

Code of Conduct for OCC Directors

1. Introduction

The Code of Conduct for OCC Directors (the “Code”) applies to all OCC directors and is intended to focus OCC directors on the duties and responsibilities of directors, provide guidance to directors to help them recognize and deal with ethical issues, provide mechanisms to report unethical conduct, and help foster a culture of honesty and accountability. In addition to this Code, directors must comply with the OCC Board of Directors Charter and Corporate Governance Principles (the “Board of Directors Charter”).

Directors are encouraged to bring questions about this Code or circumstances that may implicate a provision of this Code to the attention of OCC’s General Counsel.

2. General

Key responsibilities of individual directors under this Code include:

- Acting honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of OCC;
- Following guidelines agreed on by the Board regarding how it will govern and conduct itself;
- Not speaking as an individual on behalf of the Board unless authorized to do so;
- Complying with all applicable laws, regulations and OCC policies;
- Appropriately addressing actual or apparent conflicts of interest;
- Seeking guidance when necessary; and
- Promptly reporting any violations of this Code to the Executive Chairman or to OCC’s General Counsel.

OCC is subject to comprehensive regulation and supervision by the Securities and Exchange Commission (with respect to its clearing agency registration) and regulation by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (with respect to its derivatives clearing organization registration). As a systemically important financial market utility (“SIFMU”), OCC is also subject to supervision by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System under Title VIII of the Dodd-Frank Act. As a SIFMU, OCC and the Board are expected by OCC’s regulators to have robust policies and procedures that help promote sound governance, operations and risk management practices, including those identified in

the Securities and Exchange Commission's Standards for Covered Clearing Agencies ("CCAs"). The CCAs require, with respect to governance, "... governance arrangements that are: clear and transparent; clearly prioritize the safety and efficiency of the covered clearing agency; support the public interest requirements in Section 17A of the [Exchange Act] and the objectives of owners and participants; [and] establish that the board of directors and senior management have appropriate experience and skills to discharge their duties and responsibilities." OCC's Board shall be mindful of the public interest as it fulfills its duties by complying with the obligations imposed upon the Board by the Delaware General Corporation Law, the federal securities laws and regulations (including Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the regulations promulgated thereunder) and the other federal and state laws and regulations applicable to OCC.

Market integrity and market participants are critically dependent upon the risk management, clearing and settlement services provided by OCC. The Board is responsible for the stewardship of OCC, assuring that it continues to have the critical capabilities needed to meet its regulatory obligations and to achieve its business objectives. Individual directors can be held accountable by regulators for their performance as directors.¹

3. Requirement of Fair Representation

Applicable law requires that clearing members be fairly represented, both in the selection of directors and in the administration of OCC's affairs. Accordingly, OCC's Board is comprised of directors associated with clearing members as well as directors associated with OCC's equity exchanges, public directors and one management director. Member Directors are eligible to hold nine of the seats on OCC's Board. The other Board seats are held by OCC's equity exchanges, public directors and management directors.

Each director is obligated as a matter of corporate law to act in good faith to promote the interests of OCC. This duty applies even if the director was elected to the Board because of his or her affiliation with a clearing member or an exchange.

4. Duty of Care

¹ For example, under Section 19(h) of the Securities Exchange Act, a clearing agency director may be removed from office or censured for willful violation of that Act or the rules and regulations thereunder, for willful abuse of his or her authority, or for failure, without reasonable justification, to enforce a participant's compliance with clearing agency rules.

Each director has a responsibility to be reasonably well-informed about the activities of OCC and to exercise independent judgment on all decisions. OCC management is the principal source of such information. Generally, meetings of the OCC Board and Board committees are scheduled well in advance and management provides briefing materials to the Board and committees before their scheduled meetings. In carrying out their responsibilities, directors are entitled to rely upon information and reports provided by management, a Board committee, OCC's independent auditors and other advisors retained by OCC, the Board or a Board committee. Each director should, of course, read the information provided and is encouraged to contact management in advance of the meeting if additional information is needed.

Directors are expected to regularly attend meetings of the Board and of the committees on which the director sits in person. Attendance by telephone is permissible in the exceptional case where the director simply cannot attend in person. Nevertheless, such attendance is generally discouraged as the Board or committee may be less likely to have the kind of interaction that leads to fully informed discussions and decisions. The Executive Chairman may request the voluntary resignation of a person who regularly misses meetings or who regularly participates only by telephone. Additionally, the Governance and Nominating Committee shall consider a director's OCC Board and Committee attendance record in determining whether to re-nominate such director for election to the Board of Directors.

5. Duty of Loyalty

The duty of loyalty requires OCC directors to exercise their powers in good faith and in the interests of OCC, and not in their own interests or the interests of another entity or person (including without limitation in the interests of their employer or another entity). The duty requires that directors strictly avoid using OCC assets or opportunities for their own benefit or the benefit of others if such use is not also in OCC's best interests.

6. Conflict of Interest Policy and Related Party Transactions Policy

Conflicts between the best interests of OCC and the direct or indirect personal or financial interests of a director may arise from time to time. Depending on the circumstances, transactions or arrangements involving such conflicts of interest may or may not be in the best interests of OCC. In all instances, however, it is important that conflicts of interest be handled with care. This Code -- specifically the Conflict of Interest Policy and the separate Related Party Transactions Policy -- is designed to

assist directors and the Board in identifying conflicts and in handling them appropriately.

Neither OCC nor any OCC director shall enter into any transaction or arrangement that involves a conflict of interest, except in compliance with the Related Party Transactions Policy and this Conflict of Interest Policy.

A. Identifying a Conflict of Interest

A conflict of interest is present whenever the interests of OCC compete with the interests of a director, the director's employer, or any other party with which a director is affiliated, or otherwise whenever a director's corporate or personal interests could be reasonably viewed as affecting the director's objectivity in fulfilling his or her duties to OCC.

While it is not possible to anticipate all possible conflict situations, conflicts of interest typically arise whenever a director, an immediate family member or other close personal associate of a director, directly or through a position at an "affiliated firm" (as a director, officer, employee or beneficial owner of 1% or more of the firm's equity interests) has an interest in a potential transaction or activity with OCC or in a transaction or other activity that competes with a transaction or activity which OCC is pursuing or conducting.

Given that some members of OCC's Board are elected because of their affiliation with a clearing member or an equity exchange, certain conflicts that relate to OCC Board decisions regarding the administration of OCC affairs, especially with respect to OCC's relationships with clearing members and/or equity exchanges, are inherent and cannot be avoided. Often the conflicting interest in the matter is generally shared among clearing members or among equity exchange members.

Situations involving potential conflicts of interest may also include instances in which a director, an immediate family member or other close personal associate of a director, or an affiliated firm has a direct or indirect personal or financial interest in (or adverse to) an applicant being considered for membership or a clearing member faced with disciplinary action, suspension, or limitation of activities, or a situation where a director has participated in other activities or failed to disclose any circumstances that may, in fact or in appearance, make it difficult for the director to exercise independence, objective judgment or otherwise perform effectively. When entering into business relationships, directors should consider whether a potential conflict may arise that could be avoided. Public Directors should avoid entering into business relationships, including direct relationships with other directors that could

give rise to actual or perceived conflicts or could be perceived to undermine their objectivity or independence. (Relationships between directors should also be considered in the Board's determination with respect to independence assessments, as provided in the Board of Directors Charter.) This limitation on direct business relationships does not extend to arms-length relationships with an entity with which another director is affiliated as an employee, officer or director (as for example through having a brokerage or banking account at an entity that employs a director) that the Governance and Nominating Committee determines poses an immaterial risk of conflict.

B. Disclosure of an Actual, Potential or Apparent Conflict of Interest

Conflict identification and analysis can be difficult and, therefore, directors are at all times expected to err on the side of caution and immediately bring to the attention of the Executive Chairman and OCC's General Counsel any matters that may involve conflicts of interest or be reasonably perceived by others to raise questions about potential conflicts even if the director does not believe that an actual conflict exists. In addition to disclosing relationships that may arise with OCC due to business affiliations, directors should disclose business and family relationships with OCC's officers, employees and other directors that could give rise to a conflict or the potential perception of a conflict.

In addition, each director shall complete an annual Questionnaire for Directors, disclosing relationships that may give rise to any actual, potential, or apparent conflicts. Responses to the questionnaires shall be reviewed by OCC's General Counsel and any issues shall be discussed with the Executive Chairman. Directors shall also promptly disclose for review any relevant change in circumstances, such as a change in employment or acceptance of a position on another board that could give rise to conflicts of interest.

C. Evaluation and Resolution of a Conflict of Interest

OCC's General Counsel and the Executive Chairman shall evaluate conflict disclosures and make other necessary inquiries to determine the extent and nature of any actual or potential conflict of interest.

It is the general policy of the OCC Board that any director having an actual, potential or apparent conflict of interest in a matter to be acted upon by the Board or a Board committee shall disclose the conflict to the Executive Chairman and OCC's General Counsel prior to the discussion or presentation of such matter, where possible in advance of the meeting.

The director should consider whether it is advisable under the circumstances to recuse himself or herself from the discussion and/or vote, and shall recuse himself or herself if requested by the Chair of the meeting.

The Governance and Nominating Committee shall consider all facts and, in consultation with the Executive Chairman and OCC's General Counsel, shall resolve any questions or disputes regarding a conflict of interest (whether actual, apparent or potential) including any question or dispute about whether recusal is appropriate. In addition, the Governance and Nominating Committee has the authority to raise and address any issue related to the identity and handling of a conflict of interest (whether actual, apparent or potential) involving a member of the Board whether or not that issue has been raised by the Executive Chairman, OCC's General Counsel or a member of the Board.

OCC shall not enter into or continue to proceed with a transaction creating a conflict of interest unless the transaction has been approved or ratified by the Governance and Nominating Committee. OCC may enter into a transaction or other arrangement, and the Board may otherwise approve any other matter that requires Board approval, in the case where a director has a conflict of interest so long as the nature and relevant facts concerning the conflict that are known at the time are disclosed at a duly held meeting of the Board or Board committee at which a quorum is present (including for purposes of determining whether a quorum is present those directors who have a conflict of interest) and a majority of directors who have no conflict of interest in the transaction or arrangement approve the transaction, arrangement or other matter. The existence of the conflict and the relevant facts related thereto, as well as the voting processes used to manage the conflict, shall be reflected in the minutes.

7. Duty of Confidentiality

A. Confidential Information

OCC directors receive a considerable amount of confidential information during the course of their work.

As a matter of proper risk management, OCC requires financial and other confidential and proprietary information to be filed by clearing members and applicants. OCC may also obtain confidential information regarding clearing members and applicants from regulatory agencies and other self-regulatory organizations ("SROs"). The regulators and SROs share this data with OCC in the expectation that such information is to be used by

management, and will be provided to directors only when necessary and in confidence.

Any information received by directors from management regarding a clearing member's or applicant's financial position or operational capability must not be used or disclosed outside the Board or committee context. This nondisclosure obligation includes, specifically, a prohibition against acting on such information for the benefit of the director's own firm or sharing it with others associated with the director's firm, and shall continue in effect even after the director leaves the Board of Directors.

OCC's General Counsel should immediately be notified of any legal process from third parties calling for disclosure of any information received by a director in his or her role as a director or committee member.

All disclosures of trade secrets, proprietary know-how, financial information or other confidential information made to any director shall be received and maintained in strict confidence, provided that this obligation shall not apply to information that (i) is in the public domain or in the possession of the director without restriction at the time of disclosure to the director or receipt under this Code, (ii) is independently developed by the director or the director's own firm, (iii) becomes known to the director from a source other than OCC without breach of this Code by the receiving party, or (iv) OCC approves in writing may be disclosed. Furthermore, the restrictions in this paragraph shall cease to apply after five years from the date the director leaves the Board of Directors.

B. Non-Confidential Information

With respect to other kinds of written information provided by management in advance of a meeting, unless the information is marked as "confidential", it is permissible for a director to consult with a limited number of persons in his or her firm who have expertise on the matter to be considered.

C. Board and Committee Deliberations

It is the duty of directors to treat as confidential discussions at Board or committee meetings, including expressions of opinion and how others vote. Board and committee decisions should be kept confidential, even after the director leaves the Board, until publicly disclosed by OCC.

8. Compliance with This Code

Directors should communicate any suspected violations of the Code promptly to the Executive Chairman or to OCC's General Counsel. Violations will be investigated by the Board or by a person or persons designated by the Board, and appropriate action will be taken in the event of any violations of this Code. OCC encourages the reporting of bona fide concerns relating to the lawful and ethical conduct of its business. No retaliation will be taken against any individual reporting violations of this Code.

Directors periodically will be asked to certify their compliance with the Code.

9. Inquiries from the Media and Others

The Executive Chairman and his designees, and not individual directors, are authorized in most circumstances to speak for or on behalf of OCC. OCC is committed to providing full, fair and accurate disclosure in all public communications and in compliance with all applicable law, regulations and rules. Inquiries from the media and others regarding topics or issues specific to OCC should be immediately directed to the Executive Chairman or OCC's General Counsel and directors should refrain from responding to any inquiries unless compelled to do so by valid legal process. Nothing in this Section 9 shall prohibit or limit in any way (i) a director's ability to respond to inquiries from the media and others regarding the options industry generally, or (ii) a director's ability to respond to inquiries from OCC's regulators. If a director does respond to an inquiry from the media or others (including regulators) about a topic or issue specific to OCC, he or she shall promptly advise the Executive Chairman or OCC's General Counsel so that OCC can assure that any such response is accurate, complete and in context with other communications by OCC to the media or others (including regulators).

10. Compliance with Applicable Laws and Regulation

Each director must comply with all applicable laws and regulations as violations of laws and regulations may subject directors and OCC to civil or criminal penalties. In the event there is any question about the lawfulness or appropriateness of any proposed activity, directors should consult with OCC's General Counsel.

11. Amendments and Waivers of Code

This Code will be periodically reviewed by the Board. Any amendment or waiver of the Code must be approved by the Board.

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I have received, read, and agree to abide by the provisions of the Code of Conduct for OCC Directors.

Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____