

LCH Limited

CPMI – IOSCO Self Assessment 2018

Assessor	In 2018, LCH Limited (LCH) performed a self-assessment of its observance with the CPMI-IOSCO Principles for Financial Market Infrastructures (PFMIs).
Objective of the assessment	LCH's self-assessment was undertaken in accordance with the PFMIs of April 2012, and supplementary guidance published thereafter, in order to demonstrate compliance with them.
Scope of the assessment	This self-assessment was made against all PFMIs and supplementary guidance published thereafter which apply to CCPs and covers all the clearing services of LCH.
Methodology of the assessment	LCH followed the disclosure framework and applied the assessment methodology recommended by CPMI-IOSCO.
Source of information in the assessment	In making this assessment, LCH used a combination of public and non-public information, including LCH's policies, procedures and management information. This was also supplemented with discussions with LCH staff responsible for critical activities of the central counterparty.
Date of assessment	LCH's assessment was made using data available as of 31 st March 2018.

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1 Executive Summary

LCH has completed a self-assessment against the 24 Principles for Financial Market Infrastructures (PFMIs)¹ and related guidance, as published by the Committee on Payment and Market Infrastructures (CPMI) and the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO). In particular, for the first time this assessment had regard to the interpretive guidance published by CPMI and IOSCO². The self-assessment was completed using the recommended assessment methodology published by CPMI and IOSCO³.

¹ Principles for financial market infrastructures, April 2012, <http://www.bis.org/publ/cpss101a.pdf>

² Guidance on cyber resilience for financial market infrastructures, June 2016, <https://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD535.pdf>

Recovery of financial market infrastructures, July 2017, <https://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD569.pdf>

Resilience of central counterparties (CCPs), July 2017, <https://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD568.pdf>

³ Disclosure framework and Assessment methodology, December 2012, <http://www.bis.org/publ/cpss106.pdf>

2 Overview of LCH

LCH is a central counterparty incorporated in the United Kingdom serving major international exchanges and platforms, as well as a range of over-the-counter (OTC) markets. In its role as a central counterparty LCH assumes counterparty risk between trading counterparties by becoming the legal counterparty to the trade and ensuring the financial performance of the trade.

In clearing a trade, LCH becomes counterparty to, and responsible for, trade obligations to clearing members. This principle is known as novation or registration. LCH does not in its normal course of business have any exposure to market risk in respect of the trades that it clears.

LCH clears a broad range of asset classes⁴ including securities, exchange-traded derivatives, interest rate swaps, inflation swaps, non-deliverable FX forwards and FX Options⁵, bonds and bond repurchase transactions, and works closely with market participants and exchanges to identify and develop clearing services for new asset classes.

As of 31st March 2018, LCH had 154 clearing members, consisting of banks, securities houses, investment banks and traders.

Below is a list of jurisdictions where LCH holds regulatory status:

LCH is a Recognised Clearing House (RCH) in the UK under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (FSMA) and, as such, is approved by the Bank of England to clear a diverse range of asset classes.

As a CCP established in the European Union, LCH is required to comply with the European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR) along with the related Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS). LCH is authorised in accordance with Article 17 of EMIR.

LCH is designated under the UK Financial Markets and Insolvency (Settlement Finality) Regulations 1999, which implemented Directive 98/26/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 1998 on settlement finality in payment and securities settlement systems (the Settlement Finality Directive).

LCH is registered by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) as a Derivatives Clearing Organization (DCO) to provide clearing services as part of the Listed Rates, SwapClear and ForexClear services in the USA, and futures and options contracts traded on or subject to the rules of a Designated Contract Market or a Foreign Board of Trade.

LCH is recognised as a Foreign Central Counterparty by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA)⁶.

LCH is designated as a systemically important central counterparty for the Swiss financial system by the Swiss National Bank.

LCH is recognised by the Ontario Securities Commission (OSC), Canada, pursuant to Section 21.2 of The Securities Act, R.S.O 1990, to provide the ForexClear, RepoClear and SwapClear clearing services in Ontario.

LCH is recognised by the Autorité des Marchés Financiers (AMF, Québec), Canada, pursuant to Section 12 of the Derivatives Act, CQLR to provide the ForexClear, RepoClear and SwapClear clearing services in Québec.

The SwapClear service is designated as systemically important by the Bank of Canada.

LCH is licensed by the Australian Government to provide the SwapClear service in Australia.

⁴ LCH ceased offering the CommodityClear service for commodity derivatives as of 29th December 2017

⁵ LCH launched FX Options on 15th May 2018

⁶ Recognition was issued as of 29th March

LCH is recognised by the Monetary Authority of Singapore to provide the ForexClear and SwapClear services in Singapore.

LCH is licensed by the Japanese Financial Services Agency to provide the SwapClear service (excluding Yen products) in Japan.

LCH has been granted ATS-CCP authorizations by the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission for SwapClear and ForexClear to provide clearing services in Hong Kong, and designated as a CCP in respect of SwapClear for the purposes of the Hong Kong mandatory clearing obligation for certain OTC derivative transactions.

LCH has been recognised as a foreign central counterparty by the Banco De Mexico to provide the SwapClear service in Mexico⁷.

LCH offers clearing for the products noted above through its clearing services as set out below:

LCH's SwapClear service clears interest rate swaps, forward rate agreements, overnight index swaps and variable notional swaps products in 18 currencies, as well as inflation swaps in four currencies and non-deliverable interest rate swaps in three currencies.

LCH's RepoClear clears cash bond trades of bonds issued by any of the following governments: Austria; Belgium; The Netherlands; Finland; Germany; Ireland; Portugal; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; UK; in addition it clears cash bond trades of German jumbo pfandbriefe and selected agency, supranational, regional, agency and other government-guaranteed bonds.

LCH's EquityClear service clears equities, equity equivalents such as exchange traded funds (ETFs), exchange traded commodities (ETCs), real estate investment trusts (REITS) and contracts for difference (CFDs). LCH clears these products for participants of BATS Chi-X Europe, Burgundy, Equiduct, London Stock Exchange, Oslo Børs, SIX Swiss Exchange, Turquoise, Aquis Exchange and OTC venues. As part of the EquityClear service LCH has entered into interoperable arrangements with other CCPs; such arrangements have been approved by the appropriate national competent authorities.

LCH's ForexClear service clears non-deliverable forwards (NDFs) in 12 currency pairs and FX Options in eight currency pairs (six currencies) and associated hedges.

LCH also clears listed financial derivatives for London Stock Exchange Derivatives Market (LSEDM) and CurveGlobal (an interest rate derivatives platform that offers trading and clearing of both short-term interest rate (STIRs) and medium/long-term interest rate (LTIRs) futures denominated in euro and sterling).

⁷ Recognition was received as of 19th June.

3 Detailed assessment report

Principle 1: Legal basis

An FMI should have a well-founded, clear, transparent, and enforceable legal basis for each material aspect of its activities in all relevant jurisdictions.

The LCH Rulebook covers all material aspects of LCH's activities and aims to provide a clear and certain legal basis for its operations, as well as the rights and obligations of both LCH and its clearing members. The enforceability of the LCH Rulebook, the Clearing Member Agreement and LCH's charges over member collateral is protected by UK legislation; and enforceability in other jurisdictions is underpinned by legal opinions from reputable external counsel based in those jurisdictions.

Key Consideration 1: The legal basis should provide a high degree of certainty for each material aspect of an FMI's activities in all relevant jurisdictions.

The material aspects of LCH's activities (i.e. those which are fundamental to its safe operation as a CCP) which require a high degree of legal certainty are:

- Settlement finality (see *Principle 8*)
- Default of clearing members (see *Principle 13*)
- Netting arrangements in the event of clearing member and client defaults and upon winding up of LCH
- Porting of client positions (see *Principle 14*) and
- Enforcement of collateral (see *Principle 5*)

Once LCH has accepted a trade for clearing it is unable to reject such a trade. LCH can amend the terms for which it accepts trades for clearing but this would need to happen prior to registration.

A high degree of legal certainty on these activities is achieved through obtaining legal opinions as to the enforceability of the Rulebook in all relevant jurisdictions (see *Key Consideration 5* and *Principle 16*), performing due diligence, reviewing applicable legislation and procuring local legal advice.

The LCH Rulebook and the Sponsored Clearing Rulebook are governed by the laws of England and Wales and the LCH FCM Rulebook is governed by New York law. Each prospective clearing member must enter into a Clearing Membership Agreement with LCH; this requires the clearing member to comply with the terms of the applicable requirements of the LCH Rulebook.

In order to ensure that the LCH Rulebook is enforceable in all jurisdictions in which services are offered, LCH obtains a legal opinion for each new jurisdiction from a reputable external counsel based in that jurisdiction before clearing members are admitted. In to such legal opinions, LCH's counsel opine on whether i) LCH can exercise its rights under the Rulebook and ii) the Clearing Members' obligations under the Rulebooks are enforceable.

The Settlement Finality Regulations contained within the LCH Rulebook set out the conditions under which the settlement obligations in respect of registered exchange-traded contracts and OTC contracts are final and irrevocable. These regulations are supported by LCH's designation under the UK Financial Markets and Insolvency (Settlement Finality) Regulations 1999, which implemented Directive 98/26/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 1998 on settlement finality in payment and securities settlement systems (the Settlement Finality Directive). Please see *Principle 8* for more details.

Key Consideration 2: An FMI should have rules, procedures, and contracts that are clear, understandable, and consistent with relevant laws and regulations.

LCH publishes the Rulebook on its website. Clearing members are consulted ahead of the implementation of material rule changes to ensure they are clear on the change and the impact that it

may have on them; comments received from clearing members are reviewed and incorporated, as appropriate.

The LCH Rulebook and the procedures contained therein (the LCH Procedures) cover all material aspects of LCH's activities and aim to provide a clear and certain legal basis for its operations and the rights and obligations of each of its clearing members. The LCH Rulebook is consistent with applicable law. Should any inconsistencies with applicable law arise, such as on implementation of new legislation, LCH will remedy this through changes to its Rulebook or operations. LCH monitors the release of new legislation or changes to current legislation in relevant jurisdictions, as well as the release of international standards, through in-house specialist functions and third party providers.

LCH requires that changes to its Rulebook are overseen and approved by its Rule Change Committee, which includes representatives of the Legal and Compliance functions and a business representative. The review and challenge by this Committee ensures that the proposed changes are clear, understandable and fit for purpose. The Committee may specify amendments to a proposed change which are necessary for such change to be approved. Further, proposed changes are submitted, where required, to the Bank of England for approval or non-objection. Rulebook amendments are also subject to CFTC §40.6 self-certification procedures where necessary. They are also notified to other relevant regulators as necessary.

Key Consideration 3: An FMI should be able to articulate the legal basis for its activities to relevant authorities, participants, and, where relevant, participants' customers, in a clear and understandable way.

LCH's Articles of Association are available through Companies House, the UK company registrar. Key information related to the governance of LCH, including the composition and terms of reference of its Risk Committee, Audit Committee, Remuneration Committee and Technology, Security & Resilience Committee are available on its website.

LCH publishes key information about its regulatory status in relevant jurisdictions on its website and in its annual report. The details of the relevant regulatory frameworks under which LCH operates, including statutory instruments and stated policies, are publicly available on the regulators' websites.

The LCH Rulebook and the procedures contained therein (the LCH Procedures) cover all material aspects of LCH's activities, and aim to provide a clear and certain legal basis for its operations and the rights and obligations of each of its clearing members.

To ensure the basis for LCH's activities is known, LCH publishes the Rulebooks on its website. The Rulebook refers to supporting legislative instruments where appropriate. LCH consults with its clearing members ahead of the implementation of material rule changes. As noted under *Principle 23*, LCH makes public disclosures in accordance with Article 39(7) of EMIR in respect to the level of protection offered under the different client account segregation models.

Key Consideration 4: An FMI should have rules, procedures, and contracts that are enforceable in all relevant jurisdictions. There should be a high degree of certainty that actions taken by the FMI under such rules and procedures will not be voided, reversed, or subject to stays.

In order to ensure that the LCH Rulebook is enforceable in all jurisdictions in which services are offered, LCH obtains, and publishes, a legal opinion for each new jurisdiction from reputable external counsel based in that jurisdiction before clearing members are admitted.

The opinions provide a high degree of certainty that there are no circumstances under which LCH's actions under its rules, procedures or contracts could be voided, reversed or subject to stays.

No court in any jurisdiction has ever held any of LCH's relevant activities or arrangements under its rules and procedures to be unenforceable.

Key Consideration 5: An FMI conducting business in multiple jurisdictions should identify and mitigate the risks arising from any potential conflict of laws across jurisdictions.

LCH assesses the adequacy of its legal framework for cross-border clearing members by obtaining legal advice regarding the enforceability of the Rulebook, the jurisdiction of English courts over non-UK domiciled clearing members, and the circumstances and extent to which an English law charge agreement will be enforceable under the laws of the jurisdiction. To date, LCH has obtained legal advice for Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada (Ontario), Canada (Québec), Denmark, England and Wales, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Scotland, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the USA. LCH has a Legal Opinion policy which requires legal opinions to be refreshed as necessary, in particular if material changes occur to either the foreign jurisdiction or the Rulebook that could impact the outcome of the opinion.

In many cases, conflicts of law between jurisdictions do not arise. For European clearing members, LCH is a designated system under the Settlement Finality Regulations. For clearing members from other jurisdictions any action against LCH would need to be brought in an English Court where LCH is designated under the Settlement Finality Regulations and has the benefit of statutory protection in the form of Part VII of the Companies Act 1989.

Publicly available resources	LCH Rulebook Legal Opinions LCH Committees Terms of Reference Annual Report and Financial Statements Regulatory licenses
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Principle 2: Governance

An FMI should have governance arrangements that are clear and transparent, promote the safety and efficiency of the FMI, and support the stability of the broader financial system, other relevant public interest considerations, and the objectives of relevant stakeholders.

LCH operates under robust governance arrangements which provide an explicit responsibility and accountability structure. The LCH Board and its Committees have representation of both executive and non-executive individuals who are appropriately skilled personnel. The Chairman and the Chairs of the following Board Committees are among the independent non-executive directors: Risk Committee, Remuneration Committee, Audit Committee and Technology, Security & Resilience Committee. The LCH website publicly discloses the governance arrangements, including the ownership and organisational structure, composition of the Board and Board Committees, as well as Board and Committee terms of reference.

Key Consideration 1: An FMI should have objectives that place a high priority on the safety and efficiency of the FMI and explicitly support financial stability and other relevant public interest considerations.

LCH is a wholly-owned subsidiary of LCH Group Holdings Limited (LCH Group) a private company limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom. As of 31st March LCH Group was, and continues to be, 67.8 per cent owned by London Stock Exchange (C) Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of London Stock Exchange Group plc (LSEG), and 32.2 per cent owned by participants and exchanges.

The objectives of LCH are clearly identified and publicly available on the group's website. LCH's objectives are:

- **To provide market leading risk management and clearing solutions.**
- **To manage our members' and clients' risk by providing effective and efficient clearing services.**
- **To promote a safe and stable financial market foremost in all that we do.**

Furthermore, LCH is committed to safeguarding its clearing members' interests and supporting general market and financial stability through its operations, including with respect to international and jurisdictional regulations regarding procyclicality.

Through regular business and risk management reviews, LCH assesses its performance against its objectives at both LCH Board and executive level. The LCH Board has adopted a Risk Governance Framework, setting out the risks facing LCH, its tolerance for these risks, the personnel with responsibility for each risk and has defined reporting requirements for each.

By including as an objective the reduction of risks and the safeguarding of the financial infrastructure in the markets it serves, LCH explicitly places a high priority on safety and efficiency as well as supporting financial stability in its public mission.

Key Consideration 2: An FMI should have documented governance arrangements that provide clear and direct lines of responsibility and accountability. These arrangements should be disclosed to owners, relevant authorities, participants, and, at a more general level, the public.

LCH operates under robust governance arrangements which provide a clear organisational structure, and set out the composition, role and responsibilities of the LCH Board and the LCH Board Committees. These arrangements also set out the process for ensuring accountability to stakeholders.

LCH maintains a Schedule of Matters Reserved to the LCH Board. The LCH Board delegates authority to the Chief Executive Officer, who may delegate such authority to such LCH employees as necessary (the Executive Delegation) and as stated under specific terms of reference. The governance arrangements also include the Local Management Committee (LMC) which is an advisory forum providing advice and recommendations to the Chief Executive Office.

LCH provides accountability to owners, participants and other relevant stakeholders by including user, clearing member and client representatives in governance forums. LCH's clearing services run Product Advisory Groups and Risk Working Groups where participants are able to comment on proposed changes to markets, products and services, and to risk policies, models and frameworks. In addition, clearing members and clients of clearing members are represented on the LCH Board Risk Committee where all risk policies, and material new business proposals and services changes are reviewed and recommended to the Board for approval and where all risk decisions made by the Executive under delegated authority of the Board are notified.

The governance arrangements of LCH are publicly available on the LCH website, including terms of reference of the LCH Board committees, their composition, and details of the Executive Delegation to the Chief Executive Officer.

Key Consideration 3: The roles and responsibilities of an FMI's board of directors (or equivalent) should be clearly specified, and there should be documented procedures for its functioning, including procedures to identify, address, and manage member conflicts of interest. The board should review both its overall performance and the performance of its individual board members regularly.

The roles and responsibilities of the LCH Board are clearly specified through the company's Articles of Association and the LCH Board's Reserved Matters.

The LCH Board is responsible for the establishment of clear objectives and strategies, monitoring LCH's senior management, establishing appropriate remuneration policies, establishing and overseeing the risk management function, overseeing the compliance and internal control function, overseeing outsourcing arrangements and providing accountability to shareholders, employees, clearing members, clients and other stakeholders.

The LCH Board is comprised of 11 individuals: five independent non-executive directors (INEDs), one of whom is Chairman, three non-executive directors (of whom one is a LSEG director and two representatives of clearing members) and three executive directors. At 31st March 2018, there are no vacancies on the Board.

The LCH Board has established an Audit Committee, a Technology, Security & Resilience Committee, a Remuneration Committee and, as an advisory committee, a Risk Committee. The composition of the LCH Board and the above Committees are publicly available on the LCH website. Further, the terms of reference for these Committees are reviewed at least annually. Any changes arising from the annual review are reported to the relevant Committee for recommendation to the Board which is then asked to approve the amendments.

The Remuneration Committee recommends, to the LCH Board, the broad remuneration policy and principles of LCH. Its responsibilities include:

- ensuring that the policy and principles are aligned with the company's risk tolerance and corporate strategy;
- reviewing that management and employees are provided with appropriate incentives to encourage focus on risk management as the core purpose of LCH; and
- reviewing that management and employees are, in a fair and responsible manner, rewarded for their individual contribution to the success of LCH.

The Remuneration Committee is comprised of four individuals: two INEDs, one of whom is the Chairman, a user representative and a LSEG director.

The Audit Committee represents the interests of the LCH Board in the sound financial management and internal control management of the company. Its responsibilities include:

- assisting the LCH Board in fulfilling its responsibilities to review audited financial statements;
- appointing external auditors;

- reviewing the internal audit function;
- reviewing regulatory compliance; and
- reviewing the operational risk framework and reviewing the internal control environment.

The Audit Committee is comprised of six individuals: four INEDs, one of whom is the Chairman, a user representative and an LSEG director.

The Risk Committee advises the LCH Board on the company's risk appetite, tolerance and strategy. Its responsibilities include:

- reviewing risk policies periodically;
- reviewing membership criteria and reviewing decisions with regards to LCH membership;
- considering risk controls designed or adapted for new contracts, product types or services; and
- considering proposals to make significant amendments to margin methodologies.

In all cases, following their review the Risk Committee will make recommendations based on their findings to the LCH Board for approval. In the event the Board decides not to follow the recommendation of the Risk Committee, LCH is required to notify the competent authority within five days.

The Risk Committee is comprised of six voting individuals: two INEDs, one of whom is the Chairman, three representatives of clearing members and one representative of clients of clearing members. In 2018, three additional clearing members' representatives in the role of Risk Expert attendees joined the Risk Committee, bringing the total of non-voting clearing members to seven. Three voting rights are rotated periodically among the ten clearing members' representatives.

The Technology, Security & Resilience Committee represents the interests of the Board in the sound management of technology security and operational resilience. The Committee determines whether the LCH management has put in place adequate strategies and plans, which include appropriate management of technical, security, operational resilience and cyber risks that provide reasonable assurance that LCH operates within its risk appetite and complies with regulatory requirements. The responsibilities of the Committee include:

- Reviewing LCH's operations and technology strategy and policies including application and infrastructure architecture.
- Reviewing and, as appropriate, making recommendations to the Board regarding significant technology investments to support the technology strategy.
- Review any IT resilience, cyber and information security programmes, track progress in relation to such programmes and provide reports to the Board as appropriate.

Further, the Committee receives and, where appropriate, reviews, periodic reports including reports regarding LCH's Business Continuity Management planning; technology outsourcing; and Audit Committee's reports on the results of reviews and assessments of the operations and technology functions.

The Technology, Security & Resilience Committee is comprised of: 4 INEDs, one of whom is the Chairman; the LCH Chief Executive Officer and the LCH Chief Risk Officer.

The Articles of Association set out the obligations on LCH's Directors to disclose any potential conflicts of interest to other Directors, as well as the actions which may be taken to mitigate such conflicts as they arise. The LCH Board of Directors performs an annual declaration of potential or actual conflicts of interest. At the beginning of each meeting of the LCH Board the agenda is reviewed by the Board Directors and actual or potential conflicts are considered for each agenda item. The tools available to the LCH Board to mitigate conflicts of interest include Directors recusing themselves from discussions. If there is any doubt whether a conflict exists, a determination will be made by the INEDs in conjunction with the Chief Compliance Officer as to whether a conflict exists. The INEDs' decision is final.

The LCH Board performs an annual self-assessment of its own performance. The review includes consideration of the performance of LCH's Board members and the Chairman, and the LCH Board's behaviours and culture.

Key Consideration 4: The board should contain suitable members with the appropriate skills and incentives to fulfil its multiple roles. This typically requires the inclusion of non-executive board member(s).

The LCH Board is comprised of 11 individuals (see key consideration 3 above for further details). The LCH Board takes the advice of the LCH Group Nomination Committee before approving changes in its size, structure and members. The Committee's Terms of Reference state that the Committee will need to ensure that its recommended candidates are respected for their competence and are of good standing in their field of business. Collectively the Board members have appropriate skills, arranging from, but not limited to, accounting, operations, technology and risk management.

An LCH INED must be independent in character and judgement, and have no relationships or circumstances (including any with LSEG or any of its subsidiary undertakings and/or with any significant user or venue shareholder) which are likely to affect, or could appear to affect, his or her judgement. The identities of the INEDs are disclosed on the LCH website.

The independent members of the LCH Board receive a fee, which is fixed, and which is not linked to the business performance of LCH. Non-executive members of the LCH Board, other than the independent members, do not receive a fee. The non-executive members of the LCH Board represent the users of the CCP and in many cases the shareholders of LCH Group Limited.

It is a responsibility of the LCH Board, through its Reserved Matters, to perform adequate succession planning for the LCH Board, thereby ensuring the LCH Board continues to have appropriately skilled members.

Key Consideration 5: The roles and responsibilities of management should be clearly specified. An FMI's management should have the appropriate experience, a mix of skills, and the integrity necessary to discharge their responsibilities for the operation and risk management of the FMI.

The LCH Board delegates authority to the Chief Executive Officer to make decisions in all matters affecting the operations, performance and strategy of LCH's businesses. The Chief Executive Officer has the power to delegate such authority to such LCH employees as appropriate and necessary (the Executive Delegation). One of the responsibilities of the Chief Executive Officer is to ensure that the roles and responsibilities of senior management, including delegation of authorities, are formalised. LCH maintains a publicly available document including the Terms of Reference for Executive Delegation and a description of the responsibilities of the Chief Executive Officer and senior management.

LCH's senior management is responsible, in general, for ensuring consistency of LCH's activities with the LCH Board's objectives and strategy. LCH's senior management establish appropriate internal controls, which are subjected to regular review and testing, and ensure sufficient resources are devoted to risk management and compliance. LCH senior management remain actively involved in the risk control process and ensure risks posed to the CCP by its clearing activities and activities linked to clearing, are duly addressed.

LCH's management team is made up of experienced professionals, taking responsibility for distinct areas of the operation, risk management and control of the CCP. In separating responsibilities, LCH has management in place with the necessary expertise for each area and maintains a mix of skills necessary for the operation and risk management of the CCP. LCH ensures that its management has the necessary expertise by following a Vetting Policy and framework which sets rigorous pre-employment screening for all prospective LCH employees; the vetting process is carried out within industry benchmarks and according to the roles that the employees perform. The range of vetting required varies based on factors such as the risk level and grade level of the role that the individual is being offered. Additional vetting will be required for those performing senior management roles to ensure that they are of sufficiently good repute and have sufficient experience to ensure sound and prudent judgement within their roles. LCH

has also policies in place which encourage employees to attain qualifications linked to their role and undertake training where desired, demonstrating its commitment to developing the skills of its employees.

The roles and responsibilities of senior management are determined on the needs of LCH and set out in individual job descriptions. Once in role, LCH's senior management is subject to at least annual performance management reviews against their objectives and the core competencies identified as essential for all LCH employees. LCH is committed to ensuring that its reward practices promote sound and effective risk management and do not create incentives to relax risk standards. The annual performance review for members of the Executive Committee also includes assessments by the Group Chief Risk Officer against their respective risk objectives and by Group Head of Internal Audit in respect of internal audit reports and closure of internal audit actions. Both assessments are presented to the Remuneration Committee.

LCH monitors the performance of its senior management through regular reviews: in the case of non-performance, processes are in place to identify, escalate, remediate and ultimately reprimand and remove management if necessary.

Key Consideration 6: The board should establish a clear, documented risk-management framework that includes the FMI's risk-tolerance policy, assigns responsibilities and accountability for risk decisions, and addresses decision making in crises and emergencies. Governance arrangements should ensure that the risk-management and internal control functions have sufficient authority, independence, resources, and access to the board.

LCH's risk management is governed by the LCH Group Risk Governance Framework, adopted and reviewed annually by the LCH Board. This framework defines the list of risks faced by LCH, the Board's tolerance for each risk, the standards which the Board expects LCH to meet in managing those risks, and, in addition, identifies the personnel with responsibility for each risk and sets reporting requirements. The Risk Governance Framework requires that a comprehensive risk policy framework is maintained which identifies how each risk is managed to those standards and within the Board's tolerance levels. The policy framework comprises a suite of risk policies, each of which is annually reviewed and approved by the LCH Risk Committee and LCH Board.

The risk management function is responsible for putting the risk policy framework into practice and making reports to the Risk Committee.

The Chief Risk Officer reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer of LCH and makes independent reports to the LCH Risk Committee and LCH Board as necessary. The Chief Risk Officer is responsible for the management and control of risks within LCH pertaining to those risk types identified in the Risk Governance Framework. The Chief Risk Officer is supported by an effective team with the necessary authority, expertise, access and resource. As of March 2018, the team includes a new role of Head of Risk Resilience responsible for second line oversight of Operational Risk, Technology Risk, Information and Cyber Security, Default Management, Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery.

The Head of Internal Audit reports directly to the Chairman of the LCH Audit Committee. The Head of Internal Audit is responsible for providing objective and independent assurance to the Board of LCH on the effectiveness of risk management arrangements and activities across the company. The Head of Internal Audit is supported by a team with the necessary access to material, independence from ongoing processes, authority and expertise.

The LCH Board ensures it has adequate governance surrounding the adoption and use of risk management models by setting policies and standards for the minimum level of review and governance steps which are required for margin models. The review steps culminate in evaluation by the LCH Risk Committee, which makes recommendations related to the models to the LCH Board.

New models and changes to existing margin models and related methodologies are reviewed through internal committees and external participant working groups as well as being subject to independent validation.

To manage a crisis or default, LCH has established a Crisis Management Team (CMT) and a Default Crisis Management Team (DCMT), each working across all of the LCH services. Each works within plans and procedures ensuring that the response to and management of a crisis or default is well co-ordinated and effective, minimising the impact on employees and clearing members.

Key Consideration 7: The board should ensure that the FMI's design, rules, overall strategy, and major decisions reflect appropriately the legitimate interests of its direct and indirect participants and other relevant stakeholders. Major decisions should be clearly disclosed to relevant stakeholders and, where there is a broad market impact, the public.

LCH discloses, on its [website](#), detailed information on its operations and risk management. When changes are made to clearing house operations these disclosures are updated and, where appropriate, circulars are distributed to clearing members. Further to this, LCH routinely makes public announcements of changes in its Board Directors, and LCH Group (the sole shareholder of LCH) holds General Meetings for its shareholders. As noted under Principle 1, clearing members are also consulted ahead of the implementation of material changes to the LCH Rulebook.

The LCH Board includes in its membership representatives of clearing members, venues and shareholders, thereby allowing these groups of stakeholders to be part of decision making on the design of services, rules, overall strategy and major decisions. Further to this, the LCH Risk Committee also includes in its membership representatives of clearing members and clients, thereby allowing these groups of stakeholders to be consulted on recommendations made to the LCH Board on risk matters. The Executive Directors of the LCH Board and Committee members provide feedback from market participants, based on their day to day interaction, as part of these forums.

LCH applies a number of tools to seek feedback from its user community, including formal consultations and clearing member and client advisory forums and working groups.

At a working level, LCH engages with its clearing members and clients of clearing members in a range of advisory and risk working groups to support product development, upcoming changes and major decisions.

LCH complies with the LCH Group Conflicts of Interest Policy which sets out the methods for identifying and managing potential and actual conflicts of interest, including those between LCH and its stakeholders. LCH requires all its employees to declare, annually, any potential or actual conflicts of interest. A register of conflicts is held and updated on quarterly cycle by the Compliance department. Where a potential conflict may arise, specific conflicts of interest management procedures are applied. Actions LCH may take include applying "need to know" information barriers and ultimately disclosing any conflict which it could not sufficiently avoid or mitigate.

Publicly available resources

[LCH Corporate Objectives](#)

[LCH Board Composition](#)

[LCH Committees' Composition](#)

Principle 3: Management of risks

An FMI should have a sound risk-management framework for comprehensively managing legal, credit, liquidity, operational, and other risks.

The LCH risk management framework reflects the LCH Board's risk appetite and any amendments to this framework are subject to review and approval by the Board to ascertain that such changes remain in alignment with the Board's risk tolerance. The risks identified within the framework and the risk management tools used to mitigate such risks are subject to ongoing and regular review, through a robust governance process. LCH maintains a recovery plan and a wind-down plan, which are reviewed annually by the Board.

Key Consideration 1: An FMI should have risk management policies, procedures, and systems that enable it to identify, measure, monitor, and manage the range of risks that arise in or are borne by the FMI. Risk management frameworks should be subject to periodic review.

LCH's overarching approach to risk management is administered according to the LCH Risk Governance Framework. This framework comprehensively identifies the range of risks to which LCH is potentially exposed and designates responsibility for these risks. Through the framework the LCH Board defines tolerance levels for each category of risk and sets guidelines for internal reporting to provide assurance that the framework is observed.

There are 22 risks defined within the Risk Governance Framework approved by the LCH Board:

- Latent market risk
- Sovereign risk (specific to clearing member positions)
- Wrong-way risk (specific to clearing member positions)
- Concentration risk (specific to clearing member positions)
- Counterparty credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Procyclicality risk
- Settlement, payment and custody risk
- FX risk
- Business risk
- Operational risk
- Legal risk
- Regulatory and compliance risk
- Pension risk
- Project risk
- Business continuity
- Model risk
- Information security and cyber risk
- Investment risk
- Default management risk
- Strategic risk
- Reputational risk

The framework is given effect by targeted and detailed LCH risk policies to cover:

- Financial resource adequacy
- Collateral risk
- Contract & market acceptability
- Counterparty credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Settlement, payment and custody risk
- Investment risk
- Operational risk
- Model governance, validation & review
- Default management
- Procyclicality

These risk policies are managed by the LCH risk management function. Ownership of the risks and the control environment is defined in the policies, including the responsibility to maintain procedures in support of each relevant function.

The remaining risks, such as regulatory and compliance risk, legal risk, etc., are managed by dedicated business functions. The Chief Risk Officer is responsible for ensuring that an appropriate framework is in place to measure and monitor the status of each of the 22 risks against the Board's appetite, which is reported to the Board quarterly.

LCH operates systems which facilitate the accurate measurement and monitoring of risk exposures for all clearing services and associated functions. The systems support the clearing process through the following steps: data collection, clearing and risk, reporting, and collateral/finance management and enable the aggregation of exposures across clearing services, counterparties and risk types.

- **Data collection:** Data collection modules collect and process appropriate price data from internal feeds and external providers in order to feed the risk calculation systems across clearing services. The communication interface and connectivity between the data services and other risk management operational components is carried out through a separate system.
- **Clearing & Risk:** On the back of the data feed, clearing and risk services perform three main functions: (1) positions calculation and settlement instructions, (2) margin calculations and (3) stress testing. The positions calculation and settlement instructions are performed by the operational clearing platforms of each clearing service. The platforms enable the calculation of updated margin requirements. Whenever the calculation of margin requirements results in a margin level exceeding the margin available at the Clearing Member/Client accounts, the systems instruct the collateral management module in preparation for appropriate margin calls. The collateral management module provides support for collateral services functions across all business lines in LCH. Finally, cross-business operational modules perform and store results of regular stress-test analysis and margins under a wide range of identified stress scenarios.
- **Reporting:** Once risk calculations are completed, an array of reporting and presentation modules enable among other things an effective exchange of information and communication with clearing members over positions and exposures across all business streams. The report generation capability is complemented by reporting services with secure authentication mechanisms which are dedicated to storing and presenting reports to LCH's clearing members and clients.
- **Collateral/finance management:** Finally, a set of systems related to finance functions, including collateral management and invoicing are used. Collateral management (CaLM) is supported by the collateral management module mentioned above, which ensures interaction with clearing members, and by the banking system, the strategic platform for the back office and front office functionality of collateral management. The banking system is used across LCH to

support front office operations (i.e. the input of trade deals related to collateral management), treasury operations (for processing the back office workflow related to these deals), and finance (for monitoring and processes). The banking system also includes management of counterparty risk, PPS payments and risk limit checks. It maintains the records of deals of Treasury investments throughout their lifecycle, applies the balances and checks within the system and processes settlement through its automated connections to the Swift systems.

The LCH Board ensures it has adequate governance surrounding the adoption and use of risk management models by setting policies and standards for the level of review and governance steps that are required. The review steps culminate in evaluation by the LCH Risk Committee, which makes recommendations related to the models to the LCH Board.

New models and material changes to existing margin models and related methodologies are reviewed through internal committees as well as being subject to clearing member review and independent validation, in line with policies and standards.

The Risk Governance Framework specifies the LCH Board's standards and tolerance for each risk type; these underlie the principles and standards detailed in the risk policies. Performance indicators are used to monitor the effectiveness of the risk management framework. These indicators include backtesting of initial margins, 'cover 2' stress testing of clearing member exposures against default fund sizes, aggregate exposure measures, counterparty credit scores, liquidity ratios, interest rate risk limits and operational risk assessments.

System performance is constantly monitored; methodologies for the calculation of key risk parameters, including margin levels, stress testing, collateral haircuts and liquidity ratios are independently reviewed at least annually, with a strict governance process in place for managing changes. The LCH Board reviews compliance with the framework on at least an annual basis. The risk policies supporting the framework and the framework itself are also subject to review on at least an annual basis taking into account changes in market and regulatory environments.

Key Consideration 2: An FMI should provide incentives to participants and, where relevant, their customers to manage and contain the risks they pose to the FMI.

Since initial margin and default fund requirements are proportional to risk, each clearing member has an incentive to manage and contain the risks it poses to LCH in order to reduce their financial obligations. LCH's application of margin multipliers, which increase initial margin requirements with credit, liquidity, concentration and sovereign risks that exceed base assumptions, provides an additional incentive.

LCH's policies and systems are designed to allow clearing members to manage and contain their risks by applying industry standard techniques where appropriate, which can be understood and replicated.

In the event that LCH's routine risk monitoring identifies instances in which a clearing member's portfolio sensitivity to price movements exceeds acceptable tolerances, LCH informs these clearing members and helps organise voluntary, mutually risk-reducing trades between clearing members.

As noted under Key Consideration 1, LCH provides clearing members with reports including information on their positions and exposures across all business streams. Further, clearing members are provided with details of the margin and other default resource methodologies, in addition to a range of disclosures explaining LCH's risk management policies.

Key Consideration 3: An FMI should regularly review the material risks it bears from and poses to other entities (such as other FMIs, settlement banks, liquidity providers, and service providers) as a result of interdependencies and develop appropriate risk management tools to address these risks.

The LCH Risk Governance Framework is a policy document which helps LCH identifying the risk types which it may be exposed to, as noted under Key Consideration 1. The policy also helps to assess the extent to which a risk type is acceptable to the LCH Board and sets out the responsibilities for measuring,

monitoring and managing each risk type. By managing risks posed to its own solvency and orderly operation, LCH limits the risks that it poses to other entities and financial markets.

The Chief Risk Officer is responsible to periodically assess LCH against the risk tolerances identified in the framework and to report the findings to the Board. The framework is reviewed annually.

LCH seeks to manage i) settlement risk, posed by a failure in the physical settlement process, ii) payment risk, arising from the default or operational failure of a Protected Payment System (PPS) bank or concentration bank, and iii) custody risk, arising from a custodian's insolvency, negligence, misuse of assets, fraud, poor administration or inadequate record keeping.

As explained further below, LCH has measures in place in order to mitigate the above risks, including a requirement that any concentration/custodian bank/business partner used by LCH Ltd meets a minimum level of internal credit score. Ongoing due diligence of FMI links that give rise to settlement, payment or custody risks is performed at least every two years, or may be sooner if there have been significant changes.

LCH conducts its money settlements in central bank money where possible; for all other money settlement LCH minimises and strictly controls the credit and liquidity risk arising. See *Principle 9* for further detail.

LCH safeguards its own and clearing members' assets and minimises the risk on and delay in access to these assets arising from its custodian arrangements. As noted in *Principle 16*, LCH satisfies itself via the due diligence process and legal review that it would have access to the assets in the event of the custodian bank's default. In addition, LCH has in place metric(s) that monitor the settlement and payment process for fails and control weaknesses intraday and have contingency plans in place in the event that payment flows/custodian arrangements are disrupted. Where possible, LCH uses DVP settlement models, or strictly ensures delivery of securities prior to payment (See *Principle 4*). Further, investments are made in instruments with minimal credit, market and liquidity risks, in line with applicable regulatory requirements. See *Principle 16* for further detail.

The LCH Chief Risk Officer, working together with the Collateral and Liquidity Management (CaLM) Risk Management function, is responsible for the monitoring of the settlement, payment and custody risks. The risk monitoring aspect is covered in detail in the LCH Group Settlement Payment and Custody Risk Policy. In accordance with this, LCH has in place overnight and intraday exposure limits to intermediaries which are monitored by Collateral Operations; in addition, daily reporting of custodian exposures as prepared by CaLM Risk. Where cash balances are held on account at a custodian bank temporarily in connection with investment activity, LCH manages transactions such that its intraday exposure to the custodian bank remains below 75 percent of its own capital, a limit set in internal risk policy. Risk exposures to custodian banks are aggregated with risk exposures to the same entities arising from investment, clearing or payments activity and monitored against credit limits set per entity.

The clearing members' exposure to performance of PPS banks is also monitored with daily reports being produced by LCH Collateral Operations – any delays in PPS payments greater than 2 hours will be escalated and investigated immediately. Further, as explained in more detail under *Principle 20*, LCH has interoperability arrangements in place with other CCPs within the EquityClear service. Interoperable CCPs are subject to the same LCH risk management framework applied to Clearing Members. In assessing the spill-over risk from the default of a linked CCP, consideration is given to the presence of default waterfall and default management procedures within the interoperating CCP's rules and procedures, and that risk is fully collateralised through exchange of margin; such collateral is held in a bankruptcy remote structure. LCH also assesses the market and credit risk posed by the interoperating CCP, and ensures additional margin is called where necessary. Moreover, the Group Counterparty Credit Risk Policy notes that the factors, metrics and adjustments for interoperating CCPs are subject to review on at least an annual basis, and independently validated in accordance with the Group Model Governance Validation and Review policy; all new inter-operating CCP arrangements are subject to internal governance processes and regulatory approval.

LCH maintains a Recovery Plan, which includes an analysis undertaken to determine the potential impact upon LCH, or linked FMIs, in the event of either party entering into a recovery scenario. The analysis is based on the consideration of the following factors: service received/ provided; key risks / event; impact of risk event; back up / contingency available; mitigating factors; approach to recovery for FMI. The Recovery Plan is reviewed annually. In respect to Operational Risk, LCH requires that the operational set up and performance of the intermediaries need to comply with the Group Operational Risk Policy.

All risks in the Operational Risk universe are scored using an Impact Assessment Matrix, which assesses the likelihood (from remote to likely) vs impact (from minor to severe) of each risk. The assessment results in the following risk status: Outside, Within or Moderate/Near Appetite. This rating must be derived by determining a set of key controls for each risk, and checking the robustness/effectiveness of each individual key control. The set of key controls must be approved by the second line risk function. The Settlement and Custody risk (defined as the inability of LCH, clearing members, intermediaries, or other market counterparties to deliver settlement obligations) and the Vendor & Outsourcing risk (defined as the risk that the use of service providers and IT suppliers creates business disruption or a negative impact on the LCH's business performance) are considered within the operational risk universe, as outlined in the Group Operational Risk Policy. *Principle 17* further describes how LCH manages the operational risks that its providers might pose to its operations, and how LCH identifies, monitors and mitigates the operational risks LCH may pose to other entities.

Further information on the risk management tools that are used to address the risks arising from the interdependencies with other entities, and the measures to review the effectiveness of such tools, are described in the responses to *Principles 9, 16, 17 and 20*.

Key Consideration 4: An FMI should identify scenarios that may potentially prevent it from being able to provide its critical operations and services as a going concern and assess the effectiveness of a full range of options for recovery or orderly wind-down. An FMI should prepare appropriate plans for its recovery or orderly wind-down based on the results of that assessment. Where applicable, an FMI should also provide relevant authorities with the information needed for purposes of resolution planning.

In accordance with the recognition requirements for CCPs contained in Section 29B of the FSMA 2000 (Recognition Requirements Regulations) 2001, LCH maintains a Recovery Plan. The Plan sets out the steps that LCH will take in order to maintain the continuity of the services that it provides and the activities that it carries out that are specified in its recognition order in the event that such continuity is threatened. The LCH Recovery Plan takes into account the CPMI IOSCO Recovery of Financial Market Infrastructures report published in July 2017. Additionally, as required by EMIR, LCH maintains a Wind Down Plan which describes the scenarios and events that may trigger the Wind Down Plan alongside the expected activities to wind down the clearing activities of LCH.

LCH operates a robust Risk Governance Framework, which has the objective of defining risk appetite, designating responsibilities for the measurement, monitoring and managing of risks and also providing guidelines for assurance activities associated with the framework. Through the execution of this framework, LCH identifies scenarios that may threaten its ability to continue to provide critical clearing services. In addition to the embedded risk framework in place, specific Recovery and Wind Down Planning exercises have taken place to document, for inclusion in the Plans themselves, high level scenarios that threaten LCH's ability to provide clearing services. Scenarios have been categorised into the following for the purposes of assessing the effectiveness of the recovery tools and to identify the actions required for the Wind Down Plan:

- Member default losses resulting in uncovered credit losses or liquidity shortfalls; and
- Non-default losses that threaten LCH's solvency, arising from general business risks, custody and investment risks and uncovered liquidity shortfall associated to these risks.

The plans have been created with the objective of either continuity of critical services (Recovery Plan) or maintaining stability in financial markets by avoiding a disorderly failure of a CCP (Wind Down Plan). These objectives continue to be achieved by the comprehensive set of recovery tools available to LCH

and the relevant wind down procedural steps and associated ring-fenced capital required to enable execution of the Wind Down Plan.

Reviews of both the Recovery and Wind Down Plans take place at least annually and where appropriate are aligned to existing annual market exercise regimes (e.g. annual fire drills) in order to simulate the implications of executing the Recovery and/or Wind Down Plans to ensure they remain relevant. Additionally, where the underlying business model of LCH is amended, the change framework in place ensures the implications of a change to the business model are considered with reference to the Recovery and Wind Down Plans and any necessary updates are made. The LCH Board approves the Recovery and Wind Down Plans and is the final governance authority for updates to the plans.

Publicly available resources	Risk Management Overview Margin Methodology Default Waterfall
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Principle 4: Credit risk

An FMI should effectively measure, monitor, and manage its credit exposure to participants and those arising from its payment, clearing, and settlement processes. An FMI should maintain sufficient financial resources to cover its credit exposure to each participant fully with a high degree of confidence. In addition, a CCP that is involved in activities with a more-complex risk profile or that is systemically important in multiple jurisdictions should maintain additional financial resources sufficient to cover a wide range of potential stress scenarios that include, but not be limited to, the default of the two largest participants and their affiliates that would potentially cause the largest aggregate credit exposures to the CCP in extreme but plausible market conditions. All other CCPs should maintain, at a minimum, total financial resources sufficient to cover the default of the one participant and its affiliates that would potentially cause the largest aggregate credit exposures to the CCP in extreme but plausible market conditions.

The LCH risk management framework is designed to measure, monitor, mitigate and manage risks posed to LCH and its clearing members. LCH maintains financial resources sufficient to cover the default of the two member groups with the largest exposures under extreme but plausible conditions. LCH's overall risk management framework sets out internal policies, procedures and processes to identify and manage current and potential future credit exposures that arise as a result of LCH's business activities and operations. Policies require that variation margin is collected to manage current exposures; initial margin is collected to meet potential future exposures over conservative holding periods, at least a 99.7% level of confidence; and default fund resources are sized based on covering the defaults of two member groups in a range of theoretical and historical stress scenarios. LCH assesses margin coverage, and calls margin where necessary, multiple times each day.

Key Consideration 1: An FMI should establish a robust framework to manage its credit exposures to its participants and the credit risks arising from its payment, clearing, and settlement processes. Credit exposure may arise from current exposures, potential future exposures, or both.

LCH manages its credit exposures to clearing members through the maintenance of prefunded financial resources, the enforcement of participation criteria and regular monitoring. In addition, the LCH Rulebook allows LCH to call for additional funds from clearing members under certain conditions.

The prefunded financial resources include Initial Margin. As further explained under *Key Consideration 4* and in line with the LCH Group Financial Resource Adequacy Policy, the initial margin models for each clearing service is calibrated to the 99.7 percent confidence level. This ensures that enough margins are held to cover the potential loss from any member (including the clients of that member) to a 99.7% level under normal market conditions, should LCH need to close out that member's portfolio within the given holding period⁸. This standard is monitored at least daily in each clearing service through a clean P/L backtest, and the results reported periodically to the LCH Board Risk Committee and the LCH Board.

Initial margin, as well as additional margins which are collected to cover member specific portfolio risk arising from both house and client activity (e.g. Concentration/Liquidity Risk; Wrong Way risk), are complemented by the default fund. This is a prefunded mutualised pool of resources available to cover any further potential losses to LCH in the event of a default during an extreme market stress. The default fund for each service is based on a Cover 2 standard, so that it must be enough to cover the potential losses from a close-out in an extreme event of the largest 2 clearing member portfolios and all clients of both these members. Stress tests to assess the adequacy of the default fund size are run daily. In addition, LCH has a Reverse Stress Testing Framework to ascertain adequacy of financial resources held against member positions. The financial resources in question include all margin coverage, default funds and liquidity resources.

⁸ The ForexClear, SwapClear and RepoClear services apply a holding period of 5 days for clearing members. The EquityClear and Listed Rates services apply a holding period of 2 days for clearing members.

LCH calculates Internal Credit Scores (ICS) for each clearing member and other counterparties to which LCH has an exposure through an assessment of both quantitative and qualitative factors. These ratings influence LCH's risk management function's response to more specific risks identified by daily monitoring, as well as determining the frequency of future assessments of each clearing member. These internal credit ratings are also considered by internal risk governance.

LCH's risk management function is responsible for reviewing each clearing member's creditworthiness and financial condition. Clearing members' positions are monitored continuously, with particular focus on the size of each clearing member's cleared positions relative to its capital and to the total open interest in a particular contract.

Further, all new products are subjected to risk governance process in order to ensure that all new or novel risks introduced by a new product or market (or maturity) are appropriately assessed as to their impact on the current risk management practices. Where additional risk measures are required, such as amendments to existing margin calculations, these are proposed along with a formal application to clear the new products through the risk governance process.

LCH's credit scoring framework is reviewed at least annually, as part of the regular policy review. This review will take account of changes to the business and market environment, market practices and new products; the LCH Board Risk Committee will review and recommend a decision to the LCH Board, which will make the final approval decision.

Key Consideration 2: An FMI should identify sources of credit risk, routinely measure and monitor credit exposures, and use appropriate risk-management tools to control these risks.

LCH identifies sources of credit risk in the Counterparty Credit Risk Policy, listing the following within scope: clearing members and (indirectly) their clients, interoperating CCPs, sovereigns and all other intermediaries. The latter group includes investment counterparties, concentration banks, central securities depositories, settlement agents and custodians.

Credit risk from clearing members arises from potential non-payment of monies due to LCH, e.g. settlement amounts, margins, default fund contributions and fees. Once a clearing member is placed into default, losses may be incurred during the liquidation/transfer of that clearing member's positions, including those of any clients. Risks are mitigated through the provision of collateral for margins which is monitored and can be adjusted intra-day, default fund contributions which are monitored daily and adjusted monthly, and LCH's own capital.

Credit risk from interoperating CCPs arises from potential non-payment of monies due to LCH, e.g. settlement amounts and margins. If an interoperating CCP is placed into default, losses may be incurred during the liquidation/transfer of that CCP's positions. Risks are mitigated through the provision of collateral for margins which is monitored and adjusted intra-day and LCH's capital. Please see *Principle 20* for more information on linked FMIs.

Credit risk from sovereigns (including government agencies and supranationals, where eligible) arises from investment of member cash margins or LCH's own capital in debt issued by or guaranteed by a sovereign. Credit deterioration of the sovereign may lead to the potential inability of LCH to realise the full investment amount including interest accrued.

Risks are mitigated through haircuts on securities and concentration limits on issuers, loss allocation to members and LCH's own capital. Also investments are restricted to highly liquid instruments.

Credit risk from sovereigns (including government agencies and supranationals, where eligible) also arises from acceptance of debt issued or guaranteed by a sovereign as collateral from a clearing member to meet margin liabilities. Credit deterioration of the sovereign may lead to the potential inability of LCH to achieve sufficient value from sale of sovereign debt realised during liquidation/transfer of a defaulting clearing member's portfolio.

Risks are mitigated through haircuts on securities and concentration limits on issuers; the ability to call for other forms of member margin collateral, and default fund contributions which are monitored daily and adjusted monthly.

Credit risk to investment counterparties and concentration banks arises from the holding of unsecured cash deposits with credit institutions which may be lost in the event of such a credit institution's default. Risks are mitigated through credit criteria and limits, intraday monitoring and management, non-default loss allocation to members and LCH's capital.

Credit risk to Central Securities Depositories (CSDs), including International Central Securities Depositories (ICSDs), settlement agents and custodians arises from the holding of securities in the name of LCH and its members, and from time to time small cash amounts arising from settlement fails. Such fails also occasionally give rise to cash or securities being held at (I)CSDs, settlement agents or custodians overnight. Risks are mitigated through the legal segregation structure covering such assets, monitoring of limits, non-default loss allocation to members and LCH's capital.

Exposures to all these entities are calculated at least daily.

LCH calculates internal credit ratings for each clearing member through an assessment of both quantitative and qualitative factors, on a review cycle based on ICS. These ratings influence LCH's risk management function's response to more specific risks identified by daily monitoring, as well as determining the frequency of future assessments of each participant. These internal credit ratings are also considered by the Executive Risk Committee.

LCH monitors all clearing members' compliance with LCH's net capital requirement on an on-going basis and clearing members are obliged to provide certain financial information for this purpose as set out in the LCH Rulebook. All clearing members are also obliged to immediately notify LCH in the case of a significant reduction in their shareholders' funds or net capital as compared to their previous financial returns.

The following tools are used to limit credit risks arising from investment, payment, settlement and custody activities:

- Outright and concentration limits per counterparty and instrument type, scaled by ICS;
- Application of haircuts on securities received as collateral;
- Intraday and overnight limits for intermediaries;
- Use of Delivery Versus Payment (DVP) where appropriate;
- Use of central bank facilities where available; and
- Preference for (I)CSDs over credit institutions.

The continued appropriateness and effectiveness of these tools is monitored through daily exposure and limit reporting as well as part of the annual policy review.

Key consideration 3 is not applicable to CCPs.

Key Consideration 4: A CCP should cover its current and potential future exposures to each participant fully with a high degree of confidence using margin and other prefunded financial resources (see Principle 5 on collateral and Principle 6 on margin). In addition, a CCP that is involved in activities with a more-complex risk profile or that is systemically important in multiple jurisdictions should maintain additional financial resources to cover a wide range of potential stress scenarios that should include, but not be limited to, the default of the two participants and their affiliates that would potentially cause the largest aggregate credit exposures for the CCP in extreme but plausible market conditions. All other CCPs should maintain additional financial resources sufficient to cover a wide range of potential stress scenarios that should include, but not be limited to, the default of the participant and its affiliate that would potentially cause the largest aggregate credit exposure for the CCP in extreme but plausible market conditions. In all

cases, a CCP should document its supporting rationale for, and should have appropriate governance arrangements relating to, the amount of total financial resources it maintains.

LCH uses variation margin, initial margin, a dedicated portion of its own resources and four mutualised, service specific default funds to cover current and potential future exposures to its clearing members.

Variation margin is called at least daily to cover market price movements on each clearing member's positions. Initial margin is called at least daily and is calibrated to a 99.7 percent confidence level, assuming an appropriate holding period and using market prices from a sufficiently long lookback period. Further margins (add-ons) are called from clearing members who have weak credit scores, those that have large or concentrated positions or positions that are illiquid or exhibit correlation with the member itself; and in some circumstances where the clearing member has excessive exposures modelled under stress scenarios.

In order to cover potential future exposures to clearing members under extreme but plausible market conditions, clearing members contribute to the service specific default funds. LCH maintains additional financial resources sufficient to cover a wide range of potential stress scenarios that include, but are not limited to, the default of the two clearing members and their affiliates that would potentially cause the largest aggregate credit exposure for LCH in extreme but plausible market conditions. Therefore, the default funds are sized to meet the largest two member stress losses above margins (including those of clients and affiliates), applying a set of scenarios of extreme but plausible market conditions.

The first step in the monthly sizing process for a given default fund is to calculate for each clearing member group the potential loss on their cleared portfolio under every stress scenario for each day in the lookback period (between 1 and 3 months depending on clearing service); no netting of client and house portfolios, nor across client accounts, nor affiliated entities is permitted. Secondly, the potential losses for each account are reduced by the margin liability for that account on that day. Negative outcomes (i.e. where the modelled portfolio loss exceeds margins held) are summed per stress scenario for each clearing member group. Thirdly, for each day and for each scenario, the largest two negative net stress outcomes are aggregated; these figures represent the daily 'cover 2' requirement for each scenario. Finally, the default fund value is computed as the largest such 'cover 2' requirement multiplied by 1.1, to include a 10 percent buffer. This process is performed separately for each of the clearing service specific default funds. In order to prevent a situation where large net stress losses modelled for a single clearing member distorts a service's default fund, where the loss of either of the two clearing members driving the monthly re-sizing exceeds 45 percent of the default fund value, an amount up to the difference between the clearing member's net stress loss and 45 percent of the default fund value may be deducted from the default fund value if such member contributes an equal amount in monthly Default Fund Additional Margin (monthly DFAM).

The default funds' values may be subject to the application of a floor or cap, as prescribed in the service-specific Supplements to the LCH Default Rules. In such cases, the daily clearing limits described under *Key Consideration 6* will apply.

The SwapClear Default Fund is augmented by a Trade Registration Fund (TRF). This an additional pool of resources contributed to by SwapClear clearing members to facilitate real time trade registration by permitting the acceptance of trades for which the clearing member has insufficient prefunded margins. The usage per clearing member at any time is strictly limited. In the event of a default, the TRF forms part of the mutualised SwapClear Default Fund available to LCH.

In its default waterfall, LCH places a portion of its own resources, an amount equal to 25 percent of its minimum net capital held in accordance with Article 16 of EMIR and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 152/2013 RTS, ahead of all non-defaulting members' contributions to the mutualised default funds.

There are underlying procedures and model documentation for each of the services that outline the key principles adopted for the calculation of initial margin, variation margin and default funds to cover credit exposures to each clearing member. All such models are independently validated at least annually.

Variation margin liabilities must be covered by clearing members in cash. Liabilities for initial margin contingent variation margin and further margins may be met by clearing members either in cash, in a set of eligible currencies, or by pledge of securities issued or explicitly guaranteed by high quality sovereigns, supranationals and government agencies.

Contributions to default funds are only acceptable in cash, using prescribed currencies.

Margins are calculated separately for each proprietary account and for each client account. DF contributions are calculated per clearing member.

Prompt access to these resources is ensured through the use of high quality custodians for assets pledged and the investment of cash received according to the internal policy, which sets minimum standards for the security, quality and liquidity of assets and instrument type.

As described above, LCH's Risk Appetite and policies establish that a confidence level of 99.7 percent is used when assessing LCH's potential close-out losses in the event of a clearing member default in all but extreme market conditions. The sufficiency of these financial resources is evaluated on a daily basis via statistical test results and backtesting coverage ratios. A reduction in coverage would initiate further investigation which may lead to a formal model review in accordance with LCH's model validation governance. Interim measures include amending configurable model parameters and/or calling additional margin from affected members until model remediation is complete. LCH's risk controls include a range of financial resources to cover its credit exposures. These consist of: margin provided by clearing members in respect of their outstanding positions; capital contributions from LCH; and segregated, mutualised default funds of prefunded contributions from clearing members. These resources would be used in the following order to cover loss due to a clearing member's default: the defaulted clearing member's margin and default fund contributions; LCH's capital contribution; and contributions from non-defaulting clearing members to the relevant default fund.

The LCH Rulebook provides for the segregation of each of the Equities, RepoClear, ForexClear and Rates Default Funds from the financial resources of each other under a limited recourse structure; accordingly, the financial contributions of non-defaulting clearing members to each default fund cannot be utilised to meet losses arising from the default of clearing members in other services. Further, this segregation provides for the continuation of LCH's other services should any single service close.

Stress losses on each clearing member's positions, including those of its clients and affiliates, are modelled each day against the set of extreme but plausible stress scenarios used to size the default fund and netted against margins held. Their largest net stress loss is limited to a maximum of 45 percent of the relevant default fund (the daily clearing limit); clearing members with weaker credit scores have lower limits. Any clearing member with a net stress loss above their limit is called additional margin to reduce their net stress exposure within limit, this is termed daily DFAM.

In addition to the daily stress testing of default fund adequacy, quarterly reverse stress testing is carried out to examine the stress testing results to determine whether there exists a combination of more than two clearing members defaulting under the same scenario which would result in the default fund being exhausted. The results, together with any recommended actions, are reviewed by internal risk governance and are reported to the Risk Committee quarterly.

The rationale for the financial resource sizing is documented in both the LCH Board's Risk Appetite statement and the LCH Board approved suite of risk policies. Risk Appetite is expressed in the Risk Governance Framework, issued by the LCH Board at least annually, which establishes the risk appetite and tolerance for each identified risk, and sets the high level standards it expects LCH to adopt in managing such risks.

LCH maintains policies covering each of the risk types and detailing how each risk is managed according to the LCH Board's expectations. These policies are subject to a thorough review at least annually by internal risk governance and the Risk Committee and approved by the LCH Board. Financial resource holdings are covered by the Financial Resource Adequacy Policy.

Key Consideration 5: A CCP should determine the amount and regularly test the sufficiency of its total financial resources available in the event of a default or multiple defaults in extreme but plausible market conditions through rigorous stress testing. A CCP should have clear procedures to report the results of its stress tests to appropriate decision makers at the CCP and to use these results to evaluate the adequacy of and adjust its total financial resources. Stress tests should be performed daily using standard and predetermined parameters and assumptions. On at least a monthly basis, a CCP should perform a comprehensive and thorough analysis of stress testing scenarios, models, and underlying parameters and assumptions used to ensure they are appropriate for determining the CCP's required level of default protection in light of current and evolving market conditions. A CCP should perform this analysis of stress testing more frequently when the products cleared or markets served display high volatility, become less liquid, or when the size or concentration of positions held by a CCP's participants increases significantly. A full validation of a CCP's risk-management model should be performed at least annually.

LCH assesses the sufficiency of the default funds through daily stress testing. Sufficiency is assessed with reference to the sum of the two largest stress test losses under extreme but plausible scenarios, plus the stress test losses of the relevant members' affiliates and clients. This process involves the daily revaluation of each clearing member's portfolio using a set of historical and theoretical stress test scenarios incorporating price and volatility shifts to estimate a worst-case loss in excess of that clearing member's initial margin.

Each month LCH performs a comprehensive analysis of the current stress testing scenarios against the latest decennial portfolio losses. This is documented in risk management function procedures. The analysis attempts to identify any portfolios that are prone to excessive historical loss scenarios not captured in the existing stress testing suite. The combination of unique portfolio affects and historical market movements provide an all-inclusive view of the credit exposures LCH may experience under stressed market conditions. The analysis complements the daily monitoring of member stress testing losses and the ad-hoc reviews in anticipation of known events, or more generally national elections etc.

Stress test results are continually reviewed and monitored by the risk management function, with formal approval sought on changes to the framework as necessary from the LCH Board with recommendations made by the Risk Committee.

The LCH Chief Risk Officer is responsible for implementing and maintaining the framework, making recommendations as necessary to maintain a robust framework and reporting to, or seeking approval as necessary from, the LCH Board.

The stress testing framework is independently reviewed annually, with a full review of the coverage of the contracts cleared, model assumptions and parameters. This process also involves a review of stress test scenarios to ensure their plausibility and accuracy. In addition, ad hoc reviews are carried out when it is deemed that a change in the market may have a material impact on any scenario's plausibility, or on the launch of a new product.

Reverse stress testing is carried out regularly which examines whether plausible scenarios may exist which would produce more extreme results than those of the current suite of scenarios. The results, together with any recommended actions, are reported to the Risk Committee quarterly.

The Model Governance, Validation and Review Policy sets out all the relevant steps relating to a new or changed model from initiation to independent validation, encompassing a regular model performance review and ensuring that any model changes are within the LCH Board's Risk Appetite. Independent validation is conducted by an LCH internal independent specialist team or by external specialist independent firms at least annually. The results of the reviews are analysed internally and shared with the LCH Board Risk Committee and regulators, together with recommendations of the independent teams and actions taken.

Key Consideration 6: In conducting stress testing, a CCP should consider the effect of a wide range of relevant stress scenarios in terms of both defaulters' positions and possible price

changes in liquidation periods. Scenarios should include relevant peak historic price volatilities, shifts in other market factors such as price determinants and yield curves, multiple defaults over various time horizons, simultaneous pressures in funding and asset markets, and a spectrum of forward-looking stress scenarios in a variety of extreme but plausible market conditions.

LCH maintains a record of historical stress test scenarios covering financial crises and exceptional trading days in the last 30 years. These are a well recognised set of past stresses in use today by most financial institutions. Any changes are subject to approval by the Executive Risk Committee and are reported to the LCH Board Risk Committee. Such changes will lead to the inclusion of scenarios covering new periods of increased market volatility which are added to the set of historical stress-test scenarios as soon as practicable.

In addition, LCH maintains and regularly reviews a suite of theoretical scenarios which entail either a remodelling of historically observed scenarios, with more extreme movements and/or de-correlation, or hypothetical scenarios including for example a sovereign default, price changes and yield curve shifts.

Together, the scenarios suite covers historical, antithetic, theoretical, de-correlation and Portfolio Specific Liquidity (PSL) stresses. The PSL scenarios are stresses which seek to uncover hidden risks such as basis and spread risk specific to particular portfolio types. The PSL approach is well suited to generate distribution led portfolio dependent scenarios which complements the traditional risk factor push methods. These mechanisms ensure that the scenarios include extreme but plausible conditions for all clearing member portfolios.

The stress scenario suite, together with the default fund sizing methodology, is independently validated at least annually.

Key Consideration 7: An FMI should establish explicit rules and procedures that address fully any credit losses it may face as a result of any individual or combined default among its participants with respect to any of their obligations to the FMI. These rules and procedures should address how potentially uncovered credit losses would be allocated, including the repayment of any funds an FMI may borrow from liquidity providers. These rules and procedures should also indicate the FMI's process to replenish any financial resources that the FMI may employ during stress events, so that the FMI may continue to operate in a safe and sound manner.

All clearing members of LCH are bound by the LCH Rulebook. If a clearing member defaults, then the Default Rules, particularly Rule 15 of the Default Rules and the provisions of each "Default Fund Supplement", establish a waterfall to allocate the losses arising from the default. The losses are allocated in the following order:

1. Defaulter's margin
2. Defaulter's contribution to all LCH Default Funds
3. A pro rata allocation of LCH's capital calculated in accordance with Article 35 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 153/2013 RTS supplementing EMIR
4. Non-defaulters' funded contributions to the relevant default fund that covers the service(s) in which the defaulter has caused losses
5. An unfunded contribution from each non-defaulter equal to the non-defaulter's funded contribution to the default fund(s) in which the defaulter has caused losses. Only one unfunded contribution may be called per default, and no more than three unfunded contributions can be called in a six month period
6. A daily loss allocation to non-defaulters based either on cumulative gains (SwapClear and ForexClear) or an allocation of the daily shortfall pro rata to the funded contribution to the relevant default fund (RepoClear, Equities and Listed Rates). This step may be subject to a cap
7. In the cases of SwapClear and ForexClear, LCH may then invite non-defaulting clearing members to make voluntary contributions for service continuity. In the cases of RepoClear, and Listed Rates, clearing members must pay a further amount equal to their loss allocation.

8. If there are further losses, open contracts of an affected service are closed out with any shortfall being allocated pro rata across those clearing members who are owed funds from the service.

The process outlined above applies to both a single default and the default of multiple clearing members. CCPs with which LCH has an interoperable link do not contribute to default funds; losses arising in excess of margins held from a defaulted co-CCP will be offset by the same waterfall of resources as with the default of a clearing member, including the relevant default fund.

In the event that LCH borrows funds from a liquidity provider in order to manage a default, then the cost of funding and the repayment of the borrowed amount will be met through the resources in the default waterfall.

LCH has four default funds. Each default fund is established via a "Default Fund Supplement" contained in the Default Rules.

Following the completion of the default management process, the relevant default fund enters a 30 calendar day "cooling off period". During the cooling off period, each default fund may be replenished to the level of its floor, within 2 days, but it is otherwise held at its post-default level until the end of the cooling off period. During this time DFAM is called to ensure that the waterfall is fully funded and meets the cover 2 standard. At the end of the cooling off period, the relevant default fund is subject to a full recalculation and it is funded up to its recalculated level.

At all times, each non-defaulting clearing member is appropriately margined and a non-defaulter's margin is not used for default management.

The clearing limits described under *Key Consideration 3*, whereby clearing members whose net stress losses exceed 45 percent of the default fund value are required to post daily DFAM, are applied at all times including during the management of a member default when the default fund value may be decreasing.

Any capital expended by LCH as part of the default management process would be replenished from its own resources, as described in the Recovery Plan.

Publicly available resources	LCH Rulebook Risk Management Overview Default Waterfall Acceptable Collateral CPMI-IOSCO Quantitative Disclosure
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Principle 5: Collateral

An FMI that requires collateral to manage its or its participants' credit exposure should accept collateral with low credit, liquidity, and market risks. An FMI should also set and enforce appropriately conservative haircuts and concentration limits.

Only financial instruments that are of high quality, highly liquid, and with low credit and market risk can be considered for LCH's eligible collateral list. LCH's risk policies take such criteria into consideration and set the standards for the acceptance of collateral. This policy framework, along with underlying procedures, incorporates development of appropriate haircuts, addresses the need for pro-cyclical adjustments and application of concentration limits and monitoring, and provides for responsive and comprehensive operational systems and processes.

Key Consideration 1: An FMI should generally limit the assets it (routinely) accepts as collateral to those with low credit, liquidity, and market risks.

LCH has a Collateral Risk Policy in place that sets out the types of acceptable collateral and the criteria for determining eligibility. For instance, acceptable collateral must be in a currency in which LCH clears products, and for which there is an established Foreign Exchange (FX) market with a published FX rate; financial instruments must be high quality, highly liquid and with low credit and market risk – there must be sufficient market liquidity, and it must be possible to establish mark-to-market value daily using observed process from published sources. For financial instruments the issuer must meet a minimum ICS, described in *Principle 4*, and be approved through appropriate LCH risk governance processes. Further, for any exceptions to the policy, it is required that a formal request for approval is made to the Executive Risk Committee.

If the Executive Risk Committee approves the exception, this decision is notified to the LCH Board Risk Committee. However, it should be noted that there have never been any exceptions granted to the collateral policy for LCH. The use of exceptions is there as a contingency measure and only to be used in exceptional circumstances. The Collateral Risk policy is reviewed annually and any revisions are subject to LCH Board approval

LCH operates and maintains a collateral management module through which requests by clearing members to deposit or release collateral are made. The module lists only LCH eligible collateral, thereby preventing the submission or receipt into the CCP of ineligible collateral.

LCH maintains a framework for the monitoring and identification of wrong-way and other concentration risks. The framework includes policies that require review and escalation when breaches of concentration limits occur, along with mitigation steps.

LCH's risk policies are reviewed on an annual basis and details of eligible collateral including haircuts are published on the LCH website.

Key Consideration 2: An FMI should establish prudent valuation practices and develop haircuts that are regularly tested and take into account stressed market conditions.

LCH marks its collateral holdings to market daily using observed market prices from published sources in accordance with internal LCH policy.

LCH is entitled to give any instrument or security lodged as collateral a zero value if it is found in any way to be unacceptable. Further, if, in the opinion of LCH, any asset that has been transferred to it by a clearing member as collateral is no longer either of sufficient value or otherwise acceptable to LCH, it shall be entitled to demand further collateral from such member, in keeping with the LCH Rulebook provisions.

LCH's internal policy defines its collateral haircut framework; the framework includes quarterly monitoring and review of haircuts, and a stress testing regime that contains extreme but plausible scenarios. Collateral haircuts are made up of a base haircut as well as add-ons, and cover market risk, credit risk, wrong-way risk and FX risk in addition to concentration and liquidity risk. The methodology used takes

into consideration various factors including the ability to realise the value of a piece of collateral, appropriate lookback periods, attributes of issuers and price correlations. Haircuts must also comply with the internal policy on procyclicality. LCH applies FX haircuts to both cash and non-cash collateral.

The haircut is determined based on the historic volatility of the relevant currency pair and applied consistently across all collateral, cash or securities.

Key Consideration 3: In order to reduce the need for procyclical adjustments, an FMI should establish stable and conservative haircuts that are calibrated to include periods of stressed market conditions, to the extent practicable and prudent.

During the routine review of haircuts, LCH may defer or phase changes to haircuts, if deemed necessary, to avoid excessively procyclical effects in accordance with the LCH Procyclicality Policy. LCH internal policies require that a 10 year price history be used in haircut calibrations thereby reducing the need for procyclical adjustments. A test for procyclicality of margin collateral haircuts is performed as part of every margin collateral haircut review, at least quarterly.

Key Consideration 4: An FMI should avoid concentrated holdings of certain assets where this would significantly impair the ability to liquidate such assets quickly without significant adverse price effects.

LCH monitors clearing member collateral holdings for concentration risk. Internal risk policy and the LCH Rulebook allow LCH to place concentration limits on particular asset types and manage specific concentrations within collateral portfolios. LCH also takes into consideration the ability to realise the value of a piece of collateral during normal and volatile market conditions. For securities collateral that is delivered via either bilateral or triparty mechanisms, LCH specifies concentration limits on issuers in line with internal risk policy.

Key Consideration 5: An FMI that accepts cross-border collateral should mitigate the risks associated with its use and ensure that the collateral can be used in timely manner.

Where a clearing member delivers securities, including cross-border delivery, the securities are held in accounts in the name of LCH at the relevant (I)CSD or custodian, under a deed of charge in favour of LCH, and in some cases through the sub-custody arrangements of an (I)CSD. LCH takes legal opinions in relation to the jurisdictions in which collateral assets and their issuers are located, and on the enforceability of the LCH Rulebook on a 2-3 year cycle, unless there is a change that requires additional legal advice in the intervening period. LCH holds non-cash collateral in accounts in its name at CSDs to enable it to access such collateral in a timely manner.

LCH only applies securities to clearing members' collateral accounts when the (I)CSD or custodian has confirmed settlement has occurred. This process is the same for both domestic and cross-border delivery of securities. LCH performs due diligence of its (I)CSDs and custodians to ensure ongoing compliance with its settlement finality rules and segregation requirements.

LCH aligns its cut-off times with respect to receipt of securities with the cut-off times of the relevant (I)CSDs and custodians. See further discussion under *Principle 17* and *Principle 20*.

Key Consideration 6: An FMI should use a collateral management system that is well-designed and operationally flexible.

The collateral management module provides clearing members with a real-time view of collateral balances on relevant accounts at LCH, and provides functionality that allows clearing members to instruct movements of collateral to or from LCH and between the accounts of a clearing member, and in line with LCH's cut-off times and thresholds. The collateral management module also provides information to clearing members on its securities valuations, including haircuts, FX and price data; liability data, i.e. initial margin obligations for each clearing member account; and excess collateral valuation.

The LCH Rulebook does not provide for re-use of clearing member non-cash collateral, except in the event of default of that clearing member. LCH may then appropriate or sell the non-cash collateral of that defaulting clearing member and apply the proceeds to that clearing member's liabilities.

The collateral management module is integrated with the back office systems of LCH and is able to instruct changes to collateral balances upon external provision of settlement data from (I)CSDs. It is also able to instruct movements of cash to and from clearing member nostro accounts at designated banks, while other LCH systems perform tasks that include maintenance of books and records, carrying out the required checks and balances, and production of regular reports and management information required for the ongoing monitoring and management of collateral. The module and associated systems are subject to a review process to ensure that they are adapted to new monitoring and management functions, e.g. the addition of new (I)CSDs.

LCH Collateral Operations, responsible for managing the collateral management module, operates from 6am to 12am (London time) and has staff in London, New York and Sydney.

Publicly available resources	Acceptable Collateral and haircuts Collateral Management System Collateral Account Segregation LCH Rulebook Legal Opinions CPMI-IOSCO Quantitative Disclosure
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Principle 6: Margin

A CCP should cover its credit exposures to its participants for all products through an effective margin system that is risk-based and regularly reviewed.

The LCH risk management framework incorporates policies which set out risk-based standards for margin models, as well as procedures and processes to calculate a clearing member's risk position and initiate margin calls. The framework requires monitoring of clearing member positions, in addition to mark-to-market calculations and the collection of margin intraday if necessary. Margin levels are backtested daily, to assess whether the models are performing at the desired level of confidence (99.7%).

Key Consideration 1: A CCP should have a margin system that establishes margin levels commensurate with the risks and a particular attributes of each product, portfolio, and market it serves.

LCH's general framework of margining consists of the calculation and collection of intraday and end-of-day initial margin and variation margin. Initial and variation margin is collected from LCH's clearing members to cover the risk that clearing members are unable to fulfil their obligations as set out within the LCH Rulebook and Clearing Member Agreement.

Initial margin performance is assessed on a daily basis through clearing member portfolio backtesting. All of LCH's margin models have to pass both the regulatory defined minimum backtesting threshold and the thresholds established by LCH's Risk policies and procedures.

Credit exposures arise from latent market risk. Adverse changes in the value of the contracts and products can be attributed to a wide range of risk factors such as interest rates, FX rates, equity prices, credit spreads and implied volatility. Further credit exposures can arise from the cost of securing liquidation for concentrated positions and/or illiquid contracts.

LCH's margin models are specifically designed to capture the key risk factors that affect the value of the contracts. The changes in the values of each risk factor and combinations of risk factors are assessed over a wide range of possible outcomes. The initial margin reflects the worst of these outcomes given a pre-defined confidence interval and holding period.

In instances where it is not possible to model all the risk factors that contribute to the potential adverse change in the value of a contract or product, an additional margin will be applied to mitigate this risk. For example, LCH has the ability to apply liquidity and concentration risk margin for large positions.

LCH has processes in place to calculate and make regular margin calls. By having regular intraday margin calls, the period for which there is an uncovered exposure is minimised and therefore the risk of a clearing member payment failure leading to a large margin shortfall is mitigated.

Clearing member payment failure is, prima facie, an event of default. This is likely to trigger LCH's default management process which entails a wide range of measures that not only prevent the risk increasing but reduce and eliminate all open positions. The default management process is regularly rehearsed through default fire drills.

LCH has fully documented the margin methodology for all of its clearing services. In addition, as required by LCH's risk policies, all margin models are annually reviewed by independent model validation specialists, as well as following either material changes or the introduction of a new model.

The results of the respective independent margin model validation, including any actions that LCH may undertake, are subject to a review by LCH's internal risk governance, including an annual review by the LCH Board.

LCH discloses key components of the respective margin model on its public website. In addition, further information is made available to clearing members and is routinely discussed at the LCH Board Risk Committee or in Product Advisory or Risk Working Groups, which have clearing member participation.

Key Consideration 2; A CCP should have reliable source of timely price data for its margin system. A CCP should also have procedures and sound valuation models for addressing circumstances in which pricing data are not readily available or reliable.

LCH uses prices from public venues or exchanges for exchange-traded products. For clearing services where price discovery is based on reliance on broker-dealer quotes in OTC markets, such quotes are obtained both directly and via published composite or multi-contributor sources.

The same sources are used to build price history data that comprise the market input for the margin models.

LCH has policies and procedures that require prices to be available both intraday and at end of day and set out criteria for the quality and reliability of price sources used. There are price validation controls in place to identify when prices have become stale, changed value excessively or the provider ceases to publish price information.

Where a price is not readily available or reliable, LCH will utilise an alternative price source. In the event all sources become unreliable, and as set out in LCH's Rulebook, the last known price will be used as the input into the margin requirement until a suitable replacement is found. If no suitable replacement exists the contract may no longer be eligible for clearing and can be suspended.

LCH's policies define the approach to ensuring the presence and coverage of price sources. If reliable price sources are not readily available this may constitute a barrier to enabling clearing for the respective product. If reliable prices are available but not historically, for example a new issue that has not traded before, a proxy price will be used to generate the risk factor estimate required for the margin model. The LCH Group Risk Contract and Market Acceptability Policy describes the principles and factors to be considered prior to the acceptance of any new contract or market. For new cleared contracts which are already traded, historical price moves and volatility should be assessed to ensure the product can be adequately valued, margined and subjected to stress testing. Where a new contract is added to group of similar contracts that fall into an existing margin class the historical price assessment will be that of the existing margin class. Where this is not the case, new margin calculations may be introduced to manage this risk, or margin may be set in line with a similar highly correlated product. It must be demonstrated that any new margining methodology provides coverage in line with that expected of existing cleared markets.

The use of proxy data series must adhere to the principles above and requires supporting analysis to undergo internal risk approval and independent model validation. Usually such an initiative will require regulatory approval and therefore the proxy data methodology would form part of that application and subsequent review. Finally, all margin models are subject to independent review by an LCH internal independent specialist team or by an external specialist independent firm at least annually, and reported to the Executive Risk Committee. The review scope includes an evaluation of pricing models, market data and the use of proxies should they be used. The findings of the review are subject to LCH's risk governance review.

Key Consideration 3: A CCP should adopt initial margin models and parameters that are risk-based and generate margin requirements sufficient to cover its potential future exposure to participants in the interval between the last margin collection and the close out of positions following a participant default. Initial margin should meet an established single-tailed confidence level of at least 99 percent with respect of the estimated distribution of future exposure. For a CCP that calculates margin at the portfolio level, this requirement applies to each portfolio's distribution of future exposure. For a CCP that calculates margin at more-granular levels, such as at the subportfolio level or by product, the requirement must be met for the corresponding distributions of future exposure. The model should (a) use a conservative estimate of the time horizons for the effective hedging or close out of the particular types of products cleared by the CCP (including in stressed market conditions), (b) have an appropriate method for measuring credit exposures that accounts for relevant product risk factors and portfolio effects across

products, and (c) to the extent practicable and prudent, limit the need for destabilising, procyclical changes.

LCH's initial margin model consists of both analytical (Value at Risk(VaR)-like) models and empirical (SPAN-like) models. The confidence interval and minimum level of coverage is determined by the LCH Board Risk Appetite and is set at 99.7 percent for all initial margin models.

(A) Analytical models

The key assumptions under the analytical models include a combination of the following:

- Return assumptions
- Holding period assumptions
- The empirical distribution of historical returns of each individual risk factor reflects a reasonable and likely distribution of potential outcomes over the holding period
- Scaling of returns improves predictive power of the history
- The choice of Exponentially Weighted Moving Average (EWMA) decay factor represents the most appropriate speed of adjustment to changes in market volatility
- There is equal probability of scenario occurrence; and
- The defaulter's portfolio is held constant over the chosen holding period

Analytical models are listed as follows:

Market	Margin method used	Look-back period	Holding period
SwapClear	Portfolio Approach to Interest Rate Scenarios (PAIRS) (historical simulation with volatility scaling)	10 years**	5 days (7 days for client positions)
ForexClear	Foreign Exchange Portfolio Analysis and Risk (FxPAR) (historical simulation with volatility scaling)	10 years**	5 days (7 days for client positions)
RepoClear	Historical simulation with volatility scaling	10 years	5 days (no client positions)
Listed Rates	Historical simulation with volatility scaling	5 years	2 days for members and clients
EquityClear	Historical simulation or flat percentage*	1 year	2-7 days depending on positions

*flat percentage is applied to relatively illiquid securities or securities with a limited history of trading.

** LCH maintains also the inclusion of a stress period from the financial crisis within the models.

LCH additionally applies margin requirement 'multipliers' by clearing member to cover further credit, liquidity, concentration and sovereign risks that exceed the assumptions of the base calculation.

Procyclical margining changes are mitigated through features such as averaging the largest losses, the application of counter-cyclical buffer and the use of long-term margin floor. For example, the risk of overly procyclical margining in the FxPAR and PAIRS models is mitigated through features such as the averaging of the largest simulated losses; the use of a relatively long look-back period; the use of exponentially weighted moving average volatility scaling; and the use of a percentile long-term quartile margin floor.

(B) Empirical models

The key assumptions under the empirical (SPAN-like) models are:

- Return assumptions
- Holding period assumptions
- Historical correlations continue to hold true under normal market conditions

- Log returns follow a normal distribution and constant volatility
- There is equal probability of scenario occurrence
- Offsets are applied only to offsetting positions and positions in the same direction are assumed to have unit correlation; and
- The defaulter's portfolio is held constant over the chosen holding period

LCH has a margin model standard whereby initial margins should not jump significantly (by more than 25%) over the holding period during a replay of history model test. The natural length of time to consider in assessing this standard is a 10 year market history, as this is then compatible with the EMIR standard on procyclicality. Implicitly, this formally recognises that a 10 year period is enough to capture the full economic cycle. The 25% jump over the holding period is suggested by the European Systemic Risk Board standard of 25% for a procyclical buffer.

Procyclical margining changes in other models with a lookback period of less than 10 years are mitigated through features such as the application of a counter-cyclicality buffer, the use of long-term margin floor and/or the inclusion of stressed returns.

Empirical models are listed as follows:

Market	Margin method used	Look-back period	Holding period
LSEDM	London SPAN	1 year	2 days for members and clients

The main margin rate is the scanning range, which is the higher of:

- Three standard deviations of historic volatility based on the higher of one-day or two-day relative price movements in the lookback period, or
- 100 percent of the highest one or two day percentage price move over the lookback period.

For all models:

Margin rates may be adjusted to account for contracts which are affected by external events in the period under review, such as political, seasonal, and economic. All material adjustments to margin rates must be approved by the Executive Risk Committee and will be notified to the LCH Board Risk Committee.

The additional margins such as concentration and liquidity margin are threshold based. The thresholds are calibrated using market data such as observed volumes and open interest on public exchanges or using survey derived data from participants in OTC markets. Thresholds derived from surveys are benchmarked to internal cleared trading data and subjected to regular review by the respective DMGs.

The following factors are considered when determining the appropriate close-out period:

- Duration to formally execute the default notice, inform stakeholders, remove market access and initiate the Default Management Group
- Duration to agree exit strategy, hedge trades and auction portfolios
- Duration to execute the exit strategy in a normal market or stressed market; and
- Duration to initiate and complete the client porting process

LCH's Default Management Process does not seek to maintain open positions in a default beyond the holding period. Therefore adverse price affects are assumed when closing out large or illiquid positions.

SwapClear margin assumes a 5 day close out period for members, and 7 days for clients. The incremental 2 days for clients is to allow an opportunity to port to backups, though the formal legal porting window is only 24 hours. During fire drill exercises, the DMG is explicitly instructed to assume stressed markets for both the construction and pricing of the relevant hedge trades. In all exercises, the DMG has indicated that bulk of risk can be mitigated in the first day, with a second day required to clean up more minor risks and fine tune the portfolio ahead of auctions. The costs given by the DMG are compared

against both external counterparties and survey results. All positions in SwapClear are subject to a liquidity add-on, which is calibrated to a market counterparty survey. Traders are required to submit the estimated costs of exiting a range of large positions over a 2 day period. In no exercise has the liquidity margin been exhausted in hedge costs.

LCH is therefore comfortable that even a significant risk position could be closed out within margin levels inside the assumed close out period.

Key model parameters are determined by calibration to backtesting performance, margin stability, reactivity and decay metrics, liquidity thresholds, historical volatility and benchmarking.

At least 10 years of data is obtained for the historical sampling period. This ensures at least one economic cycle is captured. Where 10 years of data is not available or is unreliable or creates excessive data overhead, a shorter sample is used, either five years or one year. The shorter samples are subject to a long term (10 year) floor which limits how far margins can reduce when recent volatility is trending lower, thereby ensuring model coverage and reducing procyclicality.

Two types of wrong-way risk have been identified. Firstly, specific wrong-way risk arises where a member has exposure in collateral provided in the form of its own securities or affiliates' securities. This type of wrong way or self referencing risk is not permitted, i.e., members cannot post collateral in their own name. In the case where it does arise in the clearing exposures, such as a member trading in its own name, then the margin requirement is a flat 100% of the specific wrong way exposure. Secondly, general wrong-way risk arises when a member's portfolio is highly correlated to the country of domicile or the member's creditworthiness, or that the assets and liabilities in the member's portfolio are highly correlated. For example, Spanish banks borrowing against Spanish Government securities as collateral. The general wrong-way risk charge is calculated as the Basel AIRB capital required to support a loan to the Sovereign via the bond market. If the member defaults LCH has effectively lent money to the Sovereign as a bond holder. The framework utilizes the closed-form Vasicek asymptotic risk factor model underlying the AIRB charge. This is an asymmetrical charge to mitigate correlation in the credit risk of the member and the country of its base revenue (Unexpected Loss). That charge is not captured in the initial margin parameters which only consider historical volatility. The charge grows naturally as the probability of default increases.

Key Consideration 4; A CCP should mark participant positions to market and collect variation margin at least daily to limit the build-up of current exposures. A CCP should have the authority and operational capacity to make intraday margin calls and payments, both scheduled and unscheduled, to participants.

LCH marks clearing members' positions to market and collects variation margin for all clearing services every day.

Variation margin for exchange-traded contracts is defined as:

$$(today's\ closing\ price - yesterday's\ closing\ price) \times number\ of\ contracts \times contract\ size$$

The closing price is sourced from the relevant exchange.

Variation margin for OTC contracts is defined as:

$$(today's\ net\ present\ value - yesterday's\ net\ present\ value)$$

The net present value is the sum of the discounted cash-flows. The discount factors and forward rates are derived from zero coupon pricing curves. The pricing curves are constructed using a bootstrapping approach with pre-defined interpolation methods such as linear or cubic spline from valid market data.

LCH has the authority and operational capability to make intraday margin calls for each clearing service. All intra-day margin calls account for adverse changes in both variation margin and initial margin. Margin calculations are based on intraday positions and valuations.

Key Consideration 5: In calculating margin requirements, a CCP may allow offsets or reductions in required margin across products that it clears or between products that it and another CCP clear, if the risk of one product is significantly and reliably correlated with the risk of the other

product. Where two or more CCPs are authorised to offer cross-margining, they must have appropriate safeguards and harmonised overall risk-management systems.

LCH does not permit offsets between itself and other CCPs or between the default funds within LCH. The purpose of this restriction is to avoid any potential contagion risk between different default funds or CCPs.

LCH does permit offsets within certain classes of products within a common default fund. In order to permit offsets or reductions in required margins, LCH must be satisfied that the following conditions are met:

- i) The price risk of one financial instrument or a set of financial instruments subject to an explicit discrete offset is significantly and reliably correlated, or based on equivalent statistical parameter(s) of dependence, with the price risk of other financial instruments. When the financial instruments are subject to implicit combined offsets the price risk is sufficiently reliable to the extent that it does not create statistically significant model error.
- ii) The economic offset cannot be based purely on a (potentially spurious) mathematical correlation, but the rationale must be supported on risk and economic grounds such as commonality of underlying risk drivers for the products in question, or the existence of a traded product linking the products for which the offset is sought.
- iii) The economic offset must be demonstrably resilient during stressed market conditions and must be subject to a stress test regime.
- iv) Where multiple instruments are involved, the margin reduction can be no more than 80% of the sum of the margins for each instrument calculated on an individual basis.
- v) Financial instruments margined jointly with offsets must be default managed jointly.

In the instance where implicit offsets lead to disproportionate model uncertainty, LCH will require a margin add-on which addresses the amount of allowable offset.

The robustness of LCH's portfolio margin methodologies is measured daily through margin erosion and backtesting analysis. Model performance is assessed at member portfolio level, risk factor level and stylised portfolio level. The stylised (hypothetical) portfolios check margin performance for positions that contain a high degree of price dependency such as stylised calendar spreads and relative value positions. Regular sensitivity testing evaluates changes in recent correlations.

Key Consideration 6: A CCP should analyse and monitor its model performance and overall margin coverage by conducting rigorous daily backtesting – and at least monthly, and more-frequent where appropriate, sensitivity analysis. A CCP should regularly conduct an assessment of the theoretical and empirical properties of its margin model for all products it clears. In conducting sensitivity analysis of the model's coverage, a CCP should take into account a wide range of parameters and assumptions that reflect possible market conditions, including the most-volatile periods that have been experienced by the markets it serves and extreme changes in the correlations between prices.

Initial margin coverage is backtested on a daily basis by comparing the portfolio initial margin with ex post clean profit and loss. The backtest results are reviewed daily by the LCH risk management function with monthly summaries shared at each LCH Board Risk Committee. If backtesting suggests the margin coverage target cannot be met, LCH will conduct further investigation into the performance of the margin model. Additional analysis is performed on a monthly basis to investigate underlying causes of margin coverage breaches and identify any model weaknesses with respect to specific products, risk factors and market conditions.

LCH performs a number of different sensitivity tests depending on the model type. The tests for the analytical models examine sensitivities to certain portfolio types, volatility scaling assumptions, risk factor return assumptions, risk factor level dependence, EWMA decay factor sensitivity and correlation

changes. The tests for the empirical models examine sensitivities to certain portfolio types, scanning ranges and the sensitivities to changes in contract offsets.

Tests are performed monthly with quarterly reports made to the risk management function.

Potential shortcomings may arise for a number of different reasons such as that the model does not capture all the risk factors, the model is overly procyclical, the model does not respond to new volatility and correlation, the model exhibits excessive ghosting effects, model backtesting breaches are excessive or clustered, or market conditions breach the model assumptions.

LCH will call additional margin for portfolios exhibiting excessive margin erosion until the model is updated and performance issues are addressed.

Backtesting results by service are disclosed on the LCH website.

The results of the sensitivity tests are for internal purposes only and are not disclosed to clearing members or clients.

Key Consideration 7: A CCP should regularly review and validate its margin system.

LCH's margin models are validated on an annual basis considering data over the past year. The independent review of margin models considers all available backtesting and stress testing results. In addition, it tests the performance of the models across various levels of confidence, and tests and calibrates the underlying parameters of models. In addition, LCH's risk policies and outcomes are reviewed on a regular basis by the LCH Board Risk Committee.

The model review evaluates the validity of the margin model in theory and its performance in practice, and also appraises its parameters and assumptions. The review considers any changes in market practice and recent market conditions.

Material changes to margin methodology are subject to LCH's internal risk governance process, which includes both internal review and independent validation of the model, and must receive approval from both the Executive Risk Committee and the LCH Board.

The model validation report and recommendations, for each LCH clearing service, are notified to internal risk governance, the Internal Audit department and to relevant regulators.

Publicly available resources

[Margin Methodologies](#)

[Risk Management Overview](#)

[LCH Rulebook](#)

[CPMI-IOSCO Quantitative Disclosure](#)

Principle 7: Liquidity risk

An FMI should effectively measure, monitor, and manage its liquidity risk. An FMI should maintain sufficient liquid resources in all relevant currencies to effect same-day and, where appropriate, intraday and multiday settlement of payment obligations with a high degree of confidence under a wide range of potential stress scenarios that should include, but not be limited to, the default of the participant and its affiliates that would generate the largest aggregate liquidity obligation for the FMI in extreme but plausible market conditions.

LCH has robust arrangements for the management of liquidity risk during business-as-usual and in a default situation. An operational liquidity target is set and closely monitored by LCH and stress testing is performed using conservative assumptions, including the default of the two member groups that would generate the largest liquidity need, to determine the adequacy of its liquid resources. LCH does not rely on supplemental liquid resources or any assumption of the provision of central bank credit in meeting its stressed liquidity needs.

Key Consideration 1: An FMI should have a robust framework to manage its liquidity risks from its participants, settlement banks, nostro agents, custodian banks, liquidity providers, and other entities.

LCH's framework for the management of liquidity risk is a constituent of the wider LCH Risk Management Framework which is described in detail in the assessment of *Principle 3*. LCH's Liquidity Risk Management Framework encompasses all currencies managed by the CCP and comprises of the Liquidity Risk Policy, which sets the standards, and supporting detailed procedures, namely:

- A Liquidity Plan;
- A Liquidity Testing Procedure; and
- A Liquidity Stress Testing Procedure.

The Liquidity Risk Policy is reviewed by the LCH Board Risk Committee and approved by the LCH Board; it sets out the parameters within which liquidity risks must be managed, including sources of liquidity and liquidity needs, the nature and frequency of liquidity assessments, limits and stress testing. The Liquidity Plan is also approved by the LCH Board and sets out the principles and procedures for liquidity management: this includes details of liquidity tools available to LCH and the assumed availability of each tool in both normal and market stressed conditions.

LCH's Liquidity Policy considers two key sources of liquidity needs, as well as other potential outflows that might further deplete liquidity resources. The two main sources of liquidity needs are:

- (i) outflows that arise in the normal course of operations (i.e. not due to clearing member default), such as repayment of excess cash upon clearing member request, overall reduction in initial margin resulting from clearing members' reduction or close-out of positions, clearing member request to substitute non-cash collateral for cash collateral or to facilitate settlement (including for settlement fails); and
- (ii) the potential liquidity need in the event of clearing member default(s), thereby requiring LCH to:
 - (a) fulfil the settlement obligations of the defaulting clearing member(s) and,
 - (b) pay variation margin to non-defaulting clearing members on the positions held by the defaulting clearing member(s).

There may also be hedging costs and potential losses due to the liquidation of the defaulting clearing member(s) cleared positions and/or collateral lodged with respect to those cleared positions.

Other potential liquidity needs may be generated by payment delays or disruptions, as well as the failure of an investment counterparty to return cash at the maturity of an investment. Note that in the absence of

a clearing member default, cash flows arising from the clearing activity itself are matched across LCH's books.

The size of LCH's liquidity requirement is an aggregate of the sources of liquidity needs which are assessed on a daily and intraday basis. Liquidity risk is managed on a centralised basis taking into consideration the aggregate liquidity needs across all services. In its quarterly PFMI quantitative disclosure, LCH publishes the size and composition of its qualifying liquid resources, including the estimated and actual largest same-day, and where relevant intraday and multiday payment obligation in total.

LCH's Liquidity Risk Management Framework recognises the multiple roles clearing members or their affiliates may also play as custodians, settlement banks or investment counterparties, and so such exposures are assessed and monitored daily (including intraday) against defined limits in accordance with the Liquidity Risk Policy.

Key Consideration 2: An FMI should have effective operational and analytical tools to identify, measure, and monitor its settlement and funding flows on an ongoing and timely basis, including its use of intraday liquidity.

LCH's collateral and liquidity management system is used to manage all payment flows, including intraday, in respect of margin, settlement, funding and investment flows, and is the record source for all such activity. All investment activity by CaLM Front Office team is entered into and recorded by this system. Additionally, the Collateral Operations team use it to generate payment instructions, monitor incoming payments and reconcile account balances for all settlement and custodian banks, and (I)CSDs. The Collateral Operations team tracks liquidity usage, with a particular emphasis on accounts utilised for concentration/investment purposes on a near real-time basis through the use of SWIFT messages and Graphical User Interface (GUI) access provided by the settlement/custodian banks. Collateral Operations analyses this information and produces a daily report which identifies if there are any breaches of the intraday liquidity limits set in accordance with the LCH Liquidity Risk Policy. The report will also detail the reason for any identified breach and is circulated internally each day, with recipients including the Head of Collateral Operations, CaLM Front Office team, Group Risk functions and Compliance.

Key Consideration 3 is not applicable to CCPs.

Key Consideration 4: A CCP should maintain sufficient liquid resources in all relevant currencies to settle securities-related payments, make required variation margin payments, and meet other payment obligations on time with a high degree of confidence under a wide range of potential stress scenarios that should include, but not be limited to, the default of the participant and its affiliates that would generate the largest aggregate payment obligation to the CCP in extreme but plausible market conditions. In addition, a CCP that is involved in activities with a more-complex risk profile or that is systemically important in multiple jurisdictions should consider maintaining additional liquidity resources sufficient to cover a wider range of potential stress scenarios that should include, but not be limited to, the default of the two participants and their affiliates that would generate the largest aggregate payment obligation to the CCP in extreme but plausible market conditions.

LCH's liquidity risk management framework is designed to ensure sufficient liquid resources are maintained in order to meet its payment obligations on time. LCH estimates the size of the liquidity requirement across all currencies in which it incurs settlements (including variation margin payments where applicable). LCH's monitoring always considers the liquidity need that could be generated in the event of default of the two largest clearing member groups (including affiliates and investment exposures), in extreme but plausible market conditions. For each EUR, USD and GBP individually, and separately for all currencies in aggregate, LCH models its Cover 2 liquidity profile out to 30 days to ensure sufficient liquidity cover and performs daily liquidity stress tests based on both business-as-usual and stressed market conditions. For EUR, GBP and USD, LCH makes no assumption about accessing the foreign exchange market.

In addition to the Cover 2 liquidity stress tests, LCH also runs several additive extreme but plausible stress test scenarios, that target events which are considered to have a probability of up to once in 30 years. These scenarios model the impact of restricted access to liquid resources due to i) closure of certain parts of the repo market, ii) the impact of regional economic crisis and iii) the default of multiple clearing participants. The results of these additional stress tests are used to determine the sufficiency of LCH's liquidity resources. As part of LCH's liquidity risk management framework, monitoring, including estimating the largest aggregate payment obligation occurs on a daily basis. LCH also carries out intraday liquidity monitoring which factors in the liquidity impact of the unavailability of investment maturing overnight.

The level of complexity of LCH is in reference to the multiple jurisdictions where it holds a license and the broad range of asset classes it clears, rather than on the acceptance for clearing of financial instruments that are characterised as complex. LCH adopts the most rigorous of the applicable regulatory regimes as a minimum standard when setting the standards for its liquidity risk management framework.

Key Consideration 5: For the purpose of meeting its minimum liquid resource requirement, an FMI's qualifying liquid resources in each currency include cash at the central bank of issue and at creditworthy commercial banks, committed lines of credit, committed foreign exchange swaps, and committed repos, as well as highly marketable collateral held in custody and investments that are readily available and convertible into cash with prearranged and highly reliable funding arrangements, even in extreme but plausible market conditions. If an FMI has access to routine credit at the central bank of issue, the FMI may count such access as part of the minimum requirement to the extent it has collateral that is eligible for pledging to (or for conducting other appropriate forms of transactions with) the relevant central bank. All such resources should be available when needed.

LCH's primary liquid resources consist of cash and highly marketable securities (including those provided by a defaulted clearing member as collateral and received as settlement of the defaulter's cleared positions). The LCH quarterly PFMI quantitative disclosure contains data related to the size and composition of its qualifying liquid resources.

LCH's liquid resources are managed in compliance with its internal investment and liquidity policies to ensure capital preservation and availability of liquidity to meet stressed liquidity requirements. Investments are managed such that maturing investment cash flows each day are sufficient to cover estimated operational needs. A further proportion of the portfolio is maintained in highly liquid government securities that can be sold or used as repo collateral to generate further liquidity as required.

LCH has processes that can be invoked in stressed environments to raise liquidity. These processes make assumptions around some activities which are not utilised in a business as usual environment, and hence care has to be taken to ensure that these assumptions are realistic. To ensure that this is the case, LCH undertakes an exercise of 'War Games' to test the assumptions at least twice a year (this is in addition to the activities undertaken as part of the annual group-wide Fire Drill) and also undertakes testing as part of any clearing service initiative, if relevant.

LCH has prearranged funding arrangements in the form of completed Global Master Repurchase Agreement (GMRA) agreements with a large number of high quality counterparties, including counterparties with particular expertise and capacity in specific collateral markets. LCH engages in reverse repurchase transactions for investment purposes. LCH also has prearranged funding arrangements with major (I)CSDs. For certain currencies, LCH has routine access to central bank facilities, but it does not rely on these facilities when considering its qualifying liquid resources.

LCH's liquidity policy requires that a minimum buffer be maintained above the stress tested liquidity resource requirement on a cover two basis and remedial action be taken if the buffer is eroded.

Key Consideration 6: An FMI may supplement its qualifying liquid resources with other forms of liquid resources. If the FMI does so, then these liquid resources should be in the form of assets that are likely to be saleable or acceptable as collateral for lines of credit, swaps, or repos on an ad hoc basis following a default, even if this cannot be reliably prearranged or guaranteed in extreme market conditions. Even if an FMI does not have access to routine central bank credit,

it should still take account of what collateral is typically accepted by the relevant central bank, as such assets may be more likely to be liquid in stressed circumstances. An FMI should not assume the availability of emergency central bank credit as a part of its liquidity plan.

LCH does not count non-qualifying liquid resources as being available to meet liquidity outflows in its liquidity stress testing. Collateral accepted by LCH as collateral for investments or as non-cash collateral for margin (which can only be used in the event of the default of the member who provided the collateral) is typically acceptable as collateral at the relevant central bank.

LCH does not rely on supplemental liquid resources, or any assumption of the provision of central bank credit, in meeting its stressed liquidity needs.

Key Consideration 7: An FMI should obtain a high degree of confidence, through rigorous due diligence, that each provider of its minimum required qualifying liquid resources, whether a participant of the FMI or an external party, has sufficient information to understand and to manage its associated liquidity risks, and that it has the capacity to perform as required under its commitment. Where relevant to assessing a liquidity provider's performance reliability with respect to a particular currency, a liquidity provider's potential access to credit from the central bank of issue may be taken into account. An FMI should regularly test its procedures for accessing its liquid resources at a liquidity provider.

LCH does not rely on specific liquidity providers to meet its minimum required qualifying liquidity resources. The cash margin and default fund contributions LCH receives from clearing members, plus the securities of any defaulting clearing member are sufficient to meet the minimum required qualifying resources. These resources are cash, readily available through the use of central bank accounts and highly liquid, marketable collateral held in custody which is readily convertible into cash, utilising prearranged and highly reliable funding arrangements with a large number of counterparties, many of whom have access to central bank liquidity.

LCH maintains a Liquidity Plan that describes the tools that would be used to fund liquidity to meet operational or default liquidity needs. The plan considers that where there is an actual or perceived risk of any cash shortfall, this will be deemed a 'liquidity event'. Some of the tools LCH would use to address a liquidity shortfall are applied on an ongoing basis as part of LCH's standard investment and liquidity management activities e.g. maturing investments, and the purchase and sale of securities. To ensure that it could access liquidity through using the tools that are not used on a day-to-day basis (e.g. repo, borrowing, FX swaps), LCH conducts regular 'war games'. As part of these tests, LCH also simulates the liquidation of a defaulting clearing member's collateral.

LCH carries out appropriate ongoing due diligence on counterparties as required by its Counterparty Credit Risk Policy.

Key Consideration 8: An FMI with access to central bank accounts, payment services, or securities services should use these services, where practical, to enhance its management of liquidity risk.

LCH's internal risk policy sets a preference for the use of central bank services where available.

Practical considerations are, for example, the existence of policy determinations by the central bank of the currency or local legal frameworks that do not permit access to central bank accounts by CCPs, or else restrict the provision of such accounts to domestic CCPs or those deemed to be systemically important in that jurisdiction.

LCH maintains accounts for concentration and payment services provided by the Bank of England for Pounds Sterling, the De Nederlandsche Bank for Euros, the Bank of Canada for Canadian Dollars, the Reserve Bank of Australia for Australian Dollars, Norges Bank for Norwegian Kroner, Sveriges Riksbank for Swedish Krona and the Swiss National Bank for Swiss Francs. LCH uses each of the above accounts to facilitate its payment and settlement activity in the relevant currency.

Key Consideration 9: An FMI should determine the amount and regularly test the sufficiency of its liquid resources through rigorous stress testing. An FMI should have clear procedures to report

the results of its stress tests to appropriate decision makers at the FMI and to use these results to evaluate the adequacy of and adjust its liquidity risk-management framework. In conducting stress testing, an FMI should consider a wide range of relevant scenarios. Scenarios should include relevant peak historic price volatilities, shifts in other market factors such as price determinants and yield curves, multiple defaults over various time horizons, simultaneous pressures in funding and asset markets, and a spectrum of forward-looking stress scenarios in a variety of extreme but plausible market conditions. Scenarios should also take into account the design and operation of the FMI, include all entities that might pose material liquidity risks to the FMI (such as settlement banks, nostro agents, custodian banks, liquidity providers, and linked FMIs), and where appropriate, cover a multiday period. In all cases, an FMI should document its supporting rationale for, and should have appropriate governance arrangements relating to, the amount and form of total liquid resources it maintains.

LCH carries out daily and intraday liquidity stress testing which compares stress needs for liquidity against the stressed resources available.

Daily reports of the results of the stress testing results include RAG ratings (i.e. traffic light rating system of red/amber/green) to highlight any issues for review or breaches of policy, and are provided to senior risk management including the Chief Risk Officer. The results are also circulated to the CaLM team, Compliance, Finance, and Operations functions.

As mentioned above (see response to *Key Consideration 4*), in addition to Cover 2 liquidity stress tests, LCH utilises stress scenarios that model for the default of multiple clearing participants, the impact of regional economic crisis and closure of some markets.

The stress tests take a conservative set of assumptions about potential outflows and the ability of LCH to liquidate assets, and assume the default of the two largest clearing member groups (along with their affiliates and clients), that have the largest liquidity requirements. In addition to the Cover 2 liquidity stress tests, LCH also performs several additional extreme but plausible stress-test scenarios, which target events that are considered to have a probability of up to once in 30 years. These scenarios model the impact of restricted access to liquid resources due to closure of certain parts of the repo market, the impact of a regional economic crisis and the default of multiple clearing participants. As the severity of these additional scenarios are more akin to reverse stress test scenarios and push the boundaries of plausibility, they are performed alongside LCH's reverse stress tests rather than included as part of the extreme but plausible scenarios for Cover 2 stress tests. The results of these tests are also a component in distributed management information.

The liquidity risk management framework takes into account liquidity risks arising from the different relationships LCH has with entities, and/or members of the same group (for instance as a clearing member, investment counterparty, custodian or settlement bank), and assumes that they may simultaneously default. Based on the relationship(s), the stress tests take into account LCH's payment and settlement structure, thus seeking to ensure that LCH is able to settle its payment obligations on time. Further, as part of the quarterly liquidity reverse stress testing scenario suite, both the availability of the liquid assets and the size of the liquid liabilities are stressed in different ways to determine whether it would be plausible to be left with a liquidity deficit (i.e. the Liquidity Coverage Ratio falls below 100%).

The liquidity risk management framework is subject to an annual independent validation, and where changes are identified these must be approved by the Executive Risk Committee and notified to the Board Risk Committee. The Liquidity Risk Policy which sets the liquidity risk standards, and the Liquidity Plan which describes the liquidity tools available to LCH are also subject to annual review by Board Risk Committee, which in turn makes recommendation to the LCH Board for approval.

Key Consideration 10: An FMI should establish explicit rules and procedures that enable the FMI to effect same-day and, where appropriate, intraday and multiday settlement of payment obligations on time following any individual or combined default among its participants. These rules and procedures should address unforeseen and potentially uncovered liquidity shortfalls and should aim to avoid unwinding, revoking, or delaying the same-day settlement of payment

obligations. These rules and procedures should also indicate the FMI's process to replenish any liquidity resources it may employ during a stress event, so that it can continue to operate in a safe and sound manner.

LCH maintains arrangements for ensuring settlement finality as described in the assessment of compliance with *Principle 8*. These arrangements along with its liquidity risk framework (see above - *Key Consideration 1*) provide the structure for ensuring LCH is able to settle payment obligations on time even in the event of participant(s) default. The liquidity risk framework has key tests which are used to determine the liquidity requirement in the event of member default(s): the intraday liquidity stress test and the 30-day liquidity stress test. The 30-day liquidity stress test forecasts liquidity requirements that arise over the next 30 business days under stressed market conditions and assumes the default of the two member groups with the largest liquidity requirements, plus a stressed business-as-usual target. LCH's Liquidity Risk Policy requires and sets parameters for a minimum liquidity buffer over and above the total liquidity requirement; further and the Settlement Finality Regulations within the LCH Rulebook provisions describe the irrevocability of a Transfer Order and prohibit revocation of a Transfer Order. Consequently, LCH's Liquidity Risk Framework ensures that it maintains significant excess liquidity to meet intraday and daily liquidity needs following the default of the two clearing members (with their affiliates and clients) with the largest liquidity requirements. The LCH Liquidity Plan and the Recovery Plan describe the actions that LCH could take to address any uncovered liquidity shortfall and the replenishment of its liquidity resources. For example, the Liquidity Plan incorporates the tools that can be used to fund operational and default liquidity needs and assesses all the available tools under various scenarios including during periods of market stress or a 'liquidity event' (defined as a situation where there is an actual or perceived risk of a shortfall). Restricted access to liquidity sources is also incorporated in LCH's liquidity stress testing.

Publicly available resources

[LCH Rulebook](#)

[CPMI-IOSCO Quantitative Disclosure](#)

Principle 8: Settlement Finality

An FMI should provide clear and certain final settlement, at a minimum by the end of the value date. Where necessary or preferable, an FMI should provide final settlement intraday or in real time.

LCH's arrangements for ensuring settlement finality are founded on the designation of LCH under the UK Settlement Finality Regulations 1999; LCH Rulebook provisions; and the commissioning of legal opinions in support of the applicable provisions within its Rulebook.

Key Consideration 1: An FMI's rules and procedures should clearly define the point at which settlement is final.

Cash settlements occur via LCH's proprietary direct debit system, the Protected Payments System (PPS), and Settlement Services Providers, as referred to in the LCH Settlement Finality Regulations. For more information on PPS see *Principle 9*. Securities settlements occur via Securities Systems Operators, as referred to in the LCH Settlement Finality Regulations.

The conditions under which settlement obligations in respect of registered contracts are final and irrevocable are set out in the Settlement Finality Regulations section of the publicly available LCH Rulebook. Under LCH's Settlement Finality Regulations:

- a Payment Transfer Order becomes irrevocable once the PPS bank, Member Settlement Bank, Concentration or central bank or Settlement Services Provider, as applicable, has confirmed the commitment via SWIFT message or otherwise confirms that such payment will be made; and
- a Securities Transfer Order becomes irrevocable at the time prescribed by that Securities System Operator.

The legal basis for the framework with respect to settlement finality is found in the LCH Rulebook along with the legal agreements between LCH and its clearing members or Settlement Services Providers. This framework is supported by:

- the designation of LCH, including the PPS, under the *UK Financial Markets and Insolvency (Settlement Finality) Regulations 1999*, which implements *Directive 98/26/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 1998 on settlement finality in payment and securities settlement systems (the Settlement Finality Directive)*. The Settlement Finality Directive aims to reduce the risks associated with participation in payment and securities settlement systems by minimising the disruption that may be caused by insolvency proceedings brought against a participant in such a system; and
- Legal opinions for each relevant jurisdiction where clearing members are incorporated. These are commissioned by LCH and seek to confirm that the LCH Settlement Finality Regulations (which form part of the LCH Rulebook) are enforceable. These legal opinions are published on the LCH website.

LCH performs its securities settlement with linked FMIs, such that LCH makes its payments and deliveries only after settlement has been confirmed on opposite and equivalent payments or deliveries.

Key Consideration 2: An FMI should complete final settlement no later than the end of the value date, and preferably intraday or in real time, to reduce settlement risk. An LVPS or SSS should consider adopting RTGS or multiple-batch processing during the settlement day.

With regards to LCH's operation of the PPS, all currencies are final and irrevocable on the value date. For some currencies this will be same-day settlement (i.e. settled on the day of the instruction).

Clearing members are required to have primary payment arrangements with PPS banks for each currency in which settlement is incurred. These must be supported by contingency arrangements in the

event of failure of nominated PPS bank(s), and clearing members must evidence such contingency arrangements at onboarding and on an ongoing basis at the request of LCH.

With respect to settlement via a Settlement Services Provider, settlement shall be complete upon the earlier of the settlement of all Payment Transfer Orders to the relevant Settlement Services Provider, together having the effect on the given settlement date of reducing the balance on a cash account provided by the Settlement Services Provider to zero or the end of the given business day.

The Settlement Finality Regulations within the LCH Rulebook do not provide for deferral of cash nor securities settlement. Deferral of payment or settlement by a clearing member could lead to clearing member default, in accordance with the LCH Rulebook.

When LCH makes intraday calls (please see *Principle 6*) settlement must take place within an hour of the call being issued.

Key Consideration 3: An FMI should clearly define the point after which unsettled payments, transfer instructions, or other obligations may not be revoked by a participant.

The Settlement Finality Regulations within the LCH Rulebook are supported by the designation of LCH under the *UK Financial Markets and Insolvency (Settlement Finality) Regulations 1999*, which implements *Directive 98/26/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 1998 on settlement finality in payment and securities settlement systems* (the Settlement Finality Directive). The Settlement Finality Directive aims to reduce the risks associated with participation in EU payment and securities settlement systems by minimising the disruption that may be caused by insolvency proceedings brought against a participant in such a system. LCH's Settlement Finality Regulations specify the times after which Payment Transfer Orders are irrevocable.

The LCH Rulebook specifies that a clearing member's cash settlement obligation due to LCH via PPS is not deemed to have been satisfied when funds have been transferred from the member's account at the PPS Bank to the LCH account at the PPS bank, but only when funds have been transferred from the LCH account at the PPS Bank to the LCH account at LCH's concentration bank, and any time permitted for the recall of any such payment in the relevant payment system has expired. The initial transfer of funds from the member's account at the PPS Bank to the LCH account at the PPS bank will always be preceded by a payment confirmation from the PPS bank to LCH that such funds will be transferred to LCH. Once such a confirmation has been received by LCH, this payment can no longer be revoked by the PPS bank. Before this time, an unsettled payment could only be revoked by LCH; any other revocation could potentially lead to LCH issuing a Default Notice to a clearing member.

Securities Systems Operators prescribe when securities settlement obligations have been satisfied. LCH will support any changes that a Securities Systems Operator may make to its prescribed settlement time. Non-cash settlement cancellations could be made subject to the Settlement Systems Operator's rules and prescribed cut-off times.

The LCH Rulebook, including LCH's Settlement Finality Regulations, is publicly disclosed on the LCH website.

Publicly available resources

[LCH Rulebook](#)

Principle 9: Money Settlements

An FMI should conduct its money settlements in central bank money where practical and available. If central bank money is not used, an FMI should minimise and strictly control the credit and liquidity risk arising from the use of commercial bank money.

LCH uses central bank money for settlement purposes where available and practicable. Where commercial banks are utilised, LCH has contractual arrangements in place through legal agreements and its Rulebook provisions, to minimise incurring credit risk. Supporting operational procedures and processes are also designed to mitigate credit and liquidity risk.

Key Consideration 1: An FMI should conduct its money settlements in central bank money, where practicable and available, to avoid credit and liquidity risks.

LCH operates the PPS for the transfer of funds to and from clearing members. The PPS is overseen by the Bank of England as a Recognised Payment System under the Banking Act 2009. The PPS operates within the legal framework of the PPS Agreements between LCH and the PPS Banks. There are separate PPS Agreements covering each jurisdiction where the PPS operates (i.e the UK, USA and Australia) in order to support extended clearing hours.

A clearing member must complete a PPS mandate for each PPS Bank where it maintains PPS accounts. A clearing member is required to maintain a UK PPS bank account for GBP, a USA PPS bank account for USD, and is also required to maintain a PPS Bank account for each currency in which it incurs settlement at one of the participating PPS banks.

Settlement occurs over the books of each participating PPS bank between accounts maintained by the clearing member and those maintained by LCH. PPS banks then make (or receive) payment to/from the LCH concentration bank via the relevant Large Value Payment System (LVPS) for the particular currency. Note that any payment to or from the concentration bank represents the net position against LCH of all the clearing members that use a given PPS bank⁹.

LCH's internal risk policies set a preference for the use of central bank services for concentration accounts where available. Practical considerations are, for example, the existence of policy determinations by the central bank of the currency or local legal frameworks that do not permit access to central bank accounts by CCPs, or else restrict the provision of such accounts to domestic CCPs or those deemed to be systemically important in that jurisdiction.

LCH maintains central bank accounts for concentration purposes in pounds sterling with the Bank of England, Euros with the De Nederlandsche Bank, Canadian dollars with the Bank of Canada, Australian dollars with the Reserve Bank of Australia, Norwegian Kroner with Norges Bank, Swedish Kroner with Sveriges Riksbank and Swiss Francs with the Swiss National Bank. Commercial banks are utilised as concentration banks for United States dollars and other currencies where LCH has no central bank account. Commercial concentration banks are subject to specific credit and operational criteria as laid out in LCH's internal risk policies.

Key Consideration 2: If central bank money is not used, an FMI should conduct its money settlements using a settlement asset with little or no credit or liquidity risk.

The rules governing the PPS ensure that LCH does not have credit exposure to PPS banks. A clearing member's obligation to LCH is only deemed satisfied once funds have been transferred from the PPS bank to the concentration bank of LCH and any time permitted by the relevant payment system has expired for the recall of any such payment (i.e. the payment could no longer be revoked). This means that a clearing member remains responsible for the obligation in the event of the PPS bank's failure. LCH's credit exposure to a commercial concentration bank ceases once the funds are transferred by the concentration bank to another entity in accordance with LCH's instructions. Accordingly, LCH performs intraday sweeps

⁹ For example, consider a PPS bank that acts on behalf of just two clearing members. If one clearing member is owed \$1 from LCH and the other clearing member owes \$1 to LCH, there will be no payment from the PPS bank to the concentration bank.

to concentrate funds onto LCH's concentration accounts to mitigate the liquidity risk that a clearing member cannot immediately make a payment through other means.

LCH sets out criteria for banks operating or applying to operate the PPS, which include:

- A minimum ICS calculated in accordance with and as required by LCH's internal risk policies;
- Operational requirements around accounting and SWIFT messaging; and
- Adherence to LCH procedures and the terms and conditions of the PPS Agreement.

LCH reserves the right to apply more stringent criteria when, in its assessment, a PPS bank's financial resources or operational capability are not commensurate with its level of business. PPS banks that fail to meet the criteria or have been downgraded below the minimum ICS are required to withdraw from service.

Key Consideration 3: If an FMI settles in commercial bank money, it should monitor, manage, and limit its credit and liquidity risks arising from the commercial settlement banks. In particular, an FMI should establish and monitor adherence to strict criteria for its settlement banks that take account of, among other things, their regulation and supervision, creditworthiness, capitalisation, access to liquidity, and operational reliability. An FMI should also monitor and manage the concentration of credit and liquidity exposures to its commercial settlement banks.

LCH calculates an ICS for each of its PPS and concentration banks. The score is calculated using quantitative and qualitative factors that include creditworthiness and capitalisation, the bank's regulation, supervision, access to liquidity and operational reliability. Each PPS bank's rating is subject to a formal assessment at least once per year. Other factors are taken into account during the wider on-boarding process.

Under the PPS Agreements, LCH may undertake regular due diligence of a PPS bank and a PPS bank agrees to meet with LCH at least once per calendar year to formally review the service.

LCH's risk management policies set the standards for the selection of PPS and concentration banks, and monitoring of exposures that arise from PPS and concentration bank activities on a daily (and where appropriate, intraday) basis.

LCH has monitoring processes in place to assess the potential losses it and its participants face, and the liquidity pressures if there is a failure at one of its settlement banks. LCH considers the risk of potential losses is mitigated through its Rulebook provisions which have the effect that a member remains liable for any amount due to LCH until such amounts have been transferred by the PPS bank to LCH's concentration account(s) (or paid out to another member using the same PPS bank). This risk is further mitigated for LCH and its participants through the PPS agreements, which specify that transfers to LCH concentration bank accounts shall be made within two hours of instruction, and LCH's procedures to 'shape' payment flows to avoid build up of material exposures. Additionally, LCH sets unsecured exposure limits for commercial concentration banks, which are monitored intraday and capped to 75 percent of LCH's capital base.

Key Consideration 4: If an FMI conducts money settlements on its own books, it should minimise and strictly control its credit and liquidity risks.

LCH does not conduct money settlements on its own books.

Key Consideration 5: An FMI's legal agreements with any settlement banks should state clearly when transfers on the books of individual settlement banks are expected to occur, that transfers are to be final when effected, and that funds received should be transferable as soon as possible, at a minimum by the end of the day and ideally intraday, in order to enable the FMI and its participants to manage credit and liquidity risks.

LCH executes a standardised set of binding terms and conditions with the commercial banks that participate in the UK, US or Australia PPS, i.e. the PPS Agreement. The PPS Agreement requires that the PPS Bank confirm payments to LCH and, that such payments confirmation occur within specified time limits. Following payment confirmation, payments in respect of margin calls must be credited to the LCH

Account no later than such times as set out in the PPS Agreement, i.e. by 9:00am (London time) on the relevant value day or within one hour for intraday calls with a same day value date. The PPS Agreement also requires that Concentration Transfers take place within two hours of receipt by the PPS Bank of the LCH instruction to concentrate funds.

Publicly available resources

[PPS Arrangements and Concentration Activities](#)

Principle 10: Physical deliveries

An FMI should clearly state its obligations with respect to the delivery of physical instruments or commodities and should identify, monitor and manage the risks associated with such physical deliveries.

The LCH Rulebook governs and sets out the overall obligations and responsibilities of all market participants clearing physically delivered instruments (gilts, bonds and equities) through LCH. LCH does not offer to store physically delivered instruments. LCH manages the delivery cycle for all physically delivered instruments in accordance with its publicly available Rulebook.

Key Consideration 1: An FMI's rules should clearly state its obligations with respect to the delivery of physical instruments or commodities.

LCH ceased clearing commodities in December 2017. LCH supports physical delivery for the Listed Rates, LSEDM, EquityClear and RepoClear clearing services.

The overall obligations and responsibilities that govern physical delivery are publicly defined in the respective exchange and LCH Rulebooks. In the case of LCH these are set out in its Rulebook and include both the rights and obligations for all market participants as well as how the physical delivery process is administered. Moreover, LCH does not offer to store physically delivered instruments.

For the RepoClear service, LCH is a member of both Euroclear Bank and Clearstream Banking Luxembourg's optional autoborrow schemes providing an additional mechanism to facilitate settlement.

In respect of Gilts and Bonds cleared for Listed Rates and LSEDM, LCH allocates delivery via an algorithm. In all cases the seller selects what it intends to deliver. The process is specified within the exchange's publicly available rulebook. LCH's Rulebook defines the delivery process with respect to cleared transactions.

LCH sends settlement instructions to (I)CSDs and T2S, as applicable, for transactions between LCH and its clearing members. These are settled under the rules and procedures of the (I)CSD or T2S. LCH supports its clearing members by ensuring that they have a comprehensive understanding of their obligations and the procedures for physical delivery and that they are adequately supported throughout the delivery process.

The membership requirements for new clearing members set out the technical and operational obligations, including for physical delivery, that must be met as part of on-boarding process for the relevant clearing service/s. LCH provides training to new clearing members on the physical delivery process, LCH's systems and their obligations; as well as ongoing assistance to existing clearing members on the practical, operational or procedural aspects of the delivery process, where required.

Existing clearing members, as part of the annual member survey, are asked to provide information on their ongoing technical and operational capacity, including for physical delivery. In addition, LCH provides a rolling schedule of training courses to all clearing members, which includes courses on physical delivery process, enabling them to train their staff. Any clearing member can request additional training at any time. LCH further supports its clearing members by making the test environments available such that they can test their procedures, processes and reconciliations and so that clearing members can familiarise themselves with its systems.

Key Consideration 2: An FMI should identify, monitor, and manage the risks and costs associated with the storage and delivery of physical instruments or commodities.

LCH does not offer to store physically delivered instruments or commodities. LCH manages the delivery cycle for all physically delivered instruments in accordance with its publicly available Rulebook. As part of this management cycle, the risk and costs are primarily associated with the position management process and ensuring that a delivery is made in accordance with the contract specifications.

For those physical instruments that settle in an (I)CSD or via T2S, the relevant (i)CSD and T2S are responsible for administering the delivery process as well as the application of any associated fees to their respective participant.

LCH has procedures that are designed to actively manage positions/ trades through to delivery.

LCH provides automated position reporting to its clearing members to enable them to accurately monitor their obligations and ensure they have the necessary inventory to fulfil their delivery obligation. For the RepoClear service, LCH is a member of both Euroclear Bank and Clearstream Banking Luxembourg's Autoborrow schemes, providing an additional mechanism to facilitate settlement.

In certain cases, LCH operates an active fails management process, which will ultimately see failed deliveries being added to the following day's delivery obligations for the respective member. LCH employs a fails fee regime in accordance with the LCH Rulebook, LCH also employs a fails fee covering RepoClear products. In order to maintain efficient and effective delivery processes, LCH regularly reviews delivery amounts against the obligations of its clearing members to ensure that any risks are identified immediately in order to maintain a robust position management process.

Finally, LCH ensures its ongoing compliance with international sanctions, including with respect to the potential impacts to the delivery process. In order to ensure that LCH's clearing members have the necessary systems and resources available to them, LCH sets transparent membership criteria requiring technology, operations and resources are in place prior to the member joining LCH and throughout their membership. In addition, LCH requires its clearing members to complete Static Data forms accurately and on a timely basis to ensure their delivery preferences are met.

Publicly available resources	LCH Rulebook Listed Rates, LSEDM, EquityClear (LSEDM) and RepoClear clearing services description
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Principle 11 (Central securities depositories) is not applicable to CCPs.

Principle 12 (Exchange-of-value settlement systems) is not applicable to LCH.

LCH does not operate an exchange-of-value settlement system and therefore does not complete a self-assessment for Principle 12.

For products that involve the delivery of securities against cash (EquityClear, LSEDM, Listed Rates and RepoClear), LCH is a counterparty to the transaction. Each delivery is instructed between LCH's account at the relevant (I)CSD and the member's at that (I)CSD. LCH only uses (I)CSDs that offer Delivery versus Payment in their exchange-of-value settlement system.

In respect of these services, LCH does not offer to act as custodian for clearing members and settlement is effected only at the (I)CSD, not across LCH's own books. LCH does not, therefore, consider that it operates an exchange-of-value settlement system itself.

Principle 13: Participant-default rules and procedures

An FMI should have effective and clearly defined rules and procedures to manage a participant default. These rules and procedures should be designed to ensure that the FMI can take timely action to contain losses and liquidity pressures and continue to meet its obligations.

The LCH Rulebook contains default rule provisions that set out LCH's rights and obligations in the event of a clearing member default. It also contains provisions in relation to the management of the defaulter's positions and the allocation of losses.

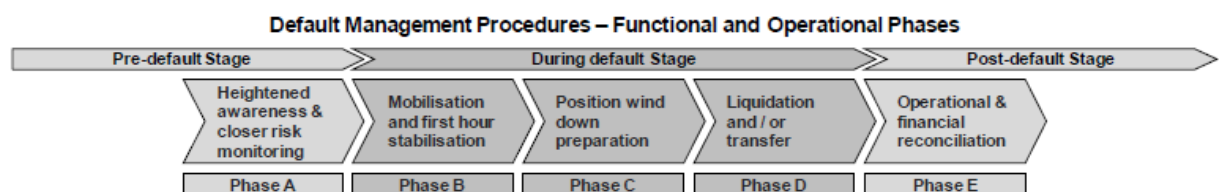
Key Consideration 1: An FMI should have default rules and procedures that enable the FMI to continue to meet its obligations in the event of a participant default and that address the replenishment of resources following a default.

LCH's Default Rules, contained in its Rulebook, set out that it is entitled to place a clearing member in default if it appears to LCH that the clearing member is unable, or is likely to become unable, to meet its obligations in respect of one or more contracts. The Default Rules also set out a non-exhaustive list of events which may show that a clearing member is or is likely to become unable to meet its obligations. LCH may (by circular to clearing members) specify criteria according to which an Automatic Early Termination Event will occur in respect of a clearing member if it becomes subject to any insolvency event.

The Default Rules set out the steps that LCH may take in respect of a defaulter, including entering into contracts to hedge market risk, selling any security, porting client accounts of that clearing member to another clearing member, auctioning the defaulter's proprietary portfolio to other clearing members (to include any client accounts of that clearing member which could not be ported to another clearing member), otherwise closing out any open contracts, and generally taking such action as LCH may deem necessary for its protection. The sequence of actions will be determined by a number of factors, including size and characteristics of the defaulted clearing member's portfolio and the market environment.

Subject to the obligation under EMIR to trigger the procedures for the transfer of the assets and positions held by the defaulting clearing member for the account of its clients to another clearing member, LCH has full discretion over taking these steps. All significant decisions will be taken by the LCH Chief Executive Officer or Chief Risk Officer.

The functional and operational phases of default management can be shown as follows:



On calling a default, the LCH Chief Executive Officer will convene the Default Crisis Management Team (DCMT) which will be responsible for the overall management of the default. All LCH clearing services have a Default Management Process (DMP) and a Default Fund Supplement annexed to the Default Rules. The DCMT will instruct the head of each impacted clearing service to convene a Default Management Group (DMG), which comprises LCH executives and, for some services, clearing members. Where representatives of clearing members are seconded to a DMG of LCH for the purpose of default management, they act on behalf of LCH and appropriate confidentiality arrangements are in place. The DCMT will delegate decision making within prescribed limits to the DMGs. All significant decisions will be referred to the DCMT for approval. The Default Rules set out how LCH shall meet any losses arising from a default, including the use of collateral provided by the defaulter, LCH's own funds and the default fund(s).

The non-defaulting clearing members are incentivised to participate in the DMP and in auctions to safeguard their own default fund contributions and to ensure the continued operation of the markets.

The Default Rules also set out the order in which LCH shall reduce or bear its losses. In the first instance, losses are met by applying any collateral provided by the defaulter and then by recourse to the defaulter's contribution to the default fund(s). If those are exhausted then further losses are met by payment from LCH's own funds of an amount determined by LCH in accordance with the requirements relating to the calculation and the setting aside of dedicated own resources under the Own Resources Provision of the Default Rules. Thereafter losses are met by recourse to the indemnities given by clearing members other than the defaulter in respect of each default fund(s) to which it has contributed. The amount of such indemnity is limited to an aggregate amount not exceeding the amount of the non-defaulting clearing member's contribution to the default fund(s) in respect of such business type.

If 25 percent of the relevant default fund is utilised in managing the default, LCH has the right to call additional funds from non-defaulting clearing members in that service ('unfunded contributions' or 'assessments'). The value of unfunded contributions LCH may call from each service clearing member in respect of a given default is capped at each clearing member's funded contribution to the relevant default fund at the time of the default.

Should all funded and unfunded resources available to LCH be exhausted, a service continuity phase will be implemented. In this phase clearing members of ForexClear, SwapClear and Listed Rates¹⁰ will be subject to variation margin gains haircutting and clearing members of EquityClear and RepoClear will be subject to a loss distribution charge.

The service continuity phase will continue for 10 days, or sooner if the soft cap is reached for any clearing member, at which point a vote will be taken among clearing members on whether to continue with the service continuity phase. The soft caps are, for ForexClear the higher of 2 times default contribution or \$200mn, for SwapClear and Listed Rates the higher of £200mn or 2 times default fund contribution, and for the other services 2 times default fund contribution.

The ballot thresholds for a repeat of the service continuity phase of the default waterfall are that more than 50% of eligible clearing members must take part in the vote, and more than 75% of clearing members weighted by pre-default default fund contribution must vote in favour of service continuity, with no presumption of a positive vote from those clearing members who abstain from the ballot. If the continuation of service continuity is rejected, LCH will make arrangements to close the service.

Once the default management process is completed successfully, a 30 business day cooling-off period is triggered. If the default fund has fallen below the floor level, clearing members must firstly restore the default funds to their respective floor levels within two business days, with the complete replenishment taking place at the end of the cooling off period.

If another default occurs within the 30 day cooling off period, the DMP will be implemented again and the replenishment will be cancelled; accordingly, service clearing members would be obliged to pay further unfunded contributions (assessments) called on the new default and participate in the loss distribution process if required. Such further unfunded contributions are subject to the same caps and ballot arrangements described above, and are calculated as a product of the percentage by which the default fund has been reduced and the value of each clearing members default fund prior to the default occurring (per default event).

Unfunded contributions may not be called by LCH in regard to more than three defaults in any six month period.

LCH will continue to stress test the service default funds as usual throughout the DMP and during the 30 day cooling-off period. Following the standard LCH daily procedure for maintaining 'cover 2', if any service clearing member's stress-test losses above margin exceed 45 percent of the remaining default fund, LCH

¹⁰ The SwapClear and Listed Rates service share a default fund: the Rates Derivatives Default Fund which is split into two margin classes (OTC Rates and Listed Rates). Depending on the activity of the clearing member which defaults either the clearing members of SwapClear or Listed Rates are juniorised in the default waterfall.

will call for additional margin from those clearing members to cover the excess uncovered stress-test losses above the threshold. Clearing members with weaker credit scores are subject to lower thresholds.

Key Consideration 2: An FMI should be well prepared to implement its default rules and procedures, including any appropriate discretionary procedures provided for in its rules.

There are a number of levels of documentation and procedures that support the DMP, as outlined:

- The Default Management Policy details the standards which must be met in dealing with the default of a clearing member;
- The Default Management Guidelines provide a guide to be used by each service on how to define and implement the default management process according to the Default Management Policy. The Guidelines describe the high level strategy, principles, standards, ownership and governance at the CCP and service level; and
- The Default Management Procedures, which are specific to each clearing service, detail the processes and procedures at the service level for managing a default, including arrangements for actions such as risk neutralisation, liquidation, client porting, auction organisation and execution, and loss allocation as appropriate. These procedures meet the standards laid out in the Default Management Policy and follow the principles outlined in the Default Management Guidelines.

Throughout these documents, roles and responsibilities are clearly detailed. All areas are resourced to ensure that business as usual activity can be managed alongside a default event.

In the event of a potential or actual default, the DCMT will be convened. The key responsibility of this team is to ensure that all key aspects of the default management procedures are followed, including communication plans, the calling of the DMGs and monitoring DMG progress. Each department responsible for communicating to the various stakeholders is represented in the teams and has procedures to support the process.

The Default Management Policy is updated annually, or more frequently if required, and it is subject to the formal review of the LCH Board Risk Committee followed by approval of the LCH Board. The Default Management Guidelines are also updated annually, or more frequently if required, and the changes are approved by the Executive Risk Committee and shared with the LCH's Local Management Committee.

The Default Management Procedures for each service are also reviewed at least annually. LCH's preparations for implementation of DMPs are enhanced by regular fire drills as described further under Key Consideration 4.

The Default Notice which LCH will issue to a defaulting clearing member is publicly disclosed on the LCH website.

Key Consideration 3: An FMI should publicly disclose key aspects of its default rules and procedures.

LCH's default rules are contained in its Rulebook, which is publicly available on its website. These set out the circumstances in which a clearing member may be declared to be in default and the actions that LCH may take in respect of that default, including the constitution of the relevant DMGs.

Key Consideration 4: An FMI should involve its participants and other stakeholders in the testing and review of the FMI's default procedures, including any close-out procedures. Such testing and review should be conducted at least annually or following material changes to the rules and procedures to ensure that they are practical and effective.

All LCH clearing services involve external participants (such as clearing members, execution brokers etc), as required, in their default management fire drills. For some services (notably those serving the OTC markets), the DMGs have representatives from clearing member firms and they are consulted on changes to the default management procedures.

A Group-wide (i.e. involving all CCPs and clearing services within the LCH Group) default management fire drill takes place at least annually and more frequently if there are substantive changes to process which

mean that further testing is required. In addition, service-specific tests are held as and when required, for example if there are changes to rules and procedures within that service or if a significant new product is added. Such tests may include external participants who would be involved in the DMP. Each external participant rehearses their role in an actual default event. For example a broker will be given orders to simulate hedging or liquidation of positions, and clearing members will participate in the DMG to review a synthetic portfolio, recommend hedging and liquidation strategies and submit bids in an auction.

Following each firedrill test a report is produced that evaluates the exercise and identifies areas for improvement and change. The reports are shared with the Audit Committee and regulators following internal review. Services may also produce reports that are shared with their DMGs.

Each firedrill has specific objectives to ensure that all aspects of default management are covered by the range of different tests performed. Some tests include external clearing members and other FMIs; others seek to test internal routines or close-out assumptions and procedures.

The Group-wide firedrills generally cover the scenario of a clearing member defaulting across all LCH CCPs and services simultaneously. Scenarios may be introduced where the defaulting entity also acts as a counterparty of a different type (for example payment agent or investment counterparty).

A Group DCMT is convened in the event of both a Group-wide firedrill and for a real default. Its role is to consider coordination opportunities and offer advice to the LCH Group CCP DCMTs, but has no decision making role.

Publicly available resources	LCH Rulebook Default Waterfall Risk Management Overview CPMI-IOSCO Quantitative Disclosure
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Principle 14: Segregation and portability

A CCP should have rules and procedures that enable the segregation and portability of positions of a participant's customers and the collateral provided to the CCP with respect to those positions.

LCH offers two models of client segregation arrangements, to meet the regulatory requirements of each jurisdiction in which it is authorised, and maintains its books and records, and segregated accounts where relevant, in accordance with those requirements. Individually segregated client accounts are available as well as omnibus client accounts. LCH provides, in addition, for services where it is regulated by the CFTC, client segregation arrangements in order to satisfy US requirements. LCH's Rulebook sets out the rules of segregation and portability for each model.

Key Consideration 1: A CCP should, at a minimum, have segregation and portability arrangements that effectively protect a participant's customers' positions and related collateral from the default or insolvency of that participant. If the CCP additionally offers protection of such customer positions and collateral against the concurrent default of the participant and a fellow customer, the CCP should take steps to ensure that such protection is effective.

LCH offers segregation arrangements to meet the regulatory requirements of each jurisdiction in which it is authorised. LCH is required to segregate clearing member client positions and collateral (including affiliates' positions and collateral) from clearing member proprietary business in all markets, including cash markets.

Individual segregation means that LCH records positions, margin requirements and collateral delivered by a clearing member for a specific client against an account that is exclusive to that client, and which is not exposed to losses on any other client or clearing member accounts. LCH also offers a Custodial Segregation Account to UK and Dutch clients of its SwapClear service, in which the same protections exist and allows the client to transmit non-cash collateral to LCH directly, and without first providing it to its clearing member.

LCH also offers various models of omnibus client segregation, in which clients' positions, margin requirements and collateral are pooled to different extents, although they are never commingled in LCH's books with positions and collateral of the clearing members' proprietary accounts.

For clients of FCMs, LCH offers a single segregation model meeting CFTC requirements in relation to Cleared Swaps. This is the LSOC model in which clients have additional legal protections against fellow client risk.

Specific provisions apply in respect of FCM's clients' positions and collateral in the event of default. For all other clearing members, positions and collateral in client accounts can be transferred (i.e. ported) to accounts at other clearing members on the instruction of the client(s) as long as the receiving clearing member consents. In the majority of cases the backup clearing member would have been chosen by the client in advance of the clearing member defaulting. If this is not the case, a client may appoint the backup clearing member at the time of the default. Porting will only be possible if the backup clearing member accepts the ported contracts. Depending on the type of account, it may be necessary for all the clients in that account to agree to port to the same clearing member. LCH encourages clients to pre-arrange alternative clearing members in order to expedite the porting process; in some cases clients maintain multiple active clearing relationships.

Positions held in FCMs' clients' accounts would be dealt with, to the extent possible, in accordance with the instructions of the relevant client, although the action taken must be with the approval of certain US authorities. The client can request that its positions be either closed out or ported. Positions and collateral in FCMs' client accounts can generally be ported upon the default of the FCM clearing member provided that, among other conditions, the value of the collateral held in the account is sufficient to cover the collateral requirement on LCH's books and the CFTC does not object to the transfer upon notice. In the event of a FCM clearing member default, LCH will attempt to port positions and collateral in client accounts to a solvent FCM clearing member that is able and willing to accept the positions and collateral. A transfer of this nature, including collateral, would take place upon receipt of non-objection from the CFTC, agreement with the FCM's bankruptcy trustee and after approval by the US Bankruptcy Court.

Within the EU, national implementations of the Settlement Finality Directive (SFD) protect certain actions performed pursuant to the default rules of LCH as it has been designated under the SFD. A more detailed description of the legal aspects of LCH's activity can be found at the discussion on *Principle 1*.

LCH obtains a legal opinion from a reputable legal firm located in the jurisdiction in which each clearing member is incorporated before accepting a clearing member from that jurisdiction. This legal opinion seeks to establish with a high degree of confidence that there is domestic legislation in place that protects and supports provisions within LCH's Rulebook with respect to porting of client positions and collateral from challenge under domestic insolvency law. Where it is unclear, or such legislation is not in place, LCH requires that the clearing member execute a security deed, provided it has established via the legal opinion that the security deed is effective and enforceable in the jurisdiction of the clearing member.

Key Consideration 2: A CCP should employ an account structure that enables it readily to identify positions of a participant's customers and to segregate related collateral. A CCP should maintain customer positions and collateral in individual customer accounts or in omnibus customer accounts.

As described above, LCH segregates clients' positions and collateral in its own books and records, and offers both individual and omnibus levels of segregation. For FCMs' clients, collateral is also physically segregated from clearing members' proprietary collateral as required under CFTC Regulations Parts 1 and 22.

Collateral supporting clients' positions covers initial and contingent margin, including margin add-ons (for credit risk, concentrated positions and other risks), as well as any excess collateral that clearing members may choose to post to LCH for their client accounts.

LCH relies on clearing members providing correct information about new transactions, positions and collateral relating to each client at the time that the clearing member submits the transaction for registration or lodges the collateral. LCH maintains a separate record of the actual collateral provided in respect of each individually segregated account; whereas in omnibus accounts LCH allocates collateral to each client on a value basis. Collateral in respect of omnibus client accounts can be called on a net or gross basis depending on the account type.

In an individually segregated account and custodial segregated account, a client's collateral is fully protected from fellow client risk. In omnibus accounts there are varying degrees of protection from fellow client risk, which may include a mutualisation of losses and a pooling of risk between the clients in the relevant account.

Key Consideration 3: A CCP should structure its portability arrangements in a way that makes it highly likely that the positions and collateral of a defaulting participant's customers will be transferred to one or more other participants.

LCH offers all known clients of a defaulting clearing member the opportunity to port to a new clearing member. The chances of porting being successful depend on the segregation model selected by the client and the extent to which the client has pre-arranged a back-up clearing member, or can arrange one quickly after the default. Except in conditions of severe margin erosion on the client account, LCH allows a minimum of 24 hours after a default for the defaulting clearing member's clients to identify and authorise a replacement clearing member. Such minimum porting window does not apply to LCH's FCM clearing members and their clients.

The LCH Rulebook contains provisions in its Default Rules with respect to obtaining consent from clearing members to which positions and collateral are to be ported, where an individual segregated account clearing client or an individual omnibus gross segregated clearing client has appointed a backup clearing member. The Rulebook also sets out that in the event of a default LCH will publish the deadline by which written consent must be received from a client in order for LCH to seek to port.

Once the porting is effected, the new clearing member will be called for any shortfall in margin cover (for example, in relation to positions that lost money between the default and the port).

Key Consideration 4: A CCP should disclose its rules, policies, and procedures relating to the segregation and portability of a participant's customers' positions and related collateral. In particular, the CCP should disclose whether customer collateral is protected on an individual or omnibus basis.

In addition, a CCP should disclose any constraints, such as legal or operational constraints, that may impair its ability to segregate or port a participant's customers' positions and related collateral.

LCH makes public disclosures in accordance with Article 39(7) of EMIR, including the basis on which collateral is protected in all of its different segregation models.

The risks and uncertainties associated with LCH's segregation and portability arrangements are disclosed in the Article 39(7) disclosure described above. Costs for different types of accounts are also disclosed on the LCH website.

Publicly available resources	LCH Rulebook Collateral Account Segregation CPMI-IOSCO Quantitative Disclosure
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Principle 15: General business risk

An FMI should identify, monitor, and manage its general business risk and hold sufficient liquid net assets funded by equity to cover potential general business losses so that it can continue operations and services as a going concern if those losses materialise. Further, liquid net assets should at all times be sufficient to ensure a recovery or orderly wind-down of critical operations and services.

General business risk is one of the risks considered within the risk management framework. To assess this risk consideration is given to key drivers, both with and without financial impact-reducing mitigants. These drivers are monitored quarterly and subject to the governance process. Accordingly LCH holds liquid net assets funded by equity and has developed both a Recovery Plan and a Wind-down Plan which are approved by the LCH Board and subject to review at least annually or following material changes.

Key Consideration 1: An FMI should have robust management and control systems to identify, monitor, and manage general business risks, including losses from poor execution of business strategy, negative cash flows, or unexpected and excessively large operating expenses.

LCH identifies its business risks by considering the general business conditions which are likely to impair its financial position as a consequence of a decline in its revenues or an increase in its expenses resulting in a loss that must be charged against its capital. Examples of reasonable foreseeable drivers of business risk for LCH include cost overruns (including project overspends), impacts of competition on its revenue, volume and mix of collateral held, regulatory change and foreign exchange exposure.

In order to identify the specific business risks it faces, LCH identifies the drivers of business risk, reviews its existing control framework and quantifies the potential financial impact of reasonably foreseeable adverse loss events. Business risk drivers are considered both with and without financial impact-reducing mitigants in place. Business drivers are also considered for potential impact of simultaneous occurrence.

LCH faces business risks related to higher than expected costs and lower than expected revenues. This would include impact of increased competition in clearing and timing of clearing mandates for products currently cleared by LCH.

The drivers of business risk are monitored throughout the year and a detailed calculation is performed once a year or on a significant change to the business, which is reported to the LCH Board. Annual budgeting, medium term financial plan and quarterly forecasting processes assist in identifying any change to business risk drivers, and forecast any impact of these changes. On a monthly basis, and forecast out to three years, cash flow effects of business risks are considered. Results of such forecasting are reported to senior management, LCH Audit Committee and to the LCH Board through forecast updates.

Key Consideration 2: An FMI should hold liquid net assets funded by equity (such as common stock, disclosed reserves, or other retained earnings) so that it can continue operations and services as a going concern if it incurs general business losses. The amount of liquid net assets funded by equity an FMI should hold should be determined by its general business risk profile and the length of time required to achieve a recovery or orderly wind-down, as appropriate, of its critical operations and services if such action is taken.

LCH holds liquid net assets funded by equity so that it can continue operations and services as an ongoing concern if it incurs general business losses. LCH's minimum regulatory capital requirement includes a specific provision for business risk, which must be at a minimum equal to three months' operating expenses.

LCH maintains a Wind Down Plan setting out in detail the steps it would need to take in order to wind down LCH in an orderly manner. This assessment includes a conservative estimate, six months, of the time and associated costs to achieve an orderly wind down. LCH holds an additional capital amount equal to six months operating expenses to meet potential wind down costs.

Key Consideration 3: An FMI should maintain a viable recovery or orderly wind-down plan and should hold sufficient liquid net assets funded by equity to implement this plan. At a minimum, an FMI should hold liquid net assets funded by equity equal to at least six months of current operating expenses. These assets are in addition to resources held to cover participant defaults or other risks covered under the financial resources principles. However, equity held under international risk-based capital standards can be included where relevant and appropriate to avoid duplicate capital requirements.

LCH maintains a Recovery Plan and a Wind Down Plan, both of which are LCH Board-approved documents and which are reviewed at least annually, or following material changes.

The Wind Down Plan sets out the steps it would be necessary to follow should LCH need to wind down its clearing business. The plan sets out the roles and responsibilities of the internal functions to ensure an orderly wind down of the activities within six months. In addition, this plan takes into account the impact of such a wind down on external stakeholders such as members and the markets.

The Recovery Plan sets out the steps that LCH should take in order to maintain the continuity of its services, should such continuity be threatened. This plan takes into consideration the triggers for such a plan, the governance steps LCH must take to invoke the plan and a number of recovery tools that are available to LCH. Each available tool is assessed for its impacts to LCH's clearing members.

LCH holds capital equal to the operating expenses for the six month period required to wind down. LCH bases its calculation on the latest audited expenses.

LCH invests its capital including the capital used to cover general business risks and the wind down plan in very high quality, very liquid instruments with low market risk. LCH capital is held on the balance sheet of LCH separately from the resources designated to cover clearing member defaults.

Key Consideration 4: Assets held to cover general business risk should be of high quality and sufficiently liquid in order to allow the FMI to meet its current and projected operating expenses under a range of scenarios, including in adverse market conditions.

LCH's assets held to cover business risk are composed of short term reverse repos, the purchase of short term highly liquid government securities and overnight cash deposits. The maturity profile of the reverse repos and cash held to cover general business risk means no conversion of assets is required. The securities are highly quality, very liquid and with low market risk.

LCH assesses the quality and degree of liquidity of its liquid net assets through daily monitoring, regular reporting and monthly internal governance reviews of the marked to market value of assets.

Key Consideration 5: An FMI should maintain a viable plan for raising additional equity should its equity fall close to or below the amount needed. This plan should be approved by the board of directors and updated regularly.

LCH has in place an LCH Board approved strategy reviewed annually setting guidelines for capital management and to act as a recovery planning step following a shock loss or other stress events. The strategy requires that material business decisions be assessed against capital position requirements, cash flow and liquidity and profitability, in order for LCH to generate capital via retained earnings. It also lays out other options that would be available to LCH and its Board in the event of a short term need for capital.

As a wholly owned subsidiary of LCH Group Limited, the LCH strategy has been concluded in conjunction with the strategy of its parent.

The LCH Board is given regular updates on the capital position of LCH through regular reporting from the Chief Financial Officer.

Publicly available resources

[Annual Report and Financial Statements](#)

[CPMI-IOSCO Quantitative Disclosure](#)

Principle 16: Custody and investment risks

An FMI should safeguard its own and its participants' assets and minimise the risk of loss on and delay in access to these assets. An FMI's investments should be in instruments with minimal credit, market and liquidity risks.

LCH's investment strategy is aligned to its overall risk management approach and regulatory obligations in the jurisdictions where it is permitted to operate. LCH maintains counterparty, custodian and (I)CSD relationships only after appropriate due diligence at the outset and satisfactory outcomes from ongoing review.

Key Consideration 1: An FMI should hold its own and its participants' assets at supervised and regulated entities that have robust accounting practices, safekeeping procedures, and internal controls that fully protect these assets.

LCH's internal risk policy on payment, settlement and custody sets a preference for safeguarding collateral (whether this is securities provided by clearing members, held as investments, or as collateral received in reverse repos) in accounts at (I)CSDs. Where an (I)CSD is not able to be used (normally because of time zone or regulatory constraints), LCH uses a custodian bank or banks. In each case the entity holding the collateral must meet standards set in the policy, including criteria in relation to creditworthiness and operational reliability.

All (I)CSDs and custodian banks are subject to the requirements described in the internal risk policy on payment, settlement and custody, as well as the criteria set out in the internal risk policy on counterparty credit risk. These include a minimum internal credit score, legal review, due diligence (which includes accounting practices and operational aspects) and the application of exposure limits.

LCH's monitoring of compliance with its criteria, and the overall suitability of (I)CSDs and custodians, is via a regular programme of due diligence which reviews each entity at least every two years. This requires that (I)CSDs and custodians complete a template covering all matters referenced in the policy and provide evidence where necessary. (I)CSDs and custodians are also subject to periodic onsite due diligence reviews.

Key Consideration 2: An FMI should have prompt access to its assets and the assets provided by participants, when required.

LCH ensures it has prompt access to its assets by only maintaining custody arrangements with high quality (I)CSDs and custodians, as determined under its policy and through its due diligence programme, by maintaining multiple custody relationships and by taking legal advice.

In addition, (I)CSDs and custodians are asked to confirm the legal position in each due diligence exercise.

Key Consideration 3: An FMI should evaluate and understand its exposures to its custodian banks, taking into account the full scope of its relationships with each.

In relation to collateral, LCH satisfies itself via the due diligence process and legal review that it would have access to the assets in the event of the custodian bank's default. Where cash balances are held on account at a custodian bank temporarily in connection with investment activity, LCH manages transactions such that its intraday exposure to the custodian bank remains below 75 percent of its capital, a limit set in internal risk policy.

LCH uses a range of (I)CSDs and custodian banks to diversify where collateral is held. This includes two major (I)CSDs, the domestic UK Securities Settlement System, an Australian CSD and three US custodians.

Risk exposures to custodian banks are aggregated with risk exposures to the same entities arising from investment, clearing or payments activity and monitored against credit limits set per entity.

Key Consideration 4: An FMI's investment strategy should be consistent with its overall risk-management strategy and fully disclosed to its participants, and investments should be secured

by, or be claims on, high-quality obligors. These investments should allow for quick liquidation with little, if any adverse price effect.

LCH's investment risk strategy is set by the LCH Board, on the advice of the LCH Board Risk Committee, and in line with the LCH Board's Risk Appetite. The investment strategy is disclosed at an aggregate level on request to clearing members of LCH. How the total cash received from participants is held/deposited/invested is included in LCH's disclosures against the CPMI-IOSCO Quantitative Disclosure Standards. The primary objectives of the investment strategy are capital preservation and liquidity provision, and these objectives are captured in the LCH Investment Risk Policy. The Investment Risk Policy's key objectives are to restrict investments to (i) high quality counterparties, (ii) reverse repurchase arrangements against very high quality and liquid collateral using appropriate haircuts, (iii) the purchase of short term high quality, low credit risk and highly liquid securities, (iv) deposits with Central Banks and (v) keeping unsecured lending and deposits with commercial banks to a minimum. The Investment Risk Policy emphasises the preference for secured transactions and highly marketable securities and sets maturity limits based on investment types. Further, the Investment Risk Policy also specifies liquidity risk as an objective and sets investment concentration limits and appropriate haircuts for reverse repurchase collateral. Additionally, the Policy requires that investment limits are reviewed regularly to ensure that they remain in line with risk appetite.

The concentration limits for LCH investment activities include restrictions on: exposures to particular counterparties, measured at the counterparty group level; the proportion of investments representing an exposure to a particular issuer; and exposures to reverse repo collateral, by security type and issuer. Additionally, LCH sets exposure limits specified at the investment counterparty level by transaction type (e.g. reverse repo, FX swap) and by maturity.

Intraday and overnight exposures are monitored against the applicable limits and any breaches are escalated, reported and remediated through internal governance processes.

LCH does not invest margin received from a clearing member in securities issued by that clearing member or its affiliates.

LCH maintains pre-arranged and highly reliable relationships with a wide range of high quality counterparties enabling execution of transactions with short-dated maturity. LCH also tests the ability to liquidate such financial assets with little, if any adverse price effect with these counterparties according to a regular programme.

Publicly available resources	Risk Management Overview Custodian Settlement Details (FCM-non-FCM) CPMI-IOSCO Quantitative Disclosure
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Principle 17: Operational risk

An FMI should identify the plausible sources of operational risk, both internal and external, and mitigate their impact through the use of appropriate systems, policies, procedures, and controls. Systems should be designed to ensure a high degree of security and operational reliability and should have adequate, scalable capacity. Business continuity management should aim for timely recovery of operations and fulfilment of the FMI's obligations, including in the event of a wide-scale or major disruption.

Operational risk management is a key component of the LCH risk management framework and encompasses appropriate tools and mechanisms to enable the effective identification, assessment and mitigation of such risk. The operational risk management arrangements incorporate a "three lines of defence" structure that has been endorsed by the LCH Board, and places responsibility for managing operational risk on the business as the first line of defence, ensuring that an Accountable Executive from the business is appointed as Risk/Control Owner.

Key Consideration 1: An FMI should establish a robust operational risk-management framework with appropriate systems, policies, procedures, and controls to identify, monitor, and manage operational risks.

LCH has policies and procedures that form the framework through which operational risk is managed throughout LCH.

The Operational Risk policy clearly sets out the roles and responsibilities across first, second and third lines of defence for the identification, assessment, monitoring and management of operational risks. Regular control testing is undertaken by the teams in each clearing service (the first line of defence) and is reviewed by the Operational Risk team (the second line of defence).

The policy sets a framework through which operational risks can be identified, including through review of audit findings, loss events and near misses, external events which may give rise to increased vulnerabilities and changes to systems or processes. The policy also includes requirements to complete deep dive reviews, which aim to review a specific process and understand how it operates and scenario analysis, stressing these operational risks. Such exercises and oversight ensure operational procedures are implemented appropriately.

Typical sources of operational risk at LCH include manual processes, system configurations and change management. If any single points of failure are identified, they are documented and recorded in the operational risk management system. Further additional controls are applied to mitigate the risk of reoccurrence.

LCH has a library in place which provides a comprehensive list of all operational risks for LCH. It also provides a list of the core controls required to mitigate the risks. The library ensures a consistent and comprehensive definition of risk and control is used for identification, assessment and management of the risks on inherent and residual basis. Operational risks are monitored through regular review and reporting to the Executive Risk Committee, the Local Management Committee and the LCH Board Audit Committee.

LCH has a recruitment Vetting Policy and framework which sets rigorous pre-employment screening for all prospective LCH employees. The vetting process is carried out within industry benchmarks and according to the roles that the employees perform. The range of vetting required varies based on factors such as the risk level and grade level of the role that the individual is being offered. Additional vetting will be required for those performing senior management roles to ensure that they are of sufficiently good repute and have sufficient experience to ensure sound and prudent judgement within their roles. All LCH employees are

also subject to an annual performance review. Further, LCH has policies in place which encourage employees to attain qualifications linked to their role and undertake training where desired, demonstrating its commitment to developing the skills of its employees. Aside from these benefits, and appropriate remuneration, the company has identified tools to endeavour to retain key staff should turnover be identified as a risk. Senior management are subject to annual performance reviews, including assessment against their objectives and core competencies.

LCH has both operational risk and compliance policies in place designed to identify potential sources of fraud, which set the standards within which potential fraud should be managed. These policies and procedures identify potential sources of fraud, key mitigation techniques and the procedures to follow, should a fraud or potential fraud be identified or reported.

LCH has in place a governance framework for change management. This framework mitigates the risks that changes and major projects inadvertently affect the smooth functioning of LCH by setting out a flexible (by size and complexity of change) structure for delivery of change. The framework sets out a methodology of categorising change; the category of change then determines the appropriate governance, reporting, minimum testing requirements and finally go-live approvals. Each LCH business line maintains oversight of its change portfolio.

Key Consideration 2: An FMI's board of directors should clearly define the roles and responsibilities for addressing operational risk and should endorse the FMI's operational risk-management framework. Systems, operational policies, procedures, and controls should be reviewed, audited, and tested periodically and after significant changes.

Operational risk forms part of the Risk Governance Framework of LCH, and is one of 22 types of risk which LCH faces. The LCH Board has set out through this framework its appetite for operational risk. (See *Principle 3*)

The Operational Risk Policy, which is approved by the LCH Board, clearly defines the key roles and responsibilities for operational risk. These responsibilities are separated between the first, second and third lines of defence; in general the first line of defence is responsible for the day to day management operational risks, including maintaining an effective system of internal controls. The first line is within the business lines and support functions. The second line oversight, support and challenge is provided by a dedicated operational risk management function. This function is also responsible for providing aggregated reporting to internal senior executive committees as well as the LCH Board and its Committees. LCH's independent internal audit function provides the third line of defence by delivering a programme of assurance.

The Operational Risk Policy is updated annually and a reviewed by the senior executive level committees followed by Board-level committees. The LCH Board approves the policy annually. The LCH Board Risk Committee and the LCH Board Audit Committee receives quarterly reporting on any operational risks outside appetite, including actions planned or taken to mitigate these risks, and major incidents, including remediation planned or taken to prevent reoccurrence.

LCH reviews and tests its systems, policies and procedures with its clearing members in a number of ways. LCH involves its clearing members in testing before the launch of new products and systems. An annual data centre failover test is carried out in which all clearing members are invited to participate. Clearing members are also active in annual default management fire drills, in which the management of a default scenario is rehearsed. In each of these cases, LCH actively requests feedback so that any weaknesses may be addressed or improvements can be considered.

LCH's independent audit function conducts regular reviews of the Operational Risk Framework and the application of the operational risk framework as part of all its reviews, with an annual review of a sample of key controls.

Key Consideration 3: An FMI should have clearly defined operational reliability objectives and should have policies in place that are designed to achieve those objectives.

LCH has an objective to be the most trusted clearing house and recognises that to achieve this it must have a robust level of resilience and efficiency. The Board sets a risk appetite and endorses a Risk Management Framework to manage reliance, reliability and stability of the CCP, which is cascaded throughout the firm. LCH has further defined service levels based on key performance indicators:

LCH defines the escalation category of any incident. All incidents with a 'High' or above materiality rating are escalated to the executive management teams. These incidents are investigated fully with a root causes analysis conducted and steps identified to prevent reoccurrence. All root cause analysis and actions are recorded as part of Serious Incident Reviews (SIRs) and reported to senior management as well as regulators, as required.

Key Consideration 4: An FMI should ensure that it has scalable capacity adequate to handle increasing stress volumes and to achieve its service-level objectives.

Each LCH clearing service is the subject of monthly service reviews, which include an assessment of key performance indicators, such as capacity. In the case of capacity, clearing service systems will typically receive a 'green' rating if they can handle twice current average daily trade throughput and database utilisation is less than 50%.

Furthermore, ahead of the implementation of new products or system changes, LCH performs testing to provide assurance that system capacity will be, or will remain, adequate for normal and stressed volumes.

LCH systems are subject to regular risk based independent review by the internal audit function; critical systems will be reviewed at least annually.

Should real-time system monitoring and monthly service reviews reveal capacity performance and trends which have disrupted or may disrupt operational functioning, action will be taken to investigate the cause and identify necessary timelines for increasing headroom for capacity. If capacity were to be exceeded, this would be investigated and remediated as any other incident in the clearing services. Following remediation LCH will investigate the root cause and implement steps to prevent reoccurrence.

Key Consideration 5: An FMI should have comprehensive physical and information security policies that address all potential vulnerabilities and threats.

LCH has a number of policies, procedures and controls in place for safeguarding its physical and information security. Regular reviews are undertaken to understand potential vulnerability and threats i.e. physical, intrusion and natural disaster, that LCH may be subject to.

The policies that govern these potential vulnerabilities are:

- The Group Physical Security Policy which covers people, physical and material assets.
- The Business Continuity Policy that includes a requirement for regular threat assessments.

- Information Security policy, covering the threats of malware and the loss or unauthorised alteration of company data.
- In addition, LCH also has a Confidentiality Policy and a Regulatory Record Keeping Policy.

LCH has in place physical access controls, security personnel and security barriers on each floor in its premises and CCTV. These measures are in place in all LCH offices and are a prerequisite for any new site.

The Business Continuity team undertakes threat assessments on an annual basis to identify if existing recovery strategies are sufficient. All LCH's recovery strategies are regularly tested in case any threat should materialise.

LCH also conduct reviews of its information security framework against the CPMI-IOSCO Guidance on Cyber Resilience.

LCH invests in its staff through training and professional memberships and engages with external consultants, as necessary, to ensure it remains up to date on evolving technology and security tools available in the industry. To benchmark LCH's progress against industry standards, LCH undertakes an annual independent maturity assessment of cyber security.

Key Consideration 6: An FMI should have a business continuity plan that addresses events posing a significant risk of disrupting operations, including events that could cause a wide-scale or major disruption. The plan should incorporate the use of a secondary site and should be designed to ensure that critical information technology (IT) systems can resume operations within two hours following disruptive events. The plan should be designed to enable the FMI to complete settlement by the end of the day of the disruption, even in case of extreme circumstances. The FMI should regularly test these arrangements.

The LCH Business Continuity Management programme, as outlined in its Business Continuity Management Policy, has been developed to provide continuity and timely recovery of LCH's business operations in the event of a major incident or crisis. The policy sets a RTO of two hours for all critical services; this RTO is in place regardless of the scale of the incident or disruption. A Disaster Recovery Plan is also in place and describes the technical steps that are required in order to failover critical services to another data centre. Critical services are identified through the annual BIAs. Each clearing service and function also has a Business Continuity Plan that details recovery strategies for loss of premises, staff, technology and critical providers.

LCH has a CMT, which includes representatives of all clearing services and functions. In the event of a crisis, the CMT will be convened and will work to a predefined CMT Plan. The CMT plan ensures that the management of a crisis is effective and is coordinated to minimise the impact on clearing members, suppliers, employees and the reputation of LCH. The CMT plan includes responsibilities for communications internally and externally. Typically, the LCH Compliance function will manage communications with its regulators in the event of a crisis, in accordance with its obligations in each jurisdiction. LCH uses an automated tool in order to contact its employees in the event of a crisis.

LCH has immediate access to work area recovery facilities with a third party supplier, in the event of the loss of the primary office location. If both the primary office and primary back up site are unavailable, a secondary back up site is in place outside of London. In the event of a metropolitan incident, critical activities can be transferred to staff that have been cross-trained, in another LCH office (in another country). Each LCH clearing business and function can use the cross-regional handover in any scenario. Staff also have access to remote working, which they regularly test, and use in the event of a crisis. The Business Continuity Programme requires testing of call notification, remote access, work area recovery

exercises, crisis management exercises and cross-regional hand off exercising. Such testing is carried out at regular intervals and following significant changes to operations.

LCH has three data centres. These facilities are regularly tested and a disaster recovery test is undertaken annually.

Key Consideration 7: An FMI should identify, monitor, and manage the risks that key participants, other FMIs, and service and utility providers might pose to its operations. In addition, an FMI should identify, monitor, and manage the risks its operations might pose to other FMIs.

LCH has identified operational, financial, credit, market and legal risks that can arise from its clearing members, other FMIs and service and utility providers. The operational risks related to such connections and which could impact business continuity are identified and analysed as part of each clearing service and function's BIAs, as well as in aggregate at the LCH level.

Information on identification and management of credit risks in relation to LCH's clearing members is included in *Principle 4*. Information regarding identification and management of risks related to links to other FMIs is included in *Principle 20*. Risks related to service and utility providers are addressed through the Procurement Policy. This policy requires that supplier selection is transparent, that due diligence is performed on suppliers, an appropriate contract is in place for the services supplied and that suppliers agree to the LSEG Supplier Code of Conduct. Any extension of current activity with an existing supplier must also comply with the Procurement Policy.

Each clearing service and business function also has a Business Continuity Plan that details recovery strategies for loss of premises, staff, technology and critical service providers/suppliers in the event of a significant incident or major crisis.

Annually, the BCM team also review the BCM capabilities of its critical suppliers. Suppliers are requested to complete a due diligence questionnaire which incorporates the guidance in Annex F of the CPMI-IOSCO Principles. LCH maintains a Critical Suppliers Oversight Strategy to assess and manage LCH's outsourcing and critical suppliers risk Further, LCH has in place a governance framework for vendor management

Outsourced service providers are required to have in place business continuity arrangements equivalent to those in place at LCH. Outsourced providers are invited to participate in LCH's business continuity testing to ensure successful recovery of critical services in the event of a major crisis. Other service providers, exchanges and linked FMIs are invited to participate in the annual failover test to the Paris data centre.

Besides considering the risks posed to LCH by FMIs, LCH considers the risks it may pose to other FMIs. Consequently, in addition to conducting its own ongoing due diligence, LCH cooperates and participates in reciprocal due diligence exercises with relevant external parties, for example service review meetings and business continuity testing.

Publicly available resources	LCH Rulebook Clearing Members Training for Clearing Members CPMI-IOSCO Quantitative Disclosure Business Continuity
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Principle 18: Access and participation requirements

An FMI should have objective, risk-based, and publicly disclosed criteria for participation, which permit fair and open access.

LCH's participation requirements are designed to be the least restrictive while ensuring that risk to LCH and the markets its serves is minimised. Participation criteria are publicly available through the LCH Rulebook and website, and clearing members are monitored for ongoing compliance with the requirements. The LCH Rulebook contains provisions to manage circumstances where a clearing member no longer meets the criteria.

Key Consideration 1: An FMI should allow for fair and open access to its services, including by direct and, where relevant, indirect participants and other FMIs, based on reasonable risk-related participation requirements.

Requirements for participation in LCH are based on risk-based principles, and are designed to ensure that all clearing members are of suitable financial standing with sufficient operational capabilities. Final approval for all participation applications rests with the Executive Risk Committee, subject to the LCH Board Risk Committee being notified of approvals. Where the Executive Risk Committee refuses an application, the applicant may appeal to the LCH Board Risk Committee. All new clearing members are also subject to an internal LCH credit assessment.

Minimum levels of net capital and default fund contributions are required as part of the clearing member admission criteria. These are set out below by service.

Service	Clearing member type	Minimum Net Capital Requirement	Default Fund	Minimum Default Fund Contribution ¹¹
EquityClear	Individual clearing member	£5m	EquityClear	£0.5m
EquityClear	General clearing member	£10m	EquityClear	£0.5m
LSE Derivatives Market	Individual clearing member	£1m	EquityClear	£0.5m
LSE Derivatives Market	General clearing member	£2m	EquityClear	£0.5m
RepoClear	Individual clearing member	€100m	RepoClear	£2.5m or its equivalent in €
RepoClear	General clearing member	€400m	RepoClear	£2.5m or its equivalent in €
Listed Rates	Individual clearing member	£1m	Rates Derivatives	£0.5m (or £7.5m if also clearing members of SwapClear service for the purpose of the Portfolio Margining Service)
Listed Rates	General clearing member	£2m	Rates Derivatives	£0.5m (or £7.5m if also clearing members of SwapClear for the

¹¹ These are published at <https://www.lch.com/membership/ltd-membership>

				purpose of the Portfolio Margining Service)
SwapClear	SwapClear clearing member	\$50m	Rates Derivatives	£10m (plus £3m in respect of the additional trade registration component).
SwapClear	Futures Commission Merchant	\$50m	Rates Derivatives	£10m (plus £3m in respect of the additional trade registration component).
ForexClear	ForexClear clearing member	\$50m	ForexClear	\$5m
ForexClear	Futures Commission Merchant	\$50m	ForexClear	\$5m

In terms of operational capability, all clearing members must have adequate back office infrastructure to support a high volume of transactions, and must open accounts with eligible PPS banks, to pay and receive cash obligations to and from LCH. Typically, this requires appropriate systems to manage the clearing member's clearing activities, and staff with sufficient knowledge and experience with the systems. Prior to going live and in cases where the LCH Onboarding function deem it necessary, clearing members receive operational capability training.

For its SwapClear¹² and ForexClear services, LCH conducts default fire drills twice a year; a failure to participate or perform in a drill may lead to suspension. Clearing members can, in lieu of participation in a fire drill, demonstrate that they have an affiliated clearing member or an 'Approved Outsourcing Agent'¹³ that has taken part on the clearing member's behalf. These tests have been designed to demonstrate the clearing member's ability to load, price and bid on a fixed number of trade sides in auctions held to manage a clearing member default. For RepoClear, clearing members are obliged to make best efforts to bid if asked to do so. At fire drills selected clearing members are asked to bid on auction packs.

All applicants for SwapClear and ForexClear membership must provide an opinion which must be provided by an independent external legal adviser practising in the relevant jurisdiction confirming that it has all necessary permissions and capacity to undertake its obligations as a clearing member in accordance with its and LCH's regulatory obligations.

LCH may impose additional risk based conditions on clearing members and may at any time vary or withdraw any such conditions. These conditions may include a requirement to post additional collateral or a requirement for prior authorisation for trades above a defined ceiling.

To achieve a balance between open access and risk, LCH continuously monitors a wide range of credit indicators for clearing members, including capital-to-risk ratios, and applies real-time risk management controls such as concentration limits and margin multipliers, rather than relying solely on hurdle-based participation criteria. In addition, the Default Management Process seeks to ensure that a clearing member's contingent obligations in the event of default are commensurate with the nature and scale of its cleared activity.

Key Consideration 2: An FMI's participation requirements should be justified in terms of the safety and efficiency of the FMI and the markets it serves, be tailored to and commensurate with the FMI's specific risks, and be publicly disclosed. Subject to maintaining acceptable risk control standards,

¹² Listed Rates is tested with the SwapClear service during fire drills for the Rates Derivatives default management process

¹³ An Approved Outsourcing Agent can only sponsor a maximum of three members. As of 31st March 2018 no SwapClear or ForexClear member use these Agents

an FMI should endeavour to set requirements that have the least-restrictive impact on access that circumstances permit.

LCH's participation requirements are designed to mitigate the risks that LCH faces as a CCP in a way that ensures the least restrictive access that circumstances permit. All prospective clearing members are subject to customer due diligence.

Net capital requirements ensure that clearing members have adequate financial resources to withstand unexpected losses.

Default fund contributions for each relevant service are determined with reference to a clearing member's initial margin requirements, which are in turn determined with reference to the nature and scale of a clearing member's cleared activity. The floor for default fund contributions seeks to ensure that all clearing members have enough capital at risk such that they have an appropriate incentive to monitor and control the risks that they bring to the service. See also *Principle 4*.

Membership requirements are risk-based, including the need to have all necessary operational capabilities e.g. access to relevant trading and settlement venues, and to have necessary regulatory permissions.

Different criteria apply depending on the nature of membership being applied for. Broadly, criteria may be differentiated by the service being applied to clear, and whether the applicant would be clearing only for itself or additionally for clients. The differing nature of risk being brought by the applicant is determined by these elements, and criteria are set in a manner proportionate to the risk.

The participation criteria, including restrictions in participation, are publicly disclosed on the LCH website and are included in the LCH Rulebook.

Key Consideration 3: An FMI should monitor compliance with its participation requirements on an ongoing basis and have clearly defined and publicly disclosed procedures for facilitating the suspension and orderly exit of a participant that breaches, or no longer meets, the participation requirements.

LCH monitors compliance with participation requirements on a continuous basis. The Clearing Membership Agreement requires clearing members to notify LCH if they no longer meet the participation requirements.

The LCH Rulebook contains notification and disclosure requirements to ensure compliance with the financial requirements for participation in each service. All clearing members must provide LCH with their annual accounts, and must promptly notify LCH of any development which would materially affect the clearing member's ability to comply with the participation requirements. Firedrills (see *Key Consideration 1*) assess whether clearing members' operational capabilities continue to meet LCH's minimum standards.

Regulated clearing members must provide LCH with copies of all returns made to their regulators, and these are required within 30 days of their original submission. Non-regulated clearing members must provide quarterly balance sheet and profit and loss statements within 30 days of their quarter end. LCH monitors all clearing members daily with reference to public information including credit ratings, share prices, credit spreads and media comment.

The Rulebook outlines the actions that LCH can take if there is an indication that a clearing member no longer meets the membership requirements or if its risk profile deteriorates, including: more detailed monitoring, increased margin requirements, prior authorisation for trades above a specified size, position reduction, position transfer to other clearing members, trading for liquidation only, and the declaration of default. LCH has the authority to declare a clearing member in default as soon as it has grounds to suspect the membership requirements are breached or are likely to be breached. Where a clearing member is in breach of the membership requirements, but has not defaulted on payments to LCH, LCH may allow a grace period for the clearing member to remedy the breach before issuing a Default Notice. Once a Default Notice has been issued, withdrawal of the clearing member occurs in accordance with the Default Procedures.

In the case of a voluntary withdrawal by a clearing member, at least three months' notice is required. The clearing member must terminate all open contracts registered with LCH within this 90 day period. If after 90 days the portfolio has not been closed out, LCH may liquidate the portfolio or require the clearing member to

remain in the service until there are no remaining contracts. PPS arrangements must be maintained until all fees have been collected and to enable repayment of the clearing member's default fund contribution(s).

LCH has procedures in place to facilitate the suspension and orderly exit of clearing members; these are disclosed in the Rulebook publicly available on the LCH website.

Publicly available resources	LCH Rulebook Clearing Members Training for Clearing Members CPMI-IOSCO Quantitative Disclosure
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Principle 19: Tiered participation arrangements

An FMI should identify, monitor, and manage the material risks to the FMI arising from tiered participation arrangements.

Clearing members act as principals to LCH for both proprietary and client business, including under the FCM model. This means that there is no direct exposure to the default of a clearing member's client; however, the LCH Rulebook provides for LCH to collect information from clearing members about their clients or indirect clients. Where a portfolio is overly concentrated LCH may apply margin multipliers to mitigate such risk. LCH also takes steps to mitigate risk from tiered participation by offering porting to all clients.

Key Consideration 1: An FMI should ensure that its rules, procedures, and agreements allow it to gather basic information about indirect participation in order to identify, monitor, and manage any material risks to the FMI arising from such tiered participation arrangements.

The FCM model, available in SwapClear, ForexClear and Listed Rates, uses an Agency style approach whereby the clearing member guarantees performance of the client, meaning that the FCM Clearing Member is fully liable to the Clearing House for the performance of all obligations arising in connection with FCM Contracts registered to it.

The non-FCM model uses a principal-to-principal approach. Each contract is between LCH and the clearing member, with the member having a corresponding (equal but opposite) contract with the client.

LCH has no direct exposure to the default of a clearing member's client in either FCM or non-FCM models.

Obligations to LCH arising from the activities of indirect participants are in all cases obligations of the relevant clearing member, and the risk management processes referred to under *Principles 3-10* apply to risk arising from positions recorded in clearing members' proprietary and client accounts.

Before offering client clearing, a clearing member must obtain authorisation from the LCH Onboarding Department.

LCH requires clearing members who clear for clients, affiliates or other third parties to hold segregated house and client accounts for positions and collateral. Therefore, LCH offers a choice of Individually Segregated Accounts (ISA) and Omnibus Segregated Accounts (OSA) to its members. This model supports clearing of direct clients (client of clearing member) as well as indirect clients (client of client of clearing member).

For the SwapClear, Listed Rates and ForexClear Services, LCH also offers a FCM model that is compliant with CFTC requirements for clearing members that have US-based clients.

A more detailed discussion on LCH's segregation and portability arrangements can be found at *Principle 14 (Segregation and portability)*.

LCH collects varying degrees of information about clients of clearing members, depending on the segregation model selected, through client account opening procedures. This information is provided and kept updated by clearing members, as LCH has no contractual arrangements with clearing members' clients. LCH continuously reminds its clearing members to keep client information up to date and to provide updates at the very least annually.

The data collected is most detailed in the case of clients selecting ISAs, or those clearing under the US FCM regime. For other models, LCH may not have detailed client information. For example, clearing members may also provide client information for those clients which use OSAs. This is not mandatory and the information is maintained by the clearing members.

Indirect client ("client-of-client") accounts are visible to LCH in the same way as direct client accounts and hence are subject to the same level of scrutiny and monitoring as direct client accounts. Therefore indirect client clearing risks are identified in each account similarly to direct client clearing risks. Margin models have

been developed and implemented to measure these risks on an overnight and intraday basis. However, LCH does not hold details of individual clients of clients.

The material risk arising at LCH from tiered participation is the default of a client, which disrupts or materially adversely affects a clearing member. In the event of a clearing member default, LCH could face risks should positions and collateral held for clients of a defaulting clearing member not be able to be ported. LCH may therefore, in these circumstances, liquidate client positions and apply collateral in the same way as for proprietary accounts. Following the completion of default-management processes (the closing or transfer of positions and the realisation of collateral) LCH may apply surpluses in a clearing member's house account(s) to offset losses in the clearing member's client account(s), but not vice versa.

LCH mitigates these risks through setting appropriate membership criteria for its clearing members, by monitoring client portfolios and accounts, and by setting rules which allow the efficient and timely porting of clients in default scenarios.

Key Consideration 2: An FMI should identify material dependencies between direct and indirect participants that might affect the FMI.

LCH monitors the activity of its clearing members and the activity in each of its client accounts, be they in omnibus or individual accounts. LCH monitors the proportion of house to client activity for its clearing members, and where clients are known, LCH is able to establish an account of the activity with named clients in total, by clearing service.

LCH can apply margin multipliers where a clearing member's aggregate client portfolio is overly concentrated. The LCH margin methodology (in terms of initial, liquidity and concentration margin) increases margin requirements progressively with large positions in both proprietary and client accounts.

Key Consideration 3: An FMI should identify indirect participants responsible for a significant proportion of transactions processed by the FMI and indirect participants whose transaction volumes or values are large relative to the capacity of the direct participants through which they access the FMI in order to manage the risks arising from these transactions.

As outlined above, LCH monitors the activity of its clearing members and the activity in each of its client accounts, be they in omnibus or individual accounts. LCH monitors the proportion of house to client activity for its clearing members, and where clients and indirect clients are known by LCH is able to build a picture of the exposure to named clients in total, by clearing service and by client.

Activity, whatever its source, in all clearing services is monitored on a daily basis.

LCH produces daily reports which are used to monitor client positions and associated cash flows. LCH has the ability to apply margin multipliers, where a clearing member's client portfolio is overly concentrated.

Key Consideration 4: An FMI should regularly review risks arising from tiered participation arrangements and should take mitigating action when appropriate.

Risk management policies and procedures covering indirect participation are reviewed at least annually.

LCH produces daily reports to monitor client positions and associated cash flows. LCH can apply margin multipliers, where a clearing member's client portfolio is overly concentrated.

LCH reviews the risks arising from tiered participation within the LCH Board's risk governance framework.

Publicly available resources

None.

Principle 20: FMI links

An FMI that establishes a link with one or more FMIs should identify, monitor and manage link-related risks.

LCH has multiple and varied FMI links: specifically, LCH maintains links with (I)CSDs, Trade Repositories, Exchanges, Payment Systems and other CCPs. All such arrangements are considered within the LCH risk management framework and subject to rigorous detailed due diligence and rigorous internal governance processes.

Key Consideration 1: Before entering into a link arrangement and on an ongoing basis once the link is established, an FMI should identify, monitor, and manage all potential sources of risk arising from the link arrangement. Link arrangements should be designed such that each FMI is able to observe the other principles in this report.

LCH maintains FMI links with (I)CSDs, CCPs, Trade Repositories and Payment Systems. Such link arrangements are governed by contractual agreements.

Connecting to a new FMI is subject to LCH internal policies and procedures which set out the requirements to be fulfilled and the governance approval process to be followed. LCH policies identify the criteria to be met, set out certain risks posed and assign responsibility for the monitoring, analysis and escalation of such risks. LCH will assess a new FMI through onsite due diligence and review of documentation and information acquired both directly and indirectly. The review will include assessment against criteria such as corporate structure, credit risk, operational and technical resilience, legal structure and associated risk, operational risk and contingency arrangements. Findings with a final recommendation will be presented through the LCH internal risk governance process for approval.

Ongoing due diligence of FMI links that are intermediaries, such as (I)CSDs and others that give rise to settlement, payment or custody risks, is performed at least every two years or more frequently if there have been significant changes. These type of FMIs will be assessed against criteria and risks set out in the Group Settlement, Payment and Custody Risk Policy, and the applicable conditions of *Principles 8, 11 and 17* will also be take into consideration.

The key risks brought about by links to Trade Repositories are regulatory and reputational. Trade Repositories are assessed in accordance with LCH Critical Suppliers Oversight Strategy.

Interoperating CCPs are considered as part of the Group Counterparty Credit Risk Policy, which sets the standards for the management of the credit risk that could be posed by various parties and intermediaries of LCH. The policy describes the ICS Framework applied to such parties, including interoperating CCPs. The ICS is set between 1 and 10, whereby 1 represents low default probability in line with the AAA public ratings and 10 is equivalent to a defaulting counterparty. The factors, metrics and adjustments used to determine the scoring for a particular party are subject to review on at least an annual basis and independently validated in accordance with the Group Model Governance Validation and Review policy. In the case of interoperating CCPs, the factors used to determine their ICS are Financial Analysis and Operational Capability. To note, all new or revised interoperating CCP arrangements are subject to internal governance processes and regulatory non objection.

LCH's recovery planning process also reviews the impact to itself and its FMI links in the event either party enters into a recovery scenario. At a minimum, the due diligence on FMI links considers the impact from operational failures, liquidity issues and overall creditworthiness, and effectiveness of any risk mitigants such as contingency processes. The results of ongoing due diligence are presented for review through the LCH internal risk governance process.

Finally, LCH's Settlement Finality Regulations, part of the Rulebook, are intended to mitigate the risks associated with payments and securities settlement. These Regulations are supported by LCH's designation under the UK Financial Markets and Insolvency (Settlement Finality) Regulations 1999 (see Principle 8 for further information).

Any new FMI link is established and maintained in accordance with LCH internal risk policies which are aligned to the PFMI. The policies are subject to annual review and each FMI link arrangement is subject to ongoing monitoring and periodic review.

Key Consideration 2: A link should have a well-founded legal basis, in all relevant jurisdictions, that supports its design and provides adequate protection to the FMIs involved in the link.

As set out above, LCH conducts detailed due diligence prior to establishing a new FMI link. At the time of writing LCH maintains links with FMIs in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, de Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland, United Kingdom and USA. LCH's arrangements with FMI links are governed by contractual agreements, which specify the law governing such an agreement. LCH's due diligence involves the review and assessment of i) the applicable legal framework in the jurisdiction where such FMI is located; and ii) the FMI's terms and conditions that LCH is required to agree and adhere to. Regarding interoperating arrangements with a CCP, the legal framework governing such agreements adheres to the ESMA Guidelines on Interoperability. LCH obtains appropriate legal opinions on the enforceability of the agreements in respect of insolvency, inter-CCP pledge agreements, treatment of collateral, LCH's netting rules and applicable sections of the LCH Rulebook.

Key Considerations 3-6 are not applicable to CCPs.

Key Consideration 7: Before entering into a link with another CCP, a CCP should identify and manage the potential spill-over effects from the default of the linked CCP. If a link has three or more CCPs, each CCP should identify, assess, and manage the risks of the collective link arrangement.

All of LCH's interoperable-CCP links are governed and managed on a bilateral basis.

LCH will only consider entering into a CCP inter-operable arrangement where the other CCP is authorised/ recognised by its home regulators as a central counterparty and that CCP adheres to CPMI-IOSCO principles via the local regulatory regime.

The terms of reference of the LCH Board Risk Committee mandates that interoperable-CCP links must be reviewed and approved prior to acceptance and all interoperable arrangements must meet established LCH risk standards which are set out in various internal risk policies. Interoperable CCPs are subject to the same LCH risk management framework that is applied to Clearing Members. In accordance with the ESMA Guidelines on Interoperability, LCH does not require an interoperating CCP to contribute to any LCH default fund or other financial resources. An inter-operating arrangement with another CCP will be set out in the Master Clearing Link Agreement (MCLA), which adheres to the conditions of the ESMA Guidelines on Interoperability, and the inter-CCP procedures agreed between the parties to the MCLA.

In order to mitigate the spill-over effects from the default of a linked CCP, LCH considers whether the default waterfall and the default management procedures are addressed within the interoperating CCP's rules and procedures. LCH also considers whether the contagion risk is fully collateralised through exchange of margin between the interoperating CCPs. In the LCH interoperable arrangement, each CCP holds collateral to cover inter-CCP risk at Clearstream Luxembourg in a bankruptcy remote structure and meets calls against it from the other CCPs through pledge arrangements. In addition to contagion risk, LCH also assesses the market and credit risk posed by the interoperating CCP and ensures additional margin is called where necessary. As part of its ongoing review, LCH conducts quarterly meetings with the interoperating CCP's risk managers to obtain information on any material changes such as changes to margin methodologies, operational risk framework or third party relationships.

Key Consideration 8: Each CCP in a CCP link arrangement should be able to cover, at least on a daily basis, its current and potential future exposures to the linked CCP and its participants, if any, fully with a high degree of confidence without reducing the CCP's ability to fulfil its obligations to its own participants at any time.

The LCH risk framework takes into account exposures to interoperating CCPs. In accordance with the Group Counterparty Credit Risk Policy, interoperable CCP arrangements are subject to threshold and other

monitoring measures on an ongoing basis. Changes to certain data and threshold breaches are escalated for action, such as additional margin being called. For example, credit tolerances are applicable to interoperating CCPs and indicate exposure levels beyond which an intraday margin call would be triggered. The Policy sets out Guideline Escalation Triggers. This results in regular monitoring by the Credit Risk Team of adverse changes in respect to certain factors (e.g. financial data; ICS factors; external rating) and escalation to risk committees where necessary. This process ensures that current and potential future exposures are covered with a high degree of confidence. Moreover, stress testing procedures ensure LCH's margin models maintain at least a 99.7 percent confidence level and margin posted to cover inter-CCP risk is held in a bankruptcy remote structure.

In accordance with the ESMA Guidelines on Interoperability, LCH does not require an interoperating CCP to contribute to any LCH default fund, nor does LCH contribute to the default fund of any interoperable CCP. However, LCH's default fund for the particular clearing service in which the interoperating CCP participates is sized to include the interoperating CCP's positions. Hence any additional contribution arising from an interoperating CCP is provided pro rata by the Clearing Members of that clearing service. Moreover, LCH has a number of processes in place to manage inter-CCP risk, for example regular intraday Initial Margin and Variation Margin calls, End of Day Margin calls and regular stress testing of inter-CCP exposures. Further, the rights and obligations set out in the relevant legal documents govern the process by which each CCP ensures that the risk is managed. LCH has the right and ability to call additional margins, including concentration, liquidity and stress margins where an assessment has been made that additional resources are required to mitigate potential losses and ensure that LCH's ability to fulfil its obligations to its clearing members is not adversely affected at any time.

LCH consults the clearing members of the relevant clearing service on material changes to the interoperable CCP arrangement/s. LCH also publically discloses on its website the interoperable CCP arrangements and the general risks of participating in such a service in relation to sharing of uncovered losses and uncovered liquidity shortfalls resulting from a CCP link arrangement, as set out in the LCH Default Rules.

Key Consideration 9 is not applicable to CCPs.

Publicly available resources	Interoperability Disclosure CPMI-IOSCO Quantitative Disclosure
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Principle 21: Efficiency and effectiveness

An FMI should be efficient and effective in meeting the requirements of its participants and the markets it serves.

LCH maintains an operating structure that considers its clearing members and the products cleared and is designed to be efficient and effective. The mechanisms within this operating structure are subject to periodic review to ensure that they remain productive and continue to facilitate the goals and objectives of participants and the markets LCH serves.

Key Consideration 1: An FMI should be designed to meet the needs of its participants and the markets it serves, in particular, with regard to choice of a clearing and settlement arrangement; operating structure; scope of products cleared, settled, or recorded; and use of technology and procedures.

LCH is a global multi-asset class clearing house serving a broad number of major exchanges and platforms as well as a range of OTC markets. LCH's commitment to the horizontal model and open access ensures a clear growth path for clearing across multiple markets, exchanges, venues and geographies.

LCH is committed to working closely with its clearing members and the markets it serves to provide clearing solutions and adheres to a code of conduct which sets out the minimum standards for engagement with stakeholders.

LCH is partly owned by its clearing members, which as a consequence are included in the LCH governance process by being represented on relevant committees. The LCH Board and the LCH Board Risk Committee include user and independent director representation. LCH also has a number of advisory and risk working groups related to specific clearing services where new product initiatives and projects are discussed with clearing members. Through these forums and clearing member consultation, LCH ensures consideration of its users' needs. Any change which may fundamentally affect the way LCH operates will involve a change to the LCH Rulebook; such changes are considered by the Rule Change Committee, which includes representatives of the Compliance and Legal functions and clearing business representatives. This Committee will independently assess the changes and set a minimum time for clearing member consultation for rule amendments that are deemed material. Feedback received from clearing members is assessed and any further changes proposed will be considered again by the Rule Change Committee before they can be made live. Further, LCH is an active market participant, providing thought leadership into industry-wide initiatives to promote financial stability and to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the markets. Any significant change that fundamentally affects the LCH operating model are made only after clearing member consultation. Additionally, clearing members are involved in the development and testing of new service releases of technology relating to new products or systems.

The LCH client management functions collect and collate enhancement and change requests from clearing members and submit to senior management for consideration.

Key Consideration 2: An FMI should have clearly defined goals and objectives that are measurable and achievable, such as in the areas of minimum service levels, risk management expectations, and business priorities.

LCH's corporate objectives are:

- **To provide market leading risk management and clearing solutions.**
- **To manage our members' and clients' risk by providing effective and efficient clearing services.**
- **To promote a safe and stable financial market foremost in all that we do.**

The strategy for achieving these objectives is to continue to offer LCH's proven risk management capabilities across a range of asset classes with a commitment to partner with clearing members to develop the services that make markets more efficient and safe.

The LCH Board, through its internal governance process, creates and maintains well defined strategic and financial plans. Progress against goals and objectives are included in the publicly available consolidated LCH Group report and accounts.

LCH maintains dialogue with its clearing members through user working groups and regularly consults its clearing members to obtain feedback.

LCH senior management reporting enables the LCH Board to assess and have oversight of the progress of LCH against its goals and objectives, in line with the strategy and the priorities of its senior management. LCH management assesses performance against its annual Corporate Strategic Objectives on a quarterly basis. Performance against these objectives is reported to the LCH Group Board and the LCH Remuneration Committee. In addition, LCH senior management regularly reviews its Risk Governance Framework and reports to the Board on the extent to which risks are managed within the LCH Board's tolerance. LCH's financial performance against budgets, targets and multi-year financial plans is also regularly reviewed and reported to the Board.

Key Consideration 3: An FMI should have established mechanisms for the regular review of its efficiency and effectiveness.

LCH has carried out a number of reviews of its operating model with a view to enhance efficiency and effectiveness.

LCH operates a number of project boards that review the efficiency and effectiveness of its strategic and improvements plans during the life-cycle of projects. Significant projects may also have independent reviews undertaken which are reported to the Board.

LCH continues to review its operating models to ensure they are fit for purpose to support LCH's business whilst being lean and efficient. This includes organisation design reviews of all operating units.

Publicly available resources	Markets Served LCH Objectives LCH Committee Terms of Reference
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Principle 22: Communication procedures and standards

An FMI should use, or at a minimum accommodate, relevant internationally accepted communication procedures and standards in order to facilitate efficient payment, clearing, settlement, and recording.

LCH uses internationally accepted communication procedures and standards where they are existing and practicable. Where such standards and procedures are not defined, LCH may facilitate use of proprietary messaging.

Key Consideration 1: An FMI should use, or at a minimum accommodate, internationally accepted communication procedures and standards.

LCH works to internationally-recognised procedures and standards wherever possible.

For payments, LCH uses SWIFT ISO15022 standards for all payment instructions. For securities settlement, LCH uses a combination of SWIFT ISO 15022 standards and the CSD/Custodian's proprietary GUI interfaces.

Clearing members may provide settlement instructions to LCH either through LCH's proprietary GUI interface or via SWIFT ISO 20022 standard Collateral Proposal message. LCH sit on the ISO 20022 Securities Evaluation Group and contributes to defining international standards.

As well as providing proprietary reporting to clearing members, LCH provides standards based reporting wherever possible. This is the case for cash and securities reconciliation messages and more recently margin calls messaging. These messages can be provided directly to clearing members or to nominated third parties i.e. collateral managers or custodians.

Where industry standard interfaces for custodians and (I)CSDs are not available LCH either develops to third party specifications or defines a proprietary interface.

Publicly available resources

[PPS Arrangements](#)

[Member Connectivity Guide](#)

Principle 23: Disclosure of rules, key procedures, and market data

An FMI should have clear and comprehensive rules and procedures and should provide sufficient information to enable participants to have an accurate understanding of the risks, fees, and other material costs they incur by participating in the FMI. All relevant rules and key procedures should be publicly disclosed.

The LCH website discloses the LCH Rulebook, the fees and risks associated with becoming a clearing member of LCH, as well as details of the LCH default waterfalls. Details of accepted eligible collateral including haircuts, and clearing member participation criteria are also disclosed on the publicly available LCH website, as is volume and value transaction data for each service.

Key Consideration 1: An FMI should adopt clear and comprehensive rules and procedures that are fully disclosed to participants. Relevant rules and key procedures should also be publicly disclosed.

The LCH Rulebook covers all material aspects of LCH's activities and aims to provide a clear and certain legal basis for its operations and the rights and obligations of clearing members in respect of each clearing services. The Rulebook sets out the membership criteria and provisions on settlement finality, clearing member's default, enforcement of collateral, business continuity and disciplinary proceedings. The LCH Rulebook is made publicly available on the LCH website. Regulation 44 of the General Regulations sets out how the Rulebook may be amended from time to time by the Rule Change Committee, following consultation with clearing members for material rule changes. In such cases, clearing members are given a consultation period in which to provide comment on rule changes made available via the secure area of the LCH website. The final rule changes that require self-certification with the CFTC are also published on the LCH website, in line with CFTC regulatory requirements.

The Rule Change Committee oversees LCH's rule implementation process and establishes the rule consultation and amendment process for all rule amendments. As noted above, following a determination of materiality of the rule changes by the Committee, a period of consultation with LCH's clearing members will commence in order to provide them with the opportunity to comment on proposed rule amendments. Prior to presentation at the Committee there may be an internal peer review of the changes with Legal and Compliance Staff or, for significant rule changes, a review will be carried out by external lawyers to ensure clarity and effectiveness.

LCH's key policies are reflected in the information available on the LCH's website. The Risk and Collateral Management section of the website has information on areas such as the LCH risk governance and framework, margin methodology (including the expected coverage of initial and variation margin requirements) and margin models, default funds and stress testing, acceptable collateral and associated haircuts and fees, and available collateral segregation accounts.

Key Consideration 2: An FMI should disclose clear descriptions of the system's design and operations, as well as the FMI's and participants' rights and obligations, so that participants can assess the risks they would incur by participating in the FMI.

The LCH Rulebook, the structure of LCH's default waterfalls, LCH's PPS arrangements, as well as the list of current PPS banks, are published on the website. In addition, LCH provides its clearing members of the SwapClear, ForexClear and RepoClear services access to margin calculation tools to estimate initial margin obligations. The key features of each clearing service are also on the website, user guides and technical specifications are available on request.

As noted above, the Rulebook sets out the rights and obligations of LCH and its clearing members.

Key Consideration 3: An FMI should provide all necessary and appropriate documentation and training to facilitate participants' understanding of the FMI's rules and procedures and the risks they face from participating in the FMI.

On becoming a clearing member, training is required for clearing members without previous LCH clearing experience as LCH requirements state that at least two personnel are fully conversant with clearing procedures. LCH has developed a training curriculum which covers all services. The clearing member on-boarding training covers risk management, margining, collateral operations and reporting. Furthermore, refresher operational training is provided for any existing clearing member on an ad-hoc basis, as required.

Bespoke training for any element of clearing may be formulated and delivered on request.

The Member Training team distributes evaluation forms to all training attendees and collects feedback to make adjustments and improvements to the service and the training material where necessary.

Outside of formal training, LCH staff are available to clearing members and dedicated teams are in place to assist clearing members, where necessary. Contact details are available on the LCH website.

If it becomes apparent that a clearing member lacks understanding of a particular element of the clearing process, the clearing member is contacted to discuss the requirement for further training.

Key Consideration 4: An FMI should publicly disclose its fees at the level of individual services it offers as well as its policies on any available discounts. The FMI should provide clear descriptions of priced services for comparability purposes.

Fees and descriptions of each LCH clearing service are disclosed on the LCH website; where relevant, volume-based discounts or fee holidays are clearly stated on the relevant fee page and are offered to all eligible clearing members on a non-discriminatory basis.

LCH issues members' circulars regarding material changes to fees prior to making the changes. In addition, notifications are posted publicly on the website. This allows for easy comparison across CCPs offering similar services.

Key Consideration 5: An FMI should complete regularly and disclose publicly responses to the CPSS-IOSCO disclosure framework for financial market infrastructures. An FMI also should, at a minimum, disclose basic data on transaction volumes and values.

In accordance with LCH's policy of complete disclosure in accordance with the CPMI-IOSCO Disclosure Framework, LCH publishes self-assessments of compliance with the PFMI and makes quarterly quantitative disclosures in accordance with the "Public quantitative disclosure standards for central counterparties". Updates to the qualitative self-assessment are made at a minimum every two years or more frequently as required by LCH's national competent authority.

Quantitative data such as transaction volumes, notional outstanding values and end of day mark-to-market prices are made available to the public on the LCH website.

General information on LCH's activities and operations is publicly disclosed on LCH's website. This information includes a list of clearing members, the products cleared by each service, the acceptable collateral clearing fees, risk management related information and clearing member application procedure as set out in the Rulebook.

This information is disclosed to the public on the LCH website in English.

Publicly available resources

[LCH Rulebook](#)

[LCH Proposed Rule Changes](#)

[Risk Management Overview](#)

[Default Waterfall](#)

	<p>PPS Arrangements</p> <p>Training for Clearing Members</p> <p>CPMI-IOSCO Quantitative Disclosure</p> <p>Clearing services (information on fees and transactions volumes/values)</p>
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Principle 24 (Disclosure of market data by trade repositories) is not applicable to CCPs.

Appendix B: Key terms and abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full name
AMF Québec	Autorité des Marchés Financiers
ASIC	Australian Securities & Investments Commission
ATS	Automated Trading System
BCM	Business Continuity Management
BCP	Business Continuity Planning
BIA	Business Impact Assessment
CaLM	Collateral and Liquidity Management
CCP	Central counterparty
CEA	Commodity Exchange Act
CFD	Contract For Difference
CFTC	US Commodity Futures Trading Commission
CMT	Crisis Management Team
CPMI	Committee on Payments and Market Infrastructures
CRMC	Credit Risk Management Committee
CPSS	Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems
CSD	Central Securities Depository
DCM	Derivatives Contract Market
DCMT	Default Crisis Management Team
DCO	Derivatives Clearing Organization
DFAM	Default Fund Additional Margin
DMG	Default Management Group
DMP	Default Management Process
DVP	Delivery Versus Payment
EMIR	European Markets Infrastructure Regulation

ETCs	Exchange Traded Commodities
ETCMS	Euroclear Trade Capture and Matching System
ETFs	Exchange Traded Funds
EWMA	Exponentially Weighted Moving Average
FCM	Futures Commission Merchant
FINMA	Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority
FMI	Financial Market Infrastructure
FRWG	Financial Risk Working Group
FSMA	UK Financial Services and Markets Act 2000
FX	Foreign Exchange
FxPAR	Foreign Exchange Portfolio Analysis and Risk
GCM	General Clearing Member
GMRA	Global Master Repurchase Agreement
ICSD	International Central Securities Depository
IOSCO	International Organization of Securities Commissions
ICS	Internal Credit Score
IRS	Interest Rate Swap
ISA	Individually Segregated Account
LCH	LCH Limited
LCR	Liquidity Coverage Ratio
LSEG	London Stock Exchange Group
LSOC	Legally Segregated Operationally Commingled
LVPS	Large Value Payment System
MCLA	Master Clearing Link Agreement
MTF	Multilateral Trading Facility
NDF	Non-Deliverable Forward
OTC	Over-The-Counter

OSA	Omnibus Segregated Account
OSC	Ontario Securities Commission
PAIRS	Portfolio Approach to Interest Rate Scenarios
PFE	Potential Future Exposure
PPS	Protected Payments System
Reserved Matters	Certain matters which must be approved by the LCH Board, and which cannot be delegated to the LCH executive.
RCH	Recognised Clearing House
REITS	Real Estate Investment Trusts
RTS	Regulatory Technical Standards
Rulebook	The LCH Rulebooks and the procedures contained therein (the LCH Procedures)
SCSC	Security and Continuity Sub Committee
SEF	Swap Execution Facility
Settlement Finality Directive	Directive 98/26/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 1998 on settlement finality in payment and securities settlement systems
SLA	Service Level Agreement
VaR	Value-At-Risk