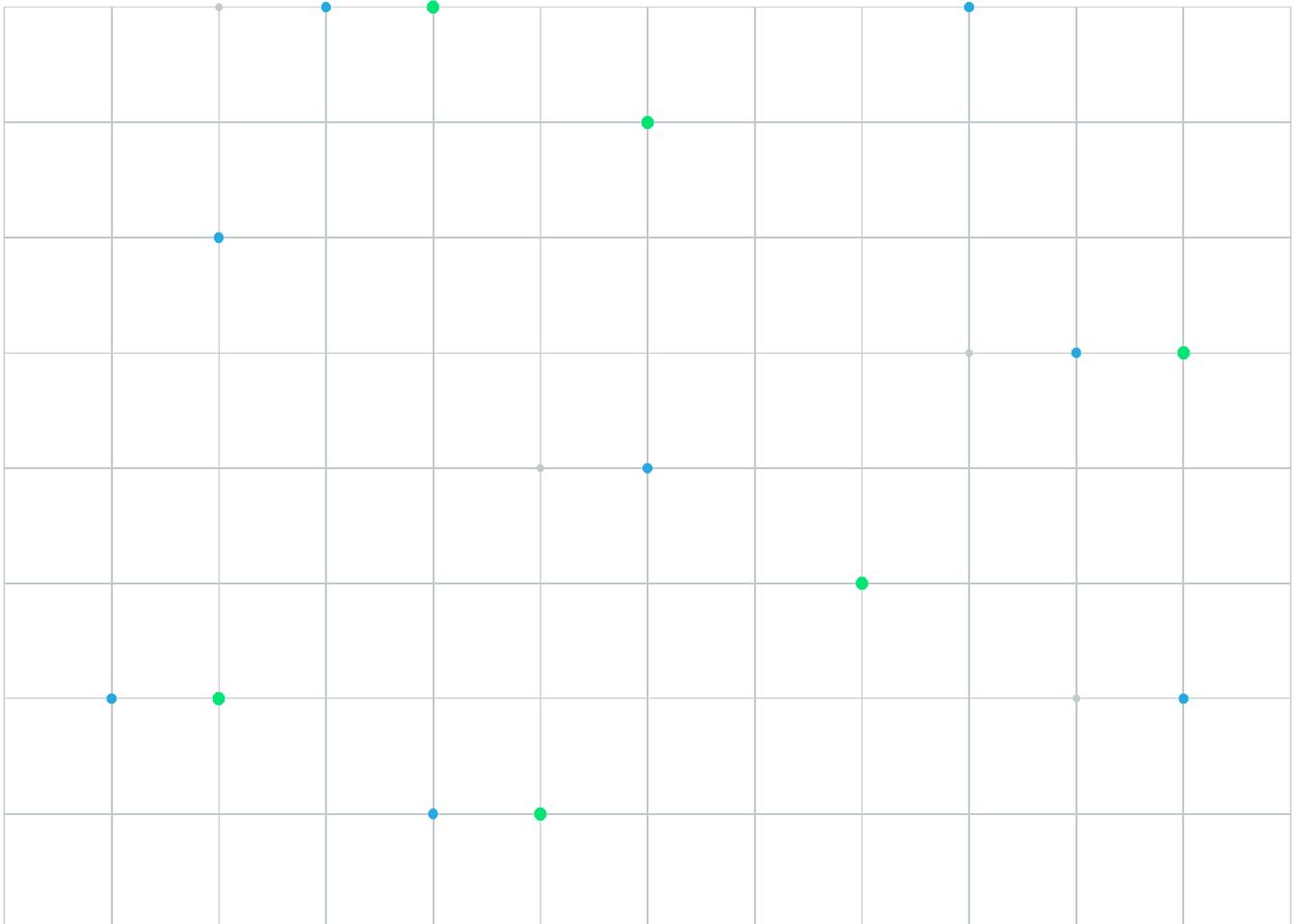


# EBS UK MTF Operational Parameters Annex

Version 1.1



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## Introduction and Background

The EBS UK MTF is a Multilateral Trading Facility under MiFID II. The EBS UK MTF is operated by BrokerTec Europe Limited. Under MiFID II legislation (Directive 2014/65/EU ("MiFID II") and Regulation 600/2014 ("MiFIR")), and relevant secondary legislation including regulatory technical standards ("RTS"), in particular Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/584 ("RTS 7"), as retained in UK law under the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018, BrokerTec Europe Limited ("the Operator") is required to have in place effective systems, procedures and arrangements to ensure the fair and orderly functioning of the markets that it operates.

This Annex describes the various arrangements the Operator has put in place to meet its obligations. Where relevant, further technical details of each arrangement are set out within the Operator's internal operational procedures.

## Contents

Introduction and Background .....	2
1. Pre-Trade and Post-Trade Controls .....	3
1.1. Pre-Trade controls .....	3
1.1.1. Price Controls .....	3
1.1.2. Value Controls .....	3
1.1.3. Messaging Controls .....	3
1.2. Post-Trade Controls .....	4
1.2.1. Unexecuted Orders to Transactions Ratio .....	4
1.2.2. Other Fill Ratios .....	4
2. Volatility Interruptions .....	5
3. Testing Facilities .....	5
3.1. Overview .....	5
3.2. Fair Usage .....	5
4. Trading Venue Self-assessment .....	5
5. Participant Due Diligence .....	6
6. Disorderly Trading Conditions .....	7
6.1. Overview .....	7
6.2. Disorderly Trading Indicators .....	7
6.3. Process Overview .....	7
6.3.1. Monitoring .....	7
6.3.2. Communication Protocol .....	7
6.3.3. Resumption of normal trading .....	8
6.3.4. Post-mortem .....	8
7. Kill Functionality .....	8
7.1. Overview .....	8
7.2. Participant Initiated .....	8

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7.3.	Venue Initiated .....	8
7.4.	Regulator Initiated .....	9
8.	Suspension and removal of instruments.....	9
8.1.	Venue Initiated .....	9
8.2.	Regulator Initiated .....	9
9.	Business Clock Synchronisation.....	9

## 1. Pre-Trade and Post-Trade Controls

### 1.1. Pre-Trade controls

As per RTS 7 requirements, the EBS UK MTF governs the use of its electronic order systems through pre-trade controls on price, value of orders and order entry messaging thresholds.

#### 1.1.1. Price Controls

For iLink, the EBS UK MTF maintains an allowable price range for a given order based on the most recent reference price. Orders submitted outside of the allowable price range are automatically rejected. On the EBS Workstation, participants can set additional price bands which can be clicked-through if necessary. Allowable price ranges are set out in the Reference Data API.

#### 1.1.2. Value Controls

The EBS UK MTF validates order submissions prior to their release to the matching engine.

- Minimum and maximum order values are set per instrument and available in the Reference Data API.
- Participants are able to configure maximum order size for each instrument across multiple GUS within the same GFID. Further details are available in the [Client Systems Wiki](#).

#### 1.1.3. Messaging Controls

##### 1.1.3.1. Order Throttling

- Orders can be rejected if more than a predefined number of messages are sent during a rolling window. If a Participant reaches an initial threshold, new messages are rejected. After a second threshold, the customer's connection is terminated. Messaging thresholds are explained and set out in the [Client Systems Wiki](#).

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### 1.1.3.2. Minimum Quote Life

- A 'Minimum Quote Life' (MQL) is enforced for selected instruments / pairs and is applied to quotes submitted through iLink.
- MQL is designed to increase the likelihood of a viewed quote being available to trade and reduce hyper-active order book participation by implementing a minimum time limit before an order may be modified or cancelled. With MQL, a new order must rest for a pre-defined duration ("MQL timer") before it can be cancelled or modified. The length of time is defined for each instrument / pair individually and communicated via the Reference Data API.
- Further details are available in the [Client Systems Wiki](#).

### 1.1.3.3. Self-Match Prevention

- Through iLink, orders submitted using the same GFID and GUS can be submitted with different SMP IDs and are able to Match. Orders submitted with the same SMP ID will not Match. SMP IDs can be created at a Participant level, and a single SMP ID can be assigned to multiple GFIDs. SMP applies on a per-Order basis on Globex.
- Further details are available in the [Client Systems Wiki](#).

## 1.2. Post-Trade Controls

### 1.2.1. Unexecuted Orders to Transactions Ratio

The EBS UK MTF calculates the ratio of unexecuted orders to transaction for each of its participants at the end of every trading session in both volume terms and in number terms:

**Volume terms:** (Total volume of orders/Total volume of transactions) - 1

**Number terms:** (Total number of orders/Total number of transactions) - 1

Unexecuted orders to transaction ratios are monitored against the maximum thresholds, which have been determined taking into account the nature and liquidity of instruments on the EBS UK MTF and normal trading patterns.

The thresholds are subject to ongoing review and calibration and participants will be notified via the appropriate channels of any changes to these thresholds.

### 1.2.2. Other Fill Ratios

The EBS UK MTF operates Quote Fill Ratios ("QFR") on selected NDF currency pairs. The QFR is a minimum percent of passive Bid/Offer submissions. The Operator monitors and enforces the QFR as set out in the EBS Market Quote Fill Ratio Policy.

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## 2. Volatility Interruptions

Article 48(5) MiFID II requires regulated markets to be able to temporarily halt or constrain trading if there is a significant price movement during a short period of time in a financial instrument on that market or a related market.

The EBS UK MTF will monitor for significant price movements during short periods of time. In the event a price movement exceeds either a pre-defined static or dynamic threshold in a specific instrument, the EBS UK MTF will review and determine whether to introduce a trading halt.

## 3. Testing Facilities

### 3.1. Overview

All algorithmic participants trading on the EBS UK MTF are required, prior to trading in production, to test their algorithmic trading systems for both conformance to EBS UK MTF specifications as well as to ensure their trading systems will be able to handle, and not contribute to, disorderly trading conditions.

The EBS UK MTF testing environment is strictly separated from the production environment and is offered to participants, and prospective participants, on a scheduled basis to facilitate testing of their algorithms for conformance and for disorderly trading conditions.

Test conditions representative of production are recreated in the testing environment. Within that environment, in addition to testing all aspects of conformance with EBS UK MTF specifications, participants can test their algorithms against a number of disorderly market conditions.

### 3.2. Fair Usage

The EBS UK MTF makes the testing environment available to participants and prospective participants for the purpose of conformance testing and to facilitate testing against disorderly trading conditions. There is no charge for the use of the testing facilities.

It is not intended that participants and prospective participants use the EBS UK MTF testing facilities to evaluate and iterate on the profitability of their trading models.

The EBS UK MTF reserves the right to restrict access to the testing facilities if usage is considered to be outside of expectations.

## 4. Trading Venue Self-assessment

RTS 7 sets out requirements for regulated market operators to assess at least once a year their compliance with the provisions of Article 48 of MiFID II including those relating to business continuity arrangements.

The following parameters are taken into consideration in the self-assessment:

### **Nature**

- Nature of trading venue, instruments offered and their liquidity status
- Role of the trading venue in the market, whether instruments covered can be traded elsewhere

### **Scale**

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- Potential impact of the EBS UK MTF on the fair and orderly functioning of the market
  - Number of algorithms operating on the venue
  - Messaging capacity
  - Trading volumes
  - Percentage of algorithmic trading and traded volume vs total activity
  - Percentage of HFT activity and traded volume vs total activity
  - Number of participants
  - Ratio of unexecuted orders to transactions
  - Number and percentage of API trading members
  - Number of co-location sites provided
  - Number of countries with business activity
  - Volatility management mechanisms, dynamic or static trading limits used to halt trading or reject orders

#### **Complexity**

- Complexity of the EBS UK MTF offering and technical infrastructure
- Asset classes offered
- Trading protocols supported (order book, auction, hybrid)
- Pre-trade transparency waivers used
- Trading system diversity and level of control of parameters, software versions, testing and reviews
- Trading system ownership, governance, operation and physical location
- Level of technical and operational outsourcing
- Frequency of changes to protocols, system and membership

## **5. Participant Due Diligence**

Prospective participants of the EBS UK MTF are required to meet the eligibility criteria and participant obligations set out in the EBS UK MTF Rulebook upon onboarding and on an on-going basis.

Upon onboarding, the EBS UK MTF will undertake KYC/AML checks and participants are required to complete a participant questionnaire to enable the EBS UK MTF to review and assess the arrangements the participant has in place to meet the rules of the EBS UK MTF.

In accordance with MiFID II, the EBS UK MTF requires each participant and prospective participant to maintain adequate organisational procedures relating to:

- Pre-trade controls on price and value of orders
- Post-trade controls on credit/clearing and market risk
- Usage controls on message transmission via API
- Software development control and conformance testing to the EBS UK MTF
- Ability to cancel one or all live orders via use of kill functionality
- Qualified and experienced staff in key positions

The EBS UK MTF conducts a periodic risk-based assessment of its participants to review whether participants continue to meet the participant obligations set out above and in the EBS UK MTF Rulebook.

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## 6. Disorderly Trading Conditions

### 6.1. Overview

In accordance with MiFID II, the EBS UK MTF has put in place arrangements to prevent disorderly trading including:

- Pre-trade controls on price and value of orders;
- Usage controls on message transmission via iLink;
- Unexecuted orders to transactions ratios;
- Mechanisms to manage volatility; and
- Kill functionality

All algorithmic participants trading on the EBS UK MTF are required, prior to trading in production, to test their algorithmic trading systems or strategies to ensure that they do not contribute to disorderly trading conditions.

In the event of disorderly trading conditions, the EBS UK MTF is required to notify the UK FCA, to inform participants that are subject to market making agreements that their obligations are suspended and to consider and communicate any further action to halt or constrain trading.

### 6.2. Disorderly Trading Indicators

The EBS UK MTF Rulebook defines disorderly trading conditions as a situation where the maintenance of fair, orderly and transparent execution of trades is compromised.

The EBS UK MTF will consider a number of indicators to determine disorderly trading conditions including but not limited to the following:

- the price discovery process is interfered with over a significant period of time;
- the capacities of the EBS UK MTF's trading systems are reached or exceeded; and
- failure of mechanisms designed to protect against the risk of algorithmic trading.

### 6.3. Process Overview

#### 6.3.1. Monitoring

The EBS UK MTF monitors in real-time order entry rates and significant processes for its trading systems. Automated alerts are distributed when thresholds are breached based on defined internal procedures.

#### 6.3.2. Communication Protocol

Participants will be notified of disorderly trading conditions through the publication of a market-wide broadcast message.

Participants that have entered into a market making agreement with the Operator for the EBS UK MTF will be informed of the suspension of their obligations under their market making agreement until normal trading is resumed.

The EBS UK MTF will notify the UK FCA of the disorderly trading conditions via email to the usual supervisory contact.

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The EBS UK MTF will consider and communicate any necessary additional measures such as trading halts or messaging restrictions.

### **6.3.3. Resumption of normal trading**

Upon resumption of normal trading the communication protocol will be repeated and market making agreement obligations will apply to relevant participants.

### **6.3.4. Post-mortem**

The appropriate internal teams conduct a post-mortem incident review for the EBS UK MTF management body to include the following points:

- Key findings
- Customer experience
- Process improvement

## **7. Kill Functionality**

### **7.1. Overview**

EBS UK MTF participants must be able to cancel immediately, as an emergency measure, any or all of their unexecuted orders by means of its kill functionality.

In accordance with RTS 7, the EBS UK MTF operates a kill functionality to cancel unexecuted orders submitted by participants. Unexecuted orders may be cancelled at a single order level, at an instrument level or participant firm level.

The EBS UK MTF's policy on the use of its kill functionality can be divided into three authorities:

- participant initiated;
- venue initiated; and
- regulator initiated

### **7.2. Participant Initiated**

Participants may request the cancellation of unexecuted orders where the participant is technically unable to delete its own orders. Participants may call into Customer Support and request cancellation of one or many unexecuted orders.

Any such request must be made by an appropriately authorised individual and should include all necessary information relating to the orders to be cancelled.

Participants may be asked to provide further information relating to any technical failures that may have rendered their own kill functionality inoperable.

### **7.3. Venue Initiated**

The EBS UK MTF may use its kill functionality where required to preserve market integrity in the event of the order book containing erroneous duplicated orders or following a suspension initiated by a market operator or competent authority.

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## 7.4. Regulator Initiated

The EBS UK MTF may use its kill functionality at the initiative of the UK FCA following an instrument suspension or further to an instruction to suspend a specific participant's access to the trading systems.

## 8. Suspension and removal of instruments

The EBS UK MTF may suspend or remove an instrument from trading, unless such a step would be likely to cause significant damage to the interest of investors or the orderly functioning of the market. Furthermore, the competent authority may demand the suspension of an instrument from trading on the EBS UK MTF.

### 8.1. Venue Initiated

The EBS UK MTF may decide to suspend or remove an instrument from trading under certain conditions including but not limited to the following:

- An International Securities Identification Number (ISIN – ISO 6166) is no longer assigned to the instrument
- The instrument is no longer available for trading, for example under foreign exchange restrictions
- There is little or no liquidity in an instrument over a significant period of time
- The suspension or removal is unlikely to cause significant damage to investors' interest or the orderly functioning of the market
- If an instrument is suspended or removed, then any derivatives that reference that instrument will also be suspended or removed

The EBS UK MTF may seek the views of participants and the UK FCA prior to suspending or removing an instrument in order to determine the potential for significant damage to investors' interests or the orderly functioning of the market including the potential to increase systemic risk or where continued availability of the instrument on the EBS UK MTF is necessary to perform critical post-trade risk management functions.

### 8.2. Regulator Initiated

The EBS UK MTF may be required to suspend or remove a specific instrument from trading upon notification from the UK FCA. In this event, the EBS UK MTF is also required to consider whether to extend the decision to include related derivatives or other instruments.

The EBS UK MTF will communicate any instrument suspension or removal to participants through the appropriate channels.

## 9. Business Clock Synchronisation

The EBS UK MTF and its participants are required to ensure that the business clocks they use to record the date and time of any reportable event are synchronised with the Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) issued and maintained by the timing centres listed in the latest Bureau International des Poids et Mesures.

The EBS UK MTF adheres to the levels of accuracy set out below taking into account that the gateway-to-gateway latency time of its trading system is above 1 millisecond.

<b>Gateway-to-gateway latency time of the trading system</b>	<b>Maximum divergence from UTC</b>	<b>Granularity of the timestamp</b>
> 1 millisecond	1 millisecond	1 millisecond or better

Participants must ensure that their business clocks adhere to the level of accuracy prescribed in RTS 25 Annex Table 2, which is reproduced below.

<b>Type of trading activity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Maximum divergence from UTC</b>	<b>Granularity of the timestamp</b>
Activity using high frequency algorithmic trading technique	High frequency algorithmic trading technique	100 microseconds	1 microsecond or better
Activity on voice trading systems	Voice trading systems as defined in Article 5(5) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/583	1 second	1 second or better
Activity on request for quote systems where the response requires human intervention or where the system does not allow algorithmic trading	Request for quotes systems as defined in Article 5(4) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/583	1 second	1 second or better
Activity of concluding negotiated transactions	Negotiated transaction as set out in Article 4(1)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014.	1 second	1 second or better
Any other trading activity	All other trading activity not covered by this table.	1 millisecond	1 millisecond or better