



Deutsche Bank  
EMIR Article 39(7) and MiFID II RTS 6 Article  
27(2) Clearing Member Disclosure Document  
December 2020



# Clearing Member Disclosure Document

## Introduction

Throughout this document references to “we”, “our” and “us” are references to Deutsche Bank AG acting as clearing broker. References to “you” and “your” are references to the client.

## What is the purpose of this document?

To enable us to comply with our obligations as a clearing member under EMIR<sup>(1)</sup>, which requires that where we are providing services to you that involve us clearing derivatives transactions or securities transactions (**cleared transactions**) through an EU central counterparty (**CCP**), we must:

- offer you a choice of an individual client account or an omnibus client account (as discussed under “*The types of account available*” in Part One B below);
- publicly disclose the levels of protection and costs associated with different levels of segregation; and
- describe the main legal implications of different levels of segregation.

We are also required, pursuant to MiFID II<sup>(2)</sup>, to:

- inform prospective and existing clearing clients of the levels of protection and costs associated with different levels of segregation; and
- describe the main legal implications of different levels of segregation.

With effect from 1 January 2021 (“IP completion day”), EMIR and the relevant delegated regulation under MiFID II relating to investment firms acting as clearing members<sup>(3)</sup>, (the “MiFID II Delegated Regulation”) so far as operative at that time, will form part of the domestic laws of the United Kingdom. With effect from IP completion day, references to EMIR include EMIR, and references to the MiFID II include the MiFID II Delegated Regulation, both as they form part of European Union law and as they will form part of the domestic laws of the United Kingdom.

We have provided the costs associated with the different levels of segregation separately. Details in respect of listed derivatives and OTC derivatives clearing can be found at: <https://www.db.com/legal-resources/european-market-infrastructure-regulation/clearing-and-account-segregation>

## Organisation of this document

This document is set out as follows:

- Part One A provides some background to clearing.
- Part One B gives information about the difference between the individual client account and the omnibus client account, explains how this impacts on the clearing of your cleared transactions and sets out some of the other factors that might affect the level of protection you receive in respect of assets provided to us as margin.
- Part One C sets out some of the main insolvency considerations.

(1) Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories.

(2) Directive 2014/65/EU on markets in financial instruments and amending Directive 2002/92/EC and Directive 2011/61/EU

(3) Regulation 2017/589/EU with regard to regulatory technical standards specifying the organisational requirements of investment firms engaged in algorithmic trading



- Part Two provides an overview of the main variations on the different levels of segregation that the CCPs offer, together with an explanation of the main implications of each, and sets out links to further information provided by the CCPs.
- Part Three sets out CCP specific disclosures.

### What are you required to do?

You must review the information provided in this document and the relevant CCP disclosures and confirm to us in writing which account type you would like us to maintain with respect to each CCP on which we clear cleared transactions for you from time to time. We will explain how we would like you to make this confirmation. If you do not confirm within a reasonable timeframe, we will continue to follow up with you because your confirmation is required. In the meantime, we will continue to clear your cleared transactions, either using the existing account structure or an omnibus client account, as this is the most similar of the new account types to the existing account structure.

### Important

Whilst this document will be helpful to you when making this decision, this document does not constitute legal or any other form of advice and must not be relied on as such. This document provides a high level analysis of several complex and/or new areas of law, whose effect will vary depending on the specific facts of any particular case, some of which have not been tested in the courts. It does not provide all the information you may need to make your decision on which account type or level of segregation is suitable for you. Nothing contained herein should be considered an offer, or an invitation to offer or a solicitation or a recommendation by us for a particular account type, level of segregation or transaction and no representation or warranty is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the disclosure provided. It is your responsibility to review and conduct your own due diligence on the relevant rules, legal documentation and any other information provided to you on each of our client account offerings and those of the various CCPs on which we clear cleared transactions for you. Before entering into any arrangement you should be aware that certain transactions give rise to substantial risks and are not suitable for all investors. You may wish to appoint your own professional advisors to assist you.

WE SHALL NOT IN ANY CIRCUMSTANCES BE LIABLE, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, BREACH OF STATUTORY DUTY OR OTHERWISE FOR ANY LOSSES OR DAMAGES THAT MAY BE SUFFERED AS A RESULT OF USING THIS DOCUMENT. SUCH LOSSES OR DAMAGES INCLUDE (A) ANY LOSS OF PROFIT OR REVENUE, DAMAGE TO REPUTATION OR LOSS OR ANY CONTRACT OR OTHER BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY OR GOODWILL AND (B) ANY INDIRECT LOSS OR CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS. NO RESPONSIBILITY OR LIABILITY IS ACCEPTED FOR ANY DIFFERENCES OF INTERPRETATION OF LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS AND RELATED GUIDANCE ON WHICH IT IS BASED. THIS PARAGRAPH DOES NOT EXTEND TO AN EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY FOR, OR REMEDY IN RESPECT OF, FRAUDULENT MISREPRESENTATION.

Please note that this disclosure has been prepared on the basis of English law save as otherwise stated. However, issues under other laws may be relevant to your due diligence. For example, the law governing the CCP rules or related agreements; the law governing our insolvency; the law of the jurisdiction of incorporation of the CCP; and the law of the location of any assets.

Nothing contained herein is intended to create or shall be construed as creating a fiduciary relationship between you and Deutsche Bank. You are not permitted to reproduce in whole or in part the information provided in this document without our prior written consent. Information provided herein may be a summary or translation and is subject to change without notice.

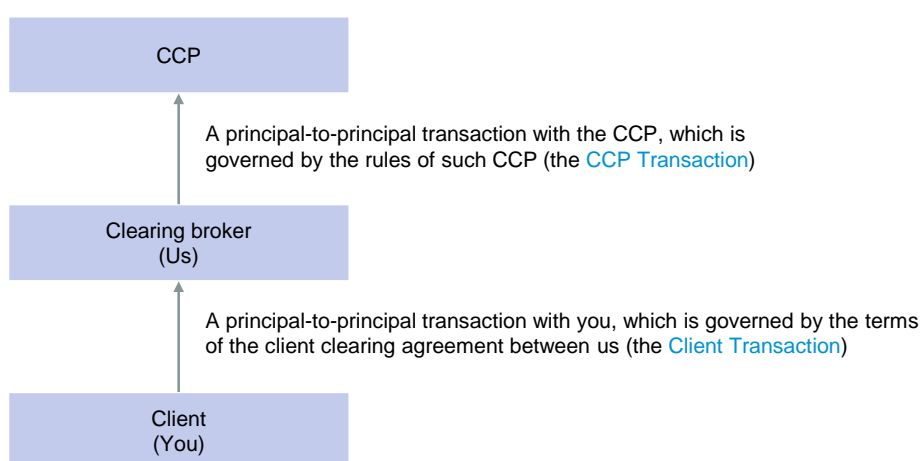


## Part One A: A brief background to clearing

The market distinguishes two main types of clearing models: the “agency” model and the “principal-to-principal” model. Most of the CCPs we use adopt the “principal-to-principal” model, and this document assumes all transactions are cleared according to this model.

### The “principal-to-principal” clearing model

When clearing transactions for you through a CCP, we usually enter into two separate transactions



The terms of each Client Transaction are equivalent to those of the related CCP Transaction, except that (i) each Client Transaction will be governed by a client clearing agreement<sup>(4)</sup> between you and us and (ii) we will take the opposite position in the CCP Transaction to the position we have under the related Client Transaction.

Under the terms of the client clearing agreement between you and us, a Client Transaction will arise without the need for any further action by either you or us, as soon as the CCP Transaction arises between us and the CCP. Once both of those transactions have been entered into, your transaction is considered to be “cleared”.

As the principal to the CCP, we are required to provide assets to the CCP as margin for the CCP Transactions that relate to you and to ensure the CCP has as much margin as it requires at any time. We will therefore ask you for margin and, where you provide it in a form which we cannot transfer to the CCP, we may transform it. If you have provided us with assets as margin, you may face what we call “transit risk” - this is the risk that, if we were to default prior to providing such assets to the CCP, the assets that should have been recorded in your account at the CCP will not have been and will not benefit from the protections described below under “*What happens if we are declared to be in default by a CCP?*”.

However, in many cases you may not actually face transit risk because the CCPs often call margin from us early in the morning so we will often use our own funds to satisfy the margin call and then seek to recover such amount from you. In these cases, it is rather that we are exposed to you for the interim period. The arrangements between you and us relating to how the margin calls will be funded will be set out in the client clearing agreement between you and us.

(4) References to “client clearing agreement” in this disclosure shall mean the agreement between you and us that governs the Client Transactions and any ancillary or related documents or agreements agreed and entered into between the parties.



If we are not a member of such CCP ourselves, we may enter into a principal-to-principal transaction with another clearing broker, instead of a principal-to-principal transaction with such CCP. Such arrangements are outside the scope of this document.

Please see Part One B for an explanation of how this is relevant to the choice of account types.

### What if you want to transfer your Client Transactions to another clearing broker?

There may be circumstances where you wish to transfer some or all of your Client Transactions to another clearing broker on a business as usual basis (ie. in the absence of us having been declared in default by a CCP). We are not obliged to facilitate this under EMIR but we may be willing to do so subject to our ability to transfer the CCP Transactions to which they relate and the margin provided to the CCP in connection with them (which will depend on the relevant CCP's rules) and any conditions set out in our client clearing agreement. You will also need to find a clearing broker that is willing to accept such Client Transactions and the related CCP Transactions and assets. You should note that if a CCP is unable to facilitate such a transfer, then we will not be able to agree to a request from you to transfer your Client Transactions or any margin provided in respect of them.

It may be easier to transfer Client Transactions and CCP Transactions that are recorded in an Individual Client Account than those recorded in an Omnibus Client Account (both types of account being described in more detail in Part One B) for the same reasons as set out below under *"Will the CCP Transactions and assets relating to you be automatically ported to a back-up clearing broker?"*.

### What happens if we are declared to be in default by a CCP?

If we are declared to be in default by a CCP, there are two possibilities with respect to the CCP Transactions and assets related to you:

- the CCP will, at your request, try to transfer (**port**) to another clearing broker (a **back-up clearing broker**), such CCP Transactions and assets; or, if this cannot be achieved,
- the CCP will terminate the CCP Transactions that relate to you (see *"What happens if porting is not achieved"* below).

The porting process will differ depending on the CCP but it is likely to involve a close-out (with us) and a re-establishment (with the back-up clearing broker) of the CCP Transactions or a transfer of the open CCP Transactions and related assets from us to the back-up clearing broker. In some cases CCPs will support this structure legally by requiring us to grant a security interest to you over some or all of our related rights against the CCP (the **security interest**) but in other cases where CCPs can rely on EMIR and local legislation, this is not necessary.

You should note that in practice it is unlikely that a CCP will be able to port the CCP Transactions which relate to the securities transactions between you and us. In the event of our default, it is more likely that the CCP will terminate the CCP Transactions that relate to you. If at the point of our default there are CCP Transactions which are securities transactions pending settlement, the CCP may allow such securities transactions to settle (if this is possible) rather than seek to terminate the transactions. We would not expect any CCP Transactions which proceed to settlement to be ported or included in the CCP's termination calculation.



### **Will the CCP Transactions and assets relating to you be automatically ported to a back-up clearing broker?**

No, there will be a number of conditions which must be satisfied before the CCP Transactions and assets that relate to you can be ported to a back-up clearing broker. These conditions will be set by the CCPs and will include obtaining your consent. In all cases you will need to have a back-up clearing broker that has agreed to accept the CCP Transactions. You may wish to appoint a back-up clearing broker upfront as part of your clearing arrangements but the back-up clearing broker is unlikely to be able to confirm that it is willing to accept the CCP Transactions until the default occurs. The back-up clearing broker may also have conditions that they require you to meet. You may also be able to agree with the CCP that it may choose a back-up clearing broker on your behalf. If you have not appointed a back-up clearing broker prior to our default or agreed with the CCP that it may appoint one on your behalf, then this may mean that porting is less likely to occur.

If porting is achieved, your Client Transactions with us will terminate in accordance with our client clearing agreement. We would expect your back-up clearing broker to put in place new client transactions between itself and you.

The type of account and level of segregation you choose will have an impact on the ability to port CCP Transactions and assets to a back-up clearing broker upon our default.

If you choose an Omnibus Client Account (described in more detail in Part One B), in most cases, all of our clients who have CCP Transactions and assets relating to them recorded in the same Omnibus Client Account will have to agree to use the same back-up clearing broker, and the back-up clearing broker will have to agree to accept all of the CCP Transactions and assets recorded in that Omnibus Client Account. It is therefore likely to be difficult to achieve porting in relation to an Omnibus Client Account.

It should be easier to achieve porting if you choose an Individual Client Account (described in more detail in Part One B), because you can appoint a back-up clearing broker with respect to just your CCP Transactions and the related assets.

You should note that porting is unlikely to occur in relation to securities transactions. We expect that such securities transactions will either be settled or terminated, if settlement does not take place, regardless of what type of client account you select.

### **What happens if porting is not achieved?**

Each CCP is permitted to specify a period of time after which, if it has not been able to achieve porting, it will be permitted to actively manage its risks in relation to the CCP Transactions. This period of time will vary across CCPs. If you want to port your CCP Transactions, you will need to notify the CCP and show that you can satisfy the other conditions within this period.

Otherwise, the CCP will terminate the CCP Transactions and perform a close-out calculation in respect of them in accordance with the CCP rules. If there is an amount owed by the CCP in respect of the CCP Transactions, to the extent that the CCP knows your identity and how much of that amount relates to you, the CCP may pay such amount directly to you. If the CCP does not know your identity and/or does not know how much of the amount relates to you, the CCP will pay it to us (or our insolvency practitioner) for the account of our clients.

It is more likely that a CCP will be able to pay any such amount directly to you if you select an Individual Client Account (described in more detail in Part One B). This is because your identity will typically be disclosed to the CCP in this case.



If the CCP terminates the CCP Transactions, then the Client Transactions between us are also likely to terminate. The termination calculations in respect of those Client Transactions will be performed in accordance with the client clearing agreement between us and such calculations will likely mirror those performed by the CCP in respect of the CCP Transactions. If you are due a payment from us as a result of the close-out calculations in respect of our Client Transactions, the amount due from us to you will be reduced by any amount that you receive (or are deemed to receive) directly from the CCP. As discussed above, it might be the case that CCP allows some of the CCP Transactions to settle instead of terminating them. In such case, we would not expect those CCP Transactions and the related Client Transactions to be included in any termination calculations.

Please see Part One C for a consideration of the main insolvency considerations.



# Part One B: Your choice of account type and the factors to consider

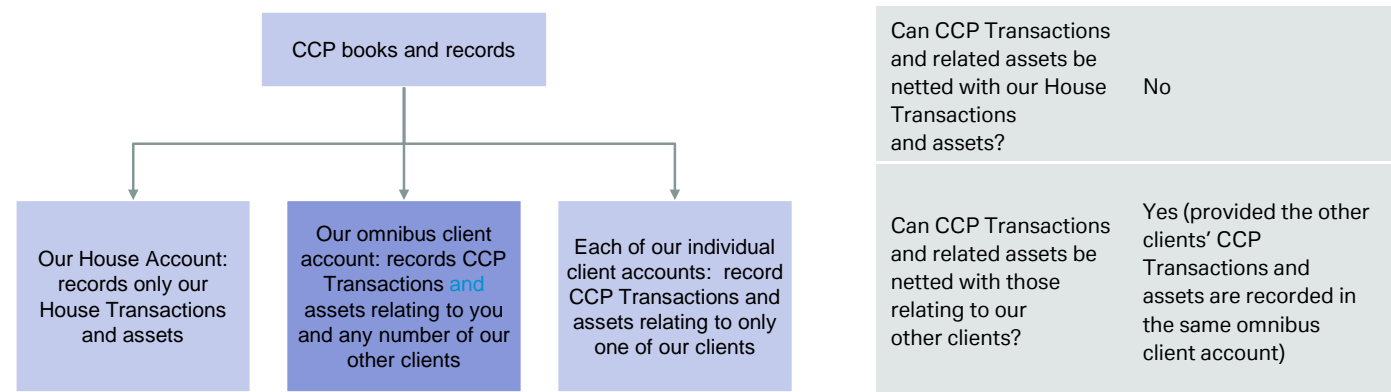
## The types of account available

Reference to accounts means the accounts in the books and records of each CCP. The CCP uses these accounts to record the CCP Transactions that we enter into in connection with the clearing of your related Client Transactions and the assets that we provide to the CCP in respect of such CCP Transactions.

There are two basic types of client account available – Omnibus Client Accounts and Individual Client Accounts. Some of the CCPs then offer different levels of segregation within these general account types as further described in Part Two of this document.

### Omnibus Client Account

Under this account type, the CCP Transactions and assets that relate to them in the CCP’s accounts are segregated from any CCP Transactions we have cleared for our own account (our [House Transactions](#)) and any assets we have provided as margin for those House Transactions at the CCP. However, the CCP Transactions and assets that relate to you will be commingled with the CCP Transactions and assets relating to any of our other clients that are recorded in the same Omnibus Client Account.



The CCP will agree not to net the CCP Transactions relating to you with our House Transactions or any CCP Transactions not recorded in the same Omnibus Client Account, nor use the assets relating to such CCP Transactions with respect to any House Transaction or CCP Transaction recorded in any other account.

However, both we and the CCP may net the CCP Transactions that are recorded in the same Omnibus Client Account. The assets provided in relation to the CCP Transaction recorded in the same Omnibus Client Account can be used in relation to any CCP Transaction (whether it relates to you or to any of our other clients) credited to that Omnibus Client Account.

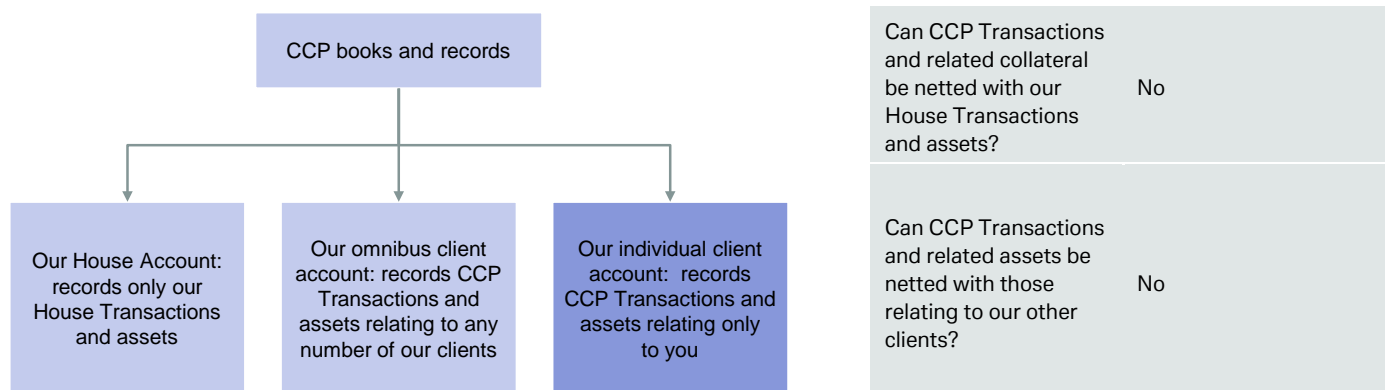
Please see Part Two for an overview of the risks you may face if you choose an Omnibus Client Account and for details of the different levels of segregation that may be available at different CCPs.





### Individual Client Account

Under this account type, the CCP Transactions and assets that relate to you in the CCP's accounts are segregated from those relating to our House Transactions and to the CCP Transactions and assets that relate to any of our other clients.



The CCP will agree not to net the CCP Transactions relating to you with our House Transactions, nor use the assets relating to such CCP Transactions in relation to our House Transactions.

Further, and in contrast to an Omnibus Client Account, the CCP will agree not to net the CCP Transactions relating to you that are recorded to an Individual Client Account with those of any other client recorded to any other account, nor use the assets related to such CCP Transactions in relation to the CCP Transactions relating to any of our other clients.

Please see Part Two for an overview of the risks you may face if you choose an Individual Client Account and additional features of Individual Client Accounts that may be available at different CCPs.

### Affiliates

We treat our affiliates in the same way as clients when complying with EMIR and MiFID. This means that affiliates also have a choice between types of account and the account type chosen by each of our affiliates may vary across each CCP. In some cases, this may mean that Omnibus Client Accounts available to you may also include transactions for our affiliates

### Other factors that may impact on the level of protection you receive in respect of assets that you provide to us as margin for Client Transactions

There are a number of factors that, together, determine the level of protection you will receive in respect of assets that you provide to us as margin for Client Transactions:

- whether you choose an Omnibus Client Account or an Individual Client Account (as discussed under “The types of account available” above);
- whether, if you choose an Omnibus Client Account, you would want a gross or net account;
- in each case, whether such assets are transferred to us by way of title transfer or security interest;



- whether we call any excess margin from you or you pay excess margin to us;
- whether you will get back the same type of asset as you provided as margin; and
- the bankruptcy and other laws that govern us and the CCP.

The rest of Part One B sets out further details for each of these variables and their implications under English Law.

### **Would you prefer a gross or net Omnibus Client Account?**

While the CCPs are only required to offer one type of Omnibus Client Account (and one type of Individual Client Account), some of them have developed a range of accounts within these two types with features that provide different degrees of segregation. These are discussed in more detail in Part Two. There are two main levels of segregation within Omnibus Client Accounts:

- Net is where the margin called by the CCP in respect of the CCP Transactions is called on the basis of the net CCP Transactions recorded in the Omnibus Client Account.
- Gross is where the margin called by the CCP Transactions is called on the basis of the gross CCP Transactions recorded in the Omnibus Client Account.

It may be easier to port CCP Transactions and their related assets, both in business as usual and default circumstances, if you choose a gross Omnibus Client Account than if you choose a net Omnibus Client Account. This is because the CCP is more likely to have sufficient assets to facilitate the porting of the CCP Transactions that relate to you and those that relate to another client separately if it has called the margin on a gross basis. That said, different CCPs' accounts have been designed in different ways and so you should consider the CCP's information about the specific accounts to understand the real differences. Please see Part Two for more details on this.

### **Will you provide cash or non-cash assets as margin for the Client Transactions?**

As noted under *"The 'principal-to-principal' clearing model"* in Part One A, as a clearing member of the CCP, we are required to transfer assets to the CCP in respect of the CCP Transactions related to your Client Transactions. CCPs only accept certain types of liquid cash and non-cash assets as margin.

As is market practice, we will decide what types of assets to accept from you as margin for your Client Transactions. This will be set out in the client clearing agreement between us. What we will accept from you as margin for the Client Transactions will not necessarily be the same type of assets that the CCPs will accept from us for the CCP Transactions, in which case we may provide you with a collateral transformation service, under which we transform the assets you provide to those which we can pass onto the CCP.

### **Do you provide assets to us on a title transfer or a security interest basis?**

The basis on which we are willing to accept assets from you will be set out in the client clearing agreement between us.



### *Title Transfer*

Where the client clearing agreement provides for the transfer of assets by way of title transfer collateral arrangement, when you transfer assets (**Transferred Assets**) to us, we become the *full owner* of such assets and you lose all rights in such assets. We will record in our books and records that we have received such Transferred Assets from you with respect to the applicable Client Transaction. We will be obliged to deliver to you equivalent assets to such Transferred Assets (**Equivalent Assets**) in the circumstances set out in the client clearing agreement.

We may either transfer such Transferred Assets on to the CCP with respect to the CCP Transaction related to the Client Transaction, or we may transfer other assets to the CCP with respect to such CCP Transaction.

You bear our credit risk with respect to our obligation to deliver Equivalent Assets to you. This means that if we were to fail, unless we are declared to be in default by the CCP, you will have no right of recourse to the CCP or to any assets that we transfer to the CCP and you will instead have a claim against our estate for a return of the assets along with all our other general creditors. Even if we are declared to be in default by the CCP, the extent of your rights in relation to the CCP, if any, will depend on the particular CCP.

### *Pledge*

Where the client clearing agreement is governed by German law and includes a pledge arrangement, when you transfer assets to us, you *retain* full beneficial ownership of such assets. Such assets are transferred to us on the basis that the assets still belong to you, but you have granted us a pledge with respect to such assets.

We may enforce that pledge if you default in your obligations to us. Absent the exercise of any right of use by us (see below), only at the point of such enforcement would title in such assets or their liquidation value transfer to us<sup>5</sup>. We will record in our books and records that we have received such assets from you with respect to the applicable Client Transaction.

Prior to any such default, you may also give us a right to use such assets. Until such time as we exercise such right of use, the assets continue to belong to you. Once we exercise the right of use, (e.g. by posting the assets to a CCP), the assets will cease to belong to you and in effect become our asset, at which point you will bear our credit risk in a similar way to the title transfer arrangements. The circumstances in which we may exercise such right of use and the purposes for which we may use any assets will be set out in the client clearing agreement between us.

### **How will any excess margin we call from you be treated?**

We are required to treat excess margin in a particular way in relation to an Individual Client Account. Excess margin is any amount of assets we require from you or you provide to us in respect of a Client Transaction that is over and above the amount of assets the CCP requires from us in respect of the related CCP Transaction.

<sup>5</sup> Apart from under Dutch law where at the point of enforcement we would be authorised to liquidate the assets and satisfy ourselves with the proceeds.



If you choose an Individual Client Account and we collect excess margin from you in respect of the related Client Transactions, we are required to pass such excess margin on to a CCP. The details of this will be set out in the client clearing agreement between you and us. Any excess margin provided to us will be subject to Transit Risk (as described in Part Two) and may be subject to CCP cut-off times or settlement times in accordance with customary practice for those assets. If you provide us with assets which are not related to your individually segregated clearing activities at a particular CCP and such assets are not dedicated to cover your current positions with that CCP, then we do not need to post such assets on to that CCP. Also, if the excess margin you provide to us is not in the form of assets which are eligible to be posted to the CCP (in accordance with the CCP's rules), we have no obligation to transform such assets into assets that would be eligible to be posted to the CCP, unless we agree otherwise.

If you choose an Omnibus Client Account, we are not required to pass any excess margin on to the CCP. Depending on the terms on which we hold excess margin, you may take credit risk on us in respect of it.

### **Will you get back the same type of asset as you originally provided to us as margin for a Client Transaction?**

In a business as usual situation, whether we will deliver the same type of asset to you that you originally provided to us will be governed by the client clearing agreement between us.

In the event of our default, if you are due a payment, you may not receive back the same type of asset that you originally provided to us. This is because the CCP is likely to have wide discretion to liquidate and value assets and make payments in various forms, and also because the CCP may not know what form of asset you originally provided to us as margin for the Client Transaction and as a result of any asset transformation services we may provide. This risk is present regardless of what type of client account you select.

Please see Part One C for a consideration of the main insolvency considerations.

### **Dutch Central Bank Contra Guarantee (Deutsche Bank AG, acting through its Amsterdam branch only)**

In the Netherlands in certain circumstances, the Dutch Central Bank provides a guarantee in respect of assets provided as initial margin by clearing brokers. This guarantee is termed the Dutch Central Bank Contra Guarantee (DCG) and is available to Dutch clearing brokers who clear transactions at LCH Clearnet SA as the applicable CCP (**Applicable CCP**) in relation to initial margin only.

When clearing transactions through Deutsche Bank AG, acting through its Amsterdam branch and the Applicable CCP you are still required to provide us with assets as margin for the CCP Transactions that relate to you. However in order to cover our initial margin obligations towards the Applicable CCP, we will not use your assets, but we will transfer our own assets to the Dutch Central Bank. Upon the receipt of the assets the Dutch Central Bank will issue a guarantee to the Applicable CCP in relation to the assets that constitute initial margin.

Margin, including initial margin, will be provided by you pursuant to the terms of the relevant clearing agreement between us.

Additionally the DCG is also only available in relation to CCP Transactions that are recorded in Omnibus Client Accounts and not CCP Transactions that are recorded in Individual Client Accounts.



## Part One C: What are the main insolvency considerations?

### *General insolvency risks*

If we enter into insolvency proceedings, you may not receive all of your assets back or retain the benefit of your positions; and there are likely to be time delays and costs (e.g., funding costs and legal fees) connected with recovering those assets. These risks arise in relation to both Individual Client Accounts and Omnibus Client Accounts because

- except for certain CCP-specific structures described herein and the comments below under “*Margin rights*”, you will not have any rights directly against the CCP; and you will only have contractual claims against us (i.e. rather than being able to recover particular assets as owner);
- our insolvency proceedings are most likely to be insolvency proceedings opened and controlled by Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht (*BaFin*) ([BaFin](#)), the German financial supervision authority (although it is possible that BaFin could order other measures in respect of us). In such insolvency proceedings you will generally not be able to take any action against us. All powers in respect of our insolvent estate are with the insolvency administrator of our insolvent estate and all actions have to be taken against or with the consent of the insolvency administrator (which can be a time consuming process with an uncertain outcome); and
- any stage of a cleared transaction (e.g., Client Transactions, CCP Transactions and porting) may be challenged by the insolvency administrator over our insolvent estate if, broadly speaking, it was not on arm’s length terms. If successful, the court has broad powers to unwind or vary all of those stages.

Please also note that

- this disclosure deals only with our insolvency. You may also not receive back assets and positions if other parties in the clearing structure – e.g. the CCP itself, a custodian or a settlement agent – default;
- insolvency law may override the terms of contractual agreements, so you should consider the legal framework as well as the terms of disclosures and legal agreements;
- a large part of your protection comes from CCP arrangements and the legal regimes surrounding them. Therefore, you should understand these in order to evaluate the level of protection that you have on our default. It is important that you review the relevant disclosures by the CCP in this respect; and
- we may act through the London branch of Deutsche Bank AG which is established in the United Kingdom. From IP completion day, it will be possible for English courts to take insolvency jurisdiction in relation to English branches of EU credit institutions. The interaction of key default issues – e.g. porting, recovery of assets, close-out netting and other insolvency matters are complex and likely to be determined by a combination of German law, English law and the law of the location of any collateral.



- we may act through the Sydney branch of Deutsche Bank AG. Deutsche Bank AG is a registered foreign company in Australia and is an authorised deposit-taking institution (ADI) for the purposes of the Banking Act 1959 of Australia.
  - Australian courts are not subject to EU law. In certain circumstances an Australian branch of a foreign ADI could be subject to insolvency proceedings governed by the applicable laws in force in Australia or the law of another jurisdiction determined in accordance with Australian law, even though there may be concurrent insolvency proceedings in the place of incorporation of the foreign ADI or another jurisdiction. This is more likely to occur in relation to property of the branch located in Australia. Such Australian insolvency laws, as so applied and interpreted, may be different from the insolvency laws of such other jurisdictions.
  - Without limiting the extent of potential differences, Australian banking legislation provides that if a foreign ADI, such as Deutsche Bank AG, (whether in or outside Australia) suspends payment or is unable to meet its obligations, the assets of the foreign ADI in Australia are to be available to meet the foreign ADI's liabilities in Australia in priority to all other liabilities of the foreign ADI. Furthermore, debts due by an ADI to the Reserve Bank of Australia will have priority in a winding-up of the ADI over all other debts of the ADI.
  - The interaction of key default issues – e.g., porting, recovery of assets, close-out netting and other insolvency matters – are complex and will require careful analysis of applicable conflicts of law rules in all relevant jurisdictions.
- we may act through the Amsterdam branch of Deutsche Bank AG which is established in the Netherlands.
  - As a general rule, Dutch courts will not put branches of foreign entities into Dutch insolvency proceedings, a position which is reinforced by EU law. This means that, despite us acting through a Dutch branch, most of our insolvency-related questions will be determined by German law. Additionally in relatively limited cases, Dutch courts may take insolvency jurisdiction even in relation to Dutch branches of foreign companies.
  - The interaction of key default issues – e.g. porting, recovery of assets, close-out netting and other insolvency matters – are complex and likely to be determined by a combination of German law, Dutch law and the law of the location of any collateral.
- we may act through the Hungarian Branch of Deutsche Bank AG which is established in Hungary.
  - As a generic rule pursuant to Section 185/C of the *Act CCXXXVII of 2013 on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises (Banking Act)* any Hungarian branch of a credit institution established in another Member State of the European Union shall not be liquidated or wound up under Hungarian law. This means that insolvency proceedings are most likely to be insolvency proceedings opened and controlled by the BaFin in accordance with the applicable German insolvency rules.
  - The interaction of key default issues – e.g. porting, recovery of assets, close-out netting and other insolvency matters – are complex and likely to be determined by a combination of German law, Hungarian law and the law of the location of any collateral.
  - Under Hungarian law where insolvency proceeding are instigated against a firm any transfer orders that are entered into with a settlement system prior to such insolvency proceedings will be upheld by the settlement system irrespective of the commencement of such insolvency proceedings in the interim. Additionally any collateral provided to a settlement system prior to the commencement of insolvency proceedings will not be able to be withdrawn once insolvency proceedings have been instigated.

We suggest that you take legal advice on the interaction of these legal systems because it is beyond the scope of this disclosure.



## Insolvency of CCPs and others

Except as set out in this section "*Insolvency of CCPs and others*", this disclosure deals only with our insolvency. You may also not receive all of your assets back or retain the benefit of your positions if other parties in the clearing structure default – e.g. the CCP itself, a custodian or a settlement agent.

In relation to CCP insolvency, broadly speaking our (and therefore your) rights will depend on the law of the country in which the CCP is incorporated and the specific protections that the CCP has put in place. You should review the relevant CCP disclosures carefully in this respect and take legal advice to fully understand the risks in this scenario.

In addition, please note the following:

- we expect that an insolvency official will be appointed to manage the CCP. Our rights against the CCP will depend on the relevant insolvency law and/or that official;
- it will be difficult or impossible to port CCP Transactions and related margin, so it would be reasonable to expect that they will be terminated at CCP level. The steps, timing, level of control and risks relating to that process will depend on the CCP, its rules and the relevant insolvency law. However, it is likely that there will be material delay and uncertainty around when and how much assets or cash we will receive back from the CCP. Subject to the bullet points below, it is likely that we will receive back only a percentage of assets available depending on the overall assets and liabilities of the CCP;
- it is unlikely that you will have a direct claim against the CCP because of the principal-to-principal model described in Part One A;



- under the client clearing agreement, Client Transactions will terminate at the same time as the matching CCP Transactions unless the relevant CCP rules provide otherwise. This will result in a net sum owing between you and us. However, your claims against us are limited recourse so that you will only receive amounts from us in relation to Client Transactions if we receive equivalent amounts from the CCP in relation to relevant CCP Transactions;
- if recovery of margin in this scenario is important, then you should explore “bankruptcy remote” or “physical segregation” structures offered by some CCPs. These tend to be offered only in relation to Individual Client Accounts and generally involve either:
  - you or us retaining assets in your/our name and only giving a security interest over that margin to the CCP (i.e. it allows the CCP to apply margin if we default but should keep the assets out of the CCP’s insolvency if it defaults); or
  - the CCP holding the assets in a blocked or controlled margin account and giving a security interest (or similar legal right) over the margin back to us, to you and/or to a trustee on our behalf.

It is beyond the scope of this disclosure to analyse such options but your due diligence on them should include analysis of matters such as whether other creditors of the type described in “*Porting – preferential creditors*” below will have priority claims to margin; whether margin or positions on one account could be applied against margin or positions on another account (notwithstanding the contractual agreement in the CCP’s rules); the likely time needed to recover margin; whether the margin will be recovered as assets or cash equivalent; and any likely challenges to the legal effectiveness of the structure (especially as a result of the CCP’s insolvency).

## Margin rights

Generally speaking, your risk of loss will be highest in relation to title transfer margin; and lowest if you have retained the assets (e.g. in a custody account over which you have given us a security interest). If you provide assets to us by way of security interest or pledge and we have not exercised a right of use over those assets, then you should have a legal right to recover the balance of those assets (after settling your obligations to us) ahead of other creditors. However, please note that, depending on the exact set up of our security arrangements, it may be that some preferential creditors will still have a prior claim to your assets (please see “*Porting – preferential creditors*” below which deals with a similar point). If you have transferred the assets to our name by way of security (e.g. by giving us a mortgage over the assets) then you bear more risk if there is a shortfall in any of the assets that we are holding.

The actual result will be highly fact specific and will depend on, amongst other things, the exact terms of our legal arrangements; how we have operated accounts; and claims that other intermediaries (e.g. custodians and settlement systems) have to those assets.

We do not expect the above position to change materially if you have an Individual Client Account or an Omnibus Client Account.

## Application of article 102b EGInsO

You should also observe the provisions of article 102b Induction Code to the German Insolvency Code (*EGInsO*) (*EGInsO*)<sup>(6)</sup> which apply to clearing members and porting procedures.

(6) Article 102b of the Induction Code to the German Insolvency Code (EGInsO) is in force since 16 February 2013 and was implemented into German law in connection with the default procedure set out in article 48 of Regulation (EC) 648/2012 (European Market Infrastructure Regulation or EMIR). As the provisions of article 102b of the Induction Code to the German Insolvency Code (EGInsO) are only in force and effect since 16 February 2013, no case law or academic commentary is available discussing its application, affects on porting procedures governed by German law, porting procedures governed by English law or affects on insolvency law and insolvency proceedings





Article 102b EGlInsO overrules the generally applicable principles of German insolvency law and provides for a legal preference of porting procedures which may not be challenged by the insolvency administrator of our insolvent estate.

Despite the fact that porting procedures are mandatorily preferred by German law, the insolvency administrator of our insolvent estate could nonetheless challenge any related transaction and you would be required to take action against the insolvency administrator of our insolvent estate (which can be a time consuming process with an uncertain outcome).

### German Banking Act (Kreditwesengesetz)

In serious circumstances, in particular in the case of a risk for stability of the financial system (*Gefahr für die Stabilität des Finanzsystems*), BaFin may instruct that we are spun-off (*Ausgliederung*) to another credit institution if this is required to avoid our insolvency. It is unlikely that you will be able to stop such transfer and you would most likely be required to enforce any early termination rights which you had against us against the assuming credit institution.

Additionally, if financial difficulties of credit institutions could lead to serious consequences for the German economy taken as a whole, the German Federal Government (*Bundesregierung*) could order a moratorium on credit institutions generally. It is unlikely that you will be able to stop a moratorium or to enforce any early termination rights against us as a result of a moratorium.

### Close-out netting

If we default and the CCP cannot port the CCP Transactions and collateral (e.g. because a back-up clearing broker cannot be found) then we would expect it to terminate and net our CCP Transactions and apply related assets.

You and we would want this to work differently from normal, bilateral close-out netting that would apply to all positions and assets between us and the CCP – e.g. assets on an Individual Client Account relating to you could be netted with our house or another client account at the CCP. There is a risk that this netting across accounts could happen automatically as a result of applicable insolvency law. A similar risk occurs between us and you in relation to Client Transactions.

We understand that industry-wide legal opinions are being prepared on the effectiveness of close-out provisions in standard client clearing agreements and their annexes. Please note that these opinions are unlikely to apply to securities transactions. You should seek legal advice and/or access to such opinions for more information in this respect because the interaction of key issues – e.g., applicable insolvency law, contractual governing law – are complex and will require careful analysis of applicable conflicts of law rules in all relevant jurisdictions.



### Porting – prohibition

As mentioned herein, except in specific structures, a CCP only owes us (not you) obligations in relation to CCP Transactions and related assets.

As a result, when these contracts and assets are transferred to a back-up clearing broker, there is a risk of insolvency challenge because our assets have effectively been taken from us on or around the time of our insolvency. Applicable laws may not permit this and there is a risk that the courts may therefore not permit or may unwind any porting and related Client Transactions with your back-up clearing broker.

### Porting – preferential creditors

As mentioned under “*What happens if we are declared to be in default by a CCP?*” in Part One A, a CCP’s porting structure may be based on or supported by a security interest. This can take different forms but generally involves us creating security over our rights against the CCP in relation to an Individual Client Account or Omnibus Client Account in your favour or in favour of another person (e.g. an independent trustee) to hold the security on your behalf. Broadly speaking, the security interest should support the argument that these assets are not part of our insolvency estate (i.e. are not to be shared with our other creditors).

However, depending on the exact structure, insolvency law gives certain statutory creditors priority over secured creditors. This means that some creditors may have a claim on client account assets ahead of you. Statutory creditors are likely to include, amongst others, our insolvency official (e.g. in respect of its costs and expenses), a relatively small amount of unsecured creditors, some employee salaries and pension contributions.

### Mismatch of CCP/Client Transactions and assets

It could be that our net assets in relation to CCP Transactions do not match our net obligations to each other in relation to the matching Client Transactions. This can slow down or make porting impossible either operationally or legally.

For example, it may occur at CCP level as a result of Fellow Client Risk (see the explanation of this term in Part Two of this document) in an Omnibus Client Account, with the result that there are insufficient assets available for porting to satisfy our obligations to you in relation to the Client Transactions.

Alternatively, it could be that all of your Client Transactions with us are netted automatically as a result of applicable insolvency law (please see above under “*Close-out netting*”).



## Part Two: CCP client account structures<sup>(7)</sup>

As noted in Part One B, each CCP may offer at least one Omnibus Client Account and/or at least one Individual Client Account by changing some of the features. This Part Two contains an overview of the main levels of segregation within each account type of which we are aware that the CCPs offer, together with an overview of the main protections afforded by and the main legal implications of each.

The descriptions given in this Part Two are very high level and consider the typical features of these account types and levels of segregation. However, the particular characteristics of the accounts will affect the exact levels of protection they offer and the legal implications so you must review the information provided by the CCPs to fully understand the risks of the specific account we maintain in relation to you at each CCP. Each CCP is required to publish information about the account structures it offers and we have provided a link to the relevant part of the website of each CCP we use. You may also need to seek professional advice to understand the differences in detail. However, we hope that the questions raised and factors described in both parts of this document will help you to know which questions to ask and to understand the impact of the answers you receive.

The descriptions have been prepared on the basis of publicly available disclosure documents made available by a selection of CCPs. We are not responsible for, and do not accept any liability whatsoever, for any content or omissions or inaccuracies contained in the information produced by any CCP.

The Annex seeks to compare the main account types and levels of segregation against the following risks:

### Risks used to compare each account type and level of segregation

#### Explanation of risk

Transit Risk	– Whether you are exposed to us at any point in the process of providing or receiving margin in respect of Client Transactions.
Fellow Client Risk	– Whether assets provided to the CCP in respect of CCP Transactions related to you could be used to cover losses in CCP Transactions relating to another client.
Liquidation Risk	– Whether, if the CCP Transactions and assets relating to them were to be ported, there is a risk that any non-cash assets would be liquidated into cash. If this were to happen, the value given to such assets by the CCP may differ from what you perceive to be the full value of the assets.
Haircut Risk	– Whether the value of the assets that relate to CCP Transactions might be reduced or not increase by as much as you expect because the CCP applied a haircut that did not properly reflect the value of the asset.
Valuation Mutualisation Risk	– Whether the value of the assets that relate to CCP Transactions could be reduced or not increase by as much as you expect because the assets posted in relation to other clients' CCP Transactions have decreased in value.
CCP Insolvency Risk	– Whether you are exposed to the insolvency or other failure of the CCP.

(7) In preparing this document reference has been made to the client account disclosure documentation made available on the websites of the following CCPs: LCH Clearnet Limited, Eurex Clearing AG, NASDAQ OMX Clearing and CME Clearing Europe Limited as at 24 October 2013.



## Typical client account characteristics

	Net Omnibus Client Account	Gross Omnibus Client Account	Individual Client Account
<b>Who will the CCP Transactions recorded in the account relate to?</b>	– Net Omnibus Client Accounts record both assets and CCP Transactions that relate to you and the assets and CCP Transactions that relate to one or more of our other clients.	– Gross Omnibus Client Accounts record assets and CCP Transactions that relate to you and the assets and CCP Transactions that relate to one or more of our other clients.	– Only assets and CCP Transactions that relate to you should be recorded in an Individual Client Account.
<b>Which losses can assets recorded in the account be used for?</b>	– Assets that are provided to the CCP as margin for a CCP Transaction recorded in a Net Omnibus Client Account may be used to cover any losses in that account, whether such losses relate to the CCP Transactions relating to you or CCP Transactions relating to another client.	– Assets that are provided to the CCP as margin for the CCP Transactions recorded in a Gross Omnibus Client Account may be used to cover any losses in that account, whether such losses relate to the CCP Transactions relating to you or CCP Transactions relating to another client.	– Assets that are provided to the CCP as margin for CCP Transactions recorded in an Individual Client Account may only be used to cover losses in that account.
<b>Will the CCP know which CCP Transactions and types of assets relate to you?</b>	– The CCP may not know which CCP Transactions and assets recorded in a Net Omnibus Client Account relate to you.	– The CCP may not know which CCP Transactions and assets recorded in a Gross Omnibus Client Account relate to you.	– Yes.
<b>Will the CCP record the assets provided by value only or will it identify the type of asset provided?</b>	– The CCP may identify in its records the type of asset provided as margin for the Net Omnibus Client Account but will not be able to identify which type of assets relate to any client's CCP Transactions within that Net Omnibus Client Account.	– The CCP may identify in its records the type of asset provided as margin for the Gross Omnibus Client Account but is unlikely to be able to identify anything other than the value of the assets provided in respect of any client's CCP Transactions within that Gross Omnibus Client Account.	– The CCP should identify in its records the type of asset provided as margin for an Individual Client Account.



	Net Omnibus Client Account	Gross Omnibus Client Account	Individual Client Account
<b>Will the CCP Transactions recorded in the account be netted?</b>	– It is likely that the CCP Transactions recorded in the account will be netted. This means that CCP Transactions that relate to you may be netted with CCP Transactions that relate to our other clients whose CCP Transactions are recorded in the same Net Omnibus Client Account.	– No. The CCP Transactions that relate to you in the account will not be netted against the CCP Transactions for other clients in the same Gross Omnibus Client Account.	– CCP Transactions are likely to be netted, but should not be netted against the CCP Transactions relating to any of our other clients.
<b>Will the margin be calculated on a gross or net basis?</b>	– The margin will be calculated on a net basis.	– The margin will be calculated on a gross basis.	– The margin requirement for an Individual Client Account will typically be calculated on a net basis.
<b>Will you have to enter into any documentation or operational arrangements directly with the CCP?</b>	– You may have to enter into legal documentation to which the CCP is party. It is unlikely that you will have to set up any operational arrangements with the CCP directly.	– You may have to enter into legal documentation to which the CCP is a party. It is possible but unlikely that you will have to set up operational arrangements with the CCP directly.	– You may have to enter into legal documentation to which the CCP is a party. It is also possible that you will have to set up some operational arrangements with the CCP directly.
<b>Transit Risk</b>	– Yes	– Yes	– Yes
<b>Fellow Client Risk</b>	– Yes	– Yes	– No
<b>Liquidation Risk</b>	– Yes (unless the CCP is able to port the assets recorded in the account or is able to transfer the assets to you without needing to liquidate some or all of them first).	– Yes (unless the CCP is able to port the assets recorded in the account or is able to transfer the assets to you without needing to liquidate some or all of them first).	– Yes (unless the CCP is able to port the assets recorded in the account or is able to transfer the assets to you without needing to liquidate some or all of them first).
<b>Haircut Risk</b>	– Yes	– Yes	– Yes
<b>Valuation Mutualisation Risk</b>	– Yes	– Yes	– No
<b>CCP Insolvency Risk</b>	– Yes	– Yes	– Yes



	Net Omnibus Client Account	Gross Omnibus Client Account	Individual Client Account
How likely it is that porting will be achieved if we default?	– There is a significant risk that porting will not be achieved in respect of positions and assets recorded in a Net Omnibus Client Account.	– There is a significant risk that porting will not be achieved in respect of positions and assets recorded in a Gross Omnibus Client Account.	– If you have satisfied all of the CCP's and back-up clearing member's conditions, porting is more readily facilitated in the event of our default.



### Additional features that may be available for Individual Client Accounts

Some CCPs may offer additional Individual Client Accounts with special features that have been designed to mitigate certain of the risks identified under “*Typical account structures*” above. Below is a high level overview of some of the common additional features. The extent to which any risks are mitigated by these additional features, if at all, will depend on the structures used by an individual CCP. Again, therefore, you must review the information provided by the CCPs in order to evaluate the actual risks to you and you may need some professional advice. It is likely that these additional features will only be available to certain types of clients that meet each CCP’s requirements. These additional features are not required by EMIR. Accordingly, not all CCPs will offer them nor are we obliged to facilitate access to them.



Additional feature	High level overview of the additional feature	Which risks might this feature mitigate?
<b>Extended porting period</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– In the event of our default, this feature has been designed to allow more time for porting to be achieved.</li> <li>– For a set period of time (decided by the CCP) following our default, the CCP Transactions and assets that relate to you will continue to be held in an account which the CCP will identify as directly relating to you. If you find a back-up clearing broker, these CCP Transactions and assets will then be transferred to one of their client accounts. If you do not find a back-up clearing broker, they will be terminated and the close-out value returned to you.</li> <li>– Where the CCP treats the Client as an interim clearing member, it is possible that the CCP may expect you to contribute to the default fund and may require additional margin, including variation margin, to be provided in respect of the CCP Transactions transferred to you.</li> <li>– It is possible that you may have to set up such accounts as the CCP requires and have the ability to make payments directly to the CCP. The CCP may also have an additional list of requirements that you will have to satisfy to be able to use the extended porting period.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– This may make porting more likely to be achieved.</li> </ul>
<b>Separate custody account (in the name of the CCP) for the assets that have been provided as margin for positions relating to you</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The assets relating to your positions are held in a separate account (in the CCP's name) at the CCP's custodian from any other assets held for the CCP.</li> <li>– It is likely that you will have to enter into additional legal documentation with us and the CCP.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– This may make porting more likely to be achieved.</li> </ul>
<b>Ability for you to keep assets required as margin for positions relating to you in a custody account in your name</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– It is likely that you will have to enter into additional legal documentation and security arrangements with us and the CCP, and any custodian or settlement bank used under this structure.</li> <li>– This additional feature may be restricted to certain types of non-cash assets.</li> <li>– The custodian may be specified by or require the approval of the CCP.</li> <li>– There will be additional operational requirements that you will need to meet in order to use this type of additional feature.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Transit Risk</li> <li>– CCP Insolvency Risk</li> <li>– This may make porting more likely to be achieved.</li> </ul>
<b>Ability for you to post margin directly to the CCP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– You may be able to post margin directly to the CCP rather than you posting it to us, and us in turn posting it on to the CCP.</li> <li>– This form of account may require you to have an account with particular custodians and settlement banks. The custodians and settlement banks are likely to be specified by the CCP.</li> <li>– You will have to enter into additional legal documentation with us and the CCP.</li> <li>– There will be additional operational requirements which you will need to meet in order to use this type of additional feature.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Transit Risk</li> </ul>





## Part Three: CCP specific disclosures

### BME SUPPLEMENT FOR INDIVIDUAL CLIENT ACCOUNTS

#### What is the purpose of this supplement?

This supplement is intended to supplement the information set out elsewhere in this document in circumstances where we provide clearing services to you through the BME Financial Assets Contract Group or the BME Power Derivatives Contract Group (each, to the extent applicable between us, a [BME Clearing Service](#)) at BME Clearing S.A., Sociedad Unipersonal ([BME](#)) and you intend to select an Individual Client Account for such service. In such circumstances, the contents of this document will apply subject to, and as supplemented and amended by, this supplement and you must review the information provided in this supplement, and the relevant disclosures published by BME, together and in conjunction with the rest of this document prior to confirming to us that you would like us to provide such service to you.

#### Important

In addition to the information set out on page 3 of this document, the information in this supplement is based on our understanding of the Individual Client Account offered by BME in relation to each BME Clearing Service based on BME's rules and other disclosures made by BME (see, for example, the BME disclosure document at the link at the end of this document). We would point out that it is sometimes difficult to reconcile this understanding with the provisions of the rule book for the Individual Client Account at each BME Clearing Service.

#### The "Agency" Clearing Model

In the context of clearing through a BME Clearing Service using an Individual Client Account, the first three paragraphs of the section of Part One A (to, and including, the paragraph ending "your transaction is considered to be "cleared"") will not apply and the following will apply instead.

As described in the first paragraph of Part One A, most of the CCPs we use adopt the "principal-to-principal" model; however, when an Individual Client Account is used with a BME Clearing Service, BME's rules provide that an "agency" model applies. This means that, when clearing a transaction for you through each BME Clearing Service, we will only enter into a single transaction, acting as agent for and on behalf of you as principal, with BME (the [Client Transaction](#)). There will be no back-to-back transaction (i.e. a CCP Transaction) as there is where the "principal-to-principal" clearing model applies.



Consequently, each Client Transaction under a BME Clearing Service where an Individual Client Account is used will be a transaction directly between you and BME, albeit with us acting as your agent. Therefore, although we, as your agent, will make payments and deliveries to BME, and accept payments and deliveries from BME, on your behalf, you will be the principal to the trade with BME and will retain primary liability and responsibility for such Client Transactions. However, we are also liable with you for any such Client Transaction on your default, but also on our default, if, following any termination of the Client Transactions, the net amount is owed to BME. In both of these circumstances, BME is entitled to seek recourse against us meaning that we would seek recourse for any such amount from you.

Once a Client Transaction of the type described above has been submitted to and accepted by BME, such Client Transaction will be considered to be “cleared”.

The terms of each such Client Transaction will be governed by BME’s rules and a client clearing agreement between you and us.

### Margin

Although we will be acting as your agent in respect of the Client Transactions described above, the discussion in the fourth and fifth paragraphs of the section of Part One A entitled *“The “principal-to-principal” clearing model”*, in respect of how margin will be called from you and transferred to the CCP and the associated transit risk and the discussions in the sections of Part One B entitled *“Will you provide cash or non-cash assets as margin for the Client Transactions?”*, *“Do you provide assets to us on a title transfer or a security interest basis”*, *“How will any excess margin we call from you be treated”* and *“Will you get back the same type of asset as you originally provided to us as margin for a Client Transaction?”*, will continue to apply except we will be asking you to deliver us margin to transfer to BME on your behalf and we will receive margin from BME on your behalf in respect of the relevant Client Transactions.

### Porting

The discussion in this document in relation to the transfer of Client Transactions on a business as usual basis and following our default will generally continue to apply although, as the Individual Client Account follows the agency model, this will be dependent on any back-up clearing broker agreeing to take the Client Transaction on the same basis. In addition, there is no back-to-back CCP Transaction in respect of any Client Transaction.

### CCP Transactions

As described above, when clearing a transaction for you through a BME Clearing Service using an Individual Client Account, there is just one transaction, the Client Transaction. There is no back-to-back arrangement and consequently there is no CCP Transaction. Therefore, when reviewing this document in the context of this service, you should read each reference to a “CCP Transaction”, a “CCP Transaction relating to a Client Transaction” or a “CCP Transaction and a matching Client Transaction” (or any equivalent language) as a reference to a “Client Transaction”, to the extent relevant.



## Omnibus Client Accounts

If you choose an Omnibus Client Account in respect of a BME Clearing Service this supplement will not apply and, therefore, the information contained in Part One and Part Two of this document will continue to apply unamended.

## Insolvency Risks – Our Insolvency

The section of Part One C entitled “*General insolvency risks*” will, in general, continue to apply in the context of clearing through a BME Clearing Service using an Individual Client Account, subject to the following:

- as discussed above, the “agency” clearing model applies here which result in a principal-to-principal relationship between you and BME and therefore, notwithstanding the first bullet point of that section, you may have applicable direct rights and contractual claims against BME and BME may have direct rights and contractual claims against you (although we understand that BME would not, or is unlikely to, seek recourse against you); and
- it should also be noted that that our appointment by you as your agent in respect of the relevant Client Transactions may terminate upon our insolvency, although this will be a matter of fact and interpretation in respect of the applicable context.

## Insolvency Risks – BME Insolvency

The section of Part One C entitled “*Insolvency of CCPs and others*” will, in general, continue to apply in the context of clearing through a BME Clearing Service using an Individual Client Account, subject to the following:

- as noted in the second paragraph of that section, in relation to BME insolvency, broadly speaking your rights will depend on the law of the country in which BME is incorporated (i.e. Spanish law) and the specific protections that BME has put in place. You should therefore review the relevant BME disclosures carefully in this respect and take legal advice to fully understand the risks in this scenario;
- that section should be read in the light that there is no back-to-back CCP Transaction in respect of any Client Transaction;
- as the “agency” clearing model means that there is no principal-to-principal relationship between us and BME, the rights and obligations described in that section will generally apply as between you and BME, not between us and BME (other than in the context of us acting as your agent); and
- for the reasons discussed above, notwithstanding the third bullet point of that section, you may have applicable direct rights and contractual claims against BME.



### Margin rights

In the context of clearing through a BME Clearing Service using an Individual Client Account, the section of Part One C entitled "*Margin Rights*" will apply in respect of assets provided by you to us and to assets provided by us, on your behalf, to BME.

### Close-out netting

In the context of clearing through a BME Clearing Service using an Individual Client Account, the section of Part One C entitled "*Close-out netting*" will generally apply. However, as discussed above, the "agency" clearing model applies here which results in a principal-to-principal relationship between you and BME. Therefore, the netting of Client Transactions takes place pursuant to the BME rules. There is no netting of transactions between you and us as there are no back-to-back transactions to be netted. The section entitled "close-out netting" should be construed accordingly. In addition, the industry wide legal opinions that are being prepared on the effectiveness of close out provisions in standard client clearing agreements and their annexes may not cover the "agency" clearing model.

### Porting – prohibition and preferential creditors

In the context of clearing through a BME Clearing Service using an Individual Client Account, the section of Part One C entitled "*Porting – prohibition*" and "*Porting – preferential creditors*" will not be relevant.

### Mismatch of CCP/Client Transaction and Assets

In the context of clearing through a BME Clearing Service using an Individual Client Account, the section of Part One C entitled "*Mismatch of CCP/Client Transaction and Assets*" will not be relevant.



## Links to CCP disclosure documents

Please note that these links have been included for convenience only. In the event that any of them do not work, you should contact the relevant CCP directly.

Eurex Clearing AG:

<https://www.eurexclearing.com/>

LCH Clearnet Ltd:

<https://www.lch.com/membership/ltd-membership/ltd-fees>

LCH Clearnet SA:

<https://www.lch.com/membership/sa-membership/sa-fees>

Nasdaq OMX:

<http://www.nasdaqomx.com/europeanclearing/newsmandatorychanges/segregationportability>

BME Clearing S.A., Sociedad Unipersonal:

<https://www.bmeclearing.es/ing/>

ICE Clear Europe:

<https://www.theice.com/clear-europe/client-clearing>

Euronext / CC&G:

<https://www.euronext.com/en/post-trade/ccg>

EuroCCP:

<https://euroccp.com>

LME Clear:

<https://www.lme.com/en/Clearing>