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**LCH.Clearnet SA (the "Clearing House" or "LCH SA")
Disclosure for Purposes of Article 39(7) of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012
of the European Parliament and the Council of 4 July 2012
on OTC Derivatives, Central Counterparties, and Trade Repositories ("EMIR")**

Terms not otherwise defined in this Disclosure Requirement have the meanings ascribed to them in the CDS Clearing Rule Book (the "**CDS Rule Book**") and/or the Clearing Rule Book (the "**Cash, Derivatives and Fixed Income Rule Book**") (together, the "**Rule Books**").

1. Introduction

This information is provided in accordance with the requirement under Article 39(7) of EMIR for a central counterparty (a "**CCP**") (such as the Clearing House) to disclose publicly certain information in relation to the levels of protection and account segregation which it provides (the "**Disclosure Requirement**").

This Disclosure Requirement purports to give information on the levels of protection and account segregation in relation to:

LCH SA's clearing service for securities and derivatives (the "**Cash and Derivatives Clearing Service**") and fixed income products (including Triparty Repo service) (the "**Fixed Income Clearing Service**") which is documented in the Cash, Derivatives and Fixed Income Rule Book and its related Instructions and Notices; and

LCH SA's clearing platform for credit default swaps (the "**CDS Clearing Service**") which is documented in the CDS Rule Book, its related Procedures and the CDS Clearing Supplement;

The CDS Clearing Service operates two different clearing services depending on the regulatory status of the Clearing Member: one in respect of Clearing Members which are futures commission merchants ("**FCMs**") that are registered with the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("**CFTC**") and one in respect of all other Clearing Members.

Each of the Cash and Derivatives Clearing Service, the Fixed Income Clearing Service and the CDS Clearing Service are hereinafter referred to as a "**Service**".

2. **Account Arrangements – Segregation**

2.1 *The segregation principle*

Under Article 39(2) and Article 39(3), respectively, of EMIR, a CCP is required to offer the choice between omnibus client segregation and individual client segregation.

There are two broad types of accounts reflecting this EMIR segregation requirement:

- (a) the accounts which apply the omnibus client segregation as set out in paragraph 2.3 below (each an "**Omnibus Segregated Account**" or "**OSA**"); and
- (b) the accounts which apply the individual client segregation as set out in paragraph 2.4 below (each an "**Individual Segregated Account**" or "**ISA**").

In addition to offering OSAs and ISAs, and in respect of the CDS Clearing Service only, the Clearing House also offers to FCM Clearing Members a type of account that complies with the CFTC regulations – "**LSOC Account**" (the acronym LSOC meaning "legally segregated, operationally commingled" accounts), as set out in paragraph 2.5 below.

2.2 *Segregation of client positions and assets from house positions and assets*

ISAs, OSAs and LSOC Accounts are subject to the same following segregation requirement: client positions and assets are separated from proprietary/house positions and assets and the boundary demarcating what is segregated is at the account level. Hence, positions and assets are pooled within the relevant account but ring-fenced from those held in any other account with the CCP.

However, ISAs, OSAs and LSOC Accounts are subject to different segregation arrangements as between clients (as set out in paragraphs 2.3 to 2.5 below).

2.3 *Segregation arrangements as between clients in respect of OSAs*

Omnibus client segregation involves a demarcation between, on the one hand, a clearing member's proprietary positions and assets and, on the other hand, the positions and the assets held by the clearing member for the account of its clients. It is contemplated that multiple clients will be grouped together in a single OSA with the CCP and that there will be a mutualisation of losses and a pooling of risk (in terms of both exposures relating to positions and the application of assets covering the positions) between the clients sharing the relevant account.

Unless otherwise required by one of its clients, a clearing member might open a single OSA with a CCP for the account of all of its clients. Such an arrangement would provide for segregation of house positions and assets from client positions and assets and, as such, would be consistent with the requirements for omnibus client segregation under EMIR. However, under Article 39(5) of EMIR, a clearing member is required to offer its clients, at least, the choice between omnibus client segregation and individual client segregation and, in practice, an individual clearing member may open a number of OSAs and a number of ISAs with a single CCP.

2.4 *Segregation arrangements as between clients in respect of ISAs*

In contrast to omnibus client segregation, individual client segregation involves a demarcation between the positions and assets held by a clearing member for the account of one client from the positions and the assets held for the account of other clients and from the clearing member's own positions and assets. Therefore, individual client segregation is offered on a per client basis – no individually segregated client is exposed to, or has its assets applied in respect of, the positions of any other client or of the clearing member.

2.5 *Segregation arrangements as between clients in respect LSOC Accounts*

Under the LSOC Account model, the FCM is required to identify the positions of its clients and to treat the post-haircut value of collateral required in respect of contracts entered into on behalf of a client as belonging to such client. Furthermore, the FCM is not permitted to use such value to margin, guarantee or secure the obligations of the FCM or of any other client. The LSOC Account model does however permit the Clearing House to hold the collateral of all clients in an operationally commingled account (hence the description "legally segregated, operationally commingled").

Under this model, the initial margin requirements for client contracts are calculated gross. In addition, the value of collateral delivered in respect of initial margin requirements in respect of a client can only be used to cover losses relating to that client's positions and is therefore not subject to "fellow customer risk". However, in contrast to the ISA model, the LSOC Account operates on a post-haircut value basis rather than assigning specific collateral assets to a specific client. Accordingly, under the LSOC Account model collateral assets delivered by the FCM to the Clearing House in respect of client positions are not attributed to particular clients.

Furthermore, under the LSOC Account model, variation margin payments are settled net and are not segregated. Accordingly, specific clients with variation margin gains participating in an account in respect of which there is a net margin loss (across all relevant clients of the relevant FCM) do not have recourse to the Clearing House in respect of their gains and are therefore subject to "fellow customer risk" for variation margin.

2.6 *Service specific segregation*

The account arrangements within the Clearing House provide for further division between accounts along product lines, meaning that omnibus client segregation and individual client segregation is offered to Clearing Members on behalf of their clients on a per Service basis. Hence, a Clearing Member might have a particular combination of one or more OSAs and/or one or more ISAs in respect of one Service and a different combination of Client Accounts in respect of another Service.

The balance of OSAs and ISAs held by a Clearing Member in respect of a particular Service will, in part, be driven by characteristics of the Service itself. In addition, the profile of the Clearing Member, the nature and volume of Clients in question and, most importantly, the level of segregation required by those Clients will also be key factors.

In respect of the CDS Clearing Service for FCM Clearing Members, each FCM Clearing Member will hold only one LSOC Account (referred to as the "FCM Client Account Structure" in the CDS Rule Book).

3. Account Arrangements – OSAs, ISAs and LSOC Accounts

This section summarises the arrangements and features which characterise the different account types offered by the Clearing House. In particular, it outlines the relevant types of account structure, how margin requirements will be calculated in respect of each such type of account structure and how each such type of account structure will be treated in the event of a default by the relevant Clearing Member. In addition, the table in Schedule 1 (*Summary of Account Structure Types and Functionality*) provides a high level summary of certain key features relating to the different account structure types.

3.1 Omnibus Segregated Accounts structure (OSAs)

Where a single OSA is held in the Clearing House for all of a Clearing Member's Clients in respect of a Service, omnibus client segregation will equate to proprietary (house)/Client segregation within that Service. However, wherever a Clearing Member also holds additional Client Accounts in respect of the same Service, there will also be segregation between the Clients comprising each of those separate Client Accounts.

(a) Types of OSAs

The Clearing House offers two different types of OSAs (which may be used by a Clearing Member in isolation or in any combination) with different levels of mutualisation of risk:

(i) the Net Omnibus Segregated Account Structure (the "**NOSA**");

A NOSA consists in calculating and recording the Clients' margin requirements on a net basis, and commingling the corresponding collateral, in respect of all the Clients belonging to the same NOSA.

(ii) the Gross Omnibus Segregated Account Structure (the "**GOSA**").

A GOSA consists in calculating the Clients' margin requirements on a gross basis, and commingling the corresponding collateral in respect of all Clients belonging to the same GOSA. This account structure is not offered to Clearing Members of the CDS Clearing Service.

(b) Calculation of margin requirements

In respect of a NOSA, the Clearing House calculates the margin requirements related to the positions recorded in the relevant NOSA on a net basis and call the Clearing Member for a single amount of collateral in respect of all Clients belonging to such NOSA. Collateral received by the Clearing House will be recorded in the relevant

NOSA held for the account of the relevant Clients collectively and without attribution of specific collateral assets to specific Clients. As a result, there is a mutualisation of loss and a pooling of risk between the Clients in terms of differentials between (i) the performance of the Clients' respective positions; and (ii) the relative quality and haircut value of the collateral provided by the Clearing Member for the account for the Clients belonging to the same NOSA.

In respect of a GOSA, the Clearing House will calculate the gross margin requirements in respect of the positions recorded in the relevant GOSA and call the Clearing Member for an amount of collateral specific to each Client belonging to such GOSA. Collateral received by the Clearing House will however be recorded in the GOSA on a shared basis. As a result, there is no mutualisation of loss and no pooling of risk between the Clients related directly to the performance of the Clients' respective positions, but there will be a mutualisation of losses in respect of the shared collateral.

(c) Default and porting

The purpose of porting is to enable the Clearing House, upon a Clearing Member's default, to transfer Clients' positions and associated collateral to a backup Clearing Member. By this process, there is a continuity in the provision of client clearing services to the relevant Clients and the Clients' positions and associated collateral are not affected by the insolvency proceedings opened against the defaulting Clearing Member.

The Clients may face mutualised losses following a default of their Clearing Member. In these circumstances, the Clearing House would, in an exercise of its powers under the Rule Books seek to port the positions and associated collateral (or, as the case may be, a cash value of such collateral) recorded in the relevant OSA to a backup Clearing Member. Porting will only be successful if all of the Clients comprising the OSA consent to the porting and nominate the same backup Clearing Member which, in turn, accepts the ported positions. This will only be possible where the identities of the Clients comprising the OSA are formally recorded by the Clearing House in accordance with its procedures.

If porting occurs, the segregation arrangements and levels of protection associated with the original OSA with the defaulting Clearing Member will be replicated in an OSA with the backup Clearing Member.

If porting is not desired or cannot be achieved, the Clearing House will liquidate the relevant Clients' positions and associated collateral held in the OSA and calculate a residual amount attributable to each Client after liquidation (a "**Client Clearing Entitlement**"¹).

The Client Clearing Entitlement represents the Client's entitlement to amounts due in respect of the liquidation values of the positions and associated collateral, after deducting certain amounts including in particular (i) the costs of hedging of the

¹ The defined term "Client Clearing Entitlement" is hereby used for the ease of reading of this statement only; for the avoidance of doubt, the constitutive elements which this term covers are substantially similar for both the CDS Clearing Service and the Cash, Derivatives and Fixed Income Services.

relevant positions, and (ii) in respect of a NOSA only, any amounts due to the Clearing House in respect of other positions held (for the account of other Clients) in the same NOSA, prorated between the relevant Client Accounts. Here again, the Clients would face mutualised losses in respect of the liquidation values of the positions and the application of the collateral recorded in the relevant OSA.

The Clearing House would return Client Clearing Entitlements directly to the relevant Clients, if such Clients are known to it². Otherwise, Client Clearing Entitlements will be returned to the defaulting Clearing Member's insolvency officer for the account of the relevant Clients.

3.2 *Individual Segregated Accounts structure (ISAs)*

In contrast to the segregation arrangements described in relation to OSAs, an ISA structure holds the positions entered into, and the associated collateral delivered by, a Clearing Member in respect of an individual Client. Hence, there is no mutualisation of risk or pooling of collateral between different Clients of the same Clearing Member.

(a) Calculation of margins requirements

The Clearing House will calculate the margin requirements in respect of all of the positions recorded in the relevant ISA and call for margins from the Clearing Member accordingly. Collateral received by the Clearing Member will be recorded as being held in the relevant ISA for the account of the relevant Client. By virtue of these arrangements, an individually segregated Client is not exposed to fluctuations in the value of others' positions or losses on those positions upon the default of a Clearing Member. In addition, the specific items of collateral originally provided by the Client to the Clearing Member are attributed to it within the Clearing House and will not be applied to cover exposures on positions held by the Clearing Member on a proprietary basis or for the account of other Clients.

(b) Default and porting

Upon the default of a Clearing Member, the Clearing House would seek to port the positions and the associated collateral (or, as the case may be, a cash value in respect of such collateral) recorded in the relevant ISA to a backup Clearing Member. Such a porting will only be successful if the backup Clearing Member accepts such a porting. If porting is not desired by a Client or cannot be achieved, the Clearing House will liquidate the Client's positions and associated collateral and calculate the Client Clearing Entitlement related to the relevant ISA. As part of the calculation, deductions are made for losses associated with the Client's positions and the costs of hedging those positions.

The Clearing House would return Client Clearing Entitlements directly to the relevant Clients, if such Clients are known to it³. Otherwise, Client Clearing Entitlements will be returned to the defaulting Clearing Member's insolvency officer for the account of the relevant Clients.

² The Clients would be deemed to be "known" to the Clearing House when the Clearing House has all the information which it needs to effectively transfer an amount equal to the Client Clearing Entitlement.

³ Same comment as in footnote 2.

3.3 *LSOC Account in the CDS Clearing Service*

The LSOC Account model relies on the maintenance of accounts at both the Clearing House level (referred to as the "FCM Client Account Structure" in the CDS Rule Book) and at a "Permitted Depository" (*i.e.* a depository which is permitted to hold client collateral pursuant to CFTC Regulations). The purpose and functions of these accounts are summarised below.

(a) The FCM Client Account Structure

In respect of each FCM Clearing Member joining the CDS Clearing Service, the Clearing House opens an FCM Client Account Structure which is made up of book-entry accounts that record the positions and associated collateral attributable to each Client.

The CDS Clearing Service for FCM Clearing Members has been set up to comply with the CFTC regulatory requirements regarding the "Without Excess Model". Under the "Without Excess Model", there is no ability to hold or attribute a collateral value in excess of the margin requirement in respect of the positions recorded to a Margin Account of an individual Client. Accordingly, the value of collateral attributable to the relevant Margin Account will be the amount required to meet the margin obligations in respect of the positions recorded to an account. Any collateral value in excess of the required margin value will be recorded in an FCM Unallocated Client Collateral Financial Account prior to the Morning Call held for the benefit of all the Clients in the FCM Client Account Structure. Therefore, an FCM Clearing Member may hold excess collateral related to Client Accounts on an intraday basis.

(b) Account opened at the Permitted Depository

The Clearing House is required to segregate (deposit) all collateral provided in respect of Clients' positions and all monies accruing in respect of such positions in an account maintained with a Permitted Depository.

The collateral deposited in such accounts will represent collateral delivered by all FCM Clearing Members on behalf of their Clients and are held on a commingled basis. However, the value of such collateral attributable to an individual Client will be indicated in the relevant FCM Client Financial Account held on behalf of the relevant client.

(c) Default and porting

Upon the default of an FCM Clearing Member, it is intended that, in respect of each Client, the Clearing House will either transfer (i) the Client's positions, accompanied with the associated collateral, to another solvent FCM Clearing Member or (ii) liquidate the Client's positions and return the proceeds for the account of the Client or, if not possible, to the insolvent FCM's bankruptcy trustee.

The porting of positions and, where applicable, collateral and the return of proceeds of liquidated FCM positions directly to a Client is heavily regulated in the United States. Accordingly, the requirements of the US regulatory requirements and applicable bankruptcy laws constrain and limit the actions the Clearing House can take.

4. **Insolvency Law**

The arrangements for porting and the return of Client Clearing Entitlements rely upon some form of protective mechanisms which entitles the Clearing House to mitigate the risk that such porting or return of Client Clearing Entitlements be challenged by a defaulting Clearing Member's insolvency officer.

Please note that legal opinions will be made available pursuant to these arrangements. Parties should seek their own independent legal advice in relation to the use, economic consequences of, and the selection of, particular account types and in relation to the different levels of protection and segregation arrangements.

SCHEDULE 1 : SUMMARY OF ACCOUNT TYPES AND FUNCTIONALITY

Account Type	Exposure to house positions? (Y/N)	Exposure to other client positions? (Y/N)	Exposure to other client collateral? (Y/N)	Restrictions on porting?
ISA	N	N	N	Porting is subject to consent from the Client and the backup Clearing Member
GOSA	N	N	Y	Porting is subject to (i) all of the clients comprising the OSA consenting and nominating the same backup Clearing Member and (ii) consent from that backup Clearing Member. In case the Clients are not known to the Clearing House, Porting will not occur and Client Clearing Entitlements will be returned by the Clearing House to the defaulting Clearing Member's insolvency officer for the account of the relevant Clients, rather than to those Clients directly
NOSA	N	Y	Y	
LSOC Account	N	N	Y	Subject to applicable US regulatory requirements, porting is subject to consent from the Client and the backup Clearing Member