

Note: [1 Oct 2026] – Proposed changes to 24-102CP. Refer to Annex E of the CSA Notice announcing proposed NI 26-101 dated 1 Oct 2026.

PROPOSED CHANGES TO COMPANION POLICY 24-102 CLEARING AGENCY REQUIREMENTS

- 1. Companion Policy 24-102 Clearing Agency Requirements is changed by this Document.**
- 2. Section 2.1 is changed by adding the following sentence at the end of the first paragraph:**

Applicants will also need to demonstrate equivalent compliance with the requirements of National Instrument 26-101 *Information Technology System Integrity*.

- 3. The first paragraph after the heading “Division 3 – Operational Risk” is deleted.**
- 4. Sections 4.6 to 4.9 are deleted.**
- 5. Section 4.10 is changed**

a) by replacing the text with the following:

A recognized clearing agency that chooses to outsource a key system or service should ensure that the system or service meets the same standards that would apply internally. This requirement applies regardless of whether the outsourcing arrangements are with third-party service providers or with affiliated entities of the clearing agency.

Section 4.10 sets out requirements applicable to a recognized clearing agency that outsources any of its key services or systems to a service provider. Key services and systems are services and systems that are necessary for a clearing agency to operate effectively and in compliance with regulatory requirements and appropriate standards. These may include, for example, a clearing agency’s audit function. To promote a harmonized approach to the regulation of outsourcing, section 4.10 incorporates by reference the outsourcing requirements set out in section 21 of National Instrument 26-101 *Information Technology System Integrity*.

Generally, the clearing agency is required to establish, implement, maintain and enforce policies and procedures to evaluate and approve outsourcing agreements with service providers regarding the outsourcing of key systems or services. Such policies and procedures should include assessing the suitability of potential service providers and the ability of the clearing agency to continue to comply with securities legislation in the event of the service provider’s bankruptcy, insolvency or termination of business. The clearing agency is also required to monitor and evaluate the on-going performance and compliance of the service provider to which they outsourced key services, systems or facilities. Accordingly, the clearing agency should define key performance indicators that will measure the service level. Further, the clearing

agency should have robust arrangements for the substitution of such providers, timely access to all necessary information, and the proper controls and monitoring tools.

A contractual relationship should be in place between the clearing agency and the service provider allowing it and relevant authorities to have full access to necessary information. The contract should ensure that the clearing agency's approval is mandatory before the service provider can itself outsource material elements of the service provided to the clearing agency, and that in the event of such an arrangement, full access to the necessary information is preserved. Clear lines of communication should be established between the outsourcing clearing agency and the service provider to facilitate the flow of functions and information between parties in both ordinary and exceptional circumstances.

Where the clearing agency outsources a key system or service, it should disclose the nature and scope of this dependency to its participants. It should also identify the risks from its outsourcing and take appropriate actions to manage these dependencies through appropriate contractual and organisational arrangements. The clearing agency should inform the securities regulatory authority about any such dependencies and the performance of its service providers. To that end, the clearing agency can contractually provide for direct contacts between the service provider and the securities regulatory authority, contractually ensure that the securities regulatory authority can obtain specific reports from the service provider, or the clearing agency may provide full information to the securities regulatory authority.

b) by adding a footnote after the words “audit function.”:

Critical services and systems, a subset of key systems and services, are separately regulated by National Instrument 26-101 *Information Technology System Integrity*.

6. Annex II is changed by adding a footnote after the heading “JOINT SUPPLEMENTARY GUIDANCE DEVELOPED BY THE BANK OF CANADA AND CANADIAN SECURITIES ADMINISTRATORS ON RECOVERY PLANS”:

The CSA notes that the terms “critical system” and “critical service” in Annex II are used in the context of the PFMI and do not necessarily reflect the way these terms are used in National Instrument 26-101 *Information Technology System Integrity*.

Effective Date

7. These changes become effective on •.