

Brussels, 13.6.2016
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COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) .../...

of 13.6.2016

supplementing Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on markets in financial instruments with regard to regulatory technical standards on the volume cap mechanism and the provision of information for the purposes of transparency and other calculations

(Text with EEA relevance)

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. CONTEXT OF THE DELEGATED ACT

The Markets in Financial Instruments Regulation (Regulation (EU) No 600/2014, MiFIR) requires competent authorities and the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) to perform a significant number of calculations in order to calibrate the applicability of the pre-trade and post-trade transparency regime and the trading obligation for derivatives as well as to determine whether an investment firm is a systematic internaliser.

In this context, the Commission is empowered to adopt, following submission of a draft regulatory technical standards by ESMA, a Delegated Regulation specifying, in general terms, the common elements with regard to the content and format of data to be submitted by trading venues, approved publication arrangements (APAs) and consolidated tape providers (CTPs) for the purposes of transparency and other calculations. The purpose is to allow both ESMA and Competent Authorities to make the calculations, calibrations and re-calibrations required by MiFIR in a way that would be cost-efficient and would support calculation accuracy.

The draft regulatory technical standards were submitted to the Commission on 28 September 2015. In accordance with Article 10(1) of Regulation No (EU) 1095/2010 establishing the ESMA, the Commission shall decide within three months of receipt of the draft standards whether to endorse them. The Commission may also endorse the draft standards in part only, or with amendments, where the Union's interests so require, having regard to the specific procedure laid down in those Articles.

2. CONSULTATIONS PRIOR TO THE ADOPTION OF THE ACT

In accordance with Article 10 of the Regulation (EU) 1095/2010 ESMA has carried out a public consultation on the draft regulatory technical standards. A consultation paper was published on 19 December 2014 on ESMA website and the consultation closed on 2 March 2015. In addition, ESMA sought the views of the Securities and Markets Stakeholder Group (MSG) established in accordance with Article 37 of the ESMA Regulation. The MSG chose not to provide advice on these issues due to the technical nature of the standards.

Together with the draft technical standards, and in accordance with the third subparagraph of Article 10(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1095/2010, ESMA has submitted its impact assessment, including the analysis of costs and benefits related to the draft technical standards. This analysis is available at http://www.esma.europa.eu/system/files/2015-esma-1464_annex_ii_-_cba_-_draft_rts_and_its_on_mifid_ii_and_mifir.pdf.

3. LEGAL ELEMENTS OF THE DELEGATED ACT

The right to adopt a Delegated Regulation is provided for under Article 5(9) and Article 22(4) of MiFIR. Under these provisions, the Commission is empowered to adopt a delegated Regulation to specify:

- (a) the method, including the flagging of transactions, by which it collates, calculates and publishes the transaction data, in order to provide an accurate measurement of the total volume of trading per financial instrument and the

percentages of trading under those waivers across the Union and per trading venue (Article 5(9) of MiFIR);

- (b) the content and frequency of data requests and the formats and the timeframe in which trading venues, APAs and CTPs must respond to such requests, the type of data that must be stored, and the minimum period of time for which trading venues, APAs and CTPs must store data in order to be able to respond to such requests in accordance with Article 22 paragraph 2 (Article 22(4) of MiFIR).

ESMA submitted to the Commission one draft regulatory technical standard bundling the two empowerments in one legal act. Including the two empowerments in a single Regulation ensures coherence between the provisions, which should enter into force at the same time and facilitate a comprehensive view by the persons and entities subject to those obligations. In addition the provisions of this Regulation are closely linked in terms of substance since they deal with specifying the content, frequency, format of data requests, the method to be used to process this data and other specifications relating to the publication of information for the purposes of transparency as defined under Regulation (EU) No 600/2014.

Article 1 defines the subject matter and scope of the Delegated Regulation.

Article 2 lays down the content of the data and information to be reported.

Article 3 provides rules on the frequency of the data requests as well as response times for trading venues, APAs and CTPs.

Article 4 and 5 lay down the format of the data requests and the type of data to be stored.

Article 6 provides for the reporting requirements for trading venues and CTPs for the purpose of the volume cap mechanism.

Article 7 contains the reporting requirements for competent authorities to ESMA for the purposes of the volume cap mechanism and the trading obligation for derivatives.

Article 8 contains the reporting requirements for ESMA for the purpose of the volume cap mechanism.

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(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012¹, and in particular Article 5(9) and Article 22(4) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 requires competent authorities and the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) to perform a significant number of calculations in order to calibrate the applicability of the pre-trade and post-trade transparency regime and the trading obligation for derivatives as well as to determine whether an investment firm is a systematic internaliser.
- (2) In order to perform the necessary calculations, both competent authorities and ESMA need to be able to obtain robust and high quality data for each asset class to which Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 applies. It is therefore necessary to improve both the accessibility and the quality of data available to competent authorities and ESMA in accordance with Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council² and Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 so that the classification of financial instruments, including the thresholds for the purposes of pre-trade and post-trade transparency, and, where necessary, re-calibrations of these thresholds, can be calculated on a more informed basis after the regime has been applied for a certain period of time.
- (3) Provisions should be laid down specifying, in general terms, the common elements with regard to the content and format of data to be submitted by trading venues, approved publication arrangements (APAs) and consolidated tape providers (CTPs) for the purposes of transparency and other calculations. Those provisions should be read in conjunction with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) xx/xxxx³

¹ OJ L 173, 12.6.2014, p.84.

² Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments and amending Directive 2002/92/EC and Directive 2011/61/EU (OJ L 173, 12.6.2014, p. 349).

³ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) xx/xxx of xxx supplementing Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on markets in financial instruments with regard to regulatory technical standards on transparency requirements for trading venues and investment firms in respect of shares, depository receipts, exchange-traded funds, certificates and other similar financial

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) xx/xxxx⁴, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) o xx/xxxx⁵, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) xx/xxx⁶ and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) xx/xxxx⁷ which describe the methodology and data necessary to perform the relevant calculations and specify the content and scope of the data necessary to perform the transparency calculations. Therefore, the content, format and quality of the data submitted with regard to trading venues, APAs and CTPs should be consistent with the applicable methodology prescribed in the relevant implementing acts of Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 when performing such calculations.

- (4) With the exception of potential ad-hoc data requests and calculations to be performed for the purposes of the volume cap mechanism, trading venues, APAs and CTPs should submit reports on a daily basis. Considering the broad scope of financial instruments covered and the large amount of data to be processed, this daily submission enables competent authorities to more accurately process files of manageable sizes and ensures an efficient and timely management of the data submission, data quality check and data processing. Collecting data on a daily basis also simplifies the data provision obligation on trading venues, APAs and CTPs by alleviating them from the burden of calculating the number of trading days in the cases where that quantitative liquidity criterion is applicable, and of aggregating data for the same financial instrument across different time maturity buckets in the cases where the time to maturity has to be considered. Centralising that calculation also ensures a consistent use of the criteria across financial instruments and trading venues.
- (5) Trading venues should store data that is comprehensive and allows competent authorities and ESMA to perform accurate calculations. While the required information is usually provided in the post-trade reports, in some cases, the information necessary for the calculations goes beyond the information available in those reports. This includes, for example, information on transactions executed on the basis of orders that benefitted from the large in scale waiver. This information should not be included in trade reports since it could expose such transactions to adverse market impact. However, since that information might be necessary for competent authorities to perform accurate calculations, it should be stored appropriately by trading venues, APAs and CTPs and communicated to competent authorities and ESMA where necessary. Trading venues should ensure that they adequately disseminate the information to be provided to competent authorities and ESMA.

instruments and the obligation on investment firms to execute transactions in certain shares on a trading venue or a systematic internaliser.

⁴ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) xx/xxxx of xxx supplementing Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards on transparency requirements for trading venues and investment firms in respect of bond, structured finance products, emission allowances and derivatives

⁵ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) o xx/xxxx of xxx supplementing Regulation (EU) No 600/2016 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the definitions, transparency, derivatives, portfolio compression and supervisory measures on product intervention and positions.

⁶ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) xx/xxx of xxx supplementing Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards organisational requirements and operating conditions for investment firms and defined terms for the purposes of that Directive.

⁷ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) xx/xxxx of xxx supplementing Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards on criteria for determining whether derivatives subject to the clearing obligation should be subject to the trading obligation.

Transactions executed on the basis of large in scale orders should be appropriately identified in their report to CTPs.

- (6) Data should be collected from a variety of sources since a single source may not always hold a complete data set for an asset class or even a particular instrument. Therefore, to allow competent authorities and ESMA to obtain and consolidate high quality data from various sources, trading venues, APAs and CTPs should use, where available, pre-set specifications in terms of content and format in order to make the data collection easier and more cost efficient.
- (7) Considering the sensitivity of the necessary calculations and the potential commercial consequences for trading venues, issuers and other market participants of publishing incorrect information which could lead, in the case of the volume cap mechanism, to the suspension of the use of the waivers for one particular venue or across the Union for one particular financial instrument, it is crucial to clarify the format of the data to be submitted to competent authorities and ESMA in order to set up efficient communication channels with trading venues and CTPs and ensure timely and correct publication of the required data.
- (8) Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 requires ESMA to publish, for financial instruments to which the volume cap mechanism applies, measurements of the total volume of trading in the previous 12 months and of the percentages of trading under both the negotiated trade and reference price waivers across the Union and on each trading venue in the previous 12 months. In case of financial instruments traded in more than one currency, it is necessary to convert the volumes executed in different currencies into one common currency so as to enable the computation of those volumes and make the required calculations. Therefore, the methodology and exchange rates to be used to convert, where necessary, trading volumes should be provided for.
- (9) For the purpose of the volume cap mechanism, trading venues should be required to report the volumes of trading executed under the reference price waiver and, for liquid instruments, the negotiated trade waiver. Given that the waivers apply to orders and not to transactions, it is important to clarify that the volumes to be reported should include all transactions flagged with “RFPT” or “NLIQ” for the purpose of the post-trade publication of transactions and as specified in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) xx/xxxx⁸. Where a transaction was executed on the basis of two orders benefitting from the large in scale waiver, this transaction should not count towards the volumes calculated under the reference price waiver and the negotiated trade waiver.
- (10) For the purpose of the volume cap mechanism, trading venues and CTPs should ensure that the trading venue on which the transaction was executed is identified with sufficient granularity to allow ESMA to perform all calculations referred to in Regulation (EU) No 600/2014. In particular, the trading venue identifier used should be unique for that trading venue and not shared with any other trading venue operated by the same market operator. Trading venue identifiers should allow ESMA to

⁸ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) xx/xxxx of xxx supplementing Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on markets in financial instruments with regard to regulatory technical standards on transparency requirements for trading venues and investment firms in respect of shares, depository receipts, exchange-traded funds, certificates and other similar financial instruments and the obligation or investment firms to execute transactions in certain shares on a trading venue or a systematic internaliser.

distinguish in an unequivocal manner all trading venues for which the market operator has received a specific authorisation under Directive 2014/65/EU.

- (11) For the purpose of the volume cap mechanism, it is necessary to require trading venues to submit a first report on the day of entry into application of Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 with trading volumes under the reference price waiver and, for liquid financial instruments, negotiated transaction waiver for the preceding calendar year. To ensure a proportionate application of this requirement, trading venues should, for that purpose, base their report on the adjusted volumes of trading executed under equivalent waivers existing under Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹ and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1287/2006¹⁰.
- (12) In order to provide competent authorities and ESMA with accurate data, trading venues, APAs and CTPs should ensure that their reports include single-counted transactions only.
- (13) The provisions in this Regulation are closely linked, since they deal with specifying the content, frequency, format of data requests, the method to be used to process this data and other specifications relating to the publication of information for the purposes of transparency as defined under Regulation (EU) No 600/2014. To ensure coherence between those provisions, which will enter into force at the same time, and to facilitate a comprehensive view for stakeholders, and in particular those subject to the obligations, it is desirable to include them in a single Regulation.
- (14) For reasons of consistency and in order to ensure the smooth functioning of the financial markets, it is necessary that the provisions laid down in this Regulation and the provisions laid down in Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 apply from the same date.
- (15) This Regulation is based on the draft regulatory technical standards submitted by the ESMA to the Commission.
- (16) ESMA has conducted open public consultations on the draft regulatory technical standards on which this Regulation is based, analysed the potential related costs and benefits and requested the opinion of the Securities and Markets Stakeholder Group established by Article 37 of Regulation (EU) No 1095/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹¹,

⁹ Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on markets in financial instruments amending Council Directives 85/611/EEC and 93/6/EEC and Directive 2000/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directive 93/22/EEC, OJ L 145, 30.4.2004, p. 1.

¹⁰ Commission Regulation (EC) No 1287/2006 of 10 August 2006 implementing Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards record-keeping obligations for investment firms, transaction reporting, market transparency, admission of financial instruments to trading, and defined terms for the purposes of that Directive (OJ L 241, 2.9.2006, p. 1).

¹¹ Regulation (EU) No 1095/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 establishing a European Supervisory Authority (European Securities and Markets Authority), amending Decision No 716/2009/EC and repealing Commission Decision 2009/77/EC (OJ L 331, 15.12.2010, p. 84).

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Subject matter and scope

1. This Regulation sets out, the details of the data requests to be sent by competent authorities and the details of the reply to those requests to be sent by trading venues, approved publication arrangements (APAs) and consolidated tape providers (CTPs), for the purposes of calculating and adjusting the pre-trade and post-trade transparency and trading obligation regimes and in particular for the purposes of determining the following factors:
 - (a) whether equity, equity-like and non-equity financial instruments have a liquid market;
 - (b) the thresholds for pre-trade transparency waivers for equity, equity-like and non-equity financial instruments;
 - (c) the thresholds for post-trade transparency deferrals for equity, equity-like and non-equity financial instruments;
 - (d) when the liquidity of a class of financial instruments falls below a specified threshold;
 - (e) whether an investment firm is a systematic internaliser;
 - (f) the standard market size applicable to systematic internalisers dealing in equity and equity-like instruments, and the size specific to the instrument applicable to systematic internalisers dealing in non-equity instruments;
 - (g) for equity and equity-like instruments, the total volume of trading for the previous 12 months and of the percentages of trading carried out under both the negotiated trade and reference price waivers across the Union and on each trading venue in the previous 12 months;
 - (h) whether derivatives are sufficiently liquid for the purposes of implementing the trading obligation for derivatives.

Article 2

Content of the data requests and information to be reported

1. For the purpose of carrying out calculations that occur at pre-set dates or in pre-defined frequencies, trading venues, APAs and CTPs shall provide their competent authorities with all the data required to perform the calculations set out in the following Regulations:
 - (a) Delegated Regulation (EU) xx/xxxx of xxx supplementing Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on markets in financial instruments with regard to regulatory technical standards on transparency requirements for trading venues and investment firms in respect of shares, depository receipts, exchange-traded funds, certificates and other similar financial instruments and on transaction execution obligations in respect of certain shares on a trading venue or by a systematic internaliser;
 - (b) Delegated Regulation (EU) xx/xxxx of xxx supplementing Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards on transparency requirements for trading venues

and investment firms in respect of bond, structured finance products, emission allowances and derivatives;

- (c) Delegated Regulation (EU) xx/xxxx of xxx supplementing Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the definitions, transparency, derivatives, portfolio compression and supervisory measures on product intervention and positions;
 - (d) Delegated Regulation (EU) xx/xxx of xxx supplementing Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards organisational requirements and operating conditions for investment firms and defined terms for the purposes of that Directive.
- 2. Competent authorities may request, where necessary, additional information for the purpose of monitoring and adjusting the thresholds and parameters referred to in points (a) to (f) and (h) of Article 1 from trading venues, APAs and CTPs.
 - 3. Competent authorities may request all the data ESMA is required to take into consideration in accordance with Delegated Regulation (EU) xx/xxxx of xxx supplementing Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards on criteria for determining whether derivatives subject to the clearing obligation should be subject to the trading obligation for non-equity financial instruments, including data on the following:
 - (a) the average frequency of trades;
 - (b) the average size and distribution of trades;
 - (c) the number and type of market participants;
 - (d) the average size of spreads.

Article 3

Frequency of data requests and response times for trading venues, APAs and CTPs

- 1. Trading venues, APAs and CTPs shall submit the data referred to in Article 2(1) each day.
- 2. Trading venues, APAs and CTPs shall submit the data in response to an ad hoc request as referred to in Article 2(2) within four weeks of receipt of that request unless exceptional circumstances require a response within a shorter time period as specified in the request.
- 3. By way of derogation from paragraphs 1 and 2, trading venues and CTPs shall submit data to be used for the purpose of the volume cap mechanism as set out in paragraphs 6 to 9 of Article 6.

Article 4

Format of the data requests

Trading venues, APAs and CTPs shall submit the data referred to in Article 2 in a common XML format and, where available, in compliance with any other specifications in terms of content and format defined to facilitate an efficient and automated process of data delivery as well as its consolidation with similar data from other sources.

Article 5

Type of data that must be stored and the minimum period of time trading venues, APAs and CTPs shall store data

1. Trading venues, APAs and CTPs shall store all data required to calculate, monitor or adjust the thresholds and parameters set out in Article 2 regardless whether this information has been made public or not.
2. Trading venues, APAs and CTPs shall store the data referred to in paragraph 1 for at least three years.

Article 6

Reporting requirements for trading venues and CTPs for the purpose of the volume cap mechanism

1. For each financial instrument subject to the transparency requirements in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014, trading venues shall submit the following data to the competent authority:
 - (a) the total volume of trading in the financial instrument executed on that trading venue;
 - (b) the total volumes of trading in the financial instrument executed on that trading venue falling under the waivers of Article 4(1)(a) or Article 4(1)(b)(i) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014, respectively, with total volumes reported separately for each waiver.
2. For each financial instrument subject to the transparency requirements in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 and where requested by the competent authority, CTPs shall submit to the competent authority the following data:
 - (a) the total volumes of trading in the financial instrument executed on all trading venues in the Union with total volumes reported separately for each trading venue;
 - (b) the total volumes of trading executed on all trading venues in the Union falling under the waivers of Article 4(1)(a) or Article 4(1)(b)(i) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014, respectively, with total volumes reported separately for each waiver and for each trading venue.
3. Trading venues and CTPs shall report the data set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 to the competent authority using the formats provided in the Annex. They shall, in particular, ensure that the trading venue identifiers they provide are sufficiently granular to enable the competent authority and ESMA to identify the volumes of trading executed under the reference price waiver and, for liquid financial instruments, under the negotiated trade waiver of each trading venue and allow for the calculation of the ratio set out under Article 5(1)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014.
4. For the purposes of the calculation of the volumes referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2:
 - (a) the volume of an individual transaction shall be determined by multiplying the price of the financial instrument by the number of units traded;
 - (b) the total volume of trading in each financial instrument set out in paragraph 1(a) and paragraph 2(a) shall be determined by aggregating the volume of all individual and single-counted transactions for that financial instrument.

- (c) the trading volumes set out in paragraph 1(b) and paragraph 2(b) shall be determined by aggregating the volumes of individual and single-counted transactions for that financial instrument reported under the flags “reference price” and “negotiated transactions in liquid financial instruments” in accordance with Table 4 of Annex I of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) xx/xxxx of xxx supplementing Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on markets in financial instruments with regard to regulatory technical standards on transparency requirements for trading venues and investment firms in respect of shares, depository receipts, exchange-traded funds, certificates and other similar financial instruments and on transaction execution obligations in respect of certain shares on a trading venue or by a systematic internaliser.
5. Trading venues and CTPs shall only aggregate transactions executed in the same currency and shall report separately each aggregated volume in the currency used for the transactions.
6. Trading venues shall submit the data referred to in paragraphs 1 to 5 to the competent authority on the first and the sixteenth day of each calendar month by 13:00 CET. Where the first or the sixteenth day of the calendar month is a non-working day for the trading venue, the trading venue shall report the data to the competent authority by 13:00 CET on the following working day.
7. Trading venues shall submit to the competent authority the total volumes of trading determined in accordance with paragraphs 1 to 5 in respect of the following time periods:
- (a) for the reports to be submitted on the sixteenth day of each calendar month, the execution period is from the first day to the fifteenth day of the same calendar month;
 - (b) for the reports to be submitted on the first day of each calendar month, the execution period is from the sixteenth day to the last day of the previous calendar month.
8. By way of derogation from paragraphs 6 and 7, trading venues shall submit the first report per financial instrument on the day of entry into application of Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 by 13:00 CET and shall include the trading volumes referred to in paragraph 1 for the preceding calendar year. For this purpose, trading venues shall report separately, for each calendar month, the following:
- (a) the trading volumes during the period from the first day to the fifteenth day of each calendar month;
 - (b) the trading volumes during the period from the sixteenth day to the last day of each calendar month.
9. Trading venues and CTPs shall respond to any ad hoc request from competent authorities on the volume of trading in relation to the calculation to be performed for monitoring the use of the reference price or negotiated trade waivers by close of business on the next working day following the request.

Article 7

Reporting requirements for competent authorities to ESMA for the purposes of the volume cap mechanism and the trading obligation for derivatives

1. Competent authorities shall provide ESMA with the data received from a trading venue or a CTP in accordance with Article 6 by 13:00 CET on the next working day following its receipt.
2. Competent authorities shall provide ESMA with the data received from a trading venue, APA or CTP for the purpose of determining whether derivatives are sufficiently liquid as referred to in Article 1(h) without undue delay and no later than three working days following the receipt of the relevant data.

Article 8

Reporting requirements for ESMA for the purpose of the volume cap mechanism

1. ESMA shall publish the measurements of the total volume of trading for each financial instrument in the previous 12 months and of the percentages of trading under both the negotiated trade and reference price waivers across the Union and on each trading venue in the previous 12 months, in accordance with paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014, no later than 22.00 CET on the fifth working day following the end of the reporting periods set out in Article 6(6) of this Regulation.
2. The publication referred to in paragraph 1 shall be free of charge and in a machine-readable and human-readable format as defined in Article 14 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) .../... of xxx supplementing Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards on the authorization, organisational requirements and the publication of transactions for data reporting services providers and in Article 13(5) and (6) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) XX/XXX of xxx supplementing Regulation (EU) No 600/2016 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the definitions, transparency, derivatives, portfolio compression and supervisory measures on product intervention and positions¹².
3. Where a financial instrument is traded in more than one currency across the Union, ESMA shall convert all volumes into euros using average exchange rates calculated on the basis of the daily euro foreign exchange reference rates published by the European Central Bank on its website in the previous 12 months. Those converted volumes shall be used for the calculation and publication of the total volume of trading and of the percentages of trading under both the negotiated trade and reference price waivers across the Union and on each trading venue as referred to in paragraph 1.

Article 9

Entry into force and application

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

¹²

This Regulation shall apply from the date referred to in the second paragraph of Article 55 of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 13.6.2016

For the Commission
The President
Jean-Claude JUNCKER