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**Companion Policy 11-102CP
Passport System**

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 Definitions

In this Policy,

“CP 33-109” means Companion Policy 33-109CP *Registration Information*;

“domestic firm” means a firm whose head office is in Canada;

“domestic individual” means an individual whose working office is in Canada;

“non-principal jurisdiction” means, for a person or company, a jurisdiction other than the principal jurisdiction;

“non-principal regulator” means, for a person or company, the securities regulatory authority or regulator of a jurisdiction other than the principal jurisdiction;

“NP 11-202” means National Policy 11-202 *Process for Prospectus Reviews in Multiple Jurisdictions*;

“NP 11-203” means National Policy 11-203 *Process for Exemptive Relief Applications in Multiple Jurisdictions*;

“NP 11-204” means National Policy 11-204 *Process for Registration in Multiple Jurisdictions*;

“NP 11-205” means National Policy 11-205 *Process for Designation of Credit Rating Organizations in Multiple Jurisdictions*;

“NP 11-206” means National Policy 11-206 *Process for Cease to be a Reporting Issuer Applications*;

“NRD” has the same meaning as in NI 31-102;

“NRD format” has the same meaning as in NI 31-102;

“SRO” means a self-regulatory organization; and

“T&C” means a term, condition, restriction or requirement imposed by a securities regulatory authority or regulator on the registration of a firm or an individual.

1.2 Additional definitions

A term used in this policy and that is defined in NP 11-202, NP 11-203, NP 11-204, NP 11-205 and NP 11-206 has the same meaning as in those national policies.

1.3 Purpose

- (1) **General** – Multilateral Instrument 11-102 *Passport System* (the Instrument) and this policy implement the passport system contemplated by the Provincial/Territorial Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Securities Regulation.

The Instrument gives each market participant a single window of access to the capital markets in multiple jurisdictions. It enables a person or company to deal only with its principal regulator to

- get deemed receipts in other jurisdictions (except Ontario) for a preliminary prospectus and prospectus,
- obtain automatic exemptions in other jurisdictions (except Ontario) equivalent to most types of discretionary exemptions granted by the principal regulator,
- register automatically in other jurisdictions (except Ontario),
- if the person or company is a credit rating organization, obtain a deemed designation as a designated rating organization in other jurisdictions (except in Ontario),
- be deemed to have ceased to be a reporting issuer in other jurisdictions (except in Ontario).

- (2) **Process** – NP 11-202, NP 11-203, NP 11-204, NP 11-205 and NP 11-206 set out the processes for a market participant in any jurisdiction to obtain a deemed prospectus receipt, an automatic exemption, an automatic registration, a deemed designation as a designated rating organization, or to be deemed to

cease to be a reporting issuer in a passport jurisdiction. These policies also set out processes for a market participant in a passport jurisdiction to get a prospectus receipt, a discretionary exemption or an order to cease to be a reporting issuer from the OSC or to register in Ontario or to obtain designation as a designated rating organization in Ontario.

NP 11-203 also sets out the process for seeking exemptive relief in multiple jurisdictions that falls outside the scope of the Instrument. NP 11-203 applies to a broad range of exemptive relief applications, not just discretionary exemption applications from the provisions listed in Appendix D of the Instrument. For example, NP 11-203 applies to an application to be designated a reporting issuer, a mutual fund, a non-redeemable investment fund or an insider. However, it does not apply to an application to be designated as a designated rating organization, specifically covered in NP 11-205, or to an application for an order to cease to be a reporting issuer, specifically covered in NP 11-206.

Please refer to NP 11-202, NP 11-203, NP 11-204, NP 11-205 and NP 11-206 for more details on these processes.

- (3) **Interpretation of the Instrument** – As with all national or multilateral instruments, you should read the Instrument from the perspective of the local jurisdiction. For example, if the Instrument does not specify where you file a document, it means that you must file it in the local jurisdiction. In this policy, we generally use the term 'non-principal jurisdiction' instead of 'local jurisdiction'.

To get a deemed receipt for a prospectus in the non-principal jurisdiction, a filer must file the prospectus in the jurisdiction. Similarly, to get an automatic exemption based on a discretionary exemption granted in the principal jurisdiction, a filer must give notice under section 4.7(1)(c) of the Instrument to the securities regulatory authority or regulator in the non-principal jurisdiction. Under section 4.7(2) of the Instrument, a filer can satisfy the latter requirement by giving notice to the principal regulator instead of the securities regulatory authority or regulator in the non-principal jurisdiction.

To register in the non-principal jurisdiction, a firm or individual must make the required submission in the non-principal jurisdiction. To streamline the process, section 4A.3(3) of the Instrument allows a firm to make its submission to the principal regulator instead of the non-principal regulator. Submissions for individuals are made through NRD. If the principal regulator imposes a T&C on a firm's or individual's registration, or suspends, terminates or accepts the surrender of registration of the firm or individual, that decision applies automatically in the non-principal jurisdiction, whether or not the firm or individual registered in the non-principal jurisdiction under the Instrument.

To obtain a deemed designation as a designated rating organization in the non-principal jurisdiction, a credit rating organization must give notice under section 4B.6(1)(c) of the Instrument to the securities regulatory authority or regulator in the non-principal jurisdiction. Under section 4B.6(2) of the Instrument,

a credit rating organization can satisfy the latter requirement by giving notice to the principal regulator instead of the securities regulatory authority or regulator in the non-principal jurisdiction.

To be deemed to cease to be a reporting issuer in the non-principal jurisdiction, an issuer must give notice under section 4C.5(1)(c) of the Instrument to the securities regulatory authority or regulator in the non-principal jurisdiction. Under section 4C.5(2) of the Instrument, the issuer can satisfy this requirement by giving notice to the principal regulator instead of the securities regulatory authority or regulator in the non-principal jurisdiction.

- (4) **Operation of law** – The provisions of the Instrument on prospectus receipt, discretionary exemptions, registration, designation as a designated rating organization and applications for an order to cease to be a reporting issuer produce automatic legal outcomes in the non-principal jurisdiction that result from a decision made by the principal regulator. The effect is to make the law of the non-principal jurisdiction apply to a market participant as if the non-principal regulator had made the same decision as the principal regulator.
- (5) **Applicable requirements** – A market participant must comply with the law of each jurisdiction in which it files a prospectus, is a reporting issuer, seeks registration, is registered or seeks designation as a designated rating organization.
- Most prospectus, continuous disclosure, registration requirements and requirements relating to designated rating organizations are harmonized and are in rules or regulations commonly referred to as “national instruments”. The securities regulatory authorities and regulators intend to interpret and apply the harmonized requirements in national instruments in a consistent way, and we have put practices and procedures in place to achieve this objective.
 - Some jurisdictions have non-harmonized requirements in Securities Acts or local rules or regulations. In addition, some national instruments contain requirements or carve-outs for specific jurisdictions, which are apparent on the face of the instruments.
 - Registrants will be subject to a few non-harmonized requirements. Section 4A.5 contains a description of these requirements.
- (6) **Ontario** – The OSC has not adopted the Instrument, but the Instrument provides that the OSC can be a principal regulator for purposes of a prospectus filing under Part 3, a discretionary exemption application under Part 4, registration under Part 4A, an application for designation as a designated rating organization under Part 4B and an application for an order to cease to be a reporting issuer under Part 4C. Consequently, Ontario market participants have direct access to passport as follows:

- When the OSC issues a receipt for a prospectus to an issuer whose principal jurisdiction is Ontario, a deemed receipt is automatically issued in each passport jurisdiction where the market participant filed the prospectus under the Instrument.
- When the OSC grants a discretionary exemption to a market participant whose principal jurisdiction is Ontario, the person obtains an automatic exemption from the equivalent provision of securities legislation of each passport jurisdiction for which the person gives the notice described in section 4.7(1)(c) of the Instrument.
- A firm or individual whose principal jurisdiction is Ontario and who is registered in a category in Ontario is automatically registered in the same category in a passport jurisdiction when the firm or individual makes the required submission under the Instrument.
- When the OSC designates a credit rating organization as a designated rating organization, the credit rating organization obtains a deemed designation in each passport jurisdiction for which the credit rating organization gives the notice described in section 4B.6(1)(c) of the Instrument.
- When the OSC issues an order to cease to be a reporting issuer to an issuer whose principal jurisdiction is Ontario, the issuer is deemed to cease to be a reporting issuer in each passport jurisdiction for which the issuer gives the notice described in section 4C.5(1)(c) of the Instrument.

1.4 Language of documents – Québec

The Instrument does not relieve issuers filing in Québec from the linguistic obligations prescribed by Québec law, including the specific obligations in the Québec *Securities Act* (e.g. section 40.1). For example, where a prospectus is filed in several jurisdictions including Québec, the prospectus must be in French or in French and English.

PART 2 [REPEALED]

PART 3 PROSPECTUS

3.1 Principal regulator for prospectus

For a prospectus filing subject to Part 3 of the Instrument, the principal regulator is the principal regulator identified under section 3.1 of the Instrument. Under this section, the principal regulator must be the securities regulatory authority or regulator in a specified jurisdiction. Section 3.1(1) of the Instrument specifies the following jurisdictions for purposes of that section: British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Québec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Section 3.4 of NP 11-202 gives guidance on how to identify the principal regulator for a prospectus filing subject to Part 3 of the Instrument.

3.2 Discretionary change in principal regulator for prospectus

Section 3.2 of the Instrument permits the securities regulatory authority or regulator to change the principal regulator for a prospectus filing subject to Part 3 of the Instrument on its own motion or on application. Section 3.5 of NP 11-202 gives guidance on the process for, and considerations leading to, a discretionary change in principal regulator for a prospectus filing subject to Part 3 of the Instrument.

3.3 Deemed issuance of receipt

Section 3.3 of the Instrument deems a receipt to be issued for a preliminary prospectus or prospectus in the non-principal jurisdiction if certain conditions are met. A deemed receipt in the non-principal jurisdiction has the same legal effect as a receipt issued in the principal jurisdiction.

To rely on section 3.3 of the Instrument in the non-principal jurisdiction, a filer must file on SEDAR+ the preliminary prospectus or the pro forma prospectus, and the prospectus, in both the non-principal jurisdiction and the principal jurisdiction. When filing, the filer must also indicate that it is filing the preliminary prospectus or pro forma prospectus under the Instrument. Under the law of the non-principal jurisdiction, these filings trigger the obligation to file supporting documents (e.g., consents and material contracts) and to pay required fees.

NP 11-202 sets out the process for making a waiver application for a prospectus filing subject to Part 3 of the Instrument.

If the principal regulator refuses to issue a receipt for a prospectus, it will notify the filer and the non-principal regulators through SEDAR+. In these circumstances, the Instrument will no longer apply to the filing and the filer may deal separately with the local securities regulatory authority or regulator in any non-principal jurisdiction in which the prospectus was filed to determine if the local securities regulatory authority or regulator would issue a local receipt.

3.4 [REPEALED]

3.5 [REPEALED]

PART 4 DISCRETIONARY EXEMPTIONS

4.1 Application

Part 4 of the Instrument applies to an application for a discretionary exemption from a provision listed in Appendix D of the Instrument. Part 4 does not apply to a discretionary exemption application from a provision not listed in Appendix D of the Instrument or to other types of exemptive relief applications. For example, Part 4 does not apply to an

application to designate a person to be a reporting issuer, mutual fund, non-redeemable investment fund or insider.

4.2 Principal regulator for discretionary exemption applications

For purposes of a discretionary exemption application under Part 4 of the Instrument, the principal regulator is the principal regulator identified under sections 4.1 to 4.5 of the Instrument. Except under section 4.4.1, the principal regulator must be the securities regulatory authority or regulator in a specified jurisdiction. Section 4.1 of the Instrument specifies the following jurisdictions for this purpose: British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Québec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Section 4.4.1 of the Instrument provides that the principal regulator for an application for exemption from a requirement in Parts 3 and 12 of NI 31-103 and Part 2 of NI 33-109 made in connection with an application for registration in the principal jurisdiction is the principal regulator as determined under section 4A.1 of the Instrument. The securities regulatory authority or regulator of each jurisdiction may be a principal regulator under section 4A.1 of the Instrument.

Section 3.6 of NP 11-203 gives guidance on how to identify the principal regulator for a discretionary exemption application under Part 4 of the Instrument.

4.3 Discretionary change of principal regulator for discretionary exemption applications

Section 4.6 of the Instrument permits the securities regulatory authority or regulator to change the principal regulator for a discretionary exemption application under Part 4 of the Instrument on its own motion or on application. Section 3.7 of NP 11-203 gives guidance on the process for, and considerations leading to, a discretionary change in principal regulator for a discretionary exemption application under Part 4 of the Instrument.

4.4 Passport application of discretionary exemptions

Section 4.7(1) of the Instrument exempts a person or company from an equivalent provision of securities legislation in the non-principal jurisdiction if the principal regulator for the application grants the discretionary exemption, the filer gives the notice required under paragraph (c) of that section and other conditions are met. The equivalent provisions from which an automatic exemption is available under section 4.7(1) of the Instrument are set out in Appendix D of the Instrument.

If the principal regulator revokes or cancels the discretionary exemption or it expires under a sunset clause, the exemption in section 4.7 is no longer available in the non-principal jurisdiction.

A discretionary exemption under section 4.7(1) of the Instrument is available in the passport jurisdictions for which the filer gives the required notice when filing the application. However, the discretionary exemption can become available later in other

passport jurisdictions if the circumstances warrant. For example, if a reporting issuer obtains a discretionary exemption from a national continuous disclosure requirement in its principal jurisdiction and an automatic exemption under section 4.7(1) in three non-principal jurisdictions in 2008 and the issuer becomes a reporting issuer in a fourth non-principal jurisdiction in 2009, the issuer could obtain an automatic exemption in the new jurisdiction. To obtain the automatic exemption in the new jurisdiction, the issuer would have to give the notice referred to in section 4.7(1)(c) of the Instrument in respect of that jurisdiction and meet the other condition of the exemption.

Under section 4.7(2) of the Instrument the filer may give the required notice to the principal regulator instead of the non-principal regulator.

A filer should identify in the application all the exemptions required and give notice for all the jurisdictions in which section 4.7(1) of the Instrument is intended to be relied upon. If an exemption is required in a non-principal jurisdiction when the filer files the application, but the filer does not give the required notice for that jurisdiction until after the principal regulator grants the exemption, the securities regulatory authority or regulator of the non-principal jurisdiction will take appropriate action. This could include removing the exemption, in which case the filer may have an opportunity to be heard in that jurisdiction in appropriate circumstances.

A principal regulator's decision to vary a decision the principal regulator previously made to exempt a person or company from a provision set out in Appendix D of the Instrument has automatic effect in a non-principal jurisdiction if

- the person or company applied in the principal jurisdiction to have the decision varied and gave the notice required under section 4.7(1)(c) of the Instrument in respect of the non-principal jurisdiction,
- the principal regulator grants the exemption and the exemption is in effect, and
- the other conditions of section 4.7(1) of the Instrument are met.

If the principal regulator for an application for exemption from a filing requirement under section 6.1 of National Instrument 45-106 *Prospectus Exemptions* (NI 45-106) grants an exemption under section 4.7(1) of the Instrument, a person or company has an automatic exemption in a non-principal jurisdiction under the section only if

- the filing requirement arises from the person or company relying on one of the provisions referred to in section 6.1 of NI 45-106 in the principal jurisdiction,
- the person or company is relying on the equivalent exemption in the non-principal jurisdiction, and
- the person or company complies with the conditions of section 4.7(1) of the Instrument.

Because, under the Instrument, a person or company files an application for a discretionary exemption only in the principal jurisdiction to obtain an automatic exemption in multiple jurisdictions, the filer is required to pay fees only in the principal jurisdiction.

NP 11-203 sets out the process for seeking exemptive relief in multiple jurisdictions, including the process for seeking a discretionary exemption under Part 4 of the Instrument.

4.5 [REPEALED]

PART 4A REGISTRATION

4A.1 Application

The Instrument permits a firm or individual to register automatically in a non-principal jurisdiction based on its principal jurisdiction registration. It also makes some types of regulatory decisions by a firm's or individual's principal regulator apply automatically in each non-principal jurisdiction where the firm or individual is registered, whether or not the firm or individual is registered automatically under the Instrument.

Permitted individual

The Instrument does not apply to "permitted individuals" under NI 33-109 because these individuals are not registered under securities legislation. The Instrument applies to a permitted individual only if the permitted individual becomes registered in a category in his or her principal jurisdiction and seeks registration in the same category in a non-principal jurisdiction.

Restricted dealers and their representatives

Section 4A.3 of the Instrument does not apply to a firm registered in the category of "restricted dealer" under NI 31-103. To register in a non-principal jurisdiction, a restricted dealer must apply directly to the non-principal regulator. Automatic registration under the Instrument does not apply to restricted dealers because there are no standard requirements for this category and most firms registered as restricted dealers operate in a single jurisdiction. However, if a restricted dealer registers directly in the same category in a non-principal jurisdiction, the provisions of the Instrument relating to T&Cs (section 4A.5), suspension (section 4A.6), termination (section 4A.7) and surrender (section 4A.8) apply to the firm.

All the provisions of the Instrument apply to the dealing representatives of a restricted dealer. This includes automatic registration under section 4A.4 of the Instrument if the representative's sponsoring firm is registered as a restricted dealer in the representative's principal jurisdiction and the non-principal jurisdiction in which the representative seeks registration. It also includes the provisions of the Instrument relating to T&Cs (section 4A.5), suspension (section 4A.6), termination (section 4A.7) and surrender (section 4A.8).

4A.2 Registration by SRO

The securities regulatory authority or regulator in some jurisdictions has delegated, assigned or authorized an SRO to perform all or part of its registration function. The instrument applies to the decisions made by SROs under these arrangements. For more details, refer to section 3.5 of NP 11-204.

4A.3 Principal regulator for registration

The principal regulator of a firm or individual is the securities regulatory authority or regulator identified under section 4A.1 of the Instrument. The securities regulatory authority or regulator of any jurisdiction can be a principal regulator for registration.

Section 3.6 of NP 11-204 gives guidance on how to identify the principal regulator of a firm or individual under Part 4A of the Instrument.

4A.4 Discretionary change of principal regulator for registration

Section 4A.2 of the Instrument permits the securities regulatory authority or regulator to change the principal regulator for the purpose of Part 4A of the Instrument. Section 3.7 of NP 11-204 gives guidance on the process for a discretionary change of principal regulator for registration under Part 4A of the Instrument.

4A.5 Registration

Sections 4A.3 and 4A.4 of the Instrument are available for firms or individuals required to be registered under NI 31-103, except for firms registering as restricted dealers.

A firm or individual who registers in a non-principal jurisdiction under section 4A.3 or 4A.4 of the Instrument must comply with all applicable requirements of the non-principal jurisdiction, including the obligation to pay the required fees in that jurisdiction and any non-harmonized requirements.

In Québec, firms and individuals in the mutual fund and scholarship plan sectors are subject to a specific regulatory framework that also applies under passport:

- mutual fund firms registered in Québec are not required to be members of the Mutual Fund Dealers Association of Canada (MFDA) and are under the direct supervision of the Autorité des marchés financiers, as are scholarship plan firms,
- individuals in the mutual fund and scholarship plan sectors are required to be members of the Chambre de la sécurité financière,
- firms and individuals must maintain professional liability insurance, and
- firms must contribute to the Fonds d'indemnisation des services financiers which provides financial compensation to investors who are victims of fraudulent tactics or embezzlement committed by these firms or individuals.

In addition, in Québec, an individual who is a representative of an investment dealer cannot concurrently be employed by a financial institution and carry on business as a representative in a Québec branch of a financial institution unless he or she is a representative specialized in mutual funds or scholarship plans.

In British Columbia, investment dealers that trade in the U.S. over-the-counter markets must comply with local requirements to manage the risks of trading these securities, retain records and report quarterly to the Commission.

To register in a non-principal jurisdiction

Before making a submission under section 4A.3 or 4A.4, the firm or individual should ensure that the firm's or individual's principal jurisdiction is correctly identified in the firm's or individual's latest submission under NI 33-109.

Firm

Under section 4A.3(1) of the Instrument, if a firm is registered in its principal jurisdiction in a category set out in NI 31-103, other than the category of "restricted dealer", the firm is registered in the same category in a non-principal jurisdiction if the firm

- (a) has submitted a completed Form 33-109F6 in accordance with NI 33-109, and
- (b) is a member of an SRO if required for that category.

A firm should refer to Part 4 and section 5.2 of NP 11-204 for guidance on how to make its submission under the Instrument.

Under section 4A.3(3) of the Instrument, a firm may make the relevant submission by giving it to its principal regulator instead of the non-principal regulator. In a jurisdiction where the principal regulator has delegated, assigned or authorized an SRO to register firms, the firm should make the submission by giving it to the relevant office of the SRO.

To register under section 4A.3(1) of the Instrument, the firm must be a member of an SRO if required in the local jurisdiction for that category of registration. This condition does not apply if the firm has an exemption in the local jurisdiction from the requirement to be a member of the SRO. All jurisdictions require investment dealers to be members of the Investment Industry Regulatory Organization of Canada. All jurisdictions, except Québec, require mutual fund dealers to be members of the MFDA. A mutual fund dealer whose principal jurisdiction is Québec must be a member of the MFDA before it can register in another jurisdiction.

Individual

Under section 4A.4 of the Instrument, if an individual acting on behalf of a sponsoring firm is registered in his or her principal jurisdiction in a category set out in NI 31-103, the individual is registered in the same category in a non-principal jurisdiction if

- (a) the individual's sponsoring firm is registered in the non-principal jurisdiction in the same category as in the firm's principal jurisdiction,
- (b) the individual submitted a completed Form 33-109F2 or Form 33-109F4 in accordance with NI 33-109, and
- (c) the individual is a member or an approved person of an SRO if required for that category.

Section 5.2 of NP 11-204 provides guidance on how to make a submission.

To register under section 4A.4 of the Instrument, the individual must be a member or an approved person of an SRO if required in the local jurisdiction for that category of registration. This condition does not apply if the individual has an exemption in the local jurisdiction from the requirement to be a member or approved person of the SRO. Québec legislation requires individuals who are representatives of mutual fund or scholarship plan dealers to be members of the *Chambre de la sécurité financière*. Other jurisdictions require individuals who are representatives of mutual fund dealers to be approved persons under the rules of the MFDA.

For greater certainty, if an individual is registered in a category in his or her principal jurisdiction for more than one sponsoring firm, each sponsoring firm must be registered in the same category in the non-principal jurisdiction in which the individual seeks registration under section 4A.4 of the Instrument.

4A.6 Terms and conditions of registration

Section 4A.5 (1) of the Instrument provides that, if a firm or individual is registered in the same category in the principal jurisdiction and in the non-principal jurisdiction, a T&C imposed on the registration in the principal jurisdiction applies to the firm or individual as if it were imposed in the non-principal jurisdiction (i.e., by operation of law). Under section 4A.5(2) of the Instrument, a T&C continues to apply until the earlier of the date the securities regulatory authority or regulator that imposed it, cancels or revokes it, or it expires.

Under section 4A.5 of the Instrument, if the principal regulator amends or adds a T&C to a category in which a firm or individual is registered, the amended or additional T&C automatically applies to the firm's or individual's registration in the same category in the non-principal jurisdiction.

In the event of a change of principal regulator, and for each category in which a firm or an individual is registered in the non-principal jurisdiction under section 4A.3 or 4A.4 of the Instrument, the firm's or individual's

- original principal regulator will revoke any T&C it imposed, and
- new principal regulator will adopt any T&C's that are appropriate.

This will enable the new principal regulator to amend the firm's or individual's T&Cs in appropriate circumstances and result in any T&C amended by the new principal regulator applying automatically in a non-principal jurisdiction as if it had been imposed in that jurisdiction (i.e., by operation of law).

4A.7 Suspension

Under section 4A.6 of the Instrument, if a firm's or an individual's registration in the principal jurisdiction is suspended, the firm's or individual's registration is automatically suspended in any non-principal jurisdiction where the firm or individual is registered. For greater certainty, a suspension of registration is a suspension of a firm's or individual's trading or advising privileges and the firm or individual remains registered under securities legislation. A firm's or individual's registration is suspended on the same day in the principal jurisdiction and the non-principal jurisdiction. NRD will show the same suspension date in each relevant jurisdiction.

A firm's or individual's registration is suspended in the non-principal jurisdiction for as long as the firm's or individual's registration is suspended in the principal jurisdiction. If the principal regulator lifts a firm's or individual's suspension, the firm or individual may resume trading or advising in the non-principal jurisdiction on the date NRD shows that the suspension has been lifted. Any T&C imposed by the principal regulator when it lifts a suspension applies automatically in the non-principal jurisdiction under section 4A.5 of the Instrument.

4A.8 Termination

Under section 4A.7 of the Instrument, if a firm's or individual's registration in the principal jurisdiction is cancelled, revoked or terminated, as applicable, the firm's or individual's registration in the non-principal jurisdiction is automatically cancelled, revoked or terminated, as applicable. A firm's or individual's registration is terminated on the same date in the principal jurisdiction and the non-principal jurisdiction. NRD will show the same termination date in each relevant jurisdiction.

4A.9 Surrender

Under section 4A.8 of the Instrument, a firm's or individual's registration is automatically cancelled, revoked or terminated, as applicable, in a category in all non-principal jurisdictions in which the firm or individual is registered if the firm or individual applies to surrender registration in the category in its principal jurisdiction and the principal regulator accepts the surrender.

A firm should submit an application to surrender registration in one or more categories in the firm's principal jurisdiction and Ontario, if Ontario is a non-principal jurisdiction. The application should identify any non-principal jurisdiction where the firm is registered in the same category(ies). In a jurisdiction where the principal regulator has delegated, assigned or authorized an SRO to perform registration functions, a firm should submit its application to surrender to the relevant office of the SRO. A firm should refer to

Appendix B of CP 33-109 for guidance on how to submit its application for surrender to the principal regulator or the relevant office of the SRO.

An individual should make the relevant NRD submission under NI 33-109 to surrender registration.

If a firm or individual applies to surrender a category in the principal jurisdiction, the principal regulator may suspend registration in the category pending surrender, or impose a T&C. See section 4A.7 of this Policy for guidance on suspension of registration.

If the principal regulator imposes a T&C, section 4A.5 of the Instrument provides that the T&C applies in each non-principal jurisdiction where a firm or individual is registered in the same category as if the T&C had been imposed in the non-principal jurisdiction.

The Instrument does not deal with a firm or individual that seeks to surrender a category in a non-principal jurisdiction only. If a firm or individual seeks to surrender a category in a non-principal jurisdiction, other than Ontario,

- the firm may still submit its application by giving it to the principal regulator only or, if the principal regulator has delegated, assigned or authorized an SRO to perform registration functions, the relevant office of the SRO in the principal jurisdiction,
- the individual should make the relevant NRD submission under NI 33-109,
- the firm's or individual's submission should indicate the non-principal jurisdiction where the firm or individual is applying to surrender registration, and
- the fact that a securities regulatory authority, regulator or SRO accepts the surrender of registration of a firm or individual in the non-principal jurisdiction does not affect the registration of the firm or individual in another jurisdiction.

4A.10 Transition – terms and conditions in non-principal jurisdiction

The purpose of section 4A.9(1) of the Instrument is to delay until October 28, 2009 the automatic application of section 4A.5 of the Instrument in a non-principal jurisdiction in which a firm or individual is registered on September 28, 2009. This gives the firm or individual time to make an application under section 4A.9(2) of the Instrument for an exemption from having a T&C imposed by the principal regulator apply automatically in the non-principal jurisdiction.

A firm or individual should apply for the exemption contemplated in section 4A.9(2) of the Instrument separately in each non-principal jurisdiction because the purpose of the exemption application is to give the firm or individual an opportunity to be heard on the automatic application in the non-principal jurisdiction of a T&C imposed by the principal regulator. For this reason, a firm or individual should not make the application under NP 11-203.

If a firm or individual does not apply for an exemption under section 4A.9(2) of the Instrument in a non-principal jurisdiction,

- a T&C imposed by the principal regulator automatically applies on October 28, 2009 in the non-principal jurisdiction, and
- a T&C previously imposed by the non-principal regulator ceases to apply unless it is enforcement related.

4A.11 Transition – notice of principal regulator for foreign firm

Under section 4A.10(1) of the Instrument, a foreign firm registered in a category in multiple jurisdictions before September 28, 2009 is required to submit the information to identify its principal jurisdiction in item 2.2(b) in Form 33-109F6 by submitting a Form 33-109F5 on or before October 28, 2009. This information will determine the foreign firm's principal regulator under section 4A.1 of the Instrument.

Section 4A.10(2) of the Instrument permits the foreign firm to make this submission to a non-principal regulator by giving it only to its principal regulator. In a jurisdiction where the principal regulator has delegated, assigned or authorized an SRO to perform registration functions, the foreign firm should make the submission to the relevant office of the SRO. Foreign firms should refer to Appendix B of CP 33-109 for guidance on how to make a submission.

Because the principal regulator for a foreign individual is the same as the principal regulator for the individual's sponsoring firm, the Instrument does not require the foreign individual to make a submission to identify the individual's principal regulator.

PART 4B APPLICATION TO BECOME A DESIGNATED RATING ORGANIZATION

4B.1 Application

Part 4B of the Instrument only applies to an application for designation as a designated rating organization. Designated rating organizations applying for a discretionary exemption from a provision of National Instrument 25-101 *Designated Rating Organizations* should refer to Part 4 of the Instrument.

4B.2 Principal regulator for application for designation

For purposes of an application for designation as a designated rating organization under Part 4B of the Instrument, the principal regulator is the principal regulator identified under sections 4B.2 to 4B.5 of the Instrument. The principal regulator must be the securities regulatory authority or regulator in a specified jurisdiction. Section 4B.1 of the Instrument specifies the following jurisdictions for this purpose: British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Québec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Section 7 of NP 11-205 gives guidance on how to identify the principal regulator for an application for designation as a designated rating organization under Part 4B of the Instrument.

4B.3 Discretionary change of principal regulator for application for designation

Section 4B.5 of the Instrument permits the securities regulatory authority or regulator to change the principal regulator for an application for designation as a designated rating organization under Part 4B of the Instrument on its own motion or on application. Section 8 of NP 11-205 gives guidance on the process for, and considerations leading to, a discretionary change in principal regulator for an application for designation as a designated rating organization under Part 4B of the Instrument.

4B.4 Passport application of designation

Section 4B.6(1) of the Instrument provides that a credit rating organization is deemed to be designated as a designated rating organization in the non-principal jurisdiction if the principal regulator for the application grants the designation, the credit rating organization gives the notice required under paragraph (c) of that section and other conditions are met.

A deemed designation under section 4B.6(1) of the Instrument is available in the passport jurisdictions for which the credit rating organization gives the required notice when filing the application for designation. Credit rating organizations should give the notice in paragraph (c) of that section for all passport jurisdictions. However, the deemed designation can become available later in other passport jurisdictions if the circumstances warrant. To obtain the deemed designation in the new jurisdiction, the credit rating organization would have to give the notice referred to in section 4B.6(1)(c) of the Instrument in respect of that jurisdiction and meet the other conditions of the designation.

Because, under the Instrument, a credit rating organization makes an application for designation only in the principal jurisdiction to obtain a deemed designation in multiple jurisdictions, the credit rating organization is required to pay fees only in the principal jurisdiction.

NP 11-205 sets out the process for seeking designation as a designated rating organization in multiple jurisdictions under Part 4B of the Instrument.

PART 4C APPLICATION TO CEASE TO BE A REPORTING ISSUER

4C.1 Application

Part 4C of the Instrument only applies to an application for an order to cease to be a reporting issuer.

4C.2 Principal regulator for application to cease to be a reporting issuer

For purposes of an application for an order to cease to be a reporting issuer under Part 4C of the Instrument, the principal regulator is the principal regulator identified under sections 4C.2 and 4C.3 of the Instrument. The principal regulator must be the securities regulatory authority or regulator in a specified jurisdiction. Section 4C.1 of the

Instrument specifies the following jurisdictions for this purpose: British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Québec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Section 8 of NP 11-206 gives guidance on how to identify the principal regulator for an application to cease to be a reporting issuer under Part 4C of the Instrument.

4C.3 Discretionary change of principal regulator

Section 4C.4 of the Instrument permits the securities regulatory authority or regulator to change the principal regulator for an application to cease to be a reporting issuer under Part 4C of the Instrument on its own motion. Section 9 of NP 11-206 gives guidance on the process for, and considerations leading to, a discretionary change in principal regulator for an application to cease to be a reporting issuer under Part 4C of the Instrument.

4C.4 Deemed to cease to be a reporting issuer

Subsection 4C.5(1) of the Instrument provides that an issuer is deemed to cease to be a reporting issuer in the non-principal jurisdiction if the principal regulator for the application issues the order, the issuer gives the notice required under paragraph (c) of that subsection and other conditions are met. Issuers should give this notice in each passport jurisdiction in which it is a reporting issuer. Under subsection 4C.5(2) of the Instrument, the filer may satisfy this notice requirement by giving the required notice to the principal regulator.

Under the Instrument, an issuer makes an application only in the principal jurisdiction to obtain an order deeming it to cease to be a reporting issuer in multiple jurisdictions. As a result, the issuer is required to pay fees only in the principal jurisdiction.

NP 11-206 sets out the process for seeking an order to cease to be a reporting issuer in multiple jurisdictions under Part 4C of the Instrument.

4C.5 [REPEALED]

PART 5 EFFECTIVE DATE

5.1 Effective date

The Instrument applies to continuous disclosure documents, prospectuses and discretionary exemption applications filed on or after March 17, 2008.

The Instrument applies to an individual or firm seeking registration outside its principal jurisdiction on or after September 28, 2009. In addition, it applies to an individual or firm that is registered on that date unless the individual or firm requests and obtains an exemption under subsection 4A.9(2).

The Instrument applies to applications for designation as a designated rating organization filed on or after April 20, 2012.

The Instrument applies to applications for an order to cease to be a reporting issuer filed on or after June 23, 2016.

Appendix A

[REPEALED]