL OBLIGATIONS TOWARDS ALL DERIVATIVES PARTIES

Fair dealing

9. (1) A derivatives firm must act fairly, honestly and in good faith with a derivatives party.
- (2) An individual acting on behalf of a derivatives firm must act fairly, honestly and in good faith with a derivatives party.

Conflicts of interest

- 10.(1) A derivatives firm must establish, maintain and apply reasonable policies and procedures to identify all material conflicts of interest, and material conflicts of interest that the derivatives firm in its reasonable opinion would expect to arise, between the derivatives

firm, including each individual acting on behalf of the derivatives firm, and a derivatives party.

- (2) A derivatives firm must respond to a conflict of interest identified under subsection (1).
- (3) If a reasonable derivatives party would expect to be informed of a conflict of interest identified under subsection (1), the derivatives firm must disclose, in a timely manner, the nature and extent of the conflict of interest to the derivatives party whose interest conflicts with the interest identified.

Know your derivatives party

- 11.(1) For the purpose of paragraph (2)(c) in Ontario, “insider” has the same meaning as in the *Securities Act* (Ontario) except that “reporting issuer”, as it appears in the definition of “insider”, is to be read as “reporting issuer or any other issuer whose securities are publicly traded”.
- (2) A derivatives firm must establish, maintain and apply reasonable policies and procedures to ensure that the derivatives firm
 - (a) obtains the facts necessary to comply with applicable legislation relating to the verification of a derivatives party’s identity,
 - (b) establishes the identity of a derivatives party and, if the derivatives firm has cause for concern, makes reasonable inquiries as to the reputation of the derivatives party,
 - (c) if transacting with, for or on behalf of, or advising a derivatives party in respect of a derivative that has one or more securities as an underlying interest, establishes whether either of the following applies:
 - (i) the derivatives party is an insider of a reporting issuer or any other issuer whose securities are publicly traded;
 - (ii) the derivatives party would reasonably be expected to have access to material non-public information relating to any interest underlying the derivative, and
 - (d) establishes the creditworthiness of a derivatives party if the derivatives firm, as a result of its relationship with the derivatives party, will have any credit risk in relation to that derivatives party.
- (3) For the purpose of establishing the identity of a derivatives party that is a corporation, partnership or trust, a derivatives firm must establish the following:
 - (a) the nature of the derivatives party’s business;

- (b) the identity of any individual if either of the following applies:
 - (i) in the case of a corporation, is a beneficial owner of, or exercises direct or indirect control or direction over, more than 25% of the voting rights attached to the outstanding voting securities of the corporation;
 - (ii) in the case of a partnership or trust, exercises control over the affairs of the partnership or trust.
- (4) A derivatives firm must take reasonable steps to keep current the information required under this section.
- (5) This section does not apply if the derivatives party is a registered firm or a Canadian financial institution.

Handling complaints

- 12.(1) In Québec, a derivatives firm is deemed to comply with this section if it complies with section 74 to 76 of the *Derivatives Act* (Québec).
- (2) A derivatives firm must document and, in a manner that a reasonable person would consider fair and effective, promptly respond to each complaint made to the derivatives firm about any product or service offered by the derivatives firm or an individual acting on behalf of the derivatives firm.

Tied selling

- 13. (1) Except in British Columbia, a derivatives firm, or an individual acting on behalf of the derivatives firm, must not impose undue pressure on or coerce a person or company to obtain a derivatives-related product or service from a particular person or company, including, for greater certainty, the derivatives firm and any of its affiliated entities, as a condition of obtaining another product or service from the derivatives firm.
- (2) In British Columbia, the law governing the subject matter of subsection (1) is set out in section 14 of the *Securities Rules* (British Columbia) and section 50(4) of the *Securities Act* (British Columbia).

DIVISION 2 – ADDITIONAL OBLIGATIONS WHEN DEALING WITH OR ADVISING CERTAIN DERIVATIVES PARTIES

The obligations in this Division 2 apply if a derivatives firm is dealing with (i) a non-eligible derivatives party or (ii) an eligible derivatives party who is either an individual or eligible commercial hedger that has not waived these protections – see section 8.

Derivatives-party-specific needs and objectives

- 14.(1)** A derivatives firm must take reasonable steps to ensure that, before it makes a recommendation to or accepts an instruction from a derivatives party to transact in a derivative, or transacts in a derivative for a derivatives party's managed account, it has sufficient information regarding all of the following to enable it to comply with section 15 [*Suitability*]:
- (a) the derivatives party's needs and objectives with respect to its transacting in derivatives;
 - (b) the derivatives party's financial circumstances;
 - (c) the derivatives party's risk tolerance;
 - (d) if applicable, the nature of the derivatives party's business and the operational risks it wants to manage.
- (2)** A derivatives firm must take reasonable steps to keep current the information required under this section.

Suitability

- 15.(1)** A derivatives firm, or an individual acting on behalf of a derivatives firm, must take reasonable steps to ensure, before it makes a recommendation to or accepts an instruction from a derivatives party to transact in a derivative, or transacts in a derivative for a derivatives party's managed account, that the derivative and the transaction are suitable for the derivatives party.
- (2)** If a derivatives party instructs a derivatives firm, or an individual acting on behalf of a derivatives firm, to transact in a derivative and, in the derivatives firm's reasonable opinion, following the instruction would result in a transaction or derivative that is not suitable for the derivatives party, the derivatives firm must inform the derivatives party in writing of the derivatives firm's opinion and must not transact in the derivative unless the derivatives party, after being informed, instructs the derivatives firm to proceed with the transaction.

Permitted referral arrangements

- 16.** A derivatives firm, or an individual acting on behalf of a derivatives firm, must not participate in a referral arrangement in respect of a derivative with another person or company unless all of the following apply:
- (a) before a derivatives party is referred by or to the derivatives firm, the terms of the referral arrangement are set out in a written agreement between the derivatives firm and the person or company;

- (b) the derivatives firm records all referral fees;
- (c) the derivatives firm, or the individual acting on behalf of the derivatives firm, ensures that the information prescribed by subsection 18(1) [*Disclosing referral arrangements to a derivatives party*] is provided to the derivatives party in writing before the derivatives firm or the individual receiving the referral either opens an account for the derivatives party or provides services to the derivatives party.

Verifying the qualifications of the person or company receiving the referral

17. A derivatives firm, or an individual acting on behalf of a derivatives firm, must not refer a derivatives party to another person or company unless the derivatives firm first takes reasonable steps to verify and conclude that the person or company has the appropriate qualifications to provide the services, and, if applicable, is registered to provide those services.

Disclosing referral arrangements to a derivatives party

- 18.(1) The written disclosure of the referral arrangement required by paragraph 16(c) [*Permitted referral arrangements*] must include all of the following:

- (a) the name of each party to the referral arrangement referred to in paragraph 16(a) [*Permitted referral arrangements*];
- (b) the purpose and material terms of the referral arrangement, including the nature of the services to be provided by each party;
- (c) any conflicts of interest resulting from the relationship between the parties to the referral arrangement and from any other element of the referral arrangement;
- (d) the method of calculating the referral fee and, to the extent possible, the amount of the fee;
- (e) the category of registration of, or exemption from registration relied upon by, each derivatives firm and individual acting on behalf of the derivatives firm that is a party to the referral arrangement with a description of the activities that the derivatives firm and individual is authorized to engage in under that category or exemption and, giving consideration to the nature of the referral, the activities that the derivatives firm or individual is not permitted to engage in;
- (f) any other information that a reasonable derivatives party would consider important in evaluating the referral arrangement.

- (2) If there is a change to the information set out in subsection (1), the derivatives firm must ensure that written disclosure of that change is provided to each derivatives party affected by the change as soon as possible and no later than the 30th day before the date on which a referral fee is next paid or received.

PART 4 DERIVATIVES PARTY ACCOUNTS

DIVISION 1 – DISCLOSURE TO DERIVATIVES PARTIES

The obligations in this Division 1 of Part 4 apply if a derivatives firm is dealing with (i) a non-eligible derivatives party or (ii) an eligible derivatives party who is either an individual or eligible commercial hedger that has not waived these protections – see section 8.

Relationship disclosure information

- 19.(1)** Before transacting with, for or on behalf of, or advising, a derivatives party for the first time, a derivatives firm must deliver to the derivatives party all information that a reasonable person would consider important about the derivatives party's relationship with the derivatives firm, and each individual acting on behalf of the derivatives firm, that is providing derivatives-related services to the derivatives party.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the information delivered to a derivatives party under that subsection must include all of the following:
- (a) a description of the nature or type of the derivatives party's account;
 - (b) a description of the conflicts of interest that the derivatives firm is required to disclose to a derivatives party under securities legislation;
 - (c) disclosure of the fees or other charges the derivatives party might be required to pay related to the derivatives party's account;
 - (d) a general description of the types of transaction fees or other charges the derivatives party might be required to pay in relation to derivatives;
 - (e) a general description of any compensation paid to the derivatives firm by any other party in relation to the different types of derivatives that a derivatives party may transact in through the derivatives firm;
 - (f) a description of the content and frequency of reporting for each account or portfolio of a derivatives party;
 - (g) disclosure of the derivatives firm's obligations if a derivatives party has a complaint contemplated under section 12 [*Handling complaints*];

- (h) a statement that the derivatives firm has an obligation to assess whether a derivative is suitable for a derivatives party prior to executing a transaction or at any other time or a statement identifying the exemption the derivatives firm is relying on in respect of this obligation;
 - (i) the information a derivatives firm must collect about the derivatives party under sections 11 [*Know your derivatives party*] and 14 [*Derivatives-party-specific needs and objectives*];
 - (j) a general explanation of how performance benchmarks might be used to assess the performance of a derivatives party's derivatives and any options for benchmark information that might be available to the derivatives party from the derivatives firm;
 - (k) in the case of a derivatives firm that holds or has access to derivatives party assets, a general description of the manner in which the assets are held, used or are invested by the derivatives firm and a description of the risks and benefits to the counterparty arising from the derivatives firm holding or having access to use or invest the derivatives party assets in that manner.
- (3) A derivatives firm must deliver the information required under subsection (1) to the derivatives party in writing before the derivatives firm does either of the following:
- (a) first transacts in a derivative with, for or on behalf of the derivatives party;
 - (b) first advises the derivatives party in respect of a derivative.
- (4) If there is a significant change in respect of the information delivered to a derivatives party under subsection (1) or (2), the derivatives firm must take reasonable steps to notify the derivatives party of the change in a timely manner and, if possible, before the derivatives firm next does either of the following:
- (a) transacts in a derivative with, for or on behalf of the derivatives party;
 - (b) advises the derivatives party in respect of a derivative.
- (5) A derivatives firm must not impose any new fee or other charge in respect of an account of a derivatives party, or increase the amount of any fee or other charge in respect of an account of a derivatives party, unless written notice of the new or increased fee or charge is provided to the derivatives party at least 60 days before the date on which the imposition or increase becomes effective.
- (6) Subsections (1) to (4) do not apply to a derivatives dealer in respect of a derivatives party for whom the derivatives dealer transacts in a derivative only as directed by a derivatives adviser acting for the derivatives party.

- (7) A derivatives dealer referred to in subsection (6) must deliver the information referred to in paragraphs (2)(a) to (g) to the derivatives party in writing before the derivatives dealer first transacts in a derivative for the derivatives party.

Pre-transaction disclosure

20.(1) Before transacting in a type of derivative with, for or on behalf of a derivatives party for the first time, a derivatives dealer must deliver each of the following to the derivatives party:

- (a) a general description of the type of derivatives and services related to derivatives that the derivatives firm offers;
- (b) a document designed to reasonably enable the derivatives party to assess each of the following:
 - (i) the types of risks that a derivatives party should consider when making a decision relating to types of derivatives that the derivatives dealer offers, including, for greater certainty, the material risks relating to the type of derivatives transacted and the derivatives party's potential exposure under the type of derivatives;
 - (ii) the material characteristics of the type of derivative, including, for greater certainty, the material economic terms and the rights and obligations of the counterparties to the type of derivative;
- (c) the following statement, or a statement in writing that is substantially similar:

"A characteristic of many derivatives is that you are only required to deposit funds that correspond to a portion of your total potential obligations when entering into the derivative. However, your profits or losses from the derivative are based on changes in the total value of the derivative. This means the leverage characteristic magnifies the profit or loss under a derivative, and losses can greatly exceed the amount of funds deposited. We may require you to deposit additional funds to cover your obligations under a derivative as the value of the derivative changes. If you fail to deposit these funds, we may close out your position without warning. You should understand all of your obligations under a derivative, including your obligations if the value of the derivative declines.

Using borrowed money to finance a derivatives transaction involves greater risk than using cash resources only. If you borrow money, your responsibility to repay the loan and pay interest as required by its terms remains the same even if the value of the derivative declines."

- (2) Before transacting in a derivative with, for or on behalf of a derivatives party, a derivatives dealer must advise the derivatives party of all of the following:
- (a) any material risks or material characteristics that are materially different from the risks or characteristics described in the disclosure required under subsection (1);
 - (b) if applicable, the price of the derivative to be transacted and the most recent valuation;
 - (c) any compensation or other incentive payable by the derivatives party relating to the derivative or the transaction.

Valuation reporting

- 21.(1) On each business day, a derivatives dealer must make available to a derivatives party a valuation for each derivative that it has transacted with, for or on behalf of the derivatives party and with respect to which obligations remain outstanding on that day.
- (2) At least once every 3 months, a derivatives adviser must make available to a derivatives party a valuation statement for each derivative that it has transacted for or on behalf of the derivatives party, unless the derivatives party requests the valuation statement be made available monthly, in which case the adviser must make available a statement to the derivatives party for each one-month period.

Notice to derivatives parties by non-resident derivatives dealers

22. A derivatives dealer whose head office or principal place of business is not in Canada must not transact in a derivative with a derivatives party in the local jurisdiction unless it has delivered to the derivatives party a statement in writing disclosing all of the following:
- (a) the foreign jurisdiction in which the head office or the principal place of business of the derivatives dealer is located;
 - (b) that all or substantially all of the assets of the derivatives dealer may be situated outside the local jurisdiction;
 - (c) that there may be difficulty enforcing legal rights against the derivatives dealer because of the above;
 - (d) the name and address of the agent for service of process of the derivatives dealer in the local jurisdiction.

DIVISION 2 – DERIVATIVES PARTY ASSETS

Sections 24 and 25 apply when a derivatives firm is dealing with any derivatives party; the remaining sections in this Division only apply if a derivatives firm is dealing with (i) a non-eligible derivatives party or (ii) an eligible derivatives party who is either an individual or eligible commercial hedger that has not waived these protections – see section 8.

Definition – initial margin

23. In this Division, “initial margin” means any derivatives party assets delivered by a derivatives party to a derivatives firm as collateral to cover potential changes in the value of a derivative over an appropriate close-out period in the event of a default.

Application and interaction with other instruments

24. A derivatives firm is exempt from the provisions in this Division if any of the following apply:
- (a) the derivatives firm is subject to and complies with or is exempt from sections 3 to 8 of National Instrument 94-102 *Derivatives: Customer Clearing and Protection of Customer Collateral and Positions* in respect of derivatives party assets;
 - (b) the derivatives firm,
 - (i) in a jurisdiction other than British Columbia, is subject to and complies with Guideline E-22 *Margin Requirements for Non-Centrally Cleared Derivatives* issued by the federal Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions; or
 - (ii) in in British Columbia, satisfies the conditions set out in Appendix A.0.1
 - (c) the derivatives firm,
 - (i) in a jurisdiction other than British Columbia, is subject to and complies with the *Guideline on margins for over-the-counter derivatives not cleared by a central counterparty* issued by the Autorité des marchés financiers in respect of derivatives party assets; or
 - (ii) in British Columbia, satisfies the conditions set out in Appendix A.0.2;
 - (d) the derivatives firm is subject to and complies with National Instrument 81-102 *Investment Funds* in respect of derivatives party assets.

Segregating derivatives party assets

25. A derivatives firm must segregate derivatives party assets and derivatives positions from the property and derivatives positions of the derivatives firm and other persons or companies.

Holding initial margin

26. A derivatives firm must hold initial margin in an account at a permitted depository.

Investment or use of initial margin

- 27.(1) A derivatives firm must not use or invest initial margin without receiving written consent from the derivatives party.
- (2) A derivatives firm must not use or invest the initial margin of a derivatives party unless the derivatives firm has entered into a written agreement with the derivatives party under which the derivatives firm assumes all losses resulting from the investment or use of initial margin by the derivatives firm.

DIVISION 3 – REPORTING TO DERIVATIVES PARTIES

This Division, other than subsection 28(1), applies if a derivatives firm is dealing with (i) a non-eligible derivatives party or (ii) an eligible derivatives party who is either an individual or eligible commercial hedger that has not waived these protections – see section 8.

Content and delivery of transaction information

- 28.(1) A derivatives dealer that transacts with, for or on behalf of a derivatives party must promptly deliver a written confirmation of the transaction to the following, as applicable:
- (a) the derivatives party;
 - (b) if the derivatives party has consented in writing, a derivatives adviser acting for the derivatives party.
- (2) If a derivatives dealer has transacted with, for or on behalf of a non-eligible derivatives party, the written confirmation required under subsection (1) must include all of the following, as applicable:
- (a) a description of the derivative;
 - (b) a description of the agreement that governs the transaction;
 - (c) the notional amount, quantity or volume of the underlying asset of the derivative;

- (d) the number of units of the derivative;
- (e) the total price paid for the derivative and the per unit price of the derivative;
- (f) the commission, sales charge, service charge and any other amount charged in respect of the transaction;
- (g) whether the derivatives dealer acted as principal or agent in relation to the derivative;
- (h) the date and the name of the trading facility on which the transaction took place;
- (i) the name of each individual acting on behalf of the derivatives firm that provided advice relating to the derivative or the transaction;
- (j) the date of the transaction;
- (k) the name of the qualifying clearing agency where the derivative was cleared.

Derivatives party statements

- 29.(1)** A derivatives firm must deliver a statement referred to in subsection (2) to a derivatives party, at the end of each quarterly period, if either of the following applies:
- (a) within the quarterly period the derivatives firm transacted a derivative with, for or on behalf of the derivatives party;
 - (b) the derivatives party has an outstanding derivatives position resulting from a transaction where the derivatives firm acted as a derivatives dealer.
- (2)** A derivatives firm that delivers a statement referred to in subsection (1) must include in the statement all of the following information for each transaction made with, for or on behalf of the derivatives party by the derivatives firm during the period covered by the statement, if applicable:
- (a) the date of the transaction;
 - (b) a description of the transaction, including, for greater certainty, the notional amount, the number of units, the price per unit and the total price of the derivative transacted;
 - (c) information sufficient to identify the agreement that governs the transaction.

- (3) A derivatives firm that delivers a statement referred to in subsection (1) must include in the statement all of the following information, as applicable, as at the date of the statement:
- (a) a description of each outstanding derivative to which the derivatives party is a party;
 - (b) the valuation, as at the statement date, of each outstanding derivative referred to in paragraph (a);
 - (c) the final valuation, as at the expiry or termination date, of each derivative that expired or terminated during the period covered by the statement;
 - (d) a description of all derivatives party assets held or received by the derivatives firm as collateral;
 - (e) the amount of any cash balance in the derivatives party's account;
 - (f) a description of assets of a derivatives party, other than assets referred to in paragraph (d), held or received by the derivatives firm;
 - (g) the total market value of any outstanding derivatives and derivatives party assets referred to in paragraph (f) in the derivatives party's account.

PART 5 COMPLIANCE AND RECORDKEEPING

DIVISION 1 – COMPLIANCE

Definitions

30. In this Division,

“chief compliance officer” means the officer or partner of a derivatives firm who is responsible for establishing, maintaining and applying written policies and procedures to monitor and assess compliance, of the derivatives firm and individuals acting on its behalf, with securities legislation relating to derivatives;

“derivatives business unit” means, in respect of a derivatives firm, a division or other organizational unit the employees of which transact in, or provide advice in relation to, a type of derivative, or a class of derivatives, on behalf of the derivatives firm;

“senior derivatives manager” means an individual designated by the derivatives dealer under subsection 32(1).

Policies and procedures

- 31.** A derivatives firm must establish, maintain and apply policies and procedures that establish a system of controls and supervision sufficient to provide reasonable assurance that all of the following are satisfied:
- (a) the derivatives firm and each individual acting on its behalf in relation to transacting in, or providing advice in relation to, a derivative, comply with securities legislation relating to trading and advising in derivatives;
 - (b) the risks relating to its derivatives activities within the derivatives business unit are managed in accordance with the derivatives firm's risk management policies and procedures;
 - (c) each individual who performs an activity on behalf of the derivatives firm relating to transacting in, or providing advice in relation to, a derivative, before commencing the activity and on an ongoing basis,
 - (i) has the experience, education and training that a reasonable person would consider necessary to perform the activity competently,
 - (ii) without limiting subparagraph (i), understands the structure, features and risks of each derivative that the individual transacts in or advises in relation to, and
 - (iii) acts with integrity.

Designation and responsibilities of a senior derivatives manager

- 32.(1)** A derivatives dealer must do the following:

- (a) designate an individual as a senior derivatives manager for each derivatives business unit;
- (b) identify to the regulator or, in Québec, the securities regulatory authority, upon request, each individual designated as the senior derivatives manager in respect of each derivatives business unit.

- (2)** A senior derivatives manager must do the following:

- (a) supervise the derivatives-related activities conducted in the derivatives business unit directed towards ensuring compliance by the derivatives business unit, and each individual employed in the derivatives business unit, with this Instrument, applicable securities legislation, including for greater certainty, ensuring the policies and procedures required under section 31 [*Policies and procedures*] are applied;

- (b) except in British Columbia, respond by addressing, in a timely manner, any material non-compliance by an individual employed in the derivatives business unit with this Instrument, applicable securities legislation, or the policies and procedures required under section 31 [*Policies and procedures*], including reporting to the chief compliance officer;
 - (c) in British Columbia, address, in a timely manner, any non-compliance with securities legislation or the policies and procedures required under section 31 by an individual employed in the derivatives business unit, including reporting the non-compliance to the chief compliance officer, if the non-compliance
 - (i) creates or created, in the opinion of a reasonable person, a risk of material harm to a derivatives party,
 - (ii) creates or created, in the opinion of a reasonable person, a risk of material harm to capital markets, or
 - (iii) is part of a pattern of non-compliance.
- (3) At least once every calendar year, the senior derivatives manager in respect of each derivatives business unit must,
- (a) except in British Columbia, prepare a report containing the following, as applicable:
 - (i) a description of
 - (A) each incident of material non-compliance with this Instrument, securities legislation relating to trading in derivatives or the policies and procedures required under section 31 [*Policies and procedures*] by the derivatives business unit or an individual in the derivatives business unit, and
 - (B) the steps taken to respond to each incidence of material non-compliance;
 - (ii) a statement to the effect that the derivatives business unit is in material compliance with this Instrument, securities legislation relating to trading and advising in derivatives and the policies and procedures required under section 31 [*Policies and procedures*];
 - (a.1) in British Columbia, prepare a report referred to in subsection (5), and
 - (b) submit the report referred to in paragraph (a) or (a.1) to the board of directors of the derivatives firm.

(4) The obligation of the senior derivatives manager under paragraph (3)(b) may be fulfilled by the derivatives firm's chief compliance officer.

(5) For the purpose of paragraph 3 (a.1), the report must include the following, as applicable:

- (a) a description of each contravention of this Instrument or securities legislation relating to trading in derivatives, or failure to follow the policies or procedures required under section 31, by the derivatives business unit or an individual employed in the derivatives business unit, that
 - (i) creates or created, in the opinion of a reasonable person, a risk of material harm to a derivatives party,
 - (ii) creates or created, in the opinion of a reasonable person, a risk of material harm to capital markets, or
 - (iii) is part of a pattern of non-compliance,
- (b) a description of the steps taken to respond to each incidence of non-compliance referred to in subparagraph (a)(i) or (ii), or the pattern of non-compliance referred to in subparagraph (a) (iii).

Responsibility of a derivatives dealer to report to the regulator or the securities regulatory authority

33. A derivatives dealer must report to the regulator or, in Québec, the securities regulatory authority, in a timely manner any circumstance in which a derivatives dealer is not or was not in compliance with the requirements of this Instrument or other securities legislation relating to trading in derivatives if any of the following applies:

- (a) the non-compliance creates or created, in the opinion of a reasonable person, a risk of material harm to a derivatives party;
- (b) the non-compliance creates or created, in the opinion of a reasonable person, a risk of material harm to capital markets;
- (c) the non-compliance is part of a pattern of material non-compliance.

DIVISION 2 – RECORDKEEPING

Derivatives party agreement

34.(1) A derivatives firm must, before transacting in a derivative with, for or on behalf of a derivatives party, enter into an agreement referred to in subsection (2) with the derivatives party.

- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the agreement must establish all of the material terms governing the relationship between the derivatives firm and the derivatives party including the rights and obligations of the derivatives firm and the derivatives party.

Records

35. A derivatives firm must keep records of its derivatives transactions and advising activities, including all of the following, as applicable:
- (a) records containing a general description of its derivatives business and activities conducted with, for or on behalf of, derivatives parties, and compliance with applicable provisions of securities legislation, including,
 - (i) records of derivatives party assets, and
 - (ii) records documenting the derivatives firm's compliance with internal policies and procedures;
 - (b) for each derivative, records demonstrating the existence and nature of the derivative, including,
 - (i) records of communications with the derivatives party relating to transacting in the derivative,
 - (ii) documents provided to the derivatives party to confirm the derivative, the terms of the derivative and each transaction relating to the derivative,
 - (iii) correspondence relating to the derivative and each transaction relating to the derivative,
 - (iv) records made by staff relating to the derivative and each transaction relating to the derivative, including notes, memos and journals,
 - (v) records relating to pre-execution activity for each transaction including all communications relating to quotes, solicitations, instructions, transactions and prices, however they may be communicated,
 - (vi) reliable timing data for the execution of each transaction relating to the derivative,
 - (vii) records relating to the execution of the transaction, including
 - (A) information obtained to determine whether the counterparty qualifies as an eligible derivatives party,

- (B) fees or commissions charged,
 - (C) information used in calculating the derivative's valuation; and
 - (D) any other information relevant to the transaction;
- (viii) an itemized record of post-transaction processing and events, including a record in relation to the calculation of margin and exchange of collateral; and
- (ix) the price and valuation of the derivative.

Form, accessibility and retention of records

- 36.(1)** The records required to be maintained in this Instrument must be kept in a safe location, readily accessible and in a durable form for a period of,
- (a) except in Manitoba, 7 years from the date the record is created, and
 - (b) in Manitoba, 8 years from the date the record is created.
- (2)** A record required to be provided to the regulator or, in Québec, the securities regulatory authority, must be provided in a format that is capable of being read by the regulator or, in Québec, the securities regulatory authority.

PART 6 EXEMPTIONS

DIVISION 1 – EXEMPTION FROM THIS INSTRUMENT

Exemption for foreign liquidity providers – transactions with derivatives dealers

- 37.** A person or company is exempt from the provisions of this Instrument in respect of a transaction if all of the following apply:
- (a) the transaction is made with either an investment dealer registered in accordance with National Instrument 31-103 *Registration Requirements, Exemptions and Ongoing Registrant Obligations* or a derivatives dealer, that, in each case, is transacting as principal for its own account;
 - (b) **except in British Columbia,** the person or company is registered, licensed or authorized, or otherwise operates under an exemption or exclusion from a requirement to be registered, licensed or authorized under the securities, commodity futures or derivatives legislation of a foreign jurisdiction in which its head office or principal place of business is located to carry on the activities in

that jurisdiction that registration as a derivatives dealer would permit it to carry on in the local jurisdiction;

- (c) the person or company is not any of the following:
 - (i) a derivatives dealer whose head office or principal place of business is in Canada;
 - (ii) a derivatives dealer that is a Canadian financial institution.

Exemption for certain derivatives end-users

38.(1) Except in British Columbia, a person or company is exempt from this Instrument if all of the following apply:

- (a) the person or company does not solicit or otherwise transact a derivative with, for or on behalf of, a non-eligible derivatives party;
 - (b) the person or company does not, in respect of any derivative or transaction, advise a non-eligible derivatives party, other than general advice that is provided in accordance with the conditions of section 45 [*Advising generally*];
 - (c) the person or company does not regularly make or offer to make a market in a derivative with a derivatives party;
 - (d) the person or company does not regularly facilitate or otherwise intermediate transactions for another person or company;
 - (e) the person or company does not facilitate the clearing of a derivative through the facilities of a qualifying clearing agency for another person or company.
- (2)** The exemption in subsection (1) is not available to a person or company if either of the following applies:
- (a) the person or company is a registered derivatives firm or a registered securities firm in any jurisdiction of Canada or is registered under the commodity futures legislation of Manitoba or Ontario;
 - (b) the person or company is registered under the securities, commodity futures or derivatives legislation of a foreign jurisdiction in which its head office or principal place of business is located in a category of registration to carry on the activities in that jurisdiction that registration as a derivatives dealer or derivatives adviser would permit it to carry on in the local jurisdiction.

Exemption for foreign derivatives dealers

- 39. (1)** Except in British Columbia, a derivatives dealer whose head office or principal place of business is in a foreign jurisdiction specified in Appendix A is exempt from the provisions in this Instrument if all of the following apply:
- (a) the derivatives dealer transacts only with, for or on behalf of, a person or company in the local jurisdiction that is an eligible derivatives party;
 - (b) the derivatives dealer is registered, licensed or authorized under the securities, commodity futures or derivatives legislation of a foreign jurisdiction specified in Appendix A to conduct the derivatives activities in the foreign jurisdiction that it proposes to conduct with the derivatives party;
 - (c) the derivatives dealer is subject to and complies with the securities, commodity futures or derivatives legislation of the foreign jurisdictions specified in Appendix A relating to the activities being conducted by the derivatives dealer with a derivatives party whose head office or principal place of business is in Canada;
 - (d) the derivatives dealer provides the regulator or, in Québec, the securities regulatory authority, with prompt access to its books and records upon request with respect to any matter relating to the activities being conducted with a derivatives party whose head office or principal place of business is located in Canada.

- (1.1)** In British Columbia, a derivatives dealer whose head office or principal place of business is in a foreign jurisdiction specified in Appendix A.1 is exempt from Parts 3 to 7 of this Instrument if all of the following apply:
- (a) each person or company in British Columbia that the derivatives dealer transacts with, or on behalf of, is an eligible derivatives party;
 - (b) the derivatives dealer complies with the laws, codes, standards, bylaws, rules or other regulatory instruments, of the foreign jurisdiction in which its head office or principal place of business is located, as amended from time to time, as set out in Appendix A.1;
 - (c) the derivatives dealer produces to or provides the regulator with prompt access to its books and records upon request with respect to any matter relating to the activities being conducted with a derivatives party whose head office or principal place of business of which is located in British Columbia.

- (2) The exemptions in subsections (1) and (1.1) are not available unless all of the following apply:
- (a) the derivatives dealer engages in the business of a derivatives dealer in the foreign jurisdiction in which its head office or principal place of business is located;
 - (b) the derivatives dealer has delivered to the derivatives party a statement in writing disclosing all of the following:
 - (i) the foreign jurisdiction in which the derivatives dealer's head office or principal place of business is located;
 - (ii) that all or substantially all of the assets of the derivatives dealer may be situated outside of the local jurisdiction;
 - (iii) that there may be difficulty enforcing legal rights against the derivatives dealer because of the above;
 - (iv) the name and address of the agent for service of process of the derivatives dealer in the local jurisdiction;
 - (c) the derivatives dealer has submitted to the regulator or, in Québec, the securities regulatory authority, a completed Form 93-101F1 *Submission to Jurisdiction and Appointment of Agent for Service of Process*.
- (3) Paragraphs (1) (a) to (d) and 1.1 (a) to (c) do not apply if the derivatives party is an affiliated entity of the derivatives dealer unless the affiliated entity is an investment fund.
- (4) Paragraph (2)(b) does not apply if the derivatives party is an affiliated entity of the derivatives dealer unless the affiliated entity is an investment fund.

DIVISION 2 – EXEMPTIONS FROM SPECIFIC PROVISIONS IN THIS INSTRUMENT

Definition – local counterparty

40. In this Division, “local counterparty” means a counterparty to a derivative in any jurisdiction of Canada if either of the following applies:
- (a) the counterparty is a person or company, other than an individual, to which one or more of the following apply:
 - (i) the person or company is organized under the laws of the local jurisdiction;
 - (ii) the head office of the person or company is in the local jurisdiction;

- (iii) the principal place of business of the person or company is in the local jurisdiction;
- (b) the counterparty is an affiliated entity of a person or company referred to in paragraph (a) and the person or company is liable for all or substantially all of the liabilities of the counterparty.

Investment dealers

41. (1) Except in British Columbia, a derivatives dealer that is an investment dealer member of CIRO is exempt from the provisions of this Instrument set out in Appendix B if both of the following apply:

- (a) the derivatives dealer is subject to and complies with the corresponding conduct and other applicable rules of CIRO in connection with a transaction or other related activity;
- (b) the derivatives dealer promptly notifies the regulator or, in Québec, the securities regulatory authority, of each instance of material non-compliance with a provision of this Instrument that is set out in Appendix B.

(2) In British Columbia, a derivatives dealer that is an investment dealer member of CIRO is exempt from the provisions of this Instrument set out in Column A of Appendix B.1 if the following apply:

- (a) the derivatives dealer complies with the rules of CIRO, as amended from time to time, set out in Column B of Appendix B.1;
- (b) the derivatives dealer promptly notifies the regulator in British Columbia of each instance of non-compliance with a CIRO rule set out in Column B of Appendix B.1, if the instance of non-compliance
 - (i) creates or created, in the opinion of a reasonable person, a risk of material harm to a derivatives party,
 - (ii) creates or created, in the opinion of a reasonable person, a risk of material harm to capital markets, or
 - (iii) is part of a pattern of non-compliance.

Canadian financial institutions

42. (1) Except in British Columbia, a derivatives dealer that is a Canadian financial institution is exempt from the provisions of this Instrument set out in Appendix C if both of the following apply:

- (a) the derivatives dealer is subject to and complies with the corresponding conduct and other regulatory provisions of its prudential regulator in connection with a transaction or other related activity;
- (b) the derivatives dealer promptly notifies the regulator or, in Québec, the securities regulatory authority, of each instance of material non-compliance with a provision of this Instrument that is set out in Appendix C.

(2) In British Columbia, a derivatives dealer that is Canadian financial institution is exempt from the provisions of this Instrument set out in Appendix C, if the derivatives dealer promptly notifies the regulator in British Columbia of each instance of non-compliance with a provision of this Instrument that is set out in Appendix C, if the instance of non-compliance

- (a) creates or created, in the opinion of a reasonable person, a risk of material harm to a derivatives party,
- (b) creates or created, in the opinion of a reasonable person, a risk of material harm to capital markets, or
- (c) is part of a pattern of non-compliance.

Derivatives transacted on a derivatives trading facility where the identity of the derivatives party is unknown

43. A derivatives dealer is exempt from the provisions in this Instrument, except for section 9 [*Fair dealing*], section 12 [*Handling complaints*], and Part 5 [*Compliance and recordkeeping*], in respect of a transaction to which both of the following apply:
- (a) the execution of the transaction is on and subject to the rules of a derivatives trading facility;
 - (b) the derivatives dealer does not know the identity of the derivatives party prior to and at the time of execution of the transaction.

Exemptions from certain requirements in this Instrument for certain notional amounts of certain commodity derivatives and other derivatives activity

- 44.(1) A derivatives dealer is exempt from this Instrument, other than section 9 [*Fair dealing*], section 10 [*Conflicts of interest*] and section 28 [*Content and delivery of transaction information*], if all of the following apply:
- (a) the derivatives dealer does not solicit or otherwise transact a derivative with, for or on behalf of, a non-eligible derivatives party;

- (b) the derivatives dealer does not, in respect of derivatives or transactions, advise a non-eligible derivatives party, other than in accordance with section 45 [*Advising generally*];
 - (c) either of the following applies:
 - (i) the derivatives dealer has its head office or principal place of business in a jurisdiction of Canada and the derivatives dealer, together with each affiliated entity of the derivatives dealer that is a local counterparty, excluding investment funds, and excluding derivatives between all affiliated entities, has not had, in any of the previous 24 calendar months, an aggregate month-end gross notional amount under outstanding derivatives, exceeding \$250 000 000;
 - (ii) the derivatives dealer has its head office and principal place of business in a foreign jurisdiction and the derivatives dealer, together with each affiliated entity of the derivatives dealer that is a local counterparty, excluding investment funds, and excluding derivatives between all affiliated entities, has not had, in any of the previous 24 calendar months, an aggregate month-end gross notional amount under outstanding derivatives with one or more counterparties that have a head office or principal place of business in Canada, exceeding \$250 000 000.
- (2) Subject to subsection (3), a derivatives dealer is exempt from the provisions of this Instrument, other than section 9 [*Fair dealing*], section 10 [*Conflicts of interest*] and section 28 [*Content and delivery of transaction information*], if all of the following apply:
- (a) the derivatives dealer does not solicit or otherwise transact a derivative with, for or on behalf of, a non-eligible derivatives party;
 - (b) the derivatives dealer does not, in respect of derivatives or transactions, advise a non-eligible derivatives party, other than in accordance with section 45 [*Advising generally*];
 - (c) the derivatives dealer, and each affiliated entity of the derivatives dealer that is also a derivatives dealer, is a derivative dealer solely as a result of transactions in respect of commodity derivatives;
 - (d) either of the following applies:
 - (i) the derivatives dealer has its head office or principal place of business in a jurisdiction of Canada and the derivatives dealer, together with each affiliated entity of the derivatives dealer that is a local counterparty, excluding investment funds, and excluding derivatives between all

affiliated entities, has not had, in any of the previous 24 calendar months, an aggregate month-end gross notional amount under outstanding commodity derivatives, exceeding \$10 000 000 000;

- (ii) the derivatives dealer has its head office and principal place of business in a foreign jurisdiction and the derivatives dealer, together with each affiliated entity of the derivatives dealer that is a local counterparty, excluding investment funds, and excluding derivatives between all affiliated entities, has not had, in any of the previous 24 calendar months, an aggregate month-end gross notional amount under outstanding commodity derivatives with one or more counterparties that have a head office or principal place of business in Canada, exceeding \$10 000 000 000.

- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply in respect of a commodity derivative for which the underlying interest is a cryptoasset.

DIVISION 3 – EXEMPTIONS FOR DERIVATIVES ADVISERS

Advising generally

45.(1) For the purpose of subsection (3), “financial or other interest” in relation to a derivative or a transaction includes the following:

- (a) ownership of, beneficial or otherwise, an underlying interest or underlying interests of the derivative;
 - (b) ownership of, beneficial or otherwise, or another interest in, a derivative that has the same underlying interest as the derivative;
 - (c) a commission or other compensation received or expected to be received from any person or company in relation to a transaction, an underlying interest in the derivative or a derivative that has the same underlying interest as the derivative;
 - (d) a financial arrangement in relation to the derivative, an underlying interest in the derivative or a derivative that has the same underlying interest as the derivative;
 - (e) any other interest that relates to the transaction.
- (2) A person or company that acts as a derivatives adviser is exempt from the provisions of this Instrument applicable to a derivatives adviser if the advice that the person or company provides does not purport to be tailored to the needs of the person or company receiving the advice.
 - (3) If the person or company referred to in subsection (2) recommends a transaction involving a derivative, a class of derivatives or the underlying interest of a derivative or

class of derivatives in which any of the following has a financial or other interest, the person or company must disclose the interest, including a description of the nature of the interest, concurrently with providing the advice:

- (a) the person or company;
- (b) any partner, director or officer of the person or company;
- (c) if the person is an individual, the spouse or child of the individual;
- (d) any other person or company that would be an insider of the first mentioned person or company if the first mentioned person or company were a reporting issuer.

Foreign derivatives advisers

46.(1) Except in British Columbia, a derivatives adviser whose head office or principal place of business is in a foreign jurisdiction specified in Appendix D is exempt from the provisions of this Instrument in respect of advice provided to a derivatives party if all of the following apply:

- (a) the derivatives party to whom the advice is being provided is an eligible derivatives party;
- (b) the derivatives adviser is registered, licensed or authorized, or otherwise operates under an exemption from registration, under the securities, commodity futures or derivatives legislation of a foreign jurisdiction specified in Appendix D to conduct the derivatives activities in the foreign jurisdiction that it proposes to conduct with the derivatives party;
- (c) the derivatives adviser is subject to and complies with the securities, commodity futures or derivatives legislation of the foreign jurisdictions specified in Appendix D relating to the activities being conducted by the derivatives adviser with a derivatives party whose head office or principal place of business is in Canada;
- (d) the derivatives adviser provides the regulator or, in Québec, the securities regulatory authority, with prompt access to its books and records upon request with respect to any matter relating to the activities being conducted with a derivatives party whose head office or principal place of business is in Canada.

(1.1) In British Columbia, a derivatives adviser whose head office or principal place of business is in a foreign jurisdiction specified in Appendix D.1 is exempt from Parts 3 to 7, if all of the following apply:

- (a) the derivatives party to whom the advice is being provided is an eligible derivatives party;

- (b) the derivatives adviser complies with the laws, codes, standards, bylaws, rules or other regulatory instruments, set out in Appendix D.1 and as amended from time to time, of the foreign jurisdiction in which their head office or principal place of business is located;
- (c) the derivatives adviser produces to or provides the regulator with prompt access to its books and records upon request with respect to any advice provided to a derivatives party whose head office or principal place of business is located in British Columbia.

- (2) The exemption under subsections (1) and (1.1) are not available unless all of the following apply:
- (a) the derivatives adviser engages in the business of a derivatives adviser in the foreign jurisdiction in which its head office or principal place of business is located;
 - (b) the derivatives adviser has delivered to the derivatives party a statement in writing disclosing the following:
 - (i) the foreign jurisdiction in which the derivatives adviser's head office or principal place of business is located;
 - (ii) that all or substantially all of the assets of the derivatives adviser may be situated outside of the local jurisdiction;
 - (iii) that there may be difficulty enforcing legal rights against the derivatives adviser because of the above;
 - (iv) the name and address of the agent for service of process of the derivatives adviser in the local jurisdiction;
 - (c) the derivatives adviser has submitted to the regulator or, in Québec, the securities regulatory authority, a completed Form 93-101F1 *Submission to Jurisdiction and Appointment of Agent for Service of Process*;
- (3) A derivatives adviser that relied on the exemption under subsection (1) or (1.1) during the 12-month period preceding December 1 of a year must notify the regulator or, in Québec, the securities regulatory authority, of that fact by December 1 of that year.
- (4) In Ontario, subsection (3) does not apply to a derivatives adviser that complies with the filing and fee payment provisions applicable to an unregistered exempt international firm under Ontario Securities Commission Rule 13-502 *Fees*.

- (5) A person or company is exempt from subsections (2) and (3) if the person or company is registered as a derivatives adviser in the local jurisdiction.
- (6) Paragraphs (1) (a) to (d) and (2) (a) to (c) do not apply if the derivatives party is an affiliated entity of the derivatives adviser unless the affiliated entity is an investment fund.
- (7) Paragraph (2)(b) does not apply if the derivatives party is an affiliated entity of the derivatives adviser unless the affiliated entity is an investment fund.

Foreign derivatives sub-advisers

- 47.(1)** A derivatives sub-adviser whose head office or principal place of business is in a foreign jurisdiction specified in Appendix E is exempt from the provisions of this Instrument if all of the following apply:
- (a) the obligations and duties of the sub-adviser are set out in a written agreement with the derivatives adviser or derivatives dealer;
 - (b) the derivatives adviser or derivatives dealer has entered into a written agreement with its derivatives parties on whose behalf derivatives advice is or portfolio management services are to be provided, agreeing to be responsible for any loss that arises out of the failure of the derivatives sub-adviser to do any of the following:
 - (i) exercise the powers and discharge the duties of its office honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the derivatives firm and each derivatives party of the derivatives firm for whose benefit the derivatives advice is, or portfolio management services are, to be provided;
 - (ii) exercise the degree of care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in the circumstances.
- (2)** The exemption under subsection (1) is not available unless all of the following apply:
- (a) the derivatives sub-adviser's head office or principal place of business is in a foreign jurisdiction;
 - (b) the derivatives sub-adviser is registered, licensed or authorized in a category of registration, or operates under an exemption from registration, under the securities, commodity futures or derivatives legislation of the foreign jurisdiction in which its head office or principal place of business is located;
 - (c) the legislation of the foreign jurisdiction referred to in paragraph (b) permits the derivatives sub-adviser to carry on the activities in that jurisdiction that

registration as a derivatives adviser would permit it to carry on in the local jurisdiction;

- (d) the derivatives sub-adviser engages in the business of a derivatives adviser in the foreign jurisdiction in which its head office or principal place of business is located.

Registered advisers under securities or commodity futures legislation

- 48. A derivatives adviser that is registered as an adviser under securities legislation or, in Ontario and Manitoba, commodity futures legislation, is exempt from the provisions set out in Appendix F if the derivatives adviser complies with the corresponding business conduct provisions of securities or commodity futures legislation in connection with a transaction or other related derivatives activity with a derivatives party.

PART 7 GRANTING AN EXEMPTION

Granting an exemption

- 49.(1) The regulator or, in Québec, 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 Alberta and 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 8 TRANSITION AND EFFECTIVE DATE

Transition representations for existing derivatives parties

- 50.(1) In this section “transition period” means the period commencing on September 28, 2024 and expiring on September 28, 2029.
- (2) During the transition period, for the purposes of this Instrument, an “eligible derivatives party”, as defined in subsection 1(1) [*Definitions and interpretation*], includes a person or company, that is any of the following:
 - (a) a permitted client, as that term is defined in National Instrument 31-103 *Registration Requirements, Exemptions and Ongoing Registrant Obligations*;
 - (b) in Ontario, an accredited investor, other than an individual, as that term is defined in National Instrument 45-106 *Prospectus Exemptions*;

- (c) an accredited counterparty, as that term is defined in the *Derivatives Act* (Québec);
 - (d) a qualified party, as that term is defined in any of the following:
 - (i) in Alberta, Blanket Order 91-507 *Over-the-Counter Derivatives*;
 - (ii) in British Columbia, Blanket Order 91-501 *Over-the-Counter Derivatives*;
 - (iii) in Manitoba, Blanket Order 91-501 *Over-the-Counter Trades in Derivatives*;
 - (iv) in New Brunswick, Local Rule 91-501 *Derivatives*;
 - (v) in Nova Scotia, Blanket Order 91-501 *Over-the-Counter Trades in Derivatives*;
 - (vi) in Saskatchewan, General Order 91-908 *Over-the-Counter Derivatives*;
 - (e) an eligible contract participant as that term is defined under section 1(a)(18) of the United States *Commodity Exchange Act*;
 - (f) a financial counterparty as that term is defined under article 2(8) of the *European Market Infrastructure Regulation*;
 - (g) a non-financial counterparty as that term is defined under article 2(9) of, and which exceeds clearing thresholds pursuant to Article 10(4)(b) of, the *European Market Infrastructure Regulation*.
- (3) Despite subsection (2), if either of the following circumstances apply, the definition of “eligible derivatives party”, as set out in subsection 1(1), applies to that circumstance:
- (a) the derivatives firm has obtained a representation from the derivatives party in writing, that the derivatives party is considered to be an eligible derivatives party on the basis of any of paragraphs (2)(a) to (g);
 - (b) the representation referred to in paragraph (a) was made prior to the effective date of this Instrument.

Transition for existing transactions that remain in place in accordance with their original terms

- 51.** Other than section 9 [*Fair dealing*], the provisions of this Instrument do not apply in respect of the transaction if both of the following apply:

- (a) the transaction was entered into before the effective date of this Instrument;
- (b) the derivatives firm has taken reasonable steps to determine that the derivatives party is one or more of the following, as applicable:
 - (i) a permitted client, as that term is defined in National Instrument 31-103 *Registration Requirements, Exemptions and Ongoing Registrant Obligations*;
 - (ii) in Ontario, an accredited investor, other than an individual, as that term is defined in National Instrument 45-106 *Prospectus and Registration Exemptions*;
 - (iii) an accredited counterparty, as that term is defined in the *Derivatives Act* (Québec);
 - (iv) a qualified party, as that term is defined in any of the following:
 - (A) in Alberta Blanket Order 91-507 *Over-the-Counter Derivatives*;
 - (B) in British Columbia Blanket Order 91-501 *Over-the-Counter Derivatives*;
 - (C) in Manitoba Blanket Order 91-501 *Over-the-Counter Trades in Derivatives*;
 - (D) in New Brunswick Local Rule 91-501 *Derivatives*;
 - (E) in Nova Scotia Blanket Order 91-501 *Over-the-Counter Trades in Derivatives*;
 - (F) in Saskatchewan General Order 91-908 *Over-the-Counter Derivatives*;
 - (v) an eligible contract participant as that term is defined in section 1(a)(18) of the United States *Commodity Exchange Act*;
 - (vi) a financial counterparty as that term is defined under article 2(8) of the *European Market Infrastructure Regulation*;
 - (vii) a non-financial counterparty as that term is defined under article 2(9) of, and which exceeds clearing thresholds pursuant to article 10(4)(b) of, the *European Market Infrastructure Regulation*.

Transition for obtaining waivers for certain individuals and eligible commercial hedgers

- 52.** Despite paragraph 8(2)(a)(iii), a derivatives firm has a period of one year following the effective date of this Instrument to obtain the waiver referred to in paragraph 8(2)(a)(iii) of this Instrument.

Effective date

- 53.(1)** This Instrument comes into force on September 28, 2024.
- (2)** In Saskatchewan, despite subsection (1), if this Instrument is filed with the Registrar of Regulations after September 28, 2024, this Instrument comes into force on the day on which it is filed with the Registrar of Regulations.

APPENDIX A.0.1
TO
NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 93-101 *DERIVATIVES: BUSINESS CONDUCT*

Application and interaction with other instruments
(Section 24)

1. For the purpose of subparagraph 24 (b) (ii), the conditions are
 - (a) the derivatives firm is a bank, foreign bank branch, bank holding company, trust and loan company, cooperative credit association, cooperative retail association, life insurance company, property and casualty insurance company and insurance holding company regulated by the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions, and
 - (b) any initial margin
 - (i) is held in such a way as to ensure that the margin exchanged is immediately available and is subject to arrangements to ensure that the initial margin posted by the posting party is not included as an asset of the collecting party in the event of the bankruptcy of the collecting party, and
 - (ii) has not been rehypothecated.

APPENDIX A.0.2
TO
NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 93-101 *DERIVATIVES: BUSINESS CONDUCT*
Application and interaction with other instruments
(Section 24)

1. For the purpose of subparagraph 24 (c) (ii), the conditions are
 - (a) the derivatives firm is a covered institution, and
 - (b) the derivatives firm complies with the following:
 - (i) collateral received as margin is held in such a way as to ensure that it is available in a timely manner to the covered institution in the event of the derivatives party's default;
 - (ii) collateral deposited as initial margin by a covered institution is held in one or more accounts at a permitted depository that are clearly identified as holding collateral and that are segregated from the derivatives party's collateral and property.
2. For the purpose of this Appendix, a "covered institution" is a derivatives firm if both of the following apply to the derivatives firm:
 - (a) it is a financial institution subject to one or more of the following laws:
 - (i) *Insurers Act* (Québec);
 - (ii) *Act respecting financial services cooperatives* (Québec);
 - (iii) *Deposit Institutions and Deposit Protection Act* (Québec);
 - (iv) *Trust Companies and Savings Companies Act* (Québec);
 - (b) together with its affiliated entities, it had an aggregate month-end average gross notional amount of outstanding, non-centrally cleared derivatives for the months of March, April and May of the most recent year, excluding derivatives traded between affiliated entities, that exceeds \$12 000 000 000.
3. For the purpose of this Appendix, a person or company (the "first entity") is an affiliated entity of another person or company (the "second entity") if any of the following apply:
 - (a) the financial statements of the first entity and the second entity are consolidated in accordance with one of the following:

- (i) the International Financial Reporting Standards;
 - (ii) the generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America;
- (b) all of the following apply:
 - (i) the financial statements of the first entity and the second entity would have been, at the relevant time, required to be consolidated by the first entity, the second entity or another person or company, if the consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with the principles or standards referred to in subparagraph (a) (i) or (ii);
 - (ii) neither the first party's nor the second party's financial statements, nor the financial statements of the other person or company, were prepared in accordance with the principles or standards referred to in subparagraph (a) (i) or (ii).

APPENDIX A
TO
NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 93-101 *DERIVATIVES: BUSINESS CONDUCT*
FOREIGN DERIVATIVES DEALERS
(Section 39)
LIST OF SPECIFIED FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS

Australia

Brazil

Hong Kong

Iceland

Japan

Republic of Korea

New Zealand

Norway

Singapore

Switzerland

United States of America

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Any member country of the European Union

APPENDIX A.1 TO NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 93-101 <i>DERIVATIVES: BUSINESS CONDUCT</i> FOREIGN DERIVATIVES DEALERS (Section 39)	
Column 1 Specified Foreign Jurisdiction	Column 2
Australia	<i>Corporations Act 2001</i> • Chapter 7: - o Part 7.6 – Licensing of providers of financial services; - o Part 7.7 – Financial Services Disclosure; - o Part 7.7A – Best interests obligations and remuneration; - o Part 7.8 – Other provisions relating to conduct etc. connected with financial products and financial services, other than financial product disclosure; - o Part 7.9 – Financial product disclosure and other provisions relating to issue, sale and purchase of financial products.
Brazil	<i>Law 6.385/76</i> (Securities Laws)
Hong Kong	<i>Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap 571)</i> • Part IIIA – OTC Derivatives Transactions: - o Division 2 – Reporting, Clearing Trading and Record Keeping Obligations, section 101E. <i>Securities and Futures and Companies Legislation (Amendment) Ordinance 2021</i> – Part 3 and Division 4 of Part 4. <i>Securities and Futures Commission – Code of Conduct for Persons Licensed by or Registered with the Securities and Futures Commission.</i>
Japan	<i>Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, Act No. 25 (FIEA)</i> • Chapter III – Financial Services Providers, etc. : - o Section 2 – Services: ▪ Subsection 1 – General Rules; ▪ Subsection 2 – Special Provisions on Investment Advisory Services. • Chapter IV – Financial Instruments Business Associations: - o Section 1 – Authorized Financial Instrument Business Association: ▪ Subsection 5 – Miscellaneous Provisions, Article 77; - o Section 2 – Certified Financial Instruments Business Association. • Chapter VII – Miscellaneous Provisions, Article 188.

	Requirements set out in the <i>Comprehensive Guidelines for Supervision of Financial Instruments Business Operators, etc.</i> relating to the provisions of the FIEA referenced above.
Republic of Korea	<i>Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act</i> Chapter IV - Business Conduct Rules: Section 1 – Common Rules of Business Conduct: Subsection 1 – Duty of Good Faith; Subsection 2 – Investment Recommendations, Articles 46 to 49; Subsection 3 – Prohibitions against Use of Job-Related Information, Articles 59 and 60.
New Zealand	Financial Markets Conduct Act (the “FMC Act”) Part 2 – Fair Dealing. Part 3 – Disclosure of offers of financial products. Part 6 – Licensing and other regulation of market services: Subpart 4 – Disclosure Services for certain services provided to retail investors; Subpart 5 – Requirement for certain services to be provided under client agreements; Subpart 5A – Additional regulation of financial advice and financial advice services; Subpart 5B – Regulation of client money or property services; Subpart 7 – Holding and application of investor funds and property by derivatives issuers. Financial Markets Conduct Regulations, 2014 Part 3 – Disclosure of offers of financial products. Part 6 – Licensing and other regulation of market services: Section 191 – General reporting condition; Subpart 6 – Holding and application of investor funds and property by derivatives issuers.
Singapore	<i>Securities and Futures Act</i> <i>Securities and Futures (Licensing and Conduct of Business) Regulations pursuant to the Securities and Futures Act</i> Part II – Licensing, Representative Notification and Related Matters: 14A – Holders of capital markets services licences and representatives, etc. to be fit and proper persons. Part III – Customer’s Moneys and Assets. Part IV – Conduct of Business.
Switzerland	<i>Federal Act on Financial Services (FinSA) – June 2018</i> Title 1 – General Provisions: Article 2 – Scope of application; Article 3 – Definitions. Title 2 – Requirements for the Provision of Financial Services Chapter 2 – Code of Conduct: Section 2 – Duty to Provide information;

	▪ Section 3 – Appropriateness and Suitability of Financial Services; ▪ Section 4 – Documentation and Rendering of Account. - o Chapter 3 – Organization: ▪ Section 1 – Organisational Measures: • Article 22 – Staff; ▪ Section 2 – Conflicts of Interest. • Title 3 – Offering Financial Instruments: - o Chapter 2 – Key Information Document for Financial Instruments. <i>Federal Act on Financial Market Infrastructure and Market Conduct in Securities and Derivatives Trading</i> • Article 2 – Definitions.
United States of America	<i>The following regulations to implement certain provisions of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act:</i> • 17 CFR Part 1 – General Regulations Under the Commodity Exchange Act. • 17 CFR Part 3 – Registration, section 3.3. • 17 CFR Part 23 – Swap Dealers and Major Swap Participants, particularly subparts: - o F – Reporting, Recordkeeping, and Daily Trading Records Requirements for Swap Dealers and Major Swap Participants; - o H – Business Conduct Standards for Swap Dealers and Major Swap Participants Dealing With Counterparties, Including Special Entities; - o I – Swap Documentation; - o J – Duties of Swap Dealers and Major Swap Participants; - o L – Segregation of Assets Held as Collateral in Uncleared Swap Transactions. • 17 CFR Part 166 – Customer Protection Rules.
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	<i>Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, amended by Financial Services Act 2012 and Bank of England and Financial Services Act 2016</i> (creating the Financial Services Authority and granting authority to the Bank of England and Financial Conduct Authority). <i>Conduct of Business Sourcebook (COBS).</i>
Any member country of the European Union Member States of the Agreement on the European Economic Area (EEA) • Belgium	<i>Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments (MIFID II):</i> • Title II – Authorisation and Operating Conditions for Investment Firms: - o Chapter I – Conditions and procedures of authorization;

• Bulgaria • Czech Republic • Denmark • Germany • Estonia • Ireland • Greece • Spain • France • Croatia • Italy • Cyprus • Latvia • Lithuania • Luxembourg • Hungary • Malta • Netherlands • Austria • Poland • Portugal • Romania • Slovenia • Slovakia • Finland • Sweden EEA Countries • Iceland • Liechtenstein • Norway	- o Chapter II – Operating conditions for investment firms: ▪ Section 1 – General provisions; ▪ Section 2 – Provisions to ensure investor protection. <i>Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/565 of 25 April 2016 supplementing Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards organisational requirements and operating conditions for investment firms and defined terms for the purposes of that Directive:</i> • Chapter I – Scope and Definitions; • Chapter II – Organizational Requirements; • Chapter III – Operating Conditions for Investment Firms.
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APPENDIX B
TO
NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 93-101 *DERIVATIVES: BUSINESS CONDUCT*
INVESTMENT DEALERS
(Section 41)

Section 11, Know your derivatives party

Section 12, Handling complaints

Section 14, Derivatives-party-specific needs and objectives

Section 15, Suitability

Subsections 19(2) to (4), Relationship disclosure information

Section 20, Pre-transaction disclosure

Section 21, Valuation reporting

Section 25, Segregating derivatives party assets

Section 26, Holding initial margin

Section 27, Investment or use of initial margin

Section 28, Content and delivery of transaction information

Section 29, Derivatives party statements

Section 32, Designation and responsibilities of a senior derivatives manager

Section 33, Responsibility of a derivatives dealer to report to the regulator or the securities regulatory authority

APPENDIX B.1

TO

NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 93-101 *DERIVATIVES: BUSINESS CONDUCT*

INVESTMENT DEALERS

(Section 41)

Column A	Column B Provisions of CIRO's Investment Dealer and Partially Consolidated Rules
Section 11 – Know your derivatives party	Rule 3200 – <i>Know-Your-Client and Client Accounts</i> , particularly: • Section 3202 – Know-Your-Client; • Section 3203 – Identifying partnerships or trusts; • Section 3204 – Identifying corporations; • Section 3206 – Establishing identity; • Section 3207 – Identification exceptions; • Section 3208 – Exemptions from Know-Your-Client; • Section 3209 – Primary responsibility, delegation and obligation to keep current.
Section 12 – Handling complaints	Rule 3700 – <i>Reporting and Handling of Complaints, Internal Investigations and other Reportable Matters</i> , particularly: • Section 3715 – Policies and procedures; • Sections 3720 through 3728.
Section 14 – Derivatives-party-specific needs and objectives	Rule 3200, Part A – <i>Know-Your-Client and Client Identification Requirements</i> , particularly: • Clause 3202 (1) (iii) – Know-Your-Client; • Subsection 3209 (3) – Primary responsibility, delegation and obligation to keep current.
Section 15 – Suitability	Rule 3400 – <i>Suitability Determination</i> , particularly: • Section 3402 – Retail client suitability determination requirements; • Section 3403 – Institutional client suitability determination requirements; • Section 3404 – Exemptions from the suitability determination requirements.
Subsections 19 (2) to (4) – Relationship disclosure information	Rule 3200 – <i>Know-Your-Client and Client Accounts</i> , particularly: • Section 3216 – Relationship disclosure.

Section 20 – Pre-transaction disclosure	Rule 3200 – <i>Know-Your-Client and Client Accounts</i>, particularly: • Section 3216 – Relationship disclosure; • Section 3217 – Leverage risk disclosure statement; • Section 3218 – Pre-trade disclosure of charges; • Section 3254 – Letter of undertaking.
Section 21 – Valuation reporting	Rule 3800 – <i>Dealer Member Records and Client Communications</i>, particularly: • Subsection 3808 (1) – Client account statements.
Section 25 – Segregating derivatives party assets	Rule 4300 – <i>Protection of Client Assets – Segregation, Custody and Client Free Credit Balances</i>, particularly: • Section 4312 – Fully paid and excess margin securities; • Section 4314 – Segregation of client securities.
Section 26 – Holding initial margin	Rule 5100 – <i>Margin Requirements – Application and Definitions</i>, particularly: • Subsection 5111 (1) – Margin requirements – general application.
Section 27 – Investment or use of initial margin	Rule 5100 – <i>Margin Requirements – Application and Definitions</i>, particularly: • Section 5114 – Client securities that are collateral for a margin debt; • Section 5115 – Dealer Member’s rights in securities of indebted clients; • Section 5116 – Dealer Member may buy or sell client securities; • Section 5117 – Dealer Member’s right to recover from indebted client.
Section 28 – Content and delivery of transaction information	Rule 3800, section 3816 – <i>Trade confirmations</i>
Section 29 – Derivatives party statements	Rule 3800 – <i>Dealer Member Records and Client Communications</i>, particularly: • Section 3808 – Client account statements.
Section 32 – Designation and responsibilities of senior derivatives manager	Rule 1500 – <i>Managing Significant Areas of Risk</i>, particularly: • Section 1502 – Responsibility for significant areas of risk. Rule 4900 – Other Internal Control Requirements – Derivatives Risk Management, particularly: • Section 4912 – Risk management process;

	• Section 4913 – Role of board of directors; • Section 4914 – Role of an appropriate executive.
Section 33 – Responsibility of derivatives dealer to report to the regulator or the securities regulatory authority	Rule 3700 – Reporting and Handling of Complaints, Internal Investigations and other Reportable Matters, particularly: • Section 3703 – Reporting by a Dealer Member to the Corporation.

APPENDIX C
TO
NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 93-101 *DERIVATIVES: BUSINESS CONDUCT*
CANADIAN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
(Section 42)

Section 11, Know your derivatives party

Section 13, Tied selling

Section 25, Segregating derivatives party assets

Section 26, Holding initial margin

Section 27, Investment or use of initial margin

Section 34, Derivatives party agreement

APPENDIX D
TO
NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 93-101 *DERIVATIVES: BUSINESS CONDUCT*
FOREIGN DERIVATIVES ADVISERS
(Section 46)

LIST OF SPECIFIED FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS

Australia

Brazil

Hong Kong

Iceland

Japan

Republic of Korea

New Zealand

Norway

Singapore

Switzerland

United States of America

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Any member country of the European Union

APPENDIX D.1 TO NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 93-101 <i>DERIVATIVES: BUSINESS CONDUCT</i> FOREIGN DERIVATIVES ADVISERS (Section 46)	
Column 1 Specified Foreign Jurisdiction	Column 2
Australia	<i>Corporations Act 2001</i> • Chapter 7: - o Part 7.6 – Licensing of providers of financial services; - o Part 7.7 – Financial Services Disclosure; - o Part 7.7A – Best interests obligations and remuneration; - o Part 7.8 – Other provisions relating to conduct etc. connected with financial products and financial services, other than financial product disclosure; - o Part 7.9 – Financial product disclosure and other provisions relating to issue, sale and purchase of financial products.
Brazil	<i>Law 6.385/76</i> (Securities Laws)
Hong Kong	<i>Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap 571)</i> • Part IIIA – OTC Derivatives Transactions: - o Division 2 – Reporting, Clearing Trading and Record Keeping Obligations, section 101E. <i>Securities and Futures and Companies Legislation (Amendment) Ordinance 2021</i> – Part 3 and Division 4 of Part 4. <i>Securities and Futures Commission – Code of Conduct for Persons Licensed by or Registered with the Securities and Futures Commission.</i>
Japan	<i>Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, Act No. 25 (FIEA)</i> • Chapter III – Financial Services Providers, etc. : - o Section 2 – Services: ▪ Subsection 1 – General Rules; ▪ Subsection 2 – Special Provisions on Investment Advisory Services. • Chapter IV – Financial Instruments Business Associations: - o Section 1 – Authorized Financial Instrument Business Association: ▪ Subsection 5 – Miscellaneous Provisions, Article 77; - o Section 2 – Certified Financial Instruments Business Association. • Chapter VII – Miscellaneous Provisions, Article 188.

	Requirements set out in the <i>Comprehensive Guidelines for Supervision of Financial Instruments Business Operators, etc.</i> relating to the provisions of the FIEA referenced above.
Republic of Korea	<i>Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act</i> Chapter IV - Business Conduct Rules: Section 1 – Common Rules of Business Conduct: Subsection 1 – Duty of Good Faith; Subsection 2 – Investment Recommendations, Articles 46 to 49; Subsection 3 – Prohibitions against Use of Job-Related Information, Articles 59 and 60.
New Zealand	Financial Markets Conduct Act (the “FMC Act”) Part 2 – Fair Dealing. Part 3 – Disclosure of offers of financial products. Part 6 – Licensing and other regulation of market services: Subpart 4 – Disclosure Services for certain services provided to retail investors; Subpart 5 – Requirement for certain services to be provided under client agreements; Subpart 5A – Additional regulation of financial advice and financial advice services; Subpart 5B – Regulation of client money or property services; Subpart 7 – Holding and application of investor funds and property by derivatives issuers. Financial Markets Conduct Regulations, 2014 Part 3 – Disclosure of offers of financial products. Part 6 – Licensing and other regulation of market services: Section 191 – General reporting condition; Subpart 6 – Holding and application of investor funds and property by derivatives issuers.
Singapore	<i>Securities and Futures Act</i> <i>Securities and Futures (Licensing and Conduct of Business) Regulations pursuant to the Securities and Futures Act</i> Part II – Licensing, Representative Notification and Related Matters: 14A – Holders of capital markets services licences and representatives, etc. to be fit and proper persons. Part III – Customer’s Moneys and Assets. Part IV – Conduct of Business.
Switzerland	<i>Federal Act on Financial Services (FinSA) – June 2018</i> Title 1 – General Provisions: Article 2 – Scope of application; Article 3 – Definitions. Title 2 – Requirements for the Provision of Financial Services Chapter 2 – Code of Conduct: Section 2 – Duty to Provide information;

	▪ Section 3 – Appropriateness and Suitability of Financial Services; ▪ Section 4 – Documentation and Rendering of Account. - o Chapter 3 – Organization: ▪ Section 1 – Organisational Measures: • Article 22 – Staff; ▪ Section 2 - Conflicts of Interest. • Title 3 – Offering Financial Instruments: - o Chapter 2 – Key Information Document for Financial Instruments. <i>Federal Act on Financial Market Infrastructure and Market Conduct in Securities and Derivatives Trading</i> • Article 2 – Definitions.
United States of America	<i>The following regulations to implement certain provisions of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act:</i> • 17 CFR Part 1 – General Regulations Under the Commodity Exchange Act. • 17 CFR Part 3 – Registration, section 3.3. • 17 CFR Part 4 – Commodity Pool Operators and Commodity Trading Advisers with respect to commodity pool advisers, particularly subparts - o C – Commodity Trading Advisers - o D – Advertising • 17 CFR Part 166 – Customer Protection Rules.
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	<i>Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, amended by Financial Services Act 2012 and Bank of England and Financial Services Act 2016</i> (creating the Financial Services Authority and granting authority to the Bank of England and Financial Conduct Authority). <i>Conduct of Business Sourcebook (COBS).</i>
Any member country of the European Union Member States of the Agreement on the European Economic Area (EEA) • Belgium • Bulgaria • Czech Republic • Denmark • Germany • Estonia	<i>Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments (MIFID II):</i> • Title II – Authorisation and Operating Conditions for Investment Firms: - o Chapter I – Conditions and procedures of authorization; - o Chapter II – Operating conditions for investment firms: ▪ Section 1 – General provisions; ▪ Section 2 – Provisions to ensure investor protection. <i>Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/565 of 25 April 2016 supplementing Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards organisational</i>

• Ireland • Greece • Spain • France • Croatia • Italy • Cyprus • Latvia • Lithuania • Luxembourg • Hungary • Malta • Netherlands • Austria • Poland • Portugal • Romania • Slovenia • Slovakia • Finland • Sweden EEA Countries • Iceland • Liechtenstein • Norway	<i>requirements and operating conditions for investment firms and defined terms for the purposes of that Directive:</i> • Chapter I – Scope and Definitions; • Chapter II – Organizational Requirements; • Chapter III – Operating Conditions for Investment Firms.
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APPENDIX E
TO
NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 93-101 *DERIVATIVES: BUSINESS CONDUCT*
FOREIGN DERIVATIVES SUB-ADVISERS
(Section 47)
LIST OF SPECIFIED FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS

Australia

Brazil

Hong Kong

Iceland

Japan

Republic of Korea

New Zealand

Norway

Singapore

Switzerland

United States of America

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Any member country of the European Union

APPENDIX F
TO
NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 93-101 *DERIVATIVES: BUSINESS CONDUCT*
REGISTERED ADVISERS UNDER SECURITIES AND
COMMODITY FUTURES LEGISLATION
(Section 48)

Section 12, Handling complaints

Section 13, Tied-selling

Division 2, Additional Obligations When Dealing With or Advising Certain Derivatives Parties
Of Part 3, Dealing With or Advising Derivatives Parties

Part 4, Derivatives Party Accounts

Part 5, Compliance and Recordkeeping, except section 31, Policies and Procedures