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*Regarding the provisions quoted in the response below, as far as possible, hyperlinks to these provisions (in the respective language or, if available, in English) are set out in Document CESR/04-075 for each country.*

### **IMPORTANT NOTICE**

*In the interest of transparency and to inform interested parties, CESR has published the following (together the “Tables”):*

- *the Correspondence Tables on the CESR Standards for Investor Protection (Ref. CESR/03-416b to 423b, CESR/03-134/Country);*
- *the Correspondence Tables on the CESR Standards for Alternative Trading Systems (Ref. CESR/03-415b, CESR/03-135/Country);*
- *the Synthesis Tables (Ref. CESR/03-427b and CESR/03-432b);*
- *the List of Alternative Trading Systems currently operating in Member States<sup>1</sup> (Ref. CESR/03-497b);*
- *the explanatory notes and caveats attached to the Tables.*

*The Tables were produced by the Members of CESR<sup>1</sup> within the constraints of and solely for the purposes of the CESR Review Panel process of monitoring the status of implementation of the CESR Standards for Investor Protection<sup>2</sup> and the CESR Standards for Alternative Trading Systems<sup>3</sup> in Member States.*

*The Tables have no legal effect; they do not present any interpretation of, or definitive position on, existing law or regulation in any jurisdiction. The Tables should not be relied upon for any purpose other than the purpose for which they were prepared. In particular, they should not be relied upon as a substitute for, or as guidance on, any aspect of the regulatory system of any Member State or as a defence in supervisory activities or enforcement proceedings; and they cannot be used to restrict competent authorities in taking regulatory or enforcement actions.*

*The information set out in the Tables is the response of each Member’s self-assessment. For this reason, the content of the Tables regarding a particular Member State has been prepared solely by the relevant Member on a best-efforts basis. (In a next step, the CESR Review Panel is going to conduct a common and collective peer exercise in reviewing the responses from all Members.) In case of discrepancy between the tables containing the responses from all CESR Members and the tables containing the individual responses from a particular CESR Member, the latter should be referred to.*

*The Tables provide a “snap shot” and will be up-dated on a regular basis to take account of regulatory developments in Member States. Therefore, they cannot be considered as fully finalised or definitive reflections of regulatory provisions in Member States. The Tables should also be read in light of current and future developments in the formulation of the proposed Directive on Markets in Financial Instruments (“ISD2”) and the future Level 2 implementing measures, and without prejudice to the position of any Member State in those developments.*

*For a more detailed account of the process, methodology and first, interim results, please see the “First Interim Report” by the Review Panel (Ref. CESR/03-414b).*

<sup>1</sup> For reasons of simplicity, the term “Member” in this context refers to all participants in the Review Panel, i.e. CESR Members, CESR Observers, and the Polish securities regulators; this applies to the term “Member State” accordingly.

<sup>2</sup> “A European Regime of Investor Protection - The Harmonization of Conduct of Business Rules” (Ref. CESR/01-014d, April 2002) and “A European Regime of Investor Protection – The Professional and the Counterparty Regimes” (Ref. CESR/02-098b, July 2002).

<sup>3</sup> Ref. CESR/02-086b, July 2002.

**CORRESPONDENCE TABLE ON STANDARDS FOR ALTERNATIVE TRADING SYSTEMS**  
**(REF. CESR/02-086B)**

**LATVIA**

**1. Market Integrity Standards fro Alternative Trading Systems**

Standard	Implementing authority(ies)	Implementing measure <sup>4</sup>	Comments
<i>1. Investments firms should be required by their home state regulatory authority to notify the establishment of a qualifying system. They should also notify the home state regulatory authority (and, where different, the home state regulatory body in that member state responsible for the oversight of markets) of its key features and significant changes to its operation.</i>		The laws or FCMC regulations do not regulate this issue.	Currently in Latvia there are no provisions of law or regulations of the Financial and Capital Market Commission applicable to ATS. The issue is not of practical importance, as there are no ATS in Latvia.
<i>2. Investment firms operating a qualifying system should establish trading arrangements that result in fair and orderly trading.</i>		The laws or FCMC regulations do not regulate this issue.	See the answer above.
<i>3. An investment firm operating a qualifying system providing trading in an instrument traded on a regulated market must make publicly available, on a reasonable commercial basis, information about quotes and/or orders that the qualifying system displays or advertises to the system users. Similarly, operators must make publicly available, on a reasonable commercial basis, information relating to completed transactions that the system provides to users.</i>		The laws or FCMC regulations do not regulate this issue.	See the answer above.
<i>4. Investment firms operating a qualifying system should monitor user compliance with the contractual rules of the system.</i>		The laws or FCMC regulations do not regulate this issue.	See the answer above.
<i>5. Investment firms operating a qualifying system should, where their home state regulatory authority requires it for the purposes of investor protection and market integrity, establish arrangements with that authority to facilitate satisfactory monitoring of the markets in the instruments traded and the detection of market abuse.</i>		The laws or FCMC regulations do not regulate this issue.	See the answer above.

<sup>4</sup> Any derogation to the application of the implementing measures should be mentioned.

<i>6. Investment firms operating a qualifying system should be able to demonstrate to the relevant home state regulatory authorities that the system is capable of delivering the proposed service, that there are satisfactory arrangements for the management of the technical operation of the system and that there are satisfactory contingency arrangements in the event of system disruption.</i>		The laws or FCMC regulations do not regulate this issue.	See the answer above.
<i>7. Investment firms operating qualifying systems should ensure that there is clarity of obligations and responsibilities for the clearing (where applicable) and settlement of transactions.</i>		The laws or FCMC regulations do not regulate this issue.	See the answer above.

## 2. Application of Conduct of Business Rules to Alternative Trading Systems

Standard /Rule	Implementing authority(ies)	Implementing measure	Comments
<i>8. Investment firms operating a qualifying system should make clear the nature of the relationship between operator and user.</i>		The laws or FCMC regulations do not regulate this issue.	See the answer above.
<i>9. Investment firms operating a qualifying system should supply sufficient information about the system to enable a user to use the system efficiently and to understand any risks arising in using the system.</i>		The laws or FCMC regulations do not regulate this issue.	See the answer above.
<i>10. Investment firms operating a qualifying system should provide, or be satisfied that there is access to, sufficient publicly available information to enable users to form an investment judgement, taking into account both the nature of the users and the type of instruments traded.</i>		The laws or FCMC regulations do not regulate this issue.	See the answer above.