



**THE FOUNDATION
FOR SECURE
MARKETS®**

OCC Rules

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CHAPTER I – DEFINITIONS

RULE 101 – Definitions

Unless the context otherwise requires, for all purposes of these rules, the terms herein shall have the meanings given them in Article I of the By-Laws of the Corporation or as set forth below:

A.

Appointed Clearing Member

The term “Appointed Clearing Member” means a Clearing Member authorized to clear physically-settled equity options and stock futures that, in accordance with the provisions of Rule 901, has been appointed by an Appointing Clearing Member to make settlement of obligations of the Appointing Clearing Member to deliver or receive underlying securities arising from the exercise or maturity of cleared securities.

Adopted May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002).

Appointing Clearing Member

The term “Appointing Clearing Member” means a Clearing Member that, in accordance with the provisions of Rule 901, has appointed an Appointed Clearing Member to make settlement of obligations of the Appointing Clearing Member to deliver or receive underlying securities arising from the exercise or maturity of cleared securities.

Adopted May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002).

Authorized Representative

The term “authorized representative” of a Clearing Member means a person for whom the Clearing Member has filed evidence of authority pursuant to Rule 202.

Amended January 23, 1992 (SR-OCC-92-4).

B.

Bank Account

The term “bank account” means a bank account established pursuant to Rule 203, or any Rule supplementing or replacing Rule 203.

Amended November 7, 1991 (SR-OCC-91-4); January 23, 1992 (SR-OCC-92-4).

Base Liquidity Resources

The amount of qualifying liquid resources that the Corporation maintains at all times to meet its regulatory requirements.

Adopted August 19, 2026 (SR-OCC-2026-004).

C.

Clearing Bank

The term “Clearing Bank” means a bank or trust company approved by the Risk Committee, which has entered into an agreement with the Corporation in respect of settlement of confirmed trades on behalf of Clearing Members.

Amended November 7, 1991 (SR-OCC-91-4); January 23, 1992 (SR-OCC-92-4); December 14, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-14); September 8, 2023 (SR-OCC-2022-012).

Canadian Clearing Member

The term "Canadian Clearing Member" means a Non-U.S. Clearing Member formed and operating under the laws of Canada or a province or territory thereof with its principal place of business in Canada.

Adopted May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002).

Canadian Investment Dealer

The term "Canadian Investment Dealer" means a Non-U.S. Securities Firm formed and operating under the laws of Canada or a province or territory thereof that is investment dealer under such laws, that is a dealer member of the Canadian Investment Regulatory Organization, and that has its principal place of business in Canada.

Adopted May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002). Amended March 26, 2025 (SR-OCC-2025-003).

Commercial Paper Program

The term "Commercial Paper Program" means the Corporation's program to raise prefunded qualifying liquid resources through the private placement of unsecured debt to institutional investors up to an amount approved by the Board, proceeds of which the Corporation would use exclusively to: (i) repay maturing notes issued under the Commercial Paper Program or (ii) to cover losses or liquidity shortfalls in those situations in which the Clearing Fund may be used under Rule 1006.

Adopted August 19, 2026 (SR-OCC-2026-004).

D.

Reserved.

E.**EDCP Unvested Balance**

The term "EDCP Unvested Balance" means, as of any date, the funds held under The Options Clearing Corporation Executive Deferred Compensation Plan Trust which are (a) deposited on and after January 1, 2020 in respect of the Corporation's Executive Deferred Compensation Plan (the "EDCP") and (b) in excess of amounts necessary to pay for the benefits accrued and vested under the EDCP as of such date.

Adopted January 24, 2020 (SR-OCC-2019-007).

Electronic Data Entry

The term "electronic data entry" means the transmission by a Clearing Member to the Corporation via electronic means of reports, notices, instructions, data or other items.

Adopted July 1, 2002 (SR-OCC-2001-09).

Electronic Data Retrieval

The term "electronic data retrieval" means the retrieval by a Clearing Member via electronic means of reports, notices, instructions, data and other items made available by the Corporation.

Adopted July 1, 2002 (SR-OCC-2001-09).

Exercise Position

The term “exercise position” means the position of a Clearing Member in any account in respect of option contracts which have been exercised by such Clearing Member, or for which such Clearing Member is the Assigned Clearing Member, in such account.

Amended January 23, 1992 (SR-OCC-92-4).

Exercise Settlement Amount

The term “exercise settlement amount” as used in respect of stock options means the amount payable to the Delivering Clearing Member upon delivery of the underlying security or securities in respect of the exercise of an option contract.

Amended April 11, 1989 (SR-OCC-88-2); June 16, 1989 (SR-OCC-88-4); January 23, 1992 (SR-OCC-92-4).

Exercise Settlement Date

The term “exercise settlement date” means the date specified in Rule 903 or any Rule that replaces that Rule.

Amended April 11, 1989 (SR-OCC-88-2); October 26, 1989 (SR-OCC-89-10); January 23, 1992 (SR-OCC-92-4); March 3, 1999 (SR-OCC-99-3); July 14, 2004 (SR-OCC-2004-15).

F.

FATCA

The term “FATCA” means (i) the provisions of Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, which were enacted as part of The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (or any amendment thereto or successor sections thereof), and related Treasury Regulations and other official interpretations thereof, as in effect from time to time, and (ii) the provisions of any intergovernmental agreement to implement The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act as in effect from time to time between the United States and the jurisdiction of the FFI Clearing Member’s residency.

Adopted May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002).

FATCA Compliant

The term “FATCA Compliant” or “FATCA Compliance” means, with respect to an FFI Clearing Member, that such FFI Clearing Member has qualified under such procedures promulgated by the Internal Revenue Service as are in effect from time to time to establish an exemption from withholding under FATCA such that the Corporation will not be required to withhold any amount with respect to any payment or deemed payment to such FFI Clearing Member under FATCA.

Adopted May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002).

FFI Clearing Member

The term “FFI Clearing Member” means any Clearing Member that is treated as a non-U.S. entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Adopted May 11, 2023.

G.

Good Deliverable Form

The term “good deliverable form” shall have the meaning set forth in Rule 905.

Amended January 23, 1992 (SR-OCC-92-4); August 20, 2021 (SR-OCC-2021-008).

H. – L.

Reserved.

M.

Minimum Corporate Contribution

The term “Minimum Corporate Contribution” means the minimum level of OCC funds maintained exclusively to cover credit losses, liquidity shortfalls, or unpaid Federal Reserve Bank service charges. The Minimum Corporate Contribution is determined by the Board from time to time.

Adopted May 27, 2021 (SR-OCC-2021-003).

N.

Net Daily Premium

The term “net daily premium” when applied to any account of a Clearing Member for any settlement time, means the net amount payable to or by the Corporation at such settlement time in respect of all confirmed trades of the Clearing Member in such account as a Purchasing Clearing Member and a Writing Clearing Member.

Amended January 23, 1992 (SR-OCC-92-4); December 14, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-14).

Non-U.S. Regulatory Agency

The term “Non-U.S. Regulatory Agency” means that government agency or self-regulatory authority primarily responsible for regulating the activities of a Non-U.S. Clearing Member. With respect to a Canadian Clearing Member such term means the Canadian Investment Regulatory Organization.

Adopted May 11, 2023; Amended March 26, 2025 (SR-OCC-2025-003).

Non-U.S. Securities Firm

The term “Non-U.S. Securities Firm” shall mean a securities firm: (1) formed and operating under the laws of a country other than the United States; (2) with its principal place of business in that country; and (3) that is subject to the regulatory authority of that country’s government or an agency or instrumentality thereof, or subject to the regulatory authority of an independent organization or exchange in that country. The term “Non-U.S. Securities Firm” shall not include any broker-dealer registered, or required to be registered, with the SEC pursuant to Section 15 of the Securities Exchange Act or any futures commission merchant registered, or required to be registered, as such pursuant to Section 4d of the Commodity Exchange Act. The term “Non-U.S. Clearing Member” means a Non-U.S. Securities Firm that has been admitted to membership in the Corporation pursuant to the provisions of the By-Laws and Rules.

Adopted May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002).

O.

Office

The term “office” in respect of any Clearing Member means the office established by such Clearing Member pursuant to Rule 201.

Amended January 23, 1992 (SR-OCC-92-4).

Operational Loss Fee

The term “Operational Loss Fee” means the fee that would be charged to Clearing Members in equal shares, up to the maximum amount identified in the Corporation’s schedule of fees less the aggregate amount of Operational Loss Fees previously charged and not yet refunded at the time of calculation, if, after contributing the entire EDCP Unvested Balance, shareholders’ equity remains below the levels identified in the Corporation’s schedule of fees.

Adopted January 24, 2020 (SR-OCC-2019-007).

P.

Reserved.

Q.

Qualified Intermediary Assuming Primary Withholding Responsibility

The term “Qualified Intermediary Assuming Primary Withholding Responsibility” means an FFI Clearing Member that has entered into an agreement with the Internal Revenue Service to be a qualified intermediary and to assume primary responsibility for reporting and for collecting and remitting withholding tax pursuant to Chapters 3 and 4 of subtitle A, and Chapter 61 and Section 3406, of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to any income (including Dividend Equivalents) arising from transactions entered into by the Clearing Member with the Corporation as an intermediary, including transactions entered into on behalf of such Clearing Member’s customers.

Adopted May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002).

Qualified Derivatives Dealer

The term “Qualified Derivatives Dealer” means an FFI Clearing Member that has entered into an agreement with the Internal Revenue Service that permits the Corporation to make Dividend Equivalent payments or deemed payments to such Clearing Member free from U.S. withholding tax pursuant to Chapters 3 and 4 of subtitle A, and Chapter 61 and Section 3406, of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to transactions entered into by such Clearing Member with the Corporation as a principal (i.e., for such Clearing Member’s own account).

Adopted May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002).

R.

Regulatory Organization

The term “regulatory organization” in respect of any Clearing Member, means: (1) the SEC and any other federal or state regulatory agency having jurisdiction over the Clearing Member (including the CFTC in the case of a Clearing Member which is subject to the jurisdiction of the CFTC); (2) any self-regulatory organization (as defined in Section 3(a) of the Securities Exchange Act) of which the Clearing Member is a member or participant; (3) any clearing organization (as defined in Regulation Section 1.3(d) under the

Commodity Exchange Act), board of trade, contract market and registered futures association of which the Clearing Member is a member or participant; and (4) in the case of a Non-U.S. Clearing Member, any Non-U.S. Regulatory Agency or instrumentality or independent organization or exchange having jurisdiction over the Non-U.S. Clearing Member or of which the Non-U.S. Clearing Member is a member or participant.

Adopted May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002).

S.

Settlement Time

The term “settlement time”, when used in respect of a Clearing Member’s obligation to pay the Corporation amounts owed to settle confirmed trades and/or stock loan transactions or any other obligations to the Corporation, other than those related to any cross-margining program with a Participating CCO and transactions settling outside the United States, means 8:00 A.M. Central Time (9:00 A.M. Eastern Time) on the settlement day for such confirmed trades and/or stock loan transaction or other obligation.

The term “settlement time”, when used in respect of the Corporation’s obligation to pay a Clearing Member amounts owed to settle confirmed trades and/or stock loan transactions or any other obligations to a Clearing Member, other than such transactions settling outside the United States, means 1:00 P.M. Central Time (2:00 P.M. Eastern Time) on the settlement day for such confirmed trades and/or stock loan transaction or other obligation. For confirmed trades and/or stock loan transactions or other obligations settling outside the United States, and transactions related to any cross-margining program with a Participating CCO the settlement time therefor shall be as specified in the By-Laws, Rules or procedures of the Corporation.

Adopted June 8, 2022 (SR-OCC-2022-004). Amended June 24, 2022 (SR-OCC-2022-004).

Spot Month Series

The term “spot month series,” used as of the third Friday or any prior business day in any calendar month, means any series of options expiring in that calendar month. Used as of any business day in a calendar month after the third Friday, such term means any series of options expiring in the next succeeding calendar month.

Adopted September 25, 1978. Amended January 23, 1992 (SR-OCC-92-4); June 8, 2022 (SR-OCC-2022-004; SR-OCC-2022-007); June 24, 2022 (SR-OCC-2022-004).

Statutory Disqualification

The term “Statutory Disqualification” means (i) in the case of a fully-registered broker-dealer, a statutory disqualification as defined in Section 3 of the Securities Exchange Act; (ii) in the case of a fully-registered futures commission merchant, the applicant or Clearing Member or a principal (as defined in Section 8a(2) of the Commodity Exchange Act) of the applicant or Clearing Member, a statutory disqualification under Section 8a(2)-(4) of the Commodity Exchange Act; or (iii) in the case of a Non-U.S. Securities Firm or bank, any similar provision of the laws or regulations applicable to such applicant or Clearing Member.

Adopted May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002).

T.

Target Capital Requirement

The term “Target Capital Requirement” means the amount of liquid net assets funded by equity (“LNAFBE”) recommended by Management and approved by the Board to ensure compliance under both the SEC and CFTC rules and to keep such additional amount the Board may approve for capital expenditures.

Adopted January 24, 2020 (SR-OCC-2019-007). Amended October 16, 2024 (SR-OCC-2024-012).

U. – Z.

Reserved.

* * * *

Amended November 19, 2025 (SR-OCC-2025-014); October 1, 2026 (SR-OCC-2026-007).

CHAPTER II – CLEARING MEMBERSHIP

RULE 201 – Eligibility

(a) To be eligible for membership, a Clearing Member must be:

(1) registered as a broker-dealer under Section 15(b)(1) or (2) of the Securities Exchange Act (the “Exchange Act”) (a “fully-registered broker-dealer”);

(2) registered as a futures commission merchant (“FCM”) under Section 4f(a)(1) of the Commodity Exchange Act (the “CEA”) (a “fully-registered FCM”);

(3) a Canadian Investment Dealer or other Non-U.S. Securities Firm as defined in the Corporation’s Rules; or

(4) a U.S. national bank registered with the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for full-service operations, a U.S. state-chartered bank that is a member of the Federal Reserve System, or a U.S. state-licensed or federally-licensed branch of a non-U.S. bank where the non-U.S. bank is registered with its home country national banking regulatory authority that:

(i) maintains membership solely for purposes of clearing products for its own proprietary account(s) and not on behalf of others, including any affiliates or subsidiaries;

(ii) provides adequate assurance, in such form determined by the Corporation, that it does not engage in activity that would require registration as a broker-dealer, FCM, or any other registration status deemed relevant by the Corporation;

(iii) provides adequate assurance, in such form determined by the Corporation, that it is not prohibited from contributing to the Corporation’s Clearing Fund;

(iv) with respect to all of its cleared contracts, stock loans and other transactions subject to the By-Laws and Rules of the Corporation (including without limitation, all “qualified financial contracts”) the Clearing Member must ensure that all such agreements and contracts: (1) are in writing; (2) are executed by the Clearing Member and the Corporation contemporaneously with the relevant transaction; (3) are continually maintained as an official record by the Clearing Member from the time of execution; and (4) are approved by the board of directors of the Clearing Member or its loan committee, which approval shall be reflected in the minutes of said board or committee (for the avoidance of doubt, the provisions of this clause (iv) are intended to give effect to Section 13(e) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, 12 U.S.C. 1823(e), and shall be interpreted in accordance with such provisions); and

(v) if it is a U.S. branch of a non-U.S. bank (a) the branch is subject to supervision and regulation by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, in the case of a federally-licensed branch, or by the applicable state banking regulator, in the case of a state-licensed branch and (b) the non-U.S. bank is subject to supervision and regulation by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System pursuant to the International Banking Act of 1978, as amended, and other applicable U.S. banking laws.

(b) Clearing Members must be in compliance with all registration and other regulatory requirements applicable to clearing a particular product type. In that regard, the following specific requirements will ordinarily apply:

(1) To clear transactions in options other than futures options or commodity options, a Clearing Member must be:

- (i) a fully-registered broker-dealer;
- (ii) a Canadian Investment Dealer or Non-U.S. Securities Firm; or
- (iii) an eligible bank.

(2) To clear transactions in commodity futures, futures options and commodity options, a Clearing Member must:

- (i) be a fully-registered FCM; or
- (ii) not required by the CEA or the regulations of the CFTC to be registered as an FCM. (An exclusion from the FCM registration requirement under the CEA would ordinarily be available to a firm that clears only transactions that are for a “proprietary account” as defined in the regulations of the CFTC.); and
- (iii) any Clearing Member who holds positions in physically-settled futures or futures options other than security futures is required to be a member of the Exchange on which the products are traded.

(3) To clear transactions in security futures products, a Clearing Member must be:

- (i) a fully-registered broker-dealer that is also (A) a fully-registered FCM, (B) notice-registered as an FCM under Section 4f(a)(2) of the CEA, or (C) not required to register as an FCM under the CEA and the regulations of the CFTC;
- (ii) a fully-registered FCM that is notice-registered as a broker-dealer under Section 15(b)(11)(A) of the Exchange Act;
- (iii) a Canadian Investment dealer or other Non-U.S. Securities Firm; or
- (iv) an eligible bank.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of the By-Laws or Rules, no broker or dealer registered under Section 15(b)(11) of the Securities Exchange Act will clear transactions or carry positions in cleared securities other than security futures.

(5) To clear transactions in Stock Loan, a Clearing Member must be:

- (i) a fully-registered broker-dealer;
- (ii) Canadian Investment Dealer or other Non-U.S. Securities Firm; or
- (iii) an eligible bank.

(6) To clear OTC Index Options, a Clearing Member must:

- (i) be a broker-dealer registered under Section 15(b)(1) or (2) of the Securities Exchange Act, a Canadian Investment Dealer or other Non-U.S. Securities Firm, or an eligible bank;
- (ii) execute and maintain in effect such agreements and other documents as the Corporation may prescribe (including, for purposes of clearing OTC index options on indices published by the Standard & Poor’s Financial Services LLC (“S&P”), a short-form index license agreement in the form specified from time to time by S&P);
- (iii) be a user of or participant in an OTC Trade Source for the purpose of affirming and submitting confirmed trades to the Corporation for clearance; and

(iv) meet such other requirements as the Corporation may specify.

A Clearing Member will continue to comply with all conditions described above until the Clearing Member has closed out all open positions in OTC index options.

(c) The procedures of the Corporation may provide that a Clearing Member cannot clear transactions in a particular type of product unless, in addition to satisfying any specific requirements applicable to such type of product set forth in the By-Laws and Rules, the Corporation has specifically approved the Clearing Member to clear such type of product.

(d) Each Clearing Member must meet such additional non-discriminatory standards of financial responsibility, operational capability, risk management capability, experience and competence as may from time to time be prescribed in the statutory rules of the Corporation.

(e) *Fitness Standards.* In addition to the standards of financial responsibility, operational capability, risk management capability, and experience and competence, the Corporation will consider the criteria of the Fitness Standards for Directors, Clearing Members and Others, as adopted or amended by the Board of Directors from time to time, before approving any application for clearing membership and other standards as set forth in these Rules or such other qualifications and standards as the Corporation may promulgate.

Adopted May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002). Amended November 19, 2025 (SR-OCC-2025-014).

RULE 202 – Non-U.S. Entities and FFI Clearing Members

(a) No applicant that, if admitted, would meet the definition of an FFI Clearing Member, will be admitted to membership unless such applicant establishes to the satisfaction of the Corporation that its conduct of transactions or activities with or through the Corporation will not result in the imposition of taxes or withholding or reporting obligations with respect to amounts paid or received by the Corporation (other than U.S. federal and State income taxes imposed on the net income of the Corporation). If such taxes or obligations would be imposed with respect to amounts paid or received by the Corporation but for the qualification of the applicant for a special U.S. or foreign tax status, such as a FATCA Compliant Qualified Intermediary Assuming Primary Withholding Responsibility, then the applicant's initial and ongoing membership will be conditioned on the applicant or Member qualifying for, maintaining, and documenting such status to the satisfaction of the Corporation. Under appropriate circumstances, an applicant meeting the requirements of this section for the purposes of some products but not others, or for transactions or activities in a specific capacity, such as an intermediary, may be admitted to conduct transactions or activities under limitations imposed by the Corporation and agreed to by the applicant.

(b)(1) Once admitted to membership, an FFI Clearing Member must not conduct any transaction or activity with or through the Corporation that would result in the imposition of taxes or withholding or reporting obligations with respect to amounts paid or received by the Corporation (other than U.S. federal and State income taxes imposed on the net income of the Corporation). Under appropriate circumstances, an FFI Clearing Member meeting the requirements of this section for the purposes of some products but not others, or for transactions or activities in a specific capacity, such as an intermediary, may be admitted to conduct transactions or activities under limitations imposed by the Corporation and agreed to by the FFI Clearing Member.

(2) Each FFI Clearing Member must certify annually to the Corporation that it satisfies the requirements of Rule 202(b)(1) by providing to the Corporation appropriate documentation attesting to such Clearing Member's tax status. Each FFI Clearing Member must also update its certification to the Corporation when required by applicable law or administrative guidance and, if sooner, whenever the certification is no longer accurate.

(3) Each FFI Clearing Member must provide the Corporation with information relating to payments the Corporation pays or is treated as paying to such Clearing Member in sufficient detail and in a

sufficiently timely manner to enable the Corporation to report under Chapter 3, Chapter 4, Chapter 61 or section 3406 of the Internal Revenue Code, to the extent applicable, the required amounts and other information relating to such payments and transactions giving rise thereto between the Corporation and the FFI Clearing Member.

(4) Each FFI Clearing Member must promptly inform the Corporation in writing if it (i) undergoes a change in circumstance that would affect its compliance with this Rule 202(b) or (ii) otherwise knows or has reason to know that it is not, or will not be, in compliance with this Rule 202(b), in each case, within two days of knowledge thereof.

(5) An FFI Clearing Member must indemnify the Corporation for any loss, liability or expense (including taxes and penalties) sustained by the Corporation as a result of such FFI Clearing Member failing to comply with the requirements of this Rule 202(b).

(c) Every Clearing Member that is a non-U.S. entity must provide all communications (oral or written), financial reports and other information requested by the Corporation in English, and when directed, state monetary amounts in U.S. dollar equivalents indicating the conversion rate and date used.

(d) The Corporation will only admit Clearing Members that are non-U.S. entities from foreign jurisdictions that have been approved by the Risk Committee.

Adopted May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002).

RULE 203 – Admission Procedures

(a) Applications for clearing membership must be in such form and contain such information as the Corporation will from time to time prescribe. The Risk Committee must review and approve or disapprove such applications for clearing membership. The Risk Committee, or its designated delegates or agents, may examine the books and papers of any applicant, take such evidence as they may deem necessary or employ such other means as they may deem desirable or appropriate to ascertain relevant facts bearing upon the applicant's qualifications. If the Risk Committee proposes to disapprove an application for clearing membership, it must first furnish the applicant with a written statement of its proposed recommendation and the specific grounds therefor, and afford the applicant an opportunity to be heard and to present evidence on its own behalf. If the Risk Committee disapproves the application, written notice of its decision, accompanied by a statement of the specific grounds therefor, must be mailed or delivered to the applicant. An applicant will have the right to present such evidence as it may deem relevant to its application. A verbatim record must be kept of any hearing held pursuant hereto.

(b) The Risk Committee may approve an applicant on an expedited basis if approval of such applicant is appropriate for the protection of investors and the public interest. The expedited approval process may grant certain exceptions for (i) the applicant's compliance with the Corporation's membership standards for a reasonable duration and (ii) the Corporation's internal policies, procedures, and due diligence processes in reviewing the applicant.

(c) A Clearing Member that is not authorized to clear all types of transactions (e.g., securities customer transactions, segregated futures customers transactions, proprietary transactions, market-maker and JBO Participant transactions), or all kinds of transactions (e.g., transactions in stock options, cash-settled index options, commodity options and futures, stock loan/borrow) may at any time request authorization from the Corporation to conduct any or all of such activity ("business expansion request"). Business expansion requests may be reviewed and approved or disapproved by the Chief Executive Officer or Chief Operating Officer pursuant to the procedures of the Corporation; provided that the Risk Committee will be given not less than ten business days from the date it is notified of such approval or disapproval to determine whether the business expansion request should be reviewed by the Risk Committee.

Adopted May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002).

RULE 204 – Conditions to Admission

(a) The Risk Committee will not approve any application for clearing membership if the applicant fails to meet the membership requirements and standards set forth in the Rules.

(b) No applicant will be admitted as a Clearing Member until the applicant has deposited with the Corporation its initial contribution to the Clearing Fund in the amount required by the Risk Committee in accordance with Chapter X of the Rules, has met all contingencies established by the Risk Committee at the time of approval, and has signed and delivered to the Corporation an agreement in such form as the Corporation will require, including applicant's agreements:

(1) to clear through the Corporation, either directly or through another Clearing Member, all of its confirmed trades and all other transactions which the By-Laws or the Rules may require to be cleared through the Corporation;

(2) to abide by all provisions of the By-Laws and the Rules and by all procedures adopted pursuant thereto;

(3) that the By-Laws and the Rules constitute a part of the terms and conditions of every confirmed trade or other contract or transaction which the applicant, while a Clearing Member, may make or have with the Corporation, or with other Clearing Members in respect of cleared contracts, or which may be cleared or required to be cleared through the Corporation;

(4) to grant the Corporation all liens, rights and remedies set forth in the By-Laws and the Rules;

(5) to pay to the Corporation all fees and other compensation provided by or pursuant to the By-Laws and the Rules for clearance and for all other services rendered by the Corporation to the applicant while a Clearing Member;

(6) to pay such fines as may be imposed on it in accordance with the By-Laws and the Rules;

(7) to permit inspection of its books and records at all times by the representatives of the Corporation and to furnish the Corporation with all information in respect of the applicant's business and transactions as the Corporation or its officers may require;

(8) to make such payments to or in respect of the Clearing Fund as may be required from time to time;

(9) to comply, in the case of Non-U.S. Securities Firms, with the guidelines and restrictions imposed on domestic broker-dealers regarding the extension of credit, as provided by Section 7 of the Securities Exchange Act and Regulation T promulgated thereunder by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, with respect to any customer account that includes cleared contracts issued by the Corporation; and

(10) to comply, in the case of Non-U.S. Securities Firms, with the Rules of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority governing maintenance margin and cut-off times for the submission of exercise notices by customers.

(c) The Risk Committee may disapprove the application for clearing membership of any applicant or person of the applicant who is subject to a Statutory Disqualification.

(1) In cases in which the SEC, by order, directs as appropriate in the public interest, the Corporation will disapprove an application for clearing membership by any applicant or person of the applicant who is subject to a statutory disqualification.

(2) Every applicant must notify the Corporation in writing if the applicant is or becomes subject to a statutory disqualification in accordance with the requirements of Rule 306A(c).

(d) The Risk Committee may disapprove an application for clearing membership if the applicant or any natural person associated with the applicant has engaged and there is a reasonable likelihood he will again engage in acts or practices inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade.

(e) Each applicant that has been approved for clearing membership subject to satisfaction of specified conditions must meet all conditions applicable to its admission within nine months from the date on which its application was approved, unless the Risk Committee prescribed an earlier date at the time the applicant was approved for clearing membership.

(f) The Risk Committee may consider information provided by an applicant's Designated Examining Authority, designated self-regulatory organization (in the case of an applicant primarily regulated as a futures commission merchant) and/or other self-regulatory organizations to which an applicant is a member or has applied for membership when considering an applicant's compliance with the Corporation's membership requirements and standards and overall fitness to be a Clearing Member.

(g) If the Risk Committee determines that an applicant's financial condition, operational capability, risk management capability, or experience and competence in relation to the business that the applicant is expected to transact with the Corporation, makes it necessary or advisable, for the protection of the Corporation, Clearing Members, or the general public, the Risk Committee may impose additional, temporary requirements for membership including, but not limited to, the imposition of protective measures pursuant to Rule 307. Additional membership criteria may be imposed until the heightened risk presented by the Clearing Member is sufficiently reduced.

(h) Each applicant for clearing membership and each Clearing Member must sign and deliver to the Corporation such other instruments in writing as the Corporation may require from time to time, depending on the services that the applicant or Clearing Member selects.

Adopted May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002). Amended November 19, 2025 (SR-OCC-2025-014); March 24, 2026 (SR-OCC-2026-002).

RULE 205 – Evidence of Authority

(a) Every Clearing Member must file with the Corporation a certified list of the signatures of the representatives of such Clearing Member (including partners and officers) who are authorized to sign agreements and other papers necessary for conducting business with the Corporation, together with an executed copy of the powers of attorney, resolutions or other instruments giving such authority. The Clearing Member must promptly notify the Corporation of any changes to the representatives who are authorized to act on behalf of the Clearing Member and the certified list of signatures will be updated accordingly. The Corporation may, in lieu of relying on an original signature, rely on a signature that is transmitted, recorded or stored by any electronic, optical, or similar means deemed acceptable by the Corporation. Such a signature will be considered and have the same effect as a valid and binding original signature.

(b) Any Clearing Member who has given a person authorization to transact business with the Corporation must, immediately upon the withdrawal, retirement, resignation or discharge of such person or upon the revocation of his power to act, give written notice to the Corporation.

Amended April 25, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-06); September 25, 2013 (SR-OCC-2013-13); May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002).

RULE 206 – Bank Accounts

(a) *Clearing Bank Account.* Every Clearing Member must establish and maintain a bank account in a Clearing Bank for each account maintained by it with the Corporation. Every Clearing Member that desires to deposit foreign currency as margin must designate a bank account established and maintained by it at a Clearing Bank in the country of origin of such currency or in such other location as the Corporation may approve. Each Clearing Member must authorize the Corporation to withdraw funds from such bank account in accordance with the Corporation's Rules.

(b) *Clearing Bank Requirements.* The Risk Committee may, in its discretion, approve a bank or trust company as a Clearing Bank if such bank or trust company:

- (1) maintains Tier 1 Capital of at least \$500 million U.S. dollars;
- (2) maintains Tier 1 Capital Ratios of (i) Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1) of 4.5%, (ii) minimum Tier 1 capital of 6%, and (iii) total risk-based capital of 8%;
- (3) in the case of an institution not domiciled in the U.S., is domiciled in a country that has a sovereign rating considered to be low credit risk (A- by Standard & Poor's, A3 by Moody's, A- by Fitch, or equivalent);
- (4) maintains a Liquidity Coverage Ratio of at least 100%, unless the bank or trust company is not required to compute such ratio;
- (5) executes an agreement that, among other things, requires the Clearing Bank to:
 - (A) maintain the ability to utilize the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication or such other messaging protocol approved by the Risk Committee;
 - (B) maintain access to the Federal Reserve Bank's Fedwire Funds Service; and
 - (C) provide to the Corporation its quarterly and annual financial statements and prompt notification of material changes to its operations, financial condition, and ownership; and
- (6) meets such other eligibility criteria as the Corporation may determine from time to time.

(c) *Defined Terms.* For purposes of this Rule, "Tier 1 Capital," "Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1)" "total risk-based capital" and "Liquidity Coverage Ratio" will mean those amounts or ratios reported by a bank or trust company to its regulatory authority.

Amended May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002); September 8, 2023 (SR-OCC-2022-012).

RULE 207 – Submission to and Retrieval of Items to and from the Corporation

(a) Clearing Members must submit and retrieve instructions, notices, reports, data, and other items in accordance with procedures prescribed or approved by the Corporation. Items submitted to or retrieved from the Corporation by electronic data entry will be deemed to constitute "writings" for purposes of any applicable law.

(b) Items required or permitted to be submitted to the Corporation must be submitted at or prior to such times as the Corporation will specify. The Corporation may disregard any untimely submission or correction of any such item. If unusual or unforeseen conditions prevent a Clearing Member from submitting any instruction, notice, report, data, or other item to the Corporation on a timely basis, the Corporation may in its discretion (i) require the Clearing Member to submit the item by other means, and/or (ii) extend the applicable cut-off time by such period as the Corporation deems reasonable,

practicable, and equitable under the circumstances; provided, however, that cut-off times for submission of exercise notices at expiration are governed by Rule 805, and by Article VI, Sec. 18 of the By-Laws.

(c) If unusual or unforeseen conditions (including but not limited to power failures or equipment malfunctions) prevent the Corporation from making any instruction, notice, report, data, or other item available to a Clearing Member for electronic data retrieval on a timely basis, the Corporation may in its discretion (i) make such item available to such Clearing Member by other means, and/or (ii) extend the applicable time frame by such period as the Corporation deems reasonable, practicable, and equitable under the circumstances.

Adopted July 1, 2002 (SR-OCC-2001-09). Amended May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002).

RULE 208 – Records

Every Clearing Member must keep records showing all confirmed trade data required pursuant to the Corporation's By-Laws and Rules, including confirmed trade information reported to the Corporation under Rule 401. Such records, and all other records required by the By-Laws and Rules, must be retained readily accessible for at least five years in such form as the Corporation may authorize and will be deemed the joint property of the Corporation and the Clearing Member maintaining them. The Corporation is entitled to inspect or take temporary possession of any such records at any time upon demand.

Amended April 4, 1977 (SR-OCC-75-7); April 11, 1989 (SR-OCC-88-2); October 26, 1989 (SR-OCC-89-10); October 28, 1991 (SR-OCC-91-14); August 26, 1996 (SR-OCC-95-17) ; September 24, 1997 (SR-OCC-97-6) ; March 3, 1999 (SR-OCC-99-3); August 20, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-07); May 16, 2002 (SR-OCC-2001-16); March 20, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-04); December 14, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-14); September 25, 2013 (SR-OCC-2013-13); May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002).

RULE 209 – Security Measures

(a) The Corporation may require Clearing Members to use access codes assigned or approved by the Corporation for electronic data entry and retrieval, and to comply with such other security measures as the Corporation may from time to time prescribe. Clearing Members must take appropriate precautions to protect the security of their access codes and prevent the unauthorized use thereof. A Clearing Member must immediately notify the Corporation and take such other security measures as may be necessary or appropriate if it has reason to believe that any access code has been compromised.

(b) A Clearing Member will be bound by any instruction, notice, report, data, or other item submitted to the Corporation in the name of the Clearing Member by electronic data entry with the use of a current access code assigned or approved by the Corporation, whether or not the submission was authorized by the Clearing Member. Any such current access code will have the same force and effect as an authorized signature. For purposes of this subsection, an access code supplied to or approved for use by a Clearing Member will be deemed "current" until such time as (i) the Clearing Member notifies the Corporation that the access code has been compromised and the Corporation has had a reasonable time to act on such notice, or (ii) the Corporation disapproves continued use of the access code for other reasons.

Adopted July 1, 2002 (SR-OCC-2001-09). Amended May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002).

RULE 210 – Payment of Fees and Charges

(a) Fees and charges owing by a Clearing Member to the Corporation will be due and payable within five business days following the end of each calendar month. Notwithstanding the foregoing, (i) the Operational Loss Fee owing by a Clearing Member to the Corporation will be due and payable within five business days following the Corporation's notice to the Clearing Member that the Operational Loss Fee is due and (ii) any fine levied by the Corporation for a minor rule violation that has not timely contested, as

described in Rule 1203, or fine levied pursuant to Chapter XII of the Rules will be due and payable immediately upon notice.

(b) The Corporation will be authorized to withdraw from each Clearing Member's bank account established with respect to its firm account, on or after the time at which such payment is due pursuant to paragraph (a) of this Rule: (i) an amount equal to the amount of any fees and charges owing to the Corporation, (ii) an amount equal to the amount of any fees due to an Exchange for whom the Corporation has agreed to collect such fees, (iii) if the Clearing Member is participating in the Market Loan Program, an amount equal to the amount of any fees and charges owing to any Loan Market for which the Corporation has agreed to collect such fees and charges, (iv) the amount of any fine levied by the Corporation for a minor rule violation that the Clearing Member has not timely contested, as described in Rule 1203 the amount of any other fine levied by the Corporation pursuant to Chapter XII.

Amended January 19, 1983 (SR-OCC-83-2); January 23, 2009 (SR-OCC-2008-20); April 25, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-06); January 24, 2020 (SR-OCC-2019-007); May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002); March 26, 2025 (SR-OCC-2025-003).

RULE 211 – Reports and Notices by the Corporation

(a) The Corporation may from time to time prescribe the form of reports to be made available and the manner by which reports are to be made available by the Corporation to Clearing Members. Each Clearing Member will have the duty to promptly retrieve and review each report made available to such Clearing Member for errors. Except as may otherwise be provided in these Rules, the failure of a Clearing Member to advise the Corporation by telephone or email on the business day on which the report is made available of any item requiring change for any reason whatsoever will constitute a waiver of such Clearing Member's right to have such item changed.

(b) The Corporation shall provide all Clearing Members and other registered clearing agencies with the text or a description of the proposed rule change filed with the SEC or the CFTC and a statement of its purpose and effect on Clearing Members by posting proposed rule changes on its website. This Rule 211 does not require the Corporation to give notice of any modification that is made in a proposed rules change after the Corporation has given notice of such proposed rules change, although to the maximum extent practicable, the Corporation shall also give notice of such modifications. The failure of the Corporation to comply with this Rule in any respect will not affect the validity, force or effect of any rules change or of any action taken by the Corporation pursuant thereto.

(c) Within 60 days following the close of each fiscal year, the Corporation will furnish to each Clearing Member copies of (i) the Corporation's audited financial statements for such fiscal year, together with the report of the Corporation's independent public accountants thereon, and (ii) a report by the Corporation's independent public accountants on the Corporation's system of internal accounting control, describing any material weaknesses discovered and any corrective action taken or proposed to be taken. Within 30 days following the close of each fiscal quarter, the Corporation will make available to any Clearing Member, upon request, copies of the Corporation's unaudited financial statements for such fiscal quarter.

Amended February 11, 1976 (SR-OCC-75-3); May 12, 1983 (SR-OCC-80-6); May 16, 2002 (SR-OCC-2001-16); September 25, 2013 (SR-OCC-2013-13); May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002).

RULE 212 – Voluntary Termination of Membership

(a) *Voluntary Termination Notice.* A Clearing Member may elect to voluntarily terminate its membership by providing written notice to the Corporation ("Voluntary Termination Notice"). The Clearing Member must specify in the Voluntary Termination Notice a desired date for its withdrawal from membership ("Termination Date"). The terminating Clearing Member shall close out or transfer all open positions with the Corporation by the Termination Date.

(b) *Treatment of Clearing Fund Deposits.* The Corporation will retain the terminating Clearing Member's Clearing Fund contribution at least until final billing is complete during the calendar month immediately following the Termination Date. However, a terminating Clearing Member's Clearing Fund contribution may be subject to a proportionate charge or use for purposes of a borrowing pursuant to Rule 1006 until the next monthly or intra-month sizing of the Clearing Fund.

(1) If a terminating Clearing Member's Clearing Fund contribution is subject to a proportionate charge or used for purposes of a borrowing prior to the next monthly or intra-month sizing of the Clearing Fund, the terminating Clearing Member's Clearing Fund contribution may be retained by the Corporation until such time as it is no longer needed to satisfy its purpose and use under Rule 1006. However, a terminating Clearing Member will not be subject to replenishment or assessments under Rule 1006(h).

(2) The Corporation may debit from the terminating Clearing Member's Clearing Fund contribution any outstanding payment obligations owed and not paid to the Corporation by the time final billing is complete during the calendar month immediately following the Termination Date.

(c) *Failure to Close Out.* If the terminating Clearing Member does not close out or transfer all open positions with the Corporation by the specified Termination Date, the terminating Clearing Member must notify the Corporation of a new Termination Date, unless otherwise agreed upon by the Corporation.

(d) *Termination During a Cooling-Off Period.* Notwithstanding the foregoing, any Voluntary Termination Notice provided during a cooling-off period implemented pursuant to Rule 1006(h) shall be subject to the requirements of Rule 1006(h).

Adopted May 12, 1983 (SR-OCC-80-6). Amended May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002).

RULE 213 – Cybersecurity Obligations

(a) *Cybersecurity Confirmation Submission.* Each Clearing Member and applicant for clearing membership shall complete and submit a form, provided by the Corporation, that confirms the existence of an information system cybersecurity program and includes required representations as determined by the Corporation ("Cybersecurity Confirmation").

(i) Each applicant for clearing membership shall submit a completed Cybersecurity Confirmation as part of its application materials.

(ii) Each Clearing Member shall submit a completed Cybersecurity Confirmation at least every two years and not later than 180 calendar days from the date that the Corporation notifies the Clearing Member that an attestation is required.

(b) *Representations in the Cybersecurity Confirmation.* The Cybersecurity Confirmation shall consist of representations including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) The Clearing Member or applicant for clearing membership has defined and maintains a comprehensive cybersecurity program and framework that considers potential cyber threats that impact their organization and protects the confidentiality, integrity, and availability requirements of their systems and information.

(2) The Clearing Member or applicant for clearing membership has implemented and maintains a written enterprise cybersecurity policy or policies approved by senior management or the organization's board of directors, and the organization's cybersecurity framework is in alignment with standard industry best practices and guidelines, as indicated on the form of Cybersecurity Confirmation. The Corporation may consider requests to recognize additional best practices and guidelines that are not indicated on the form of Cybersecurity Confirmation.

(3) If using a third-party service provider or service bureau(s) to connect or transact business or to manage the connection with the Corporation, the Clearing Member or applicant for clearing membership has an appropriate program to (A) evaluate the cyber risks and impact of these third parties, and (B) review the third-party assurance reports.

(4) The cybersecurity program and framework protect the segment of the Clearing Member's or applicant's system that connects to and/or interacts with the Corporation.

(5) The Clearing Member or applicant has in place an established process to remediate cyber issues identified to fulfill the Clearing Member's or applicant's regulatory and/or statutory requirements.

(6) The cybersecurity program's and framework's risk processes are updated periodically based on a risk assessment or changes to technology, business, threat ecosystem, and/or regulatory environment.

(7) A comprehensive review of the Clearing Member's or applicant's cybersecurity program and framework has been conducted by one of the following:

- The Clearing Member or applicant, if that organization has filed and maintains a current Certification of Compliance with the Superintendent of the New York State Department of Financial Services pursuant to 23 NYCRR 500;
- A regulator who assesses the program against a designated cybersecurity framework or industry standard, including those that are listed on the form of the Cybersecurity Confirmation and in an Information Memorandum published by the Corporation from time to time;
- An independent external entity with cybersecurity domain expertise, including those that are listed on the form of the Cybersecurity Confirmation [and in an Information Memorandum published by the Corporation from time to time]; and
- An independent internal audit function reporting directly to the board of directors or designated board of directors committee of Clearing Member or applicant, such that the findings of that review are shared with these governance bodies.

(c) *Execution of the Cybersecurity Confirmation.* The Cybersecurity Confirmation shall be signed by a designated senior executive of the Clearing Member or applicant who is authorized to attest to these matters.

(d) *Occurrence of a Security Incident.* A Clearing Member must notify the Corporation immediately, and shall promptly confirm such notice in writing, if the Clearing Member becomes aware or should be aware that there has been an incident, or an incident is occurring, involving a cyber-related disruption or intrusion of the Clearing Member's system(s) that is reasonably likely to pose an imminent risk or threat to the Corporation's operations. Such occurrence may include, but is not limited to, any disruption or degradation of the normal operation of the Clearing Member's system(s) or any unauthorized entry into the Clearing Member's system(s) that would result in loss of the Corporation's data or system integrity, unauthorized disclosure of sensitive information related to the Corporation, or the inability of the Corporation to conduct essential clearance and settlement functions ("Security Incident"). Upon such notice, or if the Corporation has a reasonable basis to believe that a Security Incident has occurred, or is occurring, the Corporation may take actions reasonably necessary to mitigate any effects to its operations, including the right to disconnect access, or to modify the scope and specifications of access, of the Clearing Member to the Corporation's information and data systems. In determining whether to disconnect a Clearing Member, the Corporation will evaluate the facts and circumstances related to the Security Incident. The Corporation may take into consideration a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the potential loss of control by a Clearing Member of its internal system(s), the potential loss of the Corporation's confidential data, the potential strain on or loss of the Corporation's resources due to

the Corporation's inability to perform clearance and settlement functions, and the overall severity of the threat to the security and operations of the Corporation. If the Corporation determines that disconnection of a Clearing Member is necessary, the Clearing Member must continue to meet its obligations to the Corporation, notwithstanding disconnection from the Corporation's systems.

(e) *Procedures for Connecting Following a Security Incident that Results in Disconnection.* In the event OCC disconnects a Clearing Member that has reported a Security Incident, upon the request of the Corporation, the Clearing Member must complete and submit a form as provided by the Corporation that describes the Security Incident and includes required representations ("Reconnection Attestation"). The Clearing Member also will be required to complete an associated checklist as provided by the Corporation that describes remediation efforts ("Reconnection Checklist").

(1) *Representations in the Reconnection Attestation.* The Reconnection Attestation must be signed by a designated senior executive of the Clearing Member who is authorized to attest to the representations required therein, including, but not limited to, the following:

(A) The Clearing Member has provided full, complete and accurate information in response to all requests made by the Corporation regarding the Security Incident, including all requests contained in the Reconnection Checklist, on a good faith, best efforts basis.

(B) The Clearing Member has provided full, complete and accurate information regarding any data or systems of the Corporation that were potentially compromised during the Security Incident, including any potential exposure of credentials used to access the Corporation's systems. The Clearing Member will immediately notify the Corporation if it later becomes aware of a previously undetected or unreported compromise of data or systems of the Corporation during the Security Incident.

(C) The Clearing Member has determined whether the Security Incident resulted, directly or indirectly, from any controls that failed or were circumvented by its employees, contractors or agents ("Failed Controls"). In a manner approved by the Corporation, the Clearing Member has communicated Failed Controls to the Corporation and is remediating or has remediated all Failed Controls.

(D) The Clearing Member has implemented, or will implement promptly, technical and operational changes, both preventative and detective, with the intent to prevent a recurrence of the Security Incident. The Clearing Member has provided written summaries of such technical and operational changes to the Corporation.

(E) The Clearing Member has complied and will continue to comply with all applicable laws in connection with its response to the Security Incident, including any notifications required to be provided to government agencies, the Corporation, and third parties.

(2) *Information Requirements in the Reconnection Checklist.* The Reconnection Checklist may require information including, but not limited to, the following: whether the disconnection was the result of a cybersecurity-related incident; the nature of the incident; the steps taken to contain the incident; the data of the Corporation, if any, that was compromised during the incident; the systems of the Corporation, if any, that were impacted during the incident; whether there was any risk of exposure of credentials used to access the systems of the Corporation, and if so, whether the credentials were reissued; the controls that were circumvented or failed that led to the incident occurring; the changes, preventative and detective, that were implemented to prevent a recurrence; details on how data integrity has been preserved and what data checks have been performed; whether third-parties, including government agencies, have been notified; and any additional details relevant to reconnection.

Adopted June 27, 2022 (SR-OCC-2022-008). Amended November 17, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-003).

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CHAPTER III – MEMBERSHIP STANDARDS

RULE 301 – Financial Responsibility

(a) *General.* Each Clearing Member, including applicants for clearing membership, must meet the financial resource and responsibility requirements set forth in these Rules and such other qualifications and standards as the Corporation may promulgate. All dollar amounts in this Rule 301 refer to U.S. dollars.

(b) *Minimum Capital.* Clearing Members must maintain the following minimum capital requirements. No opening purchase transaction or opening sale transaction will be cleared by or through any Clearing Member, and no Stock Loan will be entered into by any Clearing Member, at any time when such Clearing Member's capital falls below its respective minimum capital requirement.

(1) *Registered Broker-Dealers.* Every Clearing Member that is a fully-registered broker-dealer must maintain minimum net capital equal to the greater of: (i) \$10 million; (ii) in the case of a broker-dealer not electing to operate pursuant to the alternative net capital requirements, 6 2/3% of its aggregate indebtedness (i.e., aggregate indebtedness cannot exceed 1500% of net capital); or (iii) in the case of a broker-dealer electing to operate pursuant to the alternative net capital requirements, 2% of its aggregate debit items.

(2) *Registered Futures Commission Merchants.* Every Clearing Member that is a fully-registered FCM must maintain minimum adjusted net capital equal to the greater of \$10 million or any other minimum financial requirements established by regulation of the CFTC.

(3) *Canadian Investment Dealers and other Non-U.S. Securities Firms.* Non-U.S. Securities Firms must maintain the following levels of minimum net capital.

(i) *Canadian Investment Dealers.* Every Clearing Member that is a registered investment dealer regulated by the Canadian Investment Regulatory Organization must maintain risk adjusted capital equal to the greater of \$10 million or 2% of total margin required.

(ii) *Other Non-U.S. Securities Firms.* Every Non-U.S. Securities Firm that is not a Canadian Investment Dealer must maintain capital substantially similar to (adjusted) net capital required for fully-registered broker-dealers or fully-registered futures commission merchants equal to the greater of \$10 million or the amount required by the firm's applicable regulatory minimum requirements established by the regulatory authority of that country's government or an agency or instrumentality thereof. If the Risk Committee prohibits the use of the non-U.S. jurisdiction's regulatory minimum requirements or chooses to supplement a non-U.S. jurisdiction's regulatory minimum requirements, then a Non-U.S. Securities Firm must maintain total equity greater than \$25 million.

(4) *Banks.* Every U.S. bank Clearing Member must maintain Tier 1 Capital of at least \$500 million, a Tier 1 Capital Ratio greater than 6%, and be either "well-capitalized" or "adequately-capitalized" as measured by prompt corrective action ("PCA") capital category ratios applicable to such U.S. Banks. Every U.S. branch of a non-U.S. bank that is a Clearing Member must be a branch of a non-U.S. bank that maintains Tier 1 Capital of at least \$500 million (or its equivalent in the relevant home country currency), maintain a Tier 1 Capital Ratio greater than 6%, and that remains at least adequately capitalized as calculated or defined pursuant to the regulatory capital rules of the applicable banking regulatory authority of its home country.

(c) If a Clearing Member is registered as a broker-dealer under Section 15(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act and also as a futures commission merchant under Section 4f(a)(1) of the Commodity Exchange Act, the Clearing Member must comply with all applicable capital requirements.

(d) *Extreme But Plausible Events and Contingency Planning.* Every Clearing Member must have access to sufficient financial resources to meet obligations arising from clearing membership in extreme but plausible market conditions, as determined by the Corporation for purposes of this Rule. Every Clearing Member must also maintain adequate procedures, including but not limited to contingency funding and alternate settlement bank arrangements, to ensure that it is able to meet its obligations arising in connection with clearing membership when such obligations arise.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 The terms “net capital,” “aggregate indebtedness”, and “aggregate debit items” must be computed for a broker-dealer Clearing Member in accordance with SEC Rule 15c3-1 and 15c3-3, as applicable. For the purpose of this Chapter III only, the term “customer” has the meaning set forth in paragraph (c)(6) of SEC Rule 15c3-1.

.02 If a Clearing Member maintains proprietary options positions but carries those positions in an account or accounts with another Clearing Member and is otherwise eligible to calculate its net capital requirement in accordance with the provisions of SEC Rule 15c3-1(a)(6), the Clearing Member must nevertheless take the risk based haircuts associated with proprietary securities positions in determining its compliance with the Corporation’s minimum net capital requirements.

Amended October 8, 1976 (SR-OCC-76-3); September 11, 1979 (SR-OCC-78-5); June 17, 1982 (SR-OCC-82-9); June 21, 2011 (SR-OCC-87-15); May 19, 1989 (SR-OCC-89-3); December 20, 1995 (SR-OCC-95-11); August 20, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-07); May 16, 2002 (SR-OCC-2001-16); June 9, 2004 (SR-OCC-2003-11); April 25, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-06); October 26, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-15); June 29, 2020 (SR-OCC-2020-003); May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002); November 19, 2025 (SR-OCC-2025-014).

RULE 302 – Operational Capability

(a) *General.* Each Clearing Member, including applicants for clearing membership, shall meet the operational capability, experience, and competence standards set forth in these Rules and such other qualifications and standards as the Corporation may promulgate.

(b) *Offices.* Every Clearing Member must maintain facilities for conducting business with the Corporation. There must be available during such hours as may be specified from time to time by the Corporation, a representative of the Clearing Member authorized in the name of the Clearing Member to take all action necessary for conducting business with the Corporation during regular and overnight business hours.

(c) *Books and Records.* Every Clearing Member must maintain books and records in accordance with the requirements of its applicable regulatory agency, including but not limited to any applicable requirements under the Securities Exchange Act, the Commodity Exchange Act, or the requirements of any non-U.S. regulatory agency, and with such additional requirements as the Corporation may impose.

(d) *Ability to Discharge Responsibilities.* Clearing Members must maintain facilities, systems and procedures that are operationally sufficient to discharge its functions as a Clearing Member in a timely and efficient manner, including the ability to process expected volumes and values of transactions cleared by the Clearing Member within required time frames, including at peak times and on peak days; the ability to fulfill collateral, payment, and delivery obligations as required by the Corporation; and the ability to participate in applicable operational and default management activities, including auctions, as may be required by the Corporation and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

(e) *Physically-Settled Equity Options and Stock Futures.* Every Stock Clearing Member and every Clearing Member that effects transactions in physically-settled stock futures shall be and remain a participant in good standing of the correspondent clearing corporation; provided, however, that the foregoing shall not apply to: (i) an Appointing Clearing Member during a period when such Appointing Clearing Member has in effect an appointment of an Appointed Clearing Member pursuant to Rule 901(f);

or (ii) a Canadian Clearing Member on behalf of which CDS maintains an identifiable subaccount in a CDS account at the correspondent clearing corporation, provided that CDS is a participant in good standing of the correspondent clearing corporation during the period when such Canadian Clearing Member has in effect an appointment of CDS pursuant to Rule 901(g).

(f) *Stock Loan Programs*. Clearing Members participating in the Corporation's Stock Loan programs shall meet the following additional operational requirements.

(1) *Stock Loan/Hedge Program*. Every Clearing Member participating in the Stock Loan/Hedge Program must: (i) be a member of the Depository (as defined in Article XXI of the By-Laws) or be a Canadian Clearing Member on behalf of which CDS maintains an identifiable sub-account in a CDS account at the Depository, provided that CDS is a participant of the Depository eligible to perform the necessary functions on behalf of the Canadian Clearing Member during the period when such Canadian Clearing Member has in effect an appointment of CDS pursuant to the provisions set forth in this Interpretation, and (ii) execute such agreements and other documents as the Corporation may prescribe.

(2) *Market Loan Program*. Every Clearing Member participating in the Stock Loan/Hedge Program must: (i) be a U.S. Clearing Member or Clearing Member from any foreign country or jurisdiction approved by the Risk Committee, (ii) be a subscriber to such Loan Market with full access to services provided by the Loan Market, (iii) be a member of the Depository that has provided the Depository with written authorization to honor instructions issued by the Corporation against such Clearing Member's account at the Depository, and (iv) execute such agreements and other documents as the Corporation may prescribe. A separate designation is required for each Loan Market in which a Clearing Member participates. A Clearing Member must continue to comply with all conditions referred to in (i) – (iv) above until the Clearing Member has terminated all open stock borrow and loan positions resulting from Market Loans.

Adopted May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002). Amended November 19, 2025 (SR-OCC-2025-014).

RULE 303 – Financial, Operations, and Risk Management Personnel

(a) Every applicant or Clearing Member must employ personnel or maintain contractual arrangements with third-party service providers acceptable to the Corporation with substantial experience in clearing the kind(s) of cleared contracts that the applicant or member proposes to clear. Every Clearing Member must maintain supervisory authority over all internal staff conducting business with the Corporation and over the activities and functions performed by third-party vendors.

(b) Every Clearing Member must employ personnel who are responsible for such Clearing Member's compliance with applicable net capital, recordkeeping, and other financial, operational, and risk management rules or maintain contractual arrangements with third-party service providers to perform such activities or functions. The employed personnel are:

(1) in the case of a fully-registered broker-dealer, a registered "Limited Principal Financial and Operations" with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority;

(2) in the case of a fully-registered FCM or other registrant registered under Section 4f of the Commodity Exchange Act that is not a fully-registered broker-dealer, a chief financial officer or other person with appropriate qualifications who is responsible for supervising the preparation of the applicant's financial reports;

(3) in the case of a bank, Canadian Investment Dealer or other Non-U.S. Securities Firm, a chief financial officer or other person with appropriate qualifications who is responsible for supervising the preparation of the Clearing Member's financial reports.

(c) Each Clearing Member must ensure that it employs an appropriate number of clearing operations personnel or maintains adequate contractual arrangements with third-party service providers with the requisite capability, experience, and competency such that the Clearing Member can reasonably ensure that it is able to discharge its functions as a Clearing Member in a timely and efficient manner, including the ability to process expected volumes and values of transactions cleared by the Clearing Member within required time frames, including at peak times and on peak days; the ability to fulfill collateral, payment, and delivery obligations as required by the Corporation, and the ability to participate in applicable operational and default management activities, including auctions, as may be required by the Corporation and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Each Clearing Member must submit to the Corporation a list of the clearing operations personnel it employs in such form as is acceptable to the Corporation, including, without limitation, the names, titles, primary offices, email addresses, and business phone numbers for all such personnel.

(d) Any contractual arrangements with third-party service providers used to satisfy the requirements of Rule 302 and this Rule 303 must:

(1) clearly set forth the specific services to be performed by the third-party service provider on behalf of a Clearing Member and the respective duties and obligations of the third-party service provider and the Clearing Member.

(2) provide that the agreement will not be terminated until 30 days after written notice of such termination is provided by the Clearing Member to the Corporation; and

(3) provide the Corporation with the authority and ability to perform initial and ongoing due diligence on the third-party service provider.

(e) Should a separation or termination of an agreement with a third-party service provider occur between the only personnel or third-party service provider who meets the requirements of Rule 303 and the Clearing Member, such Clearing Member will have three months from the effective date of the separation to comply with this Rule.

Adopted May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002).

RULE 304 – Operational and Default Management Testing

(a) *BCP and Disaster Recovery.* The Corporation will periodically designate Clearing Members required to participate in business continuity and disaster recovery testing.

(1) The Corporation has established standards for designating those Clearing Members required to participate in business continuity and disaster recovery testing that the Corporation reasonably determines are, taken as a whole, the minimum necessary for the maintenance of fair and orderly markets in the event that business continuity and disaster recovery plans are required to be activated. Such standards take into account the following factors: (i) volume thresholds; (ii) the nature of interconnectedness based on a firm's approved business activities; (iii) the existence of significant operational issues during the past twelve months; and (iv) past performance with respect to operational testing. The specific standards adopted by the Corporation are published to Clearing Members and any updates or modifications will be published to Clearing Members and applied on a prospective basis.

(2) Upon advance notification that it has been designated to participate in business continuity and disaster recovery testing as described in subparagraph (a)(1) above, Clearing Members will be required to fulfill, within the time frames established by the Corporation, certain testing requirements (the scope of such testing to be determined by the Corporation in its sole discretion) and related reporting requirements (such as reporting the test results to the Corporation in a manner specified by the Corporation) that may be imposed by the Corporation.

(b) *Default Management.* The Corporation will periodically designate Clearing Members required to participate in default management testing.

(1) The Corporation has established key factors to select designees that the Corporation reasonably determines are, taken as a whole, the minimum necessary for the maintenance of fair and orderly markets, the promotion of robust risk management, the support of stability of the broader financial system and the protection investors and the public interest. Such key factors will include but not be limited to: (i) suitability of business activities and anticipated impact on resources; (ii) historical open interest and volume in asset classes, where appropriate; and (iii) participation in previous tests.

(2) Upon advance notification that a Clearing Member has been designated to participate in default management testing as described in subparagraph (b)(1) above, the Clearing Member will be required to fulfill, within the time frames established by the Corporation, certain testing requirements (the scope of such testing to be determined by the Corporation in its sole discretion) and related reporting requirements (such as reporting the test results to the Corporation in a manner specified by the Corporation) that may be imposed by the Corporation.

(c) *Other Operational Testing.* The Corporation may also require Clearing Members to participate in other operational and connectivity testing and related reporting requirements (such as reporting the test results to the Corporation in a manner specified by the Corporation) that the Corporation deems necessary to ensure the continuing operational capability of the participant and the continuing ability of the Corporation to perform its clearing, settlement, and risk management activities.

Adopted May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002).

RULE 305 – Clearing Member Risk Management

(a) Each Clearing Member must maintain current written risk management policies and procedures that address the risks the Clearing Member may pose to the Corporation. The Corporation will review the risk management policies, procedures, and practices of each Clearing Member on a periodic basis and may take appropriate action to address concerns identified in such reviews, including but not limited to the imposition of protective measures pursuant to Rule 307.

(b) Each Clearing Member must provide to the Corporation such information and documentation as may be requested by the Corporation from time to time regarding such Clearing Member's risk management policies, procedures, and practices.

(c) Each Clearing Member must provide to the CFTC such information and documentation as requested by the CFTC regarding such Clearing Member's risk management policies, procedures, and practices.

Adopted May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002). Amended November 19, 2025 (SR-OCC-2025-014).

RULE 306 – Notification and Reporting Requirements

Each Clearing Member shall provide to the Corporation such notices, reports, documentation, or other information required in these Rules and any other requirements the Corporation may promulgate.

Adopted May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002).

RULE 306A – Event-Based Reporting

(a) *Early Warning Notices.* A Clearing Member shall notify an officer of the Corporation promptly, and in any event, prior to 3:00 P.M. Central Time (4:00 P.M. Eastern Time) of the next business day in writing, if:

(1) The Clearing Member notifies, is required to notify, or receives notice from, any regulatory organization (as defined in this paragraph) of any financial or operational difficulty affecting the

Clearing Member or of any failure by the Clearing Member to be in compliance with the financial or operational responsibility rules or capital requirements of any regulatory organization. Any notice, whether written or otherwise, from a regulatory organization informing a Clearing Member that it may fail to be in compliance with the financial or operational responsibility rules or capital requirements of the regulatory organization unless it takes corrective action, or informing it that it has triggered any provision in the nature of an early warning provision contained in any such rule or regulation, constitutes a notice for purposes of the preceding sentence. The Clearing Member must include with any written confirmation to the Corporation a copy of any written notice provided or received by the Clearing Member which is referred to in the confirmation.

(2) The Clearing Member is a fully registered broker-dealer and:

(A) such Clearing Member's net capital is less than the greater of:

(i) \$12 million;

(ii) in the case of a Clearing Member electing to operate pursuant to the aggregate indebtedness standard, 10 percent of its aggregate indebtedness (i.e., aggregate indebtedness exceeds 1000 percent of net capital); or

(iii) in the case of a Clearing Member electing to operate pursuant to the alternative net capital requirements, 5% of its aggregate debit items.

(B) the aggregate principal amount of such Clearing Member's satisfactory subordination agreements (other than such agreements which qualify as equity capital under paragraph (d) of SEC Rule 15c3-1) exceeds 70% of such Clearing Member's debt-equity total; or

(C) such Clearing Member is required to provide notice to any regulatory organization pursuant to SEC Rule 15c3-1(a)(6) or (c)(2)(x) regarding carrying of accounts of market-makers or listed options specialists; or

(D) such Clearing Member is required to provide notice to any regulatory organization (as defined below) under SEC Rule 15c3-1(a)(7); or

(E) such Clearing Member's Examining Authority has granted to such Clearing Member, pursuant to paragraph (c)(2)(v)(C) of said Rule 15c3-1, an extension of any time period provided for resolving short securities differences under paragraph (c)(2)(v)(A) of said Rule; or

(F) such Clearing Member has provided any notice as required by paragraph (e)(1)(iv) of Rule 15c3-1. Such Clearing Member shall also furnish the Corporation with a copy of each notice so provided.

(3) The Clearing Member is a fully-registered futures commission merchant:

(A) such Clearing Member's adjusted net capital shall become less than the greater of \$12 million or the early warning adjusted net capital requirements established by CFTC Rule 1.12(b); or

(B) such Clearing Member has provided any notice as required by paragraphs (c), (d), (f)(3), (f)(4), (g) or (m) of CEA Rule 1.12. Such Clearing Member shall also furnish the Corporation with a copy of each notice so provided.

(4) The Clearing Member is a Non-U.S. Securities Firms, including if it is a Canadian Investment Dealer and:

(A) in the case of a Canadian Investment Dealer (i) its risk adjusted capital is less than \$12 million or 5% of total margin required; or (ii) it is subject to an early warning designation under the financial and operational rules established by the Canadian Investment Regulatory Organization.

(B) in the case of other Non-U.S. Securities Firms:

(i) its net capital equivalent is less than the greater of: (a) \$12 million or (b) the early warning amount required by the firm's applicable regulatory requirements established by the regulatory authority of that country's government or an agency or instrumentality thereof;

(ii) if the Risk Committee has prohibited the use of the non-U.S. jurisdiction's regulatory minimum and early warning requirements or chooses to supplement a non-U.S. jurisdiction's regulatory minimum or early warning requirements, its total equity is less than \$30 million.

(C) any violation on its part of the rules or regulations relating to financial responsibility or protection of customer property of its Non-U.S. Regulatory Agency (or any other governmental agency or instrumentality or independent organization or exchange to whose authority it is subject);

(D) any notice (whether written or otherwise) received from its Non-U.S. Regulatory Agency (or any other agency, instrumentality, organization or exchange) (a) alleging a violation of any such rule or regulation, (b) informing it that it may violate any such rule or regulation unless it takes corrective action, or (c) informing it that it has triggered any provision in the nature of an early warning provision contained in any such rule or regulation; or

(E) such other events as the Corporation may specify.

(5) The Clearing Member is an eligible bank and:

(A) such Clearing Member's Tier 1 Capital is less than \$600 million;

(B) such Clearing Member's Tier 1 Capital Ratio is less than the greater of (i) 7% or (ii) its Tier 1 Capital Ratio regulatory requirement plus 1%, or such Clearing Member is deemed undercapitalized as calculated or defined pursuant to the regulatory capital rules of the applicable banking regulatory authority of its home country;

(C) any violation on its part of the rules or regulations relating to financial responsibility of its regulatory agency (or any other governmental agency or instrumentality or independent organization or exchange to whose authority it is subject);

(D) any notice (whether written or otherwise) received from such agency (or any other agency, instrumentality, organization or exchange) (a) alleging a violation of any such rule or regulation, (b) informing it that it may violate any such rule or regulation unless it takes corrective action, or (c) informing it that it has triggered any provision in the nature of an early warning provision contained in any such rule or regulation; or

(E) such other events as the Corporation may specify.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 The term "debt-equity total" shall be computed for a Clearing Member in accordance with SEC Rule 15c3-1. The term "satisfactory subordination agreement" shall mean a subordination agreement meeting the requirements of Appendix D to Rule 15c3-1 and any additional requirements, not inconsistent therewith, imposed by a Clearing Member's Examining Authority.

(b) Notice of Material Changes and Information Requests. Each Clearing Member must give the Corporation written notice of any material changes specified in this Rule 306A(b).

(1) Each Clearing Member must give the Corporation prompt prior written notice of any material change in its form of organization or ownership structure, including:

(A) the merger, combination or consolidation between the Clearing Member and another person or entity;

(B) the assumption or guarantee by the Clearing Member of all or substantially all of the liabilities of another person or entity in connection with the direct or indirect acquisition of all or substantially all of the assets of such person or entity;

(C) the sale of a significant part of the Clearing Members' business or assets to another person or entity;

(D) a change in the name, form of business organization, or jurisdiction of organization or incorporation of the Clearing Member; and

(E) a change in the direct or indirect beneficial ownership of 10% or more of the equity of the Clearing Member.

(2) Each Clearing Member must give the Corporation prompt written notice of material operational or financial changes, including:

(A) a change in location of clearing operations;

(B) a change in location of its offices maintained pursuant to Rule 302(b);

(C) a change in any personnel of the Clearing Member responsible for ensuring that the Clearing Member is able to fulfill its obligations as a Clearing Member pursuant to Rule 303(c);

(D) a new or revoked stock settlement relationship with another Clearing Member or CDS;

(E) a change in the Clearing member's independent public accountant;

(F) a change in any non-U.S. Clearing Member's regulatory capital standards;

(G) if Clearing Member is experiencing operational difficulties or is non-compliant with operational capability requirements;

(H) current or hindsight customer reserve or customer segregation deficiencies;

(I) a change in registration status or regulatory authorization;

(J) current or hindsight net capital deficiencies;

(K) a change in date for its fiscal year-end; or

(L) If a Canadian Clearing Member participating in the Stock Loan/Hedge Program knows or reasonably expects that CDS will cease, or if CDS has ceased, to act on behalf of the Canadian Clearing Member with respect to effecting delivery orders for stock loan and stock borrow transactions.

(3) Each Clearing Member must give the Corporation prompt prior written notice of its intention to enter into, terminate, or alter its outsourcing activities.

(4) Each Clearing Member must give the Corporation prompt written notice if separation or termination of an agreement occurs between the only personnel, associated person, or third-party service provider who performs activities necessary to meet the requirements of Chapter III of the Rules or is otherwise critical to ensuring that the Clearing Member is able to clear and settle confirmed trades in account types for which it is approved.

(5) Each Clearing Member shall notify the Corporation within 30 days (i) of its independent auditor issuing a qualified opinion of its financial statements or (ii) of notification by its independent auditor that the independent auditor has identified a material weakness in an internal control over financial reporting.

(6) Each Clearing Member must, within the time period reasonably prescribed by the Corporation, furnish to the Corporation such documents and information as the Corporation may from time to time require pursuant to Chapters II and III of the Corporation's Rules.

(c) *Statutory Disqualifications.* A Clearing Member, or any applicant for clearing membership, that is or becomes subject to a statutory disqualification must as soon as practicable upon learning of such statutory disqualification and in any event within 20 business days thereafter:

(1) notify the Corporation in writing of the statutory disqualification, and

(2) further accompany such notification with information and forms, including amendments thereto, related to the statutory disqualification received from or provided to the SEC, the CFTC or any self-regulatory organization, including, as applicable: (i) a copy of the order, judgment, letter of acceptance, waiver and consent, or other document evidencing the event that gave rise to the statutory disqualification, and (ii) any amended Form BD, Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") Form MC-400A, any written response to a National Futures Association ("NFA") Rule 504 Notice of Intent or other written request for relief addressed to such self-regulatory organization. Clearing Members that are not members of FINRA or NFA must provide the Corporation with, at a minimum, the information contained in FINRA Form MC-400A in addition to any forms filed with any self-regulatory organization or regulatory agency with respect to a statutory disqualification or similar provision of the laws or regulations applicable to such applicant.

Amended October 8, 1976 (SR-OCC-76-3); September 11, 1979 (SR-OCC-78-5); June 17, 1982 (SR-OCC-82-9); June 21, 2011 (SR-OCC-87-15); May 19, 1989 (SR-OCC-89-3); February 7, 1992 (SR-OCC-91-10); December 20, 1995 (SR-OCC-95-11); March 10, 1998 (SR-OCC-97-5); May 16, 2002 (SR-OCC-2001-16); June 9, 2004 (SR-OCC-2003-11); October 26, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-15); May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002); March 26, 2025 (SR-OCC-2025-003) November 19, 2025 (SR-OCC-2025-014).

RULE 306B – Periodic Reporting

(a) *Financial Reports.* Each Clearing Member shall submit statements of its financial condition at such times and in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Corporation from time to time.

(1) *Broker-Dealers.* Every Clearing Member that is a fully-registered broker-dealer must file with the Corporation a true and complete copy of Part II, IIA, or any other variation of SEC Form X-17A-5 within 20 business days after the end of each month (regardless of whether or not such Clearing Member is required to prepare or file such report on a monthly basis with another regulatory or self-regulatory organization).

(2) *Futures Commission Merchants.* Every Clearing Member that is a fully-registered FCM must file with the Corporation a true and complete copy of CFTC Form 1-FR-FCM within 20 business days after the end of each month (regardless of whether or not such Clearing Member is required to prepare or file such report on a monthly basis with another regulatory or self-regulatory organization).

(3) *Canadian Investment Dealers.* Every Clearing Member that is a Canadian Investment Dealer must file with the Corporation a true and complete copy of its Form 1 of the International Financial Reporting Standards ("Form 1") within the later of (i) 20 business days of the end of each month or (ii) monthly deadlines established by the Canadian Investment Regulatory Organization.

(4) *Other Non-U.S. Securities Firms.* Every Clearing Member that is a Non-U.S. Securities Firm (excluding Canadian Investment Dealers) must file with the Corporation true and complete copies of such financial reports specified by the Corporation at the same time such report is filed with its primary regulatory authority. The financial reports must be prepared in accordance with its non-U.S. regulatory requirement.

(5) *U.S. Banks.* Every Clearing Member that is a U.S. national bank or state-chartered bank must file with the Corporation a copy of its Consolidated Report of Condition and Income ("Call Report") and (to the extent not contained within such Call Reports) information containing each of its capital levels and ratios due at same time it is filed with primary regulatory authority. If the Clearing Member is not required to file a Call Report, then it must file with the Corporation a copy of its unaudited quarterly financial statements as provided to the state regulatory authority having jurisdiction over the participant, containing each of its capital levels and ratios.

(6) *Non-U.S. Banks.* Every Clearing Member that is a non-U.S. bank must file with the Corporation true and complete copies of such financial reports specified by the Corporation at the same time such report is filed with a primary regulatory authority. The financial reports must be prepared in accordance with its non-U.S. regulatory requirement.

(7) The Corporation will deliver to the CFTC upon request any financial report provided to the Corporation pursuant to Rule 306B(a) by a Clearing Member that is not a futures commission merchant.

(b) *Annual Audited Financial Statements.* Every Clearing Member must provide to the Corporation a complete copy of its annual audited financial statements, including reports on material inadequacies and internal control, prepared in accordance with its regulatory requirements and with generally accepted auditing standards of the country in which such Clearing Member has its principal place of business within 60 calendar days of the end of its fiscal year.

(c) *Early or More Frequent Reporting.* If a Clearing Member is required to file a financial report on an earlier date or on a more frequent basis than is required under this Rule 306B, then such Clearing Member must file with the Corporation a true and complete copy of each such report at the same time it is filed with its relevant regulatory authority. In addition, the Corporation may, in its discretion, require more frequent financial reporting in such form as the Corporation may specify or other financial statements in such form or detail as may be prescribed by the Corporation, including for purposes of assessing whether the Clearing Member is meeting the financial requirements for clearing membership on an ongoing basis.

(d) *Extensions.* The Corporation may, in its discretion, recognize an extension or later deadline granted by the Clearing Member's relevant regulatory authority for financial reports required under this Rule 306B, provided that such extension is not issued on a permanent basis and a copy of such extension is filed with the Corporation in a timely manner.

(e) *Large Trader Reports.* Except to the extent that large trader reports required by the CFTC are filed on behalf of a Clearing Member by a contract market or other CFTC registrant, such reports must be filed by the Clearing Member effecting the transaction(s) subject to such reporting requirements.

Adopted May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002). Amended March 26, 2025 (SR-OCC-2025-003).

RULE 307 – Protective Measures

The Corporation may impose protective measures on any Clearing Member or applicant for clearing membership that: (i) is approaching or does not meet the Corporation's minimum membership standards or fails to provide information required under Chapters II and III of the Rules such that the Corporation is unable to determine whether it meets the minimum membership standards, (ii) presents increased credit or liquidity risk to the Corporation, (iii) is subject to enhanced monitoring and surveillance under the Corporation's watch level reporting process, or (iv) whose financial condition, operational capability, or risk management capability otherwise makes it necessary or advisable, for the protection of the Corporation, other Clearing Members, or the general public.

Adopted May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002).

RULE 307A – Restrictions on Distributions

(a) No Clearing Member shall withdraw qualified regulatory capital (by dividend, distribution, or otherwise) without the prior written authorization of the Corporation if, after giving effect to such withdrawal, a condition specified in Rule 306A(a)(2) through (6) would exist with respect to such Clearing Member, or such withdrawal would be inconsistent with a Clearing Member's regulatory requirements.

(b) The Corporation may prohibit Clearing Members from withdrawing qualified regulatory capital (by dividend or distribution or otherwise) if such Clearing Member is subject to enhanced monitoring and surveillance under the Corporation's watch level reporting process and the distribution in question could result in increased credit or liquidity risk to the Corporation.

Amended November 8, 1976; September 11, 1979 (SR-OCC-78-5); December 4, 1981 (SR-OCC-81-9); June 21, 2011 (SR-OCC-87-15); May 19, 1989 (SR-OCC-89-3); December 20, 1995 (SR-OCC-95-11); June 9, 2004 (SR-OCC-2003-11); October 26, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-15); August 20, 2021 (SR-OCC-2021-008); May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002).

RULE 307B – Restrictions on Certain Transactions, Positions and Activities

(a) The Chief Executive Officer or Chief Operating Officer, or, if it is not feasible for the Chief Executive Officer or Chief Operating Officer to take such action, then a Designated Officer of the Corporation may impose the following restrictions on a Clearing Member's positions in any circumstances that warrant the imposition of protective measures under Rule 307.

(1) Prohibit or impose limitations on the clearance of any transactions that increase credit or liquidity risk;

(2) Require such Clearing Member to reduce, eliminate, or hedge existing positions presenting increased credit, liquidity or operational risk to the Corporation;

(3) Require such Clearing Member to transfer any existing positions or accounts maintained or carried by such Clearing Member to another Clearing Member;

(4) Restrict such Clearing Member's outsourced activities or activities as an Appointed Clearing Member or prohibit such Clearing Member from engaging in such activities or to impose such limitations on such activities as such officer deems necessary or appropriate in the circumstances; and/or

(5) Revoke a Clearing Member's authorization to participate in extended trading hours as such officer deems necessary or appropriate in the circumstances.

(b) Any action taken pursuant to paragraph (a) will be subject to review by the Risk Committee of the Corporation upon submission by the Clearing Member of a request for review to the Secretary of the Corporation within five business days of the date such action is taken. The Risk Committee will schedule an early hearing. The Clearing Member will be given not less than one day's notice of the place and time

of such hearing. At the hearing, the Clearing Member will be afforded an opportunity to be heard and to present evidence in its behalf and may be represented by counsel. A verbatim record of the hearing will be prepared and the cost of the transcript may, in the discretion of the Risk Committee, be charged in whole or in part to the Clearing Member if the Risk Committee does not modify the action of the Chief Executive Officer or Chief Operating Officer, or Designated Officer. The Clearing Member will be notified in writing of the outcome of the Risk Committee's review.

(c) The filing of a request for review pursuant to paragraph (b) of this Rule will not impair the validity or stay the effect of the action which the Clearing Member seeks to have reviewed, and the Clearing Member will be obligated to comply with such action without delay notwithstanding the pendency of such request for review. Any modification or reversal by the Risk Committee of any action taken pursuant to paragraph (a) hereof will not invalidate any acts taken by the Corporation prior to such modification or affect any rights of any person arising out of any such acts.

Adopted September 11, 1979 (SR-OCC-78-5). Amended June 17, 1982 (SR-OCC-82-9); August 17, 1989 (SR-OCC-87-22); January 7, 1991 (SR-OCC-91-1); February 7, 1992 (SR-OCC-91-10); July 15, 1993 (SR-OCC-92-34) ; January 28, 1994 (SR-OCC-92-5); August 26, 1996 (SR-OCC-95-17) ; December 10, 1997 (SR-OCC-97-8); August 20, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-07); October 19, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-15) ; May 16, 2002 (SR-OCC-2001-16); March 16, 2004 (SR-OCC-2003-08) ; June 9, 2004 (SR-OCC-2003-11); July 19, 2006 (SR-OCC-2006-13); April 25, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-06); March 6, 2014 (SR-OCC-2014-04); September 16, 2016 (SR-OCC-2016-002); April 26, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-002); February 15, 2019 (SR-OCC-2018-015); May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002); October 1, 2026 (SR-OCC-2026-008).

RULE 307C – Additional Operational, Personnel, Financial Resource and Risk Management Requirements

The Corporation may also impose protective measures in the form of additional operational, personnel, financial resource, or risk management requirements, including, but not limited to:

- (a) Requiring Clearing Members to maintain higher minimum capital amounts than those required by Rule 301;
- (b) Requiring Clearing Members to adjust the amount or composition of margin or Clearing Fund deposits, including but not limited to requiring the deposit of additional margin or requiring Clearing Members to satisfy a specified portion of their margin or Clearing Fund requirements in cash or other assets with comparatively less risk;
- (c) Requiring Clearing Members to add new personnel or provide additional training to existing personnel to enhance the capability, experience, and competence of operational, financial reporting, or risk management personnel;
- (d) Requiring Clearing Members to execute an agreement with a third-party service provider determined to be acceptable to the Corporation that will be in effect until such time that the Clearing Member is able to comply with the Corporation's operational, personnel, or risk management standards;
- (e) Requiring Clearing Members to enhance its risk management policies, procedures, and practices;
- (f) Requiring alternate methods of electronic connection (e.g., lease line) due to operational risk concerns; or
- (g) Requiring additional reporting of its financial or operational condition at such intervals and in such detail as the Corporation may determine.

Adopted May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002).

RULE 308 – Statutory Disqualifications

(a) In the event a Clearing Member is or becomes subject to a Statutory Disqualification, the Corporation may impose protective measures under Rule 307 or conduct a hearing or institute a disciplinary proceeding in accordance with Chapter XII of the Rules to determine whether to no longer permit such Clearing Member to continue in Clearing Membership. The Corporation will not permit such Clearing Member to continue its membership if so ordered by the SEC.

(b) The Corporation may delay a final decision regarding a Clearing Member's Statutory Disqualification until any proceeding before another self-regulatory organization is concluded. The Corporation will determine whether it will concur in any Exchange Act Rule 19h-1 filing made by another self-regulatory organization with respect to the Clearing Member.

Adopted May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002).

CHAPTER IV – TRADE REPORTING, NOVATION, AND CONFIRMATION

RULE 401 – Reporting of Confirmed Trades and Novation

(a) Each business day each Exchange or OTC Trade Source shall report to the Corporation information with respect to each confirmed trade made on such Exchange or affirmed on such OTC Trade Source during said business day (or on a previous day and reconciled on said business day) and as to which confirmed trade information has been submitted by or on behalf of the Purchasing Clearing Member and the Writing or Selling Clearing Member. The acceptance of every confirmed trade and the issuance of every cleared contract by the Corporation as provided in this rule shall be subject to the conditions that this reported trade information (i) passes the Corporation's trade validation process, (ii) is provided to the Corporation during such times as the Corporation shall prescribe, and (iii) satisfies certain criteria, as specified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this Rule 401.

(1) *Options.* (i) If the relevant transaction is in options, the Corporation's acceptance of the confirmed trade shall be subject to the condition that the trade information submitted by participant Exchanges for such transaction includes: (A) the identity of the Purchasing Clearing Member and the Writing Clearing Member to the transaction; (B) the clearing date; (C) the transaction time; (D) the trade source; (E) the trade quantity; (F) the trade price; (G) the product type; (H) the ticker symbol; (I) the series/contract date; (J) whether the trade is a put or call; (K) the strike price; (L) whether the trade is a purchase or sale; (M) the account type; (N) the allocation indicator, if applicable; (O) the CMTA indicator, if applicable; (P) the Given-Up Clearing Member, if applicable; (Q) the trade type, including, in the case of futures options, whether the transaction is a block trade, exchange-for-physical, or any other trade designated by the futures market or security futures market reporting the trade as a non-competitively executed trade; (R) in the case of OTC options transactions in a securities customers' account, a unique customer ID for the customer for whom the trade was executed; and (S) in the case of OTC options, such other variable terms as provided in Section 6 of Article XVII of the By-Laws.

(ii) In addition to the foregoing information that is required as a condition to the Corporation's acceptance of the confirmed trade, the Corporation may also request certain optional trade information that is not required as a condition for acceptance.

(iii) If the relevant transaction is in securities options for a customer or non-customer other than a Market-Maker, the trade information submitted by participant Exchanges for such transaction shall include an Actionable Identifier from the Purchasing Clearing Member and an Actionable Identifier from the Writing Clearing Member, as described in Interpretation and Policy .06 to this rule. Notwithstanding the foregoing, an Actionable Identifier is not required as a condition to the Corporation's acceptance of the confirmed trade.

(2) *Futures.* (i) If the relevant transaction is in futures, the Corporation's acceptance of the confirmed trade shall be subject to the condition that the trade information submitted by participant Exchanges for such transaction includes: (A) the identity of the Purchasing Clearing Member and the Selling Clearing Member to the transaction; (B) the clearing date, (C) the transaction time; (D) the trade source; (E) the trade quantity; (F) the trade price; (G) the product type; (H) the ticker symbol; (I) the series/contract date; (J) whether the trade is a purchase or a sale; (K) the account type; (L) the allocation indicator, if applicable; (M) the CMTA indicator, if applicable; (N) the Given-Up Clearing Member, if applicable; and (O) whether the trade is an exchange-for-physical or block trade or any other trade designated by the futures market or security futures market reporting the trade as a non-competitively executed trade.

(ii) In addition to the foregoing information that is required as a condition to the Corporation's acceptance of the confirmed trade, the Corporation may also request certain optional trade information that is not required as a condition for acceptance.

(3) *BOUNDS*. If the relevant transaction is in BOUNDS, the matching trade information for such transaction shall include (A) the identity of the Purchasing Clearing Member and the Writing Clearing Member and of the accounts in which the transaction was effected, (B) the series, (C) the number of BOUNDS, (D) the trade price per single BOUND, (E) except for a transaction in a Market-Maker's account, whether an opening or closing transaction, and (F) such other information as may be required by the Corporation.

(b) Subject to Rule 407, each Clearing Member shall be responsible to the Corporation in respect of each confirmed trade in which such Clearing Member is identified as a Purchasing Clearing Member or Writing or Selling Clearing Member in confirmed trade information reported to the Corporation by an Exchange or OTC Trade Source upon the acceptance of such confirmed trade by the Corporation pursuant to the provisions of this Rule 401.

(c) As used in this Rule in respect of a particular Exchange, the term "business day" shall ordinarily mean any day on which such Exchange is open for trading in cleared contracts. Notwithstanding the foregoing, when an international market is open for trading on a day when Exchanges in the United States are closed, the Corporation may agree with such international market that confirmed trade information regarding confirmed trades effected on such international market on such day shall be reported to the Corporation on the following business day.

(d) The Corporation shall prescribe the times during which confirmed trade information is to be reported to the Corporation and the format of such reporting. The cut-off time on each business day for an OTC Trade Source to submit confirmed trades in OTC options to the Corporation for premium settlement on the next business day shall be 4:00 p.m. Central Time or such other time as the Corporation may establish with prior notice to Clearing Members. Premium settlement for confirmed trades in OTC options submitted after 4:00 p.m. on any business day or on a day other than a business day shall be effected on the second following business day. The Corporation shall prescribe the format of reporting of Confirmed Trades in OTC options.

(e) The Corporation shall have no obligation to any purchaser, writer, buyer, or seller for any loss resulting from the untimely reporting by an Exchange, market, or OTC Trade Source of any confirmed trade information or from any error in confirmed trade information furnished to the Corporation.

(f) An Exchange or OTC Trade Source may instruct the Corporation to disregard a transaction previously reported by such Exchange or OTC Trade Source as a confirmed trade because of a subsequent determination that (i) the trade information was not correct as originally submitted by the Exchange or OTC Trade Source, or (ii) new or revised trade information was required to properly clear the transaction. In accordance with such instruction, the Corporation shall disregard the previously reported transaction and such transaction shall be deemed null and void and given no effect for purposes of the By-Laws and Rules. The Corporation shall have no obligation to any purchaser, writer, buyer, or seller in acting pursuant to an Exchange's or OTC Trade Source's instruction to disregard a previously reported transaction.

(g) Upon the acceptance of a confirmed trade by the Corporation, the Corporation shall be substituted through novation as the buyer to the seller and the seller to the buyer, the rights of the parties to such transaction shall be solely against the Corporation and the Corporation shall be obligated to the parties in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws and the Rules. A confirmed trade shall be deemed to have been accepted for clearing by the Corporation at such time that the confirmed trade meets the conditions specified in this Rule 401 and Rule 406, as applicable, and the related position information has been recorded in OCC's clearing system; except as provided (i) in Section 7 of Article XII of the By-Laws with respect to a Confirmed Trade in a future issued in an exchange-for-physical transaction, block trade, or

other non-competitively executed trade, and (ii) in this paragraph (g) of Rule 401 with respect to a confirmed trade in a Backloaded OTC option. In the case of a confirmed trade in a Backloaded OTC option, such a confirmed trade shall not be deemed accepted, and may be rejected, by the Corporation until the Selling Clearing Member has met its regular morning cash settlement obligations to the Corporation on the following business day. A Backloaded OTC option will not be accepted for clearing by the Corporation if the Corporation receives such Backloaded OTC option from the relevant OTC Trade Source after 4:00 P.M. Central Time (5:00 P.M. Eastern Time) on the business day that is four business days prior to the expiration date of the Backloaded OTC option.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 In the case of futures, trade information submitted by an Exchange need not identify a transaction as opening or closing if the Exchange elects not to include such information in reporting its matching trade information. In that case, the Corporation will initially treat all purchase and sale transactions in futures in accounts other than Market Maker accounts as opening transactions. Each Clearing Member having such transactions in such accounts shall submit gross position adjustment information to the Corporation as necessary to identify the actual open interest in each such account at the end of each trading day based upon the day's trading activity and any applicable rules of an Exchange. In the event an account contains an insufficient number of futures contracts in a particular series to effect a gross position adjustment in accordance with such information, the adjustment shall be applied up to the number of available contracts in such series and the remainder of the adjustment shall be given no effect.

.02 A Clearing Member may, through the systems of the Corporation, update certain non-critical trade information with respect to such transaction, provided that such updates are not in contravention of any rule of the Exchange on which a confirmed trade was executed.

.03 Under procedures established from time to time in its discretion, the Corporation may review the reasonableness of prices for transactions reported as confirmed trades and identify certain of them to the reporting Exchange for its consideration of whether new or revised trade information is required to properly clear the transaction.

.04 The Corporation will accept for clearing confirmed trades in flexibly structured options and flexibly structured security futures, provided that the variable terms of the contract comply with any limitations on such variable terms published by the Corporation from time to time by notice to the Exchanges that have clearing agreements with the Corporation.

.05 The Corporation will not treat an EFP or block trade as a noncompetitively executed trade subject to Article XII, Section 7 of the By-Laws if the Exchange on which such trade is executed has made representations satisfactory to the Corporation that the Exchange has rules, policies or procedures that require each EFP and block trade that is submitted to the Corporation to be executed at a reasonable price and that such price is validated by the Exchange.

.06 Actionable Identifier. Each Actionable Identifier that is required to be submitted pursuant to paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of this rule by the Purchasing Clearing Member shall consist of either the name, series of numbers, or other identifying information assigned by the Purchasing Clearing Member to the customer account or non-customer account (other than a Market-Maker account) held at the Purchasing Clearing Member that originated the purchase transaction. Each Actionable Identifier that is required to be submitted pursuant to paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of this rule by the Writing Clearing Member shall consist of either the name, series of numbers, or other identifying information assigned by the Writing Clearing Member to the customer account or non-customer account (other than a Market-Maker account) held at the Writing Clearing Member that originated the sale transaction. In the event an Actionable Identifier is transmitted to another Clearing Member to clear a purchase or sale transaction, the Purchasing Clearing Member in the case of a purchase transaction, and Writing Clearing Member in the case of a sale transaction, shall establish and maintain policies and procedures reasonably designed to include sufficient information in the Actionable Identifier field to allow the Clearing Member receiving such

Actionable Identifier to promptly clear the transaction. Each Clearing Member that has adopted such policies and procedures shall annually certify to the Corporation, in a form and manner specified by the Corporation, that such policies and procedures are reasonably designed to provide that sufficient information is included in the Actionable Identifier fields to allow the Clearing Member(s) receiving such Actionable Identifiers to promptly clear the transactions.

Amended September 20, 1982 (SR-OCC-82-15); August 28, 1985 (SR-OCC-85-9); August 21, 1987 (SR-OCC-87-9); April 11, 1989 (SR-OCC-88-2); October 26, 1989 (SR-OCC-89-10); October 28, 1991 (SR-OCC-91-14); December 23, 1994 (SR-OCC-94-8) (SR-OCC-94-8); August 26, 1996 (SR-OCC-95-17) ; September 24, 1997 (SR-OCC-97-6); ; March 3, 1999 (SR-OCC-99-3); August 20, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-07); May 16, 2002 (SR-OCC-2001-16); October 28, 2002 (SR-OCC-2002-15); March 25, 2004 (SR-OCC-2004-03); June 9, 2004 (SR-OCC-2003-11); March 9, 2005 (SR-OCC-2004-19); December 19, 2006 (SR-OCC-2006-22); November 27, 2007 (SR-OCC-2007-16); March 20, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-04); June 7, 2011 (SR-OCC-2011-07); December 14, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-14); May 24, 2018 (SR-OCC-2017-22) ; May 6, 2019 (SR-OCC-2019-003); June 3, 2020 (SR-OCC-2020-005); January 1, 2021 (SR-OCC-2020-005); August 20, 2021 (SR-OCC-2021-008).

RULE 402 – Products Cleared Outside of Regular Trading Hours

(a) Products executed on an Exchange outside of regular trading hours, as determined by the Corporation, will be subject to Corporations' established procedures for the risk management of cleared contracts during extended trading hours, which include measures to manage the risks for Clearing Members authorized to clear activity in extended trading hours. The Corporation will determine, at its sole discretion and for the protection of the Corporation, its Clearing Members, and the general public, whether the risk of a product proposed by an Exchange to be traded in extended trading hours may be managed under the Corporation's existing extended trading hours procedures. If the Corporation determines that an Exchange's proposal requires changes to the Corporation's existing procedures, such proposed changes will be made in accordance with (i) the Corporation's regulatory obligations and (ii) the Participant Exchange Agreement or an agree under Article XII, Section 1 of the By-Laws.

Adopted October 1, 2026 (SR-OCC-2026-008).

RULE 403 – Obligations of Purchasing Clearing Members

The Purchasing Clearing Member in a confirmed trade in respect of a cleared contract other than a future shall be obligated to pay the Corporation the amount of the premium agreed upon in such transaction. In the event that the Corporation fails to receive such payment at or before the settlement time, the Corporation shall have the right to apply any funds credited to accounts of the Clearing Member with the Corporation or that are otherwise in the possession or at the disposal of the Corporation to the payment of such premium; provided, however, that the Corporation shall not apply funds in a customers' account, segregated futures account (including a segregated futures professional account), customers' lien account, Market-Maker's account (if the Market-Maker is a customer) or in a combined Market-Makers' account (if the Market-Makers are customers) for the payment of premiums on transactions in any account other than such account. Notwithstanding any other provision of the By-Laws or Rules, if the Corporation accepts an opening purchase transaction in an account at a time when the Corporation has not received payment of all amounts due from the Purchasing Clearing Member in respect of such account, the long position resulting from the acceptance of such transaction by the Corporation shall be deemed to be an unsegregated long position, and the Corporation shall have the right to close out or, in the case of options, to exercise such long position and to apply the proceeds in accordance with Chapter XI of the Rules.

Adopted May 24, 2018 (SR-OCC-2017-22).

RULE 404 – Obligations of the Corporation

Upon the acceptance of a confirmed trade in respect of cleared contracts, the Corporation shall be obligated as follows:

- (a) In an opening purchase transaction, the Corporation shall be obligated to issue to the Purchasing Clearing Member the number of cleared contracts purchased in such transaction.
- (b) In a closing purchase transaction, the Corporation shall be obligated to reduce the Purchasing Clearing Member's short position in the cleared security in which the transaction was effected by the number of contracts purchased in such transaction.
- (c) In an opening or closing writing transaction, the Corporation shall be obligated to pay, at the time and in the manner specified by the Rules, the Writing Clearing Member the amount of the premium agreed upon in such transaction.

Adopted May 24, 2018 (SR-OCC-2017-22).

RULE 405 – Issuance of Cleared Contracts

The Corporation shall be the issuer of all cleared contracts purchased in confirmed trades. Subject to the provisions of Rule 401 and 406, a cleared contract shall be issued by the Corporation in every opening purchase transaction at the time the Corporation accepts such transaction for clearing. Any such cleared contract shall carry the rights and obligations set forth in the By-Laws and Rules applicable to the particular cleared contract and shall contain the variable terms as agreed upon by the Purchasing Clearing Member and Selling Clearing Member (or by Exchange Members authorized to give up the names of such Clearing Members), as shown on the trade information filed by them with the Exchange on which such opening purchase transaction occurred or the OTC Trade Source through which such transaction was affirmed and which is transmitted to the Corporation in a report of confirmed trades submitted by such Exchange or OTC Trade Source. In the event of a discrepancy between the trade information filed with the Exchange or OTC Trade Source and the information reported to the Corporation, the latter shall govern as between the Clearing Member and the Corporation. Unless and until a cleared contract is issued as provided by the By-Laws, the Corporation shall have no obligation in respect thereof.

... Interpretations and Policies:

.01 The Corporation is substituted through novation as the buyer to every seller and the seller to every buyer and is the obligor to the extent set forth in the Rules with respect to obligations owing to persons having positions in cleared contracts. With respect to cleared securities, OCC is deemed to be the "issuer" as that term is defined in Section 2(a)(4) of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 3(a)(8) of the Securities Exchange Act. OCC serves the same functional role with respect to cleared contracts that are governed by the Commodity Exchange Act, and the terms "issuer," "issuance," etc. are therefore used to refer to OCC's role with respect to all cleared contracts.

Adopted May 24, 2018 (SR-OCC-2017-22). Amended November 19, 2025 (SR-OCC-2025-014).

RULE 406 – Payments to Corporation

Except as provided in Section 7 of Article XII with respect to futures issued in exchange-for-physical transactions, block trades, or other trades designated by a futures market or security futures market reporting the trades as non-competitively executed trades and Rule 401(g) with respect to Backloaded OTC options, the Corporation shall have no right to reject any confirmed trade or to refuse to issue any cleared contract as a consequence of the failure of the Purchasing Clearing Member to pay any amount due to the Corporation at or before the settlement time for such transaction; provided, however, that (i) notwithstanding any other provision the Corporation shall have no obligation to accept any confirmed

trade of a suspended Clearing Member that was effected after the time at which the Clearing Member was suspended and (ii) in the case of any confirmed trade for any Backloaded OTC option, the Corporation may reject such confirmed trade if the Selling Clearing Member fails to meet its initial margin obligations to the Corporation in respect of such Backloaded OTC option when due.

Adopted May 24, 2018 (SR-OCC-2017-22).

RULE 407 – Clearing Member Trade Assignment (“CMTA”)

(a)(1) Clearing Members that are parties to a CMTA arrangement shall register their arrangement with the Corporation and provide such information regarding the arrangement as the Corporation shall require. The registration of a CMTA arrangement shall be effective when the Clearing Members have supplied to the Corporation confirmed information regarding the arrangement. Such registration shall: (i) constitute notice to the Corporation that the Executing Clearing Member has been authorized by the Carrying Clearing Member to direct the transfer of confirmed trades to a designated account or accounts of the Carrying Clearing Member; (ii) constitute the continuing representation and warranty of each Clearing Member to the Corporation that they have entered into a CMTA Agreement which, if the Corporation has specified an approved form, is in substantially the form approved by the Corporation; and (iii) remain in effect until terminated as specified herein.

(2) In addition to the foregoing registrations, Clearing Members that are parties to a CMTA arrangement may elect to authorize the Corporation to settle fees and commissions owed by the Carrying Clearing Member to the Executing Clearing Member in respect of transfers effected pursuant to that arrangement. Clearing Members making such election shall specifically register that aspect of their CMTA arrangement with the Corporation. Such registration shall authorize (i) the Executing Clearing Member to enter into the Corporation's systems fee and commission information with respect to transfers effected pursuant to the CMTA arrangement between the Clearing Members, subject to such system checks as may be established by the Corporation from time to time, and (ii) the Corporation to calculate and settle, in accordance with the applicable provisions of Rule 504, the aggregate of such entered amounts on the next following business day without any further authorization or consent of the Carrying Clearing Member. Registration of this aspect of the Clearing Members' CMTA arrangement shall be effective when the Corporation's systems have accepted such registration. Any entries made pursuant to such registration shall be solely for fees and commissions related to transfers effected pursuant to the Clearing Members' CMTA arrangement and for no other purposes.

(b) Before transferring a confirmed trade to a Carrying Clearing Member as specified in the confirmed trade information reported to the Corporation, the Corporation shall first determine whether a CMTA registration is in effect between the Executing Clearing Member and the Carrying Clearing Member. If such a registration is in effect, the Corporation shall transfer the confirmed trade to the designated account of the Carrying Clearing Member. If the designated account is not approved to carry the confirmed trade, the Corporation shall transfer the confirmed trade to the Carrying Clearing Member's customers' account or segregated futures account, as applicable, or, if the carrying Clearing Member does not maintain a such an account, the Carrying Clearing Member's firm account. If, however, (i) a CMTA registration is not in effect, or (ii) the Corporation, in its sole discretion, determines that the information submitted in connection with the CMTA transaction contains an error or omission as provided in paragraph (c) of Interpretation .01 to Article VI, Section 1 of the By-Laws, the transaction shall be deemed to be a failed CMTA transaction and shall not be transferred to an account of the Carrying Clearing Member. A failed CMTA transaction will instead be transferred to a designated account of the Executing Clearing Member, which shall be responsible for the clearance and settlement of such transaction.

(c) The Carrying Clearing Member shall be responsible for the clearance and settlement of each confirmed trade that has been transferred to one of its accounts pursuant to an effective CMTA registration, subject to such Carrying Clearing Member's right to effect a Return as specified herein.

(d) A Carrying Clearing Member may Return to the Executing Clearing Member a position resulting from the transfer of a confirmed trade, as follows:

(1) Except as otherwise provided herein, the right of a Carrying Clearing Member to effect a Return is conditioned upon the Carrying Clearing Member (i) delivering an irrevocable notice of such Return (a "Return Notice") to the Corporation and to the Executing Clearing Member and (ii) entering an irrevocable instruction to the Corporation (a "Return Instruction") to transfer such position to an account of the Executing Clearing Member. A Return Notice shall be delivered and a Return Instruction shall be entered at or prior to 8:15 a.m. Central Time (9:15 a.m. Eastern Time) on the business day first succeeding the trade date for the transaction.

(2) A Return Notice directed to the Corporation shall be delivered in accordance with the procedures from time to time specified by the Corporation, and shall constitute the Carrying Clearing Member's representation and warranty that a Return Notice has been properly delivered to the Executing Clearing Member. A Return Instruction shall be entered in accordance with the procedures from time to time specified by the Corporation.

(3) A Return shall be effected only for one or more reasons permitted in the CMTA Agreement between the Clearing Members. The Carrying Clearing Member shall identify the reason(s) for the Return in connection with its entry of a Return Instruction in accordance with procedures specified by the Corporation, and the Corporation shall make such reason(s) available to the Executing Clearing Member. The delivery of a Return Notice and entry of a Return Instruction constitutes a Carrying Clearing Member's representation and warranty that the reason(s) for the Return is one of the reasons designated in the CMTA Agreement between such Clearing Members. The Corporation shall have no obligation to inquire into the validity of the reason(s) for any Return.

(4) A Return will be effective upon the latter of the Carrying Clearing Member's delivery of the Return Notice or entry of the Return Instruction, provided that such delivery and entry occur at or before the cut off time specified in this Rule.

(e) The Carrying Clearing Member shall be responsible for the clearance and settlement of any position resulting from a confirmed trade transferred to it in accordance herewith that (i) has been exercised or assigned, (ii) has matured or (iii) will expire or mature before the Corporation's next business day, notwithstanding the fact that the Carrying Clearing Member has the right to Return such position. To the extent that a Carrying Clearing Member has the right to Return such position, the Carrying Clearing Member shall not effect a Return pursuant to this Rule. Rather, the respective rights, obligations and claims of the Carrying Clearing Member and the Executing Clearing Member with respect to such position shall be governed by the CMTA Agreement between the Clearing Members. A Carrying Clearing Member shall also be responsible for any position for which it did not effect a Return notwithstanding that it had the right to do so.

(f) An Executing Clearing Member shall designate the account into which positions shall be transferred pursuant to a Return effected by a Carrying Clearing Member. In the absence of such designation, such positions shall be transferred to the customers' or segregated futures account, as applicable, of the Executing Clearing Member. An Executing Clearing Member that receives a position following a Return shall be responsible for such position and may not re-transfer it to the Carrying Clearing Member that initiated the Return. To the extent that a Return is due to the misidentification of the Carrying Clearing Member, the Executing Clearing Member may effect a CMTA Retransfer with respect to the returned position to correct its error and the Carrying Clearing Member receiving the position shall thereafter be responsible for it, subject to any right that it may have to Return such position. CMTA Retransfers shall be completed within the timeframes periodically specified by the Corporation.

(g) If a Return or CMTA Retransfer is not effected until after the date of the relevant transaction, such Return or CMTA Retransfer will not be reflected in any Daily Position Reports and no premium, variation or margin adjustments will be made in respect of such Return until the business day after the date on

which the Return or CMTA Retransfer is effected. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Corporation shall be entitled to effect margin settlements and/or other settlements in respect of any Return or CMTA Retransfer on an intra-day basis as otherwise specified in the By-Laws and Rules.

(h) A Carrying Clearing Member may not submit a Return Notice or Return Instruction after the cutoff time specified in this Rule, and the submission of either a Return Notice or a Return Instruction thereafter may subject the Carrying Clearing Member to disciplinary action. Any failure of a Carrying Clearing Member to enter a Return Instruction to the Corporation for which a timely Return Notice has been given also may subject the Carrying CMTA Clearing Member to disciplinary action, unless (i) the position to be Returned matured, was exercised or assigned or expired unexercised on trade date or the business day first succeeding the trade date for the transaction or (ii) such failure was caused by systems unavailability or some other event outside of the reasonable control of such Carrying Clearing Member. Effecting a CMTA Retransfer after the timeframe specified by the Corporation may subject the Executing Clearing Member to disciplinary action.

(i) Clearing Members that have registered a CMTA arrangement may mutually agree to terminate such registration by delivering notice thereof to the Corporation in accordance with procedures specified by the Corporation. In addition, either Clearing Member may unilaterally terminate the registration by delivering written notice of termination to the other Clearing Member and to a designated representative of the Corporation in accordance with procedures and time frames prescribed by the Corporation. The Corporation shall be authorized to terminate all CMTA registrations of a suspended Clearing Member effective as of the date and time specified by the Corporation.

(j) Upon receipt of a termination notice in respect of a CMTA registration, the Corporation shall promptly notify the affected Clearing Members of the termination. A mutually agreed upon termination shall be effective when both Clearing Members thereto notify the Corporation that they have agreed to terminate their CMTA registration. A unilateral termination shall be effective at 8:00 a.m. Central Time (9:00 a.m. Eastern Time) on the business day immediately succeeding the business day on which notice of termination was given to the Corporation. In the event the terminated CMTA arrangement provided for the settlement of fees and commissions between the affected Clearing Members, the Corporation shall be authorized to effect settlement of such amounts for entries inputted into the Corporation's systems prior to the effective time of such termination.

(k) The Carrying Clearing Member shall be responsible for the clearance and settlement of all confirmed trades properly submitted for transfer prior to the effective termination of the CMTA registration, subject to any right that it may have to Return such transaction. After the termination of a CMTA registration, all transactions submitted for transfer pursuant to such registration shall be deemed to be failed CMTA transactions and shall be transferred as specified in paragraph (b) hereof.

(l) Until such time as the Corporation shall provide otherwise, CMTA transactions in OTC options shall not be permitted. Transfers of OTC options between accounts of the same Clearing Member or between accounts of different Clearing Members is a manual process and may be effected only with the consent of the Corporation and for such purposes and subject to such procedures as the Corporation may provide.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 In the event that the Corporation has not made available position and exercise and assignment reports to Clearing Members by 6:00 a.m. Central Time (7:00 a.m. Eastern Time), or such other time as the Corporation may periodically establish on not less than 30 days prior notice to affected Clearing Members, the Corporation shall have the discretion to extend the cut-off time for the submission of Return Notices and Return Instructions to such time as the Corporation deems fair and equitable under the circumstances. The Corporation shall provide notice of such extension to Clearing Members as soon as is practicable under the circumstances, using such means as the Corporation may from time to time determine.

Adopted June 9, 2004 (SR-OCC-2003-11). Amended March 9, 2005 (SR-OCC-2004-19); October 26, 2005 (SR-OCC-2005-16); October 15, 2010 (SR-OCC-2010-17); December 14, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-14); August 20, 2021 (SR-OCC-2021-008).

RULE 408 – Allocations of Positions

(a) One or more positions in cleared contracts may be allocated from a designated account of a Giving-Up Clearing Member to a designated account of a Given-Up Clearing Member through the processes provided for in this Rule; provided, however, that this Rule 408 shall have no application to positions in OTC options.

(b) If (i) the confirmed trade information submitted to the Corporation in respect of a confirmed trade instructs that the position resulting therefrom is to be allocated from a designated account of the Giving-Up Clearing Member to a designated account of the Given-Up Clearing Member, or the Giving-Up Clearing Member has submitted an instruction to the Corporation that one or more positions are to be allocated from a designated account of the Giving-Up Clearing Member to a designated account of the Given-Up Clearing Member, and (ii) the Giving-Up Clearing Member and the Given-Up Clearing Member are parties to an allocation agreement registered with the Corporation at the time the Corporation processes the instruction, then the Corporation shall adjust the positions in the respective designated accounts of the Giving-Up and Given-Up Clearing Member in accordance with the allocation instruction. If the Giving-Up Clearing Member and the Given-Up Clearing Member are not parties to an allocation agreement registered with the Corporation, then the Corporation shall adjust the positions in the respective designated accounts of the Giving-Up and Given-Up Clearing Member in accordance with the allocation instruction only upon receipt of notice from the Given-Up Clearing Member of its affirmative acceptance of the allocation.

(c) For purposes of this Rule, Clearing Members may register their allocation agreements with the Corporation by providing such information regarding the agreement as the Corporation shall require. The registration of an allocation agreement shall be effective when both parties have supplied the required information to the Corporation. The registration of an allocation agreement shall: (i) constitute notice to the Corporation that the Giving-Up Clearing Member has been authorized by the Given-Up Clearing Member to allocate positions to an account of the Given-Up Clearing Member without further action by the Given-Up Clearing Member, and (ii) remain in effect until terminated in accordance with this Rule.

(d) The Given-Up Clearing Member shall be responsible for all settlement and other obligations in respect of each position that has been allocated to one of its accounts pursuant to a registered allocation agreement or pursuant to its acceptance of an allocation instruction. If (i) there is not a registered allocation agreement on file with the Corporation or (ii) the Given-Up Clearing Member has rejected or not provided the Corporation with notice of its affirmative acceptance of an allocation at or before the deadline prescribed by the Corporation, the position(s) that is (are) the subject of such allocation instruction shall remain in the account of the Giving-Up Clearing Member, which shall be responsible for all settlement and other obligations in respect thereof, unless the position is transferred or adjusted pursuant to other provisions of the By-Laws and Rules.

(e) Allocation instructions may be submitted for a single position (i.e., a position in a given series established at a single contract price (in the case of futures) or premium (in the case of options) or a group of positions (i.e., positions of the same series established at different contract prices (in the case of futures) or premiums (in the case of options)). If an allocation instruction is for a single position, then the allocation instruction shall identify the contracts comprising the position by quantity, series, and the contract price (in the case of futures) or the premium (in the case of options) at which such allocation is to be effected, which shall be the price or premium at which the position was established. If the allocation instruction is for a group of positions, the allocation instruction shall provide the foregoing information for each of the positions comprising the group position, provided that the contract price (in the case of futures) or premium (in the case of options) may be an average price to the extent not prohibited by Exchange rules or applicable law. The submission of an allocation instruction using an average price

constitutes the Giving-Up Clearing Member's representation and warranty to the Corporation that the use of such average price is not prohibited by Exchange rules or applicable law, and the Corporation will accept such average price as the contract price (in the case of futures contracts) or premium (in the case of options) for all purposes under the By-Laws and Rules.

(f) If an allocation instruction is submitted after the date the confirmed trade(s) resulting in the position(s) to be allocated is reported to the Corporation, the allocation will not be given effect in any Daily Position Reports and no premium, variation or margin adjustments will be made in respect of the allocated position(s) until the business day after the date on which the allocation instruction is executed by the Corporation. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Corporation shall be entitled to require intra-day margin settlements and/or other intra-day settlements in respect of any allocated position as otherwise specified in the By-Laws and Rules.

(g) All allocation instructions (whether submitted through matching trade information or through the Corporation's systems) and acceptances shall be submitted by means and within timeframes periodically prescribed by the Corporation. Instructions and acceptances submitted through other means or outside such timeframes shall be deemed null and void and given no effect, unless the Corporation in its sole discretion exercises its authority to accept another means or extend the applicable timeframe under Rule 205(d).

(h) Clearing Members that have registered their allocation agreements with the Corporation may mutually agree to terminate such registration by delivering notice thereof to the Corporation in accordance with procedures specified by the Corporation. In addition, either Clearing Member may unilaterally terminate the registration by delivering written notice of termination to the other Clearing Member and the Corporation in accordance with procedures and timeframes prescribed by the Corporation. The Corporation shall be authorized to terminate the registration of all allocation agreements of a suspended Clearing Member effective as of the date and time specified by the Corporation.

(i) Upon receipt of notice of the termination of registration of an allocation agreement, the Corporation shall promptly notify the affected Clearing Members of the termination. A mutually agreed upon termination of registration shall be effective when both Clearing Members to the allocation agreement notify the Corporation that they have agreed to terminate its registration. A unilateral termination of registration shall be effective at 8:00 a.m. Central Time (9:00 a.m. Eastern Time) on the business day immediately succeeding the business day on which notice of termination of registration was given to the Corporation.

(j) The Given-Up Clearing Member shall be responsible for all settlement and other obligations with respect to each position allocated to one of its accounts prior to the effective termination of the registration of an allocation agreement. After the termination of the registration of an allocation agreement, allocations may be made by the Giving-Up Clearing Member to the Given-Up Clearing Member only upon the Giving-Up Clearing Member's affirmative acceptance of such allocations as provided for in this Rule.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 For the convenience of Clearing Members, the Corporation may generate information to be included in an allocation instruction, including contract price or premium information which, for an allocation instruction in respect of grouped positions, may reflect a suggested average price. It shall be the duty of each Giving-Up Clearing Member to review each allocation instruction before its submission to the Corporation for processing. The submission of an allocation instruction for processing constitutes the Giving-Up Clearing Member's agreement with all terms incorporated in such instruction.

Adopted December 13, 2005 (SR-OCC-2005-21). Amended December 14, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-14); May 24, 2018 (SR-OCC-2017-22).

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CHAPTER V – DAILY CASH SETTLEMENT

RULE 501 – Daily Position Report

Prior to 9:00 A.M. Central Time (10:00 A.M. Eastern Time) of each business day, the Corporation shall make available to each Clearing Member a Daily Position Report for each account maintained by the Clearing Member with the Corporation. The Daily Position Report shall list, among other things, all confirmed trades of the Clearing Member in such account settling on such business day and shall show the net daily premiums due to or from the Corporation in such account as a result of such transactions. Net daily premiums shall be further combined and netted with net variation payments due to or from the Corporation in respect of positions and transactions in futures in such accounts as calculated by the Corporation in accordance with Chapter XIII of the Rules.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 The Corporation makes available to each Clearing Member, during a business day, updated position information that reflects all confirmed and accepted trades.

.02 In the case of any account that is divided into sub-accounts, separate daily cash premium, futures variation, escrow and exercise settlement amounts will be calculated by the Corporation pursuant to this Rule 501 and Rules 502 and 503, respectively, for each such sub-account that is settlement-enabled in accordance with Interpretation and Policy .03 under Article VI, Section 3 of the By-Laws.

Amended January 29, 1991 (SR-OCC-90-8); August 20, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-07); May 16, 2002 (SR-OCC-2001-16); October 28, 2002 (SR-OCC-2002-15); September 28, 2007 (SR-OCC-2007-11); December 14, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-14); May 24, 2018 (SR-OCC-2017-22).

RULE 502 – Daily Premium and Futures Variation Settlement

(a) At or before settlement time on each business day, each Clearing Member shall be obligated to pay the Corporation the amount of any net daily premium and variation payments in an account shown to be due to the Corporation on the Daily Position Report for such account for such day (notwithstanding any credit balance which may be due from the Corporation to the Clearing Member in any other account). Subject to the provisions of Rule 607, the Corporation shall be authorized to withdraw from the Clearing Member's bank account established in respect of such account an amount equal to such net amount. Notwithstanding the foregoing, at any settlement time the Corporation may, in its discretion, require any Clearing Member to pay the gross amount of premiums due to the Corporation in respect of all of such Member's confirmed trades in an account reaching settlement on such business day (i.e., without credit for premiums payable to the Member), and the Corporation shall be authorized to withdraw funds from the applicable bank account of such Clearing Member in such amount.

(b) Subject to Rule 505, at or before the settlement time on each business day, the Corporation shall be obligated to pay a Clearing Member (provided the Clearing Member has deposited all margin required to be deposited pursuant to Chapter VI) the amount of any net daily premium and variation payments in an account shown to be due from the Corporation to such Clearing Member on the Daily Position Report for such account for such day.

(c) In the event any writing transaction reflected on the Daily Position Report for an account of a Clearing Member shall be rejected by the Corporation, the Corporation shall be authorized to withdraw from the Clearing Member's bank account established in respect of such account an amount equal to the premium on the rejected transaction.

Amended January 29, 1991 (SR-OCC-90-8); August 20, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-07); June 24, 2011 (SR-OCC-2011-05); December 14, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-14).

RULE 503 – Reserved

Reserved.

RULE 504 – Non Guaranteed Settlement Service

(a) A Clearing Member may use the Corporation's non-guaranteed settlement service to settle money differences arising in connection with cleared contracts or other transactions cleared by the Corporation, subject to such further limitations as may be described in procedures prescribed by the Corporation from time to time. The non-guaranteed settlement system shall be used solely for the purposes described herein, and shall not be used for any other purpose.

(b) A Clearing Member may initiate a non-guaranteed settlement by transmitting a non-guaranteed settlement instruction (an "Instruction") to the recipient Clearing Member in accordance with the procedures established by the Corporation. Instructions transmitted on a particular business day must be approved on the same business day by such deadline as shall be specified by the Corporation from time to time. If the recipient Clearing Member does not approve the Instruction by such deadline, the Instruction shall be deemed null and void. If the Instruction is approved by the recipient Clearing Member by such deadline, the Corporation shall act as agent for each Clearing Member in effecting such non-guaranteed settlement in accordance with this Rule.

(c) On or before such time as shall be specified by the Corporation, each Clearing Member that is a paying Clearing Member in respect of Instructions approved in accordance with paragraph (b) shall be obligated to pay the Corporation, as agent, and the Corporation shall be authorized to withdraw from such Clearing Member's bank account established with respect to its firm account, any non-guaranteed settlement amounts shown to be due other Clearing Members in such Instructions.

(d) Subject to the provisions of this Rule, on or before such deadline as shall be specified by the Corporation from time to time, the Corporation, as agent, shall pay to each Clearing Member that is a collecting Clearing Member in respect of Instructions approved in accordance with paragraph (b), any non-guaranteed settlement amounts shown to be due from other Clearing Members in such Instructions.

(e) As provided in Rule 407 and notwithstanding any other provision of this Rule, the Corporation, as agent, shall be authorized to effect non-guaranteed settlement of fees and commissions owed by a Carrying Clearing Member to an Executing Clearing Member for transfers effected pursuant to their registered CMTA arrangement, provided that such registration authorizes the Corporation to effect such settlements. Aggregate amounts to be settled shall be calculated based on the entries made by the Executing Clearing Member into the Corporation's systems and the Corporation shall have no obligation to validate the correctness of such entries. Settlement of such amounts will be effected on the business day first succeeding the business day on which the Executing Clearing Member entered the applicable information into the Corporation's systems. No further authorization or consent of the Carrying Clearing Member shall be required in connection therewith and the Corporation shall have no role in resolving any disputes between the Carrying Clearing Member and the Executing Clearing Member regarding such settlements.

(f) The Corporation shall not be obligated to make payment to a Clearing Member pursuant to this Rule unless the Clearing Member has satisfied all payment obligations then owing to the Corporation. Any non-guaranteed settlement amounts withheld by the Corporation as a result of a Clearing Member's failure to satisfy such obligations shall be retained by the Corporation and used to satisfy any such obligations.

(g) Anything else herein to the contrary notwithstanding, non-guaranteed settlement payments are not guaranteed by the Corporation, and in facilitating non-guaranteed settlements between Clearing Members pursuant to this Rule 504, the Corporation shall act solely as agent for such Clearing Members, and shall have no obligation to pay or credit to any Clearing Member non-guaranteed settlement amounts not theretofore collected from other Clearing Members. If a Clearing Member is suspended by the

Corporation pursuant to Chapter XI, any pending Instructions initiated by or transmitted to such suspended Clearing Member shall be deemed null and void to the extent that such suspended Clearing Member is the paying Clearing Member. The Corporation shall have no obligation to effect settlement of fees and commissions as provided in Rule 407 if either the Executing Clearing Member or the Carrying Clearing Member has been suspended by the Corporation.

(h) Non-guaranteed settlement processing will not be performed until the settlements described in Rule 502 and in Rule 605 have been completed. If the Corporation deems it advisable not to process non-guaranteed settlements on any business day, the Corporation will inform Clearing Members with pending settlements of its determination and of the business day on which non-guaranteed settlement processing will be resumed.

Adopted April 4, 2005 (SR-OCC-2005-02). Amended October 15, 2010 (SR-OCC-2010-17); May 24, 2018 (SR-OCC-2017-22); August 20, 2021 (SR-OCC-2021-008).

RULE 505 – Extension of Settlements

The Board of Directors, Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, or Chief Operating Officer of the Corporation shall be authorized to extend, to the close of the Federal Reserve Banks' Fedwire Funds Service on a settlement day, any or all times at which the Corporation is obligated to pay a settlement amount to Clearing Members as set forth in the By-Laws, Rules or procedures of the Corporation upon a determination that an emergency or force majeure condition exists which would make such extension necessary or advisable for the protection of the Corporation or is otherwise in the public interest. Such determination and the reasons therefor shall be promptly reported to the SEC, the CFTC and any other regulatory or supervisory agencies having jurisdiction over the Corporation, but the effectiveness of the settlement extension shall not be conditioned upon such report. As soon as practicable after such determination has been made, the Corporation shall notify Clearing Members thereof and, in general terms, what procedures shall be taken by the Corporation in connection therewith. Any determination made under this Rule shall be in the sole discretion of the Board of Directors, Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, or Chief Operating Officer of the Corporation, as applicable, and not subject to review. In the event a determination is made by the Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, or Chief Operating Officer of the Corporation, the Board of Directors shall be notified as soon as practicable of the determination. A report detailing any extension of time for settlement shall be prepared and maintained with the records of the Corporation.

Adopted June 24, 2011 (SR-OCC-2011-05). Amended March 6, 2014 (SR-OCC-2014-04); September 16, 2016 (SR-OCC-2016-002); April 26, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-002); February 15, 2019 (SR-OCC-2018-015); September 22, 2021 (SR-OCC-2021-007).

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CHAPTER VI – MARGINS

Introduction

The Rules in this Chapter are applicable to the determination of margin requirements, the deposit of margin assets by Clearing Members, and the holding of margin assets by the Corporation.

Adopted June 25, 1999 (SR-OCC-99-2). Amended November 26, 2002 (SR-OCC-2002-22); February 15, 2006 (SR-OCC-2004-20).

RULE 601 – Margin Requirements

(a) *Deposit of Margin Assets.* Prior to the time specified by the Corporation on every business day, every Clearing Member shall be obligated to deposit with the Corporation, in accordance with the following provisions of this Rule, margin assets with respect to (1) the positions in cleared contracts maintained in each account with the Corporation at the opening of such business day (including positions resulting from confirmed trades having a settlement time on such business day); (2) the stock loan positions and stock borrow positions maintained in each account with the Corporation at the opening of such business day (including such positions that were established as a result of Stock Loans initiated on the preceding business day); and (3) any settlement obligations in an account arising from the exercise, assignment, or maturity of any of the foregoing. The minimum amount of margin assets that a Clearing Member is required to deposit with the Corporation shall be such that the aggregate margin assets deposited in respect of the Clearing Member's account, including the margin assets deposited on such business day, is equal to the margin requirement for such account calculated pursuant to the applicable provisions of this Rule 601.

(b) *Definitions.* The following, as used in this Rule, shall have the meanings assigned to them below:

(1) The term "stock option" shall mean a stock option contract.

(2) The term "offsetting assigned short contract" shall mean, with respect to an exercised stock option, a short contract of the same class to which an exercise notice has been assigned and which has the same exercise settlement date.

(3) The term "underlying interest," as used in respect of any cleared contract, shall have the meaning set forth in Article I of the By-Laws and, as used in respect of any stock loan or borrow position, shall mean the Eligible Stock which is the subject of the position.

(c) *Margin Requirement Calculation -- Accounts Other Than Customers' Accounts and Firm Non-Lien Accounts.*

(1) *Minimum Expected Liquidating Value.* The margin requirement for an account other than a customers' account, firm non-lien account or segregated futures account shall be the amount of margin assets, expressed in U.S. dollars, that must be held in the account such that the minimum expected liquidating value of the account after excluding positions covered by deposits in lieu of margin (the "minimum expected liquidating value"), measured at such confidence level as may be selected by the Corporation from time to time, will be not less than zero. To determine the minimum expected liquidating value of the account, the Corporation will revalue the assets and liabilities in the account under a large number of projected price scenarios created by large-scale Monte Carlo simulations that preserve both univariate and multivariate historical attributes of all included simulated input variables. Such revaluations may include an allowance for costs the Corporation might incur in liquidating all or portions of the account as a result of bid-ask spreads, illiquidity, or other factors. The Corporation will use pricing models to predict the impact of changes in values of underlying interests on positions in cleared contracts and, where applicable as indicated below, margin assets.

(2) *Valuation of Margin Assets.* In calculating the minimum expected liquidating value of an account, the Corporation may either value margin assets as provided in Rule 604 or may include margin assets consisting of securities in the Monte Carlo simulations on the same basis as cleared contracts and underlying interests, thus recognizing any historical correlations among the values of margin assets, underlying assets and cleared contracts. The margin requirement will always be stated as a fixed amount of cash that would be required in the account to produce a minimum expected liquidating value of zero. However, if margin assets are deposited in the form of securities and are included in the Monte Carlo simulations on the same basis as underlying interests, the quantity of such assets required to satisfy the margin requirement will depend upon the identity of the securities deposited and the identity of the other positions and margin assets in the account.

(3) *Procyclicality Controls.* The Corporation's methodology for calculating margin requirements incorporates measures designed to ensure that margin requirements are not lower than those that would be calculated using volatility estimated over a historical look-back period of at least 10 years.

(4) *Authority to Fix Margin Requirements.* Notwithstanding any other provision of this Rule 601, the Corporation may fix the margin requirement for any account or any class of cleared contracts at such amount as it deems necessary or appropriate under the circumstances to protect the respective interests of Clearing Members, the Corporation, and the public.

(d) *Margin Requirement Calculation -- Customers' Accounts and Firm Non-Lien Accounts.* The margin requirement for a customers' account or a firm non-lien account with the Corporation shall be calculated as provided in paragraph (c), except that:

(1) in determining the minimum expected liquidating value of such an account, segregated long option positions (other than exercised long option positions that are out of the money) shall be valued at zero; and

(2) unsegregated option contracts that have been exercised shall cease to be classified as unsegregated for purposes of calculating the minimum expected liquidating value from and after the opening of business on the business day following the date of exercise, except to the extent that for any such exercised contract there is carried in the same account an offsetting assigned short contract in the same class of options. If the number of such exercised option contracts exceeds the number of offsetting assigned short contracts, such exercised contracts that have the highest marking prices, up to the aggregate number of offsetting assigned short contracts, shall continue to be classified as unsegregated.

(e) *Margin Requirement Calculation – Segregated Futures Accounts; Calculation of Initial Margin on a Gross Basis.*

(1) The initial margin requirement for segregated futures accounts (including segregated futures professional accounts, internal non-proprietary cross-margining accounts and non-proprietary X-M accounts) shall be the amount of margin assets, expressed in U.S. dollars, that must be held in such an account such that the minimum expected liquidating value of the account, measured at such confidence level as may be selected by the Corporation from time to time, will be not less than zero. To determine the minimum expected liquidating value of the account, the Corporation will revalue the assets and liabilities in the account under the Standard Portfolio Analysis of Risk margin calculation system. The initial margin requirement will always be stated as a fixed amount of cash that would be required in the segregated futures account to produce a minimum expected liquidating value of zero.

(2) For purposes of calculating the initial margin requirement for segregated futures accounts (including segregated futures professional accounts, internal non-proprietary cross-margining accounts and non-proprietary X-M accounts) pursuant to paragraph (e)(1) of this Rule 601, such initial margin requirement shall equal the aggregate of the initial margin that would be required with respect to all customers of the Clearing Member if the positions of each such customer were treated

as being the positions of a separate Clearing Member and held in separate Clearing Member accounts; provided that, for purposes of this calculation, initial margin assets and settlement obligations arising from the exercise, assignment, or maturity of cleared contracts shall not be attributed to such customers, but shall instead be accounted for as if such assets or obligations were attributable to their own separate sub-accounts and thereafter included in the calculation of gross initial margin at the Clearing Member level. Each Clearing Member shall submit to the Corporation on each business day, at or prior to the time specified by the Corporation, a data file that identifies the positions of each futures customer of the Clearing Member.

(3) In the event that the records of the Corporation indicate that the Clearing Member has positions in cleared contracts in segregated futures accounts that are not reflected in the data file submitted by the Clearing Member pursuant to subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, the Corporation shall calculate a separate initial margin requirement with respect to all such positions as if such positions were the positions of a separate Clearing Member. The Corporation shall make such initial margin calculations using such adjustments as the Corporation deems necessary to ensure that each futures customer's positions within each segregated futures account are properly margined on a gross basis in accordance with applicable rules of the CFTC.

(f) *Exclusions from Margin Requirement Calculation.* The following shall be excluded from the margin requirement calculation for any account pursuant to Rule 601(c), (d), or (e):

(1) exercised, assigned, matured or expired positions in cleared contracts or stock loan and borrow positions and any settlement obligations arising therefrom when the Corporation determines that (i) the Clearing Member's obligations in respect thereof have been fully and irrevocably discharged or (ii) the Corporation no longer has liability in respect thereof.

(2) short positions in options or BOUNDS for which a deposit in lieu of margin has been made in accordance with the Rules.

(3) upon the receipt by the Corporation of an Alternate Settlement Notification prepared in accordance with Rule 1302B(k), the physically-settled Treasury future(s) identified on such Alternate Settlement Notification.

(4) exercised or assigned option contracts or matured physically-settled stock futures contracts that are CCC-eligible with respect to which the Corporation has no further settlement obligations under Rules 901(b) and 901(c).

(g) *Required Cash Deposits.* In cases when the Corporation forecasts that a Clearing Member's potential settlement obligations, including potential settlement obligations under stressed market conditions, could be in excess of the Corporation's liquidity resources available to satisfy such obligations, the Corporation may require such Clearing Member to satisfy all or part of its margin requirement calculated in accordance with this Rule 601 with cash (as set forth in Rule 604(a)). The Corporation generally requires funding of Required Cash Deposits five business days before the date of the projected settlement obligation but may require funding up to 20 business days before the projected date as facts and circumstances warrant.

(h) *Resource Backtesting Margin Charge.*

(1) The Corporation may require a Clearing Member to deposit additional margin assets to mitigate the exposures to the Corporation that may not otherwise be covered by the margin requirements calculated in accordance with this Rule and the Corporation's policies and procedures ("Resource Backtesting Margin Charge"). The Corporation may assess the Resource Backtesting Margin Charge as part of the Clearing Member's daily margin requirement, as needed, to enable the Corporation to achieve its Resource Backtesting coverage target. The Resource Backtesting Margin Charge may

apply to Clearing Members that have 12-month trailing Resource Backtesting coverage below the Corporation's 99 percent backtesting coverage target.

(2) The Resource Backtesting Margin Charge generally will be equal to the third-largest Resource Backtesting deficiency during the previous 12 months, rounded up to the nearest \$1000. The Corporation may, in its discretion, adjust the Resource Backtesting Margin Charge if it determines that circumstances particular to a Clearing Member's clearance and settlement activity and/or market volatility warrant a different approach to determining or applying such charge in a manner consistent with achieving the Corporation's Resource Backtesting coverage target.

(3) In calculating a Clearing Member's Resource Backtesting coverage for purposes of the Resource Backtesting Margin Charge and in calculating the third-largest Resource Backtesting deficiency, the Corporation will not include amounts already collected as a Resource Backtesting Margin Charge from that Clearing Member.

(4) For purposes of this Rule, "Resource Backtesting" means backtesting pursuant to the Corporation's policies and procedures that is designed to evaluate whether OCC maintains sufficient financial resources to cover its credit exposure to the liquidation portfolio of each Clearing Member from the last margin collection until the end of the liquidation horizon following the Clearing Member's default with a high degree of confidence.

(i) Intraday Risk Charge

(1) The Corporation may require a Clearing Member to deposit additional margin assets to mitigate any increased risk exposure to the Corporation that may not otherwise be covered by the margin requirements calculated in accordance with this Rule and the Corporation's policies and procedures ("Intraday Risk Charge"). The Corporation may assess the Intraday Risk Charge as part of the Clearing Member's daily margin requirement, as needed, to mitigate exposure and cover uncollateralized risk resulting from intraday trading activities.

(2) The Intraday Risk Charge will generally be the average of the daily peak intraday risk increases from portfolio position changes measured between 11:00 a.m. and 12:30 p.m. over the preceding month determined pursuant to the Corporation's policies and procedures.

(3) At its discretion, the Corporation may adjust the Intraday Risk Charge if it determines that circumstances particular to a Clearing Member's clearance and settlement activity warrant a different approach to determining or applying such charge in a manner consistent with maintaining sufficient financial resources to cover the Corporation's credit exposure. Any adjustment under this Rule to decrease the amount of the Intraday Risk Charge calculated from the previous month's intraday risk increases would be limited to a Clearing Member's business reduction, termination of account(s), transfer of positions to different account(s), or the imposition of protective measures under Rule 307B.

... Interpretations and Policies:

.01 A Clearing Member may direct the Corporation to combine positions carried in firm lien accounts for the purpose of calculating a single combined margin requirement for such accounts pursuant to this Rule 601.

.02 Notwithstanding Rule 601, the margin requirement for X-M accounts shall be determined in accordance with the applicable Participating CCO Agreement.

.03 Notwithstanding the provisions of Rule 601, the Corporation may exclude positions in credit default options and credit default basket options in any account of a Clearing Member from the margin requirement calculations under paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) of Rule 601. The margin requirement for

excluded short positions in any series of credit default options or credit default basket options shall be a fixed amount determined by the Corporation based upon the maximum potential exercise settlement amount for such options as determined by the Corporation. Except to the extent that the Corporation determines otherwise, long positions in credit default options and credit default basket options shall be given no value for margin purposes and shall not offset margin requirements on short positions except to the extent that a Clearing Member carries unsegregated long positions and short positions in the same class of options in the same account.

.04 In the case of any account that is divided into sub-accounts, the Corporation will calculate and report to the Clearing Member pursuant to this Chapter VI a separate margin requirement in any such sub-account that is margin enabled considering only the positions in such sub-account, and in determining whether such margin requirement is satisfied will consider only collateral identified as being in such sub-account, in accordance with Interpretation and Policy .03 under Article VI, Section 3 of the By-Laws.

.05 To the extent that stock loan positions and stock borrow positions established in an account pursuant to the Stock Loan/Hedge Program (provided for in Article XXI of the By-Laws and Chapter XXII of the Rules) or the Market Loan Program (provided for in Article XXIA of the By-Laws and Chapter XXIIA of the Rules) have Collateral set at a percentage greater than 100% of the market value of the Loaned Stock, an additional margin charge equal to the excess Collateral shall be applied to the account of the Lending Clearing Member, and a margin credit equal to the excess Collateral shall be applied to the account of the Borrowing Clearing Member. This margin charge/credit shall be an addition to, or a reduction of, the margin requirement otherwise determined for the accounts of the Lending Clearing Members and Borrowing Clearing Members in accordance with this Rule 601. For purposes of calculating their net capital requirements in accordance with Rule 15c3-1 promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, Lending Clearing Members and Borrowing Clearing Members shall not be required to treat such additional margin, any portion of the Collateral or any portion of the Loaned Stock as an “unsecured receivable” requiring a deduction from net capital.

.06 The Corporation from time to time may designate those margin assets in the form of stock, as “stock” is defined in Rule 604A(b)(2), which, if deposited in respect of any account of a Clearing Member, will be included in the Monte Carlo simulations when calculating the minimum expected liquidating value of such account, as described in Rule 601(c)(2). Margin assets deposited in any other form shall continue to be valued as provided in Rule 604C.

.07 In addition to calculating the initial margin requirement for segregated futures accounts in accordance with paragraphs (e)(1) and (2) of this Rule 601, the Corporation shall also calculate the initial margin requirement for such accounts in accordance with Section (c) of this Rule 601 on a net basis. If at any time the initial margin requirement calculated in accordance with Section (c) of this Rule 601 exceeds the initial margin requirement calculated in accordance paragraphs (e)(1) and (2) of this Rule 601, the Corporation shall apply an enhanced margin requirement to the relevant segregated futures account in the amount of such excess.

.08 For purposes of determining whether a Clearing Member’s forecasted settlement obligations to the Corporation could exceed the liquidity resources available to the Corporation to satisfy such obligations, the Corporation shall consider, as forecasted settlement obligations, the settlement obligations of the Clearing Member and any Member Affiliates of the Clearing Member, as well as consider as liquidity resources the margin assets remaining on deposit with respect to such accounts that are in the form of U.S. dollars.

Amended December 4, 1992 (SR-OCC-91-16); July 15, 1993 (SR-OCC-92-34) ; August 26, 1996 (SR-OCC-95-17) ; December 10, 1997 (SR-OCC-97-8); June 11, 1998 (SR-OCC-98-3); August 20, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-07); February 15, 2006 (SR-OCC-2004-20); July 20, 2006 (SR-OCC-2006-13); June 6, 2007 (SR-OCC-2007-01); September 28, 2007 (SR-OCC-2007-11); August 20, 2007 (SR-OCC-2007-06); July 15, 2008 (SR-OCC-2007-20); December 1, 2008 (SR-OCC-2008-06); November 20, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-19); November 1, 2010 (SR-OCC-2010-14); April 5, 2011 (SR-OCC-2010-19); November 2, 2012 (SR-

OCC-2012-17); December 14, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-14); December 26, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-24); November 20, 2013 (SR-OCC-2013-16); June 12, 2014 (SR-OCC-2014-13); July 31, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-013); June 26, 2018 (SR-OCC-2018-009); September 1, 2018 (SR-OCC-2018-008); June 29, 2020 (SR-OCC-2020-003); September 8, 2023 (SR-OCC-2022-012); September 2, 2025 (SR-OCC-2024-010); November 19, 2025 (SR-OCC-2025-014); April 10, 2026 (SR-OCC-2026-001).

RULE 602 – Customer-Level Margin Requirement

(a) Each Clearing Member shall collect initial margin from its futures customers in such amount as is communicated by the Corporation from time to time.

(b) Each Clearing Member shall ensure that no futures customer of such Clearing Member withdraws funds from its customer account with such Clearing Member unless the net liquidating value plus margin deposits remaining in such account after giving effect to the withdrawal are sufficient to meet the customer initial margin requirement with respect to all confirmed trades cleared for such account.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 For purposes of Rule 602, Clearing Members shall determine which futures customers or categories of futures customers have heightened risk profiles and shall collect, at a minimum, initial margin in the amount established by the Corporation for such customers or categories of customers from time to time.

.02 On July 10, 2019, CFTC staff issued Letter No. 19-17, which provides that a DCO may allow FCM clearing members that meet certain conditions to treat separate accounts of a customer as accounts of separate entities for purposes of CFTC Regulation 39.13(g)(8)(iii). Accordingly, OCC is providing an exception to Rule 602(b) and will allow FCM Clearing Members to treat separate futures accounts of the same beneficial owner as accounts of separate entities for purposes of Rule 602(b) during the ordinary course of business, provided that the FCM Clearing Member satisfies any and all applicable conditions established by the CFTC. This exception shall remain in effect until the no-action relief set forth in CFTC Letter No. 19-17 and any subsequent codification or extension of such relief expires.

Adopted April 25, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-06). Amended June 17, 2013 (SR-OCC-2013-04); January 27, 2021 (SR-OCC-2021-002).

RULE 603 – Risk Committee

The Risk Committee may, from time to time, increase the amount of margin which may be required in respect of any cleared contract, open short position or exercised contract if in the discretion of the Risk Committee such increase is advisable for the protection of the Corporation, the Clearing Members, or the general public.

Amended January 18, 1978 (SR-OCC-77-14); April 11, 1989 (SR-OCC-88-2); August 11, 1989 (SR-OCC-89-11); October 26, 1989 (SR-OCC-89-10); March 29, 1999 (SR-OCC-99-03); May 16, 2002 (SR-OCC-2001-16); July 19, 2006 (SR-OCC-2006-13); March 6, 2014 (SR-OCC-2014-04).

RULE 604A – Form of Margin Assets

(a) *Cash.* To satisfy margin requirements, Clearing Members may deposit U.S. dollars in accordance with procedures acceptable to the Corporation.

(b) *Securities.*

(1) *Government Securities.* To satisfy margin requirements, Clearing Members may deposit Government securities that are free from any limitation as to negotiability.

(2) *Stocks.* To satisfy margin requirements, Clearing Members may deposit stocks that meet the requirements of items (A) through (D), below. The term “stock”, as used in Rules 604A through 604C, includes, but is not limited to, fund shares and index-linked securities, each as defined in Article I of the By-Laws.

(A) A stock must be a “covered security” within the meaning of Section 18(b)(1) of the Securities Act of 1933.

(B) A stock that is neither an underlying security nor a fund share that has as its reference index an index that underlies any cleared contract must have a market value of at least \$3 per share, as determined by the Corporation. The Corporation may waive this requirement at its discretion upon a determination that other factors, including trading volume, the number of shareholders, the number of outstanding shares, and current bid/ask spreads warrant such result.

(C) Fund shares and index-linked securities must be of a class approved by the Corporation for deposit as margin.

(D) A Clearing Member may not deposit a stock that is suspended from trading by the market that listed or qualified the stock for trading because of volatility, lack of liquidity or similar characteristics. If the issue is listed or traded on more than one market and the markets do not take the same action, the Corporation will use its discretion to determine which market’s actions will be definitive for purposes of this Rule.

(3) *Disapproved Securities.*

(A) *Disapproval for All Clearing Members.* The Corporation may, in its discretion, disapprove a security as margin collateral that meets the criteria listed in Rule 604A(b) with respect to all accounts of all Clearing Members, and therefore not grant margin credit, based on such factors as (i) trading volume, (ii) number of outstanding shareholders, (iii) number of outstanding shares, (iv) volatility and liquidity, and (v) any other factors the Corporation determines are relevant.

(B) *Disapproval for a Particular Clearing Member.*

(i) *Concentration Risk Limits.* The Corporation may, in its discretion, determine that a stock meeting the criteria of Rule 604A(b)(2) is disapproved as margin collateral with respect to some or all of the shares of such stock held by a particular Clearing Member based on the number of shares of a particular stock held by a Clearing Member in any account or the number of shares of a particular stock held in aggregate across all of a Clearing Member’s accounts

(ii) *Wrong-Way Risk Limits.* The Corporation may, in its discretion, determine to disapprove as margin collateral with respect to a particular Clearing Member any stock issued by such Clearing Member or an affiliate of such Clearing Member. For purposes of this Rule, “affiliate” means any entity that controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with a Clearing Member, with direct or indirect ownership of 10% or more of the equity of the subject entity constituting control.

(C) *Disapproved Securities Hedging Cleared Contracts.* The Corporation may, in its discretion, determine that some or all of the shares of a security that the Corporation has otherwise disapproved pursuant to this Rule are nevertheless acceptable as margin collateral with respect to particular Clearing Members to the extent to which such security serves as a hedge with respect to cleared contracts held in the same account.

(4) *Money Market Fund Shares.* To satisfy margin requirements, a Clearing Members may deposit shares in a money market fund (“MMF Shares”) subject to the requirements of items (A) through (F) below.

(A) **Acceptable Funds.** Clearing Members may deposit MMF Shares if such money market fund (the “Fund”):

- (i) is registered as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and is in compliance with SEC Rule 2a-7 thereunder;
- (ii) holds only “First Tier Securities” as that term is defined in Rule 2a-7;
- (iii) performs a net asset value computation at least once each business day and makes such computation available to the Corporation no later than 9:00 AM the following business day;
- (iv) represents to, and agrees with, the Corporation that the Fund is and will remain in compliance with subitems (i) through (iii) above;
- (v) agrees to notify the Corporation immediately of any noncompliance with such subparagraphs; and
- (vi) waives any right it may otherwise have to postpone the payment of redemption proceeds and the right to redeem shares in kind and agrees to redeem MMF Shares in cash not later than the business day following a redemption request by the Corporation except when such redemptions cannot be effected because of unscheduled closings of the Federal Reserve Banks or the New York Stock Exchange.

(B) *Notices by the Fund; Business Day.*

- (i) A Fund must give any notice required under Rule 604A(b)(4) by telephone to an officer of the Corporation and promptly confirm in writing no later than 3:00 p.m. Central Time on the following business day
- (ii) Notwithstanding the definition in Article I of the By-Laws, the term “business day” may be defined for purposes of Rule 604A(b)(4) by agreement between a Fund and the Corporation.

(C) *Security Interest.* Prior to depositing MMF Shares, the Clearing Member must enter into an agreement with the Corporation and the Fund and/or its transfer agent, or make other arrangements acceptable to the Corporation to perfect the Corporation’s security interest in the MMF Shares through “control,” as that term is defined in Articles 8 and 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code as in effect in the state of Illinois.

(D) *Wrong-Way Risk Limits.* Notwithstanding that a Fund meets the qualifications set out in Rule 604A(b)(3)(A), a Clearing Member may not deposit MMF Shares in such Fund if the Fund or its sponsor controls, is controlled by, or under common control with the Clearing Member. For purposes of this subparagraph (D), an entity controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with a Clearing Member if the entity has an equity interest of 20% or more of the subject entity constituting control. The Corporation may waive this Rule 604A(b)(2)(D) if the Fund can demonstrate that an acceptable arrangement has been made for the control of underlying portfolio investments and the processing of Corporation redemption requests by a third party.

(E) *Concentration Risk Limits.* No more than 5% of the total number of outstanding shares of any one Fund will be accepted for deposit from a Clearing Member. In determining whether a Clearing Member’s deposit of a Fund’s shares exceeds this limit, the Corporation will aggregate the Clearing Member’s deposit of such Fund’s shares across all of the Clearing Member’s accounts.

(F) A Clearing Member that deposits MMF Shares in respect of a segregated futures account is representing to the Corporation that the Fund meets the requirements of CFTC Regulation 1.25.

(5) *Other Securities*. The Corporation may accept securities deposited by a Clearing Member that do not at the time of deposit satisfy the requirements of Rule 604A. Such securities, if accepted, and securities that cease to meet the requirements of Rule 604A will be subject to the lien and other rights of the Corporation as provided under the Rules and By-Laws, but will be valued at zero for margin purposes unless and until such securities, as the result of subsequent market movements, or otherwise, meet such requirements

Amended June 1, 1975; June 8, 1976 (SR-OCC-76-2); August 2, 1976 (SR-OCC-76-5); September 27, 1977 (SR-OCC-77-11); February 4, 1981 (SR-OCC-81-1); May 17, 1982 (SR-OCC-82-2); August 20, 1982 (SR-OCC-82-11); January 12, 1983 (SR-OCC-82-8); September 23, 1983 (SR-OCC-83-14); June 30, 1983 (SR-OCC-83-13) January 13, 1984 (SR-OCC-83-17); February 15, 1984 (SR-OCC-84-2); June 7, 1984 (SR-OCC-84-10); April 18, 1985 (SR-OCC-85-4); January 3, 1986 (SR-OCC-86-1); April 30, 1986 (SR-OCC-86-9); April 22, 1988 (SR-OCC-87-17); August 21, 1989 (SR-OCC-89-11); January 7, 1991 (SR-OCC-91-1); August 22, 1991 (SR-OCC-88-3); September 6, 1991 (SR-OCC-91-13); November 7, 1991 (SR-OCC-91-4); January 12, 1994 (SR-OCC-92-9); April 11, 1994 (SR-OCC-92-13); November 1, 1994 (SR-OCC-94-5); October 28, 1996 (SR-OCC-96-9); December 3, 1996 (SR-OCC-96-17); December 31, 1996 (SR-OCC-96-13); May 20, 1997 (SR-OCC-96-15); September 25, 1997 (SR-OCC-97-1); October 23, 1998 (SR-OCC-98-8); August 30, 1999 (SR-OCC-99-1); August 20, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-07); September 25, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-02); November 6, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-03); April 12, 2002 (SR-OCC-2001-04); May 16, 2002 (SR-OCC-2001-16); November 26, 2002 (SR-OCC-2002-22); March 31, 2003 (SR-OCC-2002-04); March 9, 2004 (SR-OCC-2004-02); April 4, 2005 (SR-OCC-2005-03); November 9, 2005 (SR-OCC-2005-18); December 19, 2005 (SR-OCC-2005-20); February 15, 2006 (SR-OCC-2004-20); July 19, 2006 (SR-OCC-2006-13); December 7, 2007 (SR-OCC-2006-09); July 15, 2008 (SR-OCC-2007-20); November 19, 2008 (SR-OCC-2008-09); April 29, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-08); October 23, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-14); November 17, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-15); January 26, 2010 (SR-OCC-2009-18); July 1, 2010 (SR-OCC-2010-10); January 3, 2012 (SR-OCC-2011-18); April 25, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-06); March 6, 2014 (SR-OCC-2014-04); March 13, 2014 (SR-OCC-2014-03); May 21, 2014 (SR-OCC-2014-07); July 11, 2014 (SR-OCC-2014-12); October 31, 2014 (SR-OCC-2014-14); May 7, 2015 (SR-OCC-2015-007); June 17, 2016 (SR-OCC-2016-003); October 13, 2016 (SR-OCC-2016-009); February 15, 2019 (SR-OCC-2018-015); June 29, 2020 (SR-OCC-2020-003); October 6, 2020 (SR-OCC-2020-010); August 20, 2021 (SR-OCC-2021-008); May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002); September 8, 2023 (SR-OCC-2022-012); March 26, 2025 (SR-OCC-2025-003); November 19, 2025 (SR-OCC-2025-014) April 10, 2026 (SR-OCC-2026-001).

RULE 604B – Holding and Investing Margin Assets

(a) *Clearing Member Funds*. Subject to the rights of the Corporation with respect to margin under the By-Laws and Rules, funds and securities deposited as margin (“margin assets”) under Rule 604A remain the property of the respective Clearing Members for whose accounts such funds and securities are held.

(b) *Margin Deposits*.

(1) *Manner of Deposit*.

(A) A Clearing Member must deposit all margin assets with respect to a designated account of the Clearing Member in an account of the Corporation in an approved depository in the name of the Corporation or by such other method as the Corporation may from time to time approve.

(B) *No Liens*. All assets that a Clearing Member pledges to the Corporation for whatever purpose must be free of any lien or other encumbrance senior to that of the Corporation.

(C) *Time of Deposit*. Securities are deemed to be deposited with the Corporation at the time the Corporation receives written confirmation of such deposit from the depository or receives confirmation satisfactory to it that the securities have been pledged to the Corporation through an EDP Pledge System.

(2) *Approved Depositories.*

(A) The Corporation will hold margin funds, other than margin funds excluded by Rule 604B(b)(2)(B), in an account or accounts, designated as Clearing Member margin accounts, to the credit of the Corporation with such banks, trust companies or other depositories as the Board of Directors may approve.

(B) Rule 604B(b)(2)(A) does not apply to:

- (i) cash margin assets invested by the Corporation pursuant to Rule 604B(g);
- (ii) funds credited by the Corporation to a Liquidating Settlement Account pursuant to Chapter XI; or
- (iii) margin assets maintained in an account at a Federal Reserve Bank.

(C) The Board of Directors may approve a securities depository under irrevocable arrangements that:

- (i) permit the securities to be promptly sold by or on the order of the Corporation for the account of the Clearing Member without notice and;
- (ii) require the Clearing Member to pay all fees and expenses incident to the ownership or sale of the securities or the arrangement with the depository.

(D) The Corporation will not accept the deposit of securities from an approved depository if such depository, a parent, or an affiliate has an equity interest in the amount of 20% or more of the depositing Clearing Member's total capital.

(c) *Commingled Funds.*

(1) The Corporation will not commingle margin assets with or use margin assets as the Corporation's working capital.

(2) The Corporation may commingle funds and securities held as margin for the account of any Clearing Member with funds and securities held as margin for other Clearing Members.

(d) *Margin Securities Held in Non-Firm Accounts.*

(1) *Securities Customers.* A Clearing Member may not deposit securities held for the account of a securities customer in any account other than the customers' account or the customers' lien account.

(2) *Market Makers.* A Clearing Member may not deposit securities held for the account of any Market Maker in any account other than such Market-Maker's account in which such Market Maker is a participant.

(3) *Fully Paid Security; Excess Margin Security.* A Clearing Member may not deposit a security carried for the account of any securities customer that is either a "fully paid security" or an "excess margin security" within the meaning of SEC Rule 15c3-3 in any account except to the extent permitted pursuant to any interpretive guidance or no-action relief of the SEC or a self-regulatory organization (as defined in Section 3(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended).

(4) *Futures Customers.* A Clearing Member may not deposit securities held for the account of a futures customer in any account other than a segregated futures account or segregated futures professional account.

(e) *Segregated Futures Accounts.* The Corporation will hold margin assets deposited in respect of a segregated futures account in accordance with Section 4d of the Commodity Exchange Act and regulations thereunder.

(f) *Interest, Dividends or Gains Received on Securities.*

(1) *Government Securities.* All interest or gain received or accrued on Government securities deposited as margin collateral, prior to any sale or negotiation, will belong to the depositing Clearing Member, and the Corporation will credit any interest on, or proceeds from the maturity of, such Government securities received by the Corporation to the account of the Clearing Member in respect of which the deposit was made.

(2) *Stock.* All dividends or gain received or accrued on stocks, prior to any sale or negotiation, will belong to the depositing Clearing Member.

(g) *Interest on Margin Cash*

The Corporation will pay interest to each Clearing Member on all margin cash held on deposit for that Clearing Member, other than cash held in X-M accounts, calculated daily, at a rate equal to the Federal Reserve's Interest on Reserve Balances ("IORB") less an administrative fee, provided that each such Clearing Member has provided OCC with all tax documentation as OCC may from time to time require in order to effectuate such payment. The Corporation will make interest payments on a monthly basis.

(h) *Investment of Margin Cash.*

(1) The Corporation may from time to time invest margin cash deposits, partially or in whole, for its account in Government securities. Any interest or gain received or accrued on the investment of such funds will belong to the Corporation.

(2) If the Corporation invests funds held by the Corporation as margin under Rule 604B(h)(1), the Corporation will maintain records clearly identifying such securities as held in trust for Clearing Members.

(3) If the Corporation invests cash deposited as margin in a segregated futures account or segregated futures professional account, such cash will be invested in accordance with the requirements of CFTC Regulations 1.25, 1.26, and 1.27 and such other rules as may be adopted by the CFTC to govern the investment of such funds.

Adopted April 10, 2026 (SR-OCC-2026-001); Amended August 19, 2026 (SR-OCC-2026-009); October 1, 2026 (SR-OCC-2026-007).

RULE 604C – Valuation of Margin Assets

(a) *Stocks.* The Corporation may elect to value any or all margin assets in the form of securities, other than Government securities, pursuant to Rule 601 using the same multivariate analysis applied to underlying interests rather than assigning any fixed dollar value to such margin assets.

(b) *Government Securities.* The Corporation will determine the current market value of Government securities at such intervals as the Corporation may from time to time prescribe, but not less often than daily, on the basis of the quoted price supplied by a source designated by the Corporation. In determining the U.S. dollar amount of margin credit to be given to any Government security, the Corporation will generally apply a schedule of "haircuts" that the Corporation may specify from time to time upon prior notice to Clearing Members. The Corporation may, in its discretion, use greater haircuts or, in unusual or unforeseen circumstances, assign no value or partial value to Government securities to the extent it deems appropriate for its protection or the protection of Clearing Members or the general public, in each case with prior notice to Clearing Members.

(c) *MMF Shares*. The Corporation will value MMF Shares deposited by a Clearing Member on a daily basis at 98% of current market value or such lower value as the Risk Committee may prescribe from time to time. If a Fund fails to meet any qualification set forth in subparagraph (i) of this subparagraph (b)(3), the Corporation may prescribe on a daily basis a lesser valuation for such Fund's shares.

(d) *Assets Denominated in a Foreign Currency*. In determining the U.S. dollar amount of the margin credit to be given to any asset denominated in a foreign currency, the Corporation may use such exchange rates and apply such "haircuts" as it deems appropriate for its protection.

(e) *Deposits in Lieu of Margin*. Stocks deposited pursuant to Rule 610 will have no value as margin for the purposes of this Rule 604C.

Adopted April 10, 2026 (SR-OCC-2026-001).

RULE 605 – Daily Margin Report

Prior to 8:00 A.M. Central Time (9:00 A.M. Eastern Time) of each business day, the Corporation shall make available to each Clearing Member a Daily Margin Report for each account maintained by the Clearing Member with the Corporation. The Daily Margin Report shall show the amount of margin required by the Corporation on the Clearing Member's short positions in options (including futures options and commodity options that are subject to the Corporation's margin requirements pursuant to any Participating CCO Agreement), the Clearing Member's positions in futures (including commodity futures that are subject to the Corporation's margin requirements pursuant to any Participating CCO Agreement), and the Clearing Member's exercised contracts and stock loan and borrow positions. Margins previously deposited by the Clearing Member and any surplus over the amount required or deficit to be satisfied, as the case may be, will also be shown. A deficit in any account of a Clearing Member as shown in the Daily Margin Report of a particular day shall be satisfied by Settlement Time on such day, notwithstanding any error in such Report and notwithstanding any margin excess that may exist in another account of the Clearing Member. Subject to the provisions of Rule 606, the Corporation shall be authorized to withdraw from the Clearing Member's bank account established in respect of any account an amount equal to such deficit as shown on the Daily Margin Report. All errors in the Daily Margin Report shall be reported to the Corporation promptly, and any correction or adjustment in the amount of required margin shall be shown on the next day's Daily Margin Report.

Amended October 26, 1989 (SR-OCC-89-10); January 29, 1991 (SR-OCC-90-8); July 15, 1993 (SR-OCC-92-34) ; June 11, 1998 (SR-OCC-98-3); March 29, 1999 (SR-OCC-99-03); August 20, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-07); May 16, 2002 (SR-OCC-2001-16); May 10, 2004 (SR-OCC-2004-08); March 20, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-04); December 26, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-24); June 8, 2022 (SR-OCC-2022-004; SR-OCC-2022-007); June 24, 2022 (SR-OCC-2022-004).

RULE 606 – Application of Settlement Credit

The Corporation may apply in satisfaction of any margin deficit any credit balance in favor of the Clearing Member shown on his Daily Position Report to be applicable to trades that settle on the business day of such margin deficit; provided, however, that any such balance arising in a segregated futures account may not be applied in satisfaction of any margin deficit arising in any account other than a segregated futures.

Amended August 20, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-07); March 9, 2004 (SR-OCC-2004-02).

RULE 607 – Application of Cash Margin Excess

A margin excess reported on a Clearing Member's Daily Margin Report, not to exceed the amount of cash margin on deposit as shown in such Report, may be applied against the amount of the net daily premium and variation payment due to the Corporation in such account in accordance with Rule 502 or against the

foreign currency option exercise settlement amount due to the Corporation in accordance with Rule 1606; provided, however, that the cash margin excess and the obligation to which it is applied must be in the same currency.

Amended November 24, 1982 (SR-OCC-82-12); November 7, 1991 (SR-OCC-91-4); August 20, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-07); May 24, 2018 (SR-OCC-2017-22).

RULE 608 – Withdrawals of Margin

In the event that the amount of a Clearing Member's margin on deposit exceeds the amount required on a particular day, as reported by the Corporation for such day, the Corporation shall authorize the withdrawal of the amount of the excess upon the submission to the Corporation by the Clearing Member between such times as the Corporation may specify of a withdrawal request in such form as the Corporation shall prescribe. Notwithstanding the foregoing, (a) a Clearing Member may not withdraw margin in any form or currency in an amount in excess of the amount of margin of that form or currency deposited in the account from which the withdrawal is made, (b) a Clearing Member may not withdraw margin in any form or currency if such withdrawal could result in the Clearing Member's forecasted settlement obligations, including potential settlement obligations under stressed market conditions, exceeding the liquidity resources available to satisfy such obligations, as determined by the Corporation in its discretion, and (c) the Corporation may, if it deems it advisable for any of the reasons described in Rule 609, reject any withdrawal request. In the event of any such rejection, credit shall continue to be given for any margin deposit in respect of which withdrawal was rejected until such time as the withdrawal of such margin deposit is authorized.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 Where a Clearing Member seeks to withdraw a security that has been included in the Monte Carlo simulations (as described in paragraph (c) of Rule 601) when calculating the minimum expected liquidating value of any account, the Corporation may require that it be replaced with collateral having a value determined in accordance with such procedures as the Corporation may specify from time to time.

.02 For purposes of determining whether a Clearing Member's forecasted settlement obligations to the Corporation could exceed the liquidity resources available to the Corporation to satisfy such settlement obligations, the Corporation shall consider, as forecasted settlement obligations, the settlement obligations of the Clearing Member and any Member Affiliates of the Clearing Member, as well as consider as liquidity resources the margin assets remaining on deposit with respect to such accounts that are in the form of U.S. dollars. In situations in which the forecasted settlement obligations exceed the liquidity resources available to satisfy such obligations, the Corporation shall reject a withdrawal of margin assets in the form of U.S. dollars.

Amended August 20, 1982 (SR-OCC-82-11); September 5, 1986 (SR-OCC-86-12); November 7, 1991 (SR-OCC-91-4); January 28, 1994 (SR-OCC-92-5); December 10, 1997 (SR-OCC-97-8); April 4, 2005 (SR-OCC-2005-03); July 15, 2008 (SR-OCC-2007-20); November 29, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-21); May 19, 2014 (SR-OCC-2014-10); June 29, 2020 (SR-OCC-2020-003).

RULE 609 – Intra-Day Margin

(a) *Margin Calls.* The Corporation may require the deposit of additional margin ("intra-day margin") by any Clearing Member in any account at any time during any business day to reflect changes in:

- (1) the market price during such day of any series of options held in a short position in such account or of any underlying interest underlying any cleared contract (including an exercised option) in such account or of any Loaned Stock that is the subject of a stock loan or borrow position in such account;

- (2) the size of such Clearing Member's positions in cleared contracts or stock loan or borrow positions;
- (3) the value of securities deposited by the Clearing Member as margin;
- (4) the financial, operational, or risk management condition of the Clearing Member, or otherwise to protect the Corporation, other Clearing Members or the general public; or
- (5) stress test exposures from a Sufficiency Stress Test (as defined in Rule 1001(a)) that identifies an exposure that exceeds 75% of the current Clearing Fund requirement. If a Clearing Member Group is subject to intra-day margin calls under more than one Sufficiency Stress Test, the largest call will be applied and remain in effect until the next monthly resizing.

A Clearing Member must satisfy a required deposit of intra-day margin in immediately available funds within the time prescribed by the Corporation or, in the absence thereof, within one hour of the Corporation's issuance of an instruction debiting the applicable bank account of the Clearing Member.

(b) *Required Cash Deposits.* The Corporation may require the deposit of intra-day margin by a Clearing Member in the form of required cash in the event that the Corporation, in its discretion, determines that the Clearing Member's forecasted settlement obligations, including potential settlement obligations under stressed market conditions, could exceed the liquidity resources available to satisfy such obligations. Any deposit of intra-day margin pursuant to preceding sentence shall be satisfied within one hour of the Corporation's issuance of an instruction debiting the applicable bank account of the Clearing Member unless the Clearing Member is notified by an officer of the Corporation of an alternative time to satisfy such obligation. The Corporation generally requires funding of Required Cash Deposits five business days before the date of the projected settlement obligation but may require funding up to 20 business days before the projected date as facts and circumstances warrant.

... Interpretations and Policies:

.01 For purposes of determining whether a Clearing Member's forecasted settlement obligations to the Corporation could exceed the liquidity resources available to the Corporation to satisfy such obligations, the Corporation shall consider, as forecasted settlement obligations, including but not limited to, the settlement obligations of the Clearing Member and any Member Affiliates of the Clearing Member, as well as consider as liquidity resources the margin assets remaining on deposit with respect to such Clearing Member or Clearing Member Group that are in the form of U.S. dollars.

Amended December 27, 1977 (SR-OCC-77-14); August 20, 1982 (SR-OCC-82-11); April 11, 1989 (SR-OCC-88-2); September 26, 1989 (SR-OCC-89-1); October 26, 1989 (SR-OCC-89-10); July 15, 1993 (SR-OCC-92-34) ; January 28, 1994 (SR-OCC-92-5); December 10, 1997 (SR-OCC-97-8); March 29, 1999 (SR-OCC-99-03); August 20, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-07); March 27, 2003 (SR-OCC-2001-11); July 15, 2008 (SR-OCC-2007-20); November 29, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-21); May 19, 2014 (SR-OCC-2014-10); September 1, 2018 (SR-OCC-2018-008); June 29, 2020 (SR-OCC-2020-003); May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002).

RULE 609A – Waiver of Margin

The Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, or Chief Operating Officer of the Corporation shall be authorized to waive, in whole or in part, conditionally or unconditionally, any deposit of margin that would otherwise be required to be made by any Clearing Member in any account at any time during any business day upon a determination that such waiver (i) is advisable in the interest of maintaining fair and orderly markets or is otherwise advisable in the public interest and for the protection of investors, and (ii) is consistent with maintaining the financial integrity of the Corporation. Such officer shall use his best efforts to attempt to consult with officials of the SEC prior to granting any such waiver; provided, however, that the authority contained herein shall not be conditioned by such consultation. The Corporation shall advise

its Board of Directors and the SEC as soon as practicable in writing of the granting of any such waiver and the reasons therefor, and a record of any such waiver shall be prepared and maintained with the records of the Corporation.

Adopted October 28, 1987 (SR-OCC-87-18). Amended February 26, 1988 (SR-OCC-88-1); June 23, 1988 (SR-OCC-87-24); December 10, 1997 (SR-OCC-97-8); March 6, 2014 (SR-OCC-2014-04); September 16, 2016 (SR-OCC-2016-002); April 26, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-002); February 15, 2019 (SR-OCC-2018-015); September 22, 2021 (SR-OCC-2021-007); November 19, 2025 (SR-OCC-2025-014).

RULE 610 – Deposits in Lieu of Margin

(a) In lieu of depositing margin in respect of certain options carried in a short position for the account of a customer (including any Market Maker that is not a proprietary Market Maker), a Clearing Member or an approved custodian may deposit eligible collateral in respect of certain option contracts included in a short position, in each case as specified herein, and further described in Rules 610A, 610B and 610C, as applicable. Each such deposit shall be referred to as a “deposit in lieu of margin.” The types of deposits in lieu of margin permitted by the Corporation are “specific deposits” and “escrow deposits.” Specific deposits may be either “member specific deposits,” which are provided for in Rule 610A, or “third-party specific deposits,” which are provided for in Rule 610B. Escrow deposits are provided for in Rule 610C. All deposits in lieu of margin are also subject to this Rule 610. Specific deposits are limited to physically-settled stock call option contracts, and only the underlying securities may be deposited in respect of such options. Escrow deposits may be made in respect of stock, flexibly structured options on fund shares that are cash settled, and index put options and index call options. Escrow deposits in respect of stock and index puts shall consist of cash or U.S. Government securities, or any combination thereof, and escrow deposits in respect of index calls shall consist of cash, U.S. Government securities or any securities that would be eligible for deposit as margin under Rule 604A(b)(1).

(b) Deposits in lieu of margin may be made only in respect of certain specified option contracts held by the Clearing Member in a short position. A deposit in lieu of margin may be made only when the deposited collateral is either carried by the Clearing Member for the account of the same customer for whom the short option position is carried or in the custody of an approved custodian making the deposit is acting on behalf of such customer. A deposit in lieu of margin may be made only in respect of the Clearing Member account at the Corporation in which the related short option position of the customer is maintained, which must be a customers’ account, a Market-Maker’s account or combined Market-Makers’ account, provided that no proprietary Market-Maker is a participant in such account.

(c) In the event that a stock call option contract with respect to which a specific deposit has been made is adjusted to require delivery of property different from, or in addition to, the security underlying such contract, such specific deposit shall be disregarded except to the extent that the deposited security is deliverable upon exercise, provided that if the adjustment requires the delivery of securities other than the securities included in the deposit, the deposit shall be disregarded in its entirety, and provided further that the deposit shall not cover any obligation to deliver cash.

(d) The deposit hereunder of cash or securities held for the account of any customer may be made only to the extent permitted by applicable law and the rules and regulations thereunder, and shall be deemed to constitute the Clearing Member’s certificate and representation to the Corporation that such deposit has been duly authorized by the customer and does not contravene any provision of law or any rule thereunder.

(e) Deposits in lieu of margin must be made on any business day between such times as the Corporation may specify.

(f) In the event any short position for which a deposit in lieu of margin has been made is closed out by a closing purchase transaction or transferred to an account of another Clearing Member, or in the event that settlement is made in respect of an exercise notice assigned to such position, the Clearing Member

that carried such position shall promptly request the withdrawal of such deposit, but unless and until such deposit is withdrawn from the account, the Corporation shall be entitled, upon the assignment of an exercise notice in respect of any option contract of the same series and included in a short position in the same account as the one for which the deposit was made, or upon the closing out of any such option contract by the Corporation pursuant to Rule 610C(h): (i) in the case of a specific deposit, to take possession of the deposited securities for the purpose of satisfying the obligations of the Clearing Member in connection with such assignment, or (ii) in the case of an escrow deposit, to demand performance by the participating escrow bank (as defined in Rule 610C) in respect of such assignment or closeout, as applicable.

(g) The making of a deposit in lieu of margin shall constitute the grant to the Corporation of a security interest in and right of setoff against the deposit in lieu of margin to secure the Clearing Member's obligations in respect of such short position. The Corporation shall have a first priority perfected security interest in all deposits in lieu of margin.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 The Corporation will not accept, or if initially accepted, will thereafter reject, the deposit or pledge of collateral pursuant to this Rule 610 from an approved custodian other than through the Depository if such custodian, a parent or an affiliate has an equity interest in the amount of 20% or more of the depositing Clearing Member's total capital.

.02 For the purposes of this Rule, the term "Government securities" means securities with a fixed principal amount issued or guaranteed by the United States, excluding Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal Securities issued on Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (commonly called TIP-STRIPS).

Adopted October 13, 2016 (SR-OCC-2016-009). Amended May 17, 2022 (SR-OCC-2022-003); March 24, 2026 (SR-OCC-2026-002); April 10, 2026 (SR-OCC-2026-001).

RULE 610A – Member Specific Deposits

(a) *Effecting a Member Specific Deposit.* Member specific deposits may be made only of underlying securities held by a Clearing Member at the Depository for the account of a particular customer in respect of specified call stock option contracts held by the Clearing Member in a short position for such customer. To make a member specific deposit, a Clearing Member shall cause confirmation to be issued through the Depository's EDP Pledge System that such securities have been pledged to the Corporation in respect of such short position, subject to the provisions of this Rule. The Clearing Member shall maintain a record for each member specific deposit identifying the customer, the account of the customer in which the underlying securities are held and the specified option contracts for which the member specific deposit was made, and the Clearing Member shall supply such record to the Corporation upon the Corporation's request.

(b) *Transfer of Member Specific Deposits to the Corporation on Clearing Member Default.* If an exercise of options of a series covered by a member specific deposit is assigned to the account of the Clearing Member in respect of which the deposit is made, and the Clearing Member fails to make timely settlement in respect of the assignment, the Corporation shall be entitled to take possession of the underlying securities for the purpose of making such settlement and/or reimbursing the Corporation for losses incurred in connection with such failure. If a short position in an option series covered by a member specific deposit has been closed out through a closing purchase transaction and the Clearing Member has failed to make payment to the Corporation of the premium, the Corporation shall be entitled to take possession of a sufficient number of the securities constituting such member specific deposit to satisfy the Clearing Member's obligation to the Corporation.

(c) *Method of Making Withdrawals.* (1) Member specific deposits made through the Depository's EDP Pledge System may be withdrawn or released through such system on each business day between such

times as the Corporation may specify, with authorization by the Corporation, so long as the margin requirements under this Chapter VI in respect of the account of the Clearing Member in respect of which the deposit was made would still be met after giving effect to such withdrawal or release.

(2) Any member specific deposit made in accordance with this Rule shall be released by the Corporation on its own initiative at a time specified by the Corporation following the expiration date unless (i) the Corporation has received notice from the correspondent clearing corporation by such time indicating that the settlement obligations in respect of such short position have not been met; that the correspondent clearing corporation has determined to suspend, decline or cease to act for the Clearing Member in respect of whose account such deposit was made; or, that the correspondent clearing corporation has determined to prohibit or limit such Clearing Member's access to services offered by the correspondent clearing corporation, in which case the deposit shall not be released until such time as the Corporation determines it has no further obligations in respect of the short position, or (ii) the Corporation has directed that the exercise be settled otherwise than through the correspondent clearing corporation, in which case the deposit shall not be released until the Corporation determines it has no further obligations in respect of the short position and approves the release of such deposit.

(d) *Rollover.* If a short position covered by a member specific deposit has been closed out, the Clearing Member may "roll over" such specific deposit to cover a different short position of the same customer and option type, by submitting a rollover instruction to the Corporation through the EDP Pledge System of the Corporation. A rollover instruction shall be subject to approval or rejection by the Corporation in its sole discretion.

Adopted October 13, 2016 (SR-OCC-2016-009). Amended May 28, 2024 (SR-OCC-2024-002).

RULE 610B – Third-Party Specific Deposits

(a) *Effecting a Third-Party Specific Deposit.* Third-party specific deposits may be made only of underlying securities held at the Depository through an approved custodian, which is a participant of the Depository, for the account of particular customers of a Clearing Member in respect of specified stock call option contracts held by the Clearing Member in a short position for such customers. To make a third-party specific deposit of securities that have been deposited by a customer of a Clearing Member, an approved custodian shall cause the issuance of a confirmation through the Depository's EDP Pledge System that such securities have been pledged to the Corporation in respect of such short position, subject to the provisions of this Rule.

(b) *Rollover.* If a short position covered by a third-party specific deposit has been closed out, an approved custodian may "roll over" such specific deposit to cover a different short position of the same customer, Clearing Member and option type, by submitting a rollover instruction to the Corporation through the EDP Pledge System of the Corporation. A rollover instruction shall be subject to approval or rejection by the Corporation in its sole discretion.

(c) *Rights of Clearing Member.* The making of a third-party specific deposit or the rollover of a deposit shall constitute the grant to the Clearing Member in respect of whose account the deposit is made of a security interest in and right of setoff against the deposited securities to secure the customer's obligations to such Clearing Member in respect of such short position. With respect to such security interest in such securities:

(1) such security interest shall at all times be subordinated to the Corporation's security interest;

(2) the Clearing Member may not exercise remedies with respect to such security interest unless the Corporation has consented to such exercise or unless the Corporation's interest has been withdrawn or released pursuant to the terms of the Rules; and

(3) the Corporation acknowledges that to the extent it has “control” for purposes of the Uniform Commercial Code over such security entitlements created by the approved custodian in the securities, it has such control both for itself and on behalf of the Clearing Member.

(d) *Method of Making Withdrawals.* (1) An approved custodian may request the release of a third-party specific deposit by submitting a request through the Depository’s EDP Pledge System. No requested release shall be given effect by the Corporation unless (i) the margin requirements under this Chapter VI in respect of the customers’ account of the Clearing Member in respect of which the deposit was made would still be met after giving effect to such release; (ii) the Clearing Member has approved the release through the Depository’s EDP Pledge System, and (iii) the deposit is not subject to a “hold” instruction pursuant to Rule 610B(d)(3).

(2) Any third-party specific deposit made in accordance with this Rule shall be released by the Corporation on its own initiative at a time specified by the Corporation following the expiration date unless (i) the Corporation has received notice from the correspondent clearing corporation by such time indicating that the settlement obligations in respect of such short position have not been met; that the correspondent clearing corporation has determined to suspend, decline or cease to act for the Clearing Member in respect of whose account such deposit was made; or, that the correspondent clearing corporation has determined to prohibit or limit such Clearing Member’s access to services offered by the correspondent clearing corporation, in which case the deposit shall not be released until such time as the Corporation determines it has no further obligations in respect of the short position, (ii) the Corporation has directed that the exercise be settled otherwise than through the correspondent clearing corporation, in which case the deposit shall not be released until the Corporation determines it has no further obligations in respect of the short position and approves the release of such deposit, or (iii) the deposit is subject to a “hold” instruction pursuant to Rule 610B(d)(3), in which case, notwithstanding clauses (i) or (ii), the deposit shall be treated in accordance with paragraph (e) of this Rule.

(3) A Clearing Member may request a “hold” with respect to a third-party specific deposit by submitting an instruction requesting that the Corporation not release such deposit, either upon request of the relevant approved custodian or on its own initiative, for so long as such instruction is in effect.

(e) *Transfer of Third-Party Specific Deposits to Clearing Member upon Customer Default.* A Clearing Member that has declined to approve of the release of a third-party specific deposit pursuant to paragraph (d) of this Rule or requested a “hold” pursuant to Rule 610B(d)(3) with regard to such deposit which remains in effect may request that the Corporation, through the Depository’s systems, obtain possession of the securities constituting such third-party specific deposit, or a portion thereof, and direct the Depository to deliver such securities to an account at the Depository specified by such Clearing Member. By submitting a request for delivery or declining to approve a release of a third-party specific deposit pursuant to this Rule, a Clearing Member shall be deemed: (x) to represent that it has the legal right to submit the request or to decline to approve the release, as applicable, and it has the legal right to take possession and/or direct disposition of the securities requested to be delivered, as a result of a valid and perfected lien on and security interest in such securities or otherwise, and (y) to indemnify and hold harmless the Corporation, its directors, officers, employees and agents, against all expenses (including attorneys’ fees), judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by such person for any reason as a result of a breach of such representation or the delivery of such securities.

A Clearing Member shall further provide such documentation as the Corporation may reasonably request relating to its legal right to take possession and/or direct disposition of the securities requested to be delivered. Upon receipt of such request the Corporation shall, unless prohibited by applicable law or regulations or court order, through the facilities of the Depository, instruct the Depository to deliver the relevant securities, directly or indirectly, to the account at the Depository specified by such Clearing Member, provided that if a Clearing Member has not made a request in proper form pursuant to this

paragraph (e) by the 5 business day following such Clearing Member's request for a "hold" with regard to such deposit, the Corporation shall, subject to paragraph (f) of this Rule, release such third-party specific deposit, and, provided further, that the Corporation shall not be responsible for any failure by the Depository to act on such instruction.

(f) *Transfer of Third-Party Specific Deposits to the Corporation upon Clearing Member Default.* If an exercise of options of a series covered by a third-party specific deposit is assigned to the customers' account of the Clearing Member in respect of which the deposit is made, and the Clearing Member fails to make timely settlement in respect of the assignment, the Corporation shall be entitled to take possession of the underlying securities for the purpose of making such settlement and/or reimbursing the Corporation for losses incurred in connection with such failure. If a short position in an option series covered by a third-party specific deposit has been closed out through a closing purchase transaction and the Clearing Member has failed to make payment to the Corporation of the premium, the Corporation shall be entitled to take possession of a sufficient number of the securities constituting such third-party specific deposit to satisfy the Clearing Member's obligation to the Corporation.

(g) *Effect of Release of Third Party Specific Deposit.* The release of a third-party specific deposit by the Corporation in accordance with the provisions of this Rule shall have the effect of releasing any and all rights of the Corporation and any rights of the Clearing Member established pursuant to this Rule with respect to the deposit against the relevant approved custodian. A release will not affect any other rights of the Clearing Member for whose account the deposit was made.

Adopted October 13, 2016 (SR-OCC-2016-009). Amended May 28, 2024 (SR-OCC-2024-002).

RULE 610C – Escrow Deposits

A participating escrow bank, which must be a participant of the Depository unless it effects escrow deposits consisting only of cash, may effect escrow deposits in respect of short positions in stock put option contracts and index put or call option contracts and may effect "roll overs" and withdrawals of such deposits, and a Clearing Member may instruct the Corporation with regard to short positions to be covered by such deposits, by submitting instructions to the Corporation through an EDP Pledge System, subject to the following provisions of this Rule:

(a) *Eligible Collateral.* Escrow deposits may consist of the following instruments with respect to the following short positions:

(1) with respect to short positions in stock put option contracts or index put option contracts: cash; U.S. Government securities; or any combination thereof; and

(2) with respect to short positions in index call options: cash; U.S. Government securities; common stocks; or any combination thereof.

(b) *Manner of Holding.* (i) Shares of common stock and U.S. Government securities included within an escrow deposit shall be held in the participating escrow bank's participant account at the Depository. Cash included within an escrow deposit shall be held in an account of the customer approved by the Corporation, and into which the Corporation has online view access (each, an "approved account"), at the participating escrow bank governed by an agreement in a form acceptable to the Corporation and signed by the customer, the Corporation and the participating escrow bank (the "tri-party agreement"). The Corporation may, in its discretion, approve a participating escrow deposit bank if a bank: (i) meets the minimum requirements for a Clearing Bank under Rule 206, and (ii) meets such other standards for participating escrow deposit banks as the Corporation may determine from time to time.

(ii) The Corporation shall have a perfected security interest in each approved account and in all cash and securities within an escrow deposit.

(iii) Approved accounts shall be used solely for the purpose of making escrow deposits.

(c) Method of Effecting Escrow Deposits.

(1) A participating escrow bank may effect an escrow deposit for a Clearing Member's account by submitting an instruction as follows:

(i) in the case of an escrow deposit consisting of securities, by pledging such securities to the Corporation using the Depository's EDP Pledge System; or
Adopted October 13, 2016.

(ii) in the case of an escrow deposit consisting of cash, by pledging such cash to the Corporation using the Corporation's EDP Pledge System.

(2) A participating escrow bank shall specify the number of option contracts to be covered by each escrow deposit through an entry in the Corporation's EDP Pledge System. The number of option contracts covered by an escrow deposit shall be the lesser of the number specified by the participating escrow bank in respect of such deposit and the number determined by the Corporation pursuant to this Rule 610C, in either case subject to the right of the relevant Clearing Member to reduce the number of contracts supported by a deposit.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Rule 610C, if the Corporation deems necessary for the protection of the Corporation, other Clearing Members or the general public, the Corporation may approve or reject a deposit, or may disregard a deposit at any time, including, without limitation, as a result of the maturity of, or a corporate action involving the issuer of, securities included within an escrow deposit.

(d) Method of Making Withdrawals. A participating escrow bank may request a withdrawal of an escrow deposit by submitting an instruction as follows:

(1) in the case of an escrow deposit consisting of securities, by submitting a release request through the Depository's EDP Pledge System;

(2) in the case of an escrow deposit consisting of cash, by submitting an instruction through the Corporation's EDP Pledge System.

A Clearing Member may approve or disapprove of a withdrawal of deposited securities through the Depository's EDP Pledge System. A Clearing Member may request a "hold" with respect to any escrow deposit made in respect of such Clearing Member's account by submitting an instruction through the Corporation's EDP Pledge System requesting that the Corporation not grant any request for withdrawal of such deposit or release such deposit for so long as such instruction is in effect. No withdrawal instruction shall be given effect by the Corporation unless (i) the margin requirements under this Chapter VI in respect of the customers' account of the Clearing Member in respect of which the deposit was made would still be met after giving effect to such withdrawal, (ii) in the case of a withdrawal of deposited securities, the Clearing Member has approved the withdrawal through the Depository's EDP Pledge System, and (iii) the deposit is not subject to a "hold" instruction.¹

(e) Rollover. If a short position covered by an escrow deposit has been closed out, a participating escrow bank may effect the "roll over" of such escrow deposit to cover a different short position of the same customer, Clearing Member and option type by submitting a rollover instruction using electronic means prescribed by the Corporation for such purpose. A rollover instruction shall be subject to approval or rejection by the Corporation in its sole discretion.

¹ This sentence is based on existing Rule 613(b).

(f) *Rights of Clearing Member.* The making of an escrow deposit shall constitute the grant by the customer to the Clearing Member in respect of whose account the deposit is made of a security interest in and right of setoff against the deposited securities and deposited cash to secure the customer's obligations to such Clearing Member in respect of such short position. With respect to such security interest in the securities or cash included within an escrow deposit:

(1) such security interest shall at all times be subordinated to the Corporation's security interest;

(2) the Clearing Member may not exercise remedies with respect to such security interest unless the Corporation has consented to such exercise or unless the Corporation's interest has been withdrawn or released pursuant to the terms of the Rules; and

(3) the Corporation acknowledges that to the extent it has "control" for purposes of the Uniform Commercial Code over the security entitlements created by the participating escrow bank in the securities, and over the cash, included within the escrow deposit, it has such control both for itself and on behalf of the Clearing Member.

(g) *Initial Minimum.* The total value of the escrow deposit as of the time such deposit is made shall not be less than the product of:

(1) the applicable initial percentage for the category of option covered by the short position (*e.g.*, stock put options, index call options or index put options), as specified from time to time by the Corporation in such schedule or other form as the Corporation shall make available to Clearing Members and participating escrow banks; and

(2) the product of the number of option contracts specified in the instruction and (i) in the case of a deposit made in respect of index call option contracts, the aggregate current index value of the underlying index at the close of trading on the trading day preceding the date of deposit, or (ii) in the case of a deposit made in respect of stock or index put option contracts, the aggregate exercise price per contract.

(h) *Maintenance Minimum.* In connection with its calculation of required margin pursuant to Rule 601, the Corporation shall calculate the value of each escrow deposit made pursuant to this Rule. If in making such calculation the Corporation determines that the total value of an escrow deposit shall be less than the product of:

(1) the applicable maintenance percentage for the category of option covered by the short position, as specified from time to time by the Corporation in such schedule or other form as the Corporation shall make available to Clearing Members and participating escrow banks; and

(2) the product of the number of option contracts covered by the escrow deposit and (i) in the case of a deposit made in respect of index call option contracts, the aggregate current index value of the underlying index at the close of trading on the trading day preceding the date of deposit, or (ii) in the case of a deposit made in respect of stock or index put option contracts, the aggregate exercise price per contract, the Corporation may, upon notice to the Clearing Member on whose behalf the escrow deposit was made, disregard the escrow deposit and require that margin be deposited in respect of the short position theretofore covered by the escrow deposit. If such margin is not timely deposited and the Clearing Member is suspended by the Corporation, the Corporation may close out such short position and: (i) in the case of securities, direct the Depository to deliver such securities to the participant account of the Corporation at the Depository and (ii) in the case of cash, cause such cash to be delivered to a bank account specified by the Corporation, in either case for the purpose of reimbursing itself for costs incurred in connection with such close-out.

(i) *Agreements of Participating Escrow Bank Regarding Escrow Deposits.* By effecting an escrow deposit, a participating escrow bank agrees that:

(1) The participating escrow bank will not release the escrow deposit, nor will it direct the Depository to release, or consent to the Depository's release of, the escrow deposit, either to the customer or to any other party, without the prior consent of the Corporation; provided, however a participating escrow bank may release the escrow deposit to the Corporation or to a third party pursuant to a written court order or an order of the Corporation.

(2) The participating escrow bank will not subject the escrow deposit, any securities or cash included within the escrow deposit, any cash held in the approved account at the participating escrow bank associated with the deposit or any portion of any of the foregoing to any right (including any right of set-off), charge, security interest, lien or claim of any kind in favor of the participating escrow bank, or any person claiming through the participating escrow bank. Further, the participating escrow bank waives (or, to the extent such waiver is prohibited by law, subordinates) any right (including any right of set-off), charge, security interest, lien or claim of any kind in its favor with respect to any securities or cash included within the escrow deposit, an approved account or other assets credited thereto or proceeds thereof or any portion of any of the foregoing, and the participating escrow bank will promptly notify the Corporation and the Clearing Member with respect to whose account the escrow deposit was made if any notice of lien, levy, court order or other process which purports to affect such escrow deposit or any portion thereof is served upon it.

(3) To the extent the escrow deposit is in respect of a short position in index call options, the participating escrow bank will maintain a written affirmation from the relevant customer stating that all index call options written for such customers' account and covered by escrow deposits with the participating escrow bank are written against a diversified stock portfolio.

(4) Upon reasonable request of the Corporation, the participating escrow bank shall cooperate with the Corporation in reconciling balances in each approved account.

(j) *Representations and Warranties of Participating Escrow Bank When Giving an Instruction.* A participating escrow bank, by giving an instruction with respect to an escrow deposit or rollover, represents as follows:

(1) The participating escrow bank holds the securities specified in the instruction at the Depository for the account of the customer on whose behalf the escrow deposit was made and holds the cash specified in the instruction in an approved account.

(2) The customer on whose behalf the escrow deposit was made or its agent has specifically authorized the participating escrow bank to submit the instruction to the Corporation and to hold the cash and/or securities specified in the instruction as an escrow deposit pursuant to the Rules in respect of the customer's short position in respect of which the escrow deposit is made.

(3) The escrow deposit, or any portion thereof, is not subject to any right (including any right of set-off), charge, security interest, lien or claim of any kind in favor of the participating escrow bank or any person claiming through the participating escrow bank.

(4) The participating escrow bank has obtained from the customer or its duly authorized representative confirmation of the customer's understanding that: (A) if the short position specified in the instruction is closed out under circumstances permitting the related escrow deposit to be withdrawn by the Clearing Member, the customer shall work with the Clearing Member to ensure that the Clearing Member withdraws the escrow deposit from the Corporation, and until the escrow deposit is duly released by the Corporation, the Corporation will retain the right to demand delivery or payment of the escrow deposit or its proceeds upon the assignment of an exercise notice to any short position in a series of options specified in the instruction carried in the Clearing Member's customers' account with the Corporation; and (B) exercise notices assigned by the Corporation to short positions for which escrow deposits have been made by the Clearing Member are allocated to particular customers by the Clearing Member or by their respective brokers, and if the Clearing Member is

suspended by the Corporation and the Corporation cannot promptly determine the identities of the assigned customers, the Corporation will reallocate the exercise notices, and reallocation will be binding on the customer notwithstanding any contrary notice or confirmation which the customer may have received from the Clearing Member or the customer's broker.

(5) If the customer is the participating escrow bank acting in a fiduciary or similar capacity, or a trust or similar account maintained with the participating escrow bank, the participating escrow bank nonetheless understands that in submitting the instruction to the Corporation and functioning as escrowee and bailee of the escrow deposit pursuant to the Rules, the participating escrow bank is acting in a wholly separate capacity, and not in its capacity as customer.

(6) The escrow deposit meets the requirements set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b)(i) above.

(7) The total value of the escrow deposit as of the initial deposit of collateral and upon each addition of collateral to such escrow deposit is sufficient to support the number of contracts specified by the participating escrow bank in the relevant instruction, taking into account the valuation principles set forth in paragraph (g) of this Rule 610C.

(8) The total amount of cash held by the participating escrow bank pursuant to outstanding escrow deposits does not exceed a dollar amount equal to a percentage, as specified from time to time by the Corporation in such schedule or other form as the Corporation shall make available to Clearing Members and participating escrow banks, of the Tier 1 Capital of the participating escrow bank.

(9) To the extent that the escrow deposit includes securities (such securities and any proceeds thereof or distributions thereon, the "deposited securities"):

(i) The deposited securities are held in the participating escrow bank's account at the Depository.

(ii) The participating escrow bank has notified the Depository of the pledge to the Corporation of the deposited securities and the Depository has noted such pledge on its records.

(iii) The customer or its duly authorized representative has provided an authorization under which the Corporation has the right to liquidate the deposited securities in the event of the participating escrow bank's failure to meet its settlement obligations or insolvency.

(iv) The participating escrow bank is a "securities intermediary" (as defined in Section 8-102(a)(14) of the Uniform Commercial Code).

(10) To the extent that the escrow deposit includes cash:

(i) The participating escrow bank has established an approved account for the customer for the purpose of effecting escrow deposits and pledging the cash within escrow deposits to the Corporation, and the deposited cash specified in the instruction (the "deposited cash") has been properly credited to one of such approved accounts.

(ii) The customer's approved account constitutes a "deposit account" within the meaning of Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code.

(iii) The customer or its duly authorized representative has provided an authorization under which the Corporation has the right to deliver the deposited cash to its designee in the event of the participating escrow bank's insolvency or failure to meet its settlement obligations.

(iv) The participating escrow bank is a "bank" (as defined in Section 9-102(a)(8) of the Uniform Commercial Code) and will be acting in that capacity with respect to the approved account.

(k) *Agreements of Participating Escrow Bank When Giving an Instruction.* A participating escrow bank, by giving an instruction with respect to an escrow deposit or rollover, irrevocably agrees as follows:

(1) To the extent that the escrow deposit includes deposited securities:

(i) The participating escrow bank shall promptly and fully comply with “entitlement orders” (as that term is defined in Section 8-102(a)(8) of the Uniform Commercial Code) or directions originated by the Corporation concerning all deposited securities without the further consent of the customer, including without limitation any entitlement order or direction originated by the Corporation instructing the participating escrow bank to deliver any or all of the deposited securities to the Corporation or its designees.

(ii) The participating escrow bank shall make reasonable efforts within its powers to ensure that the Depository follows the procedures described in clause (i).

(iii) The participating escrow bank shall comply promptly and fully with an order from the Corporation to liquidate the deposited securities to the extent necessary to perform the participating escrow bank’s obligations under the Rules without the further consent of the customer or the Clearing Member.

(2) To the extent that the escrow deposit includes cash:

(i) The participating escrow bank shall hold the deposited cash applicable to the customer in the approved account at the participating escrow bank.

(ii) The participating escrow bank shall promptly and fully comply with disposition instructions originated by the Corporation concerning the approved account and all deposited cash and earnings thereon without the further consent of such customer or the Clearing Member, including without limitation any disposition instruction originated by the Corporation instructing the participating escrow bank to deliver any or all of the deposited cash to the Corporation or its designees.

(l) *Notice of Material Changes to Participating Escrow Bank.* Each participating escrow bank shall give the Corporation prompt prior written notice, in the manner specified by the Corporation, of any material change in its form of organization or ownership structure, including:

(1) the merger, combination or consolidation between the participating escrow bank and another person or entity;

(2) the assumption or guarantee by the participating escrow bank of all or substantially all of the liabilities of another person or entity in connection with the direct or indirect acquisition of all or substantially all of the assets of such person or entity;

(3) the sale of a significant part of the participating escrow bank’s business or assets to another person or entity;

(4) a change in the name, form of business organization, or jurisdiction of organization or incorporation of the participating escrow bank; and

(5) a change in the direct or indirect beneficial ownership of 10% or more of the equity of the participating escrow bank.

For the avoidance of doubt, to the extent prohibited by law, a participating escrow bank need not provide the foregoing notice in advance of a public announcement.

(m) *Reports.* On each business day, the Corporation shall make available to the participating escrow bank and to each Clearing Member a listing of all deposit, rollover and withdrawal instructions submitted to the Corporation on that business day with respect to escrow deposits made by the participating escrow bank for such Clearing Member.

(n) *Assignment of Exercises.* If any information made available to a participating escrow bank by the Corporation indicates that an exercise notice has been allocated to a short position covered by an escrow deposit that is being withdrawn or released, the participating escrow bank may not return the escrow deposit to the customer.

(o) *Release of Escrow Deposits in Respect of Stock Put Options upon Expiration.* Any escrow deposit in respect of a short position in stock put options shall be released by the Corporation on its own initiative at a time specified by the Corporation following the expiration date for the short position covered by such escrow deposit, unless:

(1) the Corporation has received notice from the correspondent clearing corporation indicating that the Clearing Member's obligations in respect of such short position have not been satisfied, in which case the escrow deposit shall not be released until such time as the Corporation determines it has no further obligations in respect of the short position; or

(2) the deposit is subject to a "hold" instruction, in which case the procedures set forth in paragraph (s) below shall apply.

(p) *Release of Escrow Deposits in Respect of Index Options upon Expiration.* Any escrow deposit made in respect of a short position in index options shall be released by the Corporation on its own initiative at a time specified by the Corporation following the expiration date for the short position covered by such escrow deposit, unless:

(1) the Clearing Member carrying the short position is not in full compliance with its obligations to the Corporation; or

(2) the deposit is subject to a "hold" instruction, in which case the procedures set forth in paragraph (s) below shall apply.

(q) *Transfer of Escrow Deposits to the Corporation on Clearing Member Default.* If a Clearing Member fails to meet its settlement obligations with the Corporation on any business day or is suspended, the Corporation has the option of approving or disapproving any withdrawal of an escrow deposit by such Clearing Member or the relevant participating escrow bank.

(1) If a Clearing Member is in default with respect to any short position covered by an escrow deposit on any business day, the Corporation may take possession of the cash and securities making up any escrow deposit supporting such short position and: (i) in the case of securities, direct the Depository to deliver such securities to the account at the Depository specified by the Corporation and (ii) in the case of cash, cause such cash to be delivered to a bank account specified by the Corporation, in either case for the purpose of satisfying the Clearing Member's obligations in respect of such short position (or reimbursing itself for losses incurred as a result of the default).

(2) If a Clearing Member fails to meet its settlement obligations with the Corporation or is suspended on any business day, the Corporation may close out any short position held with respect to such Clearing Member, take possession of the securities and/or cash making up any escrow deposit supporting such short position and: (i) in the case of securities, direct the Depository to deliver such securities to the participant account of the Corporation at the Depository and (ii) in the case of cash, cause such cash to be delivered to a bank account specified by the Corporation, in either case, for the purpose of reimbursing itself for costs incurred in connection with such close-out.

(r) *Participating Escrow Bank Default.* If a participating escrow bank has become insolvent, fails to satisfy the applicable requirements set forth in Rules 610 and 610C or breaches the relevant participating escrow bank agreement or tri-party agreement, the Corporation may nonetheless accept new deposits or accept any escrow rollovers or withdrawals for which settlement was to have been made by the participating escrow bank (provided that the affected Clearing Members would be in compliance with their obligations to the Corporation after giving effect thereto), but such acceptance shall not prejudice or impair such rights as such Clearing Members may have against the participating escrow bank or its customers; provided, that the Corporation may also take any of the following actions: (i) disqualify the participating escrow bank from submitting new escrow deposits; (ii) disapprove any withdrawals by such participating escrow bank, (iii) take possession of deposited securities and cause such securities to be delivered to the participant account of the Corporation at the Depository and/or take possession of deposited cash and cause such cash to be delivered to a bank account specified by the Corporation, in either case for satisfying the participating escrow bank's settlement obligations (or reimbursing itself for losses incurred as a result of such failure or insolvency), (iv) disregard any escrow deposits, (v) require the participating escrow bank to withdraw any escrow deposit, or (vi) close out any short position supported by an escrow deposit made by the participating escrow bank, take possession of the securities and/or cash making up any escrow deposit supporting such short position and: (A) in the case of securities, direct the Depository to deliver such securities to the participant account of the Corporation at the Depository and (B) in the case of cash, cause such cash to be delivered to a bank account specified by the Corporation, in either case for the purpose of reimbursing itself for costs incurred in connection with such close-out. In the event of a participating escrow bank's failure to meet its settlement obligations with respect to a Clearing Member or a participating escrow bank's insolvency, the Clearing Member shall have the right to take possession of the deposited securities or cash, as described in paragraph (s) below, provided that the Corporation has released its rights in such deposited securities or cash.

(s) *Transfer of Escrow Deposits to Clearing Member upon Customer Default.*

(1) A Clearing Member that has disapproved of the withdrawal of an escrow deposit (in the case of a withdrawal of deposited securities) or requested a "hold" with regard to such deposit may request, using a form prescribed by the Corporation for such purpose, that the Corporation obtain possession of the securities or cash included within the escrow deposit, or a portion thereof, and deliver such securities to the account at the Depository specified by the Clearing Member, or cash to a location specified by the Clearing Member. By submitting a request for delivery with respect to the securities or cash included within an escrow deposit, a Clearing Member shall be deemed:

(i) to represent that, because the customer has defaulted in its obligations to the Clearing Member in respect of the short position covered by the deposit, it has the legal right to take possession and/or direct disposition of the deposited securities or deposited cash requested to be delivered, as a result of a valid and perfected lien on and security interest in the deposited securities and deposited cash or otherwise, and

(ii) to indemnify and hold harmless the Corporation, its directors, officers, employees and agents, against all losses or expenses (including attorneys' fees) reasonably incurred by such person for any reason as a result of a breach of the representation in clause (1) or the delivery of such deposited securities or deposited cash.

(2) A Clearing Member shall further provide such documentation as the Corporation may reasonably request relating to its legal right to take possession and/or direct disposition of the securities requested to be delivered.

(3) Upon receipt of such a request and upon confirmation that Clearing Member has met any additional required margin, the Corporation shall, unless prohibited by applicable law or regulations or court order: (i) in the case of deposited securities, through the facilities of the Depository, instruct the Depository to deliver such deposited securities, directly or indirectly, to an account at the Depository specified by such Clearing Member, or (ii) in the case of deposited cash, instruct the participating

escrow bank to deliver such deposited cash as directed by the Clearing Member. If a Clearing Member has not made a request in proper form or requested an extension by the 5 business day following the Clearing Member's request for a "hold" with respect to such deposit, the Corporation shall release the escrow deposit unless the Clearing Member is not in compliance with its obligations to the Corporation as of such time, in which case the Corporation may exercise the remedies set forth in paragraph (q); and, provided further, the Corporation shall not be responsible for any failure by the Depository or any participating escrow bank to act on any such instruction.

(t) *Effect of Release or Withdrawal of Escrow Deposit.* The release of an escrow deposit by the Corporation or the withdrawal of an escrow deposit with the Corporation's consent releases any and all rights of the Corporation against the participating escrow bank with respect to the escrow deposit. A release or withdrawal of an escrow deposit will not affect any other rights of the Clearing Member for whose account the escrow deposit was made.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 The Corporation will not accept, or if initially accepted, will thereafter reject, an escrow deposit pursuant to this Rule 610C from a participating escrow bank other than through the Depository, if such participating escrow bank, a parent or an affiliate has an equity interest in the amount of 20% or more of the total capital of the Clearing Member for whose account the deposit is made.

.02 For purposes of this Rule, the term "participating escrow bank" means an approved custodian that has entered into and has in effect a participating escrow bank agreement with the Corporation.

.03 For purposes of this Rule, the term "participating escrow bank agreement" shall mean an agreement between the Corporation and a participating escrow bank approved to act as a custodian of escrow deposits for the purposes of Chapter VI of the Rules, providing, among other things, that such bank is subject to all provisions of the Rules governing the escrow deposit program for effecting escrow deposits, rollovers and withdrawals of escrow deposits without the issuance of escrow receipts.

.04 For the purposes of this Rule, the term "Government securities" means securities with a fixed principal amount issued or guaranteed by the United States, excluding Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal Securities issued on Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (commonly called TIP-STRIPS).

.05 For the purposes of this Rule, the term "business day" means any day other than a day on which the Corporation, the Depository and/or commercial banks in New York City are authorized or required to be closed.

Adopted October 13, 2016 (SR-OCC-2016-009). Amended May 28, 2024 (SR-OCC-2024-002).

RULE 611 – Segregation of Long Positions

(a) Subject to the provisions of Rule 403, and except as provided in paragraph (d) hereof in the case of long positions in OTC options, all long positions (other than long positions in futures) in securities customers' accounts and firm non-lien accounts shall be deemed to be segregated long positions unless the Corporation receives contrary instructions from a Clearing Member in accordance with the following provisions of this Rule 611. All segregated long positions shall be held by the Corporation free of any charge, lien or claim of any kind in favor of the Corporation or any person claiming through it, until such positions shall be closed or exercised in accordance with the By-Laws and Rules or until the Clearing Member shall file with the Corporation written instructions, in such form as the Corporation may from time to time prescribe, directing that such positions be released from segregation. All positions in futures shall be deemed to be unsegregated for purposes of this Rule 611. All positions in cleared securities that are carried in a customers' lien account shall be deemed to be unsegregated for purposes of this Rule 611.

(b) Each business day, during such hours as the Corporation may from time to time establish, a Clearing Member may file with the Corporation instructions, in such form as the Corporation may from time to time prescribe, designating any segregated long position in such Clearing Member's customers' account or firm non-lien account which the Clearing Member desires the Corporation to release from segregation. On the following business day, and each business day thereafter while such instructions remain in effect, such instructions shall be reflected on a report to be made available by the Corporation to such Clearing Member. The Corporation shall have a lien on each unsegregated long option carried in a customers' account (including any exercised option contracts) as provided in the applicable provisions of Article VI, Section 3 of the By-Laws. The Corporation's lien on any long position which the Corporation has been directed to release from segregation as provided herein shall continue until (i) the Corporation receives instructions, in such form as the Corporation may from time to time prescribe, directing that such long position be segregated and held free of lien, and (ii) the Clearing Member duly pays to the Corporation in accordance with these Rules, all amounts payable by such Clearing Member on the business day following the Corporation's receipt of such instructions. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Clearing Members shall not be permitted to file instructions to release any long position in an OTC options from segregation, and all such long positions shall be segregated except as provided in paragraph (d) of this Rule 611.

(c) No Clearing Member shall instruct the Corporation to release from segregation, or permit to remain unsegregated, any long position in option contracts carried in a customers' account or firm non-lien account for any customer or non-customer unless the Clearing Member is simultaneously carrying in such account for such customer or non-customer a short position in option contracts or an offsetting long or short position in security futures contracts and the margin required to be deposited by such customer or non-customer in respect of such short option position or long or short security futures position has been reduced as a result of the carrying of such long option position. The filing by a Clearing Member of any instruction to release a long position in options contracts from segregation shall constitute a representation by the Clearing Member to the Corporation that such instruction is authorized, is in accordance with the preceding sentence and is in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. If an account includes segregated and unsegregated long positions in the same series of options and the aggregate long position in such series is reduced by the filing of an exercise notice or the execution of a closing writing transaction in such account, such reduction shall be applied by the Corporation first against the segregated long position in such account, and only the excess, if any, of the number of option contracts exercised or closed out over the number of option contracts included in such segregated long position shall be applied against the unsegregated long position in such account.

(d) In the case of a long position in OTC options carried in the securities customers' account of a Clearing Member and for which the Corporation has received a customer ID, to the extent permitted under all applicable laws and regulations (including the rules of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. and any other regulatory or self-regulatory organization to which the Clearing Member is subject), the Corporation shall automatically unsegregate such long position to the extent that the Corporation identifies a qualifying spread position where the short leg of the spread is carried under the same customer ID. The Clearing Member shall not carry a qualifying spread position for a customer unless the customer's margin requirement has been reduced in recognition of the spread, and the carrying of a qualifying spread position for the account of a customer shall constitute a representation to the Corporation that the customer's margin has been so reduced.

... Interpretations and Policies:

.01 When a customer or non-customer has closed out the short leg of a "spread," a Clearing Member shall be deemed to be in compliance with Rule 611(c) if the Clearing Member, as promptly thereafter as is reasonably practicable, instructs OCC to segregate the long leg of the spread; provided, however, that such instruction shall in any event be given to OCC at or prior to the time required by OCC in order to implement the segregation instruction not later than the opening of business on the second business day following the day on which the short leg was closed.

Adopted June 1, 1975. Amended October 29, 1976 (SR-OCC-76-8); December 21, 1979 (SR-OCC-79-7); January 9, 1981 (SR-OCC-80-2); April 11, 1989 (SR-OCC-88-2); October 28, 1991 (SR-OCC-91-14); December 21, 1992 (SR-OCC-92-14); March 29, 1999 (SR-OCC-99-03); August 20, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-07); May 16, 2002 (SR-OCC-2001-16); June 24, 2004 (SR-OCC-2004-14); July 14, 2005 (SR-OCC-2003-04); September 1, 2006 (SR-OCC-2005-23); December 14, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-14); September 25, 2013 (SR-OCC-2013-13); May 24, 2018 (SR-OCC-2017-22).

RULE 612 – RESERVED

Reserved.

RULE 613 – RESERVED

Reserved.

RULE 614 – RESERVED

Reserved.

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CHAPTER VII – CROSS-MARGINING WITH PARTICIPATING CCOs

RULE 701 – Cross-Margining Accounts

(a) Each Joint Clearing Member electing to establish a set of proprietary X-M accounts shall execute a Proprietary Cross-Margin Account Agreement with the Corporation and the Carrying CCO(s) in such form as the Corporation and the Participating CCO(s) may specify, pursuant to which the Carrying CCO(s) and the Corporation shall jointly have a lien on and security interest in all Contracts from time to time purchased or carried in any of such set of proprietary X-M accounts, all cash, securities and property deposited or held in respect thereof, and all proceeds of any of the foregoing, as security for the obligations of the Joint Clearing Member to the Corporation and/or the Carrying CCO(s), whether or not arising from the X-M accounts.

(b) Each Pair of Affiliated Clearing Members electing to establish a set of proprietary X-M accounts shall execute a Proprietary Cross-Margin Account Agreement with the Corporation and the Carrying CCO(s) in such form as the Corporation and the Participating CCO(s) may specify, pursuant to which: (1) the Pair of Affiliated Clearing Members shall be jointly and severally liable to the Corporation and the Carrying CCO(s) in respect of their set of proprietary X-M accounts; and (2) the Carrying CCO(s) and the Corporation shall jointly have a lien on and security interest in all Contracts from time to time purchased or carried in any of such set of proprietary X-M accounts, all cash, securities and property deposited or held in respect thereof, and all proceeds of any of the foregoing, as security for any obligation of the Pair of Affiliated Clearing Members, or either of them, to the Corporation and/or the Carrying CCO(s), whether or not arising from the X-M account. The Pair of Affiliated Clearing Members shall also agree that all margin deposited by either of them in respect of the set of proprietary X-M accounts shall be treated as their joint property.

(c) Each Joint Clearing Member electing to establish a set of non-proprietary X-M accounts shall execute a Non-Proprietary Cross-Margin Account Agreement with the Corporation and the Carrying CCO(s) in such form as the Corporation and the Participating CCO(s) may specify, pursuant to which the Carrying CCO(s) and the Corporation shall jointly have a lien on and security interest in all Contracts from time to time purchased or carried in any of such set of non-proprietary X-M accounts, all cash, securities and property deposited or held in respect thereof, and all proceeds of any of the foregoing, as security for the obligations of the Joint Clearing Member to the Corporation and the Carrying CCO(s) in respect of such set of non-proprietary X-M accounts.

(d) Each Pair of Affiliated Clearing Members electing to establish a set of non-proprietary X-M accounts shall execute a Non-Proprietary Cross-Margin Account Agreement with the Corporation and the Carrying CCO(s) in such form as the Corporation and the Participating CCO(s) may specify, pursuant to which: (1) the Pair of Affiliated Clearing Members shall be jointly and severally liable to the Corporation and the Carrying CCO(s) in respect of their set of non-proprietary X-M accounts; and (2) the Carrying CCO and the Corporation shall jointly have a lien on and security interest in all Contracts from time to time purchased or carried in any of such set of non-proprietary X-M accounts, all cash, securities and property deposited or held in respect thereof, and all proceeds of any of the foregoing, as security for the obligations of the Pair of Affiliated Clearing Members to the Corporation or the Carrying CCO in respect of any of such set of non-proprietary X-M accounts. The Pair of Affiliated Clearing Members shall also agree that all margin deposited by either of them in respect of the set of non-proprietary X-M accounts that does not constitute segregated customer funds may be treated as belonging to either or both of them.

(e) Each Joint Clearing Member or Pair of Affiliated Clearing Members electing cross-margining shall establish and maintain one or more bank accounts at a clearing bank that has been designated by the Corporation and the Participating CCO(s) as an “X-M Clearing Bank.” The Joint Clearing Member or the Pair of Affiliated Clearing Members shall designate one bank account in respect of a set of proprietary X-M accounts, and another bank account in respect of a set of non-proprietary X-M accounts, and shall authorize the Designated Clearing Organization to withdraw funds from each such bank account in accordance with the Rules for purposes of making daily settlement in respect of a set of X-M accounts.

Adopted September 26, 1989 (SR-OCC-89-1). Amended November 26, 1991 (SR-OCC-90-1); June 28, 1993 (SR-OCC-92-28).

RULE 702 – Designation of Designated Clearing Organization

Each Joint Clearing Member and each Pair of Affiliated Clearing Members electing cross-margining shall, on such form as the Corporation and the Participating CCO(s) may specify, designate either the Corporation or a Carrying CCO as its or their Designated Clearing Organization. Notwithstanding the above, if a Carrying CCO has elected not to be a Designated Clearing Organization, then each Joint Clearing Member and each Pair of Affiliated Clearing Members electing cross-margining shall designate the Corporation or, in the case of cross-margining with more than one Participating CCO, another Carrying CCO as its or their Designated Clearing Organization.

Adopted September 26, 1989 (SR-OCC-89-1). Amended November 6, 1992 (SR-OCC-92-22); June 28, 1993 (SR-OCC-92-28); December 15, 1993 (SR-OCC-93-7).

RULE 703 – Reserved

Reserved.

RULE 704 – Margin Required in Respect of Sets of X-M Accounts

(a) A Joint Clearing Member or Pair of Affiliated Clearing Members shall deposit margin in respect of its or their sets of X-M accounts. The amount of such margin shall be determined by the Corporation and the Carrying CCO(s) in accordance with the applicable Participating CCO Agreement.

(b) The Corporation may require the deposit of intra-day margin with respect to sets of X-M accounts at any time during any business day if the Corporation deems such margin advisable to reflect changes in market prices or other market conditions, the size of positions carried by a Joint Clearing Member or Pair of Affiliated Clearing Members, the financial condition of the Joint Clearing Member or Pair of Affiliated Clearing Members or other changed circumstances. Any such intra-day margin shall be deposited within such time as may be prescribed by the Corporation. Credit shall be given for all such intra-day margin deposits on the X-M Margin and Settlement Report for such sets of X-M accounts on the following business day.

... Interpretations and Policies:

.01 In the event that lack of intermarket coordination in the application of “circuit breakers” results in a reopening of trading in the securities markets on a day when trading in stock index futures remains halted or locked limit, then, notwithstanding any other provision of the By-Laws and Rules, the Corporation shall have plenary authority to take such actions as it deems appropriate in the interests of investors and the safety of the clearing and settlement system to address the problems resulting from such lack of intermarket coordination. Such actions may include, but need not be limited to: (i) establishing, for purposes of calculating X-M margin requirements, marking prices for affected products that are different from the marking prices that would ordinarily be used, and (ii) making adjustments in the calculation of required margin in respect of X-M accounts to compensate for the difference between futures variation margin payments as calculated based on an early closing price and the variation margin payments that would have been made if the futures markets had calculated variation margin payments based upon values established in the securities markets after a reopening. There can be no assurances that trading in markets for securities products while index futures markets are halted or locked limit will not result in higher margin and variation margin payments by Clearing Members than would be required based upon the theoretical relative values of the cross-margined products.

Adopted September 26, 1989 (SR-OCC-89-1). Amended June 28, 1993 (SR-OCC-92-28); December 21, 1998 (SR-OCC-98-6).

RULE 705 – Forms of Margin

Margin deposited in respect of sets of X-M accounts may be deposited in the form of cash, United States Treasury securities, shares in money market funds (“MMF Shares”), stock meeting the requirements of Rule 604A(b)(2) or a combination of the foregoing. Cash may from time to time be partially or wholly invested in Government securities, and any interest or gain received or accrued on such investments shall belong to the Corporation or the Participating CCO(s) as may be mutually agreed between or among the Corporation and the Participating CCO(s). United States Treasury securities, GSE debt securities and MMF Shares shall meet the requirements of the Corporation as set forth in the Rules and the Participating CCO(s) as set forth in its (their) rules, and shall be valued at the lowest value that would be given to them under the Rules or the rules of the Participating CCO(s). Letters of credit shall be in a form mutually acceptable to the Corporation and the Participating CCO(s) and shall be issued by a bank approved by them for that purpose. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a particular form of margin may be deposited in respect of X-M accounts in a particular cross-margining program, only if mutually acceptable to the Corporation and each Participating CCO, and shall be valued in accordance with the Participating CCO Agreement executed by the Corporation and the Participating CCO(s).

Adopted September 26, 1989 (SR-OCC-89-1). Amended June 28, 1993 (SR-OCC-92-28); April 11, 1994 (SR-OCC-92-13); April 12, 2002 (SR-OCC-2001-04); July 30, 2008 (SR-OCC-2008-12); August 20, 2021 (SR-OCC-2021-008); April 10, 2026 (SR-OCC-2026-001).

RULE 706 – Cross-Margining Settlement Procedures

The Corporation shall conduct daily settlement in respect of sets of X-M accounts in accordance with this Rule with each Joint Clearing Member and each Pair of Affiliated Clearing Members that has designated the Corporation as its or their Designated Clearing Organization.

(a) At or prior to such time as the Corporation may specify on each business day on which each Participating CCO is open for business, the Corporation shall make available to each such Joint Clearing Member, and to the OCC Clearing Member of each such Pair of Affiliated Clearing Members, a report (the “X-M Margin and Settlement Report”) showing: (i) the margin requirement in respect of each set of X-M accounts of such Joint Clearing Member or Pair of Affiliated Clearing Members; (ii) the amount of margin previously deposited in respect of each such set of X-M accounts; and (iii) any margin in excess of the amount required (“Margin Excess”) or margin deficit (“Margin Deficit”) to be satisfied in respect of each such set of X-M accounts. Such report shall also show for each such set of X-M Accounts (x) the net amount of premiums and exercise settlement amounts due to or from the Joint Clearing Member or Pair of Affiliated Clearing Members in respect of Contracts in the OCC X-M account and in respect of futures option and commodity option contracts in each CCO X-M account in such set of X-M Accounts and (y) the net amount of variation margin due to or from the Joint Clearing Member or Pair of Affiliated Clearing Members in respect of futures contracts in each CCO X-M account. The amounts described in clauses (x) and (y) of this subsection shall be netted together with any Margin Excess in the form of cash and any Margin Deficit to obtain a single net settlement amount (the “Cash Settlement Amount”) due to or from the Joint Clearing Member or Pair of Affiliated Clearing Members in respect of each set of X-M accounts on that day.

(b) If the Cash Settlement Amount is an amount due from the Joint Clearing Member or Pair of Affiliated Clearing Members, the Corporation shall debit such Clearing Member’s designated bank account for such amount at or prior to such time as the Corporation may specify. Subject to Rule 505, if the Cash Settlement Amount is due to the Joint Clearing Member or Pair of Affiliated Clearing Members in respect of its or their set of Proprietary X-M Accounts, the Corporation shall pay the Cash Settlement Amount to the designated bank account of such Joint Clearing Member or Pair of Affiliated Clearing Members at or prior to the settlement time; provided, however, that no amount shall be paid to such account until the Corporation has determined that the Joint Clearing Member has completed its settlement obligations, or that each of the Pair of Affiliated Clearing Members have completed their settlement obligations, to the Corporation and the Participating CCO(s) in respect of all other accounts carried by it or them at the

Corporation and the Participating CCO(s). Subject to Rule 505, if the Cash Settlement Amount is due to the Joint Clearing Member or Pair of Affiliated Clearing Members in respect of its or their set of Non-Proprietary X-M Accounts, the Corporation shall pay the Cash Settlement Amount to the designated bank account of such Joint Clearing Member or Pair of Affiliated Clearing Members at or prior to the settlement time; provided, however, that no amount shall be paid to such account until the Corporation has determined that the Joint Clearing Member has completed its settlement obligations, or that each of the Pair of Affiliated Clearing Members have completed their settlement obligations, to the Corporation and the Participating CCO(s) in respect of all other accounts (as specified in the Participating CCO Agreement) carried by it or them at the Corporation and the Participating CCO(s).

(c) That portion, if any, of the Excess Margin remaining after application in accordance with subsection (a) of this Rule may be withdrawn from sets of X-M accounts in accordance with Rule 608.

Adopted September 26, 1989 (SR-OCC-89-1). Amended June 28, 1993 (SR-OCC-92-28); December 15, 1993 (SR-OCC-93-7); December 3, 2009 (SR-OCC-2007-20); May 20, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-04); June 24, 2011 (SR-OCC-2011-05).

RULE 707 – Close-Out of OCC X-M Accounts

(a) The Board of Directors or a Designated Officer (as defined in Rule 1102) of the Corporation may summarily suspend a Clearing Member if such Clearing Member or its affiliated CCO Clearing Member is in default in the payment of funds or any other obligation in respect of sets of X-M accounts. The OCC X-M accounts of a Clearing Member may be liquidated by the Corporation at the request of a Carrying CCO whether or not the Corporation suspends, or is permitted under the Rules to suspend, such Clearing Member. Upon the suspension of a Joint Clearing Member or the OCC Clearing Member of a Pair of Affiliated Clearing Members, or upon receiving notice from a Carrying CCO of the suspension by such Carrying CCO in accordance with its rules of a Joint Clearing Member or an affiliated CCO Clearing Member, the Corporation shall have the right to liquidate the Contracts in the OCC X-M accounts, and any margin deposited in respect of the sets of X-M accounts, in accordance with the applicable Participating CCO Agreement, and shall deposit any proceeds of such liquidation in accounts (the "Proprietary X-M Liquidating Account" and the "Non-Proprietary X-M Liquidating Account") provided for therein. Funds in the Proprietary X-M Liquidating Account and the Non-Proprietary X-M Liquidating Account shall be utilized as described in such Agreement.

(b) If the funds in the Proprietary and Non-Proprietary Liquidating Accounts, when applied to the full extent permitted in accordance with the applicable Participating CCO Agreement, are insufficient to offset the aggregate of the liquidating deficits in the sets of X-M accounts, the shortfall shall be allocated between or among the Corporation and the Participating CCOs pursuant to the applicable Participating CCO Agreement. In the event that, as a result of any such allocation, the Corporation incurs a loss arising from the liquidation of Contracts cleared by a Carrying CCO, the Corporation may demand immediate payment of the amount of such loss from the OCC Clearing Member and, if such payment is not made promptly, the Corporation may, if it has not already done so, suspend such Clearing Member pursuant to Rule 1102.

Adopted September 26, 1989 (SR-OCC-89-1). Amended November 26, 1991 (SR-OCC-90-1); June 28, 1993 (SR-OCC-92-28); March 19, 2015 (SR-OCC-2015-04).

* * * *

CHAPTER VIII – EXERCISE AND ASSIGNMENT

RULE 801 – Exercise of Options

Issued and unexpired option contracts may, subject to Exchange Rules and the By-Laws, be exercised as follows:

(a) A Clearing Member desiring to exercise an American option contract on any business day other than its expiration date shall submit exercise notices to the Corporation on such business day through electronic means prescribed by the Corporation for that purpose within such timeframe as the Corporation shall prescribe; provided that no option contract expiring on a day that is not a business day may be exercised on the business day immediately preceding its expiration date. The Corporation may change such timeframes upon not less than thirty days' prior written notice to affected Clearing Members. Every submission of an exercise notice in accordance herewith shall become irrevocable at the applicable deadline specified by the Corporation on the date of submission. No Clearing Member shall revoke or modify any exercise notice after the applicable deadline.

(b) Any expiring American option contract may be exercised on its expiration date in accordance with Rule 805. Any capped or European option contract may be exercised (other than automatically exercised in the case of a capped option) only on its expiration date in accordance with Rule 805. Any binary options that meet the exercise parameters set forth in Rule 1501 will be automatically exercised in accordance with that rule. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any expiring flexibly structured index option contract, quarterly index option contract, monthly index option contract, weekly index option contract, short term index option contract or OTC index option contract that meets the exercise parameters set forth in Rule 1804(c) will be automatically exercised on its expiration date in accordance with that Rule. No option contract expiring on a day that is not a business day may be exercised on the business day immediately preceding its expiration date.

(c) Option contracts may be exercised only in a unit of trading or an integral multiple thereof. Exercise notices may be filed in respect of opening purchase transactions which have not yet been accepted by the Corporation, and shall be assigned by the Corporation at the same time and in the same manner as exercise notices filed on the same business day in respect of issued option contracts, provided that any such exercise notice shall be deemed to be null and void and of no force or effect if the opening purchase transaction in respect of which it was filed is not accepted by the Corporation on the business day immediately following the date on which such exercise notice was filed.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 The Corporation may permit one or more Clearing Members to tender, revoke, or modify exercise notices by electronic data entry, provided that electronic data entry procedures shall not apply to exercises governed by Rule 805. See Rule 205 with respect to the extension of cut-off times in the event of power failures, equipment malfunctions, and other unusual or unforeseen conditions.

.02 The Corporation may designate earlier cut-off times than those specified in Rule 801 when the Exchanges announce an early close. The Corporation shall give Clearing Members such notice of the designation of any such earlier cut-off time as the Corporation deems practical under the circumstances.

.03 The Corporation may make available to each Clearing Member, during a business day, updated information as to exercise notices submitted by such Clearing Member. Such updated information on exercises submitted by a Clearing Member shall be considered provisional and informational only and is subject to revision at any time. Only delivery advices and exercise and assignment reports (as the case may be) may be relied upon as definitively reflecting exercise notices accepted by the Corporation.

.04 With respect to any securities or futures account, the Corporation shall process sell transactions in respect of American option contracts prior to exercises in respect of such contracts.

Amended June 1, 1975; January 12, 1977 (SR-OCC-76-10); June 30, 1977 (SR-OCC-77-1); August 18, 1977 (SR-OCC-77-10); October 10, 1980 (SR-OCC-79-8); August 6, 1981 (SR-OCC-81-2); September 20, 1982 (SR-OCC-82-15); November 24, 1982 (SR-OCC-82-12); May 22, 1984 (SR-OCC-83-15); August 28, 1985 (SR-OCC-85-9); March 12, 1986 (SR-OCC-85-18); May 6, 1987 (SR-OCC-86-16); June 21, 2011 (SR-OCC-87-15); August 21, 1987 (SR-OCC-87-9); July 9, 1991 (SR-OCC-90-3); February 22, 1993 (SR-OCC-92-27); February 23, 1993 (SR-OCC-92-33); November 24, 1993 (SR-OCC-93-2); November 1, 1994 (SR-OCC-94-5); October 18, 1995 (SR-OCC-95-10); February 7, 1996 (SR-OCC-95-12); October 25, 1996 (SR-OCC-96-8); December 10, 1997 (SR-OCC-97-8); November 19, 1999 (SR-OCC-99-13); May 16, 2002 (SR-OCC-2001-16); May 22, 2002 (SR-OCC-2022-14); July 1, 2002 (SR-OCC-2001-09); October 28, 2002 (SR-OCC-2002-15); May 22, 2003 (SR-OCC-2002-14); May 23, 2003 (SR-OCC-2003-01); April 16, 2004 (SR-OCC-2004-06); July 12, 2005 (SR-OCC-2005-06); March 6, 2006 (SR-OCC-2005-19); June 23, 2006 (SR-OCC-2006-11); June 6, 2007 (SR-OCC-2007-01); August 20, 2007 (SR-OCC-2007-06); November 30, 2007 (SR-OCC-2007-08); March 20, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-04); March 25, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-06); November 9, 2010 (SR-OCC-2010-16); December 14, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-14); June 17, 2013 (SR-OCC-2013-04); September 25, 2013 (SR-OCC-2013-13); March 6, 2014 (SR-OCC-2014-04); October 27, 2014 (SR-OCC-2014-15); September 16, 2016 (SR-OCC-2016-002); April 26, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-002); February 15, 2019 (SR-OCC-2018-015); March 2, 2020 (SR-OCC-2020-001); July 27, 2020 (SR-OCC-2020-004); May 28, 2024 (SR-OCC-2024-002).

RULE 802 – Acceptance of Exercise Notice

An exercise notice properly tendered to the Corporation in accordance with Rule 801 or deemed to have been properly tendered to the Corporation in accordance with Rule 805 shall be accepted by the Corporation on the date on which such notice was, or is deemed to have been, tendered.

Amended June 1, 1975; January 12, 1977 (SR-OCC-76-10); March 12, 1986 (SR-OCC-85-18); July 9, 1991 (SR-OCC-90-3); October 18, 1995 (SR-OCC-95-10).

RULE 803 – Assignment of Exercise Notices to Clearing Members

Exercise notices accepted by the Corporation shall be assigned in accordance with the Corporation's procedures to Clearing Members with open short positions in the series of options involved, provided that:

- (a) the Corporation may assign an exercise notice to a Clearing Member in respect of an opening writing transaction made by such Clearing Member on the day on which the exercise notice was accepted by the Corporation; and
- (b) the Corporation shall not assign an exercise notice to a Clearing Member in respect of any open short position after the Corporation has received confirmed trade information for a closing purchase transaction which, upon acceptance by the Corporation, will eliminate such short position, unless and until such closing purchase transaction is rejected by the Corporation.

Subject to the provisions of the By-Laws, exercise notices accepted by the Corporation shall be assigned at or before 8:00 A.M. Central Time (9:00 A.M. Eastern Time) on the following business day. Assignments shall be dated and effective as of the date the applicable exercise notices were accepted by the Corporation. A Clearing Member to which an exercise notice is assigned shall be notified thereof as soon as practicable after such notice is assigned by the Corporation, and, if applicable, a Clearing Member submitting an exercise notice shall (subject to the provisions of Rule 902) be notified of the identity of the Assigned Clearing Member, through the transmission of Delivery Advices or as soon as practicable after such notice is assigned by the Corporation.

... Interpretations and Policies:

.01 Under the Corporation's assignment procedures the Corporation will assign exercise notices to Clearing Members in respect of positions in a particular account of such Clearing Member or, in the case

of an account divided into sub-accounts, a particular sub-account. In the case of short positions in OTC options in a Clearing Member's securities customers' account for which the Corporation has a customer ID, the Corporation will assign exercise notices to specific customer IDs.

Amended March 10, 1976 (SR-OCC-75-2); October 29, 1976 (SR-OCC-76-8); April 17, 1980 (SR-OCC-80-1); January 29, 1991 (SR-OCC-90-8); July 9, 1991 (SR-OCC-90-3); November 2, 1995 (SR-OCC-95-16); October 28, 2002 (SR-OCC-2002-15); March 16, 2004 (SR-OCC-2003-08) ; September 28, 2007 (SR-OCC-2007-11); December 14, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-14); August 20, 2021 (SR-OCC-2021-008).

RULE 804 – Allocation of Exercises

Except as provided in the last sentence of this Rule 804, each Clearing Member shall establish fixed procedures for the allocation of exercises assigned in respect of short positions in the Clearing Member's accounts to specific option contracts included in such short positions. The allocation shall be made in accordance with the requirements set forth in Exchange Rules and any applicable rules of any self-regulatory organization of which the Clearing Member is a member. During the term of any restriction imposed on a Clearing Member pursuant to Rule 305, the Chief Executive Officer or Chief Operating Officer, or, if it is not feasible for the Chief Executive Officer or Chief Operating Officer to take such action, then a Designated Officer may require the Clearing Member to report to the Corporation, not later than 8:00 A.M. Central Time (9:00 A.M. Eastern Time) on each business day, the name and address of each writer to whom the Clearing Member allocated an exercise assigned to the Clearing Member on the preceding business day. Such reports shall indicate, for each writer, the series of options for which an exercise was allocated and the number of contracts included in the allocation, and shall state whether any specific deposit or escrow deposit has been made in respect of such writer's short position in such series of options. The foregoing provisions of this Rule 804 shall not apply to the allocation of exercises of OTC options; and in the case of short positions in OTC options in respect of which the Corporation has assigned exercises to a particular customer ID, the Clearing Member shall allocate the exercise only to the customer associated with such customer ID.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 The procedures established by a Clearing Member pursuant to this Rule must provide, in the case of an account divided into sub-accounts, for the allocation of exercises to specific option contracts included in short positions maintained in the sub-account to which the exercise notice was assigned pursuant to Rule 803.

Amended January 28, 1976 (SR-OCC-75-6); September 11, 1979 (SR-OCC-78-5); April 17, 1980 (SR-OCC-80-1); October 28, 1991 (SR-OCC-91-14); November 2, 1995 (SR-OCC-95-16); December 10, 1997 (SR-OCC-97-8); September 28, 2007 (SR-OCC-2007-11); December 14, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-14); March 6, 2014 (SR-OCC-2014-04); September 16, 2016 (SR-OCC-2016-002); April 26, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-002); February 15, 2019 (SR-OCC-2018-015).

RULE 805 – Expiration Exercise Procedure

(a) At or before such time and date as the Corporation shall from time to time specify with respect to each expiration date, the Corporation shall make available to each Clearing Member an Expiration Exercise Report.

(b) Upon retrieving an Expiration Exercise Report, each Clearing Member may submit exercise instructions in response to such report through electronic means prescribed by the Corporation for that purpose. Such instructions shall indicate, with respect to each series of options listed for each of the Clearing Member's accounts, the number of option contracts of that series, if any, to be exercised for that account. If no option contracts of a particular series are to be exercised for a particular account, the Clearing Member may so indicate opposite the title of that series. Each Clearing Member desiring to submit instructions in accordance with the preceding provisions of this subparagraph (b) shall submit

such instructions to the Corporation before such time and date as the Corporation shall from time to time specify with respect to an expiration date. Instructions to exercise given pursuant to this subparagraph (b) shall become irrevocable at such time and date with respect to each expiration date as the Corporation shall from time to time specify.

(c) Reserved.

(d) Each Clearing Member shall be deemed to have properly and irrevocably tendered to the Corporation, immediately prior to the expiration time for such option contracts on each expiration date, an exercise notice with respect to:

(1) each option contract listed in the Clearing Member's Expiration Exercise Report that the Clearing Member has instructed the Corporation to exercise in accordance with subparagraph (b), and

(2) every option contract of each series listed in the Clearing Member's Expiration Exercise Report that has an exercise price below (in the case of a call) or above (in the case of a put) the closing price of the underlying security by \$0.01 or more, unless the Clearing Member shall have duly instructed the Corporation, in accordance with subparagraph (b), to exercise none, or fewer than all, of the option contracts of such series carried in such account, provided that in the case of options with an exercise price expressed as a multiple of the per-unit price, in making the above calculations such multiple shall be applied to the closing price. If a Clearing Member desires that any such option contract not be exercised, it shall be the responsibility of the Clearing Member to give appropriate instructions to the Corporation in accordance with subparagraph (b).

(e) It shall be the duty of each Clearing Member to review each Expiration Exercise Report against the Clearing Member's own position records and to verify the accuracy of the closing prices reflected in such report. If a Clearing Member discovers any error or omission in any Expiration Exercise Report, the Clearing Member shall immediately notify the Corporation thereof and cooperate with the Corporation in reconciling any discrepancies. The Corporation shall have no liability to any Clearing Member or to any other person in respect of any loss or expense resulting from the exercise or non-exercise of any option contract due to any error or omission (whether relating to the inclusion of option contracts, the determination of closing prices, the making of computations or otherwise) in any Expiration Exercise Report.

(f) With respect to any expiration date, the Corporation may in its discretion extend any or all of the times and dates prescribed pursuant to subparagraphs (a) and (b). If unusual or unforeseen conditions (including but not limited to power failures or equipment malfunctions) prevent the Corporation from making Expiration Exercise Reports available to Clearing Members on a timely basis, or Clearing Members from submitting on-line responses to such reports, prior to any applicable deadline, the Corporation, in its discretion, may prescribe such alternative procedures for exercising expiring options period as the Corporation deems reasonable, practicable and equitable under the circumstances. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in no event shall the deadline for submitting exercise instructions be extended beyond the expiration time for such option contracts except pursuant to Article VI, Section 18 of the By-Laws.

(g) The term "closing price", as used with respect to an underlying security in this Rule 805, including the underlying security for cash-settled equity flex options, means the last reported sale price for the underlying security during regular trading hours (as determined by the Corporation) on the trading day immediately preceding the expiration date, or on the expiration date if the expiration date is a trading day, on such national securities exchange or other domestic securities market as the Corporation shall determine. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if an underlying security was not traded on such market during regular trading hours on the trading day immediately preceding the expiration date, or if the underlying security was traded during regular trading hours on such trading day but the Corporation is unable to obtain a last sale price, the Corporation may, in its discretion, (i) fix a closing price on such basis as it

deems appropriate in the circumstances (including, without limitation, using the last sale price during regular trading hours on the most recent trading day for which a last sale price is available) or (ii) suspend the application of subparagraph (d)(2) to option contracts for which that security is an underlying security. During the term of any such suspension, Clearing Members may exercise such option contracts only by giving affirmative exercise instructions in accordance with subparagraph (b).

(m) [Rescinded September 20, 1982.]

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 When the day immediately preceding a Saturday expiration date is a holiday under Exchange Rules, the Corporation may, upon reasonable notice to Clearing Members, advance the exercise procedures provided for in Rule 805 by 24 hours. In that event:

(1) Expiration Exercise Reports will be made available by the Corporation, and Clearing Members will be required to submit exercise instructions in response to such Reports, on the day immediately preceding the expiration date.

(2) The provisions of Rule 805 with respect to the irrevocability of exercise instructions (including instructions deemed to have been given pursuant to Rule 805(d)(2)) shall apply notwithstanding the completion of exercise procedures on the day before the expiration date.

.02 The exercise thresholds provided for in Rule 805(d) and elsewhere in the rules are part of the administrative procedures established by the Corporation to expedite its processing of exercises of expiring options by Clearing Members, and are not intended to dictate to Clearing Members which positions in customers' accounts should or must be exercised.

.03 The exercise procedures set forth in Rule 805 shall apply to the exercise of flexibly structured equity options (physically settled and cash settled, except that an American-style flexibly structured option on fund shares that is cash settled and subject to delayed settlement for any deliverable component will not be subject to Rule 805(d)), quarterly equity options, monthly equity options, weekly equity options and short term equity options, except that the time when the Corporation makes an Expiration Exercise Report available pursuant to paragraph (a) of Rule 805, and the time specified by the Corporation as the deadline for the submission of exercise instructions pursuant to paragraph (b) of Rule 805 for such options, may be different from the corresponding times that apply to standard options.

.04 With respect to any securities or futures account, the Corporation shall process sell transactions in respect of option contracts prior to exercises in respect of such contracts.

Adopted January 12, 1977 (SR-OCC-76-10). Amended November 7, 1977 (SR-OCC-77-12); September 20, 1982 (SR-OCC-82-15); January 17, 1983 (SR-OCC-83-1); May 28, 1985 (SR-OCC-85-6); March 12, 1986 (SR-OCC-85-18); June 14, 1988 (SR-OCC-88-6); January 29, 1991 (SR-OCC-90-8); October 18, 1995 (SR-OCC-95-10); November 2, 1995 (SR-OCC-95-16); September 3, 1996 (SR-OCC-96-3); February 23, 1999 (SR-OCC-98-14); May 26, 1999 (SR-OCC-98-10); August 3, 2001 (SR-OCC-00-04); May 16, 2002 (SR-OCC-2001-16); May 22, 2003 (SR-OCC-2002-14); September 1, 2004 (SR-OCC-2004-04); July 12, 2005 (SR-OCC-2005-06); June 23, 2006 (SR-OCC-2006-11); September 26, 2006 (SR-OCC-2006-05); January 16, 2008 (SR-OCC-2007-18); December 3, 2008 (SR-OCC-2007-16); March 25, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-06); January 14, 2010 (SR-OCC-2010-01); November 9, 2010 (SR-OCC-2010-16); December 14, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-14); June 17, 2013 (SR-OCC-2013-04); March 6, 2014 (SR-OCC-2014-04); October 27, 2014 (SR-OCC-2014-15); September 16, 2016 (SR-OCC-2016-002); April 26, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-002); February 15, 2019 (SR-OCC-2018-015); March 2, 2020 (SR-OCC-2020-001); July 27, 2020 (SR-OCC-2020-004); May 17, 2022 (SR-OCC-2022-003); May 28, 2024 (SR-OCC-2024-002).

RULE 806 – Reserved

Reserved.

RULE 807 – Acceleration of Expiration Date

When a stock option contract is adjusted pursuant to Chapter XXVIII of the Rules to require the delivery upon exercise of a fixed amount of cash, the expiration date of the option contract will ordinarily be accelerated to fall on or shortly after the date on which the conversion of the underlying security to a right to receive cash occurs.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 When option contracts are adjusted to require delivery of a fixed amount of cash and the expiration date is accelerated, the “exercise by exception” threshold for such contracts for purposes of Rule 805(d)(2) shall be \$.01 per share.

Adopted June 25, 1998 (SR-OCC-97-2). Amended January 18, 2007 (SR-OCC-2006-20); July 18, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-08); December 31, 2025 (SR-OCC-2025-017).

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CHAPTER IX – DELIVERY OF UNDERLYING SECURITIES AND PAYMENT

Introduction

The Rules in this Chapter are applicable to the discharge of delivery and payment obligations arising out of the exercise of physically settled stock option contracts and the maturity of physically settled stock futures contracts. As a general policy, the Corporation will direct that such obligations be settled through the facilities of the correspondent clearing corporation as specified in Rule 901 (including in connection with any Guaranty Substitution Payment as may be made by the Corporation to the Correspondent Clearing Corporation) to the extent that the security to be delivered and received is CCC-eligible, and will direct that such obligations be settled on a broker-to-broker basis as specified in Rules 903 through 912 to the extent that the security to be delivered and received is not CCC-eligible. However, the Corporation may in its discretion make exceptions to this policy, either to direct that the delivery of CCC-eligible securities be made on a broker-to-broker basis as specified in Rules 903 through 912, utilizing services of the correspondent clearing corporation or otherwise, or (with the agreement of the correspondent clearing corporation) to direct that the delivery of non-CCC-eligible securities be made through the facilities of the correspondent clearing corporation as specified in Rule 901. The Corporation may alter a previous designation of a settlement method at any time (i) prior to the obligation time (as defined in Rule 901(b)) for any settlement to be made through the facilities of the correspondent clearing corporation pursuant to Rule 901 or (ii) prior to the designated delivery date for any settlement to be made on a broker-to-broker basis pursuant to Rules 903 through 912 by giving the affected Clearing Members such notice thereof as is practicable under the circumstances.

Adopted March 16, 2004 (SR-OCC-2003-08). Amended July 31, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-013); May 28, 2024 (SR-OCC-2023-007).

RULE 901 – Settlement Through Correspondent Clearing Corporations

(a) In the event a Delivery Advice or Exercise and Assignment Activity Report directs that settlement in respect of the exercised or matured cleared security or securities identified therein shall be made through the facilities of the correspondent clearing corporation, the Corporation shall report such settlement obligations to the correspondent clearing corporation, furnishing such information with respect thereto as shall be necessary to enable settlement to be effected in respect of such obligations in accordance with the rules of the correspondent clearing corporation on the delivery date (or, if the correspondent clearing corporation is not open for business on that date, on the next date on which it is open for business). In reporting settlement obligations to the correspondent clearing corporation hereunder, the Corporation may net obligations of a Clearing Member to deliver and receive the same underlying security on the same delivery date; provided, however, that obligations arising from exercised option contracts may not be netted against obligations arising from matured stock futures contracts.

(b) Settlement obligations for CCC-eligible securities that settle “regular way,” as defined in the rules and procedures of the correspondent clearing corporation, will ordinarily be directed for settlement through the facilities of the correspondent clearing corporation. If such settlement obligations are reported to and are not rejected by the correspondent clearing corporation under the terms of an agreement between the correspondent clearing corporation and the Corporation then the Corporation shall have no further obligation in respect of such settlement obligations, other than such obligations as the Corporation may have pursuant to its agreement with the correspondent clearing corporation, and full settlement shall be deemed to have been made by the Corporation in respect of such settlement obligations, from and after the time when the correspondent clearing corporation becomes unconditionally obligated, in accordance with its rules, to effect settlement in respect thereof or to close out the securities contract arising therefrom (the “obligation time”). If an obligation to make delivery is netted by the Corporation against an obligation to receive in accordance with subparagraph (a) hereof, full settlement shall be deemed to have been made in respect thereof at the opening of business of the Corporation on the delivery date. If the

Corporation takes action pursuant to subparagraph (d) hereof, settlement shall be made in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph (d). From and after the time when settlement is deemed to have been made pursuant to the second sentence of this subparagraph (b), the obligations of the Delivering and the Receiving Clearing Member in respect of the contracts deemed to have been settled, and any other obligations resulting from settlement in respect thereof, shall be determined by the rules and procedures of the correspondent clearing corporation.

Each Clearing Member understands and agrees with the Corporation that the Corporation maintains an agreement with the correspondent clearing corporation that addresses the terms under which settlement obligations for CCC-eligible securities may be settled through the facilities of the correspondent clearing corporation and that pursuant to that agreement the parties agree that in certain circumstances in which the correspondent clearing corporation has ceased to act and the Corporation has suspended a Clearing Member, the Corporation may make a Guaranty Substitution Payment to the correspondent clearing corporation so that the correspondent clearing corporation will not reject settlement obligations involving such Clearing Member for CCC-eligible securities that the Corporation directs to the correspondent clearing corporation for settlement through its facilities. The Corporation agrees to make available to each Clearing Member upon request a copy of the agreement between the Corporation and the correspondent clearing corporation.

The circumstances in which the Corporation may make such a Guaranty Substitution Payment under the agreement with the correspondent clearing corporation are as follows:

- (i) the Clearing Member that is suspended by the Corporation is also a member of the correspondent clearing corporation and the correspondent clearing corporation has ceased to act for that member under its rules and procedures;
- (ii) the Clearing Member that is suspended by the Corporation is also an Appointed Member for which the correspondent clearing corporation has ceased to act; or
- (iii) the Clearing Member that is suspended by the Corporation is a Canadian Clearing Member for which CDS has been appointed to make settlement of obligations of the Canadian Clearing Member and the correspondent clearing corporation has ceased to act for CDS.

Under the terms of the agreement between the Corporation and the correspondent clearing corporation, a Guaranty Substitution Payment will be in an amount as is required by the correspondent clearing corporation to satisfy any deficit(s) of the relevant Clearing Member, Appointed Clearing Member, or CDS as applicable, to the correspondent clearing corporation regarding the Clearing Member's portion of the "required fund deposit" and "supplemental liquidity deposit", as those terms are defined in the correspondent clearing corporation's rules and procedures, attributable to exercise and assignment transactions. Any amount of a Guaranty Substitution Payment that the correspondent clearing corporation does not use pursuant to its rules and procedures will be returned by the correspondent clearing corporation to the Corporation under such terms and within such times as agreed between the Corporation and the correspondent clearing corporation.

(c) It will ordinarily be the policy of the Corporation to cause settlement of exercised stock option contracts and matured physically-settled stock futures contracts for CCC-eligible securities that are scheduled to be settled on the first business day after exercise or maturity to be made through the facilities of the correspondent clearing corporation in accordance with the rules and procedures of the correspondent clearing corporation. If such settlement obligations are reported to and are not rejected by the correspondent clearing corporation prior to the time when it becomes unconditionally obligated, in accordance with its rules, to effect settlement in respect thereof or to close out the securities contract arising therefrom, the Corporation shall have no further obligation in respect of such settlement obligations. However, the Corporation may in its discretion determine to alter this policy in particular circumstances.

(d) A specification in any Delivery Advice that settlement is to be made through the facilities of the correspondent clearing corporation pursuant to this Rule 901 may be revoked by the Corporation at any time prior to the obligation time by an appropriate notice to the Receiving and Delivering Clearing Members. In the event of such revocation, delivery and payment shall be made in accordance with Rules 903 through 912; provided, however, that the Chief Executive Officer or Chief Operating Officer, or, if it is not feasible for the Chief Executive Officer or Chief Operating Officer to take such action, then a Designated Officer of the Corporation may, upon the application of the Receiving or the Delivering Clearing Member, extend or postpone the time for delivery to a date not more than one business day after the date of such revocation.

(e) When an exercise notice is properly tendered to the Corporation pursuant to Rule 801, or when the maturity date of a physically-settled stock future occurs, prior to an “ex” date (as fixed by the primary market for the underlying security) for any distribution, whether or not an adjustment is required to be made pursuant to the By-Laws, Clearing Members effecting settlement in respect thereof pursuant to this Rule shall have such rights and obligations in respect of such distribution as may be provided under the rules and procedures of the correspondent clearing corporation; provided, however, that the Corporation may in its discretion direct that additional adjustments be made as between Receiving and Delivering Clearing Members to prevent inequities in respect of any distribution.

(f) An Appointing Clearing Member may, in lieu of being a participant of the correspondent clearing corporation, appoint, in such manner as the Corporation shall from time to time prescribe, an Appointed Clearing Member to act on its behalf with respect to the settlement of all exercised or matured cleared securities in the accounts of the Appointing Clearing Member which are settled through the correspondent clearing corporation pursuant to this Rule 901. An appointment pursuant to this subparagraph shall become effective as of the first business day following the day on which the Corporation shall receive written notice, in such form as the Corporation shall from time to time prescribe, from the Appointed Clearing Member of its acceptance of the appointment, or such later date as may be specified by the Appointed Clearing Member, and (unless the Corporation shall terminate the appointment at an earlier time) shall remain effective until the close of business on the thirtieth calendar day after the Corporation shall have received, from either the Appointing Clearing Member or the Appointed Clearing Member, written notice of revocation of the appointment, and shall remain effective thereafter, with respect to each obligation to make delivery or payment in respect of exercised or matured cleared securities directed to the Appointed Clearing Member for settlement prior to the effective date of the revocation, until settlement of such obligation is completed. During the effectiveness of such an appointment, the Corporation shall report each obligation of the Appointing Clearing Member to make delivery or payment in respect of an exercised or matured cleared security to the correspondent clearing corporation, and the Appointed Clearing Member shall be deemed to be the Delivering Clearing Member or the Receiving Clearing Member, as the case may be, in respect of each such contract for all purposes under this Rule 901. For purposes of Rule 211, any report made available to an Appointed Clearing Member shall be deemed to have been made available to the Appointing Clearing Member at the time that it is made available to the Appointed Clearing Member.

(g) A Canadian Clearing Member on behalf of which CDS maintains an identifiable subaccount in a CDS account at the correspondent clearing corporation may appoint, in such manner as the Corporation shall from time to time prescribe, CDS to act on its behalf with respect to the settlement of all exercised or matured cleared securities in the accounts of the Canadian Clearing Member which are settled through the correspondent clearing corporation pursuant to this Rule 901. An appointment pursuant to this subparagraph shall become effective as of the first business day following the day on which the Corporation shall receive written notice of the appointment from the Canadian Clearing Member, or such later date as may be specified by the Canadian Clearing Member, and (unless the Corporation shall terminate the appointment at an earlier time) shall remain effective until the close of business on the thirtieth calendar day after the Corporation shall have received, from either the Canadian Clearing Member or CDS, written notice of revocation of the appointment, and shall remain effective thereafter, with respect to each obligation to make delivery or payment in respect of exercised or matured cleared

securities directed to CDS for settlement prior to the effective date of the revocation, until settlement of such obligation is completed. During the effectiveness of an appointment pursuant to this subparagraph, the Corporation shall report each obligation of the Canadian Clearing Member to make delivery or payment in respect of an exercised or matured cleared security to the correspondent clearing corporation.

(h) Notwithstanding any other provision of the By-Laws and Rules, the obligations of a Clearing Member to the Corporation in respect of the settlement of any securities contract arising from an exercised or matured cleared security which is settled by or on behalf of the Clearing Member through the correspondent clearing corporation pursuant to this Rule 901 will be deemed to be completed and performed once the obligation time, as defined in Rule 901(b), in respect of such securities contract has occurred and the Corporation has no further responsibility in respect of such securities contract to the correspondent clearing corporation.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 When the Corporation extends or postpones settlements pursuant to Rule 903 the Corporation may for technical reasons defer reporting affected exercised or matured contracts to the correspondent clearing corporation until a new delivery date is fixed. If an ex-date for a dividend or other distribution on the underlying stock occurs between the date of an exercise of an option or maturity date of a stock future and the date when the Corporation reports the resulting settlement obligations to the correspondent clearing corporation, the Delivering Clearing Member may not be obligated, under the rules of the correspondent clearing corporation, to deliver the distributed property. In order to prevent resulting inequities, the Board of Directors has determined pursuant to Rule 901(e) that in such cases Delivering Clearing Members shall be obligated to deliver the distributed cash or other property on the delivery date notwithstanding the absence of an obligation to do so under the rules of the correspondent clearing corporation. In the case of cash distributions, such delivery shall be made by appropriate charges and credits to the settlement accounts of Delivering and Receiving Clearing Members with the Corporation. In the case of non-cash distributions, delivery shall be made in such manner as the Corporation shall direct.

.02 It will ordinarily be the policy of the Corporation to cause settlement of exercised stock option contracts and matured physically-settled futures contracts to be made through the facilities of the correspondent clearing corporation pursuant to Rule 901 to the extent that the security or securities to be delivered and received in such settlement are CCC-eligible, and to cause settlement of exercised stock option contracts and matured physically-settled futures contracts to be made pursuant to Rules 903 through 912 to the extent that the security or securities to be delivered and received in such settlement are not CCC-eligible. However, the Corporation may in its discretion determine to alter this policy in particular circumstances, either to cause delivery of CCC-eligible securities to be made pursuant to Rules 903 through 912 or (with the agreement of the correspondent clearing corporation) to cause delivery of non-CCC-eligible securities to be made through the facilities of the correspondent clearing corporation pursuant to Rule 901. For certain non-CCC eligible securities, delivery made on a broker-to-broker basis pursuant to Rules 903 through 912 may nevertheless involve facilities of a correspondent clearing corporation, provided that Rule 901 will not apply to such delivery unless the Corporation and the correspondent clearing corporation otherwise agree.

Adopted December 22, 1975 (SR-OCC-75-1). Amended October 4, 1976 (SR-OCC-76-7); March 18, 1987 (SR-OCC-87-6); October 26, 1989 (SR-OCC-89-10); January 29, 1991 (SR-OCC-90-8); January 28, 1994 (SR-OCC-92-5); March 29, 1999 (SR-OCC-99-3); August 20, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-07); October 19, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-15); March 16, 2004 (SR-OCC-2003-08); May 1, 2007 (SR-OCC-2006-21); March 6, 2014 (SR-OCC-2014-04); September 16, 2016 (SR-OCC-2016-002); April 26, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-002); July 31, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-013); September 5, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-015); February 15, 2019 (SR-OCC-2018-015); May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002); May 28, 2024 (SR-OCC-2023-007; SR-OCC-2024-002).

RULE 902 – Delivery Advices

Subject to the provisions of Rule 901, Delivery Advices made available to a Clearing Member by the Corporation pursuant to Rule 803 or Rule 1302 shall identify the designated settlement method, the quantity and description of each underlying security to be delivered against receipt of payment therefor, the quantity and description of each underlying security to be received against payment therefor, the delivery date, the event resulting in the obligation to deliver, receive or make payment, the exercise price (in the case of options), the final settlement price (in the case of stock futures), the allocation percentage of the exercise price or final settlement price, and, for settlements to be effected on a broker-to-broker basis, the contra Clearing Member to the settlement obligation. In the event that the Corporation directs that settlement be effected by a method different than a previously designated method, the Corporation shall provide notice thereof to the affected Clearing Members, but shall not revise any outstanding Delivery Advice.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 In the event that more than one underlying security is deliverable upon the exercise or maturity of a contract, the Corporation shall have the discretion to allocate a percentage of the exercise price or final settlement price to each underlying security to be delivered or received to determine the amount to be paid or received in respect of such security. Such allocation shall reflect the value of the underlying security relative to the aggregate value of the contract as determined by the Corporation.

Amended June 1, 1975; January 29, 1991 (SR-OCC-90-8); August 20, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-07); March 16, 2004 (SR-OCC-2003-08).

RULE 903 – Obligation to Deliver

When a Delivery Advice or the Corporation directs that settlement be made on a broker-to-broker basis, the Delivering Clearing Member shall deliver each underlying security specified in the Delivery Advice against payment of the aggregate purchase price therefor on the delivery date specified therein, which, in the case of options, shall be the first business day following the day on which the exercise notice was, or is deemed to have been, properly tendered to the Corporation pursuant to Chapter VIII of the Rules, and, in the case of security futures, shall be the first business day following the maturity date, except for series that are designated by the Exchange on which such series are traded for settlement on the first business day following the maturity date of the applicable series, provided that:

(a) the Corporation may designate a different delivery date for property that is deliverable as a result of an adjustment of a contract pursuant to the By-Laws and Rules; and

(b) The Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer or delegate of such officer may extend or postpone the time for delivery whenever, in such person's opinion, such action is required in the public interest or to meet unusual conditions.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 The Corporation may delay delivery and payment during the period "when distributed" trading is declared by the primary market for the underlying stock.

Amended June 1, 1975; September 5, 1980 (SR-OCC-79-4); July 5, 1989 (SR-OCC-89-7); July 9, 1991 (SR-OCC-90-3); June 7, 1995 (SR-OCC-94-11); August 20, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-07); April 3, 2003 (SR-OCC-2002-21); March 6, 2014 (SR-OCC-2014-04); March 16, 2004 (SR-OCC-2003-08) ; January 28, 2014 (SR-OCC-2013-22); September 16, 2016 (SR-OCC-2016-002); April 26, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-002); September 5, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-015); February 15, 2019 (SR-OCC-2018-015).

RULE 904 – Method of Delivery and Payment; Stock Transfer Taxes

(a) Unless the Corporation directs otherwise, broker-to-broker settlements shall be made on a delivery-versus-payment basis through the facilities of The Depository Trust Company.

(b) If the Corporation directs that a broker-to-broker settlement be made otherwise than as provided in subsection (a), the Delivering Clearing Member and Receiving Clearing Member shall mutually agree upon the location and method for effecting delivery of each underlying security and payment therefor, unless the Corporation directs that a broker-to-broker settlement be made through the facilities of the National Securities Clearing Corporation.

(c) Clearing Members shall make appropriate arrangements for the payment of any applicable stock transfer or similar taxes in the manner prescribed by the applicable laws and regulations of the taxing jurisdiction, and shall jointly and severally hold the Corporation harmless from any liability in respect thereof. Clearing Members shall furnish to the Corporation upon request such evidence as the Corporation may require with respect to the payment of such taxes. Any stock transfer or similar tax payable in accordance with applicable laws and regulations of a taxing jurisdiction upon the transfer of securities pursuant to the exercise of an option contract shall be the responsibility of the Delivering Clearing Member except where the incidents of the tax are attributable solely to the Receiving Clearing Member (or his customer or customers), in which case the tax will be the responsibility of the Receiving Clearing Member.

Amended April 4, 1977 (SR-OCC-75-7); March 16, 2004 (SR-OCC-2003-08); July 31, 2007 (SR-OCC-2017-03).

RULE 905 – Manner of Delivery

Securities required to be delivered pursuant to Rule 904(b) shall be delivered by book-entry through the facilities of a securities depository registered as a clearing agency with the SEC or by delivery of a certificate or certificates in good deliverable form. A certificate shall be deemed to be in good deliverable form for the purposes hereof only if the delivery of the certificate in such form would constitute good delivery under the rules of the primary market for the security.

Amended March 16, 2004 (SR-OCC-2003-08); November 19, 2025 (SR-OCC-2025-014).

RULE 906 – Acceptance of Delivery

The Receiving Clearing Member shall accept a partial delivery if tendered in round lots or multiples thereof, or, if the unit of trading is or includes an odd lot, in such odd lot or multiples thereof.

Amended August 20, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-07); March 16, 2004 (SR-OCC-2003-08).

RULE 907 – Delivery Prior to Specified Delivery Date

The acceptance of a delivery prior to the delivery date shall be at the option of the Receiving Clearing Member.

Amended August 20, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-07); March 16, 2004 (SR-OCC-2003-08).

RULE 908 – Payment on Delivery

When settlement is made pursuant to Rule 904(b), the Delivering Clearing Member shall have the right to require the allocable purchase price of the delivered units of the underlying security to be paid by customary means in immediately available funds.

Amended August 20, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-07); March 16, 2004 (SR-OCC-2003-08).

RULE 909 – Notice of Delivery and Payment

Unless settlement is made through the correspondent clearing corporation pursuant to Rule 901, the Delivering Clearing Member and the Receiving Clearing Member shall each promptly submit notices to the Corporation, in accordance with the procedures and within the timeframes periodically specified by the Corporation, as to the number of units of the underlying security delivered (received) and the amount received (paid) therefor.

(a) During times to be specified by the Corporation, the Corporation shall make available to the affected Delivering Clearing Member and Receiving Clearing Member reports reflecting the notices submitted by each such Clearing Member regarding delivery, payment, or receipt of delivery or payment in respect of an underlying security.

(b) If the reported number of units of the underlying security delivered equals the reported number of units received, the delivery obligation with respect to such number of units shall be deemed discharged. If an equal number of units of such underlying security are reported to have been delivered and received, but such number is less than the total delivery obligation in respect of the underlying security, the remaining portion of such obligation shall be deemed outstanding. The delivery obligation in respect of such underlying security shall be deemed to be fully discharged when the total number of units reported to be delivered and received equals the total quantity of the underlying security to be delivered (received) as set forth in the applicable Delivery Advice. Once the total delivery obligation in respect of an underlying security has been fully discharged, the Delivering Clearing Member, the Receiving Clearing Member and the Corporation shall have no further obligation in respect thereof.

(c) If the reported payment amount received equals the reported amount paid in respect of an underlying security, then the payment obligation with respect to such amount shall be deemed discharged. If equal amounts are reported to have been paid and received, but such amount is less than the total payment obligation, the remaining portion of the payment obligation shall be deemed outstanding. The payment obligation in respect of such underlying security shall be deemed to be fully discharged when the total amount reported to be paid and received equals the aggregate purchase price for such underlying security in the applicable Delivery Advice. Once the total payment obligation has been fully discharged, the Delivering Clearing Member, the Receiving Clearing Member and the Corporation shall have no further obligation in respect thereof.

(d) In the event a Delivering Clearing Member or a Receiving Clearing Member (as applicable) submits to the Corporation notice of a delivery, payment, or receipt of delivery or payment, and the contra Clearing Member to the settlement obligation does not respond to such notice two business days after such notice was made available to such Clearing Member, the contraparty's failure to respond shall constitute its acknowledgment to the Corporation that particular obligation has been settled as indicated in the notice furnished by the submitting Clearing Member, provided that the designated delivery date has occurred.

(e) In the event that the notice submitted by the Delivering Clearing Member and the notice submitted by the Receiving Clearing Member regarding a delivery (receipt) of units of an underlying security, or payment (receipt of payment) therefor, contain contradictory information as to such delivery (receipt) or payment (receipt of payment), each such notice shall be deemed null and void and given no effect.

Amended October 4, 1976 (SR-OCC-76-7); August 20, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-07); October 19, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-15); March 16, 2004 (SR-OCC-2003-08).

RULE 910 – Failure to Deliver

(a) The failure procedures set forth in paragraphs (b) – (e) of this Rule apply to deliveries of securities that are effected on a broker-to-broker basis pursuant to Rules 903-912, and such procedures shall not apply to any delivery to be made through the correspondent clearing corporation pursuant to Rule 901. A delivery to be made through the correspondent clearing corporation pursuant to Rule 901 shall be subject to the failure procedures, if any, provided by the rules and procedures of the correspondent clearing corporation.

(b) If the Delivering Clearing Member has not completed a required delivery by the close of business on the delivery date, the Receiving Clearing Member shall issue a buy-in notice, in paper format or in automated format through the facilities of a self-regulatory organization that provides an automated communications system, with respect to the undelivered units of the underlying security, within 20 calendar days following the delivery date, and shall thereupon buy in the undelivered securities. Except as otherwise directed by the Corporation, the buy-in shall be effected, as nearly as may be, in accordance with the then current procedures and interpretations of the correspondent clearing corporation for buy-ins of receive balance orders, and the Delivering Clearing Member and the Receiving Clearing Member shall have the rights and obligations set forth therein, provided that (i) buy-in notices shall not be retransmitted except to other Delivering Clearing Members, and (ii) extensions of time may be granted only by the Corporation (and not by the correspondent clearing corporation).

(c) The Clearing Member executing a buy-in shall as promptly as possible on the day of execution notify the Corporation and the Delivering Clearing Member, in such manner as the Corporation shall specify, as to the quantity purchased and the price paid. The defaulting party shall promptly, and in any event prior to 10:00 A.M. Central Time (11:00 A.M. Eastern Time) of the following business day, pay the Receiving Clearing Member the excess, if any, of (i) the price paid on such buy-in over (ii) the settlement amount of the securities bought-in less any portion thereof already paid by the Receiving Clearing Member. Notwithstanding any other provision of the By-Laws and Rules, from and after the time when the Receiving Clearing Member has received payment of such difference, if any, the settlement obligation in respect of the undelivered units of the underlying security shall be deemed fulfilled and the Delivering Clearing Member and the Corporation shall have no further obligation in respect thereof.

(d) As used herein, the term “defaulting party” shall mean the Corporation when the buy-in notice is issued in respect of a call option contract and shall mean the Delivering Clearing Member when the buy-in notice is issued in respect of a put option contract. When the buy-in notice is issued in respect of a call option contract, the Delivering Clearing Member shall be obligated to pay to the Corporation the amount specified in subparagraph (b) not later than settlement time on the business day following the execution of the buy-in and the Corporation shall be authorized to withdraw such amount from such Clearing Member’s bank account established in respect of its firm account.

(e) The failure of the Receiving Clearing Member to issue a buy-in notice within the time specified in this Rule 910 or to execute the buy-in in a timely manner shall not affect the contract rights of the parties except that the defaulting party may limit the amount which it is obligated to pay pursuant to subparagraph (b) hereof to the highest amount it would have been required to pay if the buy-in notice had been issued and executed on a timely basis.

Amended August 20, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-07); March 16, 2004 (SR-OCC-2003-08); April 13, 2005 (SR-OCC-2005-05); July 31, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-013).

RULE 910A – Protect Procedures

(a) The protect procedures set forth in paragraph (b) of this Rule apply to deliveries of securities that are effected on a broker-to-broker basis pursuant to Rules 903 through 912 and such procedures shall not apply to any delivery to be made through the correspondent clearing corporation. A delivery to be made

through the correspondent clearing corporation shall be subject to the protect procedures, if any, provided by the rules or procedures of the correspondent clearing corporation.

(b) If a Receiving Clearing Member is entitled to receive warrants, rights, convertible securities or other securities which have been called for redemption or are due to expire or with respect to which a call or expiration date is impending or which are subject to a tender or exchange offer or other offer which will expire, and if the expiration time (as hereafter defined) is on or after the delivery date, such Receiving Clearing Member may deliver a notice (a “Liability Notice”) to the Delivering Clearing Member not later than 9:00 a.m. Central Time on the business day preceding the expiration date. If a Liability Notice is so delivered to the Delivering Clearing Member, and the Delivering Clearing Member fails to deliver the securities by the expiration time, the defaulting party (as defined in paragraph (c) below) shall be liable for any damages which may accrue thereby. All claims for such damage shall be made promptly. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term “expiration time” means the latest time and date on which securities must be delivered or surrendered up to and including the last day of the protect period, if any.

(c) As used herein, the term “defaulting party” shall mean the Corporation when the Liability Notice is issued in respect of a call option contract or a security future and shall mean the Delivering Clearing Member when the buy-in notice is issued in respect of a put option contract. When the Liability Notice is issued in respect of a call option contract or a security future, the Delivering Clearing Member shall be obligated to pay to the Corporation the amount of the damages referred to in paragraph (b) promptly upon notice from the Corporation that the Corporation has paid such amount to the Receiving Clearing Member. Once a Liability Notice is issued by a Receiving Clearing Member, unless subsequently withdrawn, no buy-in notice may be issued.

Adopted February 4, 1991 (SR-OCC-90-9). Amended March 29, 1999 (SR-OCC-99-3); August 20, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-07); October 19, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-15) ; March 16, 2004 (SR-OCC-2003-08); July 31, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-013).

RULE 911 – Failure to Receive

(a) The failure procedures set forth in paragraphs (b) – (c) of this Rule apply to deliveries and the receipt of deliveries of securities that are effected on a broker-to-broker basis pursuant to Rules 903-912, and such procedures shall not apply to any delivery or the receipt of any delivery to be made through the correspondent clearing corporation pursuant to Rule 901. A delivery to be made through the correspondent clearing corporation pursuant to Rule 901 shall be subject to the failure procedures, if any, provided by the rules and procedures of the correspondent clearing corporation.

(b) If a Receiving Clearing Member shall refuse to receive all of the units of the underlying security duly delivered to it in fulfillment of a delivery obligation, and such refusal shall continue beyond the close of business on the delivery date, the Delivering Clearing Member may, without notice, sell out in the best available market, for the account and liability of the defaulting party, all or any part of the undelivered units. Notice of such sell-out, including the quantity sold and the price received, shall be submitted as promptly as possible on the date of execution, in such manner as the Corporation shall specify, to the Corporation and the Receiving Clearing Member. As used in this Rule 911, the term “defaulting party” shall mean the Receiving Clearing Member in the case of a call option contract and the Corporation in the case of a put option contract or a security future. The defaulting party shall be obligated to pay promptly, and in any event prior to 10:00 A.M. Central Time (11:00 A.M. Eastern Time) of the business day following the sell-out, to the Delivering Clearing Member the excess, if any, of the aggregate purchase price of the undelivered units over the price at which such units were sold out; and if the Corporation is the defaulting party, the Receiving Clearing Member shall pay such amount to the Corporation not later than settlement time on the business day immediately following the sell-out and the Corporation shall be authorized to withdraw such amount from the bank account established by the Receiving Clearing Member in respect of its firm account. Notwithstanding any other provision of the By-Laws and Rules, from and after the time when the Delivering Clearing Member has received payment of such difference, if any, the settlement obligation in respect of the units of the underlying security for which there was a

refusal to receive shall be deemed fulfilled and the Receiving Clearing Member and the Corporation shall have no further obligation in respect thereof.

(c) If a Receiving Clearing Member shall fail to pay the aggregate purchase price for all of the units of the underlying security duly delivered to it in fulfillment of a delivery obligation, and such failure shall continue beyond the close of business on the delivery date, the defaulting party shall be obligated to pay such aggregate purchase price to the Delivering Clearing Member promptly, and in any event prior to 10:00 A.M. Central Time (11:00 A.M. Eastern Time), on the following business day, and if the Corporation is the defaulting party, the Receiving Clearing Member shall pay such amount to the Corporation not later than settlement time on such following business day and the Corporation shall be authorized to withdraw such amount from the bank account established by the Receiving Clearing Member in respect of its firm account. Notwithstanding any other provision of the By-Laws and Rules, from and after the time when the Delivering Clearing Member has received payment of such aggregate purchase price, the settlement obligation in respect of the units of the underlying security for which there was a refusal to pay shall be deemed fulfilled and the Receiving Clearing Member and the Corporation shall have no further obligation in respect thereof.

Amended August 20, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-07); March 16, 2004 (SR-OCC-2003-08); July 31, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-013).

RULE 912 – Delivery After “Ex” Date

Subject to the provisions of Rule 901(e), when an exercise notice is properly tendered to the Corporation pursuant to Rule 801, or when the maturity date of a physically-settled stock future occurs, prior to an “ex” date (as fixed by the primary market for the underlying security) for a distribution that causes an adjustment to be made pursuant to the By-Laws, the Delivering Clearing Member shall make delivery as required by such adjustment unless the parties otherwise agree. When an exercise notice is properly tendered to the Corporation, or when the maturity date of a physically-settled stock future occurs, prior to such an “ex” date for a distribution that does not cause an adjustment to be made pursuant to the By-Laws, and delivery of the underlying security is made too late to enable the Receiving Clearing Member to transfer the security into its name and to receive such distribution, the Delivering Clearing Member shall, at the time of delivery, issue its due bill check to the Receiving Clearing Member for the amount of the distribution, which check shall be payable on the payment date of such distribution.

Amended June 1, 1975; October 4, 1976 (SR-OCC-76-7); August 20, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-07); July 31, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-013).

RULE 914 – Maintenance and Elimination of Positions in Exercise Settlement Accounts

[Deleted October 29, 1982.]

RULE 915 – Failure to Deliver by Correspondent Clearing Corporation

[Deleted October 29, 1982.]

RULE 916 – Failure to Receive by Correspondent Clearing Corporation

[Deleted October 29, 1982.]

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CHAPTER X – CLEARING FUND CONTRIBUTIONS

Introduction

The Corporation shall maintain a Clearing Fund to which each Clearing Member shall contribute to make good certain losses suffered by the Corporation. As provided in this Chapter X, the size of the Clearing Fund shall at all times be subject to minimum sizing requirements and generally be calculated on a monthly basis by the Corporation; however, the calculated size of the Clearing Fund may be determined by the Corporation more frequently than monthly under certain conditions specified herein.

Amended September 1, 2018 (SR-OCC-2018-008).

RULE 1001 – Size of Clearing Fund

(a) *Clearing Fund Size.* The size of the Clearing Fund shall be established on a monthly basis at an amount determined by the Corporation to be sufficient to protect the Corporation against losses stemming from the default of the two Clearing Member Groups that would potentially cause the largest aggregate credit exposure for the Corporation under stress test scenarios that represent extreme but plausible market conditions (“Sizing Stress Tests”). Such Sizing Stress Tests shall be supplemented by additional historical or hypothetical stress test scenarios (“Sufficiency Stress Tests”) and, in the event Sufficiency Stress Tests call for a larger Clearing Fund size, the Clearing Fund shall be re-sized based on such Sufficiency Stress Test pursuant to paragraph (c) of this Rule 1001. The size of the Clearing Fund for a given month shall not decrease by more than five percent from the prior month.

(b) *Minimum Clearing Fund Size.* Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this Rule 1001, in no event will the size of the Clearing Fund be less than 110% of the size of the committed liquidity facilities of the Corporation plus Commercial Paper Program proceeds up to the amount approved by the Board as Base Liquidity Resources plus the Clearing Fund Cash Requirement (as defined in Rule 1002(a)).

(c) *Intra-Month Sizing Adjustments.* If at any time between the regular monthly calculations of the size of the Clearing Fund a Sufficiency Stress Test identifies a breach that exceeds 90% of the size of the Clearing Fund requirement (less any margin collected or to be collected as a result of a Sufficiency Stress Test breach pursuant to Rule 609), the calculated size of the Clearing Fund shall be increased by the greater of \$1 billion or 125% of the difference between the relevant exposure and the then-current Clearing Fund size.

(d) *Temporary Increase to Clearing Fund Size.* The Corporation shall have the authority to increase the size of the Clearing Fund at any time for the protection of the Corporation, Clearing Members or the general public. Any such determination to implement a temporary increase in Clearing Fund size would (i) be based upon then-existing facts and circumstances, (ii) be in furtherance of the integrity of OCC and the stability of the financial system, and (iii) take into consideration the legitimate interests of Clearing Members and market participants. Any temporary increase in the Clearing Fund shall be reviewed by the Risk Committee as soon as practical and, if such temporary increase is still in effect, the Risk Committee shall determine whether (A) the increase in the Clearing Fund Cash Requirement is no longer required, or (B) OCC’s rules should be modified to ensure that OCC continues to maintain sufficient prefunded financial resources.

Adopted September 23, 2011 (SR-OCC-2011-10). Amended July 28, 2015 (SR-OCC-2015-013); September 1, 2018 (SR-OCC-2018-008); February 15, 2019 (SR-OCC-2018-015); June 29, 2020 (SR-OCC-2020-003); August 19, 2026 (SR-OCC-2026-004).

RULE 1002 – Clearing Fund Contributions

(a) *Form and Method of Contributions.* Contributions to the Clearing Fund shall be in cash or in Government securities.

(i) *Clearing Fund Cash Requirement.* The Corporation shall periodically set a minimum cash requirement for the Clearing Fund (“Clearing Fund Cash Requirement”) based on analysis of the Corporation’s projected liquidity demands under a variety of stress scenarios; provided that the Clearing Fund Cash Requirement shall not be less than \$3 billion. Each Clearing Member’s proportionate share of the Clearing Fund Cash Requirement shall be equal in percentage to its proportionate share of the Clearing Fund as determined by Rule 1003(a)(y).

(A) *Temporary Increases in Clearing Fund Cash Requirement.* The Corporation shall have the authority to temporarily increase the amount of cash required to be maintained in the Clearing Fund, up to an amount that includes the size of the Clearing Fund as determined in accordance with Rule 1001, to respond to changing business or market conditions for the protection of OCC, Clearing Members or the general public. Any temporary increase in the Clearing Fund Cash Requirement shall be reviewed by the Risk Committee as soon as practical (but in any event, such review must occur within 20 calendar days of such increase).

(ii) *Government Securities.* Contributions of Government securities shall be deposited by the Clearing Member in an account of the Corporation in an approved custodian in the name of the Corporation or by such other method as the Corporation may from time to time approve. The current value of Government securities for Clearing Fund purposes will be determined by the Corporation at such intervals as it may from time to time prescribe, but not less often than daily, on the basis of the quoted price supplied by a source designated by the Corporation. In determining the U.S. dollar amount of Clearing Fund credit to be given to any Government security, the Corporation will generally apply a schedule of “haircuts” that the Corporation may specify from time to time upon prior notice to Clearing Members. The Corporation may, in its discretion, use greater haircuts or, in unusual or unforeseen circumstances, assign no value or partial value to Government securities to the extent it deems appropriate for its protection or the protection of Clearing Members or the general public, in each case with prior notice to Clearing Members.

(iii) *Assets Denominated in a Foreign Currency.* Notwithstanding any other provision of this Rule 1002 in determining the U.S. dollar amount of Clearing Fund credit to be given to any foreign currency or asset denominated in a foreign currency, the Corporation may use such exchange rates and apply such “haircuts” as it deems appropriate for its protection.

(iv) *Clearing Fund Collateral Substitutions.* The Corporation generally requires a two-day notification period for any Clearing Member requesting to substitute Government Securities for cash deposits in excess of such Clearing Member’s proportionate share of the Clearing Fund Cash Requirement; provided that, the Corporation may, in its discretion, waive the two-day notification period if the substitution would not result in any Clearing Member’s settlement obligations to the Corporation, including potential settlement obligations under stressed market conditions, exceeding the liquidity resources available to satisfy such settlement obligations. For purposes of determining permitted substitution amounts and eligible cash withdrawals during any two-day notification period, deposits of Government Securities or any other non-cash collateral transactions that result in excess Clearing Fund contributions of the Clearing Member will not be deemed to be excess until the completion of the two-day notification period.

(b) *Interest or Gains on Government Securities.* Any interest or gain received or accrued on Government securities included within a Clearing Fund contribution shall belong to the contributing Clearing Member, and any interest on, or proceeds from the maturity of, such securities received by the Corporation shall be credited by the Corporation to an account of the Clearing Member on the records of the Corporation.

(c) *Investment of and Interest on Clearing Fund Cash.*

(1) Cash contributions to the Clearing Fund may from time to time be partially or wholly invested by the Corporation for its account in Government securities, and to the extent that such contributions are not so invested they shall be deposited by the Corporation in a separate account or accounts for Clearing Fund

contributions in approved custodians, provided that such account or accounts may commingle the Clearing Fund contributions of different Clearing Members.

(2) The Corporation will pay interest to each Clearing Member on all cash held on deposit in the Clearing Fund by that Clearing Member, calculated daily, at a rate equal to the Federal Reserve's Interest on Reserve Balances ("IORB") less administrative fee, provided that each such Clearing Member has provided OCC with all tax documentation as OCC may from time to time require in order to effectuate such payment. In the event that the administrative fee is insufficient to cover service charges imposed on the Federal Reserve Bank account, OCC may charge the Clearing Fund to cover any unpaid Federal Reserve Bank service charges. The Corporation will make interest payments on a monthly basis.

(d) *Initial Contribution.* The initial contribution of each Clearing Member to the Clearing Fund shall be \$500,000 or such greater amount as may be fixed by the Risk Committee in its discretion at the time such Clearing Member's membership application is approved. Notwithstanding anything else to the contrary herein, the initial Clearing Fund contribution of a Futures-Only Affiliated Clearing Member may be fixed by the Risk Committee to be the amount calculated pursuant to clause (y) of Rule 1003 if the conditions set forth in Rule 1002(f) are satisfied. The amount of such initial contribution shall remain in force until such time as determined by the Risk Committee (but in any event not later than the end of the first three calendar months commencing after the Clearing Member's admission to membership), after which time the amount of the Clearing Member's required contribution to the Clearing Fund shall be determined in accordance with paragraph (e) of this Rule; provided, however, that such contribution shall at all times remain subject to the minimum contribution requirement under Rule 1003 and to adjustments by the Corporation under Rule 1004.

(e) *Deficits Due to Amendments.* If the contribution to the Clearing Fund to be made by a Clearing Member is increased as a result of an amendment of the Rules, the increase shall not become effective unless the Clearing Member is given at least five business days prior written notice of the effective date of the amendment. Unless a Clearing Member notifies the Corporation in writing that it wishes to terminate its clearing membership and closes out or transfers all of its open long and short positions before the effective date of such amendment, such Clearing Member shall be liable to make the increased contribution by the Settlement Time on the effective date of the amendment or such later time as provided by the Corporation.

(f) *Futures-Only Affiliated Clearing Members.* A Futures-Only Affiliated Clearing Member shall be exempt from contributing the amount set forth in clause (x) of Rule 1003(a) if its contribution is equal to the amount specified in clause (y) of Rule 1003(a) and the then existing contribution of its earlier-admitted member affiliate Clearing Member is no less than the amount specified in clause (x) of Rule 1003(a).

(g) *General Lien.* Without limiting any other rights granted herein, each Clearing Member grants to the Corporation a general lien on all cash, Government securities and other property of the Clearing Member contributed to the Clearing Fund (and any proceeds thereof) as security for any obligation of the Clearing Member to the Corporation including, without limitation, any obligation to satisfy a proportionate charge pursuant to this Rule 1006.

(h) *Securities Intermediary.* Securities deposited in an account of the Corporation in an approved custodian in the name of the Corporation shall be credited to the Clearing Member's "clearing fund account," which shall be a securities account maintained on the records of the Corporation in the name of such Clearing Member, and the Corporation shall be the Clearing Member's securities intermediary with respect to such securities for purposes of Articles 8 and 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code. So long as any such securities and any proceeds thereof are so credited to the Clearing Member's clearing fund account, the Corporation shall have a general lien on and perfected security interest in and "control" over such securities and proceeds for purposes of Article 8 and 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code.

... Interpretations and Policies:

.01 The Corporation will not accept the delivery of a depository receipt from an approved custodian if the approved custodian, a parent, or an affiliate has an equity interest in the amount of 20% or more of the contributing Clearing Member's total capital.

.02 The ability of a Clearing Member to terminate its clearing membership under Rule 1002(e) shall be separate from the ability of a Clearing Member to terminate its status as such under Rule 1006(h), in each case subject to the conditions specified therein.

.03 For purposes of Rule 1002(a)(i), a Clearing Member shall satisfy any increase in its required cash contribution pursuant to an increase in Clearing Fund Cash Requirement by the first Settlement Time following such notification unless the Clearing Member is notified by an officer of the Corporation of an alternative time to satisfy such obligation.

.04 Notwithstanding Rule 1002(c)(1), the Corporation may deposit cash Clearing Fund contributions in an account of the Corporation at a Federal Reserve Bank along with margin assets other than cash derived from margin deposited in respect of segregated futures accounts and proceeds from the Corporation's Commercial Paper Program.

Amended September 1, 2018 (SR-OCC-2018-008); February 15, 2019 (SR-OCC-2018-015); June 29, 2020 (SR-OCC-2020-003); October 6, 2020 (SR-OCC-2020-010); June 8, 2022 (SR-OCC-2022-004); SR-OCC-2022-007); June 24, 2022 (SR-OCC-2022-004); September 8, 2023 (SR-OCC-2022-012); April 10, 2026 (SR-OCC-2026-001); August 19, 2026 (SR-OCC-2026-004); October 1, 2026 (SR-OCC-2026-007).

RULE 1003 – Clearing Fund Allocation Methodology

(a) *Allocated Contribution.* Unless determined pursuant to Rule 1002(d) or (f), the contribution to the Clearing Fund of each Clearing Member shall be the sum of (x) \$500,000 (such amount being the "fixed amount") and a separate amount equal to (y) such Clearing Member's proportionate share of an amount sufficient to cause the amount of the Clearing Fund (after taking into account each Clearing Member's fixed amount) to be equal to the Clearing Fund size determined pursuant to Rule 1001(a) (such amount being the "variable amount"). In no event shall the contribution of a Clearing Member be less than the fixed amount. A Clearing Member's contribution shall at all times be subject to separate and additional adjustments by the Corporation pursuant to Rule 1004. A Clearing Member's proportionate share of the variable amount shall be equal to a weighted average of the Clearing Member's proportionate share of total risk, open interest and volume, in all accounts (including paired X-M accounts) of the Clearing Member, as calculated in accordance with this Rule 1003 and the Corporation's policies and procedures.

(b) A Clearing Member's proportionate share of the variable amount of its Clearing Fund contribution shall be equal to a weighted average of the Clearing Member's proportionate share of total risk, open interest and volume. In calculating this average, total risk shall have a weighting of 70%, open interest shall have a weighting of 15%, and volume shall have a weighting of 15%.

(i) *Total Risk.* For purposes of this Rule 1003, "total risk" means a risk measure aggregated across all accounts of a Clearing Member determined using the Corporation's margin methodology and such add-on charges as may be determined pursuant to the Corporation's policies and procedures. A Clearing Member's proportionate share of total risk shall be equal to a fraction, the numerator of which shall be the daily average of the total risk applicable to all accounts of such Clearing Member for the preceding calendar month, and the denominator of which shall be the daily average of the total risk applicable to all accounts of all Clearing Members for the preceding calendar month.

(ii) *Open Interest.* A Clearing Member's proportionate share of open interest shall be equal to a fraction, the numerator of which shall be the daily average number of open positions in cleared

contracts plus cleared-contract equivalent units attributable to open stock loan and borrow positions held by such Clearing Member with the Corporation and the denominator of which shall be the daily average number of open positions in cleared contracts (adjusted in the same manner as in the numerator) plus cleared-contract equivalent units attributable to open stock loan and borrow positions held by all Clearing Members during the preceding calendar month. The numerator and denominator shall each include the average daily number of contracts held in paired X-M accounts.

(iii) *Volume*. A Clearing Member's proportionate share of volume shall be equal to a fraction, the numerator of which shall be the daily average number of all cleared contracts and cleared-contract equivalent units attributable to stock loan and borrow positions cleared by such Clearing Member during a look-back period determined by the Corporation from time to time and the denominator of which shall be the daily average number of all cleared contracts (adjusted in the same manner as in the numerator) and cleared-contract equivalent units attributable to stock loan and borrow positions cleared by all Clearing Members during the preceding month. The numerator and denominator shall each include the average daily number of contracts cleared in paired X-M accounts.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 Cleared contract equivalent units attributable to a stock loan and borrow position for purposes of the calculations in Rule 1003(b)(ii) and (iii) will be calculated by dividing the number of shares of Eligible Stock underlying such position by a divisor that the Corporation determines, in its sole discretion, to be fair to the affected Clearing Members.

.02 For purposes of Rule 1003(b)(ii) and (iii), the numerator and denominator of the relevant fractions shall include OTC options contracts and the number of such OTC options contracts shall be adjusted as needed to ensure that the number of such OTC options contracts, as adjusted, is approximately equal to the number of options contracts other than OTC options contracts that would cover the same notional value or units of the same underlying interest.

.03 The allocation methodology in this Rule 1003 shall be phased in over a three month period after implementation by adjusting 35% of the weighting to total risk from open interest by 10% in the first month, 10% in the second month, and 15% in the third month.

Amended September 1, 2018 (SR-OCC-2018-008); December 16, 2019 (SR-OCC-2019-009; SR-OCC-2019-010).

RULE 1004 – Adjustments to Clearing Fund Contributions

Adjusted Contribution. The required Clearing Fund contribution of a Clearing Member may be adjusted by the Corporation due to mergers, consolidations, position transfers, business expansions, membership approval or other similar events in connection with the calculations made in respect of a particular calendar month or at any other time. The Corporation shall provide notice to affected Clearing Members, by means of the reports described in Rule 1007, as soon as practicable after any such adjustment is determined. Any deficit resulting from the adjusted contribution shall be satisfied by the Clearing Member as provided in Rule 1005(a). All individual adjustments as of a particular date, taken together, may result in a corresponding increase in the amount of the Clearing Fund but shall not be deemed to be a change in the calculated Clearing Fund size as that may be determined under Rule 1001. Any adjusted contribution resulting from any adjustment shall be in effect until the earlier of the next adjustment of the calculated size of the Clearing Fund under Rule 1001, or the next adjustment of the Clearing Member's required contribution pursuant to this paragraph.

Adopted September 1, 2018 (SR-OCC-2018-008). Amended June 8, 2022 (SR-OCC-2022-004; SR-OCC-2022-007); June 24, 2022 (SR-OCC-2022-004).

RULE 1005 – Deficits and Increased Contributions

(a) *Deficits Generally.* Except as otherwise provided in this Chapter X, including but not limited to paragraph (b) below and Rule 1002(e), or as the Corporation may otherwise agree from time to time in writing, whenever a report for a Clearing Member described in Rule 1007 shows a deficit, including but not limited to a deficit caused by a decrease in the value of the Clearing Member's contribution or an adjusted contribution pursuant to Rule 1004, such Clearing Member shall satisfy the deficit by (i) the Settlement Time if the Corporation provides the Clearing Member with notice of such deficit at least one hour prior to the Settlement Time, (ii) no later than one hour after being notified by the Corporation of such deficit if notice is not provided at least one hour prior to the Settlement Time on the day the notice is provided, or (iii) such later time as provided by the Corporation.

(b) *Deficits Due to Intra-Month and Regular Monthly Sizing.* Whenever a report described in Rule 1007 is made available in connection with regular monthly or intra-month determination of the calculated size of the Clearing Fund under Rule 1001 and the report shows a deficit for any Clearing Member, such Clearing Member shall satisfy the deficit by a deposit in a form approved by the Corporation. Deficits due to standard monthly resizing of the Clearing Fund shall be satisfied by Settlement Time on the first business day of the month or such later time as provided by the Corporation. Deficits due to an intra-month resizing shall be due by the first Settlement Time following notification or such later time as provided by the Corporation.

(c) *Debit Authority of the Corporation.* Whenever a Clearing Member fails to timely satisfy any deficit shown on a report as described in Rule 1007, including but not limited to a deficit caused by the sizing determination pursuant to Rule 1001, a making good of a proportionate charge pursuant to Rule 1006(h), or a deficit caused for any other reason, the Corporation shall be authorized to withdraw from the Clearing Member's bank account established in respect of any firm account, at a time specified by the Corporation (which in the case of a deficit resulting from the regular monthly determination of the calculated size of the Clearing Fund may be different from the time specified in connection with deficits caused for other reasons), an amount equal to such deficit, and any amount withdrawn by the Corporation will be treated as a cash contribution to the Clearing Fund. If the Corporation is unable to withdraw an amount equal to the deficit, any such failure may subject the Clearing Member to suspension and disciplinary proceedings as provided for in the By-Laws and Rules, including under Chapters XI and XII.

Amended September 1, 2018 (SR-OCC-2018-008); June 8, 2022 (SR-OCC-2022-004; SR-OCC-2022-007); June 24, 2022 (SR-OCC-2022-004).

RULE 1006 – Purpose and Use of Clearing Fund

(a) *Conditions for Clearing Fund Use.* The Corporation may use the Clearing Fund only to:

(1) Make good losses or expenses suffered by the Corporation as a result of the failure of any Clearing Member to discharge duly any obligation to the Corporation including, without limitation, any obligation:

(A) arising from any confirmed trade accepted by the Corporation;

(B) as a result of the failure of any Clearing Member (including any Appointed Clearing Member) or of CDS to perform its obligations (including its obligations to the correspondent clearing corporation) under or arising from any exercised or assigned option contract or matured future or any other contract or obligation issued, undertaken, or guaranteed by the Corporation or in respect of which the Corporation is otherwise liable;

(C) as a result of the failure of any Clearing Member to perform any of its obligations to the Corporation in respect of the stock loan and borrow positions of such Clearing Member;

(D) in connection with any liquidation of a Clearing Member's open positions; or

(E) in connection with protective transactions effected for the account of the Corporation pursuant to Chapter XI of the Rules.

(2) Provide liquidity to the Corporation through a borrowing or make good losses or expenses suffered by the Corporation or losses suffered by the Clearing Fund resulting from a borrowing under Rule 1006(f).

(3) Satisfy any Guaranty Substitution Payment that the Corporation may make to the correspondent clearing corporation under an agreement between them, as described in Rule 901, so that the correspondent clearing corporation will not reject settlement obligations for CCC-eligible securities involving a Clearing Member that the Corporation has suspended, as described in Rule 1102, and for which the correspondent clearing corporation has ceased to act, and that the Corporation directs to the correspondent clearing corporation for settlement through its facilities.

(4) Make good losses or expenses suffered by the Corporation or provide liquidity to the Corporation as a result of the failure of any bank, securities or commodities clearing organization, or investment counterparty to perform its obligations to the Corporation for reasons specified under Rule 1006(c).

(5) Make good losses or expenses suffered by the Corporation or provide liquidity to the Corporation as a result of the Corporation's use of proceeds of the Commercial Paper Program for any of the other purposes under this Rule.

(6) Provide compensation to non-defaulting Clearing Members and their customers as a means of re-allocating the losses, costs and fees imposed upon them as a result of a Voluntary Tear-Up or Partial Tear-Up, but only to the extent that such losses, costs and fees can be reasonably determined by the Corporation.

(7) Satisfy any unpaid Federal Reserve Bank account service charges

(b) *Clearing Member Failures.* (i) Upon occurrence of any of the events described in clauses (i) through (vii) of paragraph (a) of this Rule, the Corporation shall (after appropriate application of other funds in the accounts of the Clearing Member) apply the Clearing Member's Clearing Fund contribution to the discharge of the obligation, the reimbursement of such loss or expense, or the making of such payment or the funding of the performance, as applicable. If the sum of all such obligations, losses or expenses, and payments exceeds the sum of the amount of the Clearing Member's total Clearing Fund contribution and the amount of the other funds of the Clearing Member available to the Corporation, and if the Clearing Member fails to pay the Corporation the amount of any such deficiency on demand, the amount of the deficiency shall be first, funded by the Minimum Corporate Contribution in accordance with paragraph (e) of this Rule; and next funded by the Corporation's liquid net assets funded by equity in excess of 110% of the Target Capital Requirement in accordance with paragraph (e) of this Rule; and next, paid out of the Clearing Fund and the EDCP Unvested Balance and charged on a proportionate basis against the sum of the EDCP Unvested Balance and all other Clearing Members' required contributions as calculated at the time, but the Clearing Member who failed to pay the deficiency shall remain liable to the Corporation for the full amount of such deficiency until repayment thereof by such Clearing Member.

(ii) If the Corporation performs a Voluntary Tear-Up or a Partial Tear-Up pursuant to Rule 1111, then, the Corporation may elect to proportionately charge the Clearing Fund and EDCP Unvested Balance in the amount(s) the Corporation reasonably determines necessary to compensate non-defaulting Clearing Members and their customers for the losses, costs or fees imposed upon them as a direct result of such Voluntary Tear-Up or Partial Tear-Up, but only to the extent that such losses, costs and fees can be reasonably determined by the Corporation.

(iii) For purposes of this Rule 1006(b), the share of any Clearing Fund loss or deficiency shall be borne pro rata by each Clearing Member (other than the suspended Clearing Member(s)) and the EDCP Unvested Balance. The percentage attributed to each shall be a fraction, the numerator of which shall be the sum of the fixed amount and variable amount calculated pursuant to Rule 1003 for such Clearing Member (or its initial contribution if applicable) or the EDCP Unvested Balance amount, as applicable, and the denominator of which shall be the sum of the EDCP Unvested Balance and fixed amounts, variable amounts and any initial contributions across all Clearing Members (other than suspended Clearing Member(s)).

(c) *Bank, Clearing Organization or Investment Counterparty Failures.* (i) If any bank, securities or commodities clearing organization, or *investment counterparty* shall fail to perform any obligation to the Corporation when due because of its bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, suspension of operations, or any similar event, and the Corporation shall sustain a loss (whether directly or as a trustee, custodian, or secured party) by reason thereof that is not recoverable out of the Clearing Fund pursuant to paragraph (b), the Corporation may, in its discretion, reimburse itself for such loss out of the Clearing Fund pursuant to this paragraph (c), and the amount of any such reimbursement shall be charged proportionately against all Clearing Members' required contributions to the Clearing Fund as calculated at the time. Failure of an investment counterparty under this paragraph shall be limited to a failure with respect to cash invested under Rule 604B(h) or Rule 1002(c).

(ii) With respect to any borrowing by the Corporation for liquidity needs for daily settlement pursuant to the authority in paragraph (f) of this Rule, whenever such amount is considered an actual loss pursuant to paragraph (f) the amount of any such loss shall be charged proportionately against all Clearing Members' required contributions to the Clearing Fund as calculated at the time.

(iii) For purposes of this Rule 1006(c), the share of any deficiency to be borne by each Clearing Member (other than the suspended Clearing Member(s)) shall be a fraction, the numerator of which shall be the sum of the fixed amount and variable amount calculated pursuant to Rule 1003 for such Clearing Member (or its initial contribution if applicable) and the denominator of which shall be the sum of the fixed amounts, variable amounts and any initial contributions across all Clearing Members (other than the suspended Clearing Member(s)). To the extent that a loss resulting from any of the events referred to in this paragraph is recoverable out of the Clearing Fund pursuant to paragraph (b), the provisions of paragraph (b) shall control, and this paragraph (c) shall be inapplicable.

(d) *Notice of Charges.* Whenever any proportionate charge is made against Clearing Members' contributions to the Clearing Fund, the Corporation shall promptly notify all Clearing Members of the amount of the charge and the reasons therefor. For the purposes of paragraphs (b) through (d), the amount of any loss sustained by the Corporation shall be determined without reference to the possibility of any subsequent recovery in respect thereof, through insolvency proceedings or otherwise, but the net amount of any such recovery shall be applied in accordance with paragraph (h).

(e) *Use of Earnings.* (i) In advance of charging a loss or deficiency proportionately to the Clearing Fund required contributions of non-defaulting Clearing Members and the EDCP Unvested Balance pursuant to paragraph (b) of this Rule 1006, the Corporation will charge such loss or deficiency first against the Minimum Corporate Contribution, and next against the Corporation's liquid net assets funded by equity that are greater than 110% of its Target Capital Requirement.

(ii) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (c), in lieu of charging a loss or deficiency proportionately to the Clearing Fund required contributions of non-defaulting Clearing Members pursuant thereto, the Corporation may, in its discretion, elect to charge such loss or deficiency in whole or in part against the Minimum Corporate Contribution or the Corporation's liquid net assets funded by equity that are greater than 110% of its Target Capital Requirement. If such charge is made against current earnings, such charge shall be deemed a refund of clearing fees to the non-defaulting Clearing Members to whose Clearing Fund contributions the loss or deficiency would otherwise have been charged, and in that case the Corporation shall notify each such Clearing

Member of the aggregate amount of the charge against current earnings, the reasons therefor, and the amount deemed to have been refunded to such Clearing Member.

(iii) For purposes of determining the amount available to cover a loss or deficiency under paragraphs (e)(i) or (e)(ii), the Corporation's liquid net assets funded by equity shall be determined based on the Corporation's unaudited financial statements at the close of the calendar month immediately preceding the occurrence of such loss or deficiency, less an amount equal to the aggregate of all refunds of clearing fees made or authorized to be made or deemed to have been made during the fiscal year in which a loss or deficiency occurs if the refund is not reflected on such unaudited financial statements. In no event shall OCC be required to contribute an amount that would cause OCC's liquid net assets funded by equity to fall below 110% of the Target Capital Requirement at the time charged.

(iv) If the Corporation charges a deficiency in a Clearing Member's Clearing Fund contribution against the Minimum Corporate Contribution or the Corporation's liquid net assets funded by equity that are greater than 110% of its Target Capital Requirement, Member shall remain liable to the Corporation for the full amount of such deficiency until repayment thereof by such Clearing Member.

(v) The Minimum Corporate Contribution shall be reduced to the remaining unused portion of the Minimum Corporate Contribution for a period of 270 calendar days after each loss chargeable under paragraph (e)(i). The Corporation shall notify Clearing Members of any such reduction to the Minimum Corporate Contribution.

(f) *Borrowings.*

(1) *Conditions.* The Corporation may take possession of cash or securities deposited by Clearing Members as contributions to the Clearing Fund and securities in which the Corporation has invested Clearing Fund cash contributions if:

(A) the Corporation deems it necessary or advisable to borrow or otherwise obtain funds in order to meet obligations arising out of the default or suspension, or in anticipation of the potential default or suspension, of a Clearing Member or any action taken by the Corporation to address such an actual or potential default or suspension (including in connection with making any Guaranty Substitution Payment to the correspondent clearing corporation related to such circumstances);

(B) the Corporation sustains a loss reimbursable out of the Clearing Fund pursuant to paragraph (c) but elects to borrow or otherwise obtain funds in lieu of immediately charging such loss to the Clearing Fund; or

(C) the Corporation reasonably believes it necessary to borrow to meet its liquidity needs for daily settlement as a result of the failure of any bank, securities or commodities clearing organization, or investment counterparty to perform any obligation to the Corporation when due. Failure of an investment counterparty under this paragraph shall be limited to a failure with respect to cash invested under Rule 604B(h) or Rule 1002(c).

(2) *Use of Funds.*

(A) The Corporation may use funds it takes possession of under Rule 1006(f) to:

(i) meet obligations, losses or liquidity needs;

(ii) make any Guaranty Substitution Payment to the correspondent clearing corporation; or

(iii) borrow or otherwise obtain funds through any means determined to be reasonable at the discretion of the Chairman, Chief Executive Officer or the Chief Operating Officer (including,

without limitation, pledging such assets as security for loans and/or using such assets to effect repurchase, securities lending or other transactions

(B) In the case of a borrowing under conditions (1)(A) or (1)(C), the funds obtained will be used solely for the purposes described in conditions (1)(A) or (1)(C), as applicable.

(3) *Term; Clearing Fund Charge.*

(A) The funds obtained by the Corporation under paragraph (f), irrespective of how such funds are applied (including if they are used by the Corporation in connection with making a Guaranty Substitution Payment to the correspondent clearing corporation), shall not be deemed to be charges against the Clearing Fund for a period not to exceed 30 days, and, during said period, shall not affect the amount or timing of any charges otherwise required to be made against the Clearing Fund pursuant to this Chapter X. Each Clearing Member agrees that a borrowing by the Corporation from the Clearing Fund for the purpose of making a Guaranty Substitution Payment shall be deemed to be repaid by the Corporation at such time as under the agreement between the Corporation and the correspondent clearing corporation it is the obligation of the correspondent clearing corporation after accepting a Guaranty Substitution Payment to return to the Corporation any portion of the Guaranty Substitution Payment that the correspondent clearing corporation does not use pursuant to its rules.

(B) At the close of business on a Business Day, the Corporation shall consider the amount of Clearing Fund assets used to support the Corporation's obligations under the outstanding borrowing or transaction as an actual loss to the Clearing Fund and immediately allocate such loss in accordance with this Chapter X if:

(i) on any Business Day, the Corporation determines, in its discretion, all or part of any borrowing or transaction under paragraph (f) represents an actual loss to the Clearing Fund, a loss to the Corporation reimbursable out of the Clearing Fund; or

(ii) all or a part of any borrowing or transaction under Rule 1006(f) remains outstanding after 30 days (or on the first Business Day thereafter if the thirtieth calendar day is not a Business Day).

(4) *Substitution Requests.* The Corporation may refuse any Clearing Member substitution request regarding securities contributed to the Clearing Fund that the Corporation has taken possession of under Rule 1006(f).

(g) *Cross Guaranty Parties.* If the Corporation is obligated to make a payment to a Cross-Guaranty Party pursuant to a Limited Cross-Guaranty Agreement in respect of a suspended Clearing Member, the Corporation shall (after appropriate application of other funds in the accounts of the Clearing Member) apply the Clearing Member's Clearing Fund contribution to make such payment, or to reimburse itself for such payment. If the Corporation receives any funds in respect of a suspended Clearing Member from a Cross-Guaranty Party pursuant to a Limited Cross-Guaranty Agreement in circumstances in which the Corporation must still make a charge on a proportionate basis against other Clearing Members' required contributions to the Clearing Fund even after application of such funds, or in circumstances in which the Corporation has already made a charge on a proportionate basis against other Clearing Members' required contributions to the Clearing Fund, such funds shall be credited in accordance with the provisions of Rule 1010.

(h) *Making Good of Charges to the Clearing Fund.*

(A) *Replenishment.* Whenever an amount is paid out of the Clearing Fund contribution of a Clearing Member, whether by proportionate charge or otherwise, such Clearing Member shall be liable to promptly make good the deficiency in its required contribution resulting from such payment by replenishment of the Clearing Fund. Each Clearing Member shall have and shall at all times maintain the ability to replenish any deficiency described in this Rule 1006(h) by the first Settlement Time

following notification to the Clearing Member of such deficiency or such later time as provided by the Corporation.

(B) *Cooling-Off Period; Assessments.* Notwithstanding anything in this Rule 1006(h) and except as provided for below, if an amount is paid out of the Clearing Fund as a result of a proportionate charge under Rule 1006(b) resulting from any of the events described in paragraphs (1) and (3) of Rule 1006(a), then starting on the date of such proportionate charge there shall automatically commence a cooling-off period during which a Clearing Member will not be liable to make good more than an additional 200% of the amount of its then required contribution (for definitional purposes, amounts in excess of a Clearing Member's then required contribution shall be "assessments"). The cooling-off period shall be fifteen consecutive calendar days from the date of such proportionate charge; provided however, that if one or more subsequent events described in paragraphs (1) and (3) of Rule 1006(a) occur during the fifteen-day period and result in one or more proportionate charges against the Clearing Fund, the cooling-off period shall be extended through (i) the fifteenth calendar day from the date of the most recent proportionate charge resulting from the subsequent event, or (ii) the twentieth calendar day from the date of the initial proportionate charge, whichever is sooner. After the cooling-off period ends, Clearing Members shall not be liable for any deficiency arising from losses or expenses suffered by the Corporation as a result of any event described in paragraphs (1) and (3) of Rule 1006(a) that occurred during the cooling-off period. Each Clearing Member shall have and shall at all times maintain the ability to make good any deficiency described in this Rule 1006(h) by the first Settlement Time following notification to the Clearing Member of such deficiency or such later time as provided by the Corporation.

(C) *Termination During Cooling-Off Period.* After the expiration of the cooling-off period, a Clearing Member will not be liable for replenishment of the Clearing Fund as required by paragraph (A) of this Rule 1006(h) or assessments as contemplated by paragraph (B) of this Rule 1006(h), if (i) not later than the last day of the cooling-off period the Clearing Member submits a Voluntary Termination Notice to the Corporation, (ii) after giving such notice no opening purchase transaction or opening writing transaction is submitted for clearance through any of the Clearing Member's accounts and (if the Clearing Member is a Market Loan Clearing Member or a Hedge Clearing Member) no Stock Loan is initiated through any of the Clearing Member's accounts after the giving of such notice, and (iii) the Clearing Member closes out or transfers all of its open positions with the Corporation, in each case not later than the last day of the cooling off period. A Clearing Member that so terminates its status as a Clearing Member will be ineligible to be readmitted to such membership unless the Clearing Member agrees to such reimbursement of the persons who were Clearing Members at the time of such termination as the Board of Directors deems fair and equitable in the circumstances. In the event a Clearing Member notifies the Corporation of its intent to terminate its status as a Clearing Member in accordance this Rule, and such Clearing Member's computed contribution is less than its minimum required contribution, then the Clearing Member must also make good 100% of the amount equal to its minimum required contribution less its computed contribution to the Clearing Fund.

... Interpretations and Policies:

.01 Reserved.

.02 If the Corporation has a deficiency after the application of all of the funds of a suspended Clearing Member that are available to the Corporation (including the Clearing Fund contributions of the Clearing Member), and the Clearing Member is a Common Member but the Corporation cannot, in its discretion, determine whether or in what amount it will be entitled to receive funds from a Cross-Guaranty Party pursuant to a Limited Cross-Guaranty Agreement in respect of the Clearing Member, or when it will receive such funds, the Corporation may, in its discretion, make a charge against other Clearing Members' contributions to the Clearing Fund in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b). If the Corporation receives funds from a Cross-Guaranty Party in respect of the Clearing Member after making

such a charge, the Corporation will credit such funds to the Clearing Fund in accordance with the provisions of Rule 1010.

.03 If the Corporation has a deficiency after the application of all of the funds of a suspended Clearing Member that are available to the Corporation (including the Clearing Fund contribution of the Clearing Member), and the Clearing Member is a Common Member and the Corporation determines in its discretion that it is likely to receive funds from a Cross-Guaranty Party pursuant to a Limited Cross-Guaranty Agreement in respect of the Clearing Member, the Corporation may, in its discretion and in anticipation of receipt of such funds from the Cross-Guaranty Party, forego making a charge, or make a reduced charge, against other Clearing Members' contributions to the Clearing Fund in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b). If the Corporation thereafter does not receive or determines that it is not likely to receive the anticipated funds from the Cross-Guaranty Party, or receives funds in a smaller amount than anticipated, the Corporation may, in its discretion, make a charge, or an additional charge, against other Clearing Members' contributions to the Clearing Fund in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b).

.04 If the Corporation receives funds from a Cross-Guaranty Party pursuant to a Limited Cross-Guaranty Agreement in respect of a suspended Clearing Member, and is thereafter required for any reason whatsoever to refund such funds to the Cross-Guaranty Party, the Corporation may, in its discretion, make a charge, or an additional charge, against other Clearing Members' contributions to the Clearing Fund in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) (based on the other Clearing Members' contributions as fixed at the time of the refund), to make itself whole for the funds refunded to the Cross-Guaranty Party.

Amended September 1, 2018 (SR-OCC-2018-008); February 15, 2019 (SR-OCC-2018-015); December 16, 2019 (SR-OCC-2019-009; SR-OCC-2019-010); January 24, 2020 (SR-OCC-2019-007); June 29, 2020 (SR-OCC-2020-003); May 27, 2021 (SR-OCC-2021-003); September 22, 2021 (SR-OCC-2021-007); February 24, 2022 (SR-OCC-2021-014); June 8, 2022 (SR-OCC-2022-004; SR-OCC-2022-007); June 24, 2022 (SR-OCC-2022-004); May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002); May 28, 2024 (SR-OCC-2023-007); April 10, 2026 (SR-OCC-2026-001); August 19, 2026 (SR-OCC-2026-004); October 1, 2026 (SR-OCC-2026-007).

RULE 1007 – Reports

At least once each business day, the Corporation shall make available to each Clearing Member certain reports listing the current amount and form of such Clearing Member's contribution to the Clearing Fund, the current amount of the contribution required of such Clearing Member, including the Clearing Member's required cash contribution to the Clearing Fund, and any deficit in the Clearing Member's contribution or surplus over and above the required amount, as applicable. The Corporation shall also issue a report whenever the calculated size of the Clearing Fund has changed, whether as the result of regular monthly sizing of the Clearing Fund or otherwise.

Adopted September 1, 2018 (SR-OCC-2018-008).

RULE 1008 – Withdrawals of Excess Clearing Fund

In the event that the Clearing Fund report of a Clearing Member shows a surplus, such surplus may be withdrawn by the Clearing Member by submitting a Clearing Fund withdrawal request to the Corporation in such form as the Corporation shall prescribe. Thereupon, the Corporation shall authorize withdrawal of the excess contribution.

Amended September 1, 2018 (SR-OCC-2018-008).

RULE 1009 – Contribution Refunds

Whenever a Clearing Member definitively ceases to be such, the amount of its contribution to the Clearing Fund shall be returned to it, but not until all confirmed trades and open positions of the Clearing Member from which losses or payments chargeable to the Clearing Fund might result have been fulfilled or closed, or, with the approval of the Corporation, another Clearing Member has been substituted thereon. All amounts chargeable against a Clearing Member's contribution to the Clearing Fund on account of transactions that occurred while it was a Clearing Member, including proportionate charges and unpaid fees, shall be deducted from the amount returned. For purposes of this Rule 1009, a Clearing Member will be deemed to have definitively ceased to be a Clearing Member at such time as it has fulfilled all requirements of Sub-sections (i) through (iii) of Rule 1006(h) and has met all outstanding obligations to the Corporation.

Amended September 1, 2018 (SR-OCC-2018-008).

RULE 1010 – Recovery of Losses

If a loss charged proportionately against the contributions of Clearing Members is afterward recovered by the Corporation, in whole or in part, the net amount of such recovery shall be paid to the Clearing Members against whose contributions the loss was charged in proportion to the amounts charged against their respective contributions, whether or not they are still Clearing Members.

Amended September 1, 2018 (SR-OCC-2018-008).

RULE 1011 – Voluntary Payments

(a) Where, after the default of a Clearing Member, the Corporation determines that, notwithstanding the availability of any resources remaining under Rules 707, 1001, 1104 through 1107, 2210 and 2211, the Corporation may not have sufficient resources to satisfy its obligations and liabilities as a result of such default, the Corporation will issue a notice (a “**Voluntary Payment Notice**”) inviting all non-defaulting Clearing Members to make a payment to the Clearing Fund in addition to amounts required under Rule 1001 (a “Voluntary Payment”) to make up for the relevant shortfall. Terms for Voluntary Payments shall be set forth in the Voluntary Payment Notice and shall include, without limitation, the following:

- (i) no Clearing Member shall be obliged to make a Voluntary Payment;
- (ii) no Voluntary Payment may be withdrawn once made; and
- (iii) the Corporation shall have full discretion whether or not to accept a particular Voluntary Payment.

(b) If the Corporation successfully recovers from a suspended or defaulted Clearing Member (or from the estate of a suspended or defaulted Clearing Member), the Corporation shall seek to compensate first from any such recovery the non-defaulting Clearing Members that made voluntary payments, in the amount of each such Clearing Member's voluntary payment. If the amount of any such recovery is less than the amount the Corporation received in voluntary payments, then each non-defaulting Clearing Member shall be compensated from the recovery pro rata according to the relative size of its voluntary payment.

Adopted August 23, 2018 (SR-OCC-2017-020).

* * * *

CHAPTER XI – SUSPENSION OF A CLEARING MEMBER

RULE 1101 – Notice to Corporation

A Clearing Member that is unable to meet its obligations, is insolvent, or becomes the subject of a bankruptcy petition, receivership proceeding, or the equivalent shall immediately notify the Corporation by telephone of such event. Such notice shall be confirmed in writing promptly by said Clearing Member.

Amended January 3, 2012 (SR-OCC-2011-18)

RULE 1102 – Suspension

(a) The Board of Directors or a Designated Officer of the Corporation may summarily suspend any Clearing Member which: (i) has been and is expelled or suspended from any self-regulatory organization (as defined in Section 3(a) of the Securities Exchange Act, but not including the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board, or as defined in the rules of the CFTC); (ii) fails to make any delivery of cash, securities or other property to the Corporation in a timely manner as required by the By-Laws or Rules; (iii) fails to make any delivery of funds or securities to another Clearing Member required pursuant to the By-Laws or Rules; (iv) fails to make any delivery of funds or securities to the correspondent clearing corporation in a timely manner, has appointed an Appointed Clearing Member to act on its behalf and such Appointed Clearing Member fails to make any delivery of funds or securities to the correspondent clearing corporation in a timely manner or effects settlement at the correspondent clearing corporation through an identifiable subaccount in an account of CDS at the correspondent clearing corporation and CDS fails to make any delivery of funds or securities to the correspondent clearing corporation in a timely manner; (v) is in such financial or operating difficulty that the Board of Directors or a Designated Officer of the Corporation determines and so notifies the appropriate regulatory agency for such Clearing Member (or, in the case of a Non-U.S. Clearing Member, the appropriate Non-U.S. Regulatory Agency) and the SEC or the CFTC that suspension is necessary for the protection of the Corporation, other Clearing Members, or the general public; or (vi) in the case of a Non-U.S. Clearing Member, has been and is expelled or suspended by its Non-U.S. Regulatory Agency or any securities exchange or clearing organization of which it is a member. In addition, the Board of Directors or a Designated Officer of the Corporation may summarily suspend any Clearing Member in accordance with Rule 707 or Article VI, Section 25 of the By-Laws. In the event that any Clearing Member is suspended, the Corporation shall cease to act for it except as hereinafter specified. If the determination to summarily suspend a Clearing Member is made other than by the Board of Directors, then notice of the suspension must be given to the Board of Directors as soon as practicable.

(b) Any Non-U.S. Clearing Member which has been expelled or suspended by its Non-U.S. Regulatory Agency or any securities exchange of which it is a member shall immediately so notify the Corporation.

... Interpretations and Policies:

.01 The occurrence of any of the events described in Rule 1102 shall constitute an event of “default” with respect to a Clearing Member.

.02 The circumstances in which the Board of Directors or a Designated Officer may make a determination pursuant to Rule 1102(a)(v) may include a determination that the Clearing Member lacks (a) access to sufficient financial resources to meet obligations arising from clearing membership in extreme but plausible market conditions, as determined by the Corporation for purposes of this Rule, or (b) the ability to process expected volumes and values of transactions cleared by the Clearing Member within required time frames, including at peak times and on peak days; the ability to fulfill collateral, payment, and delivery obligations as required by the Corporation, and the ability to participate in applicable default management activities, including auctions, as may be required by the Corporation and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Amended February 11, 1976 (SR-OCC-75-3); January 18, 1978 (SR-OCC-77-14); May 12, 1983 (SR-OCC-80-6); June 6, 1985 (SR-OCC-85-2); August 9, 1986 (SR-OCC-86-18); June 21, 2011 (SR-OCC-87-15); January 28, 1994 (SR-OCC-92-5); August 20, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-07); October 19, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-15); July 1, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-13); June 21, 2011 (SR-OCC-2011-03); December 12, 2011 (SR-OCC-2011-17); January 3, 2012 (SR-OCC-2011-18); January 5, 2012 (SR-OCC-2011-13); April 25, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-06); March 6, 2014 (SR-OCC-2014-04); March 19, 2015 (SR-OCC-2015-04); April 26, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-002); November 19, 2025 (SR-OCC-2025-014).

RULE 1103 – Notice of Suspension to Clearing Members

Upon the suspension of a Clearing Member, the Corporation shall as soon as possible notify all Clearing Members of the suspension. Such notice shall state, in general terms, how pending transactions, open positions, stock loan and borrow positions, exercised option contracts, matured futures and other pending matters will be affected and what steps are to be taken in connection therewith.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 The Corporation will publish a public notice of a decision to suspend a Clearing Member on its website as soon as reasonably practicable.

Amended July 15, 1993 (SR-OCC-92-34); August 20, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-07); May 16, 2002 (SR-OCC-2001-16); January 23, 2009 (SR-OCC-2008-20); January 27, 2021 (SR-OCC-2021-002).

RULE 1104 – Creation of Liquidating Settlement Account

(a) Upon the suspension of a Clearing Member, the Corporation shall promptly liquidate, in the most orderly manner practicable, including, but not limited to, a private auction, all margins deposited with the Corporation by such Clearing Member in all accounts (excluding securities held in a specific deposit or escrow deposit) and all of such Clearing Member's contributions to the Clearing Fund; provided, however, that cash derived from margin deposited in respect of segregated futures accounts (including any segregated futures professional account) shall not be commingled with any other cash, and may be applied only to the obligations of such segregated futures accounts. These and all other funds of the suspended Clearing Member subject to the control of the Corporation, except proceeds of segregated long positions, funds disposed of pursuant to Rules 1105 through 1107, and funds held in or payable to a segregated futures account, shall be placed by the Corporation in a special account, to be known as the Liquidating Settlement Account, in the name of the suspended Clearing Member, for the purposes hereinafter specified. Funds held in or payable to segregated futures accounts, and only such funds, shall be placed by the Corporation in a separate special account, to be known as the Segregated Liquidating Settlement Account, in the name of the suspended Clearing Member, for the purposes herein specified. In the event the sum of (i) the proceeds from the closing out of positions and securities in a restricted lien account over which the Corporation has a restricted lien as provided in Article VI, Section 3 of the By-Laws, (ii) the proceeds from the closing out of exercised option contracts, matured futures and expired BOUNDS in such restricted lien account, and (iii) the proceeds from the liquidation of securities held as margin in such restricted lien account should exceed the amount withdrawn by the Corporation from the Liquidating Settlement Account pursuant to Rules 1105 through 1107 and Rules 2210 and 2210A in respect of transactions or positions in such restricted lien account, the excess shall be remitted by the Corporation to the suspended Clearing Member or its representative for distribution to the persons entitled thereto in accordance with applicable law. In the event the sum of (i) any variation payments received from closing out long or short positions in futures in segregated futures accounts, and (ii) the proceeds from the closing out of matured futures and long futures options and commodity options positions in segregated futures accounts should exceed the amount withdrawn by the Corporation from the Segregated Liquidating Settlement Account pursuant to Rules 1105 through 1107 in respect of transactions or positions in all segregated futures accounts, the excess shall be remitted by the Corporation to the suspended Clearing Member or its representative for distribution to the persons entitled thereto in accordance with applicable law. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this rule,

margin and all other funds of a suspended Clearing Member in respect of sets of X-M accounts (other than such Clearing Member's contributions to the Clearing Fund) shall be subject to Rule 707 and the applicable Participating CCO Agreement and not to this Rule.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of Rule 1104(a), if an Executive Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer, or the Chief Operating Officer shall determine in his discretion, taking into account the size and nature of a suspended Clearing Member's margin deposits and/or contributions to the Clearing Fund, the market conditions prevailing at the time, the potential market effects of liquidating transactions that might be directed by the Corporation, and such other circumstances as such officer deems relevant, that the immediate liquidation of some or all of the suspended Clearing Member's margin deposits and/or contributions to the Clearing Fund would not be in the best interests of the Corporation, other Clearing Members, or the general public, such assets need not be immediately liquidated. In such case, pending the ultimate disposition of the suspended Clearing Member's margin deposits and contributions to the Clearing Fund, an Executive Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer, or the Chief Operating Officer of the Corporation may, for purposes of satisfying such Clearing Member's obligations under the By-Laws and Rules, cause the Corporation to use such Clearing Member's margin deposits and/or contributions to the Clearing Fund to borrow or otherwise obtain funds from third parties through any means determined to be reasonable by such officer in his discretion (including, without limitation, pledging such assets as security for loans and/or using such assets to effect repurchase, securities lending or other transactions). Any determination made pursuant to this paragraph shall be reported to the Board of Directors within 24 hours.

(c) Any margin, clearing fund deposits, or other funds to be deposited in the Liquidating Settlement Account or the Segregated Liquidating Settlement Account that are denominated in one currency may be converted by the Corporation to any other currency at any time as the Corporation deems necessary or advisable in order to conserve such funds or apply such funds to the obligations of the Clearing Member to the Corporation. The Corporation may use any commercially reasonable means to convert funds in one currency to another currency.

(d) After all of a suspended Clearing Member's obligations to the Corporation have been satisfied and the Corporation has made or provided for the remittances described in Rule 1104(a) in respect of the Clearing Member, if the Clearing Member is a Common Member and a positive balance remains in the Liquidating Settlement Account of the Clearing Member, the Corporation may pay any or all of such balance to one or more Cross-Guaranty Parties in accordance with the provisions of their respective Limited Cross-Guaranty Agreements.

(e) For the avoidance of doubt, any margin assets in the firm lien account of a Clearing Member that has been suspended pursuant to Rule 1102 may be applied to cover losses with respect to such Clearing Member's segregated futures account(s) if the assets in such segregated futures accounts are insufficient to cover a shortfall in such accounts.

(f) For the avoidance of doubt, nothing in this Chapter XI or in any other provision of the By-Laws or Rules of the Corporation shall prevent the Corporation from transferring positions, cash, securities or other property carried in a segregated futures account of a defaulting Clearing Member to a non-defaulting Clearing Member at the direction of or with the consent of the transferring Clearing Member's representative or pursuant to an order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

(g) The Corporation may take possession of specified margin assets of a suspended Clearing Member as a borrowing to use such borrowed margin assets to make a Guaranty Substitution Payment to the correspondent clearing corporation. For the avoidance of doubt, the margin assets may include the proceeds from any borrowing by the Corporation pursuant to paragraph (b) of this Rule 1104. Specifically, the margin assets that may be borrowed by the Corporation to make a Guaranty Substitution Payment are margin assets in the Clearing Member accounts described in the following subparagraphs of Article VI, Sec 3 of the By-Laws: subparagraph (a) (firm lien account and firm non-lien account); (b) (separate Market-Maker's account); (c) (combined Market-Maker's account); and (h) (JBO Participants'

account). Each Clearing Member agrees that any such borrowing of margin assets by the Corporation to make a Guaranty Substitution Payment shall be deemed to be repaid by the Corporation to the Clearing Member at such time as under the agreement between the Corporation and the correspondent clearing corporation it is the obligation of the correspondent clearing corporation after accepting the Guaranty Substitution Payment to return to the Corporation any portion that the correspondent clearing corporation does not use pursuant to its rules. Margin assets borrowed by the Corporation to make a Guaranty Substitution Payment to the correspondent clearing corporation shall not be deemed to be charged against the margin assets for the relevant account(s) for a period not to exceed thirty days. If all or a part of any borrowing of margin assets pursuant to this paragraph (g) is determined by the Corporation, in its discretion, on any Business Day, to represent an actual loss or all or a part of any such borrowing remains outstanding after thirty days (or on the first Business Day thereafter if the thirtieth calendar day is not a Business Day), the Corporation, at the close of business on such Business Day shall consider the amount of margin assets used to support the Corporation's obligations under the outstanding borrowing or transaction as an actual loss and immediately allocate such loss in accordance with the By-Laws and Rules.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 For purposes of this Chapter XI of the Rules, multiple accounts (including sub-accounts established in respect thereof) of the same type that are maintained by the Clearing Member shall be treated in accordance with Interpretation and Policy .02 and .03 under Article VI, Section 3 of the By-Laws.

.02 (a) For purposes of this Rule 1104 and Rules 1106, 1107, 2210 and 2210A, in order to minimize the execution and liquidity risks associated with (i) liquidating a suspended Clearing Member's margins deposited with the Corporation and Clearing Fund contributions (collectively referred to in this Interpretation and Policy as "Collateral"), (ii) closing out such Clearing Member's open positions in cleared contracts and stock loans (collectively referred to in this Interpretation and Policy as "Open Positions") and (iii) closing out exercised or matured cleared contracts to which such Clearing Member was a party either as the exercising Clearing Member or as the assigned Clearing Member (collectively referred to in this Interpretation and Policy as "Exercised/Matured Contracts"), the Corporation may elect to use one or more private auctions to liquidate all or any part of such Collateral, Open Positions and/or Exercised/Matured Contracts, as determined by the Board of Directors, the Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, or Chief Operating Officer of the Corporation. As used in this interpretation, the term "private auction" means an auction open to bidders invited by the Corporation pursuant to this interpretation and with respect to which bidders submit confidential bids. If such determination is made by the Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, or Chief Operating Officer of the Corporation, the Board of Directors shall be notified as soon as practicable of the determination. The option to elect a private auction process is discretionary; the Corporation may use other procedures as provided for or permitted in the By-Laws and Rules to liquidate a suspended Clearing Member's Collateral, Open Positions and/or Exercised/Matured Contracts if the Corporation decides that circumstances warrant. The Corporation shall provide prompt notice to the Risk Committee (or other committee of the Board of Directors to which the auction oversight function is delegated) whenever a private auction is expected to be conducted.

(b) The Corporation shall conduct each auction within the general framework as approved by the Risk Committee and described in this Interpretation and Policy. Each auction will be structured to provide an orderly and robust procedure for liquidating Collateral, Open Positions and/or Exercised/Matured Contracts consistent with the By-Laws and Rules of the Corporation. The Corporation shall consult with the Risk Committee (or other committee of the Board of Directors to which such function is delegated) regarding the structuring and administration of each individual auction, and may work with such advisors as the Corporation deems necessary and appropriate to assist the Corporation in respect of such matters.

(c) All Clearing Members are invited to participate in auctions. In order for a Clearing Member to be pre-qualified as an auction bidder, the Clearing Member must complete any required auction documentation in advance. In order for a non-Clearing Member to be pre-qualified as an auction bidder, the non-Clearing

Member must be sponsored by, and submit its bids through, a Clearing Member that has agreed to guarantee and settle any accepted bid made by such non-Clearing Member and complete any required auction documentation in advance.

(d) With respect to each particular auction, the Corporation shall review pre-qualified auction bidders that seek to participate in the auction on an objective basis and take into consideration criteria including a bidder's (and/or, in the case of a non-Clearing Member bidder, its sponsor Clearing Member's) financial strength, demonstrated activity in the products being auctioned and qualification to clear transactions in the asset class in which it proposes to submit bids before inviting a bidder to participate in the auction. Such review is intended to ensure that each selected bidder, should it be a winner in the auction, would be financially able to make payment for and assume the obligations of the Collateral and other positions it acquires and be able to manage the risk thereof and/or trade out of such positions without creating unnecessary further risk to the Corporation. The Corporation shall endeavor to maximize the effectiveness of the auction process by, among other things, exercising its discretion on a case-by-case basis to fix the number of bidders to be selected for each auction at a level large enough to create robust, efficient auctions that will generate competitive bids but not so large as to create unnecessary delay and jeopardize the confidentiality of positions in the suspended Clearing Member's portfolio and thereby discourage potential bidders from participating competitively in the auction. The Corporation will promptly notify all pre-qualified auction bidders selected to become bidders for a particular auction by electronic or telephonic communication. Each selected bidder may, but will not be required to, submit a bid in the auction.

(e) The Corporation shall have discretion to auction the suspended Clearing Member's Collateral, Open Positions and/or Exercised/Matured Contracts as a single portfolio or as multiple discrete portfolios based on, for example, product type or asset class. The Corporation shall also have discretion to require bidders to post collateral or other deposits in advance of the auction and the submission of bids shall be in accordance with the procedures and timeframes established by the Corporation from time to time. The Corporation and the bidders shall exchange auction information in a secure and confidential manner as specified by the Corporation. At the conclusion of the auction, the Corporation shall, in its discretion, determine the prevailing bid(s) and whether to accept or reject such bid(s); provided, however, that, in the event that accepting the prevailing bid(s) would result in a loss chargeable against the Clearing Fund, any decision by the Corporation to accept such bid(s) shall require review and approval by the Risk Committee (or other committee of the Board of Directors to which such function is delegated) or the Board of Directors. The Corporation shall provide prompt notice to the winning bidder that its bid has been selected and shall thereafter provide notice to the losing bidders that their bids have not been selected, in each case by electronic or telephonic communication. If the auction is successful, the Corporation shall facilitate the transfer of the suspended Clearing Member's Collateral, Open Positions and/or Exercised/Matured Contracts to the winning bidder(s) with the intention of completing settlement processing of the auctioned portfolio(s) no later than the first business day after the bids are accepted by the Corporation.

(f) The Corporation shall have discretion to select the best bid submitted for any portfolio in an auction, based on the totality of the circumstances, and no bid shall be binding on the Corporation unless accepted by it. Unless the Corporation determines otherwise with respect to any particular auction, the Corporation retains the right, in its discretion, to reject any or all bids submitted for any or all portfolios in an auction. Such bids may be rejected if, for example, the bids are unreasonably far from the market values of the Collateral, Open Positions and/or Exercised/Matured Contracts being auctioned as determined by the Corporation based upon current market data and theoretical pricing models or if the Corporation determines that the rules of the auction have been breached or other circumstances cause the Corporation to conclude that the bids have been tainted by unfairness or illegality. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Corporation shall have no authority to reject any bid or bids once settlement has been effected through payment and delivery of the auctioned property and assumption of auctioned obligations. To the extent that the Corporation rejects all bids submitted for some or all of the portfolios in an auction, the Corporation shall take such steps to liquidate the Collateral, Open Positions and/or

Exercised/Matured Contracts that were the subject of the rejected bids in the most orderly manner practicable, which may include the holding of another private auction.

(g) Clearing Members agree that the private auction process described above is a commercially reasonable method of liquidating a suspended Clearing Member's Collateral and closing out such Clearing Member's open positions, including for purposes of Section 9-610 of the Uniform Commercial Code to the extent such Section is applicable to the private auction process. Clearing Members recognize that their positions may lose value quickly and that a prompt and efficient auction may be the best method for an orderly liquidation and preservation of value. Clearing Members agree that notice of a private auction to a suspended Clearing Member is not required under the auction process or under Section 9-611 of the Uniform Commercial Code, but if notice is given, Clearing Members agree that it is commercially reasonable under Section 9-611 of the Uniform Commercial Code for the notice to be given at or prior to the time that bidders are provided information regarding the auction.

.03 See Rule 1106(e)(2) for a description of the alternative private auction process by which OCC may close out a suspended Clearing Member's open positions in OTC options and related positions and margin assets in certain circumstances.

.04 For the avoidance of doubt, for purposes of this Chapter XI of the Rules, when mark-to-market payments are owed with respect to stock loan (borrow) positions maintained in a Clearing Member's customers' account, proceeds of margin and unsegregated long positions, and all other amounts credited to the Liquidating Settlement Account in respect of the customers' account, may be used to satisfy the mark-to-market obligations arising from the stock loan (borrow) positions in such customers' account, notwithstanding that such mark-to-market payments may settle in another account as provided for in Rules 2201(a) and 2201A(a).

Amended June 1, 1975; September 30, 1977 (SR-OCC-77-4); April 18, 1980 (SR-OCC-79-6); October 21, 1983 (SR-OCC-83-4); April 11, 2009 (SR-OCC-88-2); August 17, 1989 (SR-OCC-87-22); September 26, 1989 (SR-OCC-89-1); November 7, 1991 (SR-OCC-91-4); June 28, 1993 (SR-OCC-92-28); July 15, 1993 (SR-OCC-92-34); August 26, 1996 (SR-OCC-95-17); March 17, 1997 (SR-OCC-96-18); December 10, 1997 (SR-OCC-97-8); June 11, 1998 (SR-OCC-98-3); August 20, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-07); May 16, 2002 (SR-OCC-2001-16); October 15, 2002 (SR-OCC-2002-26); March 9, 2004 (SR-OCC-2004-02); October 8, 2004 (SR-OCC-2004-10); October 13, 2005 (SR-OCC-2005-14); September 1, 2006 (SR-OCC-2005-23); March 20, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-04); October 28, 2011 (SR-OCC-2011-08); December 9, 2011 (SR-OCC-2011-15); December 12, 2011 (SR-OCC-2011-17); January 3, 2012 (SR-OCC-2011-18); August 27, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-11); December 14, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-14); January 9, 2013 (SR-OCC-2012-22); March 6, 2014 (SR-OCC-2014-04); September 16, 2016 (SR-OCC-2016-002); April 26, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-002); February 15, 2019 (SR-OCC-2018-015); May 19, 2021 (SR-OCC-2021-004); September 22, 2021 (SR-OCC-2021-007); May 28, 2024 (SR-OCC-2023-007); April 10, 2026 (SR-OCC-2026-001).

RULE 1105 – Pending Transactions and Variation Payments

Notwithstanding any other provision of the By-Laws and Rules, the Corporation shall have no obligation to accept any confirmed trade of a suspended Clearing Member that was effected after the time at which the Clearing Member was suspended. In the event a confirmed trade of a suspended Clearing Member is rejected by the Corporation, such transaction shall be closed by the other party thereto in accordance with the Exchange Rules of the Exchange on which the transaction was effected, or, in the case of a confirmed trade in OTC options, as provided in any agreement between the parties. Confirmed trades of a suspended Clearing Member that are accepted by the Corporation shall be treated in the following manner:

(a) Premiums on closing sale transactions in options or BOUNDS which have the effect of closing out segregated long positions in the customers' account and the firm non-lien account shall be deposited by the Corporation in a "customers' settlement account" and "firm non-lien settlement

account,” respectively, for remittance to the suspended Clearing Member or its representative for distribution to the persons entitled thereto in accordance with applicable law.

(b) Premiums on closing sale transactions in options or BOUNDS and variation payments received on positions or transactions in security futures in each Market-Maker’s account (other than a Market-Maker’s account that is a firm lien account) shall be held in such account, pending the closing out of all open positions and transactions in such account, for application in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of Article VI of the By-Laws applicable to such Market-Maker’s account.

(c) Premiums on closing sale transactions in options or BOUNDS which have the effect of closing out unsegregated long positions in the customers’ account or the firm non-lien account, or long positions in any firm lien account (including a proprietary Market-Maker account or proprietary futures professional account), and variation payments received on positions or transactions in security futures in such accounts, shall be credited by the Corporation to the Liquidating Settlement Account.

(d) Premiums on closing sale transactions in options or BOUNDS and variation payments received on positions or transactions in security futures in a customers’ lien account shall be held in such account, pending the closing out of all open positions and transactions in such account, for application in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of Article VI of the By-Laws applicable to such portfolio margining account.

(e) Premiums payable on opening or closing purchase transactions in options or BOUNDS and variation payments payable on positions or transactions in security futures in any account shall be withdrawn by the Corporation from the Liquidating Settlement Account; provided, however, that (i) any such payments payable in respect of a Market-Maker’s account or a customers’ lien account shall first be withdrawn from the funds available in such account and only the amount of any deficit therein shall be withdrawn from the Liquidating Settlement Account; (ii) any such payments payable in respect of the segregated futures account shall first be withdrawn from the suspended Clearing Member’s Segregated Liquidating Settlement Account and only the amount of any deficit therein shall be withdrawn from the Liquidating Settlement Account; and (iii) any such payments payable in respect of the internal non-proprietary cross-margining account shall first be withdrawn from the suspended Clearing Member’s Internal Non-Proprietary Cross-Margining Liquidating Settlement Account and only the amount of any deficit therein shall be withdrawn from the Liquidating Settlement Account.

(f) Premiums received on opening writing transactions in options or BOUNDS shall be credited by the Corporation to the Liquidating Settlement Account.

(g) All variation payments received on positions or transactions in futures in the segregated futures account shall be credited to the Segregated Liquidating Settlement Account. All variation payments received on positions or transactions in futures in the internal non-proprietary cross-margining account shall be credited to the Internal Non-Proprietary Cross-Margining Liquidating Settlement Account.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 If a Clearing Member fails to make premium settlement for an account on any day on which it is obligated to make settlement in respect of a pending closing purchase transaction in any series in the account, the Corporation will deem the pending closing transaction first to have closed out any short positions in such series in the account in respect of which no specific or escrow deposit had been made (collectively, “uncovered short positions”) to the extent of the lesser of (i) the number of cleared securities in such uncovered short positions or (ii) the number of cleared securities in the pending closing transaction. If the number of cleared securities involved in any such transaction exceeds the number of cleared securities held in uncovered short positions in the account, the Corporation will deem the transaction to be an opening purchase transaction to

the extent of the excess even if such transaction is reported to the Corporation as a closing purchase transaction and short positions in the same series covered by specific or escrow deposits (collectively, “covered short positions”) are carried in the account. In such an event, the Corporation will maintain the covered short positions, subject to the instructions of the Clearing Member or its representative, in accordance with the provisions of Rule 1106(b).

Amended October 29, 1991 (SR-OCC-90-5); January 19, 1994 (SR-OCC-90-11) ; May 31, 2001 (SR-OCC-00-09); August 20, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-07); May 16, 2002 (SR-OCC-2001-16); September 22, 2003 (SR-OCC-2002-10); March 9, 2004 (SR-OCC-2004-02); October 8, 2004 (SR-OCC-2004-10); July 14, 2005 (SR-OCC-2003-04); March 20, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-04); December 14, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-14).

RULE 1106 – Open Positions

(a) *Long Positions in Options and BOUNDS.* Open long positions in options and BOUNDS of a suspended Clearing Member in all accounts, as updated to reflect pending transactions that have been accepted by the Corporation, shall be closed by the Corporation in the most orderly manner practicable, including, but not limited to, a private auction. The net proceeds from the closing of such positions shall be disposed of in accordance with Rule 1105, in the same manner as premiums on closing writing transactions accepted by the Corporation after a Clearing Member’s suspension. Notwithstanding the foregoing:

- (1) the Corporation may in its discretion exercise, in whole or in part, any unsegregated long position of a suspended Clearing Member in options; and
- (2) if an option carried in a segregated long position of a suspended Clearing Member has not been closed out prior to its expiration date, and the exercise price thereof is below (in the case of a call) or above (in the case of a put) the closing price of the underlying security, as defined for the purposes of Rule 805, by (i) \$.01 or more in the case of a stock option contract, or (ii) the interval or intervals established in accordance with the applicable Chapter of the Rules (or, if no such intervals shall have been established, such interval or intervals as the Corporation shall in its discretion select) in the case of an option other than a stock option, the option shall be exercised for the account of the suspended Clearing Member on its expiration date.

If an option is exercised pursuant to this Rule 1106(a), or if a BOUND has expired but not been settled, the exercised option, or expired BOUND shall, unless the Corporation stipulates otherwise, be closed in accordance with Rule 1107 (or in accordance with a Rule applicable to such option or BOUND that replaces Rule 1107), provided that any gain or loss sustained by the assigned Clearing Member shall be credited or charged, as the case may be, to the account that would have been credited with the net proceeds from the closing of such option or BOUND had it been closed rather than exercised or allowed to expire. The suspended Clearing Member or its representative shall be notified as promptly as possible of any closing or exercise of long positions pursuant to this Rule.

(b) *Short Positions in Options and BOUNDS.*

- (1) Except as hereinafter provided, open short positions in options or BOUNDS of a suspended Clearing Member in all accounts, other than a segregated futures account or an internal non-proprietary cross-margining account as updated to reflect pending transactions that have been accepted by the Corporation, shall be closed by the Corporation in the most orderly manner practicable, including, but not limited to, a private auction. Amounts payable in settlement of closing purchase transactions in options effected by the Corporation shall be withdrawn from the suspended Clearing Member’s Liquidating Settlement Account; provided, however, that amounts payable in settlement of closing purchase transactions and in respect of any dividend equivalent obligation in a Market-Maker’s account or a customers’ lien account shall first be withdrawn from the funds available in such account and only the amount of any deficit therein shall be withdrawn from the Liquidating

Settlement Account. The suspended Clearing Member or its representative shall be notified as promptly as possible of any closing or transfer of short positions pursuant to this Rule.

(2) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Rule 1106(b), open short positions in option contracts and BOUNDS in respect of which one or more specific or escrow deposits have been made (collectively, “covered short positions”) may be maintained by the Corporation or may be closed out, in the Corporation’s discretion, provided that if prior to a decision by the Corporation to close out such positions the suspended Clearing Member or its representative shall instruct the Corporation to transfer any such short position to another Clearing Member, and the transferee Clearing Member is willing to accept such transfer and the margin requirements of Chapter VI of the Rules in respect of the customers’ account of the Clearing Member in respect of which the deposit is made are met after giving effect to such transfer, the Corporation may comply with such instruction, and any specific deposit or escrow deposit held by the Corporation in respect thereof and not assigned to the transferee Clearing Member shall be released by the Corporation to the suspended Clearing Member or its representative. The Corporation may, in its discretion, postpone acceptance of any transfer instruction tendered for the account of a suspended Clearing Member pending receipt of satisfactory evidence of the authority of the person tendering such instruction and such additional documentation regarding the transfer as the Corporation shall require. If a covered short position is not closed out or transferred and thereafter expires without having been assigned an exercise, the Corporation shall release any specific deposit or escrow deposit held by the Corporation in respect thereof to the suspended Clearing Member or its representative. If an exercise shall be assigned to a covered short position, the exercise shall be settled in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Rules, including those of Rule 1107 or a provision of the Rules that is specified in the Rules as replacing or supplementing Rule 1107 with respect to particular classes of options. If an exercise notice assigned to a covered short position is for a number of contracts which is less than the number of contracts included in such short position, the Corporation shall allocate the assignment as among contracts covered by specific deposits and contracts covered by escrow deposits receipts by random selection or another allocation method which the Corporation deems fair and equitable in the circumstances. The Corporation shall give prompt notice of any allocation made hereunder to the suspended Clearing Member or its representative.

(3) If the Corporation closes out any covered short position, the Corporation may take possession of all or a portion of the securities and/or cash making up the specific deposit or escrow deposit covering such short position for the purpose of reimbursing itself for costs incurred in connection with such close-out (or may in lieu thereof accept security for such costs furnished by the suspended clearing member or its representative), and any portion of any such specific deposit or escrow deposit held by the Corporation after such reimbursement shall be released by the Corporation to the suspended Clearing Member or its representative.

(c) *Long and Short Positions in Futures.* Open long and short futures positions of a suspended Clearing Member in all accounts, as updated to reflect pending transactions that have been accepted by the Corporation, shall be closed by the Corporation in the most orderly manner practicable, including, but not limited to, a private auction. The net variation payment due from or to the Corporation from the closing of such positions shall be paid or disposed of in accordance with the provisions of Rule 1105. If a physically-settled stock future has reached maturity without being closed, the delivery or payment obligations resulting therefrom shall, unless the Corporation specifies otherwise, be closed in accordance with Rule 1107, provided that any gain or loss sustained by the Clearing Member shall be credited or charged, as the case may be, to the account that would have been credited or charged with any gain or loss if such contract had been closed rather than allowed to mature. The suspended Clearing Member or its representative shall be notified as promptly as possible of any closing or transfer of short positions pursuant to this Rule.

(d) *Closing of Positions by Offset.* If the Corporation elects or is required pursuant to this Rule to close both long positions and short positions in the same series of cleared contract carried by a suspended

Clearing Member, the Corporation may, in lieu of closing such positions through closing transactions on an Exchange, offset such positions against each other, reducing each position by the same number of contracts; provided, that (i) futures or futures options or commodity options in the segregated futures account may be offset only against other futures, futures options or commodity options in that account, and (ii) positions in the internal non-proprietary cross-margining account may be offset only against other positions in that account. If the Corporation closes positions in any series of cleared contracts by offset pursuant to the foregoing sentence, the Corporation shall notify the suspended Clearing Member or its representative thereof, and such positions shall be deemed to have been closed at a price equal to (i) in the case of options or BOUNDS, the marking price (determined in accordance with Rule 601 or Rule 602, as applicable) for such series on the date when the positions were offset, and (ii) in the case of futures, the settlement price for such series on the date when the positions were offset.

(e) Exceptions.

(1) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Rule, if an Executive Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer, or the Chief Operating Officer shall determine in his discretion, taking into account the size and nature of a suspended Clearing Member's positions, the market conditions prevailing at the time, the potential market effects of liquidating transactions that might be directed by the Corporation, and such other circumstances as such officer deems relevant, that the closing out of some or all of the suspended Clearing Member's unsegregated long positions or short positions in options or BOUNDS, or long or short positions in futures, would not be in the best interests of the Corporation, other Clearing Members, or the general public, such positions need not be closed out, provided that any determination made pursuant to this paragraph shall be reported to the Board of Directors within 24 hours. This paragraph shall not apply to positions of any suspended Clearing Member as to which an application for a protective decree may be filed under Section 5(a)(3) of the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970, as amended, except upon a determination by an Executive Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer, or the Chief Operating Officer in his discretion, taking into account the circumstances enumerated in the preceding sentence, that the closing out of the suspended Clearing Member's open positions in accordance with the other provisions of this Rule would likely result in a loss to the Corporation (after application of such Clearing Member's margin and Clearing Fund deposits but before any proportionate charge to the Clearing Fund deposits of other Clearing Members).

(2) The Corporation may conduct a private auction in accordance with the procedures summarized below (an "OTC Options Auction") to close out open positions in OTC index options and related positions in other cleared contracts and margin assets (including any securities underlying a stock loan or borrow position in which the Corporation has a security interest but not the stock loan or borrow positions themselves) that the Corporation determines in its discretion are hedging, or are hedged by, positions in OTC index options as determined in the discretion of the Corporation ("hedge positions"). The Corporation intends that these OTC Options Auction procedures will be invoked only in unusual circumstances where the Corporation determines in its discretion that it is not feasible in light of the circumstances existing at the time to close out such positions through any of the other means provided under this Chapter XI of the Rules. The summary of the OTC Options Auction procedures set forth in this Rule 1106(e)(2) is subject to the specific procedures set forth in a document entitled "OTC Options Auction Procedures," which is incorporated herein by reference and which is available from the Corporation upon request and posted on the Corporation's website.

(A) All non-suspended OTC Index Option Clearing Members ("Participants") are required to participate in the OTC Options Auction by submitting competitive bids for all or a portion of the suspended Clearing Member's portfolio of OTC Index Options and hedge positions. Each Participant shall be subject to a minimum participation level based on the proportion such Participant's risk margin requirement (calculated as the sum of the average daily margin requirement, consisting of the amount of margin held by the Corporation with respect to an OTC Index Option Clearing Member's accounts eligible to hold OTC positions ("OTC Eligible

Accounts”) in excess of the net asset value of the positions held in such OTC Eligible Accounts, for each OTC Index Option Clearing Member for the previous month across all positions in all OTC Eligible Accounts of such Clearing Member) represents in relation to the total amount of such margin posted by all Participants. The Corporation shall rank the submitted bids from best to worst and the auction portfolio shall be allocated among the bidding Participants accordingly until the entire auction portfolio is exhausted. The bid price that is sufficient to clear the entire auction portfolio shall be the single price to be used for all winning bids (the “Clearing Price”).

(B) In the event the Clearing Price is set by an outlier bid, as determined by the Corporation, the Corporation may choose an alternative clearing price that clears at least 80% of the auction portfolio. The remaining auction portfolio shall then be re-auctioned pursuant to the OTC Auction Procedures.

(C) If the liquidation of the suspended Clearing Member's business with the Corporation pursuant to this Chapter XI results in a deficiency that would result in a proportionate charge against the Clearing Fund contributions of all other Clearing Members pursuant to Rule 1006, then each Participant that failed to purchase or assume a percentage of the auction portfolio at least equal to its minimum participation level shall be subject to a priority charge (“Priority Charge”) against such Participant's Clearing Fund contribution. The amount of the Priority Charge shall be determined in accordance with a formula set forth in the OTC Options Auction Procedures; provided that the Priority Charge shall not exceed the amount of the Clearing Member's required Clearing Fund deposit at the time the Priority Charge is made. If a deficiency remains after application of such Priority Charges, the Corporation shall then make a proportionate charge against the Clearing Fund contributions of all Clearing Members, including Participants, pursuant to Rule 1006; provided, however, that if a Participant notifies the Corporation within the specified time following such proportionate charge that it will terminate its status as a Clearing Member as permitted, and in satisfaction of the conditions imposed, under Rule 1006(h), then the amount of any Priority Charge to which such Participant was subject shall be treated as if it had been a part of the proportionate charge and shall not be construed to increase the maximum liability of the Participant to make additional contributions to the Clearing Fund pursuant to Rule 1006(h).

(f) *Protective Action.* If an Executive Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer, or the Chief Operating Officer shall (i) determine that the Corporation is unable, for any reason, to close out in a prompt and orderly fashion any unsegregated long positions or short positions in options or BOUNDS, or long or short positions in futures, or to liquidate any margin deposits of a suspended Clearing Member, or (ii) elect pursuant to Rule 1106(e) not to close out any such positions or pursuant to Rule 1104(b) not to liquidate any such margin deposits, such officer may authorize the execution from time to time for the account of the Corporation, solely for the purpose of reducing the risk to the Corporation resulting from the continued maintenance of such positions or the continued holding of such margin deposits, of hedging transactions, including, without limitation, the purchase or sale of underlying interests or interests deemed similar thereto or option contracts or futures contracts on any such underlying or similar interests. Such officer may delegate to specified officers or agents of the Corporation the authority to determine, within such guidelines, if any, as such officer shall prescribe, the nature and timing of such hedging transactions. Any authorization of hedging transactions shall be reported to the Board of Directors within 24 hours, and any such transactions that are executed shall be reported to the Risk Committee on a daily basis. Any costs or expenses, including losses, sustained by the Corporation in connection with transactions effected for its account pursuant to this paragraph shall be charged to the Liquidating Settlement Account of the suspended Clearing Member, and any gains realized on such transactions shall be credited to such Liquidating Settlement Account; provided, however, that (i) costs, expenses, and gains allocable to the hedging of positions in a Market-Maker's account or a customers' lien account shall be charged or credited, as the case may be, to that account, and only the excess, if any, of such costs and expenses over the funds available in that account shall be charged to the Liquidating Settlement Account; (ii) costs, expenses, and gains allocable to the hedging of positions in a segregated futures account shall be charged or credited, as the case may be, to the Segregated Liquidating Settlement Account, and only the

excess, if any, of such costs and expenses over the funds available in that account shall be charged to the Liquidating Settlement Account, and (iii) costs, expenses and gains allocable to the hedging of positions in an internal non-proprietary cross-margining account shall be charged or credited, as the case may be, to the Internal Non-Proprietary Cross-Margining Liquidating Settlement Account, and only the excess, if any, of such costs and expenses over the funds available in that account shall be charged to the Liquidating Settlement Account. Reasonable allocations of costs, expenses, and gains among accounts made by the Corporation for the purpose of implementing the proviso to the preceding sentence shall be binding on the Clearing Member and any persons claiming through the Clearing Member and their respective successors and assigns.

(g) Funds in the Liquidating Settlement Account of a suspended Clearing Member may be used to satisfy any shortfall in respect of the Proprietary and Non-Proprietary X-M Liquidating Accounts of such Clearing Member, including any shortfall arising from losses allocated to the Corporation pursuant to Rule 707.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 See Interpretation and Policy .02 following Rule 1104 for a description of the private auction process by which OCC may close out a suspended Clearing Member's open positions in cleared contracts generally. See Rule 1106(e)(2) for a description of the alternative private auction process by which OCC may close out a suspended Clearing Member's open positions in OTC options, related positions and margin assets in certain circumstances.

Amended June 1, 1975; January 28, 1976 (SR-OCC-75-6); September 30, 1977 (SR-OCC-77-4); February 3, 1978 (SR-OCC-77-7); June 5, 1979 (SR-OCC-78-6); April 18, 1980 (SR-OCC-79-6); July 19, 1983 (SR-OCC-82-25); October 21, 1983 (SR-OCC-83-4); September 21, 1988 (SR-OCC-88-5); August 17, 1989 (SR-OCC-87-22); September 26, 1989 (SR-OCC-89-1); January 7, 1991 (SR-OCC-91-1); March 1, 1991 (SR-OCC-89-12); November 26, 1991 (SR-OCC-90-1); January 28, 1994 (SR-OCC-92-5); January 31, 1994 (SR-OCC-89-4); April 7, 1994 (SR-OCC-91-3); August 26, 1996 (SR-OCC-95-17); December 10, 1997 (SR-OCC-97-8); March 29, 1999 (SR-OCC-99-3); May 31, 2001 (SR-OCC-00-09); August 20, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-07); May 16, 2002 (SR-OCC-2001-16); March 9, 2004 (SR-OCC-2004-02); October 8, 2004 (SR-OCC-2004-10); December 17, 2004 (SR-OCC-2004-23); July 14, 2005 (SR-OCC-2003-04); February 15, 2006 (SR-OCC-2004-20); September 26, 2006 (SR-OCC-2006-05); January 16, 2008 (SR-OCC-2006-05); January 16, 2008 (SR-OCC-2007-18); March 20, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-04); October 28, 2011 (SR-OCC-2011-08); December 9, 2011 (SR-OCC-2011-15); August 23, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-10); August 27, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-11); December 14, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-14); March 6, 2014 (SR-OCC-2014-04); September 16, 2016 (SR-OCC-2016-002); October 13, 2016 (SR-OCC-2016-009); April 26, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-002); February 15, 2019 (SR-OCC-2018-015); August 20, 2021 (SR-OCC-2021-008); September 22, 2021 (SR-OCC-2021-007).

RULE 1107 – Exercised or Matured Contracts

(a) Unless the Corporation stipulates otherwise in a particular case, exercised option contracts to which a suspended Clearing Member is party (either as the exercising Clearing Member or as the assigned Clearing Member) and matured, physically-settled futures to which such Clearing Member is a party shall be disposed of as follows:

(1) Exercised option contracts and matured, physically-settled stock futures to which the suspended Clearing Member is a party may be settled in accordance with the terms of any agreement between the Corporation and the correspondent clearing corporation governing the settlement of exercised option contracts and matured, physically-settled stock futures of a suspended Clearing Member. In such an event, the settlement of any such exercised option contracts or matured, physically-settled stock futures shall be governed by and subject to the agreement between the Corporation and correspondent clearing corporation and the rules of the correspondent clearing corporation. If the suspended Clearing Member was the assigned Clearing Member in respect of any such exercised option contract, and the exercise notice was allocated by the suspended Clearing Member, or is

allocated by the Corporation pursuant to the following provisions of this Rule, to a short position for which a specific deposit or an escrow deposit has been made, then (i) in the case of a call option contract, the Corporation shall obtain delivery of the underlying securities deposited in respect thereof from the depository and shall promptly liquidate such underlying securities, or (ii) in the case of a put option contract, the Corporation shall make a demand on the depository for payment out of the deposited property of the aggregate exercise price plus all applicable commissions and other charges.

(2) If the suspended Clearing Member was the assigned Clearing Member in respect of an exercised option contract (other than an exercised contract for which settlement is made pursuant to clause (1) above), and the exercise was allocated by the suspended Clearing Member, or is allocated by the Corporation pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this Rule, to a short position for which a specific deposit or an escrow deposit has been made, then (i) in the case of a call option contract on an individual security, the Corporation shall obtain delivery of the underlying securities deposited in respect thereof from the depository and shall make delivery of the underlying securities so obtained to the Exercising Clearing Member for the account of the suspended Clearing Member, or (ii) in the case of a put option contract on an individual security, the Corporation shall make a demand on the depository for payment out of the deposited property of the aggregate exercise price plus all applicable commissions and other charges, and pay such amount upon receipt (less applicable commissions and other charges) to the Exercising Clearing Member for the account of the suspended Clearing Member. If an exercise is assigned to a short position for which a specific deposit or an escrow deposit has been made, and the Corporation fails to receive delivery or payment, as applicable, from the depository prior to the exercise settlement date, the Corporation may, at its election, either (i) effect timely settlement with the Exercising Clearing Member notwithstanding such failure or (ii) direct that the exercised option contract(s) be closed out by the exercising Clearing Member pursuant to clause (6) below. If delivery or payment is subsequently received, the Corporation shall be entitled to reimburse itself for the cost of effecting settlement with the exercising Clearing Member or compensating the Clearing Member for the difference between the exercise price and the close-out price, as applicable, out of the proceeds of the deposited securities or out of the amount paid, as the case may be, and shall be obligated to pay over any excess to the suspended Clearing Member or its representative.

(3) Exercised foreign currency option contracts for which a bank is obligated to effect settlement for the account of a suspended Clearing Member under the settlement procedure described in Rule 1606A shall be settled in the ordinary course.

(4) If the suspended Clearing Member was a Paying Clearing Member (as defined in Rule 1605(b)) in respect of an exercised foreign currency option contract, any amount due to the Corporation from the suspended Clearing Member shall be paid from the Liquidating Settlement Account of the suspended Clearing Member.

(5) All other exercised option contracts and matured, physically-settled futures to which the suspended Clearing Member was a party shall be closed through the buy-in and sell-out procedures provided in the Rules or in such other manner as the Corporation determines to be the most orderly manner practicable in the circumstances, including, but not limited to, a private auction. All losses (including damages chargeable against the suspended Clearing Member in the absence of a buy-in or sell-out) and gains resulting from the application of such procedures shall be paid from or credited to, as the case may be, the Liquidating Settlement Account of the suspended Clearing Member; provided, however, that (i) all such losses in a Market-Maker's account or a customers' lien account shall first be paid from such account to the extent there are funds available in such account and only the amount of any deficit therein shall be paid from the Liquidating Settlement Account; (ii) all such losses in a segregated futures account shall first be paid from the Segregated Liquidating Settlement Account to the extent permitted by applicable law and to the extent that there are funds available in

such account, and only the amount of any deficit shall be paid from the Liquidating Settlement Account; and (iii) all such losses in an internal non-proprietary cross-margining account shall be first paid from the Internal Non-Proprietary Cross-Margining Liquidating Settlement Account to the extent permitted by applicable law and to the extent that there are funds available in such account, and only the amount of any deficit shall be paid from the Liquidating Settlement Account.

(b) If the Corporation is unable to determine, promptly upon the suspension of a Clearing Member whether an exercise assigned to the suspended Clearing Member in respect of a call option contract was allocated by the suspended Clearing Member to a short position for which a specific deposit or an escrow deposit has been made, the Corporation shall itself allocate the exercise, by random selection or another method which the Corporation deems fair and equitable in the circumstances, among the option contracts comprising the short position to which the exercise was assigned. The Corporation shall give prompt notice of any allocation made hereunder to the suspended Clearing Member or its representative. Any allocation made by the Corporation pursuant to this Rule 1107 shall supersede any contrary allocation made by the suspended Clearing Member and shall be binding as between the Corporation and the customers of such Clearing Member notwithstanding any contrary advice or confirmation which may have been delivered to such customers by the suspended Clearing Member.

(c) If the Corporation incurs an obligation to a designated clearing corporation as a result of exercised option contracts carried in an account of a suspended Clearing Member to which the suspended Clearing Member is a party either as the exercising Clearing Member or as the assigned Clearing Member, the Corporation may use the funds of the suspended Clearing Member that are subject to the control of the Corporation for application in respect of such account to satisfy such obligation.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 See Interpretation and Policy .02 following Rule 1104 for a description of the private auction process by which OCC may close out exercised option contracts and matured, physically-settled futures to which the suspended Clearing Member was a party.

Amended April 4, 1977 (SR-OCC-75-7); February 3, 1978 (SR-OCC-77-7); April 18, 1980 (SR-OCC-79-6); July 19, 1983 (SR-OCC-82-25; SR-OCC-83-12); December 12, 1986 (SR-OCC-86-23); January 28, 1994 (SR-OCC-92-5); August 26, 1996 (SR-OCC-95-17); March 29, 1999 (SR-OCC-99-3); May 31, 2001 (SR-OCC-00-09); August 20, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-07); October 19, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-15); March 9, 2004 (SR-OCC-2004-02); May 7, 2004 (SR-OCC-2004-07); October 8, 2004 (SR-OCC-2004-10); July 14, 2005 (SR-OCC-2003-04); March 25, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-06); August 23, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-10); August 27, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-11); July 31, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-013).

RULE 1108 – Amounts Payable to the Corporation

The Corporation shall be entitled promptly to recover from a suspended Clearing Member any amount payable in such Clearing Member's Liquidating Settlement Account with the Corporation upon completion of liquidation of such Clearing Member in accordance with these Rules, including all amounts payable as a result of the Corporation's expenses in connection therewith.

RULE 1109 – Clearing Member Claims

All claims upon the Liquidating Settlement Account of a suspended Clearing Member by other Clearing Members resulting from losses incurred when closing pending transactions or buying in or selling out exercised option contracts or matured, physically-settled stock futures in accordance with this Chapter XI shall be filed with the Corporation in such form as it shall prescribe. Such claims shall be paid as follows:

(a) Claims for losses incurred when closing pending transactions with a suspended Clearing Member that are rejected for clearance shall be subordinate to all other claims upon the Liquidating Settlement Account. The Corporation shall pay such claims, to the extent funds are

available, from the Liquidating Settlement Account of the suspended Clearing Member only after payment of all other applicable claims, and such claims shall not constitute a claim upon the Clearing Fund contributions of other Clearing Members.

(b) Claims for losses incurred on buy-ins or sell-outs shall be senior to all other claims upon the Liquidating Settlement Account. If a buy-in or sell-out does not occur by the close of the first full business day following the issuance of the notice of suspension, the claim thereon shall be limited to the amount that would have been recoverable if the buy-in had been made at the highest price, or the sell-out at lowest price, at which the underlying security traded in the primary market on such day.

Amended August 20, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-07).

RULE 1110 – Right of Appeal

A Clearing Member suspended pursuant to this Chapter shall be entitled, upon request, to a written statement of the grounds for its suspension and shall have the right to appeal its suspension in accordance with the following procedure:

(a) *Procedure for Appeal.* A suspended Clearing Member may appeal its suspension by filing a written notice of appeal with the Secretary of the Clearing Corporation within five days after the date of the suspension.

(b) *Consideration of Appeals.* Appeals shall be considered and decided by an appeals panel appointed by the Chairman, composed of two officers or employees of the Corporation and one director. Appeals shall be heard as promptly as possible, and in no event more than fourteen days after the filing of the notice of appeal. The appellant shall be notified of the time, place and date of the hearing not less than three days in advance of such date. At the hearing, the appellant shall be afforded an opportunity to be heard and to present evidence in its own behalf, and may, if it so desires, be represented by counsel. As promptly as possible after the hearing, the panel shall, by the vote of a majority of its members, affirm or reverse the suspension. The appellant shall be notified in writing of the panel's decision; and if the decision shall have been to affirm the suspension, the appellant shall be given a written statement of the grounds therefor.

(c) *Review by the Board of Directors.* Any decision by an appeals panel to affirm a suspension shall be reviewable by the Board of Directors on its own motion or on written demand by the appellant filed with the Secretary of the Clearing Corporation within five days after receipt of notice of the panel's decision. The Board of Directors may, in its discretion, afford the appellant a further opportunity to be heard or to present evidence. The appellant shall be notified in writing of the decision of the Board of Directors; and if the decision shall have been to affirm the suspension, the appellant shall be given a written statement of the grounds therefor.

(d) *Effect of Appeal.* The filing of an appeal pursuant to this Rule shall not impair the validity or stay the effect of the suspension appealed from. The reversal of a suspension shall not invalidate any acts of the Corporation taken prior to such reversal pursuant to such suspension, and the rights of any person which may arise out of any such acts shall not be affected by the reversal of such suspension.

(e) *Record.* A verbatim record shall be kept of any hearing held pursuant hereto. The cost of the transcript may, in the discretion of the body holding the hearing, be charged in whole or in part to the suspended Clearing Member in the event that the suspension is finally affirmed.

Adopted February 11, 1976 (SR-OCC-75-3). Amended March 6, 2014 (SR-OCC-2014-04); February 15, 2019 (SR-OCC-2018-015); September 22, 2021 (SR-OCC-2021-007).

RULE 1111 – Voluntary Tear-Ups and Partial Tear-Ups

(a)(i) The Corporation may notify Clearing Members and provide an opportunity for Clearing Members to voluntarily agree to have positions of a Clearing Member or, with the consent of customers of such Clearing Member, to agree to have each such customer's position, extinguished by the Corporation (a **"Voluntary Tear-Up"**) at any time following the suspension or default of a Clearing Member and after the Corporation has attempted one or more auctions pursuant to Rule 1104 or Rule 1106, and after the Corporation has determined that, notwithstanding the availability of any resources remaining under Rules 707, 1001, 1011, 1104 through 1107, 2210 and 2211, the Corporation may not have sufficient resources to satisfy its obligations and liabilities as a result of such default. The Corporation will issue a notice (a **"Voluntary Tear-Up Notice"**) informing all non-defaulting Clearing Members of the opportunity to participate in a Voluntary Tear-Up. Terms for Voluntary Tear-Ups shall be set forth in the Voluntary Tear-Up Notice and shall include, without limitation, the following:

(x) no Clearing Member, or customers of a Clearing Member, shall be obliged to participate in a Voluntary Tear-Up; and

(y) the Corporation shall have full discretion whether or not to accept a particular Voluntary Tear-Up offer.

(ii) If the Corporation successfully recovers from a suspended or defaulted Clearing Member (or from the estate of a suspended or defaulted Clearing Member) and the amount of such recovery exceeds the amount the Corporation received in voluntary payments, the Corporation shall compensate from such remaining amounts of the recovery the non-defaulting Clearing Members and non-defaulting customers that voluntarily extinguished open positions in the amount of losses, costs or fees directly resulting from the Voluntary Tear-Up, but only after the Corporation has fully compensated non-defaulting Clearing Members that made voluntary payments in the amount of such voluntary payments and only to the extent that such losses, costs and fees can reasonably be determined by the Corporation. If the remaining amount of any such recovery is less than the amount of losses, costs and fees incurred by non-defaulting Clearing Members and non-defaulting customers participated in the Voluntary Tear-Up, then each such non-defaulting Clearing Member and non-defaulting customer shall be compensated pro rata according to the relative size of its incurred losses, costs and fees from the Voluntary Tear-Ups.

(b) If Clearing Member or customer positions of a defaulted Clearing Member remain open (**"Remaining Open Positions"**) after the Corporation has attempted one or more auctions pursuant to Rule 1104 or Rule 1106 and after the Corporation has accounted for any positions voluntarily extinguished in accordance with subparagraph (a), and the Corporation determines that, notwithstanding the availability of any resources remaining under Rules 707, 1001, 1009, 1104 through 1107, 2210 and 2211, the Corporation may not have sufficient resources to satisfy its obligations and liabilities as a result of such default, the Board of Directors of the Corporation may elect to extinguish (i) the Remaining Open Positions, and/or (ii) any related open positions deemed necessary to mitigate further disruptions to the markets affected by the Remaining Open Positions (**"Related Open Positions"**), through a partial tear-up process (**"Partial Tear-Up"**). The Corporation will notify the staff of the SEC and the CFTC of a determination that Partial Tear-Up will apply.

(c) The Risk Committee shall determine the appropriate scope of each Voluntary Tear-Up under subpart (a) of this Rule and Partial Tear-Up under subpart (b) of this Rule. Each determination of the Risk Committee made for purposes of this Rule 1111 shall (i) be based upon then-existing facts and circumstances, (ii) be in furtherance of the integrity of the Corporation and the stability of the financial system, and (iii) take into consideration the legitimate interests of Clearing Members and market participants.

(d) For a Partial Tear-Up under subpart (b) of this Rule, the Corporation will issue a notice (a **"Partial Tear-Up Notice"**) identifying:

- (i) The Remaining Open Positions and any Related Open Positions;
 - (ii) With respect to each other Clearing Member, the open positions of such Clearing Member and its customers (if any) that will be subject to Partial Tear-Up (the “**Tear-Up Positions**”);
 - (iii) The termination price (the “**Partial Tear-Up Price**”) for each Tear-Up Position; and
 - (iv) The date and time as of which Partial Tear-Up will occur, as determined by the Risk Committee (the “**Partial Tear-Up Time**”).
- (e) For a Partial Tear-Up under subpart (b) of this Rule, the Corporation will determine and designate the Tear-Up Positions pursuant to the following methodology:
- (i) With respect to Remaining Open Positions, the Corporation will designate Tear-Up Positions in the identical Cleared Contracts and Cleared Securities (on the opposite side of the market) and in an aggregate amount equal to that of the Remaining Open Positions. The Corporation will designate Tear-Up Positions in a particular Cleared Contract or Cleared Security only for non-defaulted Clearing Members that have an open position in such Cleared Contract or Cleared Security, whether for their Clearing Member accounts and/or customer accounts, as follows: the Corporation shall designate Tear-Up Positions in the non-defaulted Clearing Member accounts and their customer accounts with open positions in the relevant Cleared Contracts and Cleared Securities in such accounts, on a pro rata basis (provided that solely to the extent such pro rata determination would result in creation of a Tear-Up Position which is a fraction of a Cleared Contract or Cleared Security, the Corporation will reallocate such fractional position among non-defaulted Clearing Members on a random basis to avoid such result). With respect to a Tear-Up Position designated in a customer account of a Clearing Member, the Tear-Up Position shall be allocated on a pro rata basis by the Clearing Member across any customers that have open positions in such Cleared Contract or Cleared Security in such account (for any listed option positions being extinguished, allocation across customer accounts should occur in accordance with such Clearing Member’s procedures for allocating exercises and assignments).
 - (ii) With respect to Related Open Positions, a Partial Tear-Up would involve extinguishment of all open positions in those Cleared Contracts and Cleared Securities identified by the Risk Committee as within the appropriate scope of the Partial Tear-Up pursuant to this Rule 1111.
 - (iii) Upon and with effect from the Partial Tear-Up Time, every Tear-Up Position shall be automatically terminated at the Partial Tear-Up Price, without the need for any further step by any party to such Cleared Contract or Cleared Security. Upon such termination, either the Corporation or the relevant Clearing Member, as the case may be, shall be obligated to pay to the other the applicable Partial Tear-Up Price; provided however, that if the Corporation, in its discretion, determines that the resources referenced in subpart (b) of this Rule are inadequate to pay the applicable Partial Tear-Up Price for each position being extinguished in the Partial Tear-Up, the Corporation shall be obligated to pay each relevant Clearing Member a pro rata amount of the applicable Partial Tear-Up Price based on the amount of such resources remaining. Upon the termination of a Tear-Up Position, the corresponding open position shall be deemed terminated at the Partial Tear-Up Price, and the relevant Clearing Member shall have a claim for the value of the difference between the pro rata amount received and the Partial Tear-Up Price. Such claim shall be an unsecured claim on any recovery from a suspended or defaulted Clearing Member (or from the estate of a suspended or defaulted Clearing Member). With regard to amounts recovered from a suspended or defaulted Clearing Member (or from the estate of a suspended or defaulted Clearing Member) Rules 1011(b) and 1111(a)(ii) shall continue to apply.
- (f) For a Partial Tear-Up under subpart (b) of this Rule, in determining the Partial Tear-Up Price for each Tear-Up Position, the Corporation shall exercise its discretion, acting in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner, in adopting methods of valuation expected to produce reasonably accurate substitutes for the values that would have been obtained from the relevant market if it were operating

normally, including but not limited to the use of pricing models to determine a value for a cleared contract based on the market price of the underlying interest or the market prices of its components. In determining a Partial Tear-Up Price, the Corporation may consider the same information set forth in subpart (c) of Section 27, Article VI of the By-Laws for determining a close-out amount.

(g) Notwithstanding any provision of this Rule 1111, to the extent that the losses, costs and fees imposed upon non-defaulting Clearing Members and their customers directly resulting from a Partial Tear-Up reasonably can be determined by the Corporation, the Board of Directors may elect to re-allocate such losses, costs and fees among all non-defaulting Clearing Members through a special charge to all non-defaulting Clearing Members in an amount corresponding to each such non-defaulting Clearing Member's proportionate share of the variable amount of the Clearing Fund at the time such Partial Tear-Up is conducted. The amount of the special charge levied upon each Clearing Member under this Rule 1111(g) shall not exceed the Clearing Member's required contribution to the Clearing Fund at the time of the special charge.

(h) No action or omission by the Corporation pursuant to and in accordance with this Rule 1111 shall constitute a default by the Corporation.

Adopted August 23, 2018 (SR-OCC-2017-020). Amended May 18, 2022 (SR-OCC-2022-005).

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CHAPTER XII – DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS

RULE 1201 – Sanctions

(a) The Corporation may censure, suspend, expel or limit the activities, functions or operations of any Clearing Member for any violation of the By-Laws and Rules or its agreements with the Corporation. The Corporation may, in addition to or in lieu of such sanctions, impose a fine on any Clearing Member for any violation of the By-Laws or Rules or procedures of or its agreements with the Corporation or the correspondent clearing corporation, or for any neglect or refusal by such person to comply with any applicable order or direction of the Corporation or the correspondent clearing corporation, or for any error, delay or other conduct embarrassing the operations of the Corporation, or for not providing adequate personnel or facilities for its transactions with the Corporation or the correspondent clearing corporation.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 A decision to suspend or expel a Clearing Member pursuant to this Chapter XII will constitute a suspension or expulsion from a self-regulatory organization and therefore be grounds for summary suspension under Rule 1102.

Amended May 28, 1982 (SR-OCC-80-5); October 19, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-15); April 25, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-06); May 18, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-003); May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002).

RULE 1202 – Procedures

(a) Before any sanction (other than a sanction for a minor rule violation) is imposed, the Corporation shall furnish the person against whom the sanction is sought to be imposed ("Respondent") with a concise written statement of the charges against the Respondent. The Respondent shall have fifteen days after the service of such statement to file with the Secretary of the Corporation a written answer thereto. The answer shall admit or deny each allegation contained in the statement of charges and may also contain any defense which the Respondent wishes to submit. Allegations contained in the statement of charges which are not denied in the answer shall be deemed to have been admitted. Any defense not raised in the answer shall be deemed to have been waived. If an answer is not filed within the time prescribed above or any extension thereof granted pursuant to paragraph (c) of this Rule 1202, the Corporation shall furnish to the Respondent a final request for an answer, specifying a time prior to which an answer must be filed and a sanction which will be imposed if an answer is not filed within that time. If an answer is not filed prior to the time so specified, the charges against the Respondent shall be deemed to have been admitted, and the sanction specified in the final request shall be imposed without further proceedings and the Respondent shall be notified thereof in writing. If an answer is timely filed, the Secretary of the Corporation shall (unless the Respondent and the Corporation shall have stipulated to the imposition of an agreed sanction) schedule an early hearing before a Disciplinary Committee composed of the Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors (or such other director as the Board of Directors shall designate in his place), who will act as Chairman of the Committee, and two other directors appointed by the Chairman of the Committee. The Respondent shall be given not less than three days advance notice of the place and time of such hearing. At the hearing, the Respondent shall be afforded the opportunity to be heard and to present evidence in his behalf and may be represented by counsel. A verbatim record of the hearing shall be prepared and the cost of the transcript may, in the discretion of the Disciplinary Committee, be charged in whole or in part to the Respondent in the event any sanction is imposed on the Respondent. As soon as practicable after the conclusion of the hearing, the Disciplinary Committee shall furnish the Respondent and the Board of Directors with a written statement of its decision. If the decision shall have been to impose a disciplinary sanction, the written statement shall set forth (i) any act or practice in which the Respondent has been found to have engaged, or which the Respondent has been found to have omitted; (ii) the specific provisions of the statutory rules of the Corporation which any such act, practice or omission has been deemed to violate; and (iii) the sanction imposed and the reasons therefor.

(b) In the event that a Disciplinary Committee censures, fines, suspends, expels or limits the activities, functions or operations of any Respondent, any affected person may apply for review to the Board of Directors, by written motion filed with the Secretary of the Corporation within five business days after issuance of the Disciplinary Committee's written statement of its decision. The granting of any such motion shall be within the sole discretion of the Board of Directors. In addition, the Board of Directors may determine to review any such action by a Disciplinary Committee on its own motion. Review by the Board of Directors shall be on the basis of the written record of the proceedings in which the sanction was imposed, but the Board of Directors may, in its discretion, afford the Respondent a further opportunity to be heard or to present evidence. A verbatim record shall be kept of any such further proceedings. Based upon such review, the Board of Directors may affirm, reverse or modify, in whole or in part, the decision of the Disciplinary Committee. The Respondent shall be notified in writing of the decision of the Board of Directors and if the decision shall have been to affirm or modify the imposition of any disciplinary sanction, the Respondent shall be given a written statement setting forth (i) any act or practice in which the Respondent has been found to have engaged, or which the Respondent has been found to have omitted; (ii) the specific provisions of the statutory rules of the Corporation which any such act, practice or omission has been deemed to violate; and (iii) the sanction imposed and the reasons therefor.

(c) Any time limit set forth in this Rule 1202 may be extended by the Secretary of the Corporation or by the body having jurisdiction over the matter in respect of which the time limit is imposed.

(d) Any action taken by a Disciplinary Committee hereunder shall be deemed to be final upon expiration of the time provided for the filing of a motion for review, or any extension thereof granted pursuant to paragraph (c) hereof; or, if a motion for review is timely filed, when the Respondent is notified of the denial of the motion or the decision of the Board of Directors on review, as the case may be. When any sanction imposed hereunder becomes final, (i) the Corporation shall notify the Respondent in writing that the imposition thereof may be subject to review by the appropriate regulatory agency for the Respondent pursuant to Section 19(d)(2) of the Securities Exchange Act, and the rules and regulations of such appropriate regulatory agency thereunder or, (ii) in the case of disciplinary proceedings concerning solely the Respondent's activities as a futures commission merchant, the Corporation shall notify the Respondent in writing that the imposition thereof may be subject to review by the appropriate regulatory agency for the Respondent pursuant to the provisions of Section 8c of the Commodity Exchange Act; with respect to Non-U.S. Clearing Members, such review shall lie solely with the SEC. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the Board of Directors shall determine on its own motion to review any action by a Disciplinary Committee hereunder, such action shall not be deemed final until the Respondent is notified of the decision of the Board of Directors on review.

(e) The summary suspension of a Clearing Member pursuant to Chapter XI of the Rules shall not be deemed to be a "sanction" within the meaning of this Rule 1202, and the provisions of this Rule shall be inapplicable to any such summary suspension.

Amended February 11, 1976 (SR-OCC-75-3); January 19, 1978 (SR-OCC-77-13); May 28, 1982 (SR-OCC-80-5); May 16, 2002 (SR-OCC-2001-16); April 25, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-06); November 19, 2025 (SR-OCC-2025-014).

RULE 1203 – Minor Rule Violations

(a) In lieu of commencing a disciplinary proceeding pursuant to Rule 1201(a), the Corporation may, subject to the requirements set forth herein, impose a fine not to exceed \$2,500, on any Clearing Member with respect to any violation of the By-Laws and Rules of the Corporation that is designated in the By-Laws or Rules as a "minor rule violation." Any such minor rule violation will be deemed a "minor rule violation" and this Rule 1203 will be deemed a "plan" within the meaning of Rule 19d-1(c)(2) under the Securities Exchange Act. Any fine imposed by the Corporation for a minor rule violation that is not contested as described below will be reported by the Corporation to the SEC on a quarterly basis, except as otherwise required by the SEC or by any other regulatory authority. Any Clearing Member against whom a fine for a minor rule violation is imposed will be served with a written statement, prepared by the

Corporation, setting forth: (i) the provision of the By-Laws or Rules the violation of which constitutes such minor rule violation, (ii) the act or omission constituting such minor rule violation, and (iii) the fine imposed for such minor rule violation. Any Clearing Member that receives the written statement described above with respect to a minor rule violation may provide written notice to the Corporation, not later than 10 business days from the date of the written statement that the Clearing Member wishes to appeal the minor rule violation. The failure of a Clearing Member to provide timely notice that it wishes to appeal a minor rule violation will constitute a waiver of the Clearing Member's right to an appeal. Upon receipt of a notice that a Clearing Member wishes to appeal the violation, the Corporation must begin a disciplinary proceeding in accordance with Rule 1202. The issuance of a fine for a minor rule violation for which a Clearing Member does not contest the fine will not be deemed to be an admission by the Clearing Member of the facts set forth in the written statement describing the minor rule violation.

(b) A violation of the following rules may constitute a minor rule violation under the Corporation's plan: Rule 205, Rule 208, Rule 210, Rule 302(b) - (d), Rule 303(c), Rule 306A(a)(2)(e), Rule 306A(b), Rule 306A(c), and Rule 306B. The failure to provide such other requested documents and information in connection with the requirements of Chapters II and III of the Rules, including, but not limited to, financial, regulatory and other information, as the Corporation may in its discretion require, may also constitute a minor rule violation subject to the plan.

(c) Clearing Members may be fined \$1,500 for the first minor rule violation and \$2,500 for a second violation occurring within a rolling twenty-four-month period. Three or more violations within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period will result in a disciplinary proceeding in accordance with Chapter XII of the Rules.

(d) Fines will be levied for offenses within a rolling twenty-four (24) month period beginning with the first occasion.

(e) Nothing in this Rule 1203 will prohibit the Corporation from instituting disciplinary proceedings against a Clearing Member pursuant to Chapter XII of the Rules for a violation of any Rule covered by the minor rule violation plan.

Adopted April 25, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-06). Amended May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002); November 19, 2025 (SR-OCC-2025-014).

RULE 1204 – Discipline by Other Self-Regulatory Organizations

Nothing in this Chapter XII will affect the right of any self-regulatory organization to discipline its members pursuant to the provisions of its rules for a violation of the By-Laws and Rules of the Corporation.

Amended May 12, 1983 (SR-OCC-80-6). Amended May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002).

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CHAPTER XIII – FUTURES, FUTURES OPTIONS AND COMMODITY OPTIONS

Introduction

The Rules in this Chapter are applicable only to futures, futures options and commodity options other than commodity options that are cash-settled options, binary options or range options. In addition, the Rules in Chapters I through XII are also applicable to futures, futures options and commodity options, in some cases supplemented by one or more Rules in this Chapter, except for Rules that have been replaced in respect of futures, futures options or commodity options by one or more Rules in this Chapter and except where the context otherwise requires. Whenever a Rule in this Article supplements or, for purposes of this Chapter, replaces one or more of the By-Laws or Rules in Chapters I through XII, that fact is indicated in this Chapter. Rules applicable to commodity option contracts that are binary options or range options are set forth in Chapter XV, and Rules applicable to commodity options that are cash-settled options (other than binary options or range options) are set forth in Chapter XVIII.

Adopted August 20, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-07). Amended May 16, 2002 (SR-OCC-2001-16); August 1, 2003 (SR-OCC-2003-07); May 10, 2004 (SR-OCC-2004-08); October 26, 2005 (SR-OCC-2005-16); March 20, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-04).

RULE 1301 – Variation and Other Settlements Payments

(a) At each settlement time for variation payments as set forth below, the Corporation shall determine the amount of the variation payment to be paid or received by buyers and sellers in respect of each outstanding contract in each series of futures. The amount of the variation payment for each such contract shall be equal to the relevant unit of trading (in the case of stock futures, physically-settled commodity futures, cash-settled foreign currency futures, and other cash-settled futures for which there is a unit of trading) or multiplier (in the case of index futures, variance futures, interest rate futures, or other cash-settled futures for which there is no unit of trading) multiplied by: (i) in the case of a contract that was opened since the most recent variation settlement, the current interim settlement price less the contract price at which such contract was opened (as such price may have been modified pursuant to Rule 1301A in the case of a contract that is part of a Price Differential Spread); (ii) in the case of a contract that was closed since the most recent settlement of variation payments was effected, the contract price at which such contract was closed less the previous interim settlement price, (iii) in the case of a contract that was neither opened nor closed since the most recent variation settlement, the current interim settlement price less the previous interim settlement price, and (iv) in the case of a contract that was both opened and closed since the most recent variation settlement, the contract price at which such contract was closed less the contract price at which it was opened (as such price may have been modified pursuant to Rule 1301A in the case of a contract that is part of a Price Differential Spread). If the result of the foregoing calculation is positive, the variation payment shall be owed by the Clearing Member that is, or represents, the seller to the Corporation, and by the Corporation to the Clearing Member that is, or represents, the buyer (subject to any rounding adjustment in the case of a contract that is part of a Price Differential Spread). If the result is negative, the variation payment shall be owed by the Clearing Member that is, or represents, the buyer to the Corporation, and by the Corporation to the Clearing Member that is, or represents, the seller (subject to any rounding adjustment in the case of a contract that is part of a Price Differential Spread).

(b) Settlement of variation payments, including final variation payments, shall be effected in accordance with Chapter V of the Rules on each business day at the settlement time for option premiums. Prior to each settlement time for such variation payments, the Corporation shall notify, in accordance with Chapter V of the Rules, each Clearing Member of the amount of the variation payments to be made or received by such Clearing Member. The Corporation and the Clearing Members shall make any required variation payments as provided in Chapter V of the Rules.

(c) Intra-day variation settlements with respect to some or all classes of futures may be effected from time to time or regularly on each business day as determined by the Corporation. The Corporation shall notify affected Security Futures Clearing Members of any intra-day variation settlements and shall specify the settlement time for such settlements.

(d) Except as set forth in Interpretation and Policy .02 to this Rule 1301, on the business day following the maturity date of a series of futures: (i) the Corporation shall determine the final variation payment to be made on each contract in such series in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraph (a) above except that the final settlement price shall be used in place of an interim settlement price determined in accordance with Section 6(a) of Article XII of the By-Laws and (ii) settlement of the final variation payments shall be effected in accordance with Chapter V of the Rules at the settlement time for option premiums.

(e) A Clearing Member must receive approval from the Corporation to engage in clearing of futures contracts for which variation payments are made in any currency other than U.S. dollars. The Clearing Member must establish one or more accounts at a Clearing Bank designated by the Corporation for purposes of effecting payment in respect of each account with the Corporation in which the Clearing Member clears transactions in such futures contracts and must authorize the Corporation to draft each such bank account. Such authorization to draft may not be revoked except on five business days' prior written notice to the Corporation. In respect of the clearing of such contracts, the definition of "business day" set forth in Article I of the By-Laws shall not apply, and instead such term shall have such meaning as is designated by the Corporation in its procedures. If a Clearing Member or its non-U.S. dollar Clearing Bank fails for any reason to make funds available on a timely basis (as determined by the Corporation in its discretion) to satisfy a non-U.S. dollar variation payment due to the Corporation on any business day, in addition to the authority to take all other actions specified in the By-Laws and Rules, the Corporation shall have the authority to withdraw from the applicable U.S. dollar bank account of the Clearing Member an equivalent amount, as determined by the Corporation in its discretion, in U.S. dollars, along with an amount equal to any costs incurred by the Corporation in connection with such failure, and the Clearing Member shall be deemed to have satisfied its non-U.S. dollar payment obligation; provided, however, the Corporation may also fine or take other disciplinary action against a Clearing Member with respect to such failure. If the Corporation determines in its sole discretion that it is unable, for any reason, to make a variation payment due to a Clearing Member in non-U.S. dollars on any business day, the Corporation may satisfy such non-U.S. dollar payment obligation by paying an equivalent amount, as determined by the Corporation in its discretion, of U.S. dollars to such Clearing Member.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 The Corporation has determined that it will not require intra-day variation payments on futures on a daily basis in the ordinary course. The Corporation reserves the right, however, to require such payments from time to time when in the discretion of the Corporation there are circumstances making such payments appropriate, including without limitation breach of any threshold set by the Corporation or during times of extreme market volatility.

.02 For certain non-U.S. dollar settled futures designated by the Corporation, settlement of variation payments, including initial and final variation payments, shall be completed at the settlement time (specified by the Corporation in its procedures) on the *second* business day following the trading day on which the settlement price is determined.

Adopted August 20, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-07). Amended May 16, 2002 (SR-OCC-2001-16); August 1, 2003 (SR-OCC-2003-07); May 10, 2004 (SR-OCC-2004-08); October 3, 2006 (SR-OCC-2006-18); January 24, 2008 (SR-OCC-2008-02); March 25, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-06); October 22, 2010 (SR-OCC-2010-18); November 18, 2011 (SR-OCC-2011-16); June 24, 2011 (SR-OCC-2011-05) ; April 25, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-06).

RULE 1301A – Price Differential Spreads

(a) A “Price Differential Spread” is a pair of confirmed trades resulting from a type of order where the party placing the order seeks to simultaneously buy and sell futures contracts on the same underlying interest but with different contract months (each such transaction referred to as a “leg” of the Price Differential Spread), provided that the price at which contracts are bought in one leg less the price at which contracts are sold in the other leg (the “price differential”) is no greater than the limit specified by such party. The party placing the order may choose to (i) record the contract prices of both legs of a Price Differential Spread at the prices at which the contracts are confirmed on the Exchange (“Spread Engine Prices”), or (ii) record the contract price of the contracts with the nearer contract month (the leg in which such contracts are bought or sold referred to as the “front leg”) at the Exchange-reported closing price for such contracts on the trading day immediately preceding the day on which such contracts are executed, and record the contract price of the contracts with the more distant contract month (the leg in which such contracts are bought or sold referred to as the “back leg”) at (A) the contract price of the front leg plus the price differential, if the front leg is the sale of futures contracts, or (B) the contract price of the front leg less the price differential, if the front leg is the purchase of futures contracts (“Spread Settle Prices”).

(b) For purposes of Rule 401(a)(2), the report of a confirmed trade in futures contracts that is part of a Price Differential Spread shall (i) include both the Spread Engine Price and the Spread Settle Price, identifying which of these two prices is to be initially recorded as the contract price; and (ii) include the Exchange-assigned identification number (the “Price Differential Spread ID”) which links the two legs of a Price Differential Spread to each other. In the case where each counterparty to the trade has entered into the trade as part of its own Price Differential Spread, the confirmed trade report shall identify separately with respect to each counterparty the price to be initially recorded as the contract price and the Price Differential Spread ID.

(c) A Clearing Member that has entered into a Price Differential Spread may, prior to such deadline as the Corporation may specify from time to time, modify the contract prices of the two legs of the Price Differential Spread as initially recorded on the Corporation’s books and records by changing its initial election as between the Spread Engine Prices and the Spread Settle Prices.

(d) When a Clearing Member elects to record the contract prices of both legs of a Price Differential Spread using the Spread Settle Prices, rounding the Spread Settle Prices to the nearest applicable adjustment increment in accordance with the Corporation’s By-Laws and Rules for purposes of calculating the initial variation payments on the trades may result in the Clearing Member paying slightly more, or receiving slightly less, than it would have paid or received if it had elected to record the trades using the Spread Engine Prices.

... Interpretations and Policies:

.01 Price Differential Spread transactions are available only with respect to futures contracts within the exclusive jurisdiction of the CFTC that are traded on designated contract markets having rules that provide for such transactions.

.02 A Clearing Member may modify contract prices only with respect to confirmed trades in futures contracts for which a Price Differential Spread ID has been reported by the Exchange.

Adopted June 24, 2011 (SR-OCC-2011-05). Amended December 14, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-14); November 19, 2025 (SR-OCC-2025-014).

RULE 1302 – Delivery of Underlying Securities

At maturity of a physically-settled stock future, in addition to the final variation payment (if any) required by Rule 1301(d), the Clearing Member that is, or that represents, the seller shall be obligated to deliver, and the Clearing Member that is, or that represents, the buyer shall be obligated to receive and pay for, a

quantity of the underlying security equal to the unit of trading at the aggregate purchase price. Settlement of the obligations to deliver and pay for such underlying securities shall be effected in accordance with the provisions of Chapter IX of the Rules. The delivery date shall be the first business day following the maturity date of the applicable series of physically-settled stock futures except for series that are designated by the Exchange on which such series are traded for settlement on the first business day following the maturity date of the applicable series.

Adopted August 20, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-07). Amended March 25, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-06); January 28, 2014 (SR-OCC-2013-22); September 5, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-015); May 28, 2024 (SR-OCC-2024-002).

RULE 1302A – Delivery of Underlying Metals

(a) A Clearing Member that is, or represents, the seller in respect of a physically-settled metals future may make delivery of the underlying interest at such times prior to maturity of the futures contract as may be specified in the Exchange Rules of the Exchange on which such futures contracts are traded, provided that such Clearing Member must make delivery no later than the last business day of the delivery month for such future. The delivery process shall be initiated through the submission (or deemed submission) by such Clearing Member of a delivery intent in accordance with the Exchange Rules. A Clearing Member that is, or that represents, the buyer in respect of a physically-settled metals future shall become obligated to receive the underlying metal and pay the delivery payment amount when a delivery intent is assigned to such buyer by the Exchange. On the business day following its receipt of one or more delivery intents, the Exchange will inform the Corporation of such receipt, the identity of each Delivering Clearing Member and each Receiving Clearing Member, and the total amount payable to each Delivering Clearing Member and payable by each Receiving Clearing Member in respect of the delivery(ies) covered by such delivery intent(s). The delivery date for each physically-settled metals future in respect of which such a notice has been provided shall be the business day following receipt by the Corporation of such notice. Delivery of the underlying interest shall be effected through delivery of a vault receipt or warehouse depository receipt (which represents a proportional interest in a specified pool of vault receipts relating to all warehouse depository receipts), by the Delivering Clearing Member to the Corporation and by the Corporation to the Receiving Clearing Member through the facilities of the Exchange in accordance with Exchange Rules; provided, however, that the Corporation shall not become an endorser of any vault receipt or warehouse depository receipt or assume the responsibilities of an endorser under Exchange Rules. In respect of deliveries made prior to the date specified by the Exchange as the beginning of the transition period, vault receipts shall be in physical form. In respect of deliveries made after such date, but prior to the date specified by the Exchange as the end of the period covering the transition from physical to electronic receipts, vault receipts may be in either physical or electronic form. In respect of deliveries made after the end of such transition period, vault receipts shall be in electronic form. Warehouse depository receipts shall in all cases be in electronic form.

(b) In connection with any delivery in settlement of a physically-settled metals future, the Delivering Clearing Member shall be deemed to have represented that all vault receipts or warehouse depository receipts (and all metals represented thereby) are owned legally and beneficially by the Delivering Clearing Member (or the seller represented by such Delivering Clearing Member), and that all vault receipts or warehouse depository receipts (and all metals represented thereby) are free and clear of all liens and encumbrances (other than for storage costs associated with the metals). The Delivering Clearing Member grants to the Corporation, from the time the delivery intent is submitted or deemed to be submitted, a lien on all vault receipts (whether held in physical or electronic form) or warehouse depository receipts (and related proportional interest in underlying vault receipts) covered by the delivery intent as security for the Delivering Clearing Member's obligations to the Corporation, together with all metals or other assets represented thereby or described therein, all agreements and contract rights related thereto, and in each case all proceeds thereof, whether now owned or existing or hereafter arising or acquired. Unless the Corporation has provided the Exchange with notice of a default by the Delivering Clearing Member with respect to the related vault receipt (whether held in physical or electronic form) or

warehouse depository receipt prior to 10:00 A.M. Central Time (11:00 A.M. Eastern Time) on the related delivery date, the lien granted by such Delivering Clearing Member on such vault receipt (whether held in physical or electronic form) or warehouse depository receipt hereunder, together with all metals or other assets represented thereby or described therein, all agreements and contract rights related thereto, and in each case all proceeds thereof, shall be automatically released at such time. Without regard to any other provision of the By-Laws or Rules or of the Exchange Rules, the Corporation shall have no liability for any defect in, or alteration or forgery of, or encumbrance on, any vault receipt (whether held in physical or electronic form) or warehouse depository receipt, or for any deficiency in the quantity or quality of, or encumbrance on, the metals represented by any such document or electronic entry; and in any such event, the buyer shall have such remedies as are provided in the Exchange Rules.

(c) On the delivery date in respect of a physically-settled metals future, the Corporation shall effect settlement of the delivery payment amount by withdrawing such delivery payment amount from the Receiving Clearing Member's bank account established in respect of the Receiving Clearing Member's account at the Corporation in which the related long futures position is carried, and shall cause such delivery payment amount to be credited to the Delivering Clearing Member's bank account established in respect of the Delivering Clearing Member's account in which the related short futures position is carried. The Receiving Clearing Member grants to the Corporation a security interest in whatever rights it may have in any vault receipt (whether held in physical or electronic form) or warehouse receipt (and related proportional interest in underlying vault receipts) to be delivered to it pursuant to the Exchange Rules and the By-laws and Rules, together with all metals or other assets represented thereby or described therein, all agreements and contract rights related thereto, and in each case all proceeds thereof, whether now owned or existing or hereafter arising or acquired, as security for the Receiving Clearing Member's obligation to pay the delivery payment amount, and in the event that Receiving Clearing Member fails to make such payment, the Corporation shall have the rights set forth in the By-Laws and Rules including, without limitation, Rule 1308A. Unless the Corporation has provided the Exchange with notice of a default by the Receiving Clearing Member with respect to the related vault receipt (whether held in physical or electronic form) or warehouse depository receipt prior to 10:00 A.M. Central Time (11:00 A.M. Eastern Time) on the related delivery date, the lien granted by such Receiving Clearing Member on such vault receipt (whether held in physical or electronic form) or warehouse depository receipt hereunder, together with all metals or other assets represented thereby or described therein, all agreements and contract rights related thereto, and in each case all proceeds thereof, shall be automatically released at such time.

(d) In the event that the Exchange has not received a delivery intent with respect to one or more physically-settled metals futures carried in a short position in any account of a Clearing Member prior to such final deadline for submission of delivery intents as may be specified by the Exchange, the Clearing Member shall be deemed to have submitted a delivery intent in respect of each such future (and shall be deemed to be a Delivering Clearing Member), the Exchange shall simultaneously be deemed to have informed the Corporation of the submission of such delivery intent and, in the event that the Clearing Member fails to make the underlying vault receipt or warehouse depository receipt available to the Exchange for delivery, the provisions of Rule 1308A shall apply.

(e) The Corporation is authorized to file financing statements describing all vault receipts and warehouse depository receipts and any related security pledged by such Clearing Member to the Corporation pursuant to clauses (b) and (c) above. In connection with such filings, each Clearing Member shall provide the Corporation with prompt prior written notice of any change in its: (i) legal name, (ii) jurisdiction of organization, (iii) chief executive office and principal place of business, or (iv) identity or corporate structure.

Adopted March 25, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-06). Amended July 1, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-13); May 16, 2013 (SR-OCC-2013-06).

RULE 1302B – Delivery of Underlying Treasury Securities

(a) A Clearing Member that is, or represents, the seller in respect of a physically-settled Treasury future may make delivery of the underlying Treasury securities on any business day of the maturity month for such physically-settled Treasury future and, in the case of a physically-settled Treasury future for which the underlying Treasury security is a Treasury Note designated by the Exchange as “medium-term” or “short-term,” on the first, second or third business day of the month following the maturity month. A Clearing Member that has not closed out a short position in a series of physically-settled Treasury futures prior to the close of trading on the last trading day for such series *must* make delivery no later than the last permissible delivery date. The delivery process shall be initiated through the submission (or deemed submission) by such Clearing Member of a delivery intent in accordance with this Rule 1302B. The delivery date for each physically-settled Treasury future in respect of which a delivery intent has been submitted (or deemed to have been submitted) shall be the first business day following such submission (or deemed submission). The Corporation shall from time to time in its discretion prescribe the times by which Clearing Members must submit delivery intents, make delivery or payment or take certain other actions required by this Rule 1302B in connection with deliveries of the underlying interests for physically-settled Treasury futures.

(b) Each Delivering Clearing Member and each Receiving Clearing Member in respect of Treasury securities shall designate, in such manner as the Corporation may prescribe, a correspondent bank where Treasury securities deliverable to such Clearing Member in settlement of physically-settled Treasury futures shall be delivered and paid for. Each Receiving Clearing Member in respect of Treasury securities shall provide to the Corporation standing banking instructions, which may be revised by means specified by the Corporation and upon such advance notice as the Corporation may specify from time to time.

(c) Deliveries of Treasury securities shall be by book-entry transfer between accounts of Clearing Members at correspondent banks designated by Clearing Members pursuant to this Chapter XIII for settlement purposes. Such deliveries shall be in accordance with Part 357 and subpart O of Part 306 of the regulations of the Department of the Treasury.

(d) By the applicable deadline on the first business day preceding the first day of a delivery month for physically-settled Treasury futures and on each business day thereafter through and including the final trading day within such delivery month, each Clearing Member that is, or represents, the buyer shall provide to the Corporation, in such format as the Corporation may prescribe, a report of all open long positions in such futures, grouped by account type and trade date.

(e) A Clearing Member intending to make delivery in respect of a short position in physically-settled Treasury futures on a particular delivery date shall tender a delivery intent by the applicable deadline on the first business day preceding such delivery date. The Corporation shall assign delivery intents in accordance with prescribed procedures to Clearing Members with open long positions in the same series of futures, and such Clearing Members shall be obligated to take delivery. Upon making such assignment, the Corporation shall furnish to each Delivering Clearing Member the names of the Receiving Clearing Members assigned to take delivery from such Delivering Clearing Member, and to each Receiving Clearing Member the names of the Delivering Clearing Members assigned to make delivery to such Receiving Clearing Member.

(f) Each Delivering Clearing Member shall prepare invoices, in the form prescribed by the Corporation, addressed to each Receiving Clearing Member assigned to take delivery from such Delivering Clearing Member. Such invoices shall: (i) identify the Treasury securities that the Delivering Clearing Member is obligated to tender to the Receiving Clearing Member, which shall be deliverable grade securities unless the Corporation has determined, pursuant to Article XII, Section 8(b) of the By-Laws to permit the delivery of non-deliverable grade Treasury securities in respect of the series of Treasury futures to which the relevant delivery intent relates; and (ii) show the delivery payment amount. Each Delivering Clearing Member shall submit such invoices to the Corporation by the applicable deadline on the business day

preceding the delivery date. Upon receipt of such invoices, the Corporation shall furnish them to the Receiving Clearing Members to whom they are addressed.

(g) All deliveries and payments pursuant to this Rule 1302B shall be made at such correspondent banks designated, and in accordance with wire instructions of the Receiving Clearing Member provided, pursuant to Rule 1302B(b). By the applicable deadline on the delivery date, the Receiving Clearing Member shall make funds available, and shall notify its correspondent bank to accept the Treasury securities described in the relevant invoice and to remit immediately available funds to the account of the Delivering Clearing Member, at the Delivering Clearing Member's correspondent bank. In the event the Receiving Clearing Member does not agree with the terms of the invoice received from the Delivering Clearing Member, the Receiving Clearing Member shall notify the Delivering Clearing Member and the Corporation, and if the Delivering Clearing Member and the Receiving Clearing Member do not resolve the dispute on the delivery date, by such time as shall be specified by the Corporation from time to time, the invoice terms shall be established by the Corporation in its sole discretion.

(h) By the applicable deadline on the delivery date, the Delivering Clearing Member shall have the Treasury securities described in the relevant invoice in place at its correspondent bank, in deliverable form that is acceptable to its correspondent bank, and shall notify its correspondent bank to transfer such Treasury securities by book entry, on a delivery versus payment basis, to the account of the Receiving Clearing Member at the Receiving Clearing Member's correspondent bank. By the applicable deadline on the delivery date, the Receiving Clearing Member shall take delivery and make payment. In the case of banking holidays, the Receiving Clearing Member shall take delivery and make payment by the applicable deadline on the next business day. Settlement shall be made in immediately available funds on a delivery versus payment basis.

(i) In the event that delivery of Treasury securities in settlement of the Delivering Clearing Member's obligations cannot be accomplished because of a failure of the Federal Reserve wire, or because of a failure of either the Receiving Clearing Member's correspondent bank or the Delivering Clearing Member's correspondent bank to access the Federal Reserve wire, delivery shall be made by the applicable deadline on the next business day on which the Federal Reserve wire, or bank access to it, is operable. In the event of such failure, the Delivering Clearing Member shall remit to the Receiving Clearing Member such interest on the Treasury securities being delivered as accrues between the delivery date and the day on which such securities are actually delivered. Both the Receiving Clearing Member and the Delivering Clearing Member shall provide to the Corporation evidence in such form and by such deadline as the Corporation may specify from time to time that they gave instructions to their respective correspondent banks in accordance with this Rule 1302B and that they complied with all other provisions of this Rule 1302B.

(j) If a physically-settled Treasury future carried in a short position remains open subsequent to the close of trading on the last trading day for the relevant series of physically-settled Treasury futures, and the Corporation has not received a delivery intent with respect to such future by the applicable deadline on the first business day preceding the final permissible delivery date, the Clearing Member shall be deemed to have submitted a delivery intent in respect of each such future (and shall be deemed to be a Delivering Clearing Member), and, in the event that the Clearing Member fails to make delivery of the underlying Treasury security, the provisions of Rule 1308B shall apply.

(k) The Delivering Clearing Member and the Receiving Clearing Member in respect of one or more physically-settled Treasury futures may mutually agree to make and take delivery under terms or conditions which differ from the terms and conditions prescribed in paragraphs (a) through (j) of this Rule 1302B. In such a case, Clearing Members shall execute an Alternate Settlement Notification on the form prescribed by the Corporation identifying the physically-settled Treasury future(s) with respect to which the terms and conditions set forth in (a) through (j) shall not apply and providing such other information as shall be specified by the Corporation, and shall submit to the Corporation, in such manner and in such timeframes as the Corporation may prescribe, an executed copy of such notice. The proper delivery of an executed Alternate Settlement Notification to the Corporation shall release the Clearing Members from

their respective obligations to the Corporation and the Corporation from its obligations to the Clearing Members under the physically-settled Treasury future(s) identified on such Alternate Settlement Notification. By submitting an Alternate Settlement Notification, Clearing Members shall jointly and severally indemnify each of the Corporation and the Exchange on which the physically-settled Treasury futures identified on such Alternate Settlement Notification are traded against any claim, liability, cost or expense (including attorneys' fees) it may incur for any reason as a result of the execution, delivery or performance of such Alternate Settlement Notification or in respect of obligations under the Treasury future(s) identified on such Alternate Settlement Notification, or any breach thereof or default thereunder.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 For purposes of delivery settlement pursuant to this Rule 1302B, both the Receiving Clearing Member's and Delivering Clearing Member's correspondent bank shall be a U.S. commercial bank (either Federal or State charter) that is a member of the Federal Reserve System, that maintains a terminal providing access to the Federal Reserve wire, that has agreed to act as agent for such Clearing Member in accepting delivery of Treasury securities and making payment therefor and that has capital (capital, surplus and undivided earnings) in excess of \$100 million.

.02 Subject to the condition that all Treasury securities delivered against a single physically-settled Treasury futures contract shall be of the same issue, the delivery obligation of the Delivering Clearing Member in respect of a physically-settled Treasury future shall not require delivery of a particular issue of Treasury securities, but rather may be satisfied through delivery of Treasury securities that have a fixed principal amount and fixed semi-annual coupon payments and satisfy the criteria specified by the Exchange on which the Treasury future is traded and reflected in the Corporation's procedures.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Corporation shall have the right to determine that any new issue is not eligible for delivery or to further limit outstanding issues from delivery eligibility, or to permit delivery of Treasury securities not satisfying the above criteria.

The per-contract delivery payment amount for a series of physically-settled Treasury futures consists of a base settlement price, multiplied by the unit of trading and a conversion factor established by the Exchange on which such series is trading, with accrued interest added to the resulting product. The base settlement price in respect of a delivery on any date other than the final permissible delivery date for a series of physically-settled Treasury futures shall be the interim settlement price for such series on the date on which the delivery intent is submitted to the Corporation, and in respect of a delivery on the final permissible delivery date shall be the final settlement price for such series. The conversion factor is designed to adjust the base settlement price to account for the characteristics of the Treasury securities being delivered.

.03 In assigning delivery intents pursuant to paragraph (e) of this Rule 1302B, the Corporation shall rely on the report submitted by each Clearing Member pursuant to paragraph (d) of this Rule 1302B, and to the extent the long positions in a series of physically-settled Treasury futures listed on such report for any account exceed the long positions open in such account as of the date of such report, and as a result the Clearing Member receives assignments of deliveries for a number of contracts exceeding the long positions held by such Clearing Member in such account, such assignments shall result in the creation of a short position in such account equal to such excess. In such event, the Clearing Member may tender a delivery intent in respect of such short position.

Adopted July 1, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-13). Amended November 20, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-19); November 5, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-20); May 28, 2024 (SR-OCC-2024-002).

RULE 1303 – Associate Clearinghouses

(a) The Corporation may agree with an associate clearinghouse to open one or more omnibus accounts for such associate clearinghouse for the purpose of enabling its clearing members to clear trades in

futures, futures options and commodity options through the facilities of the Corporation. The terms of such an arrangement shall be set forth in a separate written agreement, which shall provide, inter alia, that the associate clearinghouse shall be a Clearing Member in respect of the omnibus account(s) for purposes of the By-Laws and Rules, except to the extent otherwise provided in such agreement, and shall be primarily liable for the obligations of its clearing members in respect of trades cleared through the omnibus account(s).

(b) Effective on the date determined by the Corporation to be the date one year after the commencement of general trading in security futures, any Clearing Member and any affiliated entity of a Clearing Member that is itself eligible to become a Clearing Member will be prohibited from clearing futures through an associate clearinghouse without the consent of the Corporation. For purposes of this Rule 1303, an entity shall be deemed to be an affiliated entity of a Clearing Member if the Clearing Member owns, directly or indirectly, at least 50% of the equity in such entity or if at least 50% of the equity in the Clearing Member and in such entity is, directly or indirectly, under common ownership.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 If permitted in the Corporation's agreement with an associated clearinghouse, any affiliated entity of a Clearing Member may continue to clear transactions in futures through the associated clearinghouse if it is substantially larger than the Clearing Member notwithstanding provisions of paragraph (b) of this Rule.

Adopted August 20, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-07). Amended May 16, 2002 (SR-OCC-2001-16); October 11, 2002 (SR-OCC-2002-07); March 20, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-04).

RULE 1304 – Acceleration of Maturity Date

When a stock future is adjusted pursuant to Chapter XXVIII of the Rules to require the delivery upon maturity of a fixed amount of cash, the maturity date of the future will ordinarily be accelerated to fall on or shortly after the date on which the conversion of the underlying security to a right to receive cash occurs. The final settlement price for the future will be equal to the amount of cash into which the underlying security has been converted.

Adopted October 4, 2002 (SR-OCC-2002-12). Amended July 18, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-08); December 31, 2025 (SR-OCC-2025-017).

RULE 1305 – Exercise Procedures for Options on Futures

(a) Exercise notices and assignments thereof in respect of options on futures contracts that are submitted on any day other than the expiration date for such options shall be governed by the provisions of Rules 801 through 803.

(b) The expiration exercise procedures set forth in Rule 805 shall apply to options on futures contracts except for paragraphs (d) and (g) thereof. The provisions of Rule 805 shall be supplemented by paragraphs (b) and (c) of this Rule.

(c) Any Clearing Member holding an option on a futures contract shall be deemed to have properly and irrevocably tendered to the Corporation, immediately prior to the expiration time on each expiration date, an exercise notice with respect to every expiring commodity futures option contract listed in the Clearing Member's Expiration Exercise Report that is in the money by such threshold amount as the Corporation may from time to time establish with respect to particular classes of options, unless the Clearing Member shall have duly instructed the Corporation, in accordance with Rule 805(b), to exercise none, or fewer than all, of such contracts. If a Clearing Member desires that any such option contract not be exercised, it shall be the responsibility of the Clearing Member to give appropriate instructions to the Corporation in accordance with Rule 805(b).

(d) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) - (c) of this rule, a futures market on which a futures option is traded may instruct the Corporation to restrict or prevent a Clearing Member holding a futures option from (1) exercising a futures option in the relevant class if such futures option is out of the money, and (2) instructing the Corporation not to exercise a futures option in the relevant class if such futures option is in the money. For the avoidance of doubt, however, the provisions of this subparagraph shall not apply to any futures option on a security future.

(e) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) - (c) of this rule, a futures market on which a futures option is traded may instruct the Corporation to automatically exercise the call option in the relevant class if it settles at exactly the option strike price. As provided in paragraphs (a) - (c) of this rule, a put option in the relevant class would not be automatically exercised if it settles at exactly the option strike price. For the avoidance of doubt, however, the provisions of this subparagraph shall not apply to any futures option on a security future.

Adopted March 25, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-06). Amended June 17, 2013 (SR-OCC-2013-04); January 19, 2018 (SR-OCC-2018-003); May 28, 2024 (SR-OCC-2024-002).

RULE 1306 – Requests for Offset of Futures Contracts

A Clearing Member may submit a request for offset in respect of futures contracts with the same underlying interest but a different unit of trading, where Exchange Rules permit such offsets, in such ratios as determined by the Exchange. Requests for offsets shall be submitted and offset positions shall be adjusted according to the procedures of the Corporation as specified from time to time.

Adopted March 25, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-06).

RULE 1307 – Retendering

In the event that a Clearing Member that holds a long position in a series of physically-settled metals futures effects a closing sale transaction in the same series of futures contracts in the same account and is assigned a delivery intent in respect of such long position, whether or not such Clearing Member has received notice of such assignment, such sale shall be treated as an opening sale, and such Clearing Member may retender the underlying interest purchased by the Clearing Member under the assigned delivery intent by submitting a delivery intent with respect to the short position created by the opening sale in accordance with Exchange Rules.

Adopted March 25, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-06).

RULE 1308A – Failure by Clearing Member to Deliver or Receive Underlying Metals

(a) If a Delivering Clearing Member in respect of a physically-settled metals future has failed to make a deliverable vault receipt (whether held in physical or electronic form) or warehouse depositary receipt available to the Exchange for delivery in the manner prescribed by Exchange Rules and Rule 1302A, the Exchange shall notify the Corporation of such failure prior to the close of business on the business day prior to the settlement date and the Corporation may withhold payment to the Delivering Clearing Member. In addition, the Corporation shall determine and assess the damages incurred by the Receiving Clearing Member as a result of such failure, taking into account the delivery payment amount, the market price of the underlying interest, market conditions generally and reasonable and customary transaction costs applicable to transactions in the underlying interest, and such damages shall be paid by the Corporation to the Receiving Clearing Member and the Corporation is authorized to withdraw the amount of such damages from the applicable bank account of the defaulting Delivering Clearing Member. For the avoidance of doubt, a vault receipt (whether in physical or electronic form) or a warehouse receipt shall be deemed not to be in deliverable form if such receipt is subject to any lien or encumbrance (other than the Corporation's own lien on such receipts prior to delivery or a lien for storage costs associated with the metals that has been subordinated to the Corporation's own lien as provided in the Exchange Rules).

(b) If a Receiving Clearing Member shall refuse or fail to pay the Corporation the delivery payment amount due from such Receiving Clearing Member on the delivery date, the Corporation shall notify the Exchange of such failure by 10:00 a.m. Central Time (11:00 a.m. Eastern Time) on the delivery date and the Exchange shall withhold delivery of the vault receipts or warehouse depository receipts representing the underlying interest. In addition, the Corporation shall determine and assess the damages incurred by the Delivering Clearing Member as a result of such failure, taking into account the delivery payment amount, the market price of the underlying interest, market conditions generally and reasonable and customary transaction costs applicable to transactions in the underlying interest, and such damages shall be paid by the Corporation to the Delivering Clearing Member and the Corporation is authorized to withdraw the amount of such damages from the applicable bank account of the defaulting Receiving Clearing Member.

(c) Every determination of damages by the Corporation in respect of a failure of a Delivering Clearing Member or Receiving Clearing Member pursuant to this Rule 1308A shall be within the sole discretion of the Corporation and shall be conclusive and binding on all Clearing Members and not subject to review.

Adopted March 25, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-06). Amended July 1, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-13); May 16, 2013 (SR-OCC-2013-06).

RULE 1308B – Failure by Clearing Member to Deliver or Receive Underlying Treasury Securities

(a) If a Delivering Clearing Member in respect of a physically-settled Treasury future has failed to make delivery in the manner prescribed by Rule 1302B, the Receiving Clearing Member shall notify the Corporation of such failure within sixty (60) minutes of the time the Delivering Clearing member is required to have deliverable grade Treasury securities in place at its correspondent bank pursuant to Rule 1302B(h), and the Corporation shall determine and assess the damages incurred by the Receiving Clearing Member as a result of such failure, taking into account the delivery payment amount, the market price of the underlying interest, market conditions generally and reasonable and customary transaction costs applicable to transactions in the underlying interest. Such damages shall be paid by the Corporation to the Receiving Clearing Member, and the Corporation is authorized to withdraw the amount of such damages from the applicable bank account of the defaulting Delivering Clearing Member.

(b) If a Receiving Clearing Member shall refuse or fail to pay the Delivering Clearing Member the delivery payment amount due from such Receiving Clearing Member on the delivery date, the Delivering Clearing Member shall notify the Corporation of such failure within sixty (60) minutes of the time the Receiving Clearing member is required to take delivery and make payment pursuant to Rule 1302B(g), and the Corporation shall determine and assess the damages incurred by the Delivering Clearing Member as a result of such failure, taking into account the delivery payment amount, the market price of the underlying interest, market conditions generally and reasonable and customary transaction costs applicable to transactions in the underlying interest. Such damages shall be paid by the Corporation to the Delivering Clearing Member, and the Corporation is authorized to withdraw the amount of such damages from the applicable bank account of the defaulting Receiving Clearing Member.

(c) Every determination of damages by the Corporation in respect of a refusal or failure of a Delivering Clearing Member or Receiving Clearing Member pursuant to this Rule 1308B shall be within the sole discretion of the Corporation and shall be conclusive and binding on all Clearing Members and not subject to review.

(d) Each delivery settlement in respect of a physically-settled Treasury future shall be deemed to have been properly completed, and the obligations of the relevant Delivering Clearing Member and Receiving Clearing Member shall be deemed to have been fully discharged, unless, in the case of a refusal or failure by the Receiving Clearing Member, the Delivering Clearing Member shall have notified the Corporation of such refusal or failure, or in the case of a refusal or failure by the Delivering Clearing Member, the Receiving Clearing Member shall have notified the Corporation of such refusal or failure, in either case by the deadline specified by the Corporation pursuant to Rule 1308B(a) or Rule 1308B(b), as

applicable. Notwithstanding the provisions of Rule 1308B(a) or Rule 1308B(b), the Corporation shall have no obligation to pay damages with respect to a delivery in respect of a physically-settled Treasury future deemed to have been completed pursuant to this Rule 1308B(d).

Adopted July 1, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-13).

RULE 1309 – Disciplinary Action for Failure to Deliver or Receive

If, without good cause, a Delivering Clearing Member fails to discharge its delivery obligations under Rule 1308A or 1308B, or a Receiving Clearing Member refuses to accept or fails to pay the settlement amount for an underlying interest tendered to it pursuant to Rule 1308A or 1308B, such failure or refusal may be deemed to constitute a delay embarrassing the operations of the Corporation, and may be subject to discipline under Chapter XII of the Rules. The Chief Executive Officer or Chief Operating Officer, or, if it is not feasible for the Chief Executive Officer or Chief Operating Officer to take such action, then a Designated Officer of the Corporation shall have the authority to determine, subject to review as provided in Chapter XII of the Rules, whether good cause existed for any such failure to deliver or receive.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 As used in Rule 1309, “good cause” shall be deemed by the Corporation to include, in respect of the settlement of physically-settled Treasury futures, but not to be limited to, failure of the Federal Reserve wire or the failure of access to such wire by the correspondent bank of either the Receiving or the Delivering Clearing Member, provided settlement is made on the next business day on which such wire is operable.

Adopted July 1, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-13). Amended March 6, 2014 (SR-OCC-2014-04); September 16, 2016 (SR-OCC-2016-002); April 26, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-002); February 15, 2019 (SR-OCC-2018-015); August 20, 2021 (SR-OCC-2021-008).

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CHAPTER XIV – TREASURY SECURITIES OPTIONS

Introduction

The rules in this Chapter are applicable only to Treasury Securities options (as defined in the By-Laws). In addition, the Rules in Chapters I through XII are also applicable to such options, in some cases supplemented by one or more Rules in this Chapter, except for Rules that have been replaced in respect of Treasury securities options by one or more Rules in this Chapter and except where the context otherwise requires. Whenever a Rule in this Chapter supplements or, for purposes of this Chapter, replaces one or more of the By-Laws or Rules in Chapters I through XII, that fact is indicated in brackets following the Rule in this Chapter.

Adopted October 14, 1982 (SR-OCC-81-12). Amended June 16, 1989 (SR-OCC-88-4).

RULE 1401 – Expiration Exercise Procedure for Treasury Securities Options

The expiration exercise procedures set forth in Rule 805 shall be applicable to European-style Treasury securities options, except paragraph (g) thereof. For purposes of this Rule 1401, the term “closing price” as used with respect to an underlying security in Rule 805 means the price provided by the Exchange to the Corporation. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the Exchange does not furnish a closing price or if two or more Exchanges trade Treasury securities options on the same underlying security and provide different prices for such security, the Corporation may, in its discretion, (i) fix a closing price on such basis as it deems appropriate in the circumstances or (ii) suspend the application of Rule 805(d)(2) to options contracts for which that security is the underlying security. During the term of any such suspension, Clearing Members may exercise such contracts only by giving affirmative exercise instructions in accordance with Rule 805(b).

[Rule 1401 supplements Rule 805.]

Adopted October 14, 1982 (SR-OCC-81-12). Amended March 12, 1986 (SR-OCC-85-18); October 18, 1995 (SR-OCC-95-10) ; January 23, 2013 (SR-OCC-2012-23); June 17, 2013 (SR-OCC-2013-04); August 20, 2021 (SR-OCC-2021-008); May 28, 2024 (SR-OCC-2024-002).

RULE 1402 – Exercise Settlement Date for Treasury Securities Options

(a) The exercise settlement date for Treasury securities options shall be the first business day following the expiration date.

(b) The Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, or the delegate of any such officer, may extend or postpone any exercise settlement date for Treasury securities options whenever, in its opinion, such action is required in the public interest or to meet unusual conditions.

[Rule 1402, together with Rule 1403, replaces Rule 903.]

Amended January 23, 2013 (SR-OCC-2012-23); March 6, 2014 (SR-OCC-2014-04); September 16, 2016 (SR-OCC-2016-002); April 26, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-002); February 15, 2019 (SR-OCC-2018-015); August 20, 2021 (SR-OCC-2021-008) May 28, 2024 (SR-OCC-2024-002).

RULE 1403 – Exercise Settlement of Treasury Securities Options

(a) Every Treasury Securities Clearing Member either (i) shall be and shall remain a participant in the Government Securities Division (“GSD”) of the Fixed Income Clearing Corporation (“FICC”) or (ii) shall designate a GSD participant as its representative to submit trade information into FICC’s real-time trade matching system as specified in this Rule. In the event a Treasury Securities Clearing Member has designated such a representative, such Clearing Member shall notify the Corporation of the designation

or any changes thereto in advance of the effective date thereof with such notice being provided in accordance with the procedures specified by the Corporation from time to time. Under no circumstances will the Corporation be liable or have any obligation to such representative, and by making such designation the Clearing Member agrees to be bound by, and to indemnify, defend, hold and save harmless the Corporation from any claims, demands, actions or lawsuits of any kind whatsoever arising in any way from, any action taken or any delay or failure to take action by its designated representative in submitting trade information as provided for in this Rule.

(b) Prior to the time specified by the Corporation with respect to each expiration date for Treasury securities options, the Corporation shall determine, as to each account of each Treasury Securities Clearing Member, the number of exercised and assigned option contracts of each series of Treasury securities options expiring on such date and make available to each such Treasury Securities Clearing Member an Exercise Settlement Report reflecting the quantity of each issue of Treasury securities to be delivered by, or received from, such Clearing Member, the Clearing Member to which the Clearing Member must deliver such issue or make payment, as applicable, and the amount payable against delivery of the underlying Treasury security, which shall be the aggregate exercise price increased by the amount of accrued interest (if any) up to but not including the exercise settlement date (regardless of the date on which settlement is made) and multiplied by the number of contracts to be settled. Such Exercise Settlement Reports shall include the name of the representative designated by the Treasury Securities Clearing Member pursuant to Rule 1403(a), if applicable, and shall serve in lieu of the Delivery Advices otherwise required to be made available under the Rules.

(c) Prior to the time specified by the Corporation on the first business day following the expiration date for Treasury securities options, each Treasury Securities Clearing Member, or its representative, that has been notified pursuant to Rule 1403(a) that it is obligated to make or receive delivery with respect to a Treasury securities option shall submit trade information to the real time trade matching system of FICC in order to effect settlement pursuant to the rules of FICC in accordance with the Clearing Member's obligations set forth in the Exercise Settlement Report. Once a trade has been successfully matched at FICC, the Corporation shall have no further obligation to guarantee or effect settlement, provided however that the Delivering Clearing Member and the Receiving Clearing Member shall not be relieved of any settlement obligations they may have to FICC or each other.

(d) If a trade required to be completed pursuant to this Rule has not been successfully matched FICC, the Delivering Clearing Member and the Receiving Clearing Member shall notify the Corporation in such manner and within such time on the first business day following the expiration date as the Corporation shall specify. If the Corporation has not received such notification by the specified deadline, regardless of whether settlement actually occurs, any obligation of the Corporation to guarantee or effect settlement shall be extinguished as of such deadline (unless such obligation has already been extinguished pursuant to Rule 1403(b)), provided however that the Delivering Clearing Member and the Receiving Clearing Member shall not be relieved of any settlement obligations they may have to FICC or one another.

[Rule 1403 replaces Rule 901 and, together with Rule 1402, replaces Rule 903.]

... Interpretations and Policies:

.01 The Corporation may perform the operations described in Rule 1403(b) and make available Exercise Settlement Reports on a day other than that specified in Rule 1403(b) if necessary or desirable because of holidays or unforeseen circumstances.

Adopted October 14, 1982 (SR-OCC-81-12). Amended March 12, 1986 (SR-OCC-85-18); January 29, 1991 (SR-OCC-90-8); January 23, 2013 (SR-OCC-2012-23); August 20, 2021 (SR-OCC-2021-008).

RULE 1404 – Failure to Match

(a) If the Corporation, pursuant to Rule 1403(d), receives timely notice of a failure to match a trade, the affected Clearing Members shall attempt to resolve any such failure so that settlement may still occur through FICC by such time on the first business day following the expiration date as the Corporation shall specify. If by such deadline the failure has not been resolved and the trade has still not been successfully matched at FICC, the Delivering Clearing Member and the Receiving Clearing Member shall notify the Corporation in such manner and within such time on the first business day following the expiration date as the Corporation shall specify. If the Corporation has not received such notification by the specified deadline, regardless of whether settlement actually occurs, any obligation of the Corporation to guarantee or effect settlement shall be extinguished as of such deadline (unless such obligation has already been extinguished pursuant to Rule 1403(b)), provided however that the Delivering Clearing Member and the Receiving Clearing Member shall not be relieved of any settlement obligations they may have to FICC or one another.

(b) If the Corporation receives notification of a failure to match pursuant to Rule 1404(a), the Corporation shall determine and assess the damages incurred by the Receiving Clearing Member, if any, as a result of such failure. In the event the Receiving Clearing Member has responded to the failure by purchasing the underlying Treasury security it would have received, it shall as promptly as possible on the day of execution notify the Corporation and the Delivering Clearing Member, in such manner as the Corporation shall specify, of the quantity purchased and the price paid. In determining and assessing the damages incurred by the Receiving Clearing Member as a result of the failure to match, the Corporation shall take into account the settlement amount, the market price of the underlying Treasury security, the quantity purchased and price paid reported by the Receiving Clearing Member (if applicable), market conditions generally and reasonable and customary transaction costs applicable to transactions in the underlying Treasury security. Such damages shall be paid by the Corporation to the Receiving Clearing Member and the Corporation is authorized to withdraw the amount of such damages from the applicable bank account of the Delivering Clearing Member.

(c) If the Corporation receives notification of a failure to match pursuant to Rule 1404(a), the Corporation shall determine and assess the damages incurred by the Delivering Clearing Member, if any, as a result of such failure. In the event the Delivering Clearing Member responds to the failure by selling the underlying Treasury security it would have delivered, it shall as promptly as possible on the day of execution notify the Corporation and the Receiving Clearing Member, in such manner as the Corporation may specify, of the quantity sold and the price received. In determining and assessing the damages incurred by the Delivering Clearing Member as a result of the failure to match, the Corporation shall take into account the settlement amount, the market price of the underlying Treasury security, the quantity sold and price received reported by the Delivering Clearing Member (if applicable), market conditions generally and reasonable and customary transaction costs applicable to transactions in the underlying Treasury security. Such damages shall be paid by the Corporation to the Delivering Clearing Member and the Corporation is authorized to withdraw the amount of such damages from the applicable bank account of the Receiving Clearing Member.

(d) The obligation of the Corporation to guarantee or effect settlement, as well as the settlement obligations between the Delivering Clearing Member and the Receiving Clearing Member, shall be extinguished upon the Corporation's payment of damages pursuant to Rule 1404(b) or Rule 1404 (c) (unless such obligation has already been extinguished pursuant to Rule 1403(b)). Every determination of damages by the Corporation in respect of a failure to match pursuant to this Rule 1404 shall be within the sole discretion of the Corporation and shall be conclusive and binding on all Clearing Members and not subject to review.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 A Delivering Clearing Member and/or Receiving Clearing Member's failure to pay damages pursuant to Rule 1404(b) or Rule 1404(c) shall constitute an event of "default" with respect to such Clearing Member.

[Rule 1404 replaces Rule 910.]

Adopted January 23, 2013 (SR-OCC-2012-23). Amended August 20, 2021 (SR-OCC-2021-008).

RULE 1405 – Disciplinary Action for Failure to Match

If a Delivering Clearing Member or a Receiving Clearing Member fails, without good cause, to timely submit accurate trade information to the real time trade matching system of FICC under Rule 1403, and the Corporation receives notice pursuant to Rule 1404(a) that the failure has not been resolved and the trade has not been successfully matched, such failure shall be deemed to constitute a delay embarrassing the operations of the Corporation, and shall be subject to discipline under Chapter XII of the Rules. The Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, or, if it is not feasible for the Chief Executive Officer or Chief Operating Officer to take such action, then a Designated Officer shall have the authority to determine, subject to review as provided in Chapter XII of the Rules, whether good cause existed for any such failure to deliver or receive.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 As used in Rule 1405, "good cause" shall be deemed by the Corporation to include, but not to be limited to, failure of FICC's real-time matching system or the failure of access to such system by either the Receiving or the Delivering Clearing Member, provided settlement is made on the next business day on which such system is operable.

Adopted October 14, 1982 (SR-OCC-81-12). Amended December 10, 1997 (SR-OCC-97-8); January 23, 2013 (SR-OCC-2012-23); March 6, 2014 (SR-OCC-2014-04); September 16, 2016 (SR-OCC-2016-002); April 26, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-002); February 15, 2019 (SR-OCC-2018-015); August 20, 2021 (SR-OCC-2021-008).

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CHAPTER XV – BINARY OPTIONS; RANGE OPTIONS

Introduction

The Rules in this Chapter are applicable only to binary options and/or range options (as defined in the By-Laws), including commodity options that are binary options or range options. In addition, the Rules in Chapters I through XII are also applicable to binary options and/or range options, in some cases supplemented by one or more Rules in this Chapter, except for Rules that have been replaced in respect of binary options and/or range options by one or more Rules in this Chapter and except where the context otherwise requires. Whenever a Rule in this Chapter supplements or, for purposes of this Chapter, replaces one or more of the By-Laws or Rules in Chapters I through XII, that fact is indicated in brackets following the Rule in this Chapter.

Adopted June 6, 2007 (SR-OCC-2007-01). Amended August 20, 2007 (SR-OCC-2007-06); November 30, 2007 (SR-OCC-2007-08); June 23, 2008 (SR-OCC-2008-11); March 20, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-04).

RULE 1501 – Automatic Exercise of Binary Options

(a) In the case of a credit default option, a Clearing Member shall automatically be deemed to have exercised such option on any business day on which confirmation of a credit event is received by the Corporation before the event confirmation deadline. An event confirmation in respect of a credit default option received after such deadline shall be deemed to have been received by the Corporation on the following business day; provided, however, that an event confirmation received after the event confirmation deadline on the business day before the last scheduled trading day and before the expiration time on the expiration date will be deemed to have been received on the expiration date. If an event confirmation in respect of a credit default option is received after the event confirmation deadline on the expiration date and before the expiration time, the Corporation may extend the exercise settlement date pursuant to Rule 1503(d).

(b) In the case of a credit default basket option, a Clearing Member shall automatically be deemed to have exercised such option on any business day on which confirmation of a credit event is received by the Corporation with respect to a particular reference entity before the event confirmation deadline. An event confirmation in respect of a credit default basket option received after such deadline shall be deemed to have been received by the Corporation on the following business day; provided, however, that an event confirmation received after the event confirmation deadline on the business day before the last scheduled trading day and before the expiration time on the expiration date will be deemed to have been received on the expiration date. If an event confirmation in respect of a credit default basket option is received after the event confirmation deadline on the expiration date and before the expiration time, the Corporation may extend the exercise settlement date pursuant to Rule 1503(d). A multiple-payout credit default basket option shall be deemed to be exercised each time a credit event is confirmed in accordance with this paragraph (b) with respect to a different reference entity; provided, however, that a credit event may be confirmed only once with respect to any single reference entity. A single-payout credit default basket option will be deemed to be exercised only the first time that a credit event is confirmed in accordance with this paragraph (b) with respect to a reference entity and cannot be exercised with respect to any other reference entity thereafter.

(c) A Clearing Member shall automatically be deemed to have exercised an event option other than a credit default option or credit default basket option on any business day on which an event confirmation is received by the Corporation before the event confirmation deadline. An event confirmation in respect of an event option other than a credit default option or credit default basket option received after such deadline shall be deemed to have been received by the Corporation on the following business day; provided, however, that an event confirmation received after the event confirmation deadline on the expiration date and before the expiration time will be deemed to have been received on the expiration date. If an event confirmation in respect of an event option other than a credit default option or credit

default basket option is received after the event confirmation deadline on the expiration date and before the expiration time, the Corporation may extend the exercise settlement date pursuant to Rule 1503(d).

(d) In the case of a binary option other than an event option, a Clearing Member shall automatically be deemed to have exercised, immediately prior to the expiration time on each expiration date, every expiring option whose underlying interest value, when measured against its exercise price, has satisfied the criteria for exercise as specified in the Exchange Rules of the listing Exchange.

[Rule 1501 supplements Rule 805 and replaces Rule 802.]

Adopted June 6, 2007 (SR-OCC-2007-01). Amended August 20, 2007 (SR-OCC-2007-06); November 30, 2007 (SR-OCC-2007-08); March 20, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-04).

RULE 1501A – Expiration Exercise Procedures for Range Options

(a) The expiration exercise procedures set forth in Rule 805 shall apply to range option contracts except as provided in paragraph (b) of this Rule.

(b) A Clearing Member shall be deemed to have properly and irrevocably tendered to the Corporation, immediately prior to the expiration time on each expiration date, an exercise notice with respect to every expiring range option contract listed in the Clearing Member's Expiration Exercise Report, other than a flexibly structured range option contract, that has an exercise settlement value of \$1.00 or more per contract, or such other amount as the Corporation may establish on not less than 30 days prior notice to all Clearing Members, unless the Clearing Member shall have duly instructed the Corporation, in accordance with Rule 805(b), to exercise none, or fewer than all, of such contracts. If a Clearing Member desires that any such option contract not be exercised, it shall be the responsibility of the Clearing Member to give appropriate instructions to the Corporation in accordance with Rule 805(b).

(c) An exercise notice in respect of a range option that is deemed to have been properly and irrevocably tendered to the Corporation in accordance with the Rules shall be accepted by the Corporation on the date of tender.

[Rule 1501A supplements Rules 805.]

Adopted June 23, 2008 (SR-OCC-2008-11). Amended June 17, 2013 (SR-OCC-2013-04).

RULE 1502 – Assignment and Allocation of Binary Option Exercises

Following the automatic exercise of binary options in any series, the exercises shall be assigned and allocated to all open short positions in such series of options. The Corporation shall make available to each Clearing Member on the business day following the date of exercise a report or reports reflecting all automatic exercises of binary options in the accounts of such Clearing Member effected on such date, and all assignments of exercises to short positions in the accounts of such Clearing Member.

[Rule 1502 replaces Rules 803 and 804.]

Adopted June 6, 2007 (SR-OCC-2007-01). Amended August 20, 2007 (SR-OCC-2007-06); November 30, 2007 (SR-OCC-2007-08).

RULE 1502A – Assignment and Allocation of Range Option Exercises

Exercises accepted by the Corporation in respect of range option contracts shall be assigned and allocated in accordance with Rules 803 and 804, except that Delivery Advices shall not be made available by the Corporation for exercises of range option contracts. In lieu thereof, on the business day immediately following the expiration date, the Corporation shall make available to each Clearing Member a report reflecting all exercises of range options in the accounts of such Clearing Member effected on the

expiration date, and all assignments of obligations relating to exercises of range options in the accounts of other Clearing Members to short positions in the accounts of such Clearing Member.

[Rule 1502A supplements Rules 803 and 804.]

Adopted June 23, 2008 (SR-OCC-2008-11).

RULE 1503 – Exercise Settlement Date for Event Options and Range Options

(a) The exercise settlement date for a credit default option or credit default basket option shall be the first business day following the date on which the option is deemed to have been exercised; provided, however, that in the case of an option that is deemed to have been exercised on the expiration date, the exercise settlement date shall be the business day following the expiration date.

(b) The exercise settlement date for an event option other than a credit default option or credit default basket option shall be the business day immediately following the date on which the option is deemed to have been exercised.

(c) The exercise settlement date for a range option or a binary option other than any binary option described in paragraphs (a) and (b) above shall be the business day following such option's expiration date.

(d) The Corporation may extend or postpone any exercise settlement date for range options or binary options whenever, in its opinion, such action is required in the public interest or to meet unusual conditions.

[Rule 1503, together with Rule 1504, replaces Rule 903.]

Adopted June 6, 2007 (SR-OCC-2007-01). Amended August 20, 2007 (SR-OCC-2007-06); November 30, 2007 (SR-OCC-2007-08); June 23, 2008 (SR-OCC-2008-11); March 20, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-04); September 5, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-015); August 20, 2021 (SR-OCC-2021-008); May 28, 2024 (SR-OCC-2024-002).

RULE 1504 – Settlement of Binary Option Exercises and Range Option Exercises

(a) Exercised binary options and short positions in such options to which exercises have been assigned shall be settled through the payment of the exercise settlement amount by the Corporation to the holder of the option and by the writer of the option to the Corporation.

(b) On each exercise settlement date for binary options, at or before such time as the Corporation may specify, the Corporation shall:

(1) Determine, as to each account of each Clearing Member, the number of exercised and assigned option contracts of each series of binary options for which the current business day is the exercise settlement date.

(2) Net the exercise settlement amounts to be paid by the Clearing Member against the exercise settlement amounts to be paid to the Clearing Member to obtain a single net settlement amount for binary option exercises with respect to each account of each Clearing Member.

(3) Make available to each Clearing Member the results of all netting procedures specified in these Rules that are applicable to such account (including the netting described in this Rule 1504).

(c) At or before the settlement time on each exercise settlement date for binary options, each Clearing Member shall be obligated to pay to the Corporation any net settlement amount in any account of such Clearing Member shown to be due to the Corporation on the report referred to in paragraph (b) of this

Rule for such day, and the Corporation shall be authorized to withdraw from the Clearing Member's bank account established in respect of such account an amount equal to such net settlement amount, provided that the Corporation may, but is not required to, offset against any such net settlement amount any credit balance which may be due from the Corporation to the Clearing Member in the same or any other account.

(d) Subject to Rule 505, at or before the settlement time on each exercise settlement date for binary options, the Corporation shall be obligated to pay to the Clearing Member (provided the Clearing Member has deposited all margin required to be deposited pursuant to Chapter VI of the Rules and has deposited the full amount of any net daily premium due to the Corporation under Rule 502) the net settlement amount in any account shown to be due from the Corporation to such Clearing Member on the report referred to in paragraph (b) of this Rule for such day.

(e) Solely for purposes of Rule 601, exercised and assigned binary options shall be deemed settled as of the opening of business on the exercise settlement date. No margin shall be required and no margin credit shall be given in respect of such options on such date.

(f) The foregoing provisions of this Rule shall also apply to the settlement of range option exercises and the margin requirement with respect to exercised and assigned range options.

[Rule 1504 replaces Chapter IX of the Rules and supplements Rules 502 and 607.]

Adopted June 6, 2007 (SR-OCC-2007-01). Amended August 20, 2007 (SR-OCC-2007-06); November 30, 2007 (SR-OCC-2007-08); June 23, 2008 (SR-OCC-2008-11); June 24, 2011 (SR-OCC-2011-05).

RULE 1505 – Suspension of Clearing Members - Exercised Contracts

Exercised binary options or range options to which a suspended Clearing Member is a party (either as the Exercising Clearing Member or as the Assigned Clearing Member) shall be settled in accordance with Rule 1504 provided that the net settlement amount in respect of such contracts shall be paid from or credited to the Liquidating Settlement Account or, in the case of binary options or range options that are commodity options, the Segregated Liquidating Settlement Account of such Clearing Member pursuant to Rule 1104. The Corporation shall effect settlement pursuant to Rule 1504 with all Clearing Members that have been assigned an exercise of a suspended Exercising Clearing Member or that have exercised binary options or range options that were assigned to a suspended Assigned Clearing Member without regard to such suspension.

[Rule 1505 supplements Rule 1104 and Rule 1107(b) and replaces Rule 1107(a) and (c).]

Adopted June 6, 2007 (SR-OCC-2007-01). Amended August 20, 2007 (SR-OCC-2007-06); November 30, 2007 (SR-OCC-2007-08); June 23, 2008 (SR-OCC-2008-11); March 20, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-04); August 23, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-10).

RULE 1506 – Deposits in Lieu of Margin Prohibited

The Corporation will not accept deposits in lieu of margin with respect to range options or binary options on any underlying interest, and none of Rules 610, 610A, 610B, 610C nor 613 shall apply to binary options or range options.

[Rule 1506 replaces Rules 610, 610A, 610B, 610C and 613.]

Adopted June 6, 2007 (SR-OCC-2007-01). Amended August 20, 2007 (SR-OCC-2007-06); November 30, 2007 (SR-OCC-2007-08); June 23, 2008 (SR-OCC-2008-11); July 23, 2008 (SR-OCC-2008-15); December 31, 2008 (SR-OCC-2008-19); October 13, 2016 (SR-OCC-2016-009); April 10, 2026 (SR-OCC-2026-001).

RULE 1507 – Acceleration of Expiration Date

- (a) If an event option other than a credit default basket option is deemed to have been exercised on any day prior to the expiration date, the expiration date will be accelerated to fall on the date of exercise.
- (b) If a multiple payout credit default basket option has been automatically exercised with respect to every reference entity underlying such option prior to the expiration date, the expiration date will be accelerated to fall on the date on which an automatic exercise has occurred with respect to the last reference entity.
- (c) If a single payout credit default basket option has been automatically exercised with respect to any reference entity underlying such option prior to the expiration date, the expiration date will be accelerated to fall on the date on which such automatic exercise has occurred.
- (d) In the case of a binary option other than an event option, if the Corporation determines in its discretion that the underlying interest value of such option has become fixed prior to the expiration of the option, such value will be treated as the final underlying interest value and the expiration date of the option will ordinarily be accelerated to fall on or shortly after the date determined by the Corporation to be the date on which such value became fixed.

Adopted June 6, 2007 (SR-OCC-2007-01). Amended August 20, 2007 (SR-OCC-2007-06); March 20, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-04).

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CHAPTER XVI – FOREIGN CURRENCY OPTIONS

Introduction

THE RULES IN THIS CHAPTER ARE INOPERATIVE UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE BY THE CORPORATION.

The rules in this Chapter are applicable only to options where either the trading currency (*i.e.*, the premium currency or the exercise currency) or the underlying interest is a foreign currency (as defined in the By-Laws). The rules in Chapters I through XII are also applicable to such options, in some cases supplemented by one or more rules in this chapter, except for rules that have been replaced in respect of foreign currency options by one or more rules in this chapter and except where the context otherwise requires. Whenever a rule in this chapter supplements or, for purposes of this chapter, replaces one or more of the By-Laws or Rules in Chapters I through XII, that fact is indicated in brackets following the rule in this chapter.

Adopted November 24, 1982 (SR-OCC-82-12). Amended November 1, 1994 (SR-OCC-94-5); March 18, 2004 (SR-OCC-2004-05).

RULE 1601 – Deposit of Foreign Currency Prohibited

Rules 610, 610A, 610B and 610C shall not apply to foreign currency options.

[Rule 1601 replaces Rules 610, 610A, 610B and 610C.]

Adopted November 24, 1982 (SR-OCC-82-12). Amended August 28, 1985 (SR-OCC-85-11); August 26, 1996 (SR-OCC-95-17); October 13, 2016 (SR-OCC-2016-009).

RULE 1602 – Assignment and Allocation of Foreign Currency Option Exercise Notices to Foreign Currency Clearing Members

Exercise notices accepted by the Corporation shall be assigned and allocated in accordance with Rules 803 and 804 except that Delivery Advices shall not be made available by the Corporation for exercises of foreign currency option contracts. In lieu thereof, the Corporation shall make available reports reflecting the number of exercised and assigned foreign currency option contracts and the gross and net currency pairs, as defined in Rule 1605(a)(2) - (3), for each underlying foreign currency.

... Interpretations and Policies:

.01 The Corporation may designate the Sunday following an expiration date for foreign currency options as a business day for purposes of making available a report reflecting the exercise and assignment of options that were exercised on the expiration date.

Adopted November 24, 1982 (SR-OCC-82-12). Amended October 3, 1986 (SR-OCC-86-20); December 12, 1986 (SR-OCC-86-23); March 16, 1987 (SR-OCC-87-5); January 29, 1991 (SR-OCC-90-8); October 15, 1998 (SR-OCC-98-5); May 7, 2004 (SR-OCC-2004-07).

RULE 1603 – Expiration Exercise Procedure for Foreign Currency Options

The expiration exercise procedures set forth in Rule 805 shall be utilized in connection with foreign currency option contracts, except that:

(a) the provisions of subparagraph (d)(2) of Rule 805 shall not apply to foreign currency option contracts unless and until the Board of Directors on not less than 30 days prior written notice to all Foreign Currency Clearing Members: (i) designates an expiration date from and after which such provisions shall apply to foreign currency option contracts, and (ii) specifies price intervals

applicable to foreign currency option contracts for the purposes of clauses (i) and (ii) of said subparagraph;

(b) the term “closing price,” as used in subparagraph (d)(2) of Rule 805 with respect to any underlying currency, shall mean the marking price for such underlying currency as defined in the By-Laws.

[Rule 1603 supplements Rule 805 and Rule 806.]

Adopted November 24, 1982 (SR-OCC-82-12). Amended December 12, 1986 (SR-OCC-86-23); July 14, 1993 (SR-OCC-93-15); November 1, 1994 (SR-OCC-94-5); October 18, 1995 (SR-OCC-95-10); November 2, 1995 (SR-OCC-95-16); February 15, 2006 (SR-OCC-2004-20); June 17, 2013 (SR-OCC-2013-04).

RULE 1604 – Exercise Settlement Date for Foreign Currency Options

(a) Subject to paragraph (b) of this Rule 1604, the exercise settlement date for foreign currency options shall be the fourth business day after the day on which an exercise notice with respect to such option was properly submitted to the Corporation pursuant to Rule 801; provided, however, that the Corporation may specify a later exercise settlement date whenever necessary or appropriate to reflect the occurrence of bank holidays in any country where foreign currency is to be delivered or received by the Corporation or in any country in which a correspondent bank of the Corporation is located. The Corporation shall notify Foreign Currency Clearing Members of such later exercise settlement date in such time and manner as the Corporation deems practicable under the circumstances.

(b) The Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, or delegate of such officer may advance or postpone any exercise settlement date for foreign currency options whenever, in its opinion, such action is required in the public interest or to meet unusual conditions.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 For purposes of determining the exercise settlement date in respect of foreign currency options that are exercised on an expiration date in respect of such options (regardless of whether the options expire on that expiration date), the Corporation may designate the Sunday following the expiration date as a business day. The Corporation shall notify Foreign Currency Clearing Members of any such designations in such time and manner as the Corporation deems practicable under the circumstances.

Adopted November 24, 1982 (SR-OCC-82-12). Amended November 21, 1983 (SR-OCC-83-21); October 3, 1986 (SR-OCC-86-20); November 2, 1995 (SR-OCC-95-16); October 15, 1998 (SR-OCC-98-5); May 7, 2004 (SR-OCC-2004-07); March 6, 2014 (SR-OCC-2014-04); September 16, 2016 (SR-OCC-2016-002); February 15, 2019 (SR-OCC-2018-015).

RULE 1605 – Determination of Exercise Settlement Obligations with Respect to Foreign Currency Options

(a) On the business day following the proper tender to the Corporation of an exercise notice in respect of a foreign currency option, the Corporation shall:

(1) Determine, as to each account of each Foreign Currency Clearing Member, the number of exercised and assigned option contracts of each series of foreign currency options for which exercise notices were properly tendered.

(2) Determine, as to each Clearing Member across all accounts: (i) the aggregate amount of each underlying foreign currency to be delivered and the aggregate U.S. dollar amount to be received in payment for such currency; and (ii) the aggregate amount of each underlying foreign currency to be

received and the aggregate U.S. dollar amount to be paid for such currency. Each calculation under (i) and (ii) shall be referred to as a “gross currency pair.”

(3) To the extent that a Clearing Member is obligated both to receive and deliver the same underlying foreign currency, net the gross currency pairs to determine a single amount of each underlying currency to be delivered or received and an amount of U.S. dollars to be paid or received for such underlying currency. Each remaining currency pair shall be referred to as a “net currency pair.”

(4) Make available to each Foreign Currency Clearing Member a report reflecting the number of exercised and assigned foreign currency option contracts and the gross and net currency pairs for each underlying foreign currency.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of the By-Laws and Rules, from and after the time such report is made available to a Foreign Currency Clearing Member, the exercise settlement obligations of such Clearing Member with respect to exercised and assigned foreign currency options shall be deemed to be in the firm account of such Clearing Member.

(b) By a specified time prior to the exercise settlement date, the Clearing Member may identify in an instruction to the Corporation all or any portion of a gross currency pair that such Clearing Member desires to settle on a delivery versus payment (“DVP”) basis in accordance with Rule 1606A. If the submitted instruction meets such criteria for acceptance as the Corporation may establish from time to time, the Corporation will communicate its acceptance to the Clearing Member. The Corporation will recalculate the net currency pairs determined under paragraph (a) of this Rule 1605 omitting the amount, if any, of each underlying foreign currency and the associated U.S. dollar amount(s) which will be settled on a DVP basis. All remaining net currency pairs will be settled on a “Regular Way” basis pursuant to Rule 1606. The net U.S. dollar amount payable or receivable in respect of exercises or assignments of foreign currency options to be settled on a Regular Way basis shall be referred to as a “Payment Amount,” the Clearing Member entitled to receive such amount shall be referred to as a “Collecting Clearing Member” and the Clearing Member obligated to pay such amount shall be referred to as a “Paying Clearing Member.”

(c) By a specified time prior to the exercise settlement date, the Corporation shall make available to each Clearing Member a report reflecting the updated netting performed by the Corporation pursuant to clause (b) above and any other information as deemed appropriate by the Corporation.

... Interpretations and Policies:

.01 Where a single Clearing Member has been assigned more than one Clearing Member number in OCC's clearing system, settlement obligations will not be aggregated or netted across the separate numbers.

.02 In the event that, for whatever reason, settlement obligations with respect to any currency pair that arise from different exercise and assignment dates will settle on the same date, those settlements obligations will be aggregated and netted to the same extent as if they had arisen from exercises and assignments on the same date.

Adopted May 7, 2004 (SR-OCC-2004-07).

RULE 1606 – Regular Way Exercise Settlement of Foreign Currency Options

(a) To the extent that the settlement rights and obligations of a Clearing Member are netted out pursuant to Rule 1605, such rights and obligations shall be deemed to have been fully satisfied at the settlement time on the exercise settlement date. The Clearing Member's remaining rights and obligations in respect of exercised or assigned positions in foreign currency options shall be deemed to be satisfied at the time delivery and payment are completed pursuant to the Rules of this Chapter.

(b) Prior to the time specified by the Corporation on the business day following the date on which the Corporation issues a report under Rule 1605, the Corporation shall, subject to the provisions of Rule 607, withdraw the Payment Amount from the bank account of each Paying Clearing Member. In such manner as the Corporation determines, the Corporation will allocate among Clearing Members that have paid in U.S. dollars a portion of any income earned on such amounts during the interim between the Corporation's receipt thereof and the exercise settlement date.

(c) Prior to such time as the Corporation shall prescribe following the issuance of a report under Rule 1605, each Delivering Clearing Member delivering a foreign currency identified by the Corporation as requiring a delivery guarantee shall cause a bank acting on its behalf to guarantee, using a method approved by the Corporation, that such designated foreign currency shown in such report (as updated to reflect any amounts to be settled on a DVP basis) as deliverable by such Clearing Member will be delivered on the exercise settlement date to the bank account designated by the Corporation. If the Clearing Member that is obligated to provide such guarantee fails to do so prior to the applicable deadline, the Corporation may, in its discretion, permit the Clearing Member to provide such guarantee at a later date and the Corporation may, in the interim and in advance of the exercise settlement date, borrow the foreign currency. If the Corporation borrows such foreign currency, the Clearing Member who failed to guarantee delivery shall be obligated to pay an amount to the Corporation equal to any fees, interest or other charges incurred by the Corporation in connection with such borrowings and the Corporation may withdraw such amount from the Clearing Member's bank account. A Delivering Clearing Member shall have a continuing obligation to guarantee delivery until one of the following occurs: (i) the delivery is guaranteed, (ii) a buy-in of the currency has been executed pursuant to Rule 1608, or (iii) the Corporation otherwise directs.

(d) Subject to prior receipt of any Payment Amount owing from each Receiving Clearing Member in payment for foreign currency receivable by such Clearing Member, the Corporation will deliver such currency on the exercise settlement date to the bank account properly designated by the Clearing Member for that purpose in accordance with the Corporation's procedures.

(e) At the time prescribed by the Corporation on the exercise settlement date, the Corporation shall pay to each Collecting Clearing Member any Payment Amount owing to such Clearing Member in payment for foreign currency deliverable by the Clearing Member. Such payment shall be made to a bank account properly designated by the Clearing Member for that purpose in accordance with the procedures of the Corporation. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if a Collecting Clearing Member that is also a Delivering Clearing Member fails either to provide any delivery guarantee required under paragraph (c) of this Rule on a timely basis or to make delivery on the exercise settlement date, the Corporation may withhold, and may apply against the margin payable by such Clearing Member by reason of such failure to deliver, or may pledge to secure the borrowings referred to in paragraph (c) of this Rule, all or any portion of the Payment Amount as determined by the Corporation in its discretion.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 A Delivering Clearing Member is obligated not only to make delivery on the exercise settlement date, but also to guarantee delivery within prescribed time-frames in advance of the exercise settlement date, if such a guarantee is required pursuant to paragraph (c) of this Rule. If a delivery that is required to be guaranteed is not guaranteed on a timely basis, the Corporation will immediately instruct its bank to borrow the deliverable currency and the Delivering Clearing Member will be obligated to reimburse the Corporation for its borrowing costs whether or not the Clearing Member in fact makes delivery on the exercise settlement date. If a Delivering Clearing Member fails to provide any required guarantee of delivery on a timely basis, it will not be deemed to have met its delivery obligations until (i) delivery is actually made (ii) after having been guaranteed on the immediately preceding foreign business day.

.02 The Corporation will prescribe deadlines for delivery of currencies on the exercise settlement date. Ordinarily, a timely guarantee of delivery via international bank wire should ensure timely delivery. However, even if delivery is guaranteed on a timely basis, the risk of nondelivery remains with the

Delivering Clearing Member. If, for any reason, a Clearing Member's bank fails to deliver good funds to the Corporation's bank prior to the applicable deadline on the exercise settlement date, the Delivering Clearing Member will be liable for interest and related charges and will run the risk of being bought in notwithstanding any prior guarantee of delivery.

Adopted December 14, 1982 (SR-OCC-82-7). Amended November 21, 1983 (SR-OCC-83-21); January 26, 1984 (SR-OCC-84-1); August 29, 1984 (SR-OCC-84-14); November 1, 1994 (SR-OCC-94-5); May 7, 2004 (SR-OCC-2004-07).

RULE 1606A – DVP Exercise Settlement of Foreign Currency Options

(a) To the extent that a Delivering or Receiving Clearing Member has submitted to the Corporation one or more DVP instructions and such DVP instructions have been accepted by the Corporation, the settlement rights and obligations identified in such DVP instructions will be settled pursuant to this Rule 1606A. A DVP instruction shall constitute an instruction from the Clearing Member to a bank acting on its behalf directing the Clearing Member's bank to guarantee to the Corporation's bank, delivery and payment on the exercise settlement date in immediately available funds of either (i) a designated amount of underlying foreign currency against a specified U.S. dollar amount, or (ii) a specified U.S. dollar amount against a designated amount of the underlying foreign currency.

(b) A Clearing Member may submit DVP instructions to settle all or, subject to certain constraints incorporated in the procedures of the Corporation, any part of the gross settlement obligations shown in the report issued pursuant to Rule 1605(a). Notwithstanding the foregoing, under no circumstances may a Clearing Member submit DVP instructions for the delivery or receipt, on any exercise settlement date, of an amount of currency greater than the gross quantity shown as deliverable or receivable by the Clearing Member on that date.

(c) DVP settlement shall occur through a series of actions to be taken by the Corporation, the Corporation's bank, the Clearing Member and the Clearing Member's bank as specified in procedures promulgated by the Corporation. If the Clearing Member or its bank at any time fail to take the actions required to be taken under such procedures or the Clearing Member's bank rejects the Clearing Member's DVP instructions, the Corporation may revoke its acceptance of the DVP instructions. If a Clearing Member fails to meet its cash settlement obligations to the Corporation, the Corporation may revoke its acceptance of any or all outstanding DVP instructions. If the Corporation revokes its acceptance of a DVP instruction, the Corporation will adjust the Clearing Member's settlement obligations under Rule 1606 and the settlement obligations will be treated as a Regular Way settlement.

(d) The settlement obligations to the Corporation of a Clearing Member that elects to effect settlement pursuant to this Rule 1606A shall be deemed to be discharged at the earlier of (i) the time when such Clearing Member's bank irrevocably pays or delivers currency to the Corporation's bank on behalf of such Clearing Member for the account of the Corporation in accordance with the terms of the applicable DVP instruction, or (ii) the time when the Corporation's bank irrevocably credits such currency (free of any obligation of the Corporation to pay for or repay such currency, but whether or not irrevocably paid by such Clearing Member's bank to the Corporation's bank) to the account of the Corporation.

Adopted May 7, 2004 (SR-OCC-2004-07).

RULE 1607 – Correspondent Banks

The Corporation and each Foreign Currency Clearing Member shall establish and maintain banking arrangements permitting the delivery and receipt of each currency in settlement of foreign currency option exercises in accordance with these Rules and such procedures as the Corporation shall from time to time prescribe. Such procedures may require or permit currencies to be delivered through multi-currency accounts maintained at banks outside the country of origin, in which event requirements in the Rules that currencies be delivered "in the country of origin" shall be deemed to be satisfied by delivery through such

multi-currency accounts. Banking arrangements maintained by Clearing Members in accordance with this Rule shall be subject to approval by the Corporation.

[Rule 1607 replaces Rules 913-916.]

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 (a) With respect to euros and ECUs, the Corporation shall designate the country of origin for the purposes of requirements in the Rules that foreign currencies be delivered to the Corporation “at the Corporation’s correspondent bank in the country of origin.” Unless and until the Corporation shall direct otherwise the country of origin for euros shall be Germany and the country of origin for ECUS shall be Belgium.

(b) Each Foreign Currency Clearing Member must establish and maintain banking relationships permitting the receipt of ECUs (until the EMU Transition Date) and euros (after the EMU Transition Date) at a bank approved by the Corporation that maintains accounts (including multi-currency accounts) denominated in such currency. Requirements in the Rules that the Corporation deliver ECUs or euros to the Clearing Member’s correspondent bank “in the country of origin” shall be deemed to be met if the Corporation makes delivery to such an account, regardless of the location of the bank at which the account is maintained.

Adopted November 24, 1982 (SR-OCC-82-12). Amended November 21, 1983 (SR-OCC-83-21); August 29, 1984 (SR-OCC-84-14); February 20, 1986 (SR-OCC-86-4); November 1, 1994 (SR-OCC-94-5); December 10, 1998 (SR-OCC-98-13).

RULE 1608 – Failure to Deliver

(a) If the Clearing Member required to make a delivery of currency under Rule 1606 shall fail either to guarantee or to complete such delivery within the time periods and in the manner prescribed pursuant to Rule 1606, the Corporation may (1) borrow currency in accordance with Rule 1606(c) in order to meet its delivery obligation under Rule 1606(d), or (2) direct Clearing Members that are Receiving Clearing Members with respect to the same or a greater amount of such currency on the same exercise settlement date to buy in the undelivered currency promptly (and in no event more than two foreign business days after notice by the Corporation) for the account and liability of the Corporation; provided, however, that the Corporation may direct that the execution of any such buy-in be deferred if the Corporation has reason to believe that other arrangements adequate for the protection of the Corporation and Receiving Clearing Members have been made. If the Corporation borrows currency to make delivery to a Receiving Clearing Member pursuant to Rule 1606(c), and the Delivering Clearing Member fails either (i) to make delivery within five foreign business days after the exercise settlement date, or (ii) to guarantee such delivery one foreign business day in advance, the Corporation shall promptly (and in no event more than seven foreign business days after the exercise settlement date) buy in the currency for the account and liability of the Delivering Clearing Member; provided, however, that (i) the Corporation may defer such buy-in if it has reason to believe that the Delivering Clearing Member will deliver the currency and/or other arrangements adequate for the Corporation’s protection have been made, and (ii) the Corporation may, in lieu of executing such a buy-in, retransmit to the Delivering Clearing Member any buy-in executed for the account and liability of the Corporation by the party from whom the Corporation borrowed the deliverable currency. No advance notice need be given of any buy-in executed pursuant to this Rule, but the party executing such a buy-in shall immediately, after execution thereof, give written notice to the Delivering Clearing Member and, in the case of a buy-in executed by a Receiving Clearing Member, the Corporation as to the amount of currency purchased and the price paid. A Receiving Clearing Member that executes a buy-in pursuant to this Rule must be prepared to defend the timing of the buy-in and the price at which the buy-in is executed relative to the current market at the time of the transaction.

(b) If a buy-in has been completed by a Receiving Clearing Member, upon receipt of notice thereof, the Corporation shall promptly, and in any event prior to 10:00 A.M. Central Time (11:00 A.M. Eastern Time)

of the following business day, pay the Receiving Clearing Member the price paid on such buy-in. Where a buy-in has been effected either by a Receiving Clearing Member or by the Corporation, or where a buy-in has been retransmitted by the Corporation, the Delivering Clearing Member shall promptly, and in any event prior to 10:00 A.M. Central Time (11:00 A.M. Eastern Time) of the following business day, pay the Corporation the price paid on such buy-in.

(c) If a Delivering Clearing Member shall fail either to guarantee or to complete a delivery of currency within the time periods and in the manner prescribed pursuant to Rule 1606(c), such Delivering Clearing Member shall be obligated to pay the Corporation the imputed interest loss resulting from such late guarantee or delivery and the Corporation shall be authorized to withdraw such amount from the Delivering Clearing Member's bank account. If the Corporation shall fail to deliver to a Receiving Clearing Member the currency receivable by such Clearing Member on the exercise settlement date, the Corporation shall be obligated to pay to the Receiving Clearing Member, promptly after delivery is made, the imputed interest loss resulting from such late delivery. The term "imputed interest loss" shall mean an amount determined by the Corporation approximating the interest which would have been derived had the currency to be delivered been invested in the country of origin from the exercise settlement date until the day the Corporation or the Receiving Clearing Member (as the case may be) receives the currency through delivery or buy-in, or such other amount as is determined by the Corporation. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the Corporation borrows undelivered currency, the Delivering Clearing Member shall not be obligated to pay imputed interest losses for any day on which such Clearing Member is obligated to pay fees, interest, or other charges pursuant to Rule 1606(c).

(d) The failure of a Receiving Clearing Member to execute a buy-in within the times specified in this Rule 1608 shall not affect the contract rights of the parties, except that the Corporation may limit the amount which it is obligated to pay pursuant to subparagraph (b) hereto to the highest amount it would have been required to pay if the buy-in had been issued and executed on a timely basis.

[Rule 1608 replaces Rule 910.]

Adopted November 24, 1982 (SR-OCC-82-12). Amended December 14, 1982 (SR-OCC-82-7); May 11, 1983 (SR-OCC-83-12); May 16, 1983 (SR-OCC-83-12); July 7, 1983 (SR-OCC-83-12); November 21, 1983 (SR-OCC-83-21); January 26, 1984 (SR-OCC-84-1); November 1, 1994 (SR-OCC-94-5).

RULE 1609 – Failure to Pay

(a) If a Receiving Clearing Member who is also a Paying Clearing Member shall refuse or fail beyond the close of business on the business day specified in Rule 1606(b) to pay the Corporation the settlement amount payable by such Clearing Member on such business day, the Corporation shall ordinarily direct one or more Delivering Clearing Members to sell out the currency for which settlement was to have been made. No advance notice need be given of any such sell-out, but a Delivering Clearing Member executing such a sell-out shall immediately give written notice to the Corporation as to the amount of currency sold and the price received. If any such sell-out is executed by a Delivering Clearing Member, the Delivering Clearing Member shall be obligated to pay to the Corporation in immediately available funds, promptly and in any event prior to 10:00 A.M. Central Time (11:00 A.M. Eastern Time) of the business day following the sell-out, the price at which such currency was sold out. The Delivering Clearing Member must be prepared to defend the timing of any sell-out and the price at which the sell-out is executed relative to the current market at the time of the transaction.

(b) In extraordinary circumstances, the Corporation may, in its sole discretion, determine not to direct a sell-out in the circumstances contemplated by subsection (a) of this Rule. In such event, (i) the Corporation shall have power to pledge and repledge the currency for which settlement was to have been made to secure borrowings by the Corporation, until such time as the applicable settlement amount shall have been paid in full; (ii) the Corporation may at any time cause such currency to be sold out and the proceeds to be applied against such settlement amount; and (iii) the delinquent Clearing Member shall be obligated to pay the Corporation any fees, interest or other charges incurred by the Corporation in

borrowing funds to enable the Corporation to meet its settlement obligations notwithstanding the Clearing Member's default; and the Corporation shall be authorized to withdraw such amounts from the delinquent Clearing Member's bank account.

[Rule 1609 replaces Rule 911.]

Adopted November 24, 1982 (SR-OCC-82-12). Amended May 11, 1983 (SR-OCC-83-12); November 21, 1983 (SR-OCC-83-21); August 29, 1984 (SR-OCC-84-14); November 7, 1991 (SR-OCC-91-4); November 1, 1994 (SR-OCC-94-5).

RULE 1610 – Disciplinary Action for Failure to Deliver or Pay

If, without good cause, a Delivering Clearing Member fails to discharge its guarantee or delivery obligations under Rule 1606, or a Paying Clearing Member fails to pay the settlement amount due pursuant to Rule 1606, such failure shall be deemed to constitute a delay embarrassing the operations of the Corporation, and shall subject the Clearing Member to discipline under Chapter XII of the Rules. The Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, or, if it is not feasible for the Chief Executive Officer or Chief Operating Officer to take such action, then a Designated Officer shall have the authority to determine, subject to review as provided in Chapter XII of the Rules, whether good cause existed for any such failure to deliver or pay.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 As used in Rule 1610, "good cause" shall be deemed by the Corporation to include, but not to be limited to, imposition of government restrictions precluding the delivery of currency, failure of an international bank wire or the failure of access to such wire by the bank acting for the Receiving Clearing Member, the Delivering Clearing Member or the Corporation, provided settlement is made on the next business day on which delivery can be made and such wire is operable.

Adopted November 24, 1982 (SR-OCC-82-12). Amended May 11, 1983 (SR-OCC-83-12); November 21, 1983 (SR-OCC-83-21); August 29, 1984 (SR-OCC-84-14); November 1, 1994 (SR-OCC-94-5); December 10, 1997 (SR-OCC-97-8); March 6, 2014 (SR-OCC-2014-04); September 16, 2016 (SR-OCC-2016-002); April 26, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-002); February 15, 2019 (SR-OCC-2018-015).

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CHAPTER XVII – YIELD-BASED TREASURY OPTIONS

Introduction

The Rules in this Chapter are applicable only to yield-based Treasury options (as defined in the By-Laws). Certain yield-based Treasury options may be referred to in Exchange rules as “interest rate option contracts.” In addition, the Rules in Chapters I through XII are also applicable to yield-based Treasury options, in some cases supplemented by one or more Rules in this Chapter, except for Rules that have been replaced in respect of such options by one or more Rules in this Chapter and except where the context otherwise requires. Whenever a Rule in this Chapter supplements or, for purposes of this Chapter, replaces one or more of the By-Laws or Rules in Chapters I through XII, that fact is indicated in brackets following the Rule in this Chapter.

Adopted June 16, 1989 (SR-OCC-88-4).

RULE 1701 – Deposit of Underlying Treasury Securities Prohibited

Rules 610A and 610B shall not apply to yield-based Treasury options.

[Rule 1701 replaces Rules 610, 610A and 610B.]

Adopted June 16, 1989 (SR-OCC-88-4). Amended August 26, 1996 (SR-OCC-95-17); October 13, 2016 (SR-OCC-2016-009); April 10, 2026 (SR-OCC-2026-001).

RULE 1702 – Expiration Exercise Procedure for Yield-Based Treasury Options

Yield-based Treasury option contracts are European-style options and may therefore be exercised only on the expiration date. The expiration exercise procedures set forth in Rule 805 shall apply to such contracts except that the provisions of subparagraph (d)(2) of Rule 805 shall not apply to such options, and each Clearing Member shall be deemed to have properly and irrevocably tendered to the Corporation, immediately prior to the expiration time on the expiration date, an exercise notice with respect to each option contract for which the aggregate exercise price is below (in the case of a call) or exceeds (in the case of a put) the aggregate settlement value of the underlying yield by at least \$1 per yield-based Treasury option contract.

[Rule 1702 supplements Rule 805 and replaces Rules 803 and 804.]

Adopted June 16, 1989 (SR-OCC-88-4). Amended October 18, 1995 (SR-OCC-95-10); March 11, 1996 (SR-OCC-95-19); June 17, 2013 (SR-OCC-2013-04).

RULE 1703 – Exercise Settlement Date for Yield-Based Treasury Options

The exercise settlement date for exercised yield-based Treasury options shall be the business day following the expiration date. The Board of Directors may extend or postpone any exercise settlement date whenever, in its opinion, such action is required in the public interest or to meet unusual conditions.

[Rule 1703, together with Rule 1704, replaces Rule 903.]

Adopted June 16, 1989 (SR-OCC-88-4). Amended August 20, 2021 (SR-OCC-2021-008).

RULE 1704 – Settlement of Yield-Based Treasury Option Exercises

(a) Exercised yield-based Treasury options and short positions in such options to which exercise notices have been assigned shall be settled through the payment by the Corporation to the Clearing Member or to the Corporation by the Clearing Member (as the case may be) of the exercise settlement amount (as defined in Section 1 of Article XVI of the By-Laws) in respect of each such option as hereinafter provided.

(1) In the case of an exercised call option contract: (i) if the aggregate settlement value is greater than the aggregate exercise price, the exercise settlement amount shall be paid by the Corporation to the exercising Clearing Member and shall be paid by the assigned Clearing Member to the Corporation; and (ii) if the aggregate settlement value is less than the aggregate exercise price, the exercise settlement amount shall be paid by the Corporation to the assigned Clearing Member, and shall be paid by the exercising Clearing Member to the Corporation.

(2) In the case of an exercised put option contract: (i) if the aggregate settlement value is less than the aggregate exercise price, the exercise settlement amount shall be paid by the Corporation to the exercising Clearing Member and shall be paid by the assigned Clearing Member to the Corporation; and (ii) if the aggregate settlement value is greater than the aggregate exercise price, the exercise settlement amount shall be paid by the Corporation to the assigned Clearing Member and shall be paid by the exercising Clearing Member to the Corporation.

(b) Prior to 7:00 A.M. Central Time (8:00 A.M. Eastern Time) on each exercise settlement date for yield-based Treasury security options, the Corporation shall:

(1) Determine, as to each account of each Clearing Member, the number of exercised and assigned option contracts of each series of yield-based Treasury options for which the current business day is the exercise settlement date.

(2) Net the exercise settlement amounts to be paid by the Clearing Member against the exercise settlement amounts to be paid to the Clearing Member to obtain a single net settlement amount for yield-based Treasury option exercises with respect to each account of each Clearing Member.

(3) Make available to each Clearing Member a report showing the results of the netting described herein.

(c) At or before the settlement time on each exercise settlement date for yield-based Treasury options, each Clearing Member shall be obligated to pay to the Corporation any net settlement amount in any account of such Clearing Member shown to be due to the Corporation on the report referred to in paragraph (b) of this Rule for such day, and the Corporation shall be authorized to withdraw from the Clearing Member's bank account established in respect of such account an amount equal to such net settlement amount, provided that the Corporation may, but is not required to, offset against any such net settlement amount any credit balance which may be due from the Corporation to the Clearing Member in the same or any other account.

(d) Subject to Rule 505, at or before the settlement time on each exercise settlement date for yield-based Treasury options, the Corporation shall be obligated to pay to the Clearing Member (provided the Clearing Member has deposited all margin required to be deposited pursuant to Chapter VI of the Rules and has deposited the full amount of any net daily premium or other amount due to the Corporation) the net settlement amount in any account shown to be due from the Corporation to such Clearing Member on the report referred to in paragraph (b) of this Rule for such day. The Corporation may make such payment by the issuance to the Clearing Member of the Corporation's uncertified check for such amount.

[Rule 1704 replaces the definition of "exercise settlement amount" in Chapter I of the Rules, replaces Chapter IX of the Rules and supplements Rules 502 and 607.]

Adopted June 16, 1989 (SR-OCC-88-4). Amended January 29, 1991 (SR-OCC-90-8); June 24, 2011 (SR-OCC-2011-05); August 20, 2021 (SR-OCC-2021-008).

RULE 1705 – Suspension of Clearing Members-Exercised Contracts

Exercised yield-based Treasury option contracts to which a suspended Clearing Member is a party (either as the exercising Clearing Member or as the assigned Clearing Member) shall be settled in accordance with Rule 1704 provided that the net settlement amount in respect of such contracts shall be paid from or credited to the Liquidating Settlement Account of such Clearing Member established pursuant to Rule 1104. The Corporation shall effect settlement pursuant to Rule 1704 with all Clearing Members that have been assigned an exercise notice filed by a suspended Clearing Member or that have filed exercise notices that were assigned to a suspended Clearing Member without regard to such suspension.

[Rule 1705 supplements Rule 1104 and replaces Rule 1107.]

Adopted June 16, 1989 (SR-OCC-88-4). Amended August 23, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-10).

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CHAPTER XVIII – INDEX OPTIONS AND CERTAIN OTHER CASH-SETTLED OPTIONS

Introduction

The Rules in this Chapter are applicable only to cash-settled options that are not specifically addressed elsewhere in the By-Laws and Rules, including index options (as defined in the By-Laws and which also include OTC index options) and cash-settled commodity options other than those that are binary options or range options (which are governed by the provisions of Article XIV of the By-Laws and Chapter XV of the Rules). The provisions of Chapter XIII of the Rules, other than Rule 1303, are not applicable to cash-settled commodity options. The Rules in Chapters I through XII are also applicable to cash-settled options, in some cases supplemented by one or more Rules in this Chapter, except for Rules that have been replaced in respect of such options by one or more Rules in this Chapter and except where the context otherwise requires. Whenever a Rule in this Chapter supplements or, for purposes of this Chapter, replaces one or more of the By-Laws or Rules in Chapters I through XII, that fact is indicated in brackets following the Rule in this Chapter.

Adopted February 4, 1983 (SR-OCC-82-19). Amended March 20, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-04); December 14, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-14).

RULE 1801 – Reserved

RULE 1802 – Exercise of Cash-Settled Options Other than on Expiration Date

(a) American-style cash-settled option contracts may be exercised in accordance with Rule 801, except that American-style delayed start option contracts may only be exercised after such option contracts have a set exercise price. An exercise notice in respect of a cash-settled option that is properly tendered to the Corporation in accordance with Rule 801 shall be accepted by the Corporation on the date of tender.

(b) In the event that the current underlying interest value of the index or other interest underlying any series of capped cash-settled options equals or exceeds the cap price (in the case of a series of calls) or equals or is less than the cap price (in the case of a series of puts) on any trading day prior to the expiration date of such series (such day being referred to hereinafter as the “cap price day”), the Exchange on which such series of capped options was traded shall cause all trading in such series to cease after the close of trading on the cap price day and shall notify the Corporation, prior to such time on the following business day (or, if the cap price day is the business day prior to the expiration date, on the expiration date) as the Corporation may from time to time specify, that the current underlying interest value in respect of such series equaled, exceeded or became less than the cap price of such series, as applicable, on the cap price day and that trading in the series has ceased. All contracts (including contracts created in opening purchase transactions on the cap price day, but excluding contracts that were subject to closing writing transactions on the cap price day) in the series referred to in the notice shall automatically be exercised on the business day following the cap price day (or, if the cap price day is the business day prior to the expiration date, on the expiration date). The Corporation shall accept such exercises on the day on which the exercises are effected.

[Rule 1802 supplements Rule 801 and, together with Rule 1804, replaces Rule 802.]

Adopted October 28, 1991 (SR-OCC-91-14). Amended November 28, 2007 (SR-OCC-2007-13); March 20, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-04); June 17, 2013 (SR-OCC-2013-04).

RULE 1803 – Assignment and Allocation of Cash-Settled Option Exercises

(a) Exercises accepted by the Corporation in respect of cash-settled option contracts shall be assigned and allocated in accordance with Rules 803 and 804 except as provided in paragraph (b) of this Rule and

except that Delivery Advices shall not be made available by the Corporation for exercises of such option contracts. In lieu thereof, the Corporation shall make available to each Index Clearing Member information with respect to exercises and assignments of cash-settled option contracts as provided in paragraph (c) of this Rule.

(b) Following the automatic exercise of the capped cash-settled option contracts in any series of capped cash-settled options, the exercises shall be assigned and allocated to all open short positions (including all short positions established in an opening writing transaction on the trading day preceding the day of the automatic exercise, but excluding short positions that were subject to closing purchase transactions on such day) in such series of options. Subject to the provisions of the By-Laws, the Corporation shall assign such obligations at or before 7:00 A.M. Chicago Time (8:00 A.M. Eastern Time) on the business day following the date of the automatic exercise. Rule 804 shall apply to allocations of automatic exercises of capped options.

(c) On each business day, the Corporation shall make available to each Index Clearing Member information reflecting:

(1) all exercises effected by such Clearing Member with respect to cash-settled option contracts and accepted by the Corporation on the preceding business day (or, in the case of the business day following an expiration date, on such expiration date), and all exercises effected by other Index Clearing Members and accepted by the Corporation on such day with respect to cash-settled option contracts that were assigned by the Corporation to an account of such Clearing Member;

(2) all automatic exercises of capped options in the accounts of such Clearing Member effected on the preceding business day, and all assignments of obligations relating to exercises on such day of capped options in the accounts of other Index Clearing Members to short positions in the accounts of such Clearing Member.

[Rule 1803 supplements Rules 803 and 804.]

Adopted February 4, 1983 (SR-OCC-82-19). Amended January 29, 1991 (SR-OCC-90-8); October 28, 1991 (SR-OCC-91-14); March 20, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-04); December 14, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-14).

RULE 1804 – Expiration Exercise Procedure for Cash-Settled Options

(a) The expiration exercise procedures set forth in Rule 805 shall apply to cash-settled option contracts except that American-style flexibly structured options on fund shares that are cash settled and subject to delayed settlement for any deliverable component will not be subject to Rule 805(d), and except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this Rule.

(b) A Clearing Member shall be deemed to have properly and irrevocably tendered to the Corporation, immediately prior to the expiration time on each expiration date, an exercise notice with respect to every expiring cash-settled option contract identified in the Clearing Member's Expiration Exercise Report, other than a flexibly structured option on fund shares that is cash settled, a flexibly structured index option contract, quarterly index option contract, monthly index option contract, weekly index option contract, short term index option contract or OTC index option contract, if:

(1) for cash settled option contracts with a multiplier other than one, each option contract that has an exercise settlement value of \$1.00 or more per contract, or such other amount as the Corporation may from time to time establish on not less than 30 days prior notice to all Index Clearing Members, unless the Clearing Member shall have duly instructed the Corporation, in accordance with Rule 805(b), to exercise none, or fewer than all, of such contracts. If a Clearing Member desires that any such option contract not be exercised, it shall be the responsibility of the Clearing Member to give appropriate instructions to the Corporation in accordance with Rule 805(b), and

(2) for cash settled option contracts with a multiplier of one, each option contract that has an exercise settlement amount of \$0.01 or more per contract or such other amount as the Corporation may from time to time establish on not less than 30 days prior notice to all Index Clearing Members, unless the Clearing Member shall have duly instructed the Corporation, in accordance with Rule 805(b), to exercise none, or fewer than all, of such contracts. If a Clearing Member desires that any such option contract not be exercised, it shall be the responsibility of the Clearing Member to give appropriate instructions to the Corporation in accordance with Rule 805(b).

(c) A Clearing Member shall be automatically deemed to have exercised, immediately prior to the expiration time on each expiration date, every expiring OTC index option contract, flexibly structured index option contract, quarterly index option contract, monthly index option contract, weekly index option contract, and short term index option contract identified in the Clearing Member's Expiration Exercise Report if:

(1) for OTC index option contracts, each option contract has an exercise settlement amount of \$0.01 or more per contract;

(2) for all other types of index option contracts referenced in this Rule 1804(c) with a multiplier other than one, each option contract has an exercise settlement amount of \$1.00 or more per contract or such other amount as the Corporation may from time to time establish on not less than 30 days prior notice to all Index Clearing Members; and

(3) for all other types of index option contracts referenced in this Rule 1804(c) with a multiplier of one, each option contract that has an exercise settlement amount of \$0.01 or more per contract or such other amount as the Corporation may from time to time establish on not less than 30 days prior notice to all Index Clearing Members.

(d) An exercise notice in respect of a cash-settled option that is deemed to have been properly and irrevocably tendered to the Corporation in accordance with Rules 805, as applicable, shall be accepted by the Corporation on the date of tender.

[Rule 1804 supplements Rules 805 and, together with Rule 1802, replaces Rule 802.]

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 Except in the case of options that are subject to automatic exercise, the exercise thresholds provided for in this Rule 1804 and elsewhere in the Rules are part of the administrative procedures established by the Corporation to expedite its processing of exercises of expiring options by Clearing Members, and are not intended to dictate to Clearing Members which positions in the customers' account should or must be exercised.

.02 The foregoing expiration exercise procedures are modified by the provisions of Article XVII, Section 4 of the By-Laws under the special circumstances referred to therein relating to the unavailability or inaccuracy of the current value for an underlying interest.

.03 The Corporation has determined that, for purposes of paragraph (c) of this Rule 1804, an OTC index option will be automatically exercised at expiration if the exercise settlement amount is any positive amount.

.04 "Closing price" as used with respect to an underlying security in Rule 805 pertains to the expiration exercise procedure for flexibly structured options on fund shares that are cash settled.

Adopted February 4, 1983 (SR-OCC-82-19). Amended August 28, 1985 (SR-OCC-85-11); March 27, 1987 (SR-OCC-87-7); October 28, 1991 (SR-OCC-91-14); February 22, 1993 (SR-OCC-92-27); February 23, 1993 (SR-OCC-92-33); November 1, 1994 (SR-OCC-94-5) ; October 18, 1995 (SR-OCC-95-10) ; April 16, 2004 (SR-OCC-2004-06); July 12, 2005 (SR-OCC-2005-06); June 23, 2006 (SR-OCC-2006-11);

March 20, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-04); November 9, 2010 (SR-OCC-2010-16); December 14, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-14); June 17, 2013 (SR-OCC-2013-04); May 17, 2022 (SR-OCC-2022-003); September 9, 2022 (SR-OCC-2022-09).

RULE 1805 – Exercise Settlement Date for Cash-Settled Options

The exercise settlement date for an exercised cash-settled option shall be the business day following the day on which an exercise with respect to such option is accepted by the Corporation. The Board of Directors may extend or postpone any exercise settlement date for such options whenever, in its opinion, such action is required in the public interest or to meet unusual conditions.

[Rule 1805, together with Rule 1806, replaces Rule 903.]

Adopted February 4, 1983 (SR-OCC-82-19). Amended July 9, 1991 (SR-OCC-90-3); October 28, 1991 (SR-OCC-91-14); March 20, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-04); August 20, 2021 (SR-OCC-2021-008).

RULE 1806 – Settlement of Cash-Settled Option Exercises

(a) Exercised cash-settled options and short positions in such options to which exercises have been assigned shall be settled through the payment by the Corporation to the Clearing Member or to the Corporation by the Clearing Member (as the case may be) of the exercise settlement amount in respect of each such option as hereinafter provided.

(1) In the case of an exercised cash-settled call option contract: (i) if the aggregate current underlying interest value is greater than the aggregate exercise price, the exercise settlement amount shall be paid by the Corporation to the Exercising Clearing Member and shall be paid by the Assigned Clearing Member to the Corporation; and (ii) if the aggregate current index value is less than the aggregate exercise price, the exercise settlement amount shall be paid by the Corporation to the Assigned Clearing Member, and shall be paid by the Exercising Clearing Member to the Corporation.

(2) In the case of an exercised cash-settled put option contract: (i) if the aggregate current index value is less than the aggregate exercise price, the exercise settlement amount shall be paid by the Corporation to the Exercising Clearing Member and shall be paid by the Assigned Clearing Member to the Corporation; and (ii) if the aggregate current index value is greater than the aggregate exercise price, the exercise settlement amount shall be paid by the Corporation to the Assigned Clearing Member and shall be paid by the Exercising Clearing Member to the Corporation.

(b) On each exercise settlement date for cash-settled options, at or before such time as the Corporation may specify, the Corporation shall:

(1) Determine, as to each account of each Index Clearing Member, the number of exercised and assigned option contracts of each series of cash-settled options for which the current business day is the exercise settlement date.

(2) Net the exercise settlement amounts to be paid by the Clearing Member against the exercise settlement amounts to be paid to the Clearing Member to obtain a single net settlement amount for cash-settled option exercises with respect to each account of each Index Clearing Member.

(3) Make available to each Index Clearing Member a report showing the results of the netting described herein.

(c) At or before the settlement time on each exercise settlement date for cash-settled options, each Index Clearing Member shall be obligated to pay to the Corporation any net settlement amount in any account

Chapter XVIII – Index Options and Certain Other Cash-Settled Options

of such Clearing Member shown to be due to the Corporation on the report referred to in paragraph (b) of this Rule for such day, and the Corporation shall be authorized to withdraw from the Clearing Member's bank account established in respect of such account an amount equal to such net settlement amount, provided that the Corporation may, but is not required to, offset against any such net settlement amount any credit balance which may be due from the Corporation to the Clearing Member in the same or any other account.

(d) Subject to Rule 505 at or before the settlement time on each exercise settlement date for cash-settled options, the Corporation shall be obligated to pay to the Clearing Member (provided the Clearing Member has deposited all margin required to be deposited pursuant to Chapter VI of the Rules and has deposited the full amount of any net daily premium due to the Corporation under Rule 502) the net settlement amount in any account shown to be due from the Corporation to such Clearing Member on the report referred to in paragraph (b) of this Rule for such day. The Corporation may make such payment by the issuance to the Clearing Member of the Corporation's uncertified check for such amount.

(e) Solely for purposes of Rules 601 and 602, exercised and assigned cash-settled option contracts shall be deemed settled as of the opening of business on the exercise settlement date. No margin shall be required and no margin credit shall be given in respect of such contracts on such date.

[Rule 1806 replaces Chapter IX of the Rules and supplements Rules 502 and 607.]

Adopted February 4, 1983 (SR-OCC-82-19). Amended January 29, 1991 (SR-OCC-90-8); October 28, 1991 (SR-OCC-91-14); March 20, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-04); June 24, 2011 (SR-OCC-2011-05).

RULE 1807 – Suspension of Clearing Members - Exercised Contracts

(a) Exercised cash-settled option contracts to which a suspended Clearing Member is a party (either as the Exercising Clearing Member or as the Assigned Clearing Member) shall be settled in accordance with Rule 1806 provided that the net settlement amount in respect of such contracts shall be paid from or credited to the Liquidating Settlement Account or, in the case of cash-settled commodity options, the Segregated Liquidating Settlement Account, of such Clearing Member established pursuant to Rule 1104. The Corporation shall effect settlement pursuant to Rule 1806 with all Clearing Members that have been assigned an exercise of a suspended Exercising Clearing Member or that have exercised cash-settled option contracts that were assigned to a suspended Assigned Clearing Member without regard to such suspension.

(b) If an exercise is assigned to a short index option position for which an escrow deposit has been made, and the Corporation fails to receive payment from the depository prior to the exercise settlement date, the Corporation shall effect timely settlement with the Exercising Clearing Member notwithstanding such failure. If payment is subsequently received, the Corporation shall be entitled to reimburse itself for the cost of effecting settlement with the Exercising Clearing Member out of the amount paid, and shall be obligated to pay over any excess to the suspended Clearing Member or its representative.

[Rule 1807 supplements Rule 1104 and Rule 1107(b) and replaces Rule 1107(a) and (c).]

Adopted February 4, 1983 (SR-OCC-82-19). Amended October 31, 1986 (SR-OCC-86-24); March 4, 1987 (SR-OCC-86-27); May 31, 2001 (SR-OCC-00-09); March 20, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-04); August 23, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-10).

RULE 1808 – Reserved

Reserved.

CHAPTER XIX – RESERVED

Reserved.

CHAPTER XX – RESERVED

Reserved.

CHAPTER XXI – RESERVED

Reserved.

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CHAPTER XXII – STOCK LOAN/HEDGE PROGRAM

Introduction

The Rules in this Chapter are applicable only to the Stock Loan/Hedge Program. In addition, the Rules in Chapters I through XII are also applicable to the Stock Loan/Hedge Program, in some cases supplemented by one or more Rules in this Chapter, except for Rules that have been replaced in respect of the Stock Loan/Hedge Program by one or more Rules in this Chapter and except where the context otherwise requires. Whenever a Rule in this Chapter supplements or, for purposes of this Chapter, replaces one or more of the By-Laws or Rules in Chapters I through XII, that fact is indicated in brackets following the Rule in this Chapter.

Adopted July 15, 1993 (SR-OCC-92-34).

RULE 2201 – Instructions to the Corporation

(a) In respect of stock loan and stock borrow transactions which are intended for inclusion in the Stock Loan/Hedge Program and stock loan and stock borrow positions resulting from such transactions, a Hedge Clearing Member shall provide standing instructions to the Corporation with respect to matters identified by the Corporation from time to time, including but not limited to (i) the account number of each account with the Depository in which stock loan and stock borrow transactions are to be effected, (ii) the default account with the Corporation, which may be any of the Hedge Clearing Member's accounts or sub-accounts thereof that are eligible under Article XXI, Section 5, Interpretation .01 of the By-Laws, to which new stock loan positions and stock borrow positions are to be allocated in the absence of executable instructions of the Clearing Member to allocate the positions to a different account, (iii) the account with the Corporation (which may be the Clearing Member's firm account or its combined Market-Makers' account) from and to which mark-to-market payments are to be made, and (iv) the Collateral requirement that will be applicable to the stock loan positions of the Hedge Clearing Member (expressed as a percentage of the mark-to-market value of the Eligible Stocks that are the subject of the stock loan positions, which percentage may be set at 100% or 102%). The Corporation may also permit a Hedge Clearing Member to provide standing instructions with respect to other aspects of the Clearing Member's participation in the Stock Loan/Hedge Program. A Hedge Clearing Member may revise its standing instructions, subject to the Corporation's notice requirements as in effect from time to time.

(b) A Hedge Clearing Member may give the Corporation specific instructions from time to time which are contrary to its standing instructions with respect to the account (or sub-account thereof) to which a particular stock loan or stock borrow position (either a new position or an existing position which the Hedge Clearing Member wishes to transfer to a different account) is to be allocated. With respect to a new position, in the absence of such specific instructions, or if the specific instruction is invalid for any reason, the position will be allocated to the Hedge Clearing Member's default account.

(c) A Canadian Clearing Member on behalf of which CDS maintains an identifiable sub-account in a CDS account at the Depository may appoint, in such manner as the Corporation will from time to time prescribe, CDS to act on its behalf with respect to effecting delivery orders for stock loan and stock borrow transactions in the accounts of such Clearing Member through the Depository. An appointment pursuant to this paragraph will become effective as of the first business day following the day on which the Corporation receives written notice of the appointment from the Clearing Member, or such later date as may be specified by the Clearing Member, and (unless the Corporation terminates the appointment at an earlier time) will remain effective until the close of business on the thirtieth calendar day after the Corporation receives, from either the Clearing Member or CDS, written notice of revocation of the appointment, and remains effective thereafter, with respect to each obligation of the Clearing Member to close out open stock loan and borrow positions directed to CDS prior to the effective date of the revocation, until the close out of all such positions is completed. If, for any reason, CDS ceases to act on behalf of the Clearing Member with respect to effecting delivery orders for stock loan and stock borrow transactions, the Corporation may require the Clearing Member to close out open stock loan and borrow

positions through buy-in and sell-out procedures, or any other procedures provided in the By-Laws or Rules, as necessary.

(d) During the effectiveness of an appointment pursuant to paragraph (c) above, the Clearing Member remains responsible to the Corporation with respect to its stock loan and borrow positions, regardless of any non-performance or failure by CDS, and the Corporation may treat any failure by CDS to complete delivery or payment required to close out an open stock loan or borrow position as a default by such Clearing Member and the Corporation may thereby exercise all remedies that the Corporation has under its By-Laws and Rules against a defaulting Clearing Member and the collateral deposited by the Clearing Member.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 At any time on any business day prior to the deadline specified by the Corporation, an eligible Clearing Member may transfer all or any portion of an existing stock loan or stock borrow position (including positions resulting from that day's activity) among its accounts by submitting an appropriate transfer instruction to the Corporation that designates the accounts and/or sub-accounts from and to which the positions will be transferred. If a Clearing Member's request for transfer exceeds the number of stock loan or stock borrow shares available in the account from which the shares will be transferred, then the transfer instruction will be rejected.

.02 Returns of shares will be reflected in the Clearing Member's account or sub-account designated on a delivery order submitted by the Depository. If there are insufficient shares in the designated account to fulfill the return instruction, or if there is no account designated in the Depository delivery order, the excess shares to be returned will be taken from the Clearing Member's default account. If there are insufficient shares in the default account to fulfill the return instruction, the remaining shares will be rejected and the return instruction will be void to that extent.

Adopted June 11, 1998 (SR-OCC-98-3). Amended October 16, 2002 (SR-OCC-2002-26); May 21, 2003 (SR-OCC-2002-11); July 7, 2005 (SR-OCC-2005-10); December 1, 2008 (SR-OCC-2008-06); January 23, 2009 (SR-OCC-2008-20); December 26, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-24); May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002); May 28, 2024 (SR-OCC-2024-002).

RULE 2202 – Initiation of Stock Loans

(a) A stock loan which is intended for inclusion in the Stock Loan/Hedge Program shall be initiated by an instruction from a Hedge Clearing Member to the Depository, in a form specified by the Depository and approved by the Corporation, to transfer a specified number of shares of a specified Eligible Stock from the account of such Hedge Clearing Member to the account of a specified second Hedge Clearing Member against the transfer of a specified settlement price from the account of the second Hedge Clearing Member to the account of the first Hedge Clearing Member. In order to identify such transfers as constituting a stock loan transaction intended for inclusion in the Stock Loan/Hedge Program, the instruction shall use the appropriate "reason code," as provided by the Depository. Any stock loan so initiated shall be complete as between the Hedge Clearing Members when the Depository has made final entries on its books reflecting transfers made in accordance with such instruction.

(b) Upon receipt of information reported to the Corporation from the Depository showing a completed stock loan, the Corporation shall (subject to Rule 2210(a)) accept such stock loan as a Stock Loan, unless the Corporation determines that a stock loan is not in accordance with the By-Laws and Rules or that one or both account numbers are invalid for Stock Loans, or that the information provided by the Depository contains unresolved errors or omissions, in which case the Corporation shall reject such stock loan. Upon the Corporation's acceptance of a stock loan, the following shall automatically occur: (i) the stock loan contract negotiated between the lending Hedge Clearing Member and the borrowing Hedge Clearing Member that initiated the Stock Loan shall be extinguished and replaced in its entirety by (1) a congruent contract between the lending Hedge Clearing Member, as stock lender, and the Corporation, as stock borrower, and (2) an identical congruent contract between the Corporation, as

stock lender, and the borrowing Hedge Clearing Member, as stock borrower, (ii) such pair of contracts shall constitute the Stock Loan, (iii) the initial deliveries of Loaned Stock against the settlement price in respect of each such contract shall be deemed to have been made, (iv) the lending Hedge Clearing Member shall be the Lending Clearing Member and the borrowing Hedge Clearing Member shall be the Borrowing Clearing Member in respect of such Stock Loan for all purposes of the Rules, and (v) the terms of the original stock loan (other than terms that establish congruence) and the representations, warranties and covenants made by each of the parties to the original stock loan under the Master Securities Loan Agreement or any other agreements with respect to the original stock loan shall (1) to the extent that they are inconsistent with the By-Laws and Rules of the Corporation, be eliminated from the pair of congruent contracts constituting the Stock Loan and replaced by applicable By-Laws and Rules of the Corporation, and (2) to the extent that they are not inconsistent with the By-Laws and Rules of the Corporation, remain in effect as between such parties to the original stock loan, but shall not impose any additional obligations on the Corporation. A stock loan contract which is rejected by the Corporation shall remain effective as between the initiating Hedge Clearing Members but shall have no further effect as regards the Corporation. For purposes of the foregoing, a replacement stock loan contract shall be “congruent” to the stock loan contract replaced if and only if the contracts agree with respect to the identity of the Eligible Stock that is to be lent, the number of shares that are to be lent and the settlement price.

(c) Subject only to the provisions of paragraph (e) of this Rule and such obligations in respect of the Collateral as the Lending Clearing Member may have by agreement with the person for whose account the Loaned Stock is held, the Lending Clearing Member may use or invest the Collateral as it may deem fit at its own risk and for its own account and shall retain any income and profits therefrom and bear all losses therefrom. The sole obligation of the Lending Clearing Member in respect of the Collateral shall be to act as agent for the Corporation in repaying an amount equal to the Collateral (as adjusted from time to time by mark-to-market payments made pursuant to Rule 2204) to the Borrowing Clearing Member, or in otherwise disposing of the Collateral in such other manner as the Corporation may direct in the event that the Borrowing Clearing Member has been suspended pursuant to Chapter XI of the rules, if and when the Stock Loan is terminated as provided in the Rules.

(d) Until such time as a Stock Loan is terminated as provided in the Rules, the Borrowing Clearing Member shall have all incidents of ownership of the Loaned Stock, including without limitation the right to transfer the Loaned Stock to others; provided, however, that (1) the Borrowing Clearing Member shall be obligated to make mark-to-market payments to the Corporation and receive mark-to-market payments from the Corporation with respect to the Loaned Stock as provided in Rule 2204; and (2) the Borrowing Clearing Member shall be obligated with respect to all dividends and distributions pertaining to the Loaned Stock as set forth in Rule 2206.

(e) Each lending of Loaned Stock by a Lending Clearing Member, and each borrowing of Loaned Stock by a Borrowing Clearing Member, shall constitute a representation and covenant by the Clearing Member to the Corporation that its participation in such lending or borrowing is in compliance, and will comply, with all applicable laws and regulations, including without limitation Rule 15c3-3 and all other applicable rules and regulations of the SEC, any applicable provisions of Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the rules of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority and any other regulatory or self-regulatory organization to which the Clearing Member is subject.

(f) Hedge Clearing Members shall be prohibited from initiating stock loans intended for inclusion in the Stock Loan/Hedge Program that involve the lending of any Eligible Stock issued by such Hedge Clearing Member or any Member Affiliate of such Hedge Clearing Member.

... Interpretations and Policies:

.01 The Corporation makes available to each Hedge Clearing Member, during a business day, updated position information that reflects current stock loan and borrow activity, including new positions, transfers of positions, reclaim notifications, and returns.

Adopted July 15, 1993 (SR-OCC-92-34). Amended June 11, 1998 (SR-OCC-98-3); May 21, 2003 (SR-OCC-2002-11); January 23, 2009 (SR-OCC-2008-20); December 26, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-24); May 24, 2018 (SR-OCC-2017-22); December 16, 2019 (SR-OCC-2019-010); November 19, 2025 (SR-OCC-2025-014).

RULE 2203 – Margin Deposited with Corporation

Each Hedge Clearing Member shall be required to maintain margin with the Corporation in respect of its stock loan positions and stock borrow positions. The amount of margin assets required to be deposited shall be as determined pursuant to Rule 601.

Adopted July 15, 1993 (SR-OCC-92-34). Amended June 11, 1998 (SR-OCC-98-3); February 15, 2006 (SR-OCC-2004-20); December 26, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-24).

RULE 2204 – Mark-To-Market Payments

(a) In order to adjust the amount of the Collateral securing a Stock Loan for changes in the market value of the Eligible Stock that is the subject of the Stock Loan, Borrowing and Lending Clearing Members shall be required to make mark-to-market payments to the Corporation, and the Corporation shall be required to make mark-to-market payments to such Clearing Members, on each business day with respect to each Stock Loan until such Loan has been repaid by the Borrowing Clearing Member in accordance with the Rules. The amount of any mark-to-market payment to be made on any business day shall represent the increase or decrease, as applicable, in the value of the stock loan position and stock borrow position relating to such Stock Loan. The increase or decrease in value of a stock borrow position shall be deemed to be equal to: (i) in the case of a stock borrow position that was established on the preceding business day, the result of subtracting the marking price on such day from the settlement price; and (ii) in the case of any other stock borrow position, the result of subtracting the marking price on the preceding business day from the marking price on the second preceding business day. The increase or decrease in value of a stock loan position shall be deemed to be equal to: (1) in the case of a stock loan position that was established on the preceding business day, the result of subtracting the settlement price from the marking price on such day; and (2) in the case of any other stock loan position, the result of subtracting the marking price on the second preceding business day from the marking price on the preceding business day. No mark-to-market payment shall be required in respect of any stock loan or stock borrow position on and after the business day following the day on which such position was extinguished.

(b) On each business day, the Corporation shall net the mark-to-market payments, if any, owed by and to each Hedge Clearing Member in respect of its stock loan and borrow positions resulting from Stock Loans. At or before the settlement time on each business day, each Hedge Clearing Member shall be obligated to pay to the Corporation any net mark-to-market payment amount owed to the Corporation in respect of such positions carried in the Clearing Member's accounts, and the Corporation shall be authorized to withdraw from the Clearing Member's bank account established in respect of the account identified by the Clearing Member as its account from and to which mark-to-market payments are to be made an amount equal to such net amount, provided that the Corporation may, but shall not be required to, offset against any such net amount any credit balance which may be due from the Corporation in the same account.

(c) Subject to Rule 505, at or before the settlement time on each business day, the Corporation shall be obligated to deposit in the designated bank account of each Hedge Clearing Member (provided the Clearing Member has deposited all margin required to be deposited pursuant to Chapter VI of the Rules and has deposited the full amount of any net daily premium due to the Corporation under Rule 502) any net mark-to-market payment amount owed by the Corporation to the Hedge Clearing Member on such day in respect of its stock loan and stock borrow positions resulting from Stock Loans. From and after such time, full settlement shall be deemed to have been made in respect of mark-to-market payments for such day, and the Corporation shall have no further obligation in respect thereof.

Adopted July 15, 1993 (SR-OCC-92-34). Amended June 11, 1998 (SR-OCC-98-3); January 23, 2009 (SR-OCC-2008-20); June 24, 2011 (SR-OCC-2011-05).

RULE 2205 – Daily Reports

Prior to such time on each business day as the Corporation may from time to time establish, the Corporation shall make available to each Hedge Clearing Member one or more reports listing all stock loan positions and stock borrow positions resulting from Stock Loans carried by the Clearing Member. A Hedge Clearing Member must have adequate policies and procedures in place to perform a reconciliation of its stock loan position balances between the records of the Hedge Clearing Member and any report or reports provided by the Corporation at least once per stock loan business day and resolve any discrepancies based on such report(s) for a given stock loan business day by 9:30 A.M. Central Time on the following stock loan business day.

Adopted July 15, 1993 (SR-OCC-92-34). Amended June 11, 1998 (SR-OCC-98-3); January 23, 2009 (SR-OCC-2008-20); April 28, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-004); August 20, 2021 (SR-OCC-2021-008).

RULE 2206 – Dividends and Distributions

(a) The Lending Clearing Member shall be entitled to receive all dividends and distributions made on or in respect of Loaned Stock the record dates for which are during the term of the Stock Loan of such Loaned Stock, to the full extent it would have been so entitled if the Stock Loan had not been made, and the Borrowing Clearing Member shall be obligated to pay or deliver all such dividends and distributions. Such dividends and distributions shall include, but not be limited to: (i) all property, (ii) all cash dividends and distributions, (iii) all stock dividends, (iv) all securities received as a result of split-ups of the Loaned Stock and distributions in respect thereof, (v) all rights to purchase additional securities, and any cash or other considerations paid or provided by the issuer of such security in exchange for any vote, consent or the taking of any similar action in respect of such security (regardless whether the record date for such vote, consent or other action falls during the term of the Stock Loan). Each cash dividend or distribution shall be paid by the Borrowing Clearing Member directly to the Lending Clearing Member promptly following the payment date of such cash dividend or distribution. Non-cash dividends and distributions received by the Borrowing Clearing Member shall be added to the Loaned Stock, shall be considered such for all purposes, and shall be delivered to the Corporation by the Borrowing Clearing Member and by the Corporation to the Lending Clearing Member upon any termination of the Stock Loan.

(b) If a Borrowing Clearing Member fails to pay a cash dividend or distribution in respect of Loaned Stock to the Lending Clearing Member promptly following the payment date for such cash dividend or distribution, the Lending Clearing Member may so notify the Corporation. Following its confirmation that a cash dividend or distribution was in fact made in respect of the Loaned Stock, the Corporation shall withdraw the amount of the cash dividend or distribution from the Borrowing Clearing Member's bank account established in respect of the account in which the stock borrow position resulting from the Stock Loan is maintained and pay such amount to the Lending Clearing Member.

Adopted July 15, 1993 (SR-OCC-92-34). Amended January 23, 2009 (SR-OCC-2008-20).

RULE 2207 – Indemnification by Borrowing Clearing Member

The Borrowing Clearing Member in respect of a Stock Loan agrees to indemnify, defend, hold and save harmless the Corporation and the Lending Clearing Member from any claims, actions, demands, or lawsuits of any kind whatsoever arising in any way out of any use that the Borrowing Clearing Member makes of the Loaned Stock.

Adopted July 15, 1993 (SR-OCC-92-34). Amended June 11, 1998 (SR-OCC-98-3).

RULE 2208 – Settlement Date

(a) The termination of a Stock Loan, or any portion thereof, may be initiated by either (i) the Borrowing Clearing Member by giving the Depository instructions (including the appropriate “reason code”) to transfer a specified quantity of the Loaned Stock to the specified account of the Lending Clearing Member at the Depository, against payment of the settlement price in respect thereof (which shall be specified in such instructions) by the Lending Clearing Member to the specified account of the Borrowing Clearing Member at the Depository, or (ii) the Lending Clearing Member, by giving an irrevocable notice to the Borrowing Clearing Member, in such manner as the Corporation may specify from time to time and prior to a time established by the Corporation from time to time, that the Lending Clearing Member is terminating the Stock Loan, or a portion thereof, and specifying in such notice the number of shares of the Loaned Stock in respect of which the Lending Clearing Member is terminating the Stock Loan (the quantity of the Loaned Stock that the Borrowing Clearing Member wishes to return or that the Lending Clearing Member wishes to recall shall be referred to herein as the “Specified Quantity”). The settlement date for any such termination shall be the earlier of: (1) the date on which the Borrowing Clearing Member initiates the termination or (2) the date that is one stock loan business day after the date on which the Lending Clearing Member initiates the termination. The fact that a Lending Clearing Member has initiated the termination of a Stock Loan, or a portion thereof, shall not preclude the Borrowing Clearing Member from terminating such Stock Loan, or a portion thereof, before the date that would otherwise have been the settlement date.

(b) If the Lending Clearing Member initiated the termination of a Stock Loan, or a portion thereof, then on the settlement date the Borrowing Clearing Member shall, prior to a time established by the Corporation from time to time, give the Depository instructions (including the appropriate “reason code”) to transfer a quantity of the Loaned Stock equal to or greater than the Specified Quantity, but not greater than the total amount of the Loaned Stock then in the Lending Clearing Member’s stock loan position with respect to the Borrowing Clearing Member, to the appropriate account of the Lending Clearing Member at the Depository, against payment of the settlement price in respect thereof (which shall be specified in such instructions) by the Lending Clearing Member to the specified account of the Borrowing Clearing Member at the Depository.

(c) Notwithstanding that the Lending Clearing Member or the Borrowing Clearing Member initiated the termination of a Stock Loan, the actions of the Borrowing Clearing Member on the settlement date to cause the Depository to transfer the Loaned Stock to the account of the Lending Clearing Member and the settlement price to the account of the borrowing Clearing Member shall be undertaken as the Corporation’s agent, and the Corporation shall have the authority to instruct the Borrowing Clearing Member to proceed in another manner in the event that the Lending Clearing Member has been suspended pursuant to Chapter XI of the Rules.

(d) Notwithstanding that the Lending Clearing Member or the Borrowing Clearing Member has initiated the termination of a Stock Loan, the Lending Clearing Member and the Borrowing Clearing Member shall continue to make and receive daily mark-to-market payments in accordance with Rule 2204, and to deposit margin with the Corporation in accordance with Rule 2203, up to and including the date on which settlement of the termination of the Stock Loan is actually accomplished.

(e)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of the By-Laws or Rules, and subject to such requirements and limitations described in this Rule 2208, a Hedge Clearing Member may submit a written request to the Corporation to effect one or more position adjustments to terminate by offset all or some of its Matched-Book Positions if the following conditions are met:

(i) the requesting Hedge Clearing Member, its Matched-Book Lending Clearing Member, and its Matched-Book Borrowing Clearing Member have furnished to the Corporation their written agreement to (A) the termination by offset of such Matched-Book Positions maintained in the requesting Hedge Clearing Member’s account and (B) the Corporation’s re-matching the stock borrow position for the same number of shares in the same Eligible Stock maintained in a

designated account of the Matched-Book Borrowing Clearing Member against the stock loan position for the same number of shares in the same Eligible Stock maintained in a designated account of the Matched-Book Lending Clearing Member;

(ii) The written agreement furnished by the requesting Hedge Clearing Member, the Matched-Book Borrowing Clearing Member, and the Matched-Book Lending Clearing Member must be in a form satisfactory to the Corporation in its sole discretion; and

(iii) The written request to terminate by offset and to re-match stock loan and borrow positions may be for less than the total number of shares of the Eligible Stock that is the subject of the stock loan and borrow positions maintained, as applicable, by the requesting Hedge Clearing Member, the Matched-Book Borrowing Clearing Member, and Matched-Book Lending Clearing Member, but must be for an equal number of shares.

(2) In the event the Corporation, in its sole discretion, approves the requested termination by offset and re-matching of positions, the requesting Hedge Clearing Member, the Matched-Book Borrowing Clearing Member, and the Matched-Book Lending Clearing Member are not required to issue instructions to the Depository in accordance with Rules 2202(a) and 2208(a) to terminate such stock loan and stock borrow positions maintained in the Stock Loan/Hedge Program or to initiate new stock loan transactions for inclusion in the Stock Loan/Hedge Program.

(3) From and after the time the Corporation has completed the requested position adjustments to terminate by offset and re-match the Matched-Book Positions maintained in the requesting Hedge Clearing Member's account as set forth in Rule 2209(h), the requesting Hedge Clearing Member shall have no further obligation under the By-Laws and Rules with respect to such positions.

(4) From and after the time the Corporation has completed the termination by offset and re-matching as set forth in Rule 2209(h), the Borrowing Clearing Member with re-matched stock borrow positions remains obligated as a Borrowing Clearing Member and the Lending Clearing Member with re-matched stock loan positions remains obligated as a Lending Clearing Member with respect to the re-matched positions as specified in the By-Laws and Rules applicable to the Stock Loan/Hedge Program.

(5) Upon notification that the Corporation has completed the termination by offset and re-matching of stock loan and borrow positions as set forth in Rule 2209(h), the requesting Hedge Clearing Member and the Borrowing Clearing Member and Lending Clearing Member with re-matched stock loan and borrow positions shall make any necessary bookkeeping entries at the Depository necessitated by the termination by offset and re-matching.

Adopted July 15, 1993 (SR-OCC-92-34). Amended June 7, 1995 (SR-OCC-94-11); June 11, 1998 (SR-OCC-98-3); May 17, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-04); March 15, 2016 (SR-OCC-2016-006); September 5, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-015); May 28, 2024 (SR-OCC-2024-002).

RULE 2209 – Settlement

(a) Termination of a Stock Loan, or a portion thereof, shall be complete when (i) (A) the Depository has made final entries on its books showing the transfer to the Lending Clearing Member's account of the amount of Loaned Stock specified in the Borrowing Clearing Member's transfer instructions and the transfer of the settlement price in respect thereof to the Borrowing Clearing Member's account and the Corporation has been effectively notified of such entries or (B) the Lending Clearing Member and the Borrowing Clearing Member have certified to the Corporation in such manner as the Corporation shall from time to time prescribe that the Stock Loan (or designated portion thereof) has been terminated between the Clearing Members and any transfer of the settlement price has occurred between the Clearing Members, and (ii) the records of the Corporation reflect the termination of such Stock Loan. From and after the time when termination of a Stock Loan, or a portion thereof, is complete in accordance

with this Rule, the Corporation shall be discharged from its obligations as borrower to the Lending Clearing Member and lender to the Borrowing Clearing Member, and the Corporation shall have no further obligation in respect of the terminated Stock Loan, or such portion.

(b) If the Lending Clearing Member initiates the termination of a Stock Loan and the Lending Clearing Member does not receive the Specified Quantity in its designated account with the Depository on the settlement date at or before such time (the “Settlement Time”) as may be specified by the Corporation from time to time, the Borrowing Clearing Member shall nevertheless be entitled to receive from the Lending Clearing Member the settlement price in respect of the number of shares (if any) of the Loaned Stock actually transferred by the Borrowing Clearing Member to the Lending Clearing Member, and the termination of the Stock Loan shall be complete at the time thereafter:

(1) when the Borrowing Clearing Member has caused the quantity of the Loaned Stock necessary to complete the return of the Specified Quantity (the “Delinquent Quantity”) to be transferred to the Lending Clearing Member’s designated account at the Depository, and the Lending Clearing Member has caused the settlement price in respect of the Delinquent Quantity to be transferred to the account of the Borrowing Clearing Member at the Depository; or

(2) when the Lending Clearing Member has executed such buy-in prior to actually receiving the Delinquent Quantity in its designated account at the Depository from the Borrowing Clearing Member.

The Lending Clearing Member may execute a buy-in of the Delinquent Quantity pursuant to this paragraph at any time after the Settlement Time on the settlement date, provided that the Lending Clearing Member has not actually received the Delinquent Quantity in its designated account with the Depository from the Borrowing Clearing Member prior to executing the buy-in. After execution of a buy-in, the Lending Clearing Member shall immediately give written notice to the Corporation and the Borrowing Clearing Member of such buy-in, including the quantity of the Loaned Stock purchased (which shall not be greater than, and should ordinarily be equal to, the Delinquent Quantity) and the price paid (including any transactional costs, fees or interest incurred in connection with such buy-in, the “Buy-In Costs”). Such notice shall be in a form specified by the Corporation from time to time. The Lending Clearing Member shall execute the buy-in in a commercially reasonable manner and must be prepared to defend the timing of the buy-in and the Buy-In Costs. Any objections by the Borrowing Clearing Member with respect to the timeliness of the buy-in and the reasonableness of the Buy-In Costs shall be matters to be resolved as between the Lending Clearing Member and the Borrowing Clearing Member, and the Corporation shall have no responsibility in respect thereof.

(c) If a buy-in has been completed by a Lending Clearing Member pursuant to paragraph (b), the Corporation shall (i) determine the difference between the amount of Collateral held by the Lending Clearing Member in respect of the bought-in Loaned Stock and the Buy-In Costs, (ii) pay such amount to or collect such amount from, as applicable, the account of the Lending Clearing Member in which the stock loan position was carried, and (iii) collect such amount from or pay such amount to, as applicable, the account of the Borrowing Clearing Member in which the stock borrow position was carried. Such collection and payment having been made, the stock loan position of the Lending Clearing Member and the stock borrow position of the Borrowing Clearing Member in respect of the bought-in Loaned Stock shall be extinguished, and the Corporation shall have no further obligation in respect thereof.

(d) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Rule, if the Lending Clearing Member is unable to complete the buy-in or if, for any reason, effecting a buy-in is not permitted, the Corporation, in its discretion and upon notice to the Lending Clearing Member, may fix a cash settlement value for the quantity of the Loaned Stock not returned to the Lending Clearing Member. The value fixed by the Corporation shall be final and not subject to review. The Corporation shall (i) determine the difference between the amount of Collateral held by the Lending Clearing Member in respect of such quantity of the Loaned Stock and the cash settlement value fixed by the Corporation, (ii) pay such amount to or collect

such amount from, as applicable, the account of the Lending Clearing Member in which the stock loan position was carried, and (iii) collect such amount from or pay such amount to, as applicable, the account of the Borrowing Clearing Member in which the stock borrow position was carried. Such collection and payment having been made, the stock loan position of the Lending Clearing Member and the stock borrow position of the Borrowing Clearing Member in respect of such quantity of the Loaned Stock shall be extinguished, and the Corporation shall have no further obligation in respect thereof. These payments shall be made through the Corporation's daily cash settlement system and may be netted against other cash settlements due to or from the same account in accordance with the By-Laws and Rules.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of the By-Laws or Rules, from and after the time at which a buy-in is executed pursuant to paragraph (b) of this Rule or a cash settlement value is determined pursuant to paragraph (d) of this Rule, the Borrowing Clearing Member shall have no further obligation to deliver to the Corporation, and the Corporation shall have no further obligation to deliver to the Lending Clearing Member, a quantity of the Loaned Stock equal to the number of shares bought in or cash-settled, the Corporation shall have no further right to receive from the Lending Clearing Member, and the Borrowing Clearing Member shall have no further right to receive from the Corporation, the Collateral in respect of a quantity of the Loaned Stock equal to the number of shares bought in or cash-settled, and no delivery of Loaned Stock by the Borrowing Clearing Member to the Lending Clearing Member shall constitute a return of any of the Loaned Stock in respect of which a buy-in is executed or a cash settlement value is determined.

(f) If the Borrowing Clearing Member initiates the termination of a Stock Loan and the Borrowing Clearing Member does not receive in its specified account with the Depository, at or before the Settlement Time on the settlement date, the full settlement price in respect of the Specified Quantity of Loaned Stock, the Borrowing Clearing Member shall nevertheless deliver to the Lending Clearing Member the number of shares (if any) of the Loaned Stock in respect of which the settlement price has actually been transferred by the Lending Clearing Member to the Borrowing Clearing Member. The portion of the Specified Quantity of Loaned Stock remaining in the Borrowing Clearing Member's possession shall be referred to herein as the "Remaining Quantity." The termination of the Stock Loan shall be complete at the time thereafter:

(1) when the Lending Clearing Member has caused the settlement price in respect of the Remaining Quantity to be transferred to the Borrowing Clearing Member's designated account at the Depository, and the Borrowing Clearing Member has caused the Remaining Quantity to be transferred to the specified account of the Lending Clearing Member at the Depository; or

(2) when the Borrowing Clearing Member has executed a sell-out prior to actually receiving the settlement price in respect of the Remaining Quantity in its specified account at the Depository from the Lending Clearing Member.

The Borrowing Clearing Member may execute a sell-out of the Remaining Quantity pursuant to this paragraph at any time after the Settlement Time on the settlement date, provided that the Borrowing Clearing Member has not actually received the settlement price in respect of the Remaining Quantity in its specified account with the Depository from the Lending Clearing Member prior to executing the sell-out. After execution of a sell-out, the Borrowing Clearing Member shall immediately give written notice to the Corporation and the Lending Clearing Member of such sell-out, including the quantity of the Loaned Stock sold (which shall not be greater than the Remaining Quantity), the price received, and any transactional costs, fees or interest incurred in connection with such sell-out (such transactional costs, fees and interest, the "Sell-Out Costs"). The Borrowing Clearing Member shall execute the sell-out in a commercially reasonable manner and must be prepared to defend the timing of the sell-out, the sell-out price and the Sell-Out Costs. Any objections by the Lending Clearing Member with respect to the timeliness of the sell-out and the reasonableness of the sell-out price and the Sell-Out Costs shall be matters to be resolved as between the Lending Clearing Member and the Borrowing Clearing Member, and the Corporation shall have no responsibility in respect thereof.

(g) If a sell-out has been completed by a Borrowing Clearing Member pursuant to paragraph (f), the Corporation shall (i) subtract the Sell-Out Costs from the price received on such sell-out, and determine the difference between the remaining amount and the settlement price owed to the Borrowing Clearing Member in respect of the sold-out Loaned Stock, (ii) pay such amount to or collect such amount from, as applicable, the account of the Borrowing Clearing Member in which the stock borrow position was carried, and (iii) collect such amount from or pay such amount to, as applicable, the account of the Lending Clearing Member in which the stock loan position was carried. Such collection and payment having been made, the stock loan position of the Lending Clearing Member and the stock borrow position of the Borrowing Clearing Member in respect of the sold-out Loaned Stock shall be extinguished, and the Corporation shall have no further obligation in respect thereof.

(h) In the event of a termination by offset and re-match of a stock loan under Rule 2208(e), such termination by offset and re-match shall be complete upon the Corporation completing all position adjustments in the accounts of the requesting Hedge Clearing Member, the Matched-Book Borrowing Clearing Member, and the Matched-Book Lending Clearing Member in accordance with Rule 2208(e) and the earlier of (i) communicating confirmation of the transaction either in the form of direct written communications with the requesting Hedge Clearing Member, the Matched-Book Borrowing Clearing Member and the Matched-Book Lending Clearing Member or (ii) when systems reports are produced and provided to the Clearing Members reflecting the transaction.

(i) Anything else herein to the contrary notwithstanding, the Corporation shall not be held liable for any Clearing Member's failure to comply with its responsibilities and obligations under the federal and state securities laws, including, but not limited to, Regulation SHO, or any applicable rules of any exchange or self-regulatory organization.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 If two Hedge Clearing Members complete a transfer of stock from one to the other which is reported to the Corporation by the Depository with a "reason code" indicating that the transfer was intended to effect the termination of a Stock Loan, but the records of the Corporation do not reflect the existence of a Stock Loan which is consistent with the quantity of stock shown in the reported transfer, the Corporation will reflect on its records the termination of so much of any Stock Loan that exists on the records of the Corporation and that is consistent (in terms of the Eligible Stock, the identity of the Lending Clearing Member and the identity of the Borrowing Clearing Member) with the reported transfer. The Corporation will reject the remainder of any such reported transfer. Any such rejected transfer shall remain effective as between the two Hedge Clearing Members, but the Corporation shall have no responsibility in respect thereof. The records of the Corporation shall be dispositive as between the Corporation and each of the two Hedge Clearing Members with respect to any such event.

Adopted July 15, 1993 (SR-OCC-92-34). Amended June 7, 1995 (SR-OCC-94-11); February 20, 1996 (SR-OCC-96-2); June 11, 1998 (SR-OCC-98-3); May 17, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-04) ; March 15, 2016 (SR-OCC-2016-006); April 28, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-004).

RULE 2210 – Suspension of Hedge Clearing Members - Pending and Open Stock Loans

(a) If the Depository suspends a Hedge Clearing Member prior to the time at which the Corporation would have otherwise accepted a stock loan to which the Hedge Clearing Member is a party as a Stock Loan, then, notwithstanding any other provision of the By-Laws and Rules, the Corporation shall have no obligation to accept, and shall not accept, the stock loan. In all other circumstances, the Corporation shall accept any stock loan which satisfies the requirements set forth in Rule 2202(b), even if the Corporation has suspended a Clearing Member which is a party to the stock loan prior to the time at which the Corporation accepts the stock loan as a Stock Loan.

(b) Open stock loan and borrow positions resulting from Stock Loans of a suspended Hedge Clearing Member shall, except as hereinafter provided, be terminated in accordance with the provisions of Rule

2211, Rule 2212, or in such other manner as the Corporation determines to be the most orderly manner practicable in the circumstances, including, but not limited to, a private auction. Any net proceeds from the termination of such stock loan and borrow positions in the accounts of the suspended Clearing Member shall be credited by the Corporation to the Liquidating Settlement Account of such Clearing Member established pursuant to Rule 1104. Any net amounts payable in respect of the termination of such stock loan and borrow positions in any of the accounts of the suspended Clearing Member shall be withdrawn by the Corporation from the Clearing Member's Liquidating Settlement Account. The suspended Clearing Member or its representative shall be notified as promptly as possible of any termination of stock loan and borrow positions pursuant to this Rule.

(c) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Rule, the Corporation may exercise the authority described in Rules 1106(d) and 1106(e) in respect of open stock loan and borrow positions. For purposes of applying such paragraphs to open stock loan and borrow positions, references to "positions," "unsegregated long positions or short positions," and "underlying interests" therein shall be deemed to be references to "stock loan and borrow positions," "stock loan positions or stock borrow positions," and "Eligible Stock," respectively.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 See Interpretation and Policy .02 following Rule 1104 for a description of the private auction process by which OCC may close out a suspended Clearing Member' open positions in stock loan and/or borrow positions resulting from Stock Loans.

Adopted July 15, 1993 (SR-OCC-92-34). Amended August 29, 1995 (SR-OCC-95-2); June 11, 1998 (SR-OCC-98-3); January 23, 2009 (SR-OCC-2008-20); August 27, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-11); April 28, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-004).

RULE 2211 – Suspension of Hedge Clearing Members - Buy-In and Sell-out Procedures

If a Hedge Clearing Member shall be suspended by the Corporation, the Corporation may direct the Lending Clearing Member or the Borrowing Clearing Member, as applicable, or, in the Corporation's discretion, may instruct an independent broker, to buy in or sell out, as applicable, the Loaned Stock with respect to each open stock borrow or loan position of the suspended Hedge Clearing Member that originated through the Stock Loan/Hedge Program. Such buy in or sell out must be executed by the Lending Clearing Member or Borrowing Clearing Member by the settlement time for a Clearing Member's obligations to OCC on the stock loan business day after the receipt of such instruction by the Corporation. Failure to execute such buy in or sell out, and provide notification of such action by such time will result in the Corporation terminating the Stock Loan and effecting Settlement based upon the Marking Price used at the close of business on the stock loan business day the original instruction was made by the Corporation. The buy-in, sell-out or cash settlement process shall be effected in accordance with the applicable procedures set forth in Rule 2209, provided that (i) in the case where the Corporation instructs an independent broker to execute a buy-in, the Corporation shall return the bought-in Loaned Stock to the Lending Clearing Member against the payment of settlement price in respect thereof by the Lending Clearing Member, (ii) in the case where the Corporation instructs an independent broker to execute a sell-out, the Corporation shall recall the Loaned Stock from the Borrowing Clearing Member for purpose of the sell-out and transfer the sale proceeds to the Borrowing Clearing Member, and (iii) any amount to be credited to or collected from the suspended Clearing Member shall be credited to or withdrawn from the suspended Clearing Member's Liquidating Settlement Account. The Clearing Member executing the buy-in or sell-out, as applicable, must be prepared to defend the reasonableness of the price, transactional costs or cash settlement value, provided that in the case where the Corporation instructs an independent broker to execute a buy-in or sell-out, every determination by the Corporation with respect to any such related matter shall be within the sole discretion of the Corporation and shall be conclusive and binding on all Clearing Members and not subject to review. A Clearing Member may demonstrate that the price or cash settlement value associated with a buy-in or sell-out is reasonable by demonstrating that the price or cash settlement value fell within the trading range of the Eligible Stock on the date of the buy-in or sell-

out. The Corporation has the authority to withdraw the value of any difference between the price reported by the Clearing Member executing the buy-in or sell-out, as applicable, and the price the Corporation, in its sole discretion, determines to be reasonable. This price determined by the Corporation shall be binding and conclusive. Anything else herein to the contrary notwithstanding, the Corporation shall not be held liable for any Clearing Member's failure to comply with its responsibilities and obligations under the federal and state securities laws, including, but not limited to, Regulation SHO, or any applicable rules of any exchange or self-regulatory organization.

Adopted July 15, 1993 (SR-OCC-92-34). Amended May 17, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-04); April 28, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-004); September 28, 2020. (SR-OCC-2020-008).

RULE 2212 – Suspension of Hedge Clearing Members – Re-Matching in Suspension

(a) In the event that a suspended Hedge Clearing Member has Matched-Book Positions within the Stock Loan/Hedge Program, the Corporation will, upon notice to affected Hedge Clearing Members, close out the suspended Hedge Clearing Member's Matched-Book Positions to the greatest extent possible by (i) the termination by offset of stock loan and stock borrow positions that are Matched-Book Positions in the suspended Hedge Clearing Member's account(s) and (ii) the Corporation's re-matching of stock borrow positions for the same number of shares in the same Eligible Stock maintained in a designated account of a Matched-Book Borrowing Clearing Member against a stock loan position for the same number of shares in the same Eligible Stock maintained in a designated account of a Matched-Book Lending Clearing Member.

(b) The Matched-Book Borrowing Clearing Member and Matched-Book Lending Clearing Member are not required to issue instructions to the Depository in accordance with Rules 2202(a) and 2208(a) to terminate such stock loan and stock borrow positions maintained in the Stock Loan/Hedge Program or to initiate new stock loan transactions for inclusion in the Stock Loan/Hedge Program.

(c) The Corporation shall make reasonable efforts to re-match Matched-Book Borrowing Clearing Members with Matched-Book Lending Clearing Members that maintain between them current executed Master Securities Loan Agreements based on information provided by Hedge Clearing Members to the Corporation on an ongoing basis. The Corporation shall be entitled to rely on, and shall have no responsibility to verify in any manner, the Master Securities Loan Agreement records provided by Hedge Clearing Members and on record as of the time of re-matching.

(d) The termination by offset and re-matching of positions pursuant to this Rule 2212 shall be done by the Corporation using a matching algorithm in which the Matched-Book Positions of the suspended Hedge Clearing Member are first terminated by offset and affected Matched-Book Borrowing Clearing Members and Matched-Book Lending Clearing Members are re-matched in the following order of priority:

(1) The Corporation will first select the largest stock loan or stock borrow position in a given Eligible Stock from the suspended Hedge Clearing Member's Matched-Book Positions.

(2) The stock loan or stock borrow positions selected in paragraph (d)(1) above are then re-matched with the largest available stock borrow or stock loan positions, as applicable, for the selected Eligible Stock for which a Master Securities Loan Agreement exists between a Matched-Book Borrowing Clearing Member and a Matched-Book Lending Clearing Member.

(3) The Corporation will repeat the re-matching process as described in paragraphs (d)(1) – (2) above until all potential re-matching between Matched-Book Borrowing Clearing Members and Matched-Book Lending Clearing Members with Master Securities Loan Agreements is completed.

(4) After re-matching among lenders and borrowers with existing Master Securities Loan Agreements, the re-matching process will be repeated for all remaining Matched-Book Positions for which Master Securities Loan Agreements do not exist between the Matched-Book Borrowing Clearing Members

and Matched-Book Lending Clearing Members. Positions will be selected for re-matching in order of priority based on largest outstanding position size.

(e) In the event a Borrowing Clearing Member and Lending Clearing Member are re-matched pursuant to this Rule 2212, the re-matched positions will be governed by the pre-defined terms and instructions established by the Lending Clearing Member pursuant to Rule 2201. Any change in Collateral requirements arising from the re-matching of stock loan or stock borrow positions pursuant to this Rule 2212 shall be included in the calculation of the mark-to-market payment obligations as provided in Rule 2204 on the stock loan business day following the completion of the positions adjustments as set forth in Rule 2212(f).

(f) The termination by offset and re-matching of positions pursuant to this Rule 2212 shall be complete upon the Corporation completing all position adjustments in the accounts of the suspended Hedge Clearing Member and the Borrowing Clearing Members and Lending Clearing Members with re-matched positions and the applicable systems reports are produced and provided to the Clearing Members reflecting the completion of the transaction.

(g) From and after the time the Corporation has completed the position adjustments to terminate by offset and re-match Matched-Book Positions maintained in the suspended Hedge Clearing Member's account as set forth in 2212(f), the suspended Hedge Clearing Member shall have no further obligation under the By-Laws and Rules with respect to such positions.

(h) From and after the time the Corporation has completed the termination by off-set and re-matching as set forth in Rule 2212(f) a Borrowing Clearing Member with re-matched stock borrow positions remains obligated as a Borrowing Clearing Member and a Lending Clearing Member with re-matched stock loan positions remains obligated as a Lending Clearing Member as specified in the By-Laws and Rules applicable to the Stock Loan/Hedge Program.

(i) Upon notification that the Corporation has completed the termination by offset and re-matching of stock loan and borrow positions as set forth in Rule 2212(f), the suspended Hedge Clearing Member and Borrowing Clearing Members and Lending Clearing Members with re-matched stock loan and borrow positions shall promptly make any necessary bookkeeping entries at the Depository necessitated by the re-matching.

(j) Borrowing Clearing Members and Lending Clearing Members that have been re-matched shall work in good faith to reestablish any terms, representations, warranties and covenants not governed by the By-Laws and Rules or to terminate the re-matched stock loan or borrow positions in the ordinary course pursuant to Rule 2208 as soon as reasonably practicable.

Adopted April 28, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-004).

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CHAPTER XXIIA – MARKET LOAN PROGRAM

Introduction

The Rules in this Chapter are applicable only to the Market Loan Program. In addition, the Rules in Chapters I through XII are also applicable to the Market Loan Program, in some cases supplemented by one or more Rules in this Chapter, except for Rules that have been replaced in respect of the Market Loan Program by one or more Rules in this Chapter and except where the context otherwise requires. Whenever a Rule in this Chapter supplements or, for purposes of this Chapter, replaces one or more of the By-Laws or Rules in Chapters I through XII, that fact is indicated in brackets following the Rule in this Chapter.

Adopted January 23, 2009 (SR-OCC-2008-20).

RULE 2201A – Instructions to the Corporation

(a) In respect of stock loan and stock borrow transactions originated through a Loan Market and stock loan and stock borrow positions resulting from such transactions, a Market Loan Clearing Member shall provide standing instructions to the Corporation with respect to matters identified by the Corporation from time to time, including but not limited to (i) the account number of each account with the Depository in which such stock loan and stock borrow transactions are to be effected, (ii) the default account with the Corporation, which may be any of the Market Loan Clearing Member's accounts or sub-accounts thereof that are eligible under Article XXI, Section 5, Interpretation .01 of the By-Laws, to which new stock loan and stock borrow positions are to be allocated in the absence of executable instructions of the Clearing Member to allocate the positions to a different account, and (iii) the account with the Corporation (which may be the Market Loan Clearing Member's firm account or its combined Market-Makers' account) from and to which mark-to-market payments, dividend equivalent payments and rebate payments are to be made. The Corporation may also permit a Market Loan Clearing Member to provide standing instructions with respect to other aspects of the Clearing Member's participation in the Market Loan Program. A Market Loan Clearing Member may revise its standing instructions, subject to the Corporation's notice requirements as in effect from time to time.

(b) A Market Loan Clearing Member may give the Corporation specific instructions from time to time which are contrary to its standing instructions with respect to the account (or sub-account thereof) to which a particular stock loan or stock borrow position (either a new position or an existing position which the Clearing Member wishes to transfer to a different account) is to be allocated. With respect to a new position, in the absence of such specific instructions, or if the specific instruction is invalid for any reason, the position will be allocated to the Market Loan Clearing Member's default account.

... Interpretations and Policies:

.01 At any time on any business day prior to the deadline specified by the Corporation, an eligible Market Loan Clearing Member may transfer all or any portion of an existing stock loan or stock borrow position (including positions resulting from that day's activity) among its accounts by submitting an appropriate transfer instruction to the Corporation that designates the accounts and/or sub-accounts from and to which the positions shall be transferred. If a Market Loan Clearing Member's request for transfer exceeds the number of stock loan or stock borrow shares available in the account from which the shares will be transferred, then the transfer instruction will be rejected.

.02 In respect of stock loan and stock borrow positions resulting from Market Loans, returns of shares shall be reflected in the Market Loan Clearing Member's account or sub-account designated on a delivery order submitted by the Depository. If there are insufficient shares in the designated account to fulfill the return instruction, or if there is no account designated in the Depository delivery order, the excess shares to be returned shall be taken from the Clearing Member's default account. If there are insufficient shares

in the default account to fulfill the return instruction, the remaining shares shall be rejected and the return instruction will be void to that extent.

Adopted January 23, 2009 (SR-OCC-2008-20). Amended December 26, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-24); August 20, 2021 (SR-OCC-2021-008).

RULE 2202A – Initiation of Market Loans

(a)(i) A stock loan which is intended for inclusion in the Market Loan Program is initiated when a lender is matched with a borrower through a Loan Platform and the Loan Market sends details of the matched transaction to the Corporation. If the matched transaction passes the Corporation's validation process (designed to detect errors in data submitted), the Corporation shall create and send to the Depository a pair of delivery orders – one order instructing the Depository to transfer a specified number of shares of a specified Eligible Stock from a Market Loan Clearing Member to the Corporation's account against transfer of Collateral from the Corporation's account to such Clearing Member, and the other order instructing the Depository to simultaneously transfer such Eligible Stock from the Corporation's account to a second Market Loan Clearing Member against the transfer of Collateral from such second Clearing Member to the Corporation's account.

(ii) A Loan Market may instruct the Corporation to disregard a previously reported matched transaction that is pending settlement at the Depository. In accordance with such instruction, the Corporation shall create and send appropriate instructions to the Depository to cancel the previously issued delivery orders. Upon confirmation that the Depository has processed such cancellation instructions, the related matched transaction shall be deemed null and void and given no effect and the Corporation shall have no obligation to any Market Loan Clearing Member in acting pursuant to a Loan Market's instruction to disregard a previously reported transaction.

(b) Upon receipt of information reported to the Corporation from the Depository showing a completed stock loan that purportedly originated through the Market Loan Program, the Corporation shall (subject to Rule 2210A) accept such stock loans as Market Loans, unless the Corporation determines that a stock loan is not in accordance with the By-Laws and Rules, or that one or both account numbers are invalid for Market Loans, or that the information provided by the Depository contains unresolved errors or omissions, in which case the Corporation shall reject such stock loan. Upon the Corporation's acceptance of a Market Loan, the following shall automatically occur: (i) the matched stock loan transaction submitted by the Loan Market that initiated the Market Loan shall be extinguished and replaced in its entirety by (1) a congruent contract between the lending Market Loan Clearing Member, as stock lender, and the Corporation, as stock borrower, and (2) an identical congruent contract between the Corporation, as stock lender, and the borrowing Market Loan Clearing Member, as stock borrower, (ii) such pair of contracts shall constitute the Market Loan, (iii) the lending Market Loan Clearing Member shall be the Lending Clearing Member and the borrowing Market Loan Clearing Member shall be the Borrowing Clearing Member in respect of such Market Loan for all purposes of the By-Laws and Rules, and (iv) the Corporation shall create the stock loan position and the stock borrow position in accordance with Article XXIA, Section 2 of the By-Laws. For purposes of the foregoing, a replacement stock loan contract shall be "congruent" to the stock loan contract replaced if and only if the contracts agree with respect to the identity of the Eligible Stock that is to be lent, the number of shares that are to be lent, the Collateral requirement, the rebate rate and the settlement price.

(c) On each stock loan business day, any stock loan transactions originated through a Loan Market that fail to pass the validation process referred to in paragraph (a) of this Rule or are rejected by the Corporation as described in paragraph (b) of this Rule shall be rejected by the Corporation and shall have no further effect as regards the Corporation.

(d) Subject only to the provisions of paragraph (f) of this Rule and such obligations in respect of the Collateral as the Lending Clearing Member may have by agreement with the person for whose account the Loaned Stock is held, the Lending Clearing Member may use or invest the Collateral as it may deem

fit at its own risk and for its own account and shall retain any income and profits therefrom and bear all losses therefrom. The sole obligations of the Lending Clearing Member in respect of the Collateral shall be (i) repaying an amount equal to the Collateral (as adjusted from time to time by mark-to-market payments made pursuant to Rule 2204A) as instructed by the Corporation, or otherwise disposing of the Collateral in such other manner as the Corporation may direct, if and when the Market Loan is terminated as provided in the Rules; and (ii) making periodic rebate payments to the Corporation (in the case of a Market Loan with a positive rebate) in accordance with Rule 2206A.

(e) Until such time as a Market Loan is terminated as provided in the Rules, the Borrowing Clearing Member shall have all incidents of ownership of the Loaned Stock, including without limitation the right to transfer the Loaned Stock to others; provided, however, that (i) the Borrowing Clearing Member shall be obligated to make mark-to-market payments to the Corporation and receive mark-to-market payments from the Corporation with respect to the Loaned Stock as provided in Rule 2204A; and (ii) the Borrowing Clearing Member shall be obligated to make all dividend equivalent payments and all periodic rebate payments to the Corporation (in the case of a Market Loan with a negative rebate) pertaining to the Loaned Stock in accordance with Rule 2206A.

(f) Each lending of Loaned Stock by a Lending Clearing Member, and each borrowing of Loaned Stock by a Borrowing Clearing Member, shall constitute a representation and covenant by the Clearing Member to the Corporation that its participation in such lending or borrowing is in compliance, and will continue to comply, with all applicable laws and regulations including without limitation Rule 15c3-3 and all other applicable rules and regulations of the SEC, any applicable provisions of Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the rules of the Financial Industry Regulatory Association and any other regulatory or self-regulatory organization to which the Clearing Member is subject.

(g) Market Loan Clearing Members shall be prohibited from initiating stock loans intended for inclusion in the Market Loan Program that involve the lending of any Eligible Stock issued by such Market Loan Clearing Member or any Member Affiliate of such Market Loan Clearing Member.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 The Corporation makes available to each Market Loan Clearing Member, during a business day, updated position information that reflects current stock loan and borrow activity, including new positions, transfers of positions, returns and cancels.

Adopted January 23, 2009 (SR-OCC-2008-20). Amended March 25, 2010 (SR-OCC-2010-06); December 26, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-24); May 24, 2018 (SR-OCC-2017-22); December 16, 2019 (SR-OCC-2019-010); August 20, 2021 (SR-OCC-2021-008); November 19, 2025 (SR-OCC-2025-014).

RULE 2203A – Margin Deposited with the Corporation

Each Market Loan Clearing Member shall be required to maintain margin with the Corporation in respect of its stock loan and stock borrow positions resulting from Market Loans, including any dividend equivalent payments and accrued rebate payments that the Clearing Member is obligated to make in accordance with the Rules. The amount of margin assets required to be deposited shall be as determined pursuant to Rule 601.

Adopted January 23, 2009 (SR-OCC-2008-20).

RULE 2204A – Mark-To-Market Payments

(a) In order to adjust the amount of the Collateral securing a Market Loan for changes in the market value of the Eligible Stock that is the subject of the Market Loan, Borrowing and Lending Clearing Members shall be required to make mark-to-market payments to the Corporation, and the Corporation shall be required to make mark-to-market payments to such Clearing Members, on each business day with

respect to each Market Loan until such loan has been terminated in accordance with the Rules. The amount of any mark-to-market payment to be made on any business day shall represent the increase or decrease, as applicable, in the value of the stock loan position and stock borrow position relating to such Market Loan. The increase or decrease in value of a stock borrow position shall be deemed to be equal to: (i) in the case of a stock borrow position that was established on the preceding business day, the result of subtracting the marking price on such day from the settlement price; and (ii) in the case of any other stock borrow position, the result of subtracting the marking price on the preceding business day from the marking price on the second preceding business day, in each case multiplied by a percentage specified by the relevant Loan Market. The increase or decrease in value of a stock loan position shall be deemed to be equal to: (1) in the case of a stock loan position that was established on the preceding business day, the result of subtracting the settlement price from the marking price on such day; and (2) in the case of any other stock loan position, the result of subtracting the marking price on the second preceding business day from the marking price on the preceding business day, in each case multiplied by a percentage specified by the relevant Loan Market. No mark-to-market payment shall be required in respect of any stock loan or stock borrow position on and after the business day following the day on which such position was extinguished.

(b) On each business day, the Corporation shall net the mark-to-market payments, if any, owed by and to each Market Loan Clearing Member in respect of its stock loan and borrow positions resulting from Market Loans. At or before the settlement time on each business day, each Market Loan Clearing Member shall be obligated to pay to the Corporation any net mark-to-market payment amount owed to the Corporation in respect of such positions carried in the Market Loan Clearing Member's accounts, and the Corporation shall be authorized to withdraw from the Market Loan Clearing Member's bank account established in respect of the account from and to which mark-to-market payments are to be made an amount equal to such net amount, provided that the Corporation may, but shall not be required to, offset against any such net amount any credit balance which may be due from the Corporation in the same account.

(c) Subject to Rule 505, at or before the settlement time on each business day, the Corporation shall be obligated to deposit in the designated bank account established in respect of each account of each Market Loan Clearing Member (provided the Market Loan Clearing Member has deposited all margin required to be deposited pursuant to Chapter VI of the Rules and has deposited the full amount of any net daily premium due to the Corporation under Rule 502) any net mark-to-market payment amount owed by the Corporation to the Market Loan Clearing Member on such day in respect of its stock loan and borrow positions resulting from Market Loans. From and after such time, full settlement shall be deemed to have been made in respect of mark-to-market payments for such day, and the Corporation shall have no further obligation in respect thereof.

Adopted January 23, 2009 (SR-OCC-2008-20). Amended June 24, 2011 (SR-OCC-2011-05).

RULE 2205A – Daily Reports

Prior to such time on each business day as the Corporation may from time to time establish, the Corporation shall make available to each Market Loan Clearing Member one or more reports listing all stock loan positions and stock borrow positions resulting from Stock Loans carried by the Clearing Member. A Market Loan Clearing Member must have adequate policies and procedures in place to perform a reconciliation of its stock loan position balances between the records of the Market Loan Clearing Member and any report or reports provided by the Corporation at least once per stock loan business day and resolve any discrepancies based on such report(s) for a given stock loan business day by 9:30 A.M. Central Time on the following stock loan business day.

Adopted January 23, 2009 (SR-OCC-2008-20). Amended April 28, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-004).

RULE 2206A – Dividends and Distributions; Rebates

(a)(i) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (a)(ii) of this Rule, the Lending Clearing Member shall be entitled to receive all dividends and distributions made in respect of Loaned Stock on the record dates that occur during the term of a Market Loan, to the full extent it would have been so entitled if the Market Loan had not been made, and the Borrowing Clearing Member shall be obligated to pay or deliver all such dividends and distributions. Such dividends and distributions shall include, but not be limited to: cash and all other property; stock dividends; securities received as a result of split-ups of the Loaned Stock and distributions in respect thereof; interest payments; all rights to purchase additional securities; and any cash or other considerations paid or provided by the issuer of such security in exchange for any vote, consent or the taking of any similar action in respect of such security (regardless whether the record date for such vote, consent or other action falls during the term of the Market Loan).

(ii) Dividend equivalent payments shall be effected primarily through the facilities of the Depository, utilizing its Dividend Service. However, dividend equivalent payments in respect of a Market Loan shall be effected through the Corporation's cash settlement system on the business day following the expected dividend or distribution payment date if (1) the Loan Market has advised the Corporation that the dividend or distribution for such Market Loan is not tracked by the Depository's Dividend Service or (2) the Corporation, in its discretion, has determined to remove a Market Loan from the Depository's Dividend Service and/or void and nullify any obligation to effect dividend equivalent payments through the Depository's facilities. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Rule, the Corporation shall guarantee a dividend equivalent payment only to the extent that the Corporation has collected margin equal to such dividend equivalent payment from the responsible Borrowing Clearing Member(s) prior to the time that any such Borrowing Clearing Member defaults. The amount of margin that the Corporation collects in respect of dividend equivalent payments shall be solely based on calculations provided by the Loan Market. The Corporation shall have no responsibility to verify the accuracy of the Loan Market's calculations and shall not be liable to Clearing Members for any errors in such calculations. In the event that the Loan Market subsequently confirms that dividend equivalent payments were not distributed on the expected payment date, the Loan Market shall instruct the Corporation to reverse the payments.

(iii) If the Corporation determines that the non-cash dividends and distributions received by the Borrowing Clearing Member are legally transferable and the transfers can be effected through the Depository, then such non-cash dividends and distributions shall be added to the Loaned Stock (as reflected by appropriate adjustments to the Corporation's records), shall be considered such for all purposes, and shall be delivered to the Corporation by the Borrowing Clearing Member and by the Corporation to the Lending Clearing Member upon any termination of the Market Loan. Every such determination by the Corporation shall be within the sole discretion of the Corporation and shall be conclusive and binding on all Clearing Members and not subject to review. In the event that the Loan Market determines in its discretion to fix a cash settlement value with respect to any non-cash dividends and/or distributions that are not added to the Loaned Stock as provided in the preceding sentence, the Loan Market may instruct the Corporation to effect collection and payment of such cash settlement as provided in paragraph (b)(ii) of this Rule.

(b) On a monthly basis, or at such more frequent intervals as may be specified by the Corporation, the Corporation shall effect collection and payment of rebate payments as instructed by a Loan Market from Market Loan Clearing Members, provided that the Corporation shall guarantee the payment of accrued rebate payments only up to the amount for which the Corporation has collected margin from the responsible Market Loan Clearing Member(s) prior to the specified settlement date. The Loan Market shall be solely responsible for calculating, in respect of Market Loans originated through such Loan Market, the amount of rebate payments that each Market Loan Clearing Member is entitled to receive or obligated to pay on each settlement date. The Corporation shall have no responsibility to verify the accuracy of the Loan Market's calculations and shall not be liable to Clearing Members for any errors in such calculations. In the event the Corporation suspends a Clearing Member, the Corporation shall be

entitled to settle rebate payments with respect to such suspended Clearing Member at an earlier settlement time to be determined by the Corporation in its discretion.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 With respect to a non-cash dividend or distribution that is not added to the Loaned Stock and for which the Loan Market does not fix a cash settlement value pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (b)(iii) of this Rule, the Lending Clearing Member would receive the benefit of such dividend or distribution only if it recalls the Loaned Stock in time to receive the dividend or distribution directly.

Adopted January 23, 2009 (SR-OCC-2008-20). Amended September 28, 2009 (SR-OCC-2009-16); March 25, 2010 (SR-OCC-2010-06).

RULE 2207A – Erroneous Transactions

(a) If a Market Loan Clearing Member believes that a Market Loan was executed on the Clearing Member's behalf in error or that a material term of such Market Loan is erroneous, the Clearing Member should contact the relevant Loan Market and seek to have such transaction voided in accordance with the terms of such Loan Market's error transaction correction policy. Every determination as to whether a Market Loan was entered into in error shall be within the sole discretion of the relevant Loan Market and shall not be subject to review by the Corporation.

(b) In the event that the Loan Market determines to void a Market Loan, it shall notify the Corporation and the Corporation shall instruct the Depository to return the Loaned Stock to the Lending Clearing Member and the Collateral to the Borrowing Clearing Member. Upon confirmation that the Depository has effected the returns as instructed, the Corporation shall extinguish in its records the stock loan position of the Lending Clearing Member and the stock borrow position of the Borrowing Clearing Member in respect of the voided Market Loan.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 The Corporation's role with respect to Market Loans requires it to act on information that it receives from a Loan Market and from the Depository, including, without limitation, information regarding the identities of lenders and borrowers, dividend equivalent payment amounts, rebate rates, status of transactions submitted to the Depository, etc. The Corporation shall not be liable to Clearing Members for any acts or omissions taken or made in reliance on such information.

Adopted January 23, 2009 (SR-OCC-2008-20).

RULE 2208A – Indemnification by Borrowing Clearing Member

The Borrowing Clearing Member in respect of a Market Loan agrees to indemnify, defend, hold and save harmless the Corporation from any claims, actions, demands, or lawsuits of any kind whatsoever arising in any way out of any use that the Borrowing Clearing Member makes of the Loaned Stock.

Adopted January 23, 2009 (SR-OCC-2008-20).

RULE 2209A – Termination of Market Loans

(a) The termination of a Market Loan, or any portion thereof, may be initiated by (i) the Borrowing Clearing Member, by giving a return notice to the relevant Loan Market indicating its intention to return a specified quantity of the Loaned Stock, or (ii) the Lending Clearing Member, by giving a recall notice to the relevant Loan Market calling for the return of a specified quantity of the Loaned Stock.

(1) Upon matching a return request with an open stock loan position, or a recall request with an open stock borrow position, the Loan Market shall send details of the matched return/recall transaction to

the Corporation. If a matched return/recall transaction passes the Corporation's validation process, the Corporation shall create and send to the Depository a pair of delivery orders – one order instructing the Depository to transfer a specific quantity of the Loaned Stock from the Borrowing Clearing Member to the Corporation's account against transfer of the settlement price in respect thereof from the Corporation's account to the Borrowing Clearing Member, and the other order instructing the Depository to simultaneously transfer such Loaned Stock from the Corporation's account to the Lending Clearing Member against the transfer of the settlement price in respect thereof from the Lending Clearing Member to the Corporation's account.

(2) Upon receipt of the end of the day stock loan activity file from the Depository showing that return/recall delivery orders have been completed, the Corporation shall treat those Market Loans as terminated and reduce the respective Clearing Members' open stock loan and stock borrow positions accordingly. The termination of a Market Loan shall be deemed to be complete when the records of the Corporation accurately reflect the termination of such Market Loan.

(3) On each stock loan business day, any return/recall transactions originated through a Loan Market that are not settled by the Depository and confirmed by the Corporation shall have no further effect as to the Corporation; provided, however, that the Loan Market shall resubmit to the Corporation any return/recall transaction that was not completed, and the Corporation in turn shall resubmit its instructions to the Depository on the next stock loan business day. If (i) a recall transaction fails to settle by the Settlement Time on the first stock loan business day following the day that the transaction was first submitted, or (ii) a return transaction fails to settle by the Settlement Time on the stock loan business day on which it was submitted, the Lending Clearing Member or the Borrowing Clearing Member, as applicable, may initiate at any time thereafter the "buy-in" or "sell-out" process, as applicable, set forth in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this Rule, respectively. For purposes of clause (ii) of the preceding sentence, a return transaction submitted after a cutoff time specified by the Loan Market shall be deemed to have been submitted on the following stock loan business day.

(b) *Buy-In.*

(1) Where the Borrowing Clearing Member fails to return the specified quantity of Loaned Stock, the Lending Clearing Member may execute a buy-in of the Loaned Stock. After execution of a buy-in, the Lending Clearing Member shall immediately give written notice to the Loan Market of such buy-in. After receipt of such notice, the Loan Market shall immediately give written notice to the Borrowing Clearing Member and the Corporation of such buy-in, including the quantity of the Loaned Stock purchased (which shall not be greater than, and should ordinarily be equal to, the quantity of the Loaned Stock that the Borrowing Clearing Member has failed to return to the Lending Clearing Member) and the price paid (including any transactional costs, fees or interest incurred in connection with such buy-in, the "Buy-In Costs"). The Loan Market shall also provide the Corporation with such other information as it may reasonably require with respect to the executed buy-in. The Lending Clearing Member shall execute the buy-in in a commercially reasonable manner and must be prepared to defend the timing of the buy-in and the Buy-In Costs. Any objections by the Borrowing Clearing Member with respect to the timeliness of the buy-in and the reasonableness of the Buy-In Costs shall be matters to be resolved by the Loan Market, and the Corporation shall have no responsibility in respect thereof.

(2) If a buy-in has been completed by a Lending Clearing Member pursuant to subparagraph (b)(1) above, the Corporation shall (i) determine the difference between the amount of Collateral held by the Lending Clearing Member in respect of the bought-in Loaned Stock and the Buy-In Costs, (ii) pay such amount to or collect such amount from, as applicable, the account of the Lending Clearing Member in which the stock loan position was carried, and (iii) collect such amount from or pay such amount to, as applicable, the account of the Borrowing Clearing Member in which the stock borrow position was carried.

(3) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Rule, if the Lending Clearing Member is unable to complete the buy-in or if, for any reason, effecting a buy-in is not permitted, the Corporation, in its discretion and upon notice to the Lending Clearing Member, may fix a cash settlement value for the quantity of the Loaned Stock not returned to the Lending Clearing Member. The value fixed by the Corporation shall be final and not subject to review. The Corporation shall (i) determine the difference between the amount of Collateral held by the Lending Clearing Member in respect of such quantity of the Loaned Stock and the cash settlement value fixed by the Corporation, (ii) pay such amount to or collect such amount from, as applicable, the account of the Lending Clearing Member in which the stock loan position was carried, and (iii) collect such amount from or pay such amount to, as applicable, the account of the Borrowing Clearing Member in which the stock borrow position was carried. These payments shall be made through the Corporation's daily cash settlement system and may be netted against other cash settlements due to or from the same account in accordance with the By-Laws and Rules.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of the By-Laws or Rules, from and after the time that a buy-in is executed pursuant to subparagraph (b)(1) of this Rule or a cash settlement value is determined pursuant to subparagraph (b)(3) of this Rule, the Borrowing Clearing Member shall have no further right or obligation to deliver to the Corporation the Loaned Stock, and no delivery of Loaned Stock by the Borrowing Clearing Member shall satisfy the obligation of the Borrowing Clearing Member under this paragraph (b).

(c) *Sell-Out.*

(1) Where the Lending Clearing Member fails to pay the settlement price in respect of the Loaned Stock, the Borrowing Clearing Member may execute a sell-out of the Loaned Stock. After execution of a sell-out, the Borrowing Clearing Member shall immediately give written notice to the Loan Market of such sell-out. After receipt of such notice, the Loan Market shall immediately give written notice to the Lending Clearing Member and the Corporation of such sell-out, including the quantity of the Loaned Stock sold (which shall not be greater than the quantity of the Loan Stock in respect of which the Lending Clearing Member has failed to return the settlement price to the Borrowing Clearing Member), the price received, and any transactional costs, fees or interest incurred in connection with such sell-out (such transactional costs, fees and interest, the "Sell-Out Costs"). The Loan Market shall also provide the Corporation with such other information as it may reasonably require with respect to the executed sell-out. The Borrowing Clearing Member shall execute the sell-out in a commercially reasonable manner and must be prepared to defend the timing of the sell-out, the sell-out price and the Sell-Out Costs. Any objections by the Lending Clearing Member with respect to the timeliness of the sell-out and the reasonableness of the sell-out price and/or the Sell-out Costs shall be matters to be resolved by the Loan Market, and the Corporation shall have no responsibility in respect thereof.

(2) If a sell-out has been completed by a Borrowing Clearing Member pursuant to subparagraph (c)(1), the Corporation shall (i) subtract the Sell-Out Costs from the price received on such sell-out, and determine the difference between the remaining amount and the settlement price owed to the Borrowing Clearing Member in respect of the sold-out Loaned Stock, (ii) pay such amount to or collect such amount from, as applicable, the account of the Borrowing Clearing Member in which the stock borrow position was carried, and (iii) collect such amount from or pay such amount to, as applicable, the account of the Lending Clearing Member in which the stock borrow position was carried.

(d) The relevant Loan Market may issue return/recall instructions to the Corporation to terminate all or a portion of the outstanding Market Loans carried in the account(s) of a Market Loan Clearing Member. If any such termination fails to settle on the specified termination date, the relevant Loan Market may direct the Lending Clearing Member or the Borrowing Clearing Member, as applicable, to initiate the buy-in or sell-out process described in this Rule, as applicable, in accordance with any instructions the Loan Market may provide. The Corporation may also at any time terminate the outstanding Market Loans

relating to one or more particular Eligible Stocks upon a determination by the Corporation, in its sole discretion, that such action is warranted by reason of the lack of substantial volume in such Market Loans, the impending termination of business on the part of the Corporation, the inability of the Corporation from time to time to maintain in effect satisfactory arrangements with the Depository, or other circumstances in which the Corporation in its sole discretion determines that such action is necessary or appropriate for the protection of the Corporation, its Clearing Members or the public. For Market Loans terminated at the election of the Corporation, the Corporation shall provide written notice thereof to all affected Market Loan Clearing Members specifying the date on which such termination is to become effective, which date shall be a stock loan business day at least one stock loan business day after the date of such notice. If any such termination fails to settle on the specified termination date, the relevant Market Loan Clearing Members may initiate on the morning of the next stock loan business day the “buy-in” or “sell-out” process described in this Rule, as applicable.

(e) From and after the time when termination of a Market Loan, or a portion thereof, is completed in accordance with this Rule, the Corporation shall extinguish the stock loan position of the Lending Clearing Member and the stock borrow position of the Borrowing Clearing Member in respect of the terminated Market Loan, or such portion thereof. The Corporation shall be discharged from its obligations as borrower to the Lending Clearing Member and lender to the Borrowing Clearing Member, and shall have no further obligation in respect of the terminated Market Loan, or such portion thereof.

(f) Notwithstanding that the termination of a Market Loan, or a portion thereof, has been initiated, the Lending Clearing Member and the Borrowing Clearing Member shall continue to make and receive daily mark-to-market payments, dividend equivalent payments and rebate payments and to deposit margins with the Corporation, all in accordance with the Rules, up to and including the date on which settlement of the termination of the Market Loan is completed.

(g) Anything else herein to the contrary notwithstanding, the Corporation shall not be held liable for any Clearing Member’s failure to comply with its responsibilities and obligations under the federal and state securities laws, including, but not limited to, Regulation SHO, or any applicable rules of the relevant Loan Market or any exchange or self-regulatory organization.

Adopted January 23, 2009 (SR-OCC-2008-20). Amended May 17, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-04); April 28, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-004); September 5, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-015); May 28, 2024 (SR-OCC-2024-002).

RULE 2210A – Suspension of Market Loan Clearing Members – Pending and Open Market Loans

(a) If the Corporation, a Loan Market or the Depository suspends a Market Loan Clearing Member prior to the time at which the Corporation otherwise would have accepted a stock loan to which the suspended Clearing Member is a party as a Market Loan, then, notwithstanding any other provision of the By-Laws and Rules, the Corporation shall have no obligation to accept, and shall not accept, the stock loan. In such situation, the Corporation shall notify the Depository and the Loan Market that the Corporation has rejected such stock loan as a Market Loan.

(b) If a Market Loan Clearing Member is suspended by the Corporation, a Loan Market or the Depository, open stock loan and borrow positions of such Clearing Member that originated through the Market Loan Program shall, except as hereinafter provided, be terminated in accordance with the provisions of Rule 2211A or in such other manner as the Corporation determines to be the most orderly manner practicable in the circumstances, including, but not limited to, a private auction. Any net proceeds from the termination of such stock loan and borrow positions in any of the accounts of the suspended Clearing Member (including any net dividend equivalent payments and/or rebate payments that the suspended Clearing Member is entitled to receive in accordance with the Rules) shall be credited by the Corporation to the Liquidating Settlement Account of such Clearing Member established pursuant to Rule 1104. Any net amounts payable in respect of the termination of such stock loan and borrow positions (including any net dividend equivalent payments and/or rebate payments that the suspended Clearing Member is obligated to pay in accordance with the Rules) in any of the accounts of the suspended Clearing Member

shall be withdrawn by the Corporation from the Clearing Member's Liquidating Settlement Account. The suspended Clearing Member or its representative shall be notified as promptly as possible of any termination of stock loan and borrow positions pursuant to this Rule.

(c) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Rule, the Corporation may exercise the authority described in Rules 1106(d) and 1106(e) in respect of open stock loan and borrow positions resulting from Market Loans. For purposes of applying such paragraphs to open stock loan and borrow positions, references to "positions," "unsegregated long positions or short positions," and "underlying interests" therein shall be deemed to be references to "stock loan and borrow positions," "stock loan positions or stock borrow positions," and "Eligible Stock," respectively.

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 See Interpretation and Policy .02 following Rule 1104 for a description of the private auction process by which OCC may close out a suspended Clearing Member' open positions in stock loan and/or borrow positions that originated through the Market Loan Program.

Adopted January 23, 2009 (SR-OCC-2008-20). Amended August 27, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-11).

RULE 2211A – Suspension of Market Loan Clearing Members – Buy-In and Sell-Out Procedures

If a Market Loan Clearing Member shall be suspended by the Corporation, the Corporation may direct the Lending Clearing Member or the Borrowing Clearing Member, as applicable, or, in the Corporation's discretion, may instruct an independent broker (such broker shall be a Market Loan Clearing Member) to buy in or sell out, as applicable, the Loaned Stock with respect to each open stock borrow or loan position of the suspended Clearing Member that originated through the Market Loan Program. Such buy in or sell out must be executed by the Lending Clearing Member or Borrowing Clearing Member by the settlement time for a Clearing Member's obligations to OCC on the stock loan business day after the receipt of such instruction by the Corporation. Failure to execute such buy in or sell out, and provide notification of such action by such time will result in the Corporation terminating the Stock Loan and effecting Settlement based upon the Marking Price used at the close of business on the stock loan business day the original instruction was made by the Corporation. The buy-in or sell-out shall be effected in accordance with the applicable procedures set forth in Rule 2209A, provided that (i) in the case where the Corporation instructs an independent broker to execute a buy-in, the Corporation shall return the bought-in Loaned Stock to the Lending Clearing Member against the payment of settlement price in respect thereof by the Lending Clearing Member, (ii) in the case where the Corporation instructs an independent broker to execute a sell-out, the Corporation shall recall the Loaned Stock from the Borrowing Clearing Member for purpose of the sell-out and transfer the sale proceeds to the Borrowing Clearing Member, and (iii) any amount to be credited to or collected from the suspended Clearing Member shall be credited to or withdrawn from the suspended Clearing Member's Liquidating Settlement Account. The Clearing Member executing the buy-in or sell-out, as applicable, shall be prepared to defend the reasonableness of the price, the transactional costs or cash settlement value, provided that in the case where the Corporation instructs an independent broker to execute a buy-in or sell-out, every determination by the Corporation with respect to any such related matter shall be within the sole discretion of the Corporation and shall be conclusive and binding on all Clearing Members and not subject to review. A Clearing Member may demonstrate that the price or cash settlement value associated with a buy-in or sell-out is reasonable by demonstrating that the price or cash settlement value fell within the trading range of the Eligible Stock on the date of the buy-in or sell-out. The Corporation has the authority to withdraw the value of any difference between the price reported by the Clearing Member executing the buy-in or sell-out, as applicable, and the price the Corporation, in its sole discretion, determines to be reasonable. This price determined by the Corporation shall be binding and conclusive. Anything else herein to the contrary notwithstanding, the Corporation shall not be held liable for any Clearing Member's failure to comply with its responsibilities and obligations under the federal and state securities laws, including, but not limited to, Regulation SHO, or any applicable rules of the relevant Loan Market or any exchange or self-regulatory organization.

*Adopted January 23, 2009 (SR-OCC-2008-20). Amended April 28, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-004);
September 28, 2020 (SR-OCC-2020-008).*

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CHAPTER XXIII – CASH-SETTLED FOREIGN CURRENCY OPTIONS

Introduction

The Rules in this Chapter are applicable only to cash-settled options where either the trading currency or underlying security is a foreign currency (as defined in the By-Laws). In addition, the Rules in Chapters I through XII are also applicable to cash-settled foreign currency options, in some cases supplemented by one or more Rules in this Chapter, except for Rules that have been replaced in respect of cash-settled foreign currency options by one or more Rules in this Chapter and except where the context otherwise requires. Whenever a Rule in this Chapter supplements or, for purposes of this Chapter, replaces one or more of the By-Laws or Rules in Chapters I through XII, that fact is indicated in brackets following the Rule in this Chapter.

Adopted January 19, 1994 (SR-OCC-93-10). Amended November 1, 1994 (SR-OCC-94-5).

RULE 2301 – Deposits in Lieu of Margin Prohibited

Rules 610, 610A and 610B shall not apply to cash-settled foreign currency options.

[Rule 2301 replaces Rules 610, 610A and 610B.]

Adopted January 19, 1994 (SR-OCC-93-10). Amended August 26, 1996 (SR-OCC-95-17); October 13, 2016 (SR-OCC-2016-009); April 10, 2026 (SR-OCC-2026-001).

RULE 2302 – Exercise Procedure

(a) The expiration exercise procedures set forth in Rule 805 shall apply to cash-settled foreign currency option contracts except as provided in paragraph (b) of this Rule.

(b) A Cash-Settled Foreign Currency Clearing Member shall be deemed to have properly and irrevocably tendered to the Corporation, immediately prior to the expiration time on each expiration date, an exercise notice with respect to every expiring cash-settled foreign currency option contract listed in the report made available to the Clearing Member pursuant to Rule 805 that has an exercise settlement amount of \$1.00 or more, or such other amount as the Corporation may from time to time establish on not less than 30 days prior notice to all Cash-Settled Foreign Currency Clearing Members, unless the Clearing Member shall have duly instructed the Corporation, in accordance with Rule 805(b), to exercise none, or fewer than all, of such contracts. If a Clearing Member desires that any such option contract not be exercised, it shall be the responsibility of the Clearing Member to give appropriate instructions to the Corporation in accordance with Rule 805(b).

(c) An exercise notice in respect of a cash-settled foreign currency option that is deemed to have been properly and irrevocably tendered to the Corporation in accordance with Rule 805 shall be accepted by the Corporation on the date of tender.

[Rule 2302 replaces Rule 802 and supplements Rule 805.]

... Interpretations and Policies:

.01 Except in the case of options that are subject to automatic exercise, the exercise thresholds provided for in this Rule 2302 and elsewhere in the Rules are part of the administrative procedures established by the Corporation to expedite its processing of exercises of expiring options by Clearing Members, and are not intended to dictate to Clearing Members which positions in the customers' account should or must be exercised.

.02 The foregoing expiration exercise procedures are modified by the provisions of Article XXII, Section 4 of the By-Laws under the special circumstances referred to therein relating to the unavailability or inaccuracy of the spot price for the currency underlying any cash-settled foreign currency options.

Adopted January 19, 1994 (SR-OCC-93-10). Amended October 18, 1995 (SR-OCC-95-10); December 13, 2006 (SR-OCC-2006-10); June 17, 2013 (SR-OCC-2013-04).

RULE 2303 – Assignment and Allocation of Cash-Settled Foreign Currency Option Exercises

(a) Following the exercise of any series of cash-settled foreign currency options, the exercises shall automatically be assigned and allocated to all open short positions (including all short positions established in an opening writing transaction on the expiration date, but excluding short positions that were subject to closing purchase transactions on such date) in such series of options.

(b) On the business day immediately following the expiration date, the Corporation shall make available to each Cash-Settled Foreign Currency Clearing Member an Exercise and Assignment Activity Report reflecting all exercises of cash-settled foreign currency options in the accounts of such Clearing Member effected on the expiration date, and all assignments of obligations relating to exercises of cash-settled foreign currency options in the accounts of other Cash-Settled Foreign Currency Clearing Members to short positions in the accounts of such Clearing Member.

[Rule 2303 replaces Rules 803 and 804.]

Adopted January 19, 1994 (SR-OCC-93-10).

RULE 2304 – Exercise Settlement Date for Cash-Settled Foreign Currency Options

The exercise settlement date for an exercised cash-settled foreign currency option shall be the business day immediately following the expiration date. The Board of Directors may extend or postpone any exercise settlement date for cash-settled foreign currency options whenever, in its opinion, such action is required in the public interest or to meet unusual conditions.

Adopted January 19, 1994 (SR-OCC-93-10).

RULE 2305 – Settlement of Cash-Settled Foreign Currency Option Exercises

(a) With respect to exercised cash-settled foreign currency options and short positions in cash-settled foreign currency options to which exercises have been assigned, the exercise settlement amount shall be paid by the Corporation to the Exercising Clearing Member and shall be paid by the Assigned Clearing Member to the Corporation.

(b) Prior to 7:00 A.M. Central Time (8:00 A.M. Eastern Time) on each exercise settlement date for cash-settled foreign currency options, the Corporation shall:

(1) Determine, as to each account of each Cash-Settled Foreign Currency Clearing Member, the number of exercised and assigned option contracts of each series of cash-settled foreign currency options for which the current business day is the exercise settlement date.

(2) Net the exercise settlement amounts to be paid by the Clearing Member against the exercise settlement amounts to be paid to the Clearing Member to obtain a single net settlement amount for cash-settled foreign currency option exercises with respect to each account of each Clearing Member.

(3) Make available to each Clearing Member a report showing the results of the netting described herein.

(c) At or before the settlement time on each exercise settlement date for cash-settled foreign currency options, each Cash-Settled Foreign Currency Clearing Member shall be obligated to pay to the Corporation any net settlement amount in any account of such Clearing Member shown to be due to the Corporation on the report referred to in paragraph (b) of this Rule for such day, and the Corporation shall be authorized to withdraw from the Clearing Member's bank account established in respect of such account an amount equal to such net settlement amount, provided that the Corporation may, but is not required to, offset against any such net settlement amount any credit balance which may be due from the Corporation to the Clearing Member in the same account or any other account.

(d) Subject to Rule 505, at or before the settlement time on each exercise settlement date for cash-settled foreign currency options, the Corporation shall be obligated to pay to the Clearing Member (provided the Clearing Member has deposited all margin required to be deposited pursuant to Chapter VI of the Rules and has deposited the full amount of any net daily premium due to the Corporation under Rule 502) the net settlement amount in any account shown to be due from the Corporation to such Clearing Member on the report referred to in paragraph (b) of this Rule for such day.

(e) Solely for purposes of Rules 601 and 602, exercised and assigned cash-settled foreign currency options shall be deemed settled as of the opening of business on the exercise settlement date. No margin shall be required and no margin credit shall be given in respect of such options on such date.

[Rule 2305 replaces Chapter IX of the Rules and supplements Rules 502 and 607.]

Adopted January 19, 1994 (SR-OCC-93-10). Amended June 24, 2011 (SR-OCC-2011-05).

RULE 2306 – Suspension of Clearing Member -- Exercised Contracts

Exercised cash-settled foreign currency option contracts to which a suspended Clearing Member is a party (either as the Exercising Clearing Member or as the Assigned Clearing Member) shall be settled in accordance with Rule 2305 provided that the net settlement amount in respect of such contracts shall be paid from or credited to the Liquidating Settlement Account of such Clearing Member established pursuant to Rule 1104. The Corporation shall effect settlement pursuant to Rule 2305 with all Clearing Members that have been assigned an exercise of a suspended Exercising Clearing Member or for whom exercised cash-settled foreign currency option contracts were assigned to a suspended Assigned Clearing Member without regard to such suspension.

[Rule 2306 supplements Rule 1104 and replaces Rule 1107.]

Adopted January 19, 1994 (SR-OCC-93-10). Amended August 23, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-10).

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CHAPTER XXIV – RESERVED

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CHAPTER XXV – BOUNDS

Introduction

The Rules in this Chapter are applicable only to BOUNDS (as defined in the By-Laws). In addition, the Rules in Chapters I through VII and IX through XII are also applicable to BOUNDS, in some cases supplemented by one or more Rules in this Chapter except for Rules that have been replaced in respect of BOUNDS by one or more Rules in this Chapter and except where the context otherwise requires. Whenever a Rule in this Chapter supplements or, for purposes of this Chapter, replaces one or more of the By-Laws or Rules in other Chapters, that fact is indicated in brackets following the Rule in this Chapter.

Adopted August 26, 1996 (SR-OCC-95-17).

RULE 2501 – Dividend Equivalents

(a) Subject to the provisions of the By-Laws and Rules, the holder of a single BOUND contract shall be entitled to receive, and the writer of a single BOUND contract shall be obligated to pay or deliver, (i) in the case of any cash dividend or other cash distribution to shareholders of the underlying security, a cash dividend equivalent equal to the amount of such cash dividend or distribution on the number of shares of the security underlying such BOUND contract, and (ii) in the case of any non-cash distribution made to shareholders of the underlying security, a non-cash dividend equivalent consisting of securities or other property equivalent to the securities or other property distributed on the number of shares of the security underlying such BOUND contract; provided, however, that certain non-cash distributions will ordinarily not result in a dividend equivalent and will instead be reflected in an adjustment to the unit of trading of the underlying security covered by the BOUND in accordance with Section 4 of Article XXIV of the By-Laws. The right of a holder of a BOUND contract to receive, and the obligation of a writer of a BOUND contract to pay or deliver, a dividend equivalent shall be determined based upon the position of such person as a holder or writer as of the close of trading on the business day preceding the ex dividend date for such dividend equivalent. When a series of BOUNDS expires on or prior to the business day preceding an ex dividend date for BOUNDS of the same class, holders of BOUND contracts in such series shall not be entitled to receive, and writers of BOUND contracts of such series shall not be obligated to pay or deliver, such dividend equivalent.

(b) Prior to 7:00 A.M. Central Time (8:00 A.M. Eastern Time) on each dividend payable day for a class of BOUNDS, the Corporation shall issue to each Clearing Member having a position in such class of BOUNDS a report setting forth: (1) the number of contracts of such class held in a long position and the number of contracts of such class held in a short position in each account of the Clearing Member, (2) the amount of any cash dividend equivalent for such class of BOUNDS payable on such day and a description of the securities or other property, and the quantity thereof, to be included in any non-cash dividend equivalent for such class of BOUNDS on such day, and (3) the net amount of cash, securities or other property due to or from such Clearing Member in respect of such dividend equivalents in each account on such dividend payable date. Cash dividend equivalents shall be settled in accordance with paragraphs (c) and (d) hereof. Non-cash dividend equivalents shall be settled in accordance with paragraph (e) hereof.

(c) At or before the settlement time on each dividend payable date for a particular class of BOUNDS, each Clearing Member shall be obligated to pay to the Corporation any net cash dividend equivalent amount in any account of such Clearing Member shown to be due to the Corporation on the report referred to in paragraph (b) of this Rule for such day, and the Corporation shall be authorized to withdraw from the Clearing Member's bank account established in respect of such account an amount equal to such net dividend equivalent amount, provided that the Corporation may, but is not required to, offset against any such net dividend equivalent amount any credit balance which may be due from the Corporation to the Clearing Member in the same or any other account.

(d) Subject to Rule 505, at or before the settlement time on each dividend payable date for a particular class of BOUNDS, the Corporation shall be obligated to pay to the Clearing Member (provided the Clearing Member has deposited all margin required to be deposited pursuant to Chapter VI of the Rules, and has deposited the full amount of any net daily premium due to the Corporation under Rule 502 and any other amount due to the Corporation) the net cash dividend equivalent amount in any account shown to be due from the Corporation to such Clearing Member on the report referred to in paragraph (b) of this Rule for such day. From and after such time, full settlement shall be deemed to have been made in respect of dividend equivalents, and the Corporation shall have no further obligation in respect thereof. The Corporation may make such payment by the issuance to the Clearing Member of the Corporation's uncertified check for such amount.

(e) In the event that a dividend equivalent in respect of any class of BOUNDS is to be settled through the delivery and receipt of property other than cash, the Corporation will issue instructions to each Clearing Member having a position in such class of BOUNDS specifying the procedures by which such delivery and receipt are to be effected. Unless the Corporation directs otherwise, dividend equivalents to be settled through the delivery of securities will be settled through correspondent clearing corporations in the same general manner as deliveries of underlying securities in accordance with Rule 2503.

(f) The Corporation shall determine the amount of each dividend equivalent based upon the information received by it from published sources of information with respect to dividends and other distributions on the underlying security. The Corporation shall have no responsibility for the accuracy of such information, and dividend equivalents ordinarily will not be adjusted to correct errors resulting from the inaccuracy of such information once settlement of a dividend equivalent has been completed.

Adopted August 26, 1996 (SR-OCC-95-17). Amended June 24, 2011 (SR-OCC-2011-05).

RULE 2502 – Settlement Date for BOUNDS

The settlement date for a BOUND contract shall be the first business day following the expiration date. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Corporation may extend or postpone any cash settlement date or any delivery date for any class of BOUNDS whenever, in its opinion, such action is required in the public interest or for the protection of investors.

Adopted August 26, 1996 (SR-OCC-95-17). Amended September 5, 2017 (SR-OCC-2017-015); May 28, 2024 (SR-OCC-2024-002).

RULE 2503 – Expiration Settlement for BOUNDS

(a) Following the close of trading on the business day preceding the expiration date for a series of BOUNDS, the Corporation shall determine whether such series of BOUNDS are to be settled in cash or by delivery of the underlying securities. If the Closing Price of the underlying security is greater than the strike price of the BOUND, the BOUND shall be settled in cash in accordance with paragraph (b) of this Rule 2503. If the Closing Price of the underlying security at expiration of the BOUND contract is less than or equal to the strike price of the BOUND, the BOUND shall be settled by delivery of the underlying security in accordance with paragraph (c) of this Rule 2503.

(b) Cash Settlements.

(1) Cash settlements in respect of expiring BOUNDS contracts shall be effected through payment as provided in this paragraph (b) by the Corporation to the Clearing Member or to the Corporation by the Clearing Member (as the case may be) of the cash settlement amount for such BOUNDS.

(2) Prior to 7:00 A.M. Central Time (8:00 A.M. Eastern Time) on each settlement date for BOUNDS, the Corporation shall:

(i) Determine, as to each account of each Clearing Member, the number of BOUNDS of each series of BOUNDS for which the current business day is the cash settlement date.

(ii) Determine the cash settlement amount for each BOUND contract, which shall be equal to the strike price times the unit of trading and shall be payable (A) to the Corporation by Clearing Members having short positions in such series and (B) by the Corporation to Clearing Members having long positions in such series.

(iii) Net the settlement amounts to be paid by the Clearing Member against the cash settlement amounts to be paid to the Clearing Member to obtain a single net settlement amount for expiring BOUND contracts with respect to each account of each Clearing Member.

(iv) Issue to each Clearing Member a report showing the results of the steps described herein.

(3) At or before the settlement time on each cash settlement date for BOUNDS, each Clearing Member shall be obligated to pay to the Corporation any net settlement amount in any account of such Clearing Member shown to be due to the Corporation on the report referred to in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph for such date, and the Corporation shall be authorized to withdraw from the Clearing Member's bank account established in respect of such account an amount equal to such net settlement amount, provided that the Corporation may, but is not required to, offset against any such settlement amount any credit balance which may be due from the Corporation to the Clearing Member in the same account.

(4) Subject to Rule 505, at or prior to the settlement time on each cash settlement date for BOUNDS, the Corporation shall be obligated to pay to the Clearing Member (provided the Clearing Member has deposited all margin required to be deposited pursuant to Chapter VI of the Rules and has deposited the full amount of any net daily premium due to the Corporation under Rule 502 and any other amount due to the Corporation) the net settlement amount in any account shown to be due from the Corporation to such Clearing Member on the report referred to in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph for such day. From and after such time, full settlement shall be deemed to have been made in respect of such BOUND contracts, and the Corporation shall have no further obligation in respect thereof. The Corporation may make such payment by the issuance to the Clearing Member of the Corporation's uncertified check for such net settlement amount.

(c) *Settlement by Delivery.*

(1) Settlements by delivery in respect of expiring BOUNDS contracts shall be effected through delivery of the underlying security as provided in this paragraph (c).

(2) Prior to 7:00 A.M. Central Time (8:00 A.M. Eastern Time) on the delivery date for a series of expiring BOUNDS, the Corporation shall:

(i) Determine, as to each account of each Clearing Member, the number of BOUNDS of each series of BOUNDS for which the current business day is the delivery date.

(ii) Determine the number of shares of the underlying security to be delivered in respect of each BOUND contract, which shall be equal to the unit of trading and shall be deliverable (A) by Clearing Members having short positions in such series and (B) to Clearing Members having long positions in such series.

(iii) Net the shares to be delivered by the Clearing Member against the shares to be delivered to the Clearing Member to obtain a single net amount of shares to be delivered to or received by the Clearing Member. In the case of delivery rights and obligations that are eliminated as a result of such netting, full settlement shall be deemed to have been made at the opening of business of the Corporation on the delivery date.

(iv) Issue to each Clearing Member a report showing the results of the netting described herein.

(3) Unless the Corporation specifies otherwise as provided in subparagraph (4) below, settlements in respect of expired BOUND contracts that are to be settled by delivery of the underlying securities shall be reported by the Corporation to the correspondent clearing corporation on the first business day following the expiration date. If a settlement is not rejected by the correspondent clearing corporation prior to the close of business on the business day preceding the delivery date, full settlement shall be deemed to have been made in respect of such BOUND at the opening of business of the Corporation on the delivery date; provided, however, that if the Corporation takes action with respect to such settlement pursuant to subparagraph (4) hereof, settlement shall be made in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph (4). From and after the time when settlement is deemed to have been made in respect of any BOUND contract pursuant to this subparagraph (3), the Corporation shall have no further obligation in respect thereof, and the rights and obligations of the Receiving Clearing Member and the Delivering Clearing Member in respect of such delivery shall be determined by the rules and procedures of the correspondent clearing corporation.

(4) The Corporation may specify by appropriate notice to the Delivering and Receiving Clearing Members at any time prior to the opening of business on the delivery date that a delivery obligation in respect of an expiring BOUND contract is not to be settled through the correspondent clearing corporation. In such event, delivery shall be effected directly between Clearing Members in accordance with an appropriate Delivery Advice issued to them by the Corporation and identifying the Clearing Member to or from which delivery is to be made or received. Delivery shall be effected in accordance with Rules 902 through 910A and Rule 912, and the provisions of those Rules shall apply as if the delivery obligation had arisen from the assignment to the Writing Clearing Member of an exercise notice in respect of a call option contract; provided, however, that the receiving Clearing Member shall have no obligation to pay any purchase price or settlement amount to the Delivering Clearing Member in respect of the delivery, and Rules 902 through 910A and Rule 912 shall be interpreted accordingly. For purposes of those Rules, the term “exercise settlement date” shall be deemed to mean the delivery date and “the day on which an exercise notice is properly tendered to the Corporation” shall be deemed to mean the business day preceding the expiration date of a BOUND.

(5) When a BOUND contract expires prior to an “ex” date (as fixed by the primary market for the underlying security) for any distribution, whether or not an adjustment is required to be made pursuant to the By-Laws, Clearing Members effecting settlement in respect of expiring BOUND contracts pursuant to this Rule shall have such rights and obligations in respect of such distribution as may be provided under the rules and procedures of the correspondent clearing corporation; provided, however, that the Board of Directors of the Corporation may in its discretion direct that additional adjustments be made as between Receiving and Delivering Clearing Members to prevent inequities in respect of any distribution.

[Rule 2503 replaces paragraphs (a) through (d) of Rule 901 and supplements the other Rules in Chapter IX. Rule 911 shall have no application to BOUNDS.]

Adopted August 26, 1996 (SR-OCC-95-17). Amended October 19, 2001 (SR-OCC-2001-15); March 16, 2004 (SR-OCC-2003-08); June 24, 2011 (SR-OCC-2011-05); May 11, 2023 (SR-OCC-2023-002).

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CHAPTER XXVI – RESERVED

Reserved.

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CHAPTER XXVII – PACKAGED SPREAD OPTIONS

Introduction

The Rules in this Chapter are applicable only to packaged spread options (as defined in the By-Laws). In addition, the Rules in Chapters I through XII are also applicable to packaged spread options, in some cases supplemented by one or more Rules in this Chapter, except for Rules that have been replaced in respect of packaged spreads by one or more Rules in this Chapter and except where the context otherwise requires. Whenever a Rule in this Chapter supplements or, for purposes of this Chapter, replaces one or more of the By-Laws or Rules in Chapters I through XII, that fact is indicated in brackets following the Rule in this Chapter.

Adopted September 24, 1997 (SR-OCC-97-6).

RULE 2701 – Deposits in Lieu of Margin Prohibited

Rules 610T, 610, 610A and 610B shall not apply to packaged spread options.

[Rule 2701 replaces Rules 610T, 610, 610A and 610B.]

Adopted September 24, 1997 (SR-OCC-97-6). Amended October 13, 2016 (SR-OCC-2016-009).

RULE 2702 – Exercise Procedure

(a) The expiration exercise procedures set forth in Rule 805 shall apply to packaged spread option contracts except that (i) options deemed to have been exercised pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2) of Rule 805 shall be those packaged spread options for which the exercise settlement amount will be \$1.00 or more per option contract (regardless of the account in which the contract is carried), or such other amount as the Corporation may from time to time establish on not less than 30 days prior written notice to all Index Clearing Members, and (ii) the term “closing price” as used elsewhere in Rule 805(e) shall be deemed to mean the current index value used by the Corporation in calculating the exercise settlement amount, or the exercise settlement amount itself, as the context requires. If such value or amount is unavailable at the time a report is issued in accordance with Rule 805(a), the Corporation may determine not to fix a value or amount for purposes of such report, in which case options may be exercised only through submission of an exercise instruction in accordance with Rule 805(b).

(b) An exercise notice in respect of a packaged spread option that is deemed to have been properly and irrevocably tendered to the Corporation in accordance with Rule 805 shall be accepted by the Corporation on the date of tender.

[Rule 2702 supplements Rule 805 and, together with Rule 1802, replaces Rule 802.]

. . . Interpretations and Policies:

.01 The exercise thresholds provided for in this Rule 2702(b)(2) are part of the administrative procedures established by the Corporation to expedite its processing of exercises of expiring options by Clearing Members, and are not intended to dictate to Clearing Members which positions in the customers' account should or must be exercised.

Adopted September 24, 1997 (SR-OCC-97-6). Amended June 17, 2013 (SR-OCC-2013-04); May 28, 2024 (SR-OCC-2024-002).

RULE 2703 – Assignment and Allocation of Packaged Spread Option Exercises

(a) Exercises accepted by the Corporation in respect of packaged spread option contracts shall be assigned and allocated in accordance with Rules 803 and 804, except that Delivery Advices shall not be

made available by the Corporation for exercises of packaged spread option contracts. In lieu thereof, the Corporation shall make available Exercise and Assignment Activity Reports as provided in paragraph (b) of this Rule.

(b) On the business day immediately following the expiration date, the Corporation shall make available to each Packaged Spread Option Clearing Member an Exercise and Assignment Activity Report reflecting all exercises of packaged spread options in the accounts of such Clearing Member effected on the expiration date, and all assignments of obligations relating to exercises of packaged spread options in the accounts of other Packaged Spread Option Clearing Members to short positions in the accounts of such Clearing Member.

[Rule 2703 replaces Rules 803 and 804.]

Adopted September 24, 1997 (SR-OCC-97-6).

RULE 2704 – Exercise Settlement Date for Packaged Spread Options

The exercise settlement date for an exercised packaged spread option shall be the business day immediately following the expiration date. The Board of Directors may extend or postpone any exercise settlement date for packaged spread options whenever, in its opinion, such action is required in the public interest or to meet unusual conditions.

[Rule 2704, together with Rule 2705, replaces Rule 903.]

Adopted September 24, 1997 (SR-OCC-97-6). Amended August 20, 2021 (SR-OCC-2021-008).

RULE 2705 – Settlement of Packaged Spread Option Exercises

(a) Exercised packaged spread options and short positions in packaged spread options to which exercises have been assigned shall be settled through the payment by the Corporation to the Clearing Member or to the Corporation by the Clearing Member (as the case may be) of an exercise settlement amount in respect of each such option, which shall be calculated by the Corporation using a settlement value furnished to the Corporation for that purpose by the Exchange on which such option is traded.

(b) Each exercise settlement amounts determined under paragraph (a) of this Rule shall be paid by the Corporation to the Exercising Clearing Member and by the Assigned Clearing Member to the Corporation in accordance with the provisions of Rule 1806(b) through (e), interpreting the terms “index options” and “option contracts” as used therein to include packaged spread options.

[Rule 2705 replaces Chapter IX of the Rules and supplements Rules 502 and 607.]

Adopted September 24, 1997 (SR-OCC-97-6).

RULE 2706 – Suspension of Clearing Members-Exercised Contracts

Exercised packaged spread option contracts to which a suspended Clearing Member is a party (either as the Exercising Clearing Member or as the Assigned Clearing Member) shall be settled in accordance with Rule 2705 provided that the net settlement amount in respect of such contracts shall be paid from or credited to the Liquidating Settlement Account of such Clearing Member established pursuant to Rule 1104. The Corporation shall effect settlement pursuant to Rule 2705 with all Clearing Members that have been assigned an exercise of a suspended Exercising Clearing Member or that have exercised packaged spread contracts that were assigned to a suspended Assigned Clearing Member without regard to such suspension.

[Rule 2706 supplements Rule 1104 and replaces Rule 1107.]

Adopted September 24, 1997 (SR-OCC-97-6). Amended August 23, 2012 (SR-OCC-2012-10).

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CHAPTER XXVIII – CONTRACT ADJUSTMENTS

RULE 2801 – Adjustment by the Corporation

(a) *Determination of the Corporation.* Unless otherwise provided in the By-Laws or Rules of the Corporation, all adjustments to the terms of outstanding cleared contracts shall be made by the Corporation to reflect particular events in respect of an underlying interest, and the nature and extent of any adjustment, based on its judgment as to what is appropriate for the protection of investors and the public interest.

(b) *Factors.* When determining whether to make an adjustment, the Corporation will take into account such factors as:

- (i) fairness to holders and writers (or purchasers and sellers) of the affected contracts;
- (ii) the maintenance of a fair and orderly market in the affected contracts;
- (iii) consistency of interpretation and practice;
- (iv) efficiency of exercise settlement procedures; and
- (v) the coordination with other clearing agencies of the clearance and settlement of transactions in the underlying interest.

In making any adjustment determination, the Corporation shall apply the factors set forth in this Rule and any policy statements set forth in this Rule 2801(b), as applicable, in light of the circumstances known to the Corporation at the time such determination is made, subject to the discretion of the Corporation to depart from policy or precedent where the Corporation determines that unusual circumstances make such a departure appropriate.

(c) *Discretion of the Corporation.* Every adjustment determination of the Corporation shall be within the sole discretion of the Corporation and shall be conclusive and binding on all investors and not subject to review. If the Corporation does not learn, or does not learn in a timely manner, of an event for which the Corporation would have otherwise made an adjustment, the Corporation shall not be liable for any failure to make such adjustment or delay in making such adjustment.

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RULE 2802 – Statements of Adjustment Policies and Interpretations

(a)(1) *Statements of Policies and Interpretations Regarding Adjustments of Option Contracts.* In addition to the policies contained in this Chapter, the Securities Committee shall be authorized to adopt statements of policy or interpretations having general application to specified types of events or specified kinds of cleared contracts that are stock option contracts, Treasury securities option contracts, yield-based Treasury option contracts, debt securities option contracts, foreign currency option contracts, cash-settled foreign currency option contracts, index option contracts or other cash-settled option contracts.

(2) *Securities Committee; Composition and Governance.* The composition and manner of acting of the Securities Committee and panels comprised of representatives of Securities Exchanges that have authority under the By-Laws and Rules to adopt statements of policy or interpretations under paragraph (a)(1) above will be as set forth below, unless otherwise provided in the By-Laws and Rules of the Corporation:

- (i) The Securities Committee shall consist of one designated representative of each Securities Exchange and the Chief Executive Officer. The Chief Executive Officer shall not be a voting member of the Committee or of any panel except in the case of a tie vote, in which case the Chief

Executive Officer shall have the right to cast a vote to break the tie and shall, for such purpose, be deemed to be a voting member.

(ii) The vote of a majority of the voting members of the Securities Committee shall constitute the determination of the Securities Committee. With respect to a panel convened for the purpose of determining a required amount or value (other than as provided for in Rule 1703), a majority of the Securities Exchanges on which such cleared contract is open for trading shall constitute a quorum for purposes of acting.

(iii) The Securities Committee or any panel may transact its business by telephone or such other means as may be designated by the Securities Committee from time to time.

(iv) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Rule or any other requirements of the By-Laws and Rules, the Chief Executive Officer may designate any other representative of the Corporation, and any representative of an Exchange may designate any other representative of such Exchange, to serve in his place at any meeting of the Securities Committee or of any panel. In the event of such designation, the designee shall, for the purposes of such meeting, have all of the powers and duties under this Rule of the person designating them. Neither the Corporation nor any Exchange shall designate to serve on any panel (i) any Exchange member or Clearing Member, or any director, officer, partner, or employee of any Exchange member or Clearing Member, or (ii) any person who, to the knowledge of the self-regulatory organization designating such person, is the beneficial holder of a long or short position in the cleared contracts as to which such panel is to make a determination.

(b) *Statements of Policies Regarding Adjustments of Futures and Futures Options.* The Corporation may for futures and futures options adopt statements of policy having general application to specified types of events.

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RULE 2803 – Adjustments for Stock Option Contracts and Stock Futures

(a) *Corporate Actions; Adjustment Policies and Procedures.* Whenever there is a dividend, stock dividend, stock distribution, stock split, reverse stock split, rights offering, distribution, reorganization, recapitalization, reclassification or similar event in respect of any underlying security, or a merger, consolidation, dissolution or liquidation of the issuer of any underlying security, the Corporation may adjust any of the following, or any combination of the following, with respect to all outstanding stock option contracts and stock futures in that underlying security in accordance with this Rule:

- (1) the number of contracts;
- (2) the unit of trading in the case of an options contract or the unit of trading (or settlement price) in the case of a stock futures;
- (3) the exercise price in the case of an options contract; and
- (4) the underlying security.

For the avoidance of doubt, flexibly structured options on fund shares that are cash settled are governed by this Rule 2803.

(b) All adjustments shall be made by the Corporation in accordance with the policies and procedures set forth under this Chapter.

(c) *Events Not Ordinarily Resulting in a Contract Adjustment.* Except as provided by paragraph (k) below with respect to certain stock futures, it shall be the general rule that the Corporation will not adjust outstanding stock options contracts or stock futures to reflect the following:

(1) *Ordinary Dividends or Distributions.* The Corporation generally will not make an adjustment following an ordinary cash dividend or distribution or an ordinary stock dividend or distribution (each an “ordinary distribution”) by the issuer of the underlying security.

(i) *Factors.* The Corporation will determine on a case-by-case basis whether a dividend or distribution is an “ordinary distribution” or whether it is a dividend or distribution for which an adjustment should be made. In making such determinations, the Corporation may take into account such factors as it deems appropriate, including, without limitation:

(A) the issuer’s stated dividend payment policy;

(B) the issuer’s characterization of a particular dividend or distribution as “regular,” “special,” “accelerated” or “deferred;”

(C) whether the dividend can be differentiated from other dividends (if any) paid on a quarterly or other regular basis; and

(D) the issuer’s dividend payment history.

(ii) *Cash Dividends or Distribution.* As a general rule, a cash dividend or distribution deemed to be an “ordinary distribution” includes:

(A) a cash dividend or distribution (regardless of size) by the issuer of the underlying security which the Corporation believes to have been declared pursuant to a policy or practice of paying such dividends or distributions on a quarterly or other regular basis or which the Corporation believes represents an acceleration or deferral of such payments; and

(B) interest payments on index-linked securities.

(iii) *Stock Dividends or Distributions.* As a general rule, a stock dividend or distribution by the issuer of the underlying security deemed to be “ordinary distributions” include those:

(A) in an aggregate amount per dividend or distribution which does not exceed 10% of the number of shares or other units of the underlying security outstanding as of the close of trading on the declaration date, and which the Corporation believes to have been declared pursuant to a policy or practice of paying such dividends or distributions on a quarterly basis or which the Corporation believes represents an acceleration or deferral of such payments.

(B) which are paid in lieu of a cash dividend or distribution that itself would have been an ordinary distribution.

(iv) *Dividends and Distributions Not Deemed Ordinary.* As a general rule, the Corporation shall not classify as an ordinary distribution:

(A) a dividend or distribution when the Corporation believes that similar dividends or distributions will not be paid on a quarterly or other regular basis.

(B) a distribution of short-term or long-term capital gains in respect of fund shares by the issuer; and

(C) other distributions in respect of fund shares by the issuer if (x) the fund tracks the performance of an index that underlies a class of index options or index futures, and the

distribution on the fund shares includes or reflects a dividend or other distribution on a portfolio security that resulted in an adjustment of the index divisor; or (y) the distribution on the fund shares includes or reflects a dividend or other distribution on a portfolio security (I) that results in an adjustment of options on other fund shares pursuant to clause (x), or (II) that is not deemed an ordinary distribution.

(v) *Determination.* Any issue as to whether a particular dividend or distribution was declared pursuant to a policy of paying such dividends or distributions on a quarterly or (where applicable) other regular basis shall be determined by the Corporation.

(2) *Cash Distributions or Dividends Below Threshold.* The Corporation generally will not make an adjustment to a stock option contract for any cash dividend or distribution by the issuer of the underlying security if such dividend or distribution is less than \$0.125 per share provided that, in the case of a stock option contract that is originally listed with a unit of trading larger than 100 shares, the applicable threshold shall be \$12.50 per contract. However, in connection with contract adjustment determinations involving cash in lieu of fractional entitlements for a stock option contract (for example in respect of stock rights, contingent value rights or other distributions) the determination will not be subject to the general rule stated in the preceding sentence.

(3) *Other Events Not Ordinarily Resulting in Adjustments.*

(i) *Poison Pill Rights.* The Corporation will not ordinarily make an adjustment to reflect the issuance of so-called “poison pill” rights that are not immediately exercisable, trade as a unit or automatically with the underlying security, and may be redeemed by the issuer. In the event such rights become exercisable, begin to trade separately from the underlying security, or are redeemed, the Corporation will determine whether an adjustment is appropriate pursuant to Rule 2803(d)(1).

(ii) *Tender Offer or Exchange Offer.* The Corporation will not ordinarily make an adjustment to reflect a tender offer or exchange offer to the holders of the underlying security, whether such offer is made by the issuer of the underlying security or by a third person or whether the offer is for cash, securities or other property. This Rule will apply without regard to whether the price of the underlying security may be favorably or adversely affected by the offer or whether the offer may be deemed to be “coercive.” Outstanding options ordinarily will be adjusted to reflect a merger, consolidation or similar event that becomes effective following the completion of a tender offer or exchange offer as described in Rule 2803(d)(2).

(iii) *Change in Capital Structure.* The Corporation will not ordinarily adjust a contract to reflect changes in the capital structure of an issuer where all of the underlying securities outstanding in the hands of the public (other than dissenters’ shares) are not changed into another security, cash or other property. For example, the Corporation will not ordinarily adjust a contract merely to reflect the issuance (except as a distribution on an underlying security) of new or additional debt, stock, or options, warrants or other securities convertible into or exercisable for the underlying security, the refinancing of the issuer's outstanding debt, the repurchase by the issuer of less than all of the underlying securities outstanding, or the sale by the issuer of significant capital assets.

(iv) *Non-Transferable Property.* Adjustments generally will not be made to reflect a distribution of non-transferable property.

(v) *Shareholder Election of the Form of Dividend or Distribution.* Adjustments generally will not be made where a dividend or distribution is determined to be ordinary regardless of whether it is subject to a shareholder election regarding the form in which it will be paid, such as cash or stock.

(d) *Events Ordinarily Resulting in Contract Adjustments.* It shall be the general rule that the Corporation shall make an adjustment in the following cases:

(1) *Distribution or Combination of Shares.* Distribution of additional shares of the underlying security by the issuer of the security that are not deemed to be “ordinary dividends and distributions” pursuant to Rule 2803(c), shall be adjusted as follows:

(i) In the event of a stock dividend, stock distribution or stock split for which the issuer of the security issues a whole number of additional shares of the underlying security with respect to each outstanding share, each option contract and each stock future covering that underlying security shall be increased by the same number of additional option contracts or stock futures as the additional number of shares issued with respect to each share of the underlying security, the exercise price per share in effect or last settlement price established immediately prior to such event shall be proportionately reduced, and the unit of trading shall remain the same.

(ii) In the event of a stock dividend, stock distribution or stock split for which the issuer of the security issues other than a whole number of shares of the underlying security with respect of each outstanding share, the exercise price in effect, in the case of options contracts, or the last settlement price established, in the case of stock futures, immediately prior to such event shall be proportionately reduced and the unit of trading shall be proportionately increased.

(iii) In the event of reverse stock splits, combinations of shares, or similar events, option contracts and stock futures shall be adjusted solely for purposes of determining the property deliverable upon exercise of the option or in respect of such futures contract, by decreasing the unit of trading to reflect the number of shares eliminated. If an adjustment is made in accordance with the preceding sentence, the unit of trading for all such adjusted series of options and such adjusted futures contracts shall remain unchanged for purposes of determining the aggregate exercise price of the option or the aggregate settlement value of the futures contract payable upon delivery and for purposes of determining the premium for any such option purchased and sold or the settlement value of any such futures contract purchased and sold.

(2) *Cash Mergers, and Similar Events.* When an underlying security is converted into a right to receive a fixed amount of cash, such as in a merger or a call or redemption of an entire class of index-linked securities, the Corporation shall adjust outstanding options and outstanding stock futures to replace such underlying interest with cash in an amount per share or unit equal to the conversion or redemption price. As a result of such adjustment, the value of all outstanding in-the-money options will become fixed, and all at-the-money and out-of-the-money options will become worthless. No adjustment will ordinarily be made in the event of a call of less than an entire class of index-linked securities.

(3) *Stock or Cash, Reorganizations and Stock Mergers or Similar Event.* When an underlying security is converted into a right to receive another security or a combination of another security and cash, such as in a merger, reorganization or similar event, the Corporation shall adjust outstanding option contracts and stock futures by replacing such underlying security with the like number of units of the shares of the resulting company or cash in an amount per share or unit equal to the conversion or redemption price.

(4) *Subsequent Adjustments for Conversion to Debt Security or Preferred Stock.* When an underlying security is converted in whole or in part into a debt security or a preferred stock, such as in a merger, and interest or dividends on such debt security or preferred stock are payable in the form of additional units thereof, outstanding options or stock futures that have been adjusted by replacing the original underlying security with the security into which the original underlying security has been converted shall be further adjusted to call for delivery of the securities distributed as interest or dividends, effective as of the ex-date for each payment of interest or dividends.

(5) *Rights Distributions with Respect to Stock Futures.* When an adjustment is made for a rights distribution, the unit of trading in effect immediately prior to the distribution will ordinarily be adjusted to include the number of rights distributed with respect to the number of shares or other units of the underlying security comprising the unit of trading. If, however, the Corporation determines that the rights are due to expire before the time they could be exercised upon delivery under the futures contract, then delivery of the rights will not be required. Instead, the Corporation will ordinarily adjust the last settlement price established before the rights expire to reflect the value, if any, of the rights as determined by the Corporation in its sole discretion.

(e) *Other Distributions.* It shall be the general rule that in the case of any distribution made with respect to shares of an underlying security, other than ordinary distributions and other than distributions for which adjustments are provided in paragraph (d) of this Rule, if an adjustment is determined by the Corporation to be appropriate, (i) the exercise price in effect in the case of an option or the last settlement price established in the case of a stock future immediately prior to such event shall be reduced by the value per share of the distributed property, in which event the unit of trading shall not be adjusted, or alternatively, (ii) the unit of trading in effect immediately prior to such event shall be adjusted so as to include the amount of property distributed with respect to the number of shares of the underlying security represented by the unit of trading in effect prior to such adjustment, in which event the exercise price shall not be adjusted.

(f) *Corporate Actions Not Otherwise Provided For.* In the case of any event for which adjustment is not provided in any of the foregoing paragraphs of this Rule, the Corporation may make such adjustments, if any, with respect to the option contracts and stock futures affected by such event as the Corporation determines.

(g) *Effective on Ex-Date.* Adjustments pursuant to this Rule shall as a general rule become effective in respect of option contracts and stock futures outstanding on the “ex-date” established by the primary market for the underlying security.

(h) *Rounding.* It shall be the general rule that:

(1) all adjustments of the exercise price of an outstanding option contract or settlement price of an outstanding stock future shall be rounded to the nearest adjustment increment;

(2) when an adjustment causes an exercise price or settlement price to be equidistant between two adjustment increments, the exercise price or settlement price shall be rounded up to the next highest adjustment increment;

(3) all adjustments of the unit of trading shall be rounded down to eliminate any fraction; and

(4) if the adjustment is made pursuant to Rule 2804(d)(1)(ii) above and the unit of trading is rounded down to eliminate a fraction, the adjusted exercise price or settlement price may be further adjusted, to the nearest adjustment increment, to reflect any diminution in the value of the option contract or stock future resulting from the elimination of the fraction, or if the adjustment is made pursuant to Rule 2804 (d)(1)(iii) above and the unit of trading is rounded down to eliminate a fraction, the value of the fractional share so eliminated as determined by the Corporation shall be added to the unit of trading.

(i) *Election Mergers and Similar Events.* The deliverable resulting from an adjustment in the case of an election merger or similar event involving shareholder elections, such as shareholder election of a non-ordinary dividend, will generally be based on the consideration accruing to a non-electing shareholder if the Corporation determines in its sole discretion that it is readily able to facilitate delivery of that consideration.

(j) *Cash Value Determination.* The Corporation has the authority to determine the value of distributed property with respect to any adjustments.[] The Corporation may use this authority in circumstances that include, but are not limited to, cases in which the Corporation determines that the final amount or distribution resulting from a corporate action may not be determined for a long period.

(k) *Determination of Cash Amounts In Lieu of Fractional Share Entitlements in Adjusted Deliverables.* Cash amounts in lieu of fractional share entitlements included in adjusted deliverables will generally be made in a manner consistent with any determinations by a central securities depository clearing agency.

(l) *Foreign Withholding Tax.* In general, all contract adjustments will be made net of any relevant foreign withholding taxes, with the exception of events for which local tax authorities issue rulings that exempt certain groups from the withholding tax and it is reasonable that U.S. investors collectively can be included in such groups.

(m) *Adjustments Made Per Contract.* All contract adjustments will be made on a per contract basis.

(n) *Exceptions.* The Corporation shall have the power to make exceptions to the general rules set forth in paragraphs (c) through (i) of this Rule in those cases or groups of cases (which may include making exceptions for one or more series of flexibly structured options) in which, in applying the standards set forth or adopted under Rule 2803, the Corporation shall determine such exceptions to be appropriate. However, the general rules shall be applied unless the Corporation affirmatively determines to make an exception in a particular case or group of cases.

(o) *Adjustment of Stock Futures Using Amounts Reported by an Exchange.* Notwithstanding the general rule set forth in paragraph (c) of this Rule, such security futures as may be designated by the Exchange on which such contracts are traded as subject to this paragraph (o) shall be adjusted for the aggregate amount of all cash dividends or distributions as reported by such Exchange to the Corporation. The settlement price of each such contract on the ex-date shall be adjusted by such aggregate amount of such dividend or distribution, provided that (i) the Exchange has reported such information to the Corporation prior to the ex-date in accordance with the Corporation's requirements, or (ii) the Exchange failed to provide the information on a timely basis or reported incorrect information to the Corporation, but provides such information or corrected information to the Corporation on the ex-date. The Corporation shall have no liability with respect to a dividend or distribution that has not been timely reported by the trading Exchange or for which such Exchange has reported incorrect information without making a timely subsequent correction.

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RULE 2804 – Adjustment of Index Options and Futures and Certain Other Cash-Settled Options and Futures

(a) *Adjustment of Cash-Settled Options and Futures Generally.* In the case of cash-settled options or cash-settled futures that do not require physical delivery of the underlying interest, except as expressly provided otherwise in the Rules relating to a particular cleared contract, determinations as to whether and how to adjust the terms of such cash-settled options or cash-settled futures to reflect events affecting the underlying interest shall be made by the Corporation in accordance with Rule 2801. Flexibly structured options on fund shares that are cash settled are governed by Rule 2803.

(b) *Addition, Deletion or Change to Index Components.*

(1) Except as provided by paragraph (b)(2), the Corporation ordinarily will not adjust the terms of index option contracts, index futures contracts, or variance futures that have an index as their reference variable in the event that index components are added to or deleted from the underlying index or reference index or when the relative weight of one or more such index components has changed.

(2) If the Corporation shall determine in its sole discretion that any addition, deletion, or change to the index components causes significant discontinuity in the level of the underlying index, the Corporation may adjust the terms of the affected index option contracts or index futures contract by adjusting either or both of the index multiplier exercise price, as applicable, with respect to such contracts or by taking such other action as the Corporation in its sole discretion deems fair to both the holders and writers of such contracts. The Corporation may use its discretion to adjust variance futures as necessary to correct for any impact such an event could have on an underlying variance.

(c) Change to Index Multiplier, Calculation Method, or Underlying Index or Reference Index.

(1) *Conditions.* The Corporation shall make adjustments to an index option contract, index futures contract, or variance futures contract if:

(i) an Exchange shall increase or decrease the index multiplier for any index option contract, index futures contract or variance futures contract; (ii) the reporting authority shall change the method of calculation of an index that is an underlying interest or reference variable so as to create a discontinuity or change in the level of the index that does not reflect a change in the prices or values of the constituents of the index;

(iii) a futures market or its reporting authority shall change the method of calculation of an underlying variance so as to create a discontinuity or change in the underlying variance that does not reflect a change in the variability of the reference variable; or

(iv) the Corporation shall substitute one underlying index or reference index for another pursuant to Rule 2804(d).

(2) *Adjustments.* In the event an above condition occurs, the Corporation shall make such adjustments in the number of outstanding affected options or futures, the exercise prices of such options or the contract prices of such futures, or such other adjustments, if any, as the Corporation in its sole discretion deems fair to both the holders and the writers of such options or buyers and sellers of such futures.

(d) Substitution of Successor Index.

(1) The Corporation may substitute another index (a “successor index”) as the underlying interest or reference variable if the Corporation determines that:

(i) publication of an underlying index or reference index has been discontinued;

(ii) an underlying index or reference index has been replaced by another index, or

(iii) the composition or method of calculation of an underlying index or reference index is so materially changed since its selection as an underlying index or reference index that it is deemed to be a different index, the Corporation may substitute another index (a “successor index”) as the underlying interest or reference variable.

(2) A successor index shall be reasonably comparable, as determined by the Corporation in its discretion, to the original underlying index or reference index for which it substitutes. An index may be created specifically for the purpose of becoming a successor index.

(3) With respect to index futures contracts and variance futures, if the Corporation determines in its discretion not to substitute a successor index, the Corporation may terminate the futures contract and fix a final settlement price in accordance with Section 5 of Article XII. Any outstanding options on a futures contract terminated in accordance with the preceding sentence will be automatically exercised if in-the-money based upon the final settlement price for the underlying future or will terminate if out-of-the-money based upon such final settlement price.[]

(e) *Underlying Relative Performance Index Below Zero.* In the event that the value of an underlying relative performance index for a cash-settled option falls below zero, any such negative value of the index will be deemed by the Corporation to be zero; provided, however, that if it is deemed impractical for systems reasons to have an index value of zero, then any index value of zero or below will be deemed to be an economically nominal positive number. Such an adjustment will have the effect of limiting the maximum exercise settlement amount for in-the-money put options on such indexes to the difference between the exercise price and the nominal positive number substituted for the actual index value (times the applicable multiplier).

(f) *Elimination of Individual Reference Security.* If any individual reference security in an underlying relative performance index for a cash-settled option is eliminated as the result of a cash-out merger or other event, the reporting authority may cease to publish the index. In that case, the exercise settlement value of the options would become fixed based upon the last published value for the index, and the Exchange on which such options are traded may determine to accelerate the expiration date for such options (and, in the case of European-style options, their exercisability). The expiration date for such options will ordinarily be accelerated to fall on the next regularly scheduled expiration date for the same class of options or such other date as the Corporation may establish in consultation with the Exchange on which such options are traded.

(g) *Adjustment of Options on Index Futures or Variance Futures.* (i) If the Corporation adjusts an index futures contract or variance futures contract underlying a futures option, such futures option ordinarily will be adjusted to provide, upon exercise, for delivery of the futures contract as adjusted by the Corporation. (ii) In the event the Corporation, acting pursuant to Rule 2804(c), adjusts (A) the number of outstanding index futures or variance futures in a series of futures underlying a futures option, (B) the contract price of index futures or variance futures underlying a futures option, or (C) the index futures or variance futures underlying a futures option in any other manner, the futures option ordinarily will be adjusted in a manner corresponding to the adjustment in the underlying futures contract (e.g., if the number of outstanding index futures or variance futures in a series of futures underlying a futures option is adjusted, the number of futures options on the adjusted underlying index future or variance future will be similarly adjusted; if the contract price of the underlying index future or variance future is adjusted, the exercise price of the futures options will be similarly adjusted; etc.).

(h) *General Rule Application and OTC Adjustments.* Except in the case of OTC index options or any of the events described in paragraphs (e) and (f) of this Rule, determinations with respect to adjustments pursuant to this Rule shall be made by the Corporation. For the elimination of doubt, all adjustments to the terms of outstanding cleared contracts in OTC index options shall be made by the Corporation in its sole discretion, based on its judgment as to what is appropriate for the protection of investors and the public interest, taking into account such factors as fairness to holders and writers (or purchasers and sellers) of the affected contracts, the maintenance of a fair and orderly market in the affected contracts, consistency of interpretation and practice (including consistency with adjustments to Exchange-listed index options on the same underlying interest), and efficiency of exercise settlement procedures.

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RULE 2805 – Adjustment of Cash-Settled Foreign Currency Options and Futures

(a) In the event that (i) a trading or an underlying currency is replaced by a new currency, or (ii) the exchange rate or exchange characteristics of a trading or underlying currency with respect to other currencies are officially altered, the Corporation may adjust:

- (1) with respect to cash-settled foreign currency options, the exercise price, unit of trading, number of contracts, underlying currency, or other terms of option contracts affected by such event; or

(2) with respect to cash-settled foreign currency futures, the underlying interest, unit of trading, settlement price or any other terms of futures affected by such event.

(b) Policy of the Corporation. The Corporation will not ordinarily adjust the terms of cash-settled foreign currency options or cash-settled foreign currency futures in response to devaluations or revaluations of trading or underlying currencies.

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