Chapter 5

Multilateral trading facilities (MTFs)



#### 5.3A **Systems and controls for** algorithmic trading

# Systems and controls

- A firm must ensure that the systems and controls, including procedures and 5.3A.1 arrangements, used in the performance of its activities are adequate, effective and appropriate for the scale and nature of its business.
- 5.3A.2 R ■ MAR 5.3A.1R applies in particular to systems and controls concerning:
  - (1) the resilience of the firm's trading systems;
  - (2) its capacity to deal with peak order and message volumes;
  - (3) the ability to ensure orderly trading under conditions of severe market stress;
  - (4) the effectiveness of business continuity arrangements to ensure the continuity of the MTF's services if there is any failure of its trading systems, including the testing of the MTF's systems and controls;
  - (5) the ability to reject orders that exceed predetermined volume and price thresholds or which are clearly erroneous;
  - (6) the ability to ensure that algorithmic trading systems cannot create or contribute to disorderly trading conditions on the trading venue;
  - (7) the ability to ensure any disorderly trading conditions which do arise from the use of algorithmic trading systems are capable of being managed, including systems to limit the ratio of unexecuted orders to transactions that may be entered into the MTF's trading system by a member or participant;
  - (8) the ability to ensure the flow of orders is capable of being slowed down if there is a risk of system capacity being reached;
  - (9) the ability to limit and enforce the minimum tick size which may be executed on the MTF; and
  - (10) the requirement for members and participants to carry out appropriate testing of algorithms, including providing environments to facilitate that testing.

[Note: article 48(1),(4) and (6) of MiFID, MiFID RTS 7, MiFID RTS 9, and MiFID RTS 11]

MAR 5/2

# Market making agreements

#### 5.3A.3

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A firm must:

- (1) have written agreements with all *investment firms* pursuing a *market making strategy* on *trading venues* operated by it (market making agreements);
- (2) have schemes, appropriate to the nature and scale of a *trading* venue, to ensure that a sufficient number of *investment firms* enter into market making agreements which require them to post firm quotes at competitive prices with the result of providing liquidity to the market on a regular and predictable basis;
- (3) monitor and enforce compliance with the market making agreements;
- (4) inform the FCA of the content of its market making agreements; and
- (5) provide the FCA with any information it requests which the FCA reasonably requires to be satisfied that the market making agreements comply with this *rule*.

[Note: article 48(2) and (3) of MiFID, and MiFID RTS 8]

### 5.3A.4 R

A market making agreement in ■ MAR 5.3A.3R(1) must specify:

- (1) the obligations of the *investment firm* in relation to the provision of liquidity;
- (2) where applicable, any obligations arising, or rights accruing, from the participation in a liquidity scheme mentioned in ■MAR 5.3A.3R(2); and
- (3) any incentives in terms of rebates or otherwise offered by the *firm* to the *investment firm* in order for it to provide liquidity to the *MTF* on a regular and predictable basis and, where applicable, any other rights accruing to the *investment firm* as a result of participation in the liquidity scheme.

[Note: article 48(3) of MiFID and MiFID RTS 8]

## Measures to prevent disorderly markets

#### 5.3A.5 R

A firm must have the ability to:

- (1) temporarily halt or constrain trading on the *MTF* if there is a significant price movement in a *financial instrument* on the *MTF* or a related *trading venue* during a short period; and
- (2) in exceptional cases, cancel, vary or correct any transaction.

[Note: article 48(5) of MiFID]

# 5.3A.6 R

For the purposes of ■ MAR 5.3A.5R and to avoid significant disruptions to the orderliness of trading, a *firm* must calibrate the parameters for halting trading in a way which takes into account the following:

- (1) the liquidity of different asset classes and subclasses;
- (2) the nature of the trading venue market model; and
- (3) the types of users.

[Note: article 48(5) of MiFID]

5.3A.7 The firm must report the parameters mentioned in ■ MAR 5.3A.6R to the FCA in writing, by electronic mail to an address for the usual supervisory contact of the firm at the FCA, and obtain an electronic confirmation of receipt.

[Note: article 48(5) of *MiFID*]

5.3A.8 A firm must have systems and procedures to notify the FCA if:

- (1) an MTF operated by the firm is material in terms of the liquidity of trading of a financial instrument; and
- (2) trading is halted in that instrument.

[Note: article 48(5) of MiFID]

# Direct electronic access

5.3A.9 A firm which permits direct electronic access to an MTF it operates must:

- (1) not permit members or participants of the MTF to provide such services unless they are:
  - (a) MiFID investment firms; or
  - (b) CRD credit institutions; or
  - (c) third country firms providing the direct electronic access in the course of exercising rights under article 46.1 of MiFIR; or
  - (d) third country firms providing the direct electronic access in the course of exercising rights under article 47.3 of MiFIR; or
  - (e) third country firms providing the direct electronic access in accordance with the; exclusion in article 72 of the RAO or
  - (f) a third country firm which does not come within ■ MAR 5.3A.9R(1)(d) to (f) but is otherwise permitted to provide the direct electronic access under the Act; or
  - (g) firms that come within regulation 30(1A) of the MiFI Regulations and have a Part 4A permission relating to investment services or activities:
- (2) set, and apply, criteria for the suitability of persons to whom direct electronic access services may be provided;
- (3) ensure that the member or participant of the MTF retains responsibility for adherence to the requirements of MiFID in respect of orders and trades executed using the direct electronic access service;

- (4) set standards for risk controls and thresholds on trading through direct electronic access:
- (5) be able to distinguish and if necessary stop orders or trading on that trading venue by a person using direct electronic access separately from:
  - (a) other orders; and
  - (b) trading by the member or participant providing the *direct* electronic access; and
- (6) have arrangements to suspend or terminate the provision of *direct* electronic access on that market by a member or participant in the case of any non-compliance with this *rule*.

[Note: article 48(7) of MiFID]

#### **Co-location**

5.3A.10 R

Where a *firm* permits co-location in relation to the *MTF*, its rules on co-location services must be transparent, fair and non-discriminatory.

[Note: article 48(8) of MiFID and MiFID RTS 10]

# Fee structures

5.3A.11 R

A *firm's* fee structure, for all fees it charges and rebates it grants in relation to the *MTF*, must:

- (1) be transparent, fair and non-discriminatory;
- (2) not create incentives to place, modify or cancel orders, or execute transactions, in a way which contributes to disorderly trading or *market abuse*; and
- (3) impose market making obligations in individual *financial instruments* or suitable baskets of *financial instruments* for any rebates that are granted.

[Note: article 48(9) of MiFID and MiFID RTS 10]

#### 5.3A.12 G

Nothing in ■ MAR 5.3A.11R prevents a *firm*:

- (1) adjusting its fees for cancelled orders according to the length of time the order was maintained;
- (2) calibrating its fees to each financial instrument to which they apply;
- (3) imposing a higher fee:
  - (a) for placing an order which is cancelled than for an order which is executed;
  - (b) on participants placing a high ratio of cancelled orders to executed orders; and
  - (c) on a person operating a high-frequency algorithmic trading technique,

in order to reflect the additional burden on system capacity.

[Note: article 48(9) of MiFID]

# Flagging orders, tick sizes and clock synchronisation

#### 5.3A.13

A firm must require members and participants of an MTF operated by it to flag orders generated by algorithmic trading in order for the firm to be able to identify the following:

- (1) different algorithms used for the creation of orders; and
- (2) the persons initiating those orders.

[Note: article 48(10) of MiFID]

#### 5.3A.14

A firm must adopt tick size regimes in:

- (1) shares, depositary receipts, exchange-traded funds, certificates and other similar financial instruments traded on the MTF; and
- (2) any other financial instrument which is traded on that trading venue, as required by a regulatory technical standard made under powers conferred by MiFIR.

[Note: article 49 of MiFID and MiFID RTS 11]

# 5.3A.14A R

A *firm* adopting tick sizes in accordance with ■ MAR 5.3A.14R may match orders large in scale at mid-point within the current bid and offer prices.

[Note: article 49 of MiFID and MiFID RTS 11]

#### 5.3A.15

The tick size regime referred to in ■ MAR 5.3A.14R must:

- (1) be calibrated to reflect the liquidity profile of the *financial* instrument in different markets and the average bid-ask spread. taking into account the desirability of enabling reasonably stable prices without unduly constraining further narrowing of spreads; and
- (2) adapt the tick size for each *financial instrument* appropriately.

[Note: article 49 of MiFID and MiFID RTS 11]

#### G 5.3A.16

Nothing in ■ MAR 5.3A.14R or ■ MAR 5.3A.15R requires a *firm* to act inconsistently with MiFID RTS 11 or any regulatory technical standards made under powers conferred by MiFIR.

[Note: article 49 of MiFID]

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**5.3A.17** A *firm* must synchronise the business clocks it uses to record the date and time of any reportable event.

[Note: article 50 of MiFID and MiFID RTS 25]