

NASDAQ CXC Limited

Trading Functionality Guide

Table Of Contents

- 1. Purpose 5
- 2. Overview 5
- 3. Trading Operations 6
 - 3.1. Trading Sessions 6
 - 3.1.1. Time 6
 - 3.1.2. Opening 6
 - 3.1.3. Close 6
 - 3.2. Eligible Securities 6
 - 3.3. Minimum Price Increment 6
 - 3.4. Board Lot Sizes 6
- 4. Trading Books of Nasdaq Canada 7
 - 4.1. CXC Trading Book 7
 - 4.2. CX2 Trading Book 7
 - 4.3. CXD Trading Book 7
- 5. Order Matching Priority 8
 - 5.1. Price Priority 8
 - 5.2. Time Priority 8
 - 5.3. Broker Priority 8
 - 5.3.1. Trade Matching Priority of Nasdaq Canada Trading Books 9
- 6. Order types 9
 - 6.1. Traditional Order Types 9
 - 6.1.1. Market Order 9
 - 6.1.2. Limit Order 9
 - 6.1.3. Short Sell Order 9
 - 6.1.4. Short Marking Exempt Order 9

| | |
|---|----|
| 6.2. Specialized Order Types/Markers | 9 |
| 6.2.1. Bypass Order..... | 9 |
| 6.2.2. Directed Action Order (DAO) | 10 |
| 6.2.3. Post Only Orders | 11 |
| 6.2.4. Conditional Order | 12 |
| 6.2.5. Iceberg/Reserve Order..... | 12 |
| 6.2.6. X-Berg Order | 12 |
| 6.3. Crosses..... | 13 |
| 6.3.1. Intentional Crosses..... | 13 |
| 6.3.2. Internal Cross | 13 |
| 6.3.3. Basis Cross | 13 |
| 6.3.4. VWAP Cross..... | 13 |
| 6.3.5. Contingent Cross | 13 |
| 6.3.6. Derivatives-related Cross | 14 |
| 6.4. Pegged Orders | 14 |
| 6.4.1. Primary Peg | 14 |
| 6.4.2. Mid Peg | 15 |
| 6.4.3. Market Peg | 15 |
| 6.4.4. Pegged Offset..... | 16 |
| 6.4.5. Odd Lot Liquidity Providing Order..... | 16 |
| 6.4.6. Pegged Order Handling | 16 |
| 6.5. Non-Displayed Orders | 16 |
| 6.5.1. Hidden Limit Order | 16 |
| 6.5.2. Mid Peg Orders..... | 16 |
| 6.5.3. Minimum Price Improvement Order | 18 |
| 6.5.4. Minimum Quantity..... | 19 |
| 6.5.5. Minimum Quantity At The Touch..... | 21 |
| 6.5.6. Minimum Acceptable Quantity | 22 |
| 6.5.7. Minimum Acceptable Quantity at the Touch | 23 |
| 6.5.8. Seek Price Improvement Order | 24 |
| 6.5.9. Midpoint Extended Life Order | 25 |
| 6.5.10. PureStream Order | 27 |
| 6.6. Time in Force Conditions | 28 |
| 6.6.1. Day28 | |
| 6.6.2. Immediate or Cancel (IOC)..... | 28 |
| 6.6.3. Fill or Kill (FOK) | 28 |
| 6.6.4. Stream or Kill (SOK) | 28 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 7. PureStream Orders | 28 |
| 7.1. Order Type Features | 28 |
| 7.1.1. Order Type Offered on CXD | 28 |
| 7.1.2. Liquidity Rate Parameters | 28 |
| 7.1.3. Attribution | 29 |
| 7.2. Order Matching Characteristics | 29 |
| 7.2.1. Streams | 29 |
| 7.2.2. Reference Trades | 29 |
| 7.3. Order Type Features | 29 |
| 7.3.1. Minimum Order Size | 29 |
| 7.3.2. Minimum LTR | 29 |
| 7.3.3. Minimum Quantity | 30 |
| 7.3.4. Limit Price | 30 |
| 7.3.5. Marketability Threshold | 30 |
| 7.3.6. Conditional Orders | 30 |
| 7.3.7. Time in Force Conditions | 31 |
| 7.4. PureStream Order Pairing Priority | 31 |
| 7.5. PureStream Examples | 31 |
| 7.5.1. Examples of Order Pairing | 31 |
| 7.5.2. Examples of Pairing Streams and Matches | 32 |
| 7.5.3. Examples of Unique Orders | 35 |
| 8. Summary of Trading Book Orders | 35 |
| 9. Odd Lot Auto-Execution | 36 |
| 9.1. Overview | 36 |
| 9.2. How it Works | 37 |
| 10. CXD Odd Lot Trading Book | 38 |
| 10.1. Overview | 38 |
| 10.2. Odd Lot Liquidity Providing Orders | 38 |
| 10.3. Matching Priority | 38 |
| 10.4. How it Works | 39 |
| 11. Nasdaq CX2 Guaranteed Execution Facility | 44 |
| 11.1. Overview | 44 |
| 11.2. How it Works | 44 |
| 11.3. GEF Members Committed Volume | 45 |
| 11.4. Competition between GEF Members | 45 |
| 11.5. How Competition between GEF Members Works | 46 |
| 11.6. GEF Member Criteria for Approval | 47 |
| 11.7. GEF Member Obligations | 48 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 11.8. GEF Facility Eligible Orders | 48 |
| 11.9. GEF Guaranteed Minimum Volume | 48 |
| 12. Non-Display Order Handling in Compliance with IIROC Dark Rule Framework | 49 |
| 12.1. Overview | 49 |
| 12.2. How it Works | 49 |
| 13. Order Handling Compliance with the Order Protection Rule | 50 |
| 13.1. The Order Protection Rule | 50 |
| 13.2. Nasdaq Canada Order Protection rule | 50 |
| 13.3. How it Works | 51 |
| 14. Nasdaq Canada Risk Management Tools | 52 |
| 14.1. Cancel on Disconnect | 52 |
| 14.2. No-Self Trade | 52 |
| 14.3. Order Entry Parameters | 52 |
| 14.3.1. Price Thresholds | 52 |
| 14.3.2. Share Limit | 52 |
| 14.3.3. Notional Limit | 52 |
| 14.4. Marketplace Thresholds | 52 |
| 14.4.1. Overview | 52 |
| 14.4.2. Marketplace Threshold Levels | 53 |
| 14.4.3. Nasdaq Canada Marketplace Thresholds | 53 |
| 14.4.4. How it Works | 53 |

Revision history

| Version | Description | Date |
|---------|---|--------------------|
| 1.0 | Initial Version | March 1, 2018 |
| 1.1 | Incorporation of Broker Preferencing for CXC | September 1, 2018 |
| 1.2 | Incorporation of MAQ ATT, MQ ATT and SPI order types | October 1, 2018 |
| 1.3 | Change in Operating Hours for CXC and CX2 | November 1, 2018 |
| 1.4 | Change reference from 2018 to 2019 | January 16, 2019 |
| 1.5 | Incorporation of GEF Facility | April 1, 2019 |
| 1.6 | Incorporation of M-ELO Order | November 22, 2019 |
| 1.7 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Updated year• Inclusion of Derivatives Related Cross• MPI moved to 6.5 Non Display Orders | January 29, 2020 |
| 1.8 | Introduction of broker preferencing for anonymous orders for the CXD Trading Book. | May 1, 2020. |
| 1.9 | Expansion of marketplace thresholds | September 24, 2020 |
| 2.0 | Maximum number of GEF Members per Assigned Security removed | January 14, 2021 |
| 2.1 | Updated references to year | January 29, 2021 |
| 2.2 | Updated GEF Obligations | September 1, 2021 |
| 2.3 | Change of reference from 2021 to 2022 | January 10, 2022 |
| 2.4 | Change made to time orders are accepted for CXD | April 4, 2022 |
| 2.5 | Introduction of CXD Odd Lot Book | May 2, 2022 |
| 2.6 | Introduction of PureStream | October 3, 2022 |
| 2.7 | Change of reference from 2022 to 2023 | January 29, 2023 |

1. Purpose

This Trading Functionality Guide (Guide) serves as companion guide to the Nasdaq CXC Limited Trading Rules and Policies (Trading Rules). The Guide provides additional details with examples around the trading features offered by Nasdaq CXC Limited (Nasdaq Canada) including order types, risk controls and order handling to ensure compliance with regulations including the Order Protection Rule (OPR) and the Investment Industry Organization of Canada (IIROC) Dark Rule Framework. The document will be updated periodically when new functionalities are introduced or amended. Unless otherwise defined or interpreted, every term that is defined in the Trading Rules has the same meaning in this Guide.

2. Overview

Nasdaq Canada operates three independent Trading Books; CXC, CX2 and CXD. CXC and CX2 are lit books offering Members the benefits of order attribution and price/broker/time execution priority. CXD is a dark book offering Members opportunities for price improvement and reduced information leakage. CXD also supports PureStream, where orders are paired creating Streams based on broker/LTR/size/PureStream Limit price/time Pairing Priority. More information about PureStream can be found in Section 7 of this Guide. All descriptions of CXD in this Guide apply to PureStream unless otherwise noted. All three Trading Books offer post trade attribution and price/broker/time execution priority.¹ Each book operates independently of one another supporting its own market data feed. Order entry instructions for each book use the Financial Information Exchange protocol (FIX).

| Trading Book | Securities Traded | Market Data | Order Entry |
|--|---|--|---|
| CXC - a continuous auction market offering on-exchange internalization opportunities through broker preferencing for attributed orders. | Listed Securities on the TSX, TSX-V, CSE, and the NEO | The CXC market data feed offers full depth of book (price/volume) as well as trade data. The CX2 market data feed offers full depth of book (price/volume) as well as trade data. | Industry-standard FIX protocol order entry via third-party and proprietary execution management systems |
| CX2 - a continuous auction market using broker preferencing and a unique pricing model for participants with higher active/passive trading ratios. | | The CXD market data feed only publishes trade data. | |
| CXD - a continuous auction dark market offering price improvement opportunities and broker preferencing. | | | |

¹ PureStream Orders on CXD are paired based on broker/LTR/size/price/time Pairing Priority

3. Trading Operations

3.1. Trading Sessions

3.1.1. Time

The Trading Sessions for the CXC and CX2 Trading Books are from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (EST).

The Trading Session for the CXD Trading Book is from 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (EST)

3.1.2. Opening

CXC and CX2: The CXC and CX2 Trading Books do not accept orders before the open at 8:00 a.m. At 8:00 a.m. each Trading Book uses a shotgun style open where orders are processed in the sequence they are received.

CXD: The CXD Trading Book accepts orders at 7:00 a.m. which are held by the system in time priority until the open at 9:30 a.m. At 9:30 a.m. all orders are entered into the CXD order book in the context of the NBBO. Any buy order that has a price above the NBO will be repriced to the NBO. Any sell order that has a price below the NBB will be repriced to the NBB. All other orders will enter the book at the price the order was entered.

PureStream Orders on CXD: PureStream Orders operate within the same operational hours of CXD. Orders that are entered prior to 9:30 a.m. are paired into Streams based on PureStream's order Pairing Priority methodology at 9:30 a.m. Matching of paired orders starts with the first Reference Trade for a security after the security opens for trading on the listing exchange.

3.1.3. Close

CXC and CX2: At 5:00 p.m. the CXC and CX2 Trading Books close. At this time matching no longer takes place and orders in the book are cancelled back to the Members.

CXD: At 4:00 p.m. the CXD Trading Book closes. At this time matching no longer takes place and orders in the book are cancelled back to the Members.

3.2. Eligible Securities

Securities listed on the following Canadian Exchanges are available for trading on each Nasdaq Canada Trading Book:

- TSX
- TSX-V
- CSE
- NEO

3.3. Minimum Price Increment

All Trading Books restrict orders entered to the minimum tick increments allowed by UMIR. These increments are as follows:

- For securities with a price \geq \$.50 a minimum price increment of \$.01 CAD
- For stocks with a price $<$ \$.50 a minimum price increment of \$.005 CAD

3.4. Board Lot Sizes

Each Trading Book permits orders to be entered in Board Lots that are defined as Standard Trading Units (defined by UMIR) and Odd Lots. Odd lot and Mix Lot orders are accepted and handled by each Trading Book as described in the Odd Lot Trading section of this Guide.

4. Trading Books of Nasdaq Canada

4.1. CXC Trading Book

CXC is a lit Trading Book offering a continuous auction market matching orders based on price/broker/time priority.² Members may elect to have their orders be entered without attribution by selecting the anonymous order marker. All attributed orders are eligible for broker preferencing automatically whereas anonymous orders are not.³ Jitney orders are not eligible to participate in broker preferencing.

CXC supports a suite of orders that are visible and hidden. All visible orders are given priority over hidden orders at the same price. All CXC non-display orders are handled in compliance with IIROC's Dark Rule Framework which is enforced by the Nasdaq Canada trading system (Nasdaq Canada System). For more information about IIROC Dark Rule Framework please see Section 12 of this Guide.

4.2. CX2 Trading Book

CX2 is a lit Trading Book offering a continuous auction market matching orders based on price/broker/time priority.⁴ Members may elect to have their orders be entered without attribution by selecting the anonymous order marker. All attributed orders are eligible for broker preferencing automatically whereas anonymous orders are not. Jitney orders are not eligible to participate in broker preferencing.

CX2 supports a suite of orders that are visible and hidden. All visible orders are given priority over hidden orders at the same price. All CX2 non-display orders are handled in compliance with IIROC's Dark Rule Framework which is enforced by the Nasdaq Canada System.

4.3. CXD Trading Book

CXD is a dark Trading Book (no pre-trade transparency) offering a continuous auction market that matches orders based on price/broker/time priority.⁵ Members may elect to have their orders be entered without attribution by selecting the anonymous order marker. All orders are eligible for broker preferencing automatically. Jitney orders are not eligible to participate in broker preferencing.

As a dark book, all CXD non-display orders are handled in compliance with IIROC's Dark Rule Framework which is enforced by the Nasdaq Canada System.

CXD supports PureStream Orders. PureStream Orders are paired with one another based on a specified liquidity transfer rate (LTR) instead of a specific price. When orders are paired, streams are established which in turn are held by the system until a Reference Trade occurs. When a Reference Trade occurs, a match is generated from orders paired in a stream based on their LTR and printed on the market as bona fide trades. For more information about PureStream please see Section 7 of this Guide.

² For a description of trade matching priority see Section 5.

³ Anonymous and attributed M-ELO orders are eligible for broker preferencing.

⁴ For a description of trade matching priority see Section 5.

⁵ For a description of trade matching priority see Section 5.

5. Order Matching Priority

The sequence of priority for matching orders in the order book with eligible marketable orders is determined by the several characteristics; price, time, and the number of the participant organization (Member) entered with the order if the order is entered with attribution.

5.1. Price Priority

Priority is given to an order with the best price (highest bid or lowest offer).

| Priority | Broker ID # | Size | Bid | Offer | Size | Broker ID # |
|----------|-------------|------|-------|-------|------|-------------|
| P1 | 09 | 300 | 10.00 | 10.01 | 500 | 85 |
| P2 | 07 | 100 | 9.99 | 10.02 | 600 | 63 |
| P3 | 05 | 100 | 9.98 | 10.03 | 100 | 07 |

The buy order for 300 shares entered by broker #09 has execution priority because it is the highest price bid. Likewise, the sell order for 500 shares entered by broker #85 has execution priority because it is the lowest price offer.

5.2. Time Priority

Priority is given to an order at a price that was entered first.

| Priority | Broker ID # | Size | Arrival Time | Bid |
|----------|-------------|------|--------------|-------|
| P1 | 09 | 300 | 9:30:01 | 10.00 |
| P2 | 07 | 100 | 9:31:00 | 10.00 |
| P3 | 05 | 100 | 9:32:00 | 10.00 |

In this example, the buy order for 300 shares by broker #09 entered at 9:30:01 has execution priority because it was entered before the other two orders for 100 shares at the same price.

5.3. Broker Priority

Priority is given to an order at the same price with the same broker ID before orders at that price which were entered first.

| Priority | Broker ID # | Size | Arrival Time | Bid |
|----------|-------------|------|--------------|-------|
| P1 | 09 | 300 | 9:30:01 | 10.00 |
| P2 | 07 | 100 | 9:31:00 | 10.00 |
| P3 | 05 | 100 | 9:32:00 | 10.00 |

This snapshot of the bid side of the protected market is identical to the example provided in 5.2 for time priority. However, unlike the 300 share order that was entered first and had priority in the aforementioned example, broker priority allows for a contra-side sell order entered by a Member to execute against a buy order entered by that same Member first. In this example, if a sell order is entered at 10.00 by either broker #07 or broker #05, it will first match with the buy order entered by the same Member before proceeding to execute with other orders in priority.

This is demonstrated when broker #07 enters a sell order for 100 shares at 10.00.

Action: #07 enters a sell order for 100 shares.

| Priority | Broker ID # | Size | Arrival Time | Bid |
|----------|-------------|------|--------------|-------|
| P1 | 09 | 300 | 9:30:01 | 10.00 |
| P2 | 07 | 100 | 9:31:00 | 10.00 |
| P3 | 05 | 100 | 9:32:00 | 10.00 |

Although broker #09 had time priority in the book, broker priority oversteps the time priority of this order and instead priority is given to the buy order entered by broker #07.

Action: #07's buy order (P2) executes against the incoming sell order by #07 for 100 shares.

5.3.1. Trade Matching Priority of Nasdaq Canada Trading Books

Orders are matched based on the following sequence of priority for each of Nasdaq Canada Trading Books:

CXC: Price/Broker/Time

CX2: Price/Broker/Time

CXD: Price/Broker/Time

PureStream Orders on CXD are paired with one another using the following sequence of priority:

Broker/LTR/Size/PureStream Limit Price/Time

6. Order types

6.1. Traditional Order Types

6.1.1. Market Order

A Market Order is an order to buy or sell a security at the best available price on a Trading Book but will not trade at a price outside the NBBO.⁶ If there are no orders resting in the Trading Book that the order is entered, the Market Order is converted to a Market Peg Order.

6.1.2. Limit Order

A Limit Order is an order to buy or sell a security at a price equal to, or better than, the specified limit price.

6.1.3. Short Sell Order

A Short Sell Order is an order to sell a security that the seller does not own (either directly or through an agent or trustee) at the time of the order.

6.1.4. Short Marking Exempt Order

A Short Marking Exempt Order is an order entered by an account to buy or sell a security that meets the definition of a short-marking exempt as defined by UMIR.

6.2. Specialized Order Types/Markers

6.2.1. Bypass Order

A Bypass order marker indicates that the Member does not want the order to interact with non-displayed orders or non-displayed portions of Iceberg or X-berg orders on a Nasdaq Canada Trading Book. Orders marked with the Bypass marker are treated as Immediate-or-Cancel (IOC).

Example 1

| | | BID | ASK |
|-----------|-----|----------------|-------|
| NBBO | | 10.10 | 10.15 |
| CXC Quote | 100 | 10.13 (hidden) | |
| CXC Quote | 100 | 10.12 (hidden) | |
| CXC Quote | 100 | 10.10 | |

⁶ Consistent with Nasdaq Canada's Trading Rules the NBBO represents the best protected bid and offer throughout this Guide.

Action: A Bypass order is entered to sell 100 shares on CXC at 10.10

Result: The Bypass order will execute against the 100 share lit bid at 10.10 bypassing the 100 share hidden bid at 10.13 and the 100 share bid at 10.12

Example 2

| | BID | ASK |
|-----------|-------|---------------------------|
| NBBO | 10.10 | 10.15 |
| CXC Quote | | 10.13 (hidden) 100 |
| CXC Quote | | 10.14 (iceberg) 100 (900) |
| CXC Quote | | 10.15 100 |

Action: A Bypass order is entered to buy 200 shares at 10.15 on CXC

Result: The Bypass order will bypass the 100 share hidden limit at 10.13 and execute 100 shares against the 100 visible portion of the 1000 share iceberg order (bypassing the 900 shares hidden in reserve) and 100 shares at 10.15 against the lit offer.

6.2.2. Directed Action Order (DAO)

The DAO order marker indicates that the user has already checked the quotes of all other markets before routing the order to a Nasdaq Canada Trading Book. DAO orders are not re-priced by the Nasdaq Canada system. DAO orders will trade with the best priced contra-side order(s) or book (and potentially lock/cross the market) without consideration of prices on other markets. The DAO is a defined term in National Instrument 23-101 – Trading Rules and is included in the Order Protection Rule where it permits a Member to opt-out of Nasdaq Canada’s OPR solution and take responsibility for preventing trade-throughs and locked or crossed markets by using a DAO.

Example 1

| | BID | ASK |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| NBBO | 10.12 | 10.14 |
| CX2 Book | 100 10.11 | 10.14 100 |

Action: A DAO order is entered to sell 100 shares at 10.11 on CX2

Result: The DAO order executes at 10.11 according to its order instructions trading through the 10.12 NBB on another market.

Example 2

| | BID | ASK |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| NBBO | 10.12 | 10.14 |
| CX2 Book | 100 10.12 | 10.15 100 |

Action: A DAO limit order is entered to buy 100 shares at 10.14 on CX2

Result: The DAO order posts 10.14 according to its order instructions locking the market with the 10.14 NBO on market.

| | BID | ASK |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| NBBO | 10.12 | 10.14 |
| CX2 Book | 100 10.14 | 10.15 100 |

6.2.3. Post Only Orders

A Post Only Order is an order that will post in a Nasdaq Canada Trading Book intended to only provide liquidity. If a displayed Post Only Order will result in a trade upon entry, the order is re-priced one tick increment more passively and booked. This order will not interact with hidden liquidity. Post Only Orders may be combined with any other order type including non-displayed orders. Two contra-side Post Only non-displayed orders eligible to match will not execute. Instead, both orders will maintain their price until executing against an active order. In addition, no execution will take place between a resting dark Limit Order and an incoming contra-order marked Post Only with the same price as the resting order. Instead, both orders will remain in the book at the locked price unless a subsequent amendment or automated re-pricing of the first resting dark order causes that order to become active and executable against the contra-resting dark Post Only order.

Example 1 – A marketable Post Only Order is entered on CXC

| | | BID | ASK | |
|----------|-----|------------|------------|-----|
| NBBO | | 10.12 | 10.14 | |
| CXC Book | 100 | 10.12 | 10.14 | 100 |

Action: A Post Only Order is entered to buy 100 shares at 10.14 on CXC

Result: The marketable Post Only Order that would otherwise trade is repriced one tick increment more passively and booked at 10.13

| | | BID | ASK | |
|----------|-----|------------|------------|-----|
| NBBO | | 10.12 | 10.14 | |
| CXC Book | 100 | 10.13 | 10.14 | 100 |

Example 2 – Two Post Only Orders are entered on CXD resulting in a locked book

| | | BID | ASK | |
|----------|-----|------------|------------|-----|
| NBBO | | 10.12 | 10.14 | |
| CXD Book | 100 | 10.12 | 10.14 | 100 |

Action: A Post Only Order hidden limit order is entered to buy 100 shares at 10.13 on CXD

Result: The Post Only Hidden Limit Order rests at 10.13

Updated Book

| | | BID | ASK | |
|----------|-----|----------------|------------|-----|
| NBBO | | 10.12 | 10.14 | |
| CXD Book | 100 | 10.13 (Hidden) | 10.14 | 100 |

Action: A Post Only Order hidden limit order to sell 100 shares is entered at 10.13 on CXD

Result: The Post Only Hidden Limit Order that would otherwise trade with the 10.13 Hidden Limit Order locks the book at 10.13

Updated Book

| | | BID | ASK | |
|----------|-----|----------------|----------------|-----|
| NBBO | | 10.12 | 10.14 | |
| CXD Book | 100 | 10.13 (Hidden) | 10.13 (Hidden) | 100 |

6.2.4. Conditional Order

An order that does not require a firm commitment but instead results in a firm-up request being sent to a Member when the order becomes eligible to match or pair and that must be acted upon by the Member. A Conditional parameter can only be added to a PureStream Order.

Example

NBBO for Security ABC: \$10.00 – \$10.02

- Action:** Order #1 entered by Member 002 to buy 10,000 shares with a 30% LTR as a Conditional Order
Order #2 entered to sell 20,000 shares with a 30% LTR
- Result:** Firm up request sent to Member 002
- Action:** Member 002 responds to firm-up request and enters an order to buy 10,000 shares with a 30% LTR
- Result:** Stream 1: Order #1 (Buy 10,000) paired with Order #2 (Sell 20,000) with a 30% LTR
- Reference trade** – 1,000 shares of ABC trades at \$10.01
- Result:** Order #1 matches 300 shares at \$10.01 against Order #2 (30% of 1000 shares based on LTR)
Stream #1: Order #1 (Buy 9,700) paired with Order #2 (Sell 19,700) with 30% LTR

6.2.5. Iceberg/Reserve Order

An Iceberg Order is an order where a Member determines the number of shares to be displayed, while the remaining shares are hidden in reserve. When the visible portion is fully executed, a new visible displayed size is refreshed, drawing from the amount of the reserve. New displayed sizes will refresh until the amount of the reserve is less than the displayed amount. At that point, the remaining reserve quantity will be displayed. An example of how priority is determined for Iceberg orders is provided below:

Example

| Display | Reserve | Arrival Time | Bid |
|---------|---------|--------------|-------|
| 100 | (900) | 9:30:00 | 10.00 |
| 200 | (300) | 9:31:00 | 10.00 |
| 100 | 0 | 9:35:00 | 10.00 |

In the example above, there are three buy orders posted with a 10.00 limit price. These are: an Iceberg Order displaying 100 shares with 900 shares undisplayed in reserve; a second Iceberg Order displaying 200 shares with 300 shares in reserve; and a Limit Order for 100 shares posted at 10.00.

The displayed buy orders with share sizes of 100, 200, and 100 will be executed against matching sell orders based on the order matching priority sequence of the Nasdaq Canada Trading Book where they are posted. The reserve quantities of 900 and 300 will not become eligible for matching until all displayed shares at that price level have been exhausted. In the circumstance where all visible orders and visible portions of Iceberg Orders are displaced, the hidden portion of multiple Iceberg or X-Berg (see below) orders will execute in order following the order matching priority sequence of the applicable Nasdaq Canada Trading Book.

Hidden portions of Iceberg Orders are given order matching priority before any fully hidden order.

6.2.6. X-Berg Order

The X-Berg Order is an order that is similar to an Iceberg order. However, instead of the Member determining the number of shares to be displayed each time the order is refreshed, the displayed quantity is chosen at random by the Nasdaq Canada System within a pre-specified range set by the Member. A Member sets the amount of shares to be displayed and the amount of shares to be held in reserve when first entering the order.

Example

| Quantity | Price | Display Quantity | Reserve | Random Refresh Range |
|----------|-------|------------------|---------|----------------------|
| 50000 | 10.00 | 1000 | 49000 | +/- 500 |

Possible Display QTY Refreshes (STU = 100)

| | |
|------|------------------------------------|
| 1500 | Random (Maximum 1000 + 500) |
| 1400 | Random |
| 1300 | Random |
| 1200 | Random |
| 1100 | Random |
| 1000 | Random (Original Display Quantity) |
| 900 | Random |
| 800 | Random |
| 700 | Random |
| 600 | Random |
| 500 | Random (Minimum 1000 – 500) |

Similar to the Iceberg Order outlined previously, the hidden portion of multiple Iceberg or X-Berg orders will execute in the order matching priority sequence of the Nasdaq Canada Trading Book it is entered on.

Hidden portions of X-Berg orders are given order matching priority before any fully hidden order.

6.3. Crosses

6.3.1. Intentional Crosses

An Intentional Cross is the simultaneous entry of both an order to buy and sell the same amount of a security at the same price entered by the same Member. Intentional crosses are not subject to cross interference. In accordance with IIROC guidance, Nasdaq Canada Trading Books accept better priced intentional crosses including those entered with a price of one-half trading increment.

6.3.2. Internal Cross

An Internal Cross is an Intentional Cross between two accounts that are managed by a single firm acting as a portfolio manager with discretionary authority in managing the investment portfolio. Similar to Intentional Crosses, Internal Crosses are not subject to cross interference.

6.3.3. Basis Cross

A Basis Cross is an Intentional Cross of at least 80% of the component share weighting of the basket of securities, index participation unit, or derivative instrument that is the subject of the basis trade. In accordance with UMIR, prior to execution, the Member shall report details of the transaction to IIROC.

6.3.4. VWAP Cross

A VWAP Cross is an Intentional Cross of a security at the volume weighted average price of multiple trades on a marketplace or on a combination of marketplaces over a specified time period. The volume weighted average price is the ratio of value traded to total volume. In accordance with UMIR, where applicable, prior to execution, the Member shall report details of the transaction to IIROC.

6.3.5. Contingent Cross

A Contingent Cross is an Intentional Cross resulting from a paired order placed by a Member on behalf of a client to execute an order on a security that is contingent on the execution of a second order placed by the same client for an offsetting volume of a Related Security as defined in UMIR

6.3.6. Derivatives-related Cross

A derivatives related cross is an Intention Cross that is fully offset by a trade in a related security that is a derivative instrument.

6.4. Pegged Orders

6.4.1. Primary Peg

A Primary Peg Order is a buy or sell order that will peg to the passive side of the NBBO. Primary Peg orders can be entered as either displayed or non-displayed in a Nasdaq Canada Trading Book. Members have the option of entering a limit price with the order at which price the order will stay if the NBBO moves above or below the limit price.

Example 1 – Primary Peg Buy Order

| | | BID | ASK |
|----------|-----|-------|-------|
| NBBO | | 10.12 | 10.15 |
| CXC Book | 100 | 10.12 | |

Action: A Primary Peg Buy Order for 100 shares is entered on CXC.

Result: The Primary Peg Buy Order is given the NBB price of 10.12 and rests in the CXC Book

Updated Book

| | | BID | ASK |
|----------|-----|-------|-------|
| NBBO | | 10.13 | 10.15 |
| CXC Book | 100 | 10.13 | |

Action: The NBB moves from 10.12 to 10.13

Result: The Primary Peg Buy Order is given the new NBB price of 10.13 and rests in the CXC Book

Example 2 Primary Peg Sell Order

| | | BID | ASK |
|----------|--|-------|-----------|
| NBBO | | 10.12 | 10.15 |
| CXC Book | | | 10.15 300 |

Action: A Primary Peg Sell Order for 300 shares is entered on CXC.

Result: The Primary Peg Sell Order is given the NBO price of 10.15 and rests in the CXC Book

Updated Book

| | | BID | ASK |
|----------|--|-------|-----------|
| NBBO | | 10.12 | 10.14 |
| CXC Book | | | 10.14 300 |

Action: The NBO moves from 10.15 to 10.14

Result: The Primary Peg Sell Order is given the new NBO price of 10.14 and rests in the CXC Book.

6.4.2. Mid Peg

A Mid Peg Order is described in Subsection 6.5 of this Guide.

6.4.3. Market Peg

A Market Peg buy/sell order will peg to the best protected ask/bid adjusted by a trading increment as defined by UMIR.

In order to prevent locked markets, Market Peg orders will book at the best protected bid/ask adjusted passively by a tick increment.

Market Peg Orders can be entered as either displayed or non-displayed. Members have the option of entering a limit price with the order.

Example 1 – Market Peg Buy Order

| | | BID | ASK |
|----------|-----|------------|------------|
| NBBO | | 10.12 | 10.15 |
| CX2 Book | 100 | 10.14 | |

Action: A Market Peg Buy Order for 100 shares is entered on CX2

Result: The Market Peg Buy Order is given the NBO price minus one trading increment (10.14) and rests in the CX2 Book

Updated Book

| | | BID | ASK |
|----------|-----|------------|------------|
| NBBO | | 10.14 | 10.17 |
| CX2 Book | 100 | 10.16 | |

Action: The NBO moves from 10.15 to 10.17

Result: The Market Peg Buy Order is given the new NBO price minus one trading increment (10.16) and rests in the CX2 Book

Example 2 – Market Peg Sell Order

| | | BID | ASK |
|----------|--|------------|------------|
| NBBO | | 10.12 | 10.15 |
| CX2 Book | | | 10.13 200 |

Action: A Market Peg Sell Order for 200 shares is entered on CX2.

Result: The Market Peg Sell Order is given the NBB price plus one trading increment (10.13) and rests in the CX2 Book

Updated Book

| | | BID | ASK |
|----------|--|------------|------------|
| NBBO | | 10.10 | 10.13 |
| CX2 Book | | | 10.11 200 |

Action: The NBB moves to 10.10

Result: The Market Peg Sell Order is given the new NBB price plus one trading increment (10.11) and rests in the CX2 Book

6.4.4. Pegged Offset

A Pegged Offset is an increment/decrement offset of the peg price that allows a pegged order to become more passive or aggressive than the quote to which it is pegged. In the case of Buy Peg Order a peg offset of plus 2 means that the order will peg to the bid plus two cents. In the case of a Sell Peg Order a peg offset of plus 2 means that the order will peg to the offer minus two cents. Peg offsets are not permitted to be added to Mid Peg orders.

Example 1 – Primary Peg Buy with a +0.01 increment offset

| | | BID | ASK |
|----------|-----|-------|-------|
| NBBO | | 10.10 | 10.15 |
| CXC Book | 100 | 10.11 | |

Action: A Primary Peg Buy Order with a +0.01 offset for 100 shares is entered on CXC.

Result: The Primary Peg Buy Order is given the NBB price plus +0.01 or 10.11 and rests in the CXC Book

Example 2 – Primary Peg Sell with a -0.01 decrement offset

| | | BID | ASK |
|----------|-----|-------|-------|
| NBBO | | 10.10 | 10.15 |
| CXC Book | 100 | | 10.14 |

Action: A Primary Peg Sell Order with a -0.01 offset for 100 shares is entered on CXC.

Result: The Primary Peg Sell Order is given the NBO price - 0.01 or 10.14 and rests in the CXC Book

6.4.5. Odd Lot Liquidity Providing Order

An Odd Lot Liquidity Providing Order is an order that acts like a primary peg order providing liquidity to Odd Lot orders. Traders have the option of entering a limit price with an OLP order. OLP orders must meet a minimum size requirement as determined by the Exchange. For further information please see Section 10 of this Functionality Guide.

6.4.6. Pegged Order Handling

- Between 8:00 a.m. and 9:30 a.m.: Pegged orders are accepted by the Nasdaq Canada System but held until 9:30 a.m. when the orders are booked and become eligible to trade. Multiple pegged orders that are eligible to trade are matched in time priority determined by the time the order was accepted by the Nasdaq Canada System. At 9:30 each Nasdaq Canada Trading Book uses a shotgun style open where orders are processed in the sequence they are received.
- From 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. All pegged orders entered after 4:00 p.m. are rejected. All pegged orders entered in the book before 4:00 p.m. are cancelled.
- When the NBBO is locked or crossed, no pegged order executions are permitted.

6.5. Non-Displayed Orders

6.5.1. Hidden Limit Order

A Hidden Limit Order is a non-displayed limit order that adheres to the same execution priority conditions as other non-displayed order types.

6.5.2. Mid Peg Orders

A Mid Peg Order is a non-displayed order that floats at the midpoint of the NBBO that is calculated and updated in real-time by the Nasdaq Canada System. Unique to this order type, when the NBBO spread is an odd increment, Mid Peg orders will float and be able to execute at half-tick increments. Mid Peg orders provide Members the option to enter a limit price with the order which can include either a full or half-tick increment. Limit prices entered with Mid Peg orders have no impact on an order's priority standing. A limit price only determines whether or not an order is eligible to trade at a particular price point. The Mid Peg order is an ideal tool for Members to reduce market impact while receiving price improvement opportunities.

Adding a pegged offset is not permitted for Mid Peg orders.

Example 1 – Mid Peg Buy Orders

| | | BID | ASK |
|----------|-----|--------|-------|
| NBBO | | 10.10 | 10.15 |
| CX2 Book | 100 | 10.125 | |

Action: A Mid Peg Buy Order for 100 shares is entered on CX2.

Result: The Mid Peg Buy Order is given the midpoint price of the NBBO or 10.125

Updated Book

| | | BID | ASK |
|----------|-----|-------|-------|
| NBBO | | 10.11 | 10.17 |
| CX2 Book | 100 | 10.14 | |

Action: The NBBO moves from 10.10/10.15 to 10.11/10.17

Result: The Mid Peg Buy Order is given the new midpoint price of the NBBO or 10.14 and rests in the CX2 Book

Updated Book

| | | BID | ASK |
|----------|-----|--------|-------|
| NBBO | | 10.16 | 10.17 |
| CX2 Book | 100 | 10.165 | |

Action: The NBBO moves from 10.11/10.17 to 10.16/10.17

Result: The Mid Peg Buy Order is given the new midpoint price of the NBBO or 10.165 and rests in the CX2 Book

Repricing Sequence of two Locking Mid Peg Orders

Because Mid Peg Orders peg to the midpoint price of the NBBO, two contra-side locking Mid Peg orders (as a result of either two contra-side Post Only Mid Peg Orders being entered or a non-Post Only Mid Peg Order being entered followed by a contra-side Post Only Mid Peg Order) will be repriced when there is a change in the NBBO.

The following sequence of events occurs when the midpoint of the NBBO changes to a lower price:

- A buy Mid Peg Order will be repriced before a sell Mid Peg Order to the lower midpoint price;
- A sell Mid Peg Order will then be repriced after the buy Mid Peg Order to the lower midpoint price.

Similarly the following sequence of events occurs by the Nasdaq Canada System when the midpoint of the NBBO changes to a higher price:

- A sell Mid Peg Order will be repriced before a buy Mid Peg Order to the higher midpoint price;
- The buy Mid Peg Order will then be repriced after the sell Mid Peg Order to the higher midpoint price.

This sequence of logic can result in a non-Post Only Mid Peg order entered before a contra-side Post Only Mid Peg executing against this order.

The following sequence of events has occurred for each of the examples below:

- The midpoint of the NBBO is 10.025
- A Mid Peg buy order is entered as non-Post Only
- A Mid Peg sell Post-Only order is entered following the entry of the Mid Peg buy order locking the market at the midpoint price

Example 1 – Changes in the NBBO resulting in a more passively priced midpoint

Original Order Book and Midpoint

| | BID | ASK | MidPoint Price |
|------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| NBBO | 10.00 | 10.05 | 10.025 |
| | Mid Peg Buy 10.025 | 10.025 Mid Peg sell Post Only | |

Action: Protected Best Bid moves to a lower price of 9.99 resulting in a new midpoint price of 10.02

New Order Book and Midpoint

| | BID | ASK | MidPoint Price |
|------|------------|------------|-----------------------|
| NBBO | 9.99 | 10.05 | 10.02 |

Actions The Mid Peg buy order is repriced first at the new midpoint price of 10.02

The Mid Peg sell Post Only order is repriced second at the new midpoint price of 10.02

Result No trade (and resulting locked market) as the Mid Peg sell Post Only order will not become active after being repriced at the new midpoint after the Mid Peg buy order

Example 2 – Changes in the NBBO resulting in a more aggressively priced midpoint

Original Order Book and Midpoint

| | BID | ASK | MidPoint Price |
|------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| NBBO | 10.00 | 10.05 | 10.025 |
| | Mid Peg Buy 10.025 | 10.025 Mid Peg sell Post Only | |

Action: Protected Best Offer moves to a higher price of 10.06 resulting in a new midpoint price of 10.03

New Order Book and Midpoint

| | BID | ASK | MidPoint Price |
|------|------------|------------|-----------------------|
| NBBO | 10.00 | 10.06 | 10.03 |

Actions The Mid Peg sell Post Only order is repriced first at the new midpoint of 10.03

The Mid Peg buy order is repriced second at the new midpoint of 10.03

Result An execution occurs as the Mid Peg buy Post Only order becomes active after being repriced at the new midpoint after the Mid Peg sell Post Only.

6.5.3. Minimum Price Improvement Order

A Minimum Price Improvement Order (MPI) is an order designed to provide Members price improvement over the bid/ask spread. The MPI is a primary peg order with an offset that is one tick increment more aggressive than the NBBO or will trade at the midpoint of the NBBO if the spread is one tick wide (MPI Price). The order can be entered with a limit price. MPI orders follow the order handling procedures described in Subsection 6.4.5 of this Guide.

Example

| | BID Size | BID | ASK | Ask Size |
|------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| NBBO | | 10.10 | 10.15 | |

Action: A 100 share MPI buy order is entered on CXD

| | BID Size | BID | ASK | Ask Size |
|------|----------|-------|-------|----------|
| NBBO | | 10.10 | 10.15 | |
| CXD | 100 | 10.11 | 10.15 | |

Result: Because the NBBO is 5 cents or 5 standard trading increments wide, the MPI buy order will float at the MPI Price that is one tick increment better than the NBB or 10.11 in this example

Action: The NBB moves from 10.10 to 10.12

| | BID Size | BID | ASK | Ask Size |
|------|----------|-------|-------|----------|
| NBBO | | 10.12 | 10.15 | |
| CXD | 100 | 10.13 | 10.15 | |

Result: Because the NBB has moved to 10.12, the MPI order is re-priced by one tick increment more aggressive to the new MPI Price of 10.13

Action: The NBB moves from 10.12 to 10.14

| | BID Size | BID | ASK | Ask Size |
|------|----------|--------|-------|----------|
| NBBO | | 10.14 | 10.15 | |
| CXD | 100 | 10.145 | 10.15 | |

Result: Because the NBB has moved to 10.14, the MPI order is re-priced by one half of one tick increment because the NBBO is at a minimum to the new MPI Price of 10.145

6.5.4. Minimum Quantity

A Minimum Quantity Order (MQ), such as All-or-None (AON), is an order that will only execute if there is sufficient demand or supply to satisfy the minimum quantity instruction or the entire order in the case of AON. If the remaining shares of a partially-filled MQ is less than the original MQ instruction the remaining quantity will become the new MQ instruction.

Example 1

| | BID Size | BID | ASK | Ask Size |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------|-------|----------|
| NBBO | | 10.10 | 10.14 | |
| CXD Buy Order 1 | 1,000 | 10.12 | | |
| CXD Buy Order 2 | 1,000 | 10.12 | | |
| CXD Buy Order 3 | 500 | 10.12 | | |
| Total Bid Size | (2,500) | | | |

Action: A MQ sell order for 5,500 shares is entered on CXD at 10.12 with a minimum quantity specified of 2,500 shares.

Result: The aggregate of all buy orders on CXD at 10.12 (2,500 shares) meets the minimum quantity specified for the MQ order therefore resulting in a trade of 2,500 shares at 10.12. The remaining size of the MQ order is offered at 10.12.

| | BID Size | BID | ASK | Ask Size |
|------|----------|-------|-------|------------|
| NBBO | | 10.10 | 10.14 | |
| CXD | | | 10.12 | 3,000 (MQ) |

Example 2

| | BID Size | BID | ASK | Ask Size |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| NBBO | | 10.10 | 10.14 | |
| CXD Buy Order 1 | 1,000 | 10.12 | | |
| CXD Buy Order 2 | 1,000 | 10.12 | | |
| Total Bid Size | (2,000) | | | |

Action: A MQ order for 5,500 shares is entered at 10.12 with a minimum quantity specified of 2,500 shares.

Result: The aggregate of all buy orders on CXD at 10.12 (2,000 shares) does not meet the minimum quantity specified for the MQ order. Consequently no trade occurs and the MQ order locks the market at 10.12 in the dark.

| | BID Size | BID | ASK | Ask Size |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| NBBO | | 10.10 | 10.14 | |
| CXD Buy Order 1 | 1,000 | 10.12 | 10.12 | 5,500 (MQ) |
| CXD Buy Order 2 | 1,000 | 10.12 | | |
| Total Bid Size | (2,000) | | | |

Example 3

| | BID Size | BID | ASK | Ask Size |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| NBBO | | 10.10 | 10.14 | |
| CXD Buy Order 1 | 1,000 | 10.12 | 10.12 | 5,500 (MQ) |
| CXD Buy Order 2 | 1,000 | 10.12 | | |
| Total Bid Size | (2,000) | | | |

Action: Using the order book from Example 2 reproduced above a buy order is entered on CXD for 1,000 at 10.12.

Result: The aggregate of all buy orders on CXD at 10.12 (3,000 shares) now exceeds the 2,500 minimum quantity specified for the MQ order resulting in a trade of 3,000 shares at 10.12. This leaves a quantity of 2,500 remaining for the MQ order which is offered at 10.12.

| | BID Size | BID | ASK | Ask Size |
|------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| NBBO | | 10.10 | 10.14 | |
| CXD | | | 10.12 | 2,500 (MQ) |

Example 4

| | BID Size | BID | ASK | Ask Size |
|------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| NBBO | | 10.10 | 10.14 | |
| CXD | | | 10.12 | 2,500 (MQ) |

Action: Using the order book from Example 3 and reproduced above a buy order is entered for 2,500 on CXD at 10.12.

Result: The buy order for 2,500 meets the 2,500 minimum quantity specified for the MQ order resulting in an execution of the remaining 2,500 shares at 10.12.

6.5.5. Minimum Quantity At The Touch

The Minimum Quantity at the Touch (MQ ATT) is an active order which specifies a minimum size quantity that must be satisfied by the aggregate of contra-side resting orders at the NBBO (at the touch) in order to trade, after all other better priced orders have been displaced in the CXD Trading Book. The minimum size requirement is only required to be met by orders posted at the NBBO; the MQ ATT will trade against any sized order posted at a price level that is better than the NBBO. If the MQ ATT minimum size quantity is not met by the aggregate share size at the NBBO after all other better prices orders have been displaced the order will be cancelled back.

Members are able to customize the minimum size quantity of MQ ATT orders to meet their trading objectives. MQ ATT orders can only include multiples of Board Lots. If the remaining amount of shares of an MQ ATT order becomes less than the minimum size quantity specified by the order, the minimum size quantity will become amount of shares remaining. Execution of MQ ATT orders is only available at the NBBO if the size of the MQ ATT order meets the minimum size requirements of IROC's Dark Rule Framework. If the MQ ATT order does not meet IROC's minimum size requirement the order will be cancelled back.

Example 1:

| | BID Size | BID | ASK | ASK Size |
|-------------------------------|----------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| NBBO | | 10.10 | 10.13 | |
| CXD Book | | | 10.11 | 500 |
| | | | 10.12 | 500 |
| | | | 10.13 | 5000 |
| | | | 10.13 | 5000 |
| Total Ask Size at NBBO | | | | (10,000) |

Action: MQ ATT buy order is entered for 10,000 shares with a 10.13 limit price and a 6000 share minimum size requirement.

Result: The order executes against the 500 shares offered at 10.11 and against the 500 shares offered at 10.12 leaving 9,000 shares remaining. Because there is sufficient liquidity at 10.13 to satisfy the minimum size requirement of 6,000 and the residual size of the order, the remaining 9,000 shares are executed at 10.13.

Example 2:

| | BID Size | BID | ASK | ASK Size |
|-------------------------------|----------|-------|-------|----------------|
| NBBO | | 10.10 | 10.13 | |
| CXD Book | | | 10.11 | 500 |
| | | | 10.12 | 500 |
| | | | 10.13 | 3,000 |
| | | | 10.13 | 2,000 |
| Total Ask Size at NBBO | | | | (5,000) |

Action: MQ ATT buy order is entered for 10,000 shares with a 10.13 limit price with a 6000 share minimum size requirement.

Result: The order executes against the 500 shares offered at 10.11 and against the 500 shares offered at 10.12 leaving 9,000 shares remaining. Because there is not sufficient liquidity at 10.13 to satisfy the MQ ATT minimum size requirement of 6,000 shares (there are only 5,000 shares available) the remaining 9,000 shares are cancelled back.

Example 3:

| | BID Size | BID | ASK | ASK Size |
|-------------------------------|----------|-------|-------|----------------|
| NBBO | | 10.10 | 10.13 | |
| CXD Book | | | 10.11 | 2000 |
| | | | 10.12 | 2500 |
| | | | 10.13 | 3,000 |
| | | | 10.13 | 2,500 |
| Total Ask Size at NBBO | | | | (5,500) |

Action: MQ ATT buy order is entered for 10,000 shares with a 10.13 limit price and a 6000 share minimum size requirement.

Result: The order executes against the 2000 shares offered at 10.11 and against the 2500 shares offered at 10.12 leaving 5,500 shares remaining. Because the residual size of the order is less than the minimum size requirement (6,000 shares) the minimum size becomes the size of the order (5,500 shares). There is sufficient liquidity at 10.13 to satisfy the new MQ ATT minimum size requirement of 5,500 which executes at 10.13.

6.5.6. Minimum Acceptable Quantity

A Minimum Acceptable Quantity Order (MAQ) is an order which specifies a minimum size quantity to trade against. For example a MAQ to buy 10,000 shares with a 1,000 share minimum size quantity will only trade against contra side orders of 1,000 shares or more.⁷ If the remaining amount of shares of a MAQ is less than the minimum size quantity specified, the minimum quantity will become the remaining amount of shares. MAQ orders are hidden on a Trading Book.

Example

| | BID Size | BID | ASK | Ask Size |
|------|----------|-------|-------|----------|
| NBBO | | 10.10 | 10.15 | |
| CXD | 10,000 | 10.12 | 10.15 | |

Action: A MAQ order for 10,000 shares is entered at 10.12 with a minimum quantity specified of 1,000 shares

Action: A sell order for 2,000 shares is entered at 10.10.

| | BID Size | BID | ASK | Ask Size |
|------|----------|-------|-------|----------|
| NBBO | | 10.10 | 10.15 | |
| CXD | 8,000 | 10.12 | 10.15 | |

Result: The sell order for 2,000 shares executes against the MAQ because the order size exceeds the minimum size quantity specified with the MAQ order. The remaining shares of the order decrease to 8,000 shares.

Action: A sell order for 900 shares is entered at 10.11.

| | BID Size | BID | ASK | Ask Size |
|------|----------|-------|-------|----------|
| NBBO | | 10.10 | 10.15 | |
| CXD | 8,000 | 10.12 | 10.11 | 900 |

⁷ A MAQ will not trade against a lit order if the trade would result in a violation of a trading books order matching priority.

Result: The sell order for 900 shares does not meet the minimum size quantity specified with the MAQ order so the order does not execute. The sell order is posted at 10.11 (crossing the hidden MAQ order).

Action: A sell order for 10,000 shares is entered at 10.11.

| | BID Size | BID | ASK | Ask Size |
|------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| NBBO | | 10.10 | 10.15 | |
| CXD | | | 10.11 | 2900 |

Result: The sell order for 10,000 exceeds the minimum size quantity specified with the MAQ order so the order trades against the 8,000 shares at 10.12 with the remaining 2,000 shares posted at 10.11 alongside the 900 shares previously entered.

6.5.7. Minimum Acceptable Quantity at the Touch

The Minimum Acceptable Quantity at the Touch (MAQ ATT) is an active order which specifies a minimum size quantity that must be met by individual contra-side resting orders at the NBBO (at the touch) in order to trade, after all other better priced orders have been displaced in the CXD Trading Book. The minimum size requirement is only required to be met by individual orders posted at the NBBO; the MAQ ATT will trade against any sized order that is posted at a price level that is better than the NBBO. If the MAQ ATT minimum size quantity is not met at the NBBO after all other better priced orders have been displaced the order will be cancelled back to the Member.

Members are able to customize the minimum size quantity of MAQ ATT orders to meet their trading objectives. MAQ ATT orders can only include multiples of Board Lots. If the remaining amount of shares of an MAQ ATT order becomes less than the minimum size quantity specified by the order, the minimum size quantity will become the amount of remaining shares. Execution of MAQ ATT orders is only available at the NBBO if the size of the MAQ ATT order meets the minimum size requirement set by IROC.⁸ If the order does not meet IROC's minimum size requirement the order will be cancelled back.

Example 1:

| | BID Size | BID | ASK | ASK Size |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| NBBO | | 10.10 | 10.13 | |
| CXD Book | | | 10.11 | 500 |
| | | | 10.12 | 500 |
| | | | 10.13 | 6000 |
| Total Ask Size at NBBO | | | | (12,000) |

Action: MAQ ATT buy order is entered for 10,000 shares with a 10.13 limit price and a 6000 share minimum size requirement.

Result: The order executes against the 500 shares offered at 10.11 and against the 500 shares offered at 10.12 leaving 9,000 shares remaining. Because there is a resting order at 10.13 that satisfies the order's minimum size requirement of 6,000, 6,000 shares of the order are executed at 10.13 and the remaining 3,000 shares are cancelled back.

⁸ IROC's Minimum Size Requirements is defined as an order for more than 50 standard trading units and has a value of \$30,000 or has a value of more than \$100,000.

Example 2:

| | BID Size | BID | ASK | ASK Size |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| NBBO | | 10.10 | 10.13 | |
| CXD Book | | | 10.11 | 500 |
| | | | 10.12 | 500 |
| | | | 10.13 | 5,000 |
| | | | 10.13 | 5,000 |
| Total Ask Size at NBBO | | | | (10,000) |

Action: MAQ ATT buy order is entered for 10,000 shares with a 10.13 limit price with a 6000 share minimum size requirement.

Result: The order executes against the 500 shares offered at 10.11 and against the 500 shares offered at 10.12 leaving 9,000 shares outstanding. Because there is not a resting order at 10.13 that satisfies the order's minimum size requirement of 6,000, the order is cancelled back.

Example 3:

| | BID Size | BID | ASK | ASK Size |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| NBBO | | 10.10 | 10.13 | |
| CXD Book | | | 10.11 | 2000 |
| | | | 10.12 | 2500 |
| | | | 10.13 | 6,000 |
| | | | 10.13 | 6,000 |
| Total Ask Size at NBBO | | | | (12,000) |

Action: MAQ ATT buy order is entered for 10,000 shares with a 10.13 limit price with a 6000 share minimum size requirement.

Result: The order executes against the 2000 shares offered at 10.11 and against the 2500 shares offered at 10.12 leaving 5,500 shares. Because the residual size of the order is less than the minimum size requirement the minimum size becomes the size of the order (5,500 shares). There is sufficient liquidity at 10.13 to satisfy the new MAQ minimum size requirement of 5,500 which executes at 10.13.

6.5.8. Seek Price Improvement Order

An SPI order is an active order that will execute against dark resting orders at prices up to (or down to) and including orders one tick increment inside of the opposite side of the NBBO (or up to the SPI order's limit price if the limit price is less aggressive). When the NBBO spread is one tick increment wide, the SPI order will execute against dark resting orders at the mid-point of the NBBO. Any shares of an SPI order that are not immediately executed will be cancelled back to the Member.

Example 1:

| | BID Size | BID | ASK | ASK Size |
|----------|----------|-------|-------|----------|
| NBBO | | 10.00 | 10.05 | |
| CXD Book | 100 | 10.02 | | |
| | 500 | 10.01 | | |
| | 500 | 10.00 | | |

Action: An SPI sell order for 1,000 shares is entered with a limit price of 10.00.

Result: The order executes against the 100 shares offered at 10.02 and against the 500 shares offered at 10.01 and the remaining 400 shares of the SPI order are cancelled back.

Example 2:

| | BID Size | BID | ASK | ASK Size |
|----------|----------|-------|--------|----------|
| NBBO | | 10.00 | 10.01 | |
| CXD Book | | | 10.005 | 100 |
| | | | 10.01 | 500 |

Action: An SPI buy order for 1,000 shares is entered with a limit price of 10.01.

Result: The order executes against the 100 shares offered at 10.005 and the remaining 900 shares of the SPI order are cancelled back.

6.5.9. Midpoint Extended Life Order

The M-ELO is a non-displayed order that rests at the midpoint of the NBBO. Unlike a Mid Peg order, the M-ELO order must meet a minimum resting time requirement in the order book before it becomes eligible to trade (Minimum Resting Time or MRT). M-ELO orders are only eligible to trade against contra-side M-ELO orders – they will not interact with other orders in the order book. An execution between two M-ELO orders will only occur after each M-ELO order has met the MRT. Modifications made to an M-ELO order (other than a reduction in quantity) will result in the MRT being reset. M-ELO orders can be cancelled at any time including the time before the MRT has been satisfied and the M-ELO order becomes eligible to trade. M-ELO executions will only occur at the midpoint of the NBBO.

Similar to Mid-Peg orders Members have the option to enter a limit price when entering an M-ELO that can be either a full or a half-tick increment. In the case where an M-ELO is entered with a limit price, the M-ELO will only be eligible to trade if the midpoint of the NBBO on a security is within the limit price of the order. Adding a pegged offset is not permitted for M-ELO orders.

M-ELO orders are available to trade during regular trading hours between 9:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. M-ELO orders are accepted by the Nasdaq Canada System between 8:00 a.m. and 9:30 a.m. but held until 9:30 a.m. when the orders are booked and become eligible to trade after the MRT has been satisfied. Open M-ELO orders are cancelled at 4:00 p.m. M-ELO orders will not trade if the NBBO for a security is locked or crossed.

M-ELO orders can be entered with or without attribution by selecting the anonymous order marker. Matching priority for M-ELO orders is based on Broker/Time priority. Unique to M-ELO orders, broker priority is applicable to both anonymous and attributed orders.

Example 1:⁹

| | BID | ASK |
|------------------------|-------------|------------|
| NBBO (midpoint 10.005) | 10.00 | 10.01 |
| CXC Book | M-ELO (500) | 10.005 |

Action: M-ELO sell order is entered in the CXC Trading Book for 500 shares

Result: The M-ELO sell order will execute against the M-ELO buy order for 500 shares after it meets the MTR

Example 2:

| | BID | ASK |
|------------------------|-------------|------------|
| NBBO (midpoint 10.005) | 10.00 | 10.01 |
| CXC Book | M-ELO (500) | 10.005 |

Action: M-ELO sell order is entered in the CXC Book for 500 shares

M-ELO buy order is cancelled before the M-ELO sell order meets the MRT

| | BID | ASK |
|------------------------|------------|--------------------|
| NBBO (midpoint 10.005) | 10.00 | 10.01 |
| CXC Book | | 10.005 M-ELO (500) |

Result: The M-ELO sell order will not execute against the M-ELO buy order because it did not meet the MRT prior to the M-ELO buy order being cancelled.

Example 3:

| | BID | ASK |
|------------------------|-------------|------------|
| NBBO (midpoint 10.005) | 10.00 | 10.01 |
| CXC Book | M-ELO (500) | 10.005 |

Action: A sell order is entered in the CXC Book with a limit price of \$10.00 moving the NBBO from 10.00 – 10.01 to 9.99 – 10.00

| | BID | ASK |
|-----------------------|-------------|------------|
| NBBO (midpoint 9.995) | 9.99 | 10.00 |
| CXC Book | M-ELO (500) | 9.995 |

Result: The sell limit order will not interact with the M-ELO. M-ELO orders are only eligible to interact with other M-ELO orders.

The sell limit order will establish a new NBBO of 9.99 – 10.00.

The M-ELO buy order will be repriced to the midpoint of the new NBBO (9.995).

⁹ Mid Peg M-ELO orders are used in all examples.

Action: A sell M-ELO is entered on CXC for 500 shares.

Result: The sell M-ELO will execute against the buy M-ELO at 9.995 after it meets the MRT

Example 4:

| | | BID | ASK |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------|------------|
| NBBO (midpoint 10.01) | | 10.00 | 10.02 |
| CXC Book | M-ELO LP 10.01 (500) | 10.01 | |

Action: A buy order is entered on the CXC Book with a limit price of 10.01 moving the NBBO to 10.01 – 10.02 and a new midpoint price of 10.015

| | | BID | ASK |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------|------------|
| NBBO (midpoint 10.01) | | 10.01 | 10.02 |
| CXC Book | M-ELO LP 10.01 (500) | 10.01 | |

Result: The M-ELO buy order will not be repriced to the new midpoint (10.015) because it is above its limit price. The buy M-ELO order will remain in the trading system at its limit price of 10.01 but will not be eligible to trade.

Action: A sell Mid-Peg M-ELO is entered for 500 shares.

| | | BID | ASK |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------|---------------------|
| NBBO (midpoint 10.01) | | 10.01 | 10.02 |
| CXC Book | M-ELO LP 10.01 (500) | 10.01 | 10.015 |
| | | | Mid-Peg M-ELO (500) |

Result: The sell M-ELO will float at the midpoint (10.015)

The buy M-ELO will continue to remain in the trading system at its limit price (10.01)

| | | BID | ASK |
|------------------------|----------------------|------------|---------------------|
| NBBO (midpoint 10.005) | | 10.00 | 10.01 |
| CXC Book | M-ELO LP 10.01 (500) | 10.005 | 10.005 |
| | | | Mid-Peg M-ELO (500) |

Result: The buy M-ELO will be repriced and at the new midpoint (10.005) and become eligible to trade because this midpoint price is below its limit price.

The sell M-ELO will be repriced to the new midpoint (10.005) and will execute against the buy M-ELO order.

6.5.10. PureStream Order

A description of a PureStream Order can be found in Section 7 of this Guide.

6.6. Time in Force Conditions

6.6.1. Day

A Day Order will remain posted on the Nasdaq Canada Trading Book where it is entered for the duration of the Trading Day or until cancelled. At the end of the Trading Day all outstanding, unfilled Day orders will be cancelled.

6.6.2. Immediate or Cancel (IOC)

An IOC Order is an order for which any portion of the order that is not filled immediately is cancelled.

6.6.3. Fill or Kill (FOK)

A FOK Order must execute immediately in its entirety otherwise, the entire order is cancelled. No partial fills are allowed.

6.6.4. Stream or Kill (SOK)

A PureStream Order that must be paired immediately in a Stream otherwise the order will be cancelled.

7. PureStream Orders

PureStream is supported on the CXD Trading Book. PureStream Orders are paired with one another based on a specified liquidity transfer rate or LTR instead of a specific price. When orders are paired, Streams are established and are held by the system until a Reference Trade occurs (see definition of Reference Trade below). When a Reference Trade occurs, a match is generated from orders paired in a Stream based on their LTR and printed on the market as bona fide trades. Matches generated from paired orders in a Stream are identified with a unique liquidity marker that is disseminated in CXD's market data feed and provided to the Information Processor in accordance with National Instrument 21-101.

7.1. Order Type Features

7.1.1. Order Type Offered on CXD

PureStream is made available on the CXD Trading Book during CXD's operational hours. Orders are eligible to pair and in turn match during CXD's trading session between 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (EST). Orders can be entered as early as 7:00 a.m. where they are held by the system until the open, at which time they are paired into Streams based on PureStream's order Pairing Priority methodology. Orders paired in a Stream are matched starting with the first Reference Trade for a security after the security opens for trading on the listing exchange.

7.1.2. Liquidity Rate Parameters

PureStream Orders can be entered using a variety of predefined LTR parameters. Each LTR parameter specifies the range of acceptable LTRs at which matches will be generated in response to Reference Trades. The LTR of any individual Stream depends on the LTR parameters specified by the orders that are paired.

In addition to the predefined LTR parameters made available, Members are also able to enter orders with a custom LTR or elect to use a Liquidity Seeking Order (LS Order) where an infinite LTR parameter is applied. Because LS Orders are not constrained by a LTR, they are immediately available to match with any contra-side LS Orders at the midpoint of the NBBO and do not require a Reference Trade. While LS Orders can trade against one another at the midpoint immediately, they can also be paired in a Stream and trade in response to a Reference Trade at the paired LTR for that Stream.

Liquidity Rate Parameters

- 5 – 15% (15% desired – willing to trade a minimum of 5%)
- 5 – 30% (30% desired – willing to trade a minimum of 5%)
- Mach Two (200% desired – willing to trade a minimum of 10%)
- Liquidity Seeking – infinite %
- Custom %

7.1.3. Attribution

Members have the option to enter PureStream Orders as either attributed or unattributed (anonymous). Orders are attributed by default however Members can elect to enter orders without attribution by selecting the anonymous order marker. All orders (attributed or unattributed) are eligible for broker preferencing.

7.2. Order Matching Characteristics

7.2.1. Streams

Eligible contra-side orders are paired with one another based on PureStream's Pairing Priority methodology which in turn creates Streams. Multiple Streams can be established and held by the system at any one time and a PureStream Order can be simultaneously paired with more than one contra-side order in multiple Streams. After PureStream Orders are paired in a Stream, a Stream will continue to match volume without interruption (the stream will persist) until one of the following events occurs:

- An order in the Stream is cancelled;
- The remaining quantity of an order in the Stream is fully matched;
- A Reference Trade occurs at a price above/below the limit price specified for an order;
- A contra-side order entered by the same broker is given pairing priority (broker preferencing).

7.2.2. Reference Trades

After PureStream Orders are paired in a Stream, they are ready to match in response to a Reference Trade.

A Reference Trade is defined as:

- Any trade of at least one standard trading unit of a particular security displayed in a consolidated market display other than a reported trade resulting from a match between two PureStream Orders (subject to certain exceptions);¹⁰

Reference Trades include intentional and specialty crosses subject to certain exceptions listed in UMIR and include trades from protected and unprotected marketplaces as defined in National Instrument 23-101 *Trading Rules*.¹¹

When a Reference Trade is reported by a marketplace, PureStream Orders paired in a Stream are matched based on the LTR of that Stream. If there is more than one Stream, each Stream will generate an individual match and be printed simultaneously. It is therefore possible for a PureStream Order that is paired in multiple Streams to generate multiple matches in response to a Reference Trade – one based on each Stream. Depending on the size of the Reference Trade and the LTR of a Stream, a match could result in a volume that is either a multiple of a Board Lot, a Mixed Lot or an Odd Lot.

7.3. Order Type Features

7.3.1. Minimum Order Size

All PureStream Orders must be entered in Board Lot multiples and meet a minimum order size as determined by the Exchange. The PureStream Minimum Order Size will be published by Notice by the Exchange.

7.3.2. Minimum LTR

Members can specify a minimum LTR parameter that must be met by a contra-side order to be eligible to pair for LS Orders and Custom LTR orders. For all other PureStream Orders entered with a predetermined LTR parameter, the lower range of the LTR parameter serves as the minimum LTR constraint.

¹⁰ Trade exceptions that are not included in the definition of a Reference Trade are:

- Basis Order
- Call Market Order
- Closing Price Order
- Special Terms Order (as defined by UMIR) unless the Special Terms Order has executed with an order or orders other than a Special Terms Order or
- Volume-Weighted Average Price Order

¹¹ "protected marketplace" means a marketplace that displays "protected orders" as defined under the Trading Rules. An unprotected marketplace is a marketplace that does not display "protected orders."

7.3.3. Minimum Quantity

Members can specify a minimum quantity (MQ) for LS orders where the LS Order will only match if there is sufficient demand or supply to satisfy the minimum quantity instruction. If the remaining shares of a partially filled LS Order with a MQ instruction is less than the original MQ instruction, the remaining quantity will become the new MQ instruction. MQ instructions are only permitted for LS Orders and only apply when two LS Orders are matched at the midpoint.

7.3.4. Limit Price

Members can specify a limit price for a PureStream Order either above the current price for a security in the case of a buy order or below its current price in the case of a sell order and beyond which the order will not trade. Limit prices can be entered as either a full tick or half tick increments.

7.3.5. Marketability Threshold

A marketability threshold for each individual security is used by the Trading System to evaluate whether an order is eligible (or marketable) to be paired in a Stream. For an order to be eligible to pair, its limit price must be better than the NBBO and the amount of the marketability threshold. In the case of a buy order the order's limit price must be higher than the NBO and the amount of the marketability threshold. In the case of a sell order the order's limit price must be lower than the NBB and the amount of the marketability threshold.

For example, if the NBBO was \$9.98 – \$10.00 and the marketability threshold was \$0.01 a buy order entered with a limit price of \$10.00 would not be eligible to pair as its limit price is below the NBO and the amount of the marketability threshold ($\$10.00 + \$0.01 = \$10.01$). However, if a sell order was entered with a limit price of \$9.97 it would be eligible to pair because its limit price is lower than the NBB and the amount of the marketability threshold ($\$9.98 - \$0.01 = \$9.97$).

By requiring that the limit price of a PureStream Order is better than the contra-side of the NBBO by the marketability threshold, a buffer is created to ensure that streams will be sustained in the event that the NBBO changes.

Marketability Thresholds are defined in minimum tick increments and determined by the Exchange.

7.3.6. Conditional Orders

Members can use a conditional parameter that can be added to any PureStream order allowing the Member to potentially source liquidity from multiple trading venues at the same time without the risk of an overfill. Whereas other contra-side PureStream Orders will immediately pair with one another when eligible to establish a Stream, a Conditional Order does not require a firm commitment to trade. Instead, when it is possible for a Conditional Order to be paired with one or more PureStream Orders, a firm-up request is sent to the Member and the Member is given a short time window in which to act on the firm-up request by entering a new order that is then considered firm. When a new order is sent in response to a firm-up request, a Member is able to modify the order instructions which may or may not impact the order's pairing priority or opportunity to pair. If the Member does not respond to a firm-up request in the time window provided, the order will be rejected. Conditional Orders are able to be paired with both Conditional Orders and other orders. Because there is a time window provided to a Member in which they must respond to a firm-up request, there is a possibility that the eligible contra-side order triggering the firm-up request will no longer be available when the firm order is received. The cost of missing an opportunity to pair must be considered by the Member when using a Conditional Order and must be weighed against the benefit of being given time to consider whether or not to make a Conditional Order firm.

To ensure Members are entering PureStream Conditional orders with the legitimate intention of matching, the Exchange monitors the number and percentage of firm-up requests that do not result in a firm order being entered (fall down). Monitoring is performed on the Trader ID level and action may be taken to prevent a Trader ID from continuing to use a conditional parameter on future orders if the number or percentage of firm-up requests that are not acted upon exceeds a parameter as determined by the Exchange.

7.3.7. Time in Force Conditions

PureStream Orders can be entered with the following three Time-in-Force conditions (limited in certain circumstances as defined below):

- **Day:** A Day Order will remain posted for the duration of the Trading Day or until cancelled. At the end of the Trading Day all outstanding, unfilled Day orders will be cancelled.
- **Immediate-or-Cancel:** IOC Order is an order for which any portion of the order that is not filled immediately is cancelled. An IOC condition can only be added to an LS Order. As a result of the potential delay created by a firm-up request being sent in response to a Conditional Order, an IOC order will only be eligible to pair with a Conditional Order if the Member indicates the intention to do so. Otherwise, contra-side Conditional Orders are not considered for pairing when an IOC order is entered.
- **Stream-or-Kill:** Similar to an IOC order, a SOK order requires an immediate outcome to take place when the order is entered or the order will be cancelled back. In contrast to an IOC order where an immediate execution must result on order entry, in the case of an SOK order the order must immediately be paired into a Stream. An SOK order will not rest in the order book if it is not paired immediately upon entry and will be cancelled back should it no longer be paired in a Stream. As a result of the potential delay created by a firm-up request being sent in response to a Conditional Order, a SOK order will only be eligible to pair with a Conditional Order if the Member indicates the intention to do so. Otherwise, contra-side Conditional Orders will not be considered for pairing when an SOK order is entered.

7.4. PureStream Order Pairing Priority

PureStream orders are paired based on the following order characteristics:

- Member (an order will be paired with another Member order first);
- Liquidity Transfer Rate (or upper limit of a LTR parameter);
- The size of the order;
- The limit price of the order; and
- The time the order was entered.

This PureStream Order Pairing Priority will be used whenever a new stream is being established.

7.5. PureStream Examples

7.5.1. Examples of Order Pairing

Example 1 – LTR Priority

Action: Order 1 is entered to buy 50,000 shares with a 5-15% LTR
Order 2 is entered to buy 15,000 shares with a 10-200% LTR

Result: Order 2 is given priority because it has a higher LTR parameter

Example 2 – Size Priority

Action: Order 1 is entered to buy 50,000 shares with a 5-15% LTR
Order 2 is entered to buy 75,000 shares with a 5-15% LTR

Result: Order 2 is given priority because it has a larger order quantity

Example 3 – Limit Price Priority

Action: Order 1 is entered to buy 50,000 shares with a 5-15% LTR and a limit price of \$10.00
Order 2 is entered to buy 50,000 shares with a 5-15% LTR and a limit price of \$10.01

Result: Order 2 is given priority because it has a higher limit price

Example 4 – Time Priority

Action: Order 1 is entered to buy 50,000 shares with a 5-15% LTR at 10:05:00
Order 2 is entered to buy 50,000 shares with a 5-15% LTR at 10:06:00

Result: Order 1 is given priority because it has time priority as it was entered first

Example 5 – Broker Priority

Action: Order 1 is entered to buy 50,000 with a 5-15% LTR by Member 002 at 10:05:00
Order 2 is entered to buy 50,000 shares with a 5-15% LTR by Member 007 at 10:06:00
Order 3 is entered to sell 50,000 shares with a 5- 15% LTR by Member 007 at 10:07:00

Result: Order 2 is given priority and pairs with Order 3. Although Order 1 and Order 2 have the same LTR and Order 1 was entered first (time priority) Order 3 was entered by the same Member as Order 2 (Member 007) and therefore is given priority.

7.5.2. Examples of Pairing Streams and Matches

Example 1 – Single Stream

NBBO for Security ABC: \$10.00 – \$10.02

Action: Order #1 entered to buy 10,000 shares with a 30% LTR
Order #2 entered to sell 20,000 shares with a 30% LTR
Order #1 paired with Order #2 in Stream #1 with 30% LTR

Result: Stream 1: Order #1 (Buy 10,000) paired with Order #2 (Sell 20,000) with a 30% LTR

Reference trade – 1,000 shares of ABC trades at \$10.01

Result: Order #1 matches 300 shares at \$10.01 with Order #2 (30% of 1000 shares based on LTR)

Stream #1: Order #1 (Buy 9,700) paired with Order #2 (Sell 19,700) with 30% LTR

NBBO for Security ABC: \$10.00 – \$10.02

Reference trade – 8,000 shares of ABC trades at \$10.02

Result: Order #1 matches 2,400 shares at \$10.02 with Order #2 (30% of 8,000 shares based on LTR)

Stream #1: Order #1 (Buy 7,300) paired with Order #2 (Sell 17,300) with 30% LTR

NBBO Change: \$10.00 – 10.02 to \$10.02 – \$10.04

Reference trade – 4,000 shares of ABC trades at \$10.02

Action: Order #1 matches 1,200 shares at \$10.02 with Order #2 (30% of 4,000 shares based on LTR)

Stream #1: Order #1 (Buy 6,100) paired with Order #2 (Sell 16,100) with 30% LTR

NBBO Change: \$10.02 – \$10.04 to \$10.01 – \$10.03

Reference trade – 3,000 shares of ABC trades at \$10.02

Result: Order #1 matches 900 shares at \$10.02 with Order #2 (30% of 3,000 shares based on LTR)

Stream #1: Order #1 (Buy 5,200) paired with Order #2 (Sell 15,200) with 30% LTR

Action: Order #2 is cancelled
Stream #1 is terminated
Order #1 remains open to pair with another order with a residual quantity of 5,200 shares

Example 2 – Single Stream Interrupted by Broker Preferencing

NBBO for Security ABC: \$10.00 – \$10.02

Action: Order #1 entered by Member 009 to buy 10,000 shares with a 30% LTR
Order #2 entered by Member 007 to sell 20,000 shares with a 30% LTR
Order #1 paired with Order #2 in Stream #1 with 30% LTR

Result: Stream 1: Order #1 (Buy 10,000) paired with Order #2 (Sell 20,000) with a 30% LTR

Reference trade – 1,000 shares of ABC trades at \$10.01

Result: Order #1 matches 300 shares at \$10.01 with Order #2 (30% of 1,000 shares based on LTR)
Stream #1: Order #1 (Buy 9,700) paired with Order #2 (Sell 19,700) with 30% LTR

Action: Order #3 entered by Member 009 to sell 10,000 shares with a 30% LTR

Result: Order #1 paired with Order #3 in Stream #2 with 30% LTR because Order #3 was entered by the same Member (broker preferencing)
Stream #1 is terminated because of broker preferencing
Order #2 rests in the order book and remains open to pair with another order

Reference trade – 1,000 shares of ABC trades at \$10.01

Result: Order #1 matches 300 shares at \$10.01 with Order #3 (30% of 1,000 shares based on LTR)
Stream #1: Order #1 (Buy 9,400) paired with Order #3 (Sell 9,700) with 30% LTR

Example 3 – Three Orders Matched in 2 Streams

NBBO for Security ABC: \$10.00 – \$10.02

Action: Order #1 entered to buy 20,000 shares with 30% LTR
Order #2 entered to sell 10,000 shares with 15% LTR
Order #1 paired with Order #2 in Stream #1 with 15% LTR
Order #3 entered to sell 6,000 shares with 15% LTR
Order #3 paired with Order #1 in Stream #2 with 15% LTR
Stream #1: Order #1 (Buy 20,000) paired with Order #2 (Sell 10,000) with 15% LTR
Stream #2: Order #1 (Buy 20,000) paired with Order #3 (Sell 6,000) with 15% LTR

Reference trade – 2,000 shares of ABC trades at \$10.01

Result: Order #1 matches 300 shares at \$10.01 with Order #2 (15% of 2,000 shares based on LTR) (Stream #1)
Order #1 matches 300 shares at \$10.01 with Order #3 (15% of 2,000 shares based on LTR) (Stream #2)
Stream #1: Order #1 (Buy 19,400) paired with Order #2 (Sell 9,700) with 15% LTR
Stream #2: Order #1 (Buy 19,400) paired with Order #3 (Sell 5,700) with 15% LTR

NBBO Change: \$10.00 – \$10.02 to \$10.02 – \$10.04

Reference trade – 38,000 shares of ABC trades at \$10.03

Result: Order #1 matches 5,700 shares at \$10.03 with Order #2 (15% of 38,000 shares based on LTR)
Order #1 matches 5,700 shares at \$10.01 with Order #3 (15% of 38,000 shares based on LTR)
Stream #1: Order #1 (Buy 8,000) paired with Order #2 (Sell 4,000) with 15% LTR
Stream #2 is terminated because Order #3 is filled

Example 4 – Sustainable or Persistent Streams

NBBO for Security ABC: \$10.00 – \$10.02

Action: Order #1 entered to buy 100,000 shares with 30% LTR
Order #2 entered to sell 5,000 shares with 15% LTR
Order #1 paired with Order #2 in Stream #1 with 15% LTR
Order #3 entered to sell 10,000 shares with 15% LTR
Order #1 paired with Order #3 in Stream #2 with 15% LTR
Stream #1: Order #1 (Buy 100,000; 5,000 in Stream) paired with Order #2 (Sell 5,000) with 15% LTR
Stream #2: Order #1 (Buy 100,000; 10,000 in Stream) paired with Order #3 (Sell 10,000) with 15% LTR

Reference trade – 2,000 shares of ABC trades at \$10.01

Result: Order #1 matches 300 shares at \$10.01 with Order #2 (15% of 2000 shares based on LTR)
Order #1 matches 300 shares at \$10.01 with Order #3 (15% of 2000 shares based on LTR)
Stream #1: Order #1 (Buy 99,400) paired with Order #2 (Sell 4,700) with 15% LTR
Stream #2: Order #1 (Buy 99,400) paired with Order #3 (Sell 9,700) with 15% LTR

NBBO Change: \$10.00 – \$10.02 to \$10.02 – \$10.04

Reference trade – 10,000 shares of ABC trades at \$10.03

Result: Order #1 matches 1,500 shares at \$10.03 with Order #2 (15% of 10,000 shares based on LTR)
Order #1 matches 1,500 shares at \$10.03 with Order #3 (15% of 10,000 shares based on LTR)
Stream #1: Order #1 (Buy 97,900) paired with Order #2 (Sell 3,200) with 15% LTR
Stream #2: Order #1 (Buy 97,900) paired with Order #3 (Sell 8,200) with 15% LTR

Action: Order #4 entered to sell 100,000 shares with 200% LTR

NBBO Change: \$10.02 – \$10.04 to \$10.01 – \$10.03

Reference trade – 2,000 shares of ABC trades at \$10.01 (Reference Trade #3)

Result: Order #1 matches 300 shares at \$10.01 with Order #2 (15% of 2,000 shares based on LTR)
Order #1 matches 300 shares at \$10.01 with Order #3 (15% of 2,000 shares based on LTR)
Order #4 continues to rest in the order book
Stream #1: Order #1 (Buy 97,300) paired with Order #2 (Sell 2,900) with 15% LTR
Stream #2: Order #1 (Buy 97,300) paired with Order #3 (Sell 7,900) with 15% LTR

Action: Order #2 is cancelled

Result: Stream #1 is terminated because Order #2 is cancelled
Order #1 is paired with Order #4 in Stream #3 with 15% LTR
Stream #2: Order #1 (Buy 97,300) paired with Order #3 (Sell 7,900) with 15% LTR
Stream #3: Order #1 (Buy 97,300) paired with Order #4 (Sell 100,000) with 15% LTR

7.5.3. Examples of Unique Orders

Example 1 – Liquidity Seeking Orders

NBBO for Security ABC: \$10.00 – \$10.02

Action: Order #1 entered a LS Order to buy 10,000 shares
Order #2 entered a LS Order to sell 20,000 shares

Result: Order #1 matches 10,000 shares with Order #2 at the midpoint (\$10.01) immediately without waiting for a Reference Trade
Order #2 continues to rest in the order book with a residual size of 10,000 shares

Action: Order #3 entered to buy 10,000 shares with 30% LTR
Order #3 pairs with Order #2 in Stream #1
Stream #1: Order #3 (Buy 10,000) paired with Order #2 (Sell 10,000) with 30% LTR

Reference trade – 1,000 shares of ABC trades at \$10.01

Result: Order #2 matches 300 shares at \$10.01 with Order #3 (30% of 1000 shares based on LTR)
Stream #1: Order #3 (Buy 9,700) paired with Order #2 (Sell 9,700) with 30% LTR

Example 2 – Conditional Order

NBBO for Security ABC: \$10.00 – \$10.02

Action: Order #1 entered by Member 002 to buy 10,000 shares with a 30% LTR as a Conditional Order
Order #2 entered to sell 20,000 shares with a 30% LTR

Result: Firm up request sent to Member 002

Action: Member 002 responds to firm-up request and enters an order to buy 10,000 shares with a 30% LTR

Result: Stream 1: Order #1 (Buy 10,000) paired with Order #2 (Sell 20,000) with a 30% LTR

Reference trade – 1,000 shares of ABC trades at \$10.01

Result: Order #1 matches 300 shares at \$10.01 against Order #2 (30% of 1000 shares based on LTR)
Stream #1: Order #1 (Buy 9,700) paired with Order #2 (Sell 19,700) with 30% LTR

8. Summary of Trading Book Orders

Trading Book Features

| Category | Order Type | CXC | CX2 | CXD | CXD PureStream |
|-------------|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|
| Traditional | Market | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Limit | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Short Sell | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Short Marking Exempt | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Specialized | Bypass | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | DAO | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Post Only | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Iceberg/Reserve | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | X-Berg | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Conditional | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ |

Trading Book Features

| Category | Order Type | CXC | CX2 | CXD | CXD PureStream |
|---------------|--------------------|--------|-----|-----|-------------------|
| Cross | Intentional | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ |
| | Internal | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ |
| | Basis | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ |
| | VWAP | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ |
| | Contigent | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ |
| | Derivative-Related | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ |
| | Special Settlement | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ |
| Pegged | Primary | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ |
| | Mid-Peg | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ |
| | Market | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ |
| | Pegged Offset | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ |
| | MPI | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ |
| | OLP | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | ✗ |
| | Non-Displayed | Hidden | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Mid-Peg | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ |
| MQ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ |
| MQ ATT | | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | ✗ |
| MAQ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ |
| MAQ ATT | | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | ✗ |
| SPI | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ |
| M-ELO | | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
| LTR | | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ |
| Time-in-Force | IOC | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | SOK | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ |
| | FOK | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ |
| | DAY | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | GTD | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | GTC | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

9. Odd Lot Auto-Execution

9.1. Overview

Each Nasdaq Canada Trading Book enables Nasdaq Canada Members to trade Odd Lot orders with guaranteed fills for orders that are marked IOC and are immediately marketable against the NBBO. Odd Lot Members meet their responsibility for guaranteeing executions against incoming IOC marketable Odd Lot orders on the passive side of the NBBO through orders generated automatically by the Nasdaq Canada System (auto-execution). For the purposes of receiving a guaranteed auto execution Odd Lot orders that are not immediately marketable (market orders or limit orders with a limit price that is marketable) and not marked IOC are rejected. When a match occurs, Nasdaq Canada will send an unsolicited trade report to the Odd Lot Member and an execution message to the incoming participant. Odd Lot execution messages are included in the CX2 market data feed and provided to the TMX Information Processor in accordance with NI 21-101. Odd Lot auto-execution is not allowed when the NBBO for a security is in a locked or crossed condition.

9.2. How it Works

Example 1 – Auto-Execution of a Marketable Buy Order

| | BID | ASK |
|---------------|--------|-------|
| NBBO | 10.10 | 10.13 |
| Odd Lot Order | Volume | Price |
| BUY | 9 | 10.13 |

Action: An Odd Lot IOC buy order is entered at the NBO (10.13)

Result: Auto-Execution of the Odd Lot Order

Example 2 - Auto-Execution of a Marketable Sell Order

| | BID | ASK |
|---------------|--------|-------|
| NBBO | 10.10 | 10.13 |
| Odd Lot Order | Volume | Price |
| SELL | 21 | 10.10 |

Action: An Odd Lot IOC sell order is entered at the NBB (10.10)

Result: Auto-Execution of the Odd Lot Order

Example 3 – Non-Marketable Buy Order

| | BID | ASK |
|---------------|--------|-------|
| NBBO | 10.10 | 10.13 |
| Odd Lot Order | Volume | Price |
| BUY | 9 | 10.13 |

Action: An Odd Lot IOC buy order is entered with a limit price of 10.12

Result: Cancelled back

Example 4 – Marketable Mixed Lot Sell Order

| | BID | ASK |
|---------------|--------|-------|
| NBBO | 10.10 | 10.13 |
| Odd Lot Order | Volume | Price |
| Buy | 121 | 10.13 |

Action: A Mixed Lot IOC buy order is entered with a limit price of 10.10

Result: Auto-Execution of the Odd Lot portion and execution against available liquidity at 10.10 with any remaining unexecuted portion cancelled.

Example 5 – Marketable Odd Lot Buy Order during a Locked Market

| | BID | ASK |
|---------------|------------|------------|
| NBBO | 10.11 | 10.11 |
| Odd Lot Order | Volume | Price |
| BUY | 9 | 10.11 |

Action: An Odd Lot IOC buy order is entered with a limit price of 10.11 when the market is locked.

Result: Cancelled back

Example 6 – Marketable Odd Lot Buy Order during a Crossed Market

| | BID | ASK |
|---------------|------------|------------|
| NBBO | 10.12 | 10.11 |
| Odd Lot Order | Volume | Price |
| BUY | 21 | 10.11 |

Action: An Odd Lot IOC buy order is entered with a limit price of 10.11 when the market is crossed.

Result: Cancelled back

10. CXD Odd Lot Trading Book

10.1. Overview

The CXD Odd Lot Trading Book operates in tandem with Nasdaq Canada's Odd Lot trading Auto-Execution functionality. The CXD Odd Lot Book supports two order types that interact with one another; Odd Lot Liquidity Providing orders "(OLP)" and active Odd Lot Orders.

10.2. Odd Lot Liquidity Providing Orders

OLP orders provide liquidity to Odd Lot orders at the passive side of the NBBO. Like Primary Peg orders, the price of OLP orders is pegged to the passive side of the NBBO and adjusted accordingly when the price of the NBBO changes. Members have the option of specifying a limit price when entering an OLP order at which price the order will stay if the NBBO moves above/below the limit price. Each OLP order must meet a minimum size of one Board Lot less one share. If the size of an OLP order falls below the minimum size it will be cancelled back to the member.

OLP orders can be entered on an unlimited number of securities. However, members are limited to booking only one OLP order, per Trader ID, per side, per security, at any one time during the trading day. If a second order is entered by the same Trader ID on the same side for the same security, the order will be rejected.

10.3. Matching Priority

Matching priority for OLP orders follows broker/time priority and uses a nested round robin methodology. Priority is given to orders entered by the same member first followed by orders entered in the time sequence they were received. However, due to the round robin methodology, when an OLP order receives an execution it is moved to the end of the order queue. Multiple orders from the same member (with different Trader IDs) are grouped together for the purpose of the round robin (a "Member Group"). All orders in a Member Group are moved to the end of the order queue when the first order in a Member Group receives an execution. The order within a Member Group that receives an execution is also moved to the end of the order queue of orders in that Member Group. This nested round robin methodology ensures that there is an even distribution of executions between members regardless of the number of Trader IDs that are used to enter OLP orders.

OLP orders are assigned time priority based on the time an order is received during regular trading hours between 9:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. OLP orders received before 9:30 a.m. are prioritized based on the time they are received; however, they are not eligible to trade until 9:30 a.m. An OLP order with a limit price above/below the NBBO that is unmarketable is placed at the end of the order queue when it becomes eligible to trade again when the NBBO moves back within its limit price.

The CXD Odd Lot Book accepts Odd Lot orders entered as either market orders or limit orders. Marketable Odd Lot orders (market orders or limit orders with a limit price that is marketable) will interact with posted OLP orders at the NBBO. Odd Lot orders with limit prices that are not marketable are booked in the CXD Odd Lot Book at their limit price. Booked orders interact with OLP orders when they become marketable – they do not interact with one another.

In the event that a marketable active Odd Lot order is entered when there are no OLP orders resting in the Odd Lot book providing liquidity, the Odd Lot order will receive a guaranteed auto-execution from the designated Odd Lot Member for that security

10.4. How it Works

Example 1 – Odd Lot Market Order – Time Priority

| | BID | ASK | |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| NBBO | 10.10 | 10.13 | |
| | BID | ASK | |
| BID Size | BID | ASK | ASK Size |
| Odd Lot Book | 10.10 | 10.13 | |
| 50,000 OLP (009) (P1) | | | 25,000 OLP (079) (P1) |
| 30,000 OLP (005) (P2) | | | 35,000 OLP (065) (P2) |
| 25,000 OLP (007) (P3) | | | 50,000 OLP (100) (P3) |
| Odd Lot Order | Volume | Price | |
| Sell (Market) (065) | 72 | 10.10 | |

Action: An Odd Lot market order is entered to sell 72 shares at 10.10 by Member 065.

Result: The Odd Lot order executes against the 50,000 share OLP buy order entered by Member 009 because it was entered first and has time priority. Following the execution this order will move to the end of the order queue.

| | BID | ASK | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| NBBO | 10.10 | 10.13 | |
| | BID | ASK | |
| BID Size | BID | ASK | ASK Size |
| Odd Lot Book | 10.10 | 10.13 | |
| 30,000 OLP (005) (P1) | | | 25,000 OLP (079) (P1) |
| 25,000 OLP (007) (P2) | | | 35,000 OLP (065) (P2) |
| 49,928 OLP (009) (P3) | | | 50,000 OLP (100) (P3) |

Example 2 – Odd Lot Market Order – Broker Priority

| | BID | ASK | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| NBBO | 10.10 | 10.13 | |
| BID Size | BID | ASK | ASK Size |
| Odd Lot Book | 10.10 | 10.13 | |
| | 50,000 OLP (009) (P1) | | 25,000 OLP (079) (P1) |
| | 30,000 OLP (005) (P2) | | 35,000 OLP (065) (P2) |
| | 25,000 OLP (007) (P3) | | 50,000 OLP (100) (P3) |
| Odd Lot Order | Volume | Price | |
| Buy (Market) (065) | 58 | 10.13 | |

Action: An Odd Lot market order is entered to buy 58 shares at 10.13 by Member 065.

Result: The Odd Lot order executes against the 35,000 share OLP sell order entered by Member 065. Although this order does not have time priority (it was entered after the first OLP order) it receives execution priority because the order was entered by the same Member (065). Following the execution this order will move to the end of the order queue.

| | BID | ASK | |
|--------------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| NBBO | 10.10 | 10.13 | |
| BID Size | BID | ASK | ASK Size |
| Odd Lot Book | 10.10 | 10.13 | |
| | 50,000 OLP (009) (P1) | | 25,000 OLP (079) (P1) |
| | 30,000 OLP (005) (P2) | | 50,000 OLP (100) (P2) |
| | 25,000 OLP (007) (P3) | | 34,942 OLP (065) (P3) |

Example 3– Odd Lot Limit Order – Single Order Booked in Odd Lot Book

| | BID | ASK | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| NBBO | 10.10 | 10.13 | |
| BID Size | BID | ASK | ASK Size |
| Odd Lot Book | 10.10 | 10.13 | |
| | 50,000 OLP (009) (P1) | | 25,000 OLP (079) (P1) |
| | 30,000 OLP (005) (P2) | | 35,000 OLP (065) (P2) |
| | 25,000 OLP (007) (P3) | | 50,000 OLP (100) (P3) |
| Odd Lot Order | Volume | Price | |
| Sell (Limit) (065) | 65 | 10.11 | |

Action: An Odd Lot limit order is entered to sell 65 shares at 10.11 by Member 065.

Result: The Odd Lot limit order is not marketable and therefore is posted in the Odd Lot Book at its limit price (10.11).

| | BID | ASK | |
|--------------|-----------------------|-------|----------------------|
| NBBO | 10.10 | 10.13 | |
| BID Size | BID | ASK | ASK Size |
| Odd Lot Book | 10.10 | 10.11 | |
| | 50,000 OLP (009) (P1) | | 65 (065) Limit Order |
| | 30,000 OLP (005) (P2) | | |
| | 25,000 OLP (007) (P3) | | |

Action: The NBB moves higher from 10.10 to 10.11.

Result: Each of the three OLP buy orders are repriced to 10.11 when the NBB changes resulting in the Odd Lot sell limit order at 10.11 becoming marketable. The Odd Lot limit sell executes against the 50,000 share OLP buy order entered by 009 because it has time priority. Following the execution this order will move to the end of the order queue.

| | BID | ASK | |
|--------------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| NBBO | 10.11 | 10.13 | |
| BID Size | BID | ASK | ASK Size |
| Odd Lot Book | 10.11 | 10.13 | |
| | 30,000 OLP (005) (P1) | | 25,000 OLP (079) (P1) |
| | 25,000 OLP (007) (P2) | | 35,000 OLP (065) (P2) |
| | 49,935 OLP (009) (P3) | | 50,000 OLP (100) (P3) |

Example 4 – Odd Lot Limit Order – Multiple Orders Booked in Odd Lot Book

| | BID | ASK | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| NBBO | 10.10 | 10.13 | |
| BID Size | BID | ASK | ASK Size |
| Odd Lot Book | 10.10 | 10.13 | |
| | 50,000 OLP (009) (P1) | | 25,000 OLP (079) (P1) |
| | 30,000 OLP (005) (P2) | | 35,000 OLP (065) (P2) |
| | 25,000 OLP (007) (P3) | | 50,000 OLP (100) (P3) |
| Odd Lot Order | Volume | Price | |
| Buy (Limit) (009) | 75 | 10.12 | |

Action: An Odd Lot limit order is entered to buy 75 shares at 10.12 by Member 009.

Result: The Odd Lot limit order is not marketable and therefore is posted in the Odd Lot Book at its limit price (10.12)

| | BID | ASK | |
|--------------------|----------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| NBBO | 10.10 | 10.13 | |
| BID Size | BID | ASK | ASK Size |
| Odd Lot Book | 10.12 | 10.13 | |
| | 75 (009) Limit Order | | 25,000 OLP (079) (P1) |
| | | | 35,000 OLP (065) (P2) |
| | | | 50,000 OLP (100) (P3) |
| Odd Lot Order | Volume | Price | |
| Sell (Limit) (007) | 65 | 10.12 | |

Action: An Odd Lot limit order is entered to sell 65 shares at 10.12 by Member 007.

Result: The Odd Lot limit order is not marketable and therefore is posted in the Odd Lot Book at its limit price (10.12) resulting in a locked book.

| | BID | ASK | |
|--------------|----------------------|-------|----------------------|
| NBBO | 10.10 | 10.13 | |
| BID Size | BID | ASK | ASK Size |
| Odd Lot Book | 10.12 | 10.12 | |
| | 75 (009) Limit Order | | 65 (007) Limit Order |

Action: The NBO moves lower from 10.13 to 10.12.

Result: All three OLP sell orders are repriced to 10.12 when the NBO changes resulting in the Odd Lot buy limit order at 10.12 becoming marketable. The Odd Lot limit buy order executes against the 25,000 share OLP sell order entered by 079 because it has time priority. Following the execution this order will move to the end of the order queue.

| | BID | ASK | |
|--------------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| NBBO | 10.10 | 10.12 | |
| BID Size | BID | ASK | ASK Size |
| Odd Lot Book | 10.10 | 10.12 | |
| | 50,000 OLP (009) (P1) | | 65 (007) Limit Order |
| | 30,000 OLP (005) (P2) | | 35,000 OLP (065) (P1) |
| | 25,000 OLP (007) (P3) | | 50,000 OLP (100) (P2) |
| | | | 24,925 OLP (079) (P3) |

Action: The NBBO moves higher from 10.10 - 10.12 to 10.12 - 10.14.

Result: All three OLP buy orders are repriced to 10.12 when the NBBO changes from 10.10 - 10.12 to 10.12 - 10.14 resulting in the Odd Lot limit sell order at 10.12 becoming marketable. The Odd Lot limit sell order executes against the 50,000 share OLP buy order entered by 007 because the order was entered by the same Member. Following the execution this order will move to the end of the order queue.

| | BID | ASK | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|
| NBBO | 10.12 | 10.14 | |
| BID Size | BID | ASK | ASK Size |
| Odd Lot Book | 10.12 | 10.14 | |
| 50,000 OLP (009) (P1) | | | 24,925 OLP (079) (P1) |
| 30,000 OLP (005) (P2) | | | 35,000 OLP (065) (P2) |
| 24,935 OLP (007) (P3) | | | 50,000 OLP (100) (P3) |

Example 5 – Nested Round Robin Methodology

| | BID | ASK | |
|--------------------------|--------|-------|-----------------------|
| NBBO | 10.10 | 10.13 | |
| BID Size | BID | ASK | ASK Size |
| Odd Lot Book | 10.10 | 10.13 | |
| 50,000 OLP (009) (P1) | | | 25,000 OLP (079) (P1) |
| 30,000 OLP (005) (P2,B1) | | | 35,000 OLP (065) (P2) |
| 25,000 OLP (005) (P2,B2) | | | 50,000 OLP (100) (P3) |
| 10,000 OLP (005) (P2,B3) | | | |
| 25,000 OLP (007) (P3) | | | |
| Odd Lot Order | Volume | Price | |
| Sell (Market) (005) | 72 | 10.10 | |

Action: An Odd Lot market order is entered to sell 72 shares at 10.10 by Member 005.

Result: The Odd Lot order executes against the 30,000 share OLP buy order entered by Member 005 because it was entered by the same Member (005) and was the first order entered in the Member Group. Following the execution, all orders in the Member Group will move to the end of the order queue. The 30,000 share OLP buy order that received the execution will also move to the end of the order queue in this Member Group.

| | BID | ASK | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|
| NBBO | 10.10 | 10.13 | |
| BID Size | BID | ASK | ASK Size |
| Odd Lot Book | 10.10 | 10.13 | |
| 50,000 OLP (009) (P1) | | | 25,000 OLP (079) (P1) |
| 25,000 OLP (007) (P2) | | | 35,000 OLP (100) (P2) |
| 25,000 OLP (005) (P3,B1) | | | 50,000 OLP (065) (P3) |
| 10,000 OLP (005) (P3,B2) | | | |
| 29,928 OLP (005) (P3,B3) | | | |

Example 6 – Odd Lot Market Order – No OLPs in the Odd Lot Book

| | BID | ASK | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|----------|
| NBBO | 10.10 | 10.13 | | |
| | | | | |
| | BID Size | BID | ASK | ASK Size |
| Odd Lot Book | | 10.10 | 10.13 | |
| | 49,935 OLP (009) (P1) | | | |
| | 30,000 OLP (005) (P2) | | | |
| | | | | |
| Odd Lot Order | Volume | Price | | |
| Buy (Market) | 85 | 10.13 | | |

Action: An Odd Lot order is entered to buy 85 shares at 10.13 by Member 009.

Result: There are no OLP sell orders in the Odd Lot Book. The order therefore receives an auto-execution from the Odd Lot Member assigned responsibility for the security.

11. Nasdaq CX2 Guaranteed Execution Facility

11.1. Overview

The Nasdaq Canada CX2 Guaranteed Execution Facility (GEF, or GEF Facility) enables Nasdaq Canada Members to receive guaranteed auto-executions of at least the size of the GMV for the residual portion of GEF Eligible Orders. GEF Members provide auto-executions against residual portions of GEF Orders at the NBB or NBO after all visible quotes, visible portions of iceberg orders and non-displayed orders have been displaced on CX2 for a Designated Security. The order matching priority for GEF Orders is the same as other orders in the CX2 Trading Book. GEF auto-executions are only available when there is a visible quote on CX2 at the NBB or NBO. GEF Facility Eligible Orders that are not immediately marketable, or not marked IOC, are canceled back. GEF auto-executions are not available when there is a locked or crossed market on a Designated Security. The maximum size of a GEF auto-execution is 50 standard trading units.

When a match occurs, Nasdaq Canada sends an unsolicited trade report to the GEF Member(s) responsible for meeting GEF obligations for that Designated Security and an execution message to the Member who entered the GEF Order. GEF Order execution messages are included in the CX2 market data feed and provided to the TMX Information Processor in accordance with National Instrument 21-101 Marketplace Operation. The GEF is available for Designated Securities during regular trading hours between 9:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.

11.2. How it Works

Example 1 – GEF Order is entered at the NBO

| | | BID | ASK | |
|---------------------|-----|-------|-------|-----|
| GMV = 200 | | | | |
| NBBO | | 10.10 | 10.13 | |
| CX2 BBO | 200 | 10.10 | 10.13 | 200 |
| GEF Market Maker CV | 200 | | 200 | |

Action: GEF Order to buy 400 shares is entered at the NBO (10.13)

Result: 200 shares is executed against the CX2 consolidated displayed offer at 10.13
The residual 200 shares is auto-executed at 10.13 in the GEF Facility

Example 2 – GEF Order is entered at NBO when there is not a quote on CX2

| | | BID | ASK | |
|---------------------|-----|-------|-------|-----|
| GMV = 200 | | | | |
| NBBO | | 10.10 | 10.13 | |
| CX2 BBO | 200 | 10.10 | 10.14 | 200 |
| GEF Market Maker CV | 200 | | | 200 |

Action: GEF Order to buy 400 shares is entered at the NBO (10.13)

Result: Auto-execution does not take place because CX2 does not have a visible quote at the NBO.

Example 3 – GEF Order is entered with a limit price of 10.11 (inside the NBB)

| | | BID | ASK | |
|---------------------|-----|-------|-------|-----|
| GMV = 200 | | | | |
| NBBO | | 10.10 | 10.13 | |
| CX2 BBO | 200 | 10.10 | 10.13 | 200 |
| GEF Market Maker CV | 200 | | | 200 |

Action: GEF Order to sell 400 shares is entered at 10.11

Result: Auto-execution does not take place as the GEF Order was entered at a price inside the NBB (10.10) and is not marketable

11.3. GEF Members Committed Volume

Each GEF Member must commit to trade at least the size of the GMV for each Assigned Security against marketable GEF Orders entered at the NBB or NBO when there is a visible quote on CX2. GEF Members have the option to increase or decrease the size of their auto-execution commitments on one side or both sides of the market for each Assigned Security throughout the trading day. GEF Member Committed Volume can be increased by Board Lot increments up to a maximum of 50 standard trading units. GEF Member Committed Volume can be decreased throughout the trading day but can never be set below the GMV. Information about each GEF Member's Committed Volume is not made public and is only known by the Exchange Systems. Although the size of the GEF Member Committed Volume may be changed throughout the trading day, the GEF Market Maker must always maintain a commitment to trade at least the size of the GMV on both sides of the market. GEF Members are not responsible for trading odd lot orders on their Assigned Securities. The obligation to auto-execute odd lot orders across all securities on each Trading Book is the responsibility of Odd Lot Members.

11.4. Competition between GEF Members

For each Designated Security more than one GEF Market Makers can be assigned responsibility for guaranteeing automatic immediate fills for incoming GEF Orders. Where there are multiple GEF Market Makers for a Designated Security, GEF Market Makers are able to compete with one another for a larger portion of incoming GEF Orders by increasing their GEF Committed Volume. Order allocation between GEF Members is determined on a pro-rata basis. Pro-rata share allotments are rounded up or down to the nearest Board Lot. This order allocation methodology is used to compensate GEF Members for the additional risk taken by GEF Members for their willingness to trade larger size. The GMV for each Designated Security is publicly available. GEF Member Committed Volume will not be disseminated and will only be known by the Exchange System.

11.5. How Competition between GEF Members Works

Example 1 – GEF Order is entered at NBO when each GEF Member Committed Volume is the same

| | | BID | ASK | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-------|-------|-----|--|
| GMV = 100 | | | | | |
| NBBO | | 10.10 | 10.13 | | |
| CX2 BBO | 200 | 10.10 | 10.13 | 200 | |
| GEF Market Maker 1 CV | 100 | | | 100 | |
| GEF Market Maker 2 CV | 100 | | | 100 | |

Action: GEF Order to buy 400 shares is entered at the NBO (10.13)

Result: 200 shares is executed against the CX2 consolidated displayed offer at 10.13

GEF Market Maker 1 auto-executes a sale of 100 shares at the NBO (10.13)

GEF Market Maker 2 auto-executes a sale of 100 shares at the NBO (10.13)

Example 2 – GEF Order is entered at NBB when each GEF Member Committed Volume is the same

| | | BID | ASK | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-------|-------|-----|--|
| GMV = 100 | | | | | |
| NBBO | | 10.10 | 10.13 | | |
| CX2 BBO | 200 | 10.10 | 10.13 | 200 | |
| GEF Market Maker 1 CV | 100 | | | 100 | |
| GEF Market Maker 2 CV | 100 | | | 100 | |

Action: GEF Order to sell 600 shares is entered at the NBB (10.10)

Result: 200 shares is executed against the CX2 consolidated displayed bid at 10.10

GEF Market Maker 1 Auto-Executes a purchase of 100 shares at the NBB (10.10)

GEF Market Maker 2 Auto-Executes a purchase of 100 shares at the NBB (10.10)

The remaining 200 shares is cancelled back to the Member

Example 3 – GEF Order is entered at NBO when GEF Member 2 has a larger GEF Member Committed Volume

| | | BID | ASK | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-------|-------|-----|--|
| GMV = 100 | | | | | |
| NBBO | | 10.10 | 10.13 | | |
| CX2 BBO | 200 | 10.10 | 10.13 | 200 | |
| GEF Market Maker 1 CV | 100 | | | 100 | |
| GEF Market Maker 2 CV | 400 | | | 400 | |

Action: GEF Order to buy 300 shares is entered at the NBO (10.13)

Result: 200 shares is executed against the CX2 consolidated displayed offer at 10.13

GEF Market Maker 2 auto-executes a sell of 100 shares at the NBO (10.13). (the GEF Facility provides auto-executions in increments of Board Lots only; GEF Market Maker 2 is awarded the execution of the 100 residual shares because as a higher GMV)

Example 4 – GEF Order is entered at NBO when GEF Member 2 has a larger GEF Member Committed Volume

| | | BID | ASK | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-------|-------|-----|--|
| GMV = 100 | | | | | |
| NBBO | | 10.10 | 10.13 | | |
| CX2 BBO | 200 | 10.10 | 10.13 | 200 | |
| GEF Market Maker 1 CV | 100 | | | 100 | |
| GEF Market Maker 2 CV | 200 | | | 200 | |

Action: GEF Order to buy 500 shares is entered at the NBO (10.13)

Result: 200 shares is executed against the CX2 consolidated displayed offer at 10.13

GEF Market Maker 1 auto-executes a sale of 100 shares at the NBO (10.13) (the pro-rata distribution for GEF Market Maker 1 is $100/300 * 300$ which equals 100 shares)

GEF Market Maker 2 auto-executes a sale of 200 shares at the NBO (10.13) (the pro-rata distribution for GEF Member 1 is $200/300 * 300$ which equals 200 shares)

Example 5 – GEF Order is entered at NBB when GEF Member 1 has a larger GEF Member Committed Volume

| | | BID | ASK | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-------|-------|-----|--|
| GMV = 100 | | | | | |
| NBBO | | 10.10 | 10.13 | | |
| CX2 BBO | 200 | 10.10 | 10.13 | 200 | |
| GEF Market Maker 1 CV | 300 | | | 300 | |
| GEF Market Maker 2 CV | 100 | | | 100 | |

Action: GEF Order to sell 500 shares is entered at the NBB (10.10)

Result: 200 shares is executed against the CX2 consolidated displayed bid at 10.10

GEF Market Maker 1 auto-executes a purchase of 200 shares at the NBB (10.10) (the pro-rata distribution for GEF Market Maker 1 is $300/400 * 300$ which equals 225 shares rounded down to the nearest Board Lot or 200).

GEF Market Maker 2 auto-executes a purchase of 100 shares at the NBB (10.10) (the pro-rata distribution for GEF Member 2 is $100/400 * 300$ which equals 75 shares rounded up to the nearest Board Lot or 100).

11.6. GEF Member Criteria for Approval

The following criteria must be met by a Member to be eligible to serve as a GEF Member:

1. Execute the GEF Addendum to the Member Agreement;
2. Have policies and procedures in place to ensure compliance with Exchange Requirements;
3. Have policies and procedures in place to monitor its conduct for compliance with its GEF Member obligations;
4. Carry out all obligations of an GEF Member in compliance with Exchange Requirements; and
5. Have necessary resources (both training and technology) to carry out the obligations of a GEF Member.

GEF Members may not assign its obligations as a GEF Member to DEA Eligible Clients (as defined by NI 23-103) or Approved Traders of DMA Eligible Clients.

11.7. GEF Member Obligations

Each GEF Member must meet the following obligations on a monthly basis for each Assigned Security on CX2 in order to ensure they continue to serve as a GEF Member:

1. Guaranteeing fills of at least the size of the GMV against any residual portion of GEF Orders at the NBB or NBO after all visible quotes at the NBB or NBO have been displaced;
2. Providing the required number of Board Lots within the price ranges set out in Table 1 below on each side of the market 95% of the time;

Table 1

| Security | Board Lot Requirement | Maximum from Last Sale | Time |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------|------|
| ETFs | 30 BL two-sided quote | 4% | 95% |
| Securities equal to or above one dollar | 6 BL two-sided quote | 3% | 95% |
| Securities below one dollar | 4 BL two-sided quote | \$0.05 | 95% |

Only trading activity (orders and trades) by the Approved Trader for each GEF Member assigned responsibility to meet the obligations of the GEF Member will be credited to the GEF Member when assessing the performance of the GEF Member. GEF Member quoting obligations will be met only with quoting activity on CX2 and not across other Nasdaq Canada Trading Books.

11.8. GEF Facility Eligible Orders

A GEF Facility Eligible Order is a client order entered on a Designated Security where the entire size of the original parent order is less than or equal to a pre-determined multiple of the GMV determined by Nasdaq Canada, provided that the order is not:

- One of multiple orders for the same client on the same day;
- An order entered by a DEA client, unless the DEA client is a broker acting as an agent for retail client order flow;
- An order entered on behalf of a US dealer unless
 - The order is for a client of a US dealer, and;
 - The dealer first confirms the order is for a client of the US dealer or;
- For a client that is generally involved in active and continuous trading on a daily basis.

In order for a GEF Facility Eligible Order to be a GEF Order the order must be marked GEF and IOC.

11.9. GEF Guaranteed Minimum Volume

The GMV for Designated Securities is One Board lot or such other size as may be set out by the Exchange and published by Notice to Members.

12. Non-Display Order Handling in Compliance with IROC Dark Rule Framework

12.1. Overview

Each Nasdaq Canada Trading Book supports non-displayed orders. In accordance with IROC's Dark Rule Framework, all visible orders must be executed before a non-displayed order at the same price level irrespective of whether the non-displayed order was entered first. In addition, non-displayed orders that do not meet the minimum size requirements¹² set by IROC must provide minimum price improvement to the order defined as one trading increment or a half trading increment if the bid-ask spread is at a minimum. Non-displayed orders that meet the minimum size requirements may trade at the NBBO. Compliance with the IROC Dark Rule Framework is enforced by the Nasdaq Canada System.

12.2. How it Works

Example #1 – IROC Dark Rule Framework

| | BID Size | BID | ASK | Ask Size |
|------|----------|-------|-------|----------|
| NBBO | | 10.10 | 10.15 | |
| CXC | 100 (HL) | 10.12 | 10.15 | 100 |

Action: A market order to sell 100 shares (does not meet IROC's minimum size requirement) is entered on CXC.

Result: The sell order executes against the buy hidden limit (HL) order posted at 10.12 which is permitted because the 10.12 price is more than one full tick increment better than the NBB.

Example #2 – IROC Dark Rule Framework

| | BID Size | BID | ASK | Ask Size |
|------|----------|-------|-------|----------|
| NBBO | | 10.10 | 10.15 | |
| CX2 | 100 | 10.10 | 10.15 | 100 (HL) |

Action: An IOC market order to buy 100 shares (does not meet IROC's minimum size requirement) is entered on CX2.

Result: The buy order is cancelled back to the Member as the order does not meet IROC's minimum size requirement and the 10.15 hidden limit offer does not represent a full tick increment better than the NBO.

Example #3 – IROC Dark Rule Framework

| | BID Size | BID | ASK | Ask Size |
|------|--------------|--------|-------|----------|
| NBBO | | 10.12 | 10.13 | |
| CXD | 100(Mid-Peg) | 10.125 | 10.13 | 100 HL |

Action: A market order to sell 100 shares (does not meet IROC's minimum size requirement) is entered on CXD.

Result: The sell order executes against the dark midpoint buy order floating at 10.125 which is permitted because the spread is one tick wide and because 10.125 provides price improvement over the NBBO.

¹² IROC's Minimum Size Requirements is defined as an order for more than 50 standard trading units and \$30,000 or has a value of more than \$100,000.

Example #4 – IROC Dark Rule Framework

| | BID Size | BID | ASK | Ask Size |
|------|----------|-------|-------|----------|
| NBBO | | 10.10 | 10.15 | |
| CXD | 5100 HL | 10.10 | 10.15 | 100 HL |

Action: A market order to sell 5100 shares (meets IROC's minimum size requirement) is entered on CXD.

Result: The sell order executes at the NBB or 10.10 because the size of the order meets the minimum size requirement.

13. Order Handling Compliance with the Order Protection Rule

13.1. The Order Protection Rule

The Order Protection Rule requires all visible, immediately accessible, better-priced protected limit orders to be filled before other protected limit orders at inferior prices, regardless of the market where the order is entered. The purpose of OPR is to ensure that if a protected order is entered on a marketplace with the best price, it will be executed ahead of inferior priced protected orders irrespective of where the order is posted.

13.2. Nasdaq Canada Order Protection rule

Nasdaq Canada consumes external market data from all markets. Order and trade information from protected markets are consolidated with market data from Nasdaq Canada Trading Books to provide the Nasdaq Canada System with real-time market price information.

When an order is received on a Nasdaq Canada Trading Book, the order is compared to the current NBBO. Members may elect from one of the following OPR solutions that will instruct the Nasdaq Canada System how to handle any order that would cross the NBBO and either trade-through or quote-through a better priced protected order:

- Cancellation: orders that would otherwise trade-through will be cancelled back;
- Repricing: orders that would otherwise trade-through will automatically be re-priced one trading increment more passively to prevent a trade-through or a crossed market from occurring. In addition, orders that are entered at the NBBO on the CXC or CX2 Trading Books that would lock the market will also be re-priced.

Members are provided Nasdaq Canada's order re-pricing OPR solution on all Trading Books by default. When an order is re-priced, its price priority after each re-pricing is determined by the price level to which it has been re-priced, while its time priority is determined by the time each re-pricing occurs. When re-pricing multiple orders to the same price level, the time sequence for the re-pricing will be determined by each order's original timestamp or by the timestamp associated with the last re-pricing, whichever is more recent.

Nasdaq Canada Members are able to opt-out of Nasdaq Canada's OPR solutions by using a DAO Order. The DAO Order marker indicates that the Member entering an order has already checked the quotes of all other markets before routing the order to either CXC or CX2.¹³ When using the DAO marker, the obligation to not have policies and procedures to prevent a trade through falls on the Member.

¹³ CXD does not support DAO Orders.

13.3. How it Works

The following Market Conditions should be used for the examples below.

| | BID | ASK |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| NBBO | 10.10 | 10.13 |
| CXC Trading Book | 10.09 | 10.14 |

Example 1 – Trade-Through Prevention Rejection – Market Order

Action: A market order to sell 100 shares is entered on CXC

Result: The order is rejected to prevent a trade below the NBB of 10.10

Example 2 – Trade-Through Prevention Repricing – Market Order

Action: A market order to sell 100 shares is entered on CXC

Result: The order is re-priced one trading increment more passively than the NBB or 10.11

| | BID | ASK |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| NBBO | 10.10 | 10.13 |
| CXC Trading Book | 10.09 | 10.11 |

Example 3 – Trade-Through Prevention Rejection – Aggressive Limit Order

Action: A limit order to buy 100 shares is entered on CXC at 10.13

Result: The order is rejected to prevent a locked market occurring on CXC at 10.13

Example 4 – Trade-Through Prevention Repricing – Aggressive Limit Order

Action: A limit order to buy 100 shares is entered on CXC at 10.13

Result: The order is re-priced one trading increment more passively than the NBO or 10.12

| | BID | ASK |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| NBBO | 10.10 | 10.13 |
| CXC Trading Book | 10.12 | |

Example 5 – Trade-Through Prevention – Market Order on CXD

Action: A market order to sell 100 shares is entered on CXD

Result: The order is re-priced to the NBB locking the market in the dark at 10.10

| | BID | ASK |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| NBBO | 10.10 | 10.13 |
| CXD Trading Book | | 10.10 |

14. Nasdaq Canada Risk Management Tools

All of the following risk management tools are supported on each Nasdaq Canada Trading Book.

14.1. Cancel on Disconnect

Members are given the option to have all open orders cancelled in the event that a FIX session between Nasdaq Canada and the member is disconnected.

14.2. No-Self Trade

The Nasdaq Canada No – Self Trade feature is enabled on an order-by-order basis through the use of two FIX tags; the first FIX tag denotes a Member generated key to prevent orders with the same key value from the same Member trading against each other, and the second informs Nasdaq Canada which No – Self Trade option should be applied.

Members can choose from one of the following No – Self Trade options:

- Cancel the Active order (Cancel Active);
- Cancel the Passive order (Cancel Passive);
- If the orders are different in share quantity, reduce the larger order and cancel the other one (Decrement and Cancel);
- Send a fill to both orders that is not included as a trade on the public market data feed (Execute Match).

The unique key provided by a Member using this option is intended for use only on buy and sell orders for accounts that may result in trades where there is no change in beneficial or economic ownership.

14.3. Order Entry Parameters

14.3.1. Price Thresholds

Nasdaq Canada supports Marketplace Thresholds described in the following section.

14.3.2. Share Limit

Members are able to set the maximum number of shares permitted per order per security. If an order is entered which exceeds the share limit, the order will be rejected and sent back to the Member.

14.3.3. Notional Limit

Members are able to set the maximum notional value per order per security. The notional value of a trade is calculated by the number of shares multiplied by the price of the security. If an order is entered which exceeds the notional limit the order will be rejected and sent back to the Member.

14.4. Marketplace Thresholds

14.4.1. Overview

Marketplace Thresholds operate as part of a multi-tiered approach to preventing erroneous orders and controlling short term, unexplained price volatility. In accordance with IROC Guidance, Nasdaq Canada supports Marketplace Thresholds on all Trading books. Orders are prevented from executing outside of two reference prices; the national last sale price (NLSP) and the national last sale price established at one-minute intervals (OMLSP) (each a Reference Price, taken together Reference Prices). Marketplace Thresholds are applicable during regular trading hours (9:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.) on all Trading Books and from 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. on CXC and CX2 and apply to all orders including DAO with the exception of a Basis Order, a Closing Price Order, a Special Terms Order, a Volume-Weighted Average Price Order, an Opening Order, a Market-on Close Order and an order that participates in an auction following the resumption of trading after a trading halt. Orders entered on CXC and CX2 between 8:00 a.m. and 9:30 a.m. will only be compared to the NLSP Reference Price, or the adjusted previous close as disseminated by the listing exchange prior to the first trade of the day, and prevented from executing outside of it.

14.4.2. Marketplace Threshold Levels

IIROC has prescribed different threshold levels for different classes of securities. Please see IIROC Notice 15-0186 Guidance Notice on Marketplace Thresholds (August 25, 2015) and IIROC Notice 16-0138 Additional Guidance Respecting Single-Stock Circuit Breakers and Marketplace Thresholds (June 20, 2016) for a list of prescribed thresholds for each asset class. Members should refer to any new IIROC Guidance as it becomes available and is amended from time to time. The threshold level used for the NLSP Reference Price between 8:00 a.m. and 9:30 a.m. will be determined by the Exchange.

14.4.3. Nasdaq Canada Marketplace Thresholds

An order that is entered on a Nasdaq Canada Trading Book at a price that exceeds either Reference Price will be rejected upon entry. Members also have the option to have an order that exceeds either Reference Price be repriced to within the thresholds and posted in the order book. If a rejection occurs, the order will be returned to the Member with a message describing that reason for the rejection. An order can be rejected as a single order or as part of a series of orders. In addition, in the rare circumstance where an order is resting in the order book at a price that, if executed would exceed a Reference Price, the order will be repriced to within the threshold parameter based on the most recent Reference Price.

14.4.4. How it Works

The following Reference Prices are used for all examples.

| NLSP | OMLSP | Marketplace Threshold |
|---------|---------|-------------------------------|
| \$10.00 | \$10.05 | 10% from each Reference Price |

Example 1 – Violation of the NLSP

Action: Buy order entered at \$11.02

Outcome: Order is rejected because it exceeds the NLSP by greater than 10%. ($\$11.02 > 110\%$ of \$10.00 or \$11.00)

Example 2 – Violation of the OMLSP

Action: Sell order at \$9.02

Outcome: Order is rejected because it exceeds the OMLP by greater than 10%. ($\$9.02 < 90\%$ of \$10.05 or \$9.045)

Example 3 – Resting order repriced to prevent a potential trade outside the allowable threshold level

Action: Resting buy order at \$11.00.

NLSP changes to \$9.50

Outcome: Resting order is re-priced to \$10.45. ($\$10.45 = 110\%$ of \$9.50, or \$10.45)