

SUBMISSION COVER SHEET

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Registered Entity Identifier Code (optional): 16-569 (4 of 4)

Organization: Commodity Exchange, Inc. ("COMEX")

Filing as a: DCM SEF DCO SDR

Please note - only ONE choice allowed.

Filing Date (mm/dd/yy): 12/14/16 Filing Description: Regulation 40.6(a) Submission Regarding Addition of Portfolio Gains Haircuts, Tear-Ups, and Limited Recourse to the Financial Safeguards Package for Base, CME Submission No. 16-569/ Amendments to CME, CBOT, NYMEX and COMEX Rule 802, CME and CBOT definitions (Chapter iii) and NYMEX and COMEX definitions (Chapter v)

SPECIFY FILING TYPE

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Organization Rules and Rule Amendments

- Certification § 40.6(a)
- Approval § 40.5(a)
- Notification § 40.6(d)
- Advance Notice of SIDCO Rule Change § 40.10(a)
- SIDCO Emergency Rule Change § 40.10(h)

Rule Numbers: See filing.

New Product

Please note only ONE product per Submission.

- Certification § 40.2(a)
- Certification Security Futures § 41.23(a)
- Certification Swap Class § 40.2(d)
- Approval § 40.3(a)
- Approval Security Futures § 41.23(b)
- Novel Derivative Product Notification § 40.12(a)
- Swap Submission § 39.5

Official Product Name:

Product Terms and Conditions (product related Rules and Rule Amendments)

- Certification § 40.6(a)
- Certification Made Available to Trade Determination § 40.6(a)
- Certification Security Futures § 41.24(a)
- Delisting (No Open Interest) § 40.6(a)
- Approval § 40.5(a)
- Approval Made Available to Trade Determination § 40.5(a)
- Approval Security Futures § 41.24(c)
- Approval Amendments to enumerated agricultural products § 40.4(a), § 40.5(a)

“Non-Material Agricultural Rule Change”

§ 40.4(b)(5)

Notification

§ 40.6(d)

Official Name(s) of Product(s) Affected:

Rule Numbers:

December 14, 2016

VIA ELECTRONIC PORTAL

Mr. Christopher J. Kirkpatrick
Office of the Secretariat
Commodity Futures Trading Commission
Three Lafayette Centre
1155 21st Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20581

RE: Regulation 40.6(a) Submission Regarding Addition of Portfolio Gains Haircuts, Tear-Ups, and Limited Recourse to the Financial Safeguards Package for Base, CME/CBOT/NYMEX/COMEX Submission No. 16-569/ Amendments to CME, CBOT, NYMEX and COMEX Rule 802, CME and CBOT definitions (Chapter iii) and NYMEX and COMEX definitions (Chapter v)

Dear Mr. Kirkpatrick:

The Chicago Mercantile Exchange Inc. ("CME"), the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, Inc. ("CBOT"), New York Mercantile Exchange, Inc. ("NYMEX"), and Commodity Exchange, Inc. ("COMEX") (collectively, the "Exchanges") hereby provide advance notice to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") of proposed changes to the rules of the Exchanges (each, a "Rulebook") applicable to Base¹ products. The Exchanges' proposed changes are aimed at conforming the Rulebooks with the end of waterfall rule changes proposed by CME, in its capacity as a systemically important derivatives clearing organization ("SIDCO"),² in CME Submission No. 16-354-RRRR.³ CME's clearing division (the "Clearing House") offers clearing for all products traded on the Exchanges as well as other cleared products and provides clearing services to third parties. The Exchanges will implement the rules proposed herein on the later of December 30, 2016 or the date upon which CME, in its capacity as a derivatives clearing organization ("DCO"), implements the proposed rules included in CME Submission No. 16-354-RRRR.

The clearing services and operations CME provides are critical to CME's clearing members, the customers of CME's clearing members, the smooth functioning of the markets CME serves and the maintenance of financial stability.⁴ The Rulebooks provide for a robust financial safeguards package for Base products that would be used to address losses that arise from the default of one or more clearing members on obligations to the Clearing House with respect to Base Contracts (as defined in the

¹ As used herein, "Base" means relating to products other than interest rate swap ("IRS") products, credit default swap ("CDS") products, or any positions comingled with IRS contracts.

² On July 18, 2012, CME Inc. was designated as a systemically important financial market utility under Title VIII of the Dodd-Frank Act.

³ See Regulation 40.10 Submission Regarding The Addition of Portfolio Gains Haircuts, Tear-Ups and Limited Recourse to the Financial Safeguards Package for Base. CME Submission No. 16-354-RRRR (December 6, 2016).

⁴ See CPMI-IOSCO, Board of the International Organization of Securities Commissions Report, Recovery of Financial Market Infrastructures (October 2014) ("CPMI-IOSCO Report") at 8, <http://www.bis.org/cpmi/publ/d121.pdf> (defining "critical" services).

proposed rules). The financial safeguards package includes performance bond collateral that is posted by each Base Clearing Member; CME would sell, and use the proceeds from, the performance bond collateral of a Base Clearing Member if the member defaults to the Clearing House.⁵ The financial safeguards package also includes a funded commitment by CME to cover \$100 Million of losses associated with a default of one or more Base Clearing Members (as defined in the proposed rules) (such commitment, the “CME Contribution”)⁶ and funded and unfunded commitments by clearing members to cover such losses (up to a maximum obligation) in the form of Base Guaranty Fund contributions⁷ and assessments⁸, respectively.⁹

Under the CME Rulebook, in the unlikely event that the losses arising from the default of one or more clearing members on obligations to the Clearing House with respect to Base Contracts exceed the financial safeguards package for Base, CME may become subject to a bankruptcy proceeding that is subject to the commodity broker liquidation provisions of the US Bankruptcy Code.¹⁰ This would constitute a Bankruptcy Event (as defined in CME Rule 818.A) and would result in the close out and netting of all contracts cleared by CME (including IRS and CDS) pursuant to CME Rule 818.¹¹ Through this close out and netting, CME Rule 818 provides certainty and provides for the return of assets to clearing members and their customers in a manner that enables clearing members to measure and manage their exposures to CME. Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code requires liquidation—rather than reorganization—of a commodity broker, which is defined to include the Clearing House. CME’s bankruptcy would end the critical services and operations of the Clearing House.

The Exchanges propose rule changes to add the following recovery tools to facilitate the continuity of CME’s clearing services and operations in the unlikely event that the losses arising from the default of one or more Base Clearing Members exceed the financial safeguards package for Base: (i) portfolio

⁵ See Rule 820. As provided in Rule 820, the proceeds of collateral deposited to support customers’ trades would be used for the clearing member’s customers’ accounts and the proceeds of collateral deposited to support the clearing member’s proprietary trades would be used for the clearing member’s proprietary account.

⁶ See Rule 802.B (committing the Clearing House to use a corporate contribution of CME in the amount of \$100 Million to mitigate losses associated with a default of one or more Base Clearing Members as provided therein).

⁷ See Rule 816 (requiring each Base Clearing Member to make a Base Guaranty Fund deposit with CME); See also Rule 802.A (providing that a Base Clearing Member’s Base Guaranty Fund contribution may be applied by the Clearing House to mitigate losses associated with a default of one or more Base Clearing Members).

⁸ See Rule 802.B (subjecting each non-defaulted Base Clearing Member to an assessment (A) up to 275 per cent of such clearing member’s Base Guaranty Fund requirements at the time of the default with respect to losses attributed to a single defaulted clearing member and (B) up to 550 per cent of such clearing member’s Base Guaranty Fund requirements at the time of the default with respect to losses attributed to all defaulted clearing members during a Base Cooling Off Period. See *infra* note 66 for a description of the term Base Cooling Off Period.

⁹ The CME Contribution and commitments by non-defaulted Base Clearing Members will only be used if the obligations of the defaulted clearing member to the Clearing House with respect to Base Contracts exceed the defaulted clearing member’s performance bond collateral and Base Guaranty Fund contribution and any other assets of the defaulted clearing member that are available to the Clearing House for the defaulted Base Clearing Member’s Base Contracts. See Rules 802.A and 802.B. In such instance, the Clearing House would first exhaust the CME Contribution and then the Base Guaranty Fund contributions of non-defaulted Base Clearing Members before utilizing assessment funds of non-defaulted Base Clearing Members. See *id.*

¹⁰ 11 U.S.C. §§ 761–767 (2012).

¹¹ See also CBOT Rule 818. NYMEX Rule 818 and COMEX Rule 818 (all of which incorporate by reference the close-out of all open positions in the CME Clearing House and the netting, offsetting and valuing of such positions pursuant to CME Rule 818).

gains haircuts;¹² (ii) mandatory tear-ups;¹³ (iii) voluntary contributions by Base Clearing Members (and their customers);¹⁴ (iv) voluntary tear-ups by Base Clearing Members (and their customers);¹⁵ and (v) limited recourse for Base (collectively, the “Recovery Tools”).¹⁶ Each of these tools is described in detail below.¹⁷ The intent of these proposed rules is to avoid a Bankruptcy Event driven by the default of one or more Base Clearing Members. As noted, a Bankruptcy Event would result in the close out and netting of all contracts cleared by CME (including IRS and CDS) pursuant to CME Rule 818.

The Exchanges also propose a rule change to Rule 802.E to clarify that if CME uses non-defaulted Base Clearing Members’ guaranty fund contributions, its assessment powers, voluntary contributions and/or gains haircuts and subsequently recovers any portion of those amounts from the defaulted clearing member’s estate, CME will reimburse Base Clearing Members and, if applicable, their customers pro rata first for voluntary contributions and then for the remainder of these resources in the reverse order of the utilization of these resources.¹⁸

None of the Recovery Tools rely upon public or government support.

Background

On October 30, 2014, the Exchanges provided advance notice to the CFTC that they intended to add limited recourse and a portfolio gains haircut settlement cycle followed by contract extinguishment to the financial safeguards package for Base.¹⁹ Since then, the Exchanges have engaged with government regulators, clearing members, customers of clearing members and other stakeholders. Based on that feedback, the Exchanges contemporaneously withdrew their original proposal and CME proposed revised rules.²⁰ In response to feedback received from the CFTC and market participants on the revised rules, CME proposed further revisions on October 11, 2016²¹ and on November 10, 2016.²² CME further

¹² See proposed rule 802.B.7(b)(v).

¹³ See proposed rules 802.B.8(b) and 802.B.8(c).

¹⁴ See proposed rule 802.B.7(b)(v)(A).

¹⁵ See proposed rule 802.B.8(a).

¹⁶ See proposed rules 802.B.9, 802.B.10 and 802.B.11.

¹⁷ As discussed below, pursuant to the proposed amendments to Rule 802, (i) portfolio gains haircuts; (ii) mandatory tear-ups; (iii) voluntary contributions and voluntary tear-ups by Base Clearing Members (and their customers); and (iv) limited recourse may be used only if a Base Clearing Member defaults and at any time following the default of the Base Clearing Member, the assets available to cover the default under the preceding sections of Rule 802 are insufficient to satisfy the Loss and the obligations of the Clearing House to Base Clearing Members as a result of such default.

¹⁸ The proposed conforming rule changes are discussed below.

¹⁹ See Regulation 40.10 Submission Regarding Addition of Limited Recourse and Portfolio Gain Haircut Settlement Cycles to the Financial Safeguards Package for Base Products. CME Submission No. 14-462 (October 30, 2014).

²⁰ See Regulation 40.10 Submission Regarding The Addition of Portfolio Gains Haircuts, Tear-Ups and Limited Recourse to the Financial Safeguards Package for Base. CME Submission No. 16-354 (August 31, 2016).

²¹ See Regulation 40.10 Submission Regarding The Addition of Portfolio Gains Haircuts, Tear-Ups and Limited Recourse to the Financial Safeguards Package for Base. CME Submission No. 16-354-R (October 11, 2016).

²² See Regulation 40.10 Submission Regarding The Addition of Portfolio Gains Haircuts, Tear-Ups and Limited Recourse to the Financial Safeguards Package for Base. CME Submission No. 16-354-RR (November 10, 2016).

revised the filing providing advance notice on November 28, 2016 and on December 6, 2016.²³ The Exchanges are certifying the attached changes to conform the Exchanges' Rulebooks to the rules that CME proposed in CME Submission No. 16-354-RRRR in its capacity as a DCO and will implement after it receives notice of non-objection from the CFTC.

In formulating the revised rules, the Exchanges considered the recommendations of the Committee on Payments and Market Infrastructures and the Board of the International Organization of Securities Commissions ("CPMI-IOSCO") set forth in the October 2014 "Recovery of Financial Market Infrastructures."²⁴ Additionally, on March 19, 2015, the CFTC held a roundtable with industry stakeholders to discuss the recovery and wind-down of DCOs. The roundtable specifically addressed gains haircuts and tear-ups, providing a unique opportunity for the Exchanges to hear a variety of perspectives and share the Exchanges' points of view on the design and use of those recovery tools. Furthermore, the Exchanges discussed their proposed rule changes with clearing members, customers of clearing members and the Futures Industry Association during the second half of 2015.

The proposed rules are a product of such guidance, industry forums and discussions with, and feedback from, clearing members and customers of clearing members.

Overview of Proposed Changes

Before using any of the Recovery Tools, CME would conduct its default management processes²⁵ to liquidate open positions of each defaulted Base Clearing Member through open market transactions and/or auctions.²⁶ Depending upon the nature of the portfolio of the defaulted Base Clearing Member, CME may enter into hedging transactions to reduce risk associated with certain open positions.

To discharge the obligations of the defaulted Base Clearing Member to the Clearing House (which include the funds needed to hedge, auction and liquidate the defaulted Base Clearing Member's positions), CME would first use all of the assets of the defaulted Base Clearing Member that are available to the Clearing House.²⁷ If the obligations of the defaulted Base Clearing Member to the Clearing House with respect to Base Contracts exceed the assets of the defaulted Base Clearing Member that are available to the Clearing House for such contracts, the Clearing House would nonetheless pay all such claims, which payments by the Clearing House would be deemed a loss to it.²⁸ To address such loss, the Clearing

²³ See Regulation 40.10 Submission Regarding The Addition of Portfolio Gains Haircuts, Tear-Ups and Limited Recourse to the Financial Safeguards Package for Base. CME Submission No. 16-354-RRR (November 28, 2016) and See Regulation 40.10 Submission Regarding The Addition of Portfolio Gains Haircuts, Tear-Ups and Limited Recourse to the Financial Safeguards Package for Base. CME Submission No. 16-354-RRRR (December 6, 2016). No changes were made to the text of the proposed rules in connection with the November 28, 2016 or the December 6, 2016 filing.

²⁴ See CPMI-IOSCO Report.

²⁵ See Rules 802.A and 802.B.1-6 (describing the default management process). Pursuant to Rule 802.B.6, the detailed implementation of liquidating, auctioning and selling the positions and assets of the defaulted clearing member shall be conducted by the Clearing House in consultation with the Clearing House Risk Committee, with the approval of the Board, and/or such other committee as the Board may designate.

²⁶ Auction design and auction scope will be tailored to the portfolio of the defaulted Base Clearing Member.

²⁷ See Rule 802.A.2 (describing the assets of the defaulted Base Clearing Member that may be available to the Clearing House) and the definition of Base Collateral (which the proposed rules would move to Chapter iii of the CME and CBOT Rulebooks and to Chapter v of the NYMEX and COMEX Rulebooks).

²⁸ See Rule 802.A.2. and the definition of Base Collateral which the proposed rules would move to Chapter iii of the CME and CBOT Rulebooks and to Chapter v of the NYMEX and COMEX Rulebooks (defining Base Collateral as excluding customer assets).

House would exhaust the CME Contribution and then the Base Guaranty Fund contributions of non-defaulted clearing members before utilizing assessment funds of non-defaulted clearing members.²⁹

The rules proposed herein would not alter this order of usage. The Clearing House would exhaust these resources before turning to the Recovery Tools proposed herein.³⁰

As CME's default management process is continuous, CME would continue working to reduce the amount of uncovered credit losses³¹ and restore a matched book³² while using the Recovery Tools. CME conducts its default management process to protect non-defaulted clearing members, customers of clearing members and the stability of the broader U.S. financial market.³³

Portfolio Gains Haircuts

CFTC Regulation 39.35(a) requires CME to address **fully** any loss arising from any individual or combined default relating to any clearing members' obligations to it. While CME and Base Clearing Members—through the CME's corporate contribution, the Base Guaranty Fund (as defined in Rule 802.A) and Base Assessments (as defined in the proposed rules)—are responsible for mitigating losses that exceed the defaulter's collateral and its guaranty fund deposit, such amounts are finite and CFTC Regulation 39.35(a) requires CME to allocate any remaining losses.

Portfolio gains haircuts is a recovery tool that provides for the allocation of losses following complete utilization of the Base financial safeguards resources. This tool is designed to extinguish (or "haircut") a portion of amounts due to Base Clearing Members and their customers with a net portfolio gain³⁴ for a settlement cycle while collecting the full amount from Base Clearing Members and their customers with a net portfolio loss for the settlement cycle. The amount of the haircut is based on the amount received from Base Clearing Members and their customers with net portfolio losses applied on a pro rata basis across the Base Clearing Members and their customers with net portfolio gains for the relevant account class for the settlement cycle.³⁵ The haircut amount will be increased by any necessary payments to liquidation counterparties and winners of the auctions of defaulters' positions. Such liquidation and auction payment amounts may not exceed the amount determined by the Clearing House Oversight Committee ("CHOC")³⁶ to be appropriate to mitigate further disruptions to the markets, after considering

²⁹ See Rule 802.B.

³⁰ One exception is that, pursuant to proposed rule 802.B.8(a), voluntary tear ups could occur at any time following the default of a Base Clearing Member.

³¹ Uncovered credit losses are losses arising from the default of one or more Base Clearing Members on obligations to CME that exceed the Base financial safeguards package.

³² CME's book is matched when there is a solvent clearing member standing behind every transaction.

³³ As discussed below, CME would not accept bids at prices that the resources available cannot support. The suggestion that a clearing house should accept *any* bid received in an auction is not appropriate and would not protect market stability.

³⁴ For the avoidance of doubt, the proposed rules would not haircut performance bonds. The Exchanges strongly oppose haircuts of performance bonds for the reasons discussed below on pages 8-9.

³⁵ Haircuts would be determined at the proprietary account level of each Base Clearing Member, the segregated futures customer account level of each Base Clearing Member and at the beneficial owner level for each cleared swaps customer of each Base Clearing Member.

³⁶ On May 17, 2016, the Board of Directors of Chicago Mercantile Exchange Inc. approved the establishment of the CHOC, a Committee of the Board of Directors. The purpose of the CHOC is to provide oversight of the risk management activities (excluding operational risk) of the Clearing House. Pursuant to the charter of the CHOC, in fulfilling its responsibilities, the CHOC "shall prioritize the safety and efficiency of the Clearing House, generally
Continued on next page

the then existing facts and circumstances and any recommendation made by the Emergency Financial Committee (as defined in Rule 975).³⁷

The Exchanges propose Rule 802.B.7(b)(v) to provide for portfolio gains haircuts for Base products (“Base Gains Haircuts”) in connection with a settlement cycle for which CME has not received all payments for Base products due to the default of one or more Base Clearing Members.

Base Gains Haircuts is expected to act as an incentive to motivate Base Clearing Members and their customers with positions in the affected contracts to participate in the default auctions in order to protect their gains from Base Gains Haircuts. Base Gains Haircuts thus promote recovery by incentivizing auction participation.

Base Gains Haircuts would be distributed broadly to minimize their impact on market participants.

Base Gains Haircuts would distribute remaining losses associated with the default of a Base Clearing Member pro-rata across all market participants with net portfolio gains in Base Contracts. During each Base Gains Haircuts settlement cycle, a haircut would be applied pro rata to the net portfolio gains for such settlement cycle of each proprietary account of each Base Clearing Member, the segregated futures customer account of each Base Clearing Member³⁸ and at the beneficial owner level for each cleared swaps customer of each Base Clearing Member.³⁹

The amount of a net portfolio gain of a Base Clearing Member or its customers represents the net amount the Base Clearing Member or its customers are owed in connection with the relevant settlement cycle. Netted obligations for a settlement cycle include, as applicable: (a) settlement variation for futures and certain swaps (as detailed in proposed rule 802.B.7(b)(i)); (b) the settlement variation for ‘futures-style’ options prior to their exercise or assignment; (c) the option premium obligations for ‘equity-style’ options⁴⁰ that are due on the trade date; and (d) the option premium obligations for ‘futures-style’ options that are due when the options are exercised or assigned.

Changes in value for ‘equity style’ options are reflected in the “net option value” for such options and included in total initial margin (performance bond) requirements. No daily settlement variation or option premium payments are exchanged for changes in net option value. As such, there would be no haircut applied to an increase in value for ‘equity-style’ options. As noted below, if an ‘equity-style’ option is torn up, the tear up would be affected by an offsetting transaction with an option premium at the most recent settlement price for such option contract.⁴¹ The option premium for the offset would be the full value of the option contract on the date of tear-up and would be subject to haircut pursuant to proposed rule 802.B.7(b).

support the stability of the broader financial system and consider legitimate interests of clearing members and customers of clearing members taking into account prudent risk management standards (including systemic risk mitigation) and best practices in the industry.”

³⁷ Proposed rule 802.B.7(b)(ii).

³⁸ CME would allocate a haircut pro rata to any net portfolio gains of each Base Clearing Member’s segregated futures customer account. Base Clearing Members would then allocate any haircuts to their segregated futures customer account pro rata to customers in such account with net portfolio gains.

³⁹ Proposed rule 802.B.7(b)(v)(B).

⁴⁰ The majority of options cleared by CME are ‘equity-style’ options.

⁴¹ See *infra* p. 11.

Certain market participants have raised concerns with respect to the application of Base Gains Haircuts to their accounts noting that their account should be exempt from the application of this haircutting tool. Haircuts are proposed across all market participants, as outlined above, to ensure that the remaining losses are distributed in a manner that is comprehensive and fair. If certain market participants were exempt from Base Gains Haircuts, other participants would need to absorb such losses in order for Base Gains Haircuts to fully allocate the loss to the benefit of those exempted.⁴² As any application of Base Gains Haircuts is expected during a time of severe market stress, the broad dispersion resulting from this tool should minimize the impact across market participants.

Base Gains Haircuts would have no impact on accounts with net portfolio losses for the relevant settlement cycle. While the holders of accounts with net portfolio gains in Base Contracts would be exposed to losses, such holders would still likely recover more of the amounts owed to them (and on a more expedient basis) through Base Gains Haircuts than would likely be realized if a Bankruptcy Event were to occur and CME Rule 818 were triggered as a result of losses from the default of one or more Base Clearing Members on obligations to the Clearing House exceeding the financial safeguards package for Base.

The proposed rules would establish a period of Base Gains Haircuts.

Proposed rule 802.B.7(b)(v) provides for three Business Days of Base Gains Haircuts and a mechanism to shorten or extend the duration of Base Gains Haircuts depending upon the then existing facts and circumstances (as discussed below). In contemplating the number of Base Gains Haircuts settlement cycles, CME aimed to allow for a sufficient amount of time for CME to reestablish the matched book and for Base Clearing Members and customers of Base Clearing Members to measure and manage their exposures. By providing certainty on the number of Base Gains Haircuts settlement cycles (while enabling adjustments to be made pursuant to the process discussed below), the proposed rule minimizes the market uncertainty that would be associated with an unlimited number of Base Gains Haircuts settlement cycles, thereby allowing Base Clearing Members and customers of Base Clearing Members to measure and manage this risk.

Pursuant to proposed rule 802.B.7(b)(v)(C), the CHOC⁴³ may extend or reduce the number of days during which Base Gains Haircuts are applied by one or two Business Days, such that the maximum number of days with Base Gains Haircuts is five Business Days.

Proposed rule 802.B.7(b)(v)(C) provides that in order for the CHOC to make a determination to extend or reduce, as appropriate, the CHOC must make such determination: (i) based upon the then existing facts and circumstances; (ii) in furtherance of the integrity of the Clearing House and stability of the financial system; and (iii) by taking into consideration the legitimate interests of clearing members and customers of clearing members.⁴⁴

⁴² See CPMI-IOSCO Report at 13 (stating “Once a loss or liquidity shortfall materialises, if it is not allocated to one entity it will necessarily be allocated to another entity....”).

⁴³ See *supra* note 36 (discussing the purpose and priorities of the CHOC).

⁴⁴ By explicitly requiring that any such determination be in furtherance of the integrity of the Clearing House and stability of the financial system and take into consideration the legitimate interests of clearing members and customers of clearing members, the proposed rule explicitly supports the stability of the broader financial system and other relevant public interest considerations of relevant stakeholders (clearing members and their customers of clearing members) in accordance with CFTC Regulation 39.32(a)(1)(iv). By explicitly requiring that such determination take into consideration the legitimate interests of the relevant stakeholders (clearing members and their customers), the proposed rule ensures that such determination would appropriately reflect the legitimate interests of the relevant stakeholders in accordance with CFTC Regulation 39.32(a)(2).

Before making any adjustments to the duration of Base Gains Haircuts, the CHOC would consider the recommendation(s)—if any—made by the Emergency Financial Committee. Pursuant to proposed CME rule 802.B.7(b)(v)(C), any recommendation by the Emergency Financial Committee regarding whether to extend or reduce the duration of Base Gains Haircuts must similarly (i) be based on the then existing facts and circumstances; (ii) be in furtherance of the integrity of the Clearing House and stability of the financial system; and (iii) take into consideration the legitimate interests of clearing members and customers of clearing members.⁴⁵

Proposed rule 802.B.7(b)(v) thus enables CME to extend the Base Gains Haircuts settlement cycles by one or two additional Business Days to allow for the completion of the default management process if warranted by the then existing facts and circumstances, such that the maximum number of days with Base Gains Haircuts is five Business Days. Similarly, proposed rule 802.B.7(b)(v) enables CME to reduce the duration of Base Gains Haircuts settlement cycles by one or two Business Days if warranted by the then market conditions. It is anticipated that the CHOC would exercise its discretion to reduce the duration of Base Gains Haircuts settlement cycles if the CHOC believed that (i) additional days of haircuts would not result in the disposition of the defaulter's remaining open positions in Base Contracts and (ii) it would be imprudent to conduct additional haircut cycles.

At the conclusion of the Base Gains Haircuts settlement cycles, either: (i) CME will have completed the default management process and restored the matched book, thereby allowing CME to provide for continuity of clearing services, or (ii) CME will extinguish certain open Base positions through a tear-up process pursuant to proposed rule 802.B.8(b), as discussed below.

The proposed rules would not haircut performance bonds (also known as initial margin).

Consistent with feedback from clearing members and their customers, performance bonds (which are sometimes referred to as initial margin) will not be subject to haircuts under the proposed rules. The Exchanges do not consider haircutting clearing member and/or customer performance bonds ("PB") to be an alternative to Base Gains Haircuts. The Exchanges are strongly opposed to haircutting PB, whether during recovery or wind-down. Haircutting PB of customers is unlawful under Section 4d of the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA"). Furthermore, haircutting PB would have a destabilizing impact on markets by (i) increasing the risk that the clearing house is under-protected against a future default of a clearing member and (ii) creating a procyclical liquidity requirement for all clearing members and their customers to reestablish their full amount of margin, which could increase the likelihood that a clearing house would enter recovery and/or wind-down.

Haircutting customer PB would likely precipitate clearing member failures or defaults as customers withdraw funds from their clearing members for protection or in fulfillment of contractual or fiduciary duties. Further clearing member defaults would increase the odds of a clearing house entering recovery and/or wind-down. Furthermore, in a scenario where PB has been haircut, the clearing house would be under-protected and thus, have even greater exposure to future clearing member defaults because those clearing members would no longer be fully collateralized, which would also increase the odds of a clearing house entering recovery and/or wind-down. Finally, haircutting PB would also limit the effectiveness of a clearing house's default management plan. In particular, the prospect of PB haircutting would incentivize clearing members not to take part in the auction process due to the potential for increased losses if a haircut of PB occurs after a portfolio has been acquired. Any tool that would increase the chances of a clearing house entering recovery and/or wind-down presents risk to all

⁴⁵ See *id.*

stakeholders, including regulators, clearing members, customers of clearing members and potentially even tax payers. Those risks make haircutting PB an inappropriate recovery tool.

Base Partial Tear-Ups and Base Full Tear-Up

The Exchanges propose to introduce mandatory tear-ups as a recovery tool for CME to reestablish the matched book.⁴⁶ If CME's default management process is unsuccessful in fully liquidating or transferring the defaulter's positions and reestablishing a matched book and the Base financial safeguard resources have been completely utilized, CME may become subject to a bankruptcy proceeding that is subject to the commodity broker liquidation provisions of the US Bankruptcy Code.⁴⁷ If CME becomes subject to a bankruptcy proceeding, all contracts cleared by CME (including IRS and CDS) would be closed out and netted pursuant to CME Rule 818. CME Rule 818 thus provides certainty and for the return of assets to clearing members and their customers in a manner that enables clearing members to measure and manage their exposures to CME, but it does not promote the continuity of clearing. CME thus proposes to add a mandatory tear-up process to reestablish a matched book and promote continuity of clearing.

CME designed the mandatory tear-up process to reestablish a matched book in a manner that, to the extent possible, localizes the impact of a failure to the markets in which defaulters' positions have not been fully transferred or liquidated and avoids impacting properly functioning markets. The proposed rules refer to the proprietary and customer positions in Base Contracts of the defaulted Base Clearing Member(s) that remain open as the "Remaining Open Base Positions."⁴⁸ In connection with the last settlement cycle conducted in connection with Base Gains Haircuts, the Clearing House would extinguish all Remaining Open Base Positions through a partial tear-up process ("Base Partial Tear-Up") or through a full tear-up process of all Base Contracts ("Base Full Tear-Up") of proprietary and customer positions of non-defaulted Base Clearing Members and non-defaulted customers of the defaulted Base Clearing Member.⁴⁹ On days when Base Gains Haircuts are occurring, the Clearing House could extinguish a portion of the Remaining Open Base Positions through a Base Partial Tear-Up of proprietary and customer positions of non-defaulted Base Clearing Members and non-defaulted customers of the defaulted Base Clearing Member.⁵⁰ In either case, the CHOC would determine the appropriate scope of tear-ups as described below.

Tear-Ups Would Occur In Connection with the Last Settlement Cycle with Base Gains Haircuts.

In connection with the final Base Gains Haircuts settlement cycle, the CHOC⁵¹ would determine either the appropriate scope of each Base Partial Tear-Up or that a Base Full Tear-Up is appropriate.⁵² The CHOC would make this determination (i) based upon then existing facts and circumstances; (ii) in furtherance of the integrity of the Clearing House and stability of the financial system; (iii) by taking into consideration

⁴⁶ While Base Gains Haircuts allocate actual losses of the defaulter's portfolio that exceed remaining financial resources, Base Gains Haircuts do not assist with the disposition of the defaulter's positions that have generated such losses.

⁴⁷ 11 U.S.C. §§ 761–767 (2012).

⁴⁸ See proposed rule 802.B.8(b).

⁴⁹ See proposed rule 802.B.8(b).

⁵⁰ See proposed rule 802.B.8(c).

⁵¹ As noted above, the CHOC is a Committee of the Board of Directors of CME. See *supra* note 36 (discussing the purpose and priorities of the CHOC).

⁵² See proposed rule 802.B.8(b)(i).

the legitimate interests of clearing members and customers of clearing members;⁵³ and (iv) with the aim of extinguishing all of the Remaining Open Base Positions and any additional positions in Base Contracts deemed necessary to mitigate further disruptions to the markets affected by the Remaining Open Base Positions.⁵⁴

Before making such determination, the CHOC would consider the recommendation(s)—if any—made by the Emergency Financial Committee.⁵⁵ Any such Emergency Financial Committee recommendation would similarly (i) be based on the then existing facts and circumstances; (ii) be in furtherance of the integrity of the Clearing House and stability of the financial system; (iii) take into consideration the legitimate interests of clearing members and customers of clearing members;⁵⁶ and (iv) aim to extinguish all of the Remaining Open Base Positions and any additional positions in Base Contracts deemed necessary to mitigate further disruptions to the markets affected by the Remaining Open Base Positions.⁵⁷

Potential forms of Base Partial Tear-Ups in connection with the final Base Gains Haircuts settlement cycle include, but are not limited to: (a) proportionately extinguishing Base Contracts held by non-defaulted Base Clearing Members, their non-defaulted customers and the non-defaulted customers of the defaulted Base Clearing Member that are opposite to, and relative to the size of, the Remaining Open Base Positions; and (b) extinguishing all open positions in Base Contracts for a particular product or combination of products.⁵⁸ The type of Base Partial Tear-Up utilized at any time would depend on the then existing facts and circumstances.

A Base Full Tear-Up would involve extinguishing all open positions in Base Contracts.⁵⁹

Tear-Ups Could Occur While Settlement Cycles with Base Gains Haircuts Are Ongoing.

While Base Gains Haircuts settlement cycles are ongoing, the CHOC could determine to extinguish a portion of the Remaining Open Base Positions through a Base Partial Tear-Up of proprietary and customer positions of non-defaulted Base Clearing Members and non-defaulted customers of the defaulted Base Clearing Member.⁶⁰ The CHOC would make this determination by using the same four factors that the CHOC would use to determine the appropriate scope of tear ups conducted in connection with the final Base Gains Haircuts settlement cycle, except with a narrower aim of extinguishing a portion of the Remaining Open Base Positions and any additional positions in Base Contracts deemed necessary to mitigate further disruptions to the markets affected by the portion of the Remaining Open Base

⁵³ See *supra* note 44.

⁵⁴ See proposed rule 802.B.8(b)(i). The CHOC would consider the legitimate interests of clearing members and customers of clearing members by assessing the relevant facts and circumstances and the impact of the scope of tear-ups on such interests.

⁵⁵ See *id.*

⁵⁶ See *supra* note 44.

⁵⁷ See proposed rule 802.B.8(b)(i).

⁵⁸ See proposed rule 802.B.8(b)(ii).

⁵⁹ See proposed rules 802.B.8(b)(iii). Base Full Tear-Ups could only be conducted in connection with the final Base Gains Haircuts settlement cycle and could not be conducted while Base Gains Haircuts settlement cycles are ongoing.

⁶⁰ See proposed rule 802.B.8(c).

Positions.⁶¹ The CHOC would only determine to tear-up a portion of the Remaining Open Base Positions if the CHOC believed that the Clearing House would not be able to dispose of the positions through default management, but that the Clearing House may be able to successfully default manage the Remaining Open Base Positions not being torn up.

Before determining the appropriate scope of each Base Partial Tear-Up to conduct while Base Gains Haircuts settlement cycles are ongoing, the CHOC would consider the recommendation(s)—if any—made by the Emergency Financial Committee.⁶² Any such Emergency Financial Committee recommendations would be based upon the same four factors as an Emergency Financial Committee recommendation regarding tear ups conducted in connection with the final Base Gains Haircuts settlement cycle, except with a narrower aim of extinguishing a portion of the Remaining Open Base Positions and any additional positions in Base Contracts necessary to mitigate further disruptions to the markets affected by the portion of Remaining Open Base Positions.⁶³

Potential forms of Base Partial Tear-Ups that may be conducted while Base Gains Haircuts settlement cycles are ongoing include, but are not limited to: (a) proportionately extinguishing Base Contracts held by non-defaulted Base Clearing Members, their non-defaulted customers and the non-defaulted customers of the defaulted Base Clearing Member that are opposite to, and relative to the size of, a portion of the Remaining Open Base Positions; and (b) extinguishing all open positions in Base Contracts for a particular product or combination of products.⁶⁴ The type of Base Partial Tear-Up utilized at any time would depend on the then existing facts and circumstances.

Tear-Ups Could Apply To All Types Of Base Contracts, Including Options On Futures.

Proposed rule 802.B.8 does not distinguish between the types of Base Contracts that could be torn up. All Base Contracts, including options on futures contracts, would be subject to tear ups pursuant to proposed rule 802.B.8. Specifically, with respect to an 'equity-style' option, the tear up would be affected by an offsetting transaction with an option premium at the most recent settlement price for such option contract. Any associated option premium would be included in the calculation of net portfolio gain or loss pursuant to proposed rule 802.B.7(b) as discussed above.

The Effects of Base Partial Tear-Ups

Base Partial Tear-Ups are designed to enable CME to re-establish a matched book, avoid a Bankruptcy Event and provide for continuity of clearing services and operations to clearing members and their customers. CME does not propose to use Base Partial Tear-Ups as a loss allocation measure as such tear-ups will occur as soon as practicable after the settlement cycle and at the price of such settlement price.⁶⁵ Any torn-up position would still be subject to any applicable Base Gains Haircut for that

⁶¹ See proposed rules 802.B.8(b)(i) and (c). The CHOC would consider the legitimate interests of clearing members and customers of clearing members by assessing the relevant facts and circumstances and the impact of the scope of tear-ups on such interests.

⁶² See *id.*

⁶³ See proposed rules 802.B.8(b)(i) and (c).

⁶⁴ See proposed rules 802.B.8(b)(ii) and (c).

⁶⁵ The price for the contracts that are torn up would be determined in connection with the current Base Gains Haircuts settlement cycle. All contracts being torn up would be marked to market during the current Base Gains Haircuts settlement cycle, thereby valuing these contracts at the market price as of the time the contracts are extinguished. CME believes this approach is preferable to tearing up contracts in between settlement cycles, which would require valuing the contracts being extinguished by reverting to the price determined at the previous Base

Continued on next page

settlement cycle as the tear-up is occurring following, and at the price of, the settlement cycle conducted immediately prior.

As a result of Base Partial Tear-Ups, Base Clearing Members and customers of Base Clearing Members would lose the positions that were torn up. Base Clearing Members and customers of Base Clearing Members that elect to reestablish such market positions could incur replacement costs in doing so. Because Base Partial Tear-Ups enable CME to tear up only those contracts necessary to reestablish a matched book (as compared to all contracts cleared by CME as a result of a Bankruptcy Event), the utilization of Base Partial Tear-Ups as a recovery tool should reduce the number of contracts torn up, which should, in turn, reduce the costs of reestablishing torn up positions. Base Partial Tear-Ups are thus designed to reduce the number of contracts torn up, enable CME to re-establish a matched book and allow CME to provide for continuity of clearing services and operations to clearing members and their customers. After CME reestablishes a matched book and following the Base Cooling Off Period (as defined in Rule 802.H), CME and non-withdrawing Base Clearing Members would replenish their contributions to the Base Guaranty Fund, allowing for the continued functioning of the markets.⁶⁶

The Effects of Base Full Tear-Up

Base Full Tear-Up is designed to enable CME to re-establish a matched book, avoid a Bankruptcy Event and provide for continuity of clearing services and operations. As discussed above in Base Partial Tear-Ups, CME does not propose to use Base Full Tear-Up as a loss allocation measure as such tear-ups will occur as soon as practicable following a settlement cycle and at the price of such settlement cycle.⁶⁷ Any torn-up position would still be subject to any applicable Base Gains Haircut for that settlement cycle.

As a result of a Base Full Tear-Up, Base Clearing Members and customers of Base Clearing Members would lose all open positions in Base Contracts through the extinguishment of such contracts. Base Clearing Members and customers of Base Clearing Members that elect to reestablish such market positions could incur replacement costs in doing so.

As noted above, a determination by the CHOC that a Base Full Tear-Up is appropriate must be in furtherance of the integrity of the Clearing House and the stability of the financial system.⁶⁸ Given the

Gains Haircuts settlement cycle and thus potentially allocating the loss to the beneficial owner of the contract being extinguished.

⁶⁶ The Base Cooling Off Period is the time period starting with the date of the original default until the later of (i) the 5th Business Day thereafter or (ii) if another clearing member defaults during the 5 Business Days following an initial or any subsequent default, the 5th Business Day following the last such default. See Rule 802.H. Rule 802.H provides that during the relevant Base Cooling Off Period, non-defaulted clearing members shall be subject to a maximum obligation to contribute to the Base Guaranty Fund and to fund assessments as set forth in Rule 802.B. This maximum obligation is based upon each Base Clearing Member's Base Guaranty Fund contribution and assessment exposure in effect at the commencement of the Base Cooling Off Period. See Rule 802.H. If CME utilizes any Base Guaranty Fund contributions of non-defaulted Base Clearing Members during the Base Cooling Off Period, clearing members would need to replenish their contributions to the previously required level prior to the close of business on the next banking day to the extent that such replenishment would not cause the clearing members to exceed their maximum obligation. See Rules 802.F and 802.H.

Following a Base Cooling Off Period, the Clearing House will notify each remaining Base Clearing Member of its Base Guaranty Fund deposit obligation and its assessment exposure pursuant to Rule 802.H. The rules proposed herein would not alter the Base Cooling Offer Period or obligations to replenish the Base Guaranty Fund following such period.

⁶⁷ See *supra* note 65.

⁶⁸ See proposed rules 802.B.8(b)(i). See also CFTC Regulations 39.32(a)(1)(iv) and 39.32(a)(2).

systemic importance of CME and the systemic impact that the Base Full Tear-Up may have on the stability of the financial system, the CHOC would not determine to conduct a Base Full Tear-Up if it determined that Base Partial Tear-Ups would be equally or more effective to mitigate the then existing facts and circumstances.

The extinguishment of all Base Contracts cleared by CME through a Base Full Tear-Up—as compared to a Bankruptcy Event (which would trigger application of CME Rule 818⁶⁹)—would provide for continuity of clearing as CME would not become subject to a mandatory liquidation under the provisions of the Bankruptcy Code. Avoiding a Bankruptcy Event would (i) permit Base Clearing Members and customers of Base Clearing Members to elect to reestablish their positions in Base Contracts upon the replenishment of the Base Guaranty Fund⁷⁰ and (ii) prevent CDS and IRS contracts from being closed out under CME Rule 818 as a result of a Bankruptcy Event.

Base Full Tear-Up is thus designed to enable CME to re-establish a matched book and allow CME to provide for continuity of clearing services and operations to clearing members and their customers. It is possible that some clearing members may withdraw their memberships after a Base Full Tear-Up. After CME reestablishes a matched book and following the Base Cooling Off Period, CME and any Base Clearing Members that elect to remain would replenish their contributions to the Base Guaranty Fund.⁷¹ Replenishment of the Base financial safeguards would allow Base Clearing Members and their customers to reestablish positions and thus provide for the continued functioning of the markets.

The addition of a Base Full Tear-Up is designed to incentivize participation in auctions by Base Clearing Members and their customers as poor or no bidding in auctions could increase the likelihood of a Base Full Tear-Up.

Voluntary Actions by Clearing Members and/or Their Customers

Pursuant to proposed rule 802.B.7(b)(v)(A), if, following a default of a Base Clearing Member, the Clearing House has exhausted the financial safeguards package for Base but not yet recovered, the Clearing House will provide Base Clearing Members and their customers an opportunity to make voluntary contributions to assist in curing remaining losses. The incentive for Base Clearing Members and their customers to provide voluntary contributions to the Clearing House is to avoid Base Gains Haircuts, Base Partial Tear-Ups and/or a Base Full Tear-Up.

Pursuant to proposed rule 802.B.8(a), at any time following the default of a Base Clearing Member, the Clearing House could notify Base Clearing Members and provide an opportunity for Base Clearing Members to voluntarily agree to have their proprietary Base positions or, with a customer's consent, to agree to have each such customer's Base positions, extinguished by the Clearing House. CME would quickly identify and approach Base Clearing Members whose positions, or whose customer's positions, are on the opposite side of defaulter positions that remain open. Such Base Clearing Members, or their customers, could agree voluntarily to tear-up such positions in part or in full in a manner that would reestablish a matched book. The incentive for Base Clearing Members and their customers to agree to take a loss and participate in a voluntary partial tear-up is to help CME reestablish a matched book and avoid the consequences of Base Gains Haircuts, Base Partial Tear-Ups and/or a Base Full Tear-Up. By

⁶⁹ The application of CME Rule 818 would result in the extinguishment of all open positions in Base, CDS and IRS Contracts.

⁷⁰ Base Clearing Members and customers of Base Clearing Members that elect to reestablish such market positions could incur replacement costs in doing so.

⁷¹ See *supra* note 66.

participating in voluntary contributions and/or voluntary partial tear-ups, Base Clearing Members and their customers may control how they manage and measure their exposures to CME.

It is expected that voluntary contributions and/or voluntary partial tear-ups would only occur if the amount of contribution and/or the universe of positions marked for voluntary partial tear-up are in the aggregate sufficient to fully mitigate all losses and would restore a fully matched book.

Limited Recourse, No Claims Against the Exchange or Clearing House, and Non-Petition

The Exchanges propose to add limited recourse as a component of the financial safeguards package for Base to promote continuity of clearing for market participants with Base Contracts in the unlikely event losses exceed the financial safeguards package for Base. If losses arising from the default of one or more clearing members on obligations to the Clearing House for Base products exceed the financial resources available to the Clearing House and the limited recourse, Base Gains Haircuts, Base Partial Tear-Ups and Base Full Tear-Up features are not yet in place for Base, CME may become subject to a bankruptcy proceeding that is subject to the commodity broker liquidation provisions of the US Bankruptcy Code.⁷² If CME becomes subject to a bankruptcy proceeding, all contracts cleared by CME (including IRS and CDS) would be closed out and netted pursuant to CME Rule 818. CME Rule 818 thus provides certainty and provides for the return of assets to clearing members and their customers in a manner that enables clearing members to measure and manage their exposures to CME. Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code requires liquidation, rather than reorganization, of a commodity broker, which is defined to include the Clearing House. CME's bankruptcy would end the critical services and operations of the Clearing House.

Once the limited recourse structure is added to Base, proposed rule 802.B.9 provides that Base Clearing Members and any other holders of Base Contracts whose gains are haircut through Base Gains Haircuts and/or positions are extinguished through Base Partial Tear-Ups and/or a Base Full Tear-Up will have no claim against any other guaranty fund established by the Clearing House, any other funds, or any other entity (including CME, CBOT, NYMEX, COMEX, CME Group Inc. or any of its affiliates) with respect to those haircut gains and/or extinguished positions other than amounts recovered from the defaulter's estate as described in proposed rule 802.E. Proposed rule 802.B.10(a) reinforces this limited recourse structure by providing that Base Clearing Members will have no claim to any other guaranty fund established by CME to cover losses suffered in connection with a Base default. Proposed rule 802.B.10(b) further provides that a beneficial holder of a Base Contract shall have no claim against its non-defaulted Base Clearing Member as a result of the application of this Rule 802.B other than any amounts recovered as described in Rule 802.E.

The addition of limited recourse for Base products, together with the other Recovery Tools, promotes the continuity of clearing for Base, IRS and CDS products by providing that CME's usage of Recovery Tools is final and not subject to further challenge. Limited recourse is designed to prohibit any additional claims with respect to the haircut gains or torn up positions and to thus provide certainty and finality with respect to these actions. This certainty and finality should enable CME and remaining Base Clearing Members to replenish their Base Guaranty Fund contributions following the Base Cooling Off Period⁷³ without concern that such replenishment would be used to reimburse the prior haircut gains or holders of torn up positions as limited recourse should protect such contributions against any claims or challenges in connection with such haircut gains or torn up positions. CME would similarly replenish its CME Contribution (as defined in Rule 802.B).

⁷² 11 U.S.C. §§ 761–767 (2012).

⁷³ See *supra* note 66.

Furthermore, by avoiding a Bankruptcy Event and the close out and netting procedures under CME Rule 818 through the addition of limited recourse for Base Contracts, limited recourse should protect clearing members' and clearing members' customers' IRS and CDS positions and facilitate CME's continuity of clearing for IRS and CDS.

Limited recourse should limit the impact of a Base Clearing Member default on clearing members and customers of clearing members to those clearing members and customers of clearing members that clear and trade Base products.

Pursuant to proposed rule 802.B.11, no clearing member and no customer of a clearing member shall institute against, or join any other person in instituting against, CME any bankruptcy, reorganization or other similar proceedings under U.S. federal or state bankruptcy laws or other applicable law arising out of any claimed default by the Clearing House on a Base Contract as a result of the extinguishment of such Base Contract and related payments in accordance with these Rules. Proposed rule 802.B.11 should provide certainty and finality with respect to Base Partial Tear-Ups and Base Full Tear-Up and should enable CME to avoid a Bankruptcy Event. Thus, proposed rule 802.B.11 should promote continuity of clearing. Although CME received comments that proposed rule 802.B.11 was not necessary to preserve close-out rights, CME believes the addition of this rule is necessary to provide legal certainty and promote continuity of clearing and, thus, the stability of the financial system.

Rights of Exchange for Recovery of Loss

If a Base Clearing Member, Participating Exchange⁷⁴ or Partner Clearinghouse⁷⁵ defaults on its obligations to the Clearing House, the Clearing House may use Base Guaranty Fund contributions of non-defaulted Base Clearing Members, Base Assessments of non-defaulted Base Clearing Members and Aggregate Base Gains Haircuts (as defined in proposed rule 802.B.10(b)) to address losses caused by such default. Rule 802.E currently provides that CME shall take commercially reasonable steps to recover amounts so used. The Exchanges propose amendments to Rule 802.E to set forth the order in which distributions would be made if CME subsequently recovers any funds from the defaulter (or its estate).

Pursuant to proposed rule 802.E, the net amount of any portion of recovered funds would be credited to non-defaulted Base Clearing Members on a pro rata basis in the amount of: (i) their (and their customers', if applicable) voluntary contributions with respect to such default; (ii) their (and their customers', if applicable) Aggregate Base Gains Haircuts with respect to such default; (iii) their Base Assessments utilized by the Clearing House with respect to such default; and (iv) their Base Guaranty Fund contributions utilized by the Clearing House with respect to such default, each in the order listed, and then to CME for the amount of the CME Contribution utilized by the Clearing House with respect to such default.

Technical Conforming Rule Amendments

CBOT, NYMEX and COMEX have proposed revisions to Rules 802.A.4, 802.A.5 and 802.B.4 to conform the use of terms therein. Similarly, CBOT has proposed to revise Rule 820 to clarify the Clearing House's role therein.

⁷⁴ As defined in the Rulebook.

⁷⁵ As defined in the Rulebook.

Comments/Opposing Views:

In developing the Recovery Tools, the Exchanges held discussions with clearing members, customers of clearing members and the Futures Industry Association during the second half of 2015. Additionally, CME received comments on the proposed rules in 2016 and revised the proposed rules and this filing in response to the comments. The following is a description of the substantive opposing views received during this process, in addition to those discussed above, that were not incorporated in the proposed rules:

Tear-Ups

The Exchanges received an opposing view that the use of tear-ups should only be used where there is no available market price (either through auction or on exchange) for the defaulter's positions and that CME should have no discretion to decide that it will tear up trades because it lacks sufficient resources to complete the default management process. The commenter also suggested that CME should not implement tear-ups unless a substantial majority of the portfolio has been successfully auctioned (with a proposed estimate of approximately 90%). CME did not limit the use of tear-ups based on the comments as the tear-up tool is necessary to reestablish a matched book regardless of the amount of remaining positions and is designed to extinguish positions where the Base financial resources have been exhausted and the default management actions have been unsuccessful. While the Exchanges expect the amount of positions subject to tear-up to be a small percentage of open positions, the tear-up tool needs to be comprehensive to address all remaining defaulter positions and thus could be a large percentage or even a full tear-up based on the existing circumstances.

The Exchanges also received an opposing view that it should not invoke tear-ups to resolve or manage any defaulted position if it has received even a single bid from clearing members for those defaulted positions. The Exchanges did not accept the comment that it should accept bids at any price. Bidders could seek windfall gains in the form of larger premiums than the available resources would support. Accepting bids at such prices would incentivize some market participants to game the system and provide windfall gains to the winning bidder at the expense of resources from non-defaulting Base Clearing Members and residual portfolio gains from market participants. This would not favor systemic stability.

CME Equity:

A commenter provided an opposing view to the removal of remaining CME equity through the addition of the limited recourse tool and requested that CME add a senior tranche (also known as additional skin in the game) following the use of Base assessments and prior to requests for voluntary contributions. A commenter provided an opposing view to the addition of the limited recourse tool without an increase to the CME Contribution. CME did not include the additional senior skin in the game tranche or increase the CME Contribution in the proposed as CME already maintains a significant amount of skin in the game, which will be used before any non-defaulting clearing member's money, including guaranty fund contributions. CME believes that the commenters' suggestions are more appropriate for the broader skin in the game conversation. Further, CME does not believe that inclusion of the tranche will affect CME's risk management decisions.

Governance:

A commenter requested that the use of any loss-allocation measures or tear-ups (including an extension of the duration of haircuts or a decision regarding the scope of tear ups) require approval by CME's clearing members, with guidance from an impartial authority. CME would keep the CFTC apprised with respect to CME's recovery efforts. The CFTC would thus be positioned to provide CME with feedback.

However, CME does not believe that a clearing member vote would be timely or prudent. Clearing members may not be properly representative of all impacted market participants. Additionally, clearing members would likely be incentivized to vote in a manner that best affects their market positions. Furthermore, it is not possible for all market participants to vote. Thus, to address this request, the proposed rules adding Base Gains Haircuts, Base Partial Tear-Ups and Base Full Tear-Up would require the CHOC to consider, among other things, the legitimate interests of clearing members and customers of clearing members and any recommendation of the Emergency Financial Committee, when deciding whether to curtail or extend the duration of Base Gains Haircuts and/or when determining the appropriate scope of tear-ups. The proposed rules would further require the Emergency Financial Committee to consider, among other things, the legitimate interests of clearing members and customers of clearing members when making any recommendations to the CHOC regarding the duration of Base Gains Haircuts and/or the appropriate scope of tear-ups.⁷⁶

A commenter requested that CME implement a formal mechanism requiring CME to obtain feedback from affected participants and to seek consent from all materially affected participants before use of CME's emergency powers. However, CME does not believe that a formal feedback mechanism is prudent as there may not be sufficient time to seek feedback from affected participants prior to acting. Similarly, CME does not believe that requiring consent of all materially impacted participants is prudent. Participants would likely be incentivized to provide or withhold consent based upon the outcome that best affects their market positions. Furthermore, it may not be possible to consult with all potentially impacted market participants in a timely manner.

Timing of Adopting Rules Governing Haircuts:

A commenter provided an opposing view that CME should not adopt a rule governing haircuts until the Committee on Payments and Market Infrastructures (CPMI), the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) and the Financial Stability Board (FSB) complete additional work relating to recovery. In August 2016, CPMI and IOSCO published a Level 3 assessment of the implementation of the Principles for Financial Market Infrastructures.⁷⁷ In this report, CPMI-IOSCO called for central counterparties to: adopt tools for loss allocation and restoring a matched book; make adequate arrangements to replenish prefunded financial resources following a member default; make arrangements to cover liquidity shortfalls; and adopt tools to comprehensively address non-default losses by December 31, 2016.

Compensation:

The Exchanges received a comment that participants affected by haircuts and tear-ups should be "compensated by receiving a pro-rata share in (i) CCP's claims against the estate(s) of the defaulting CM(s) and (ii) future CCP revenues/profits for replacement costs of trades torn up and cash paid-in/ gains haircut." CME has included Rule 802.E to address the request that clearing members and, if applicable, their customers be compensated if the Clearing House is successful in recovering from the estate(s) of the defaulted clearing members. If CME uses non-defaulted Base Clearing Members' guaranty fund contributions, its assessment powers, voluntary contributions and/or gains haircuts and subsequently

⁷⁶ A commenter questioned whether use of the CHOC and the Emergency Financial Committee would ensure member input is considered. As discussed above, the proposed rules require the CHOC and the Emergency Financial Committee to consider, among other things, the legitimate interests of clearing members and customers of clearing members.

⁷⁷ CPMI-IOSCO, Board of the International Organization of Securities Commissions, Implementation monitoring of PFMI: Level 3 assessment – Report on the financial risk management and recovery practices of 10 derivatives CCPs (August 2016) at 7, <http://www.bis.org/cpmi/publ/d148.pdf>.

recovers any portion of those amounts from the estate(s) of the defaulted clearing members, CME will reimburse clearing members and, if applicable, their customers pro rata first for voluntary contributions and then for the remainder of these resources in the reverse order of the utilization of these resources.

The proposed rules do not include a share in future CME revenues or profits. The incentives of the Clearing House, clearing members and customers of clearing members are better aligned if early participation in auctions is encouraged. The absence of an expectation of receiving compensation for haircuts and torn-up positions would incentivize clearing members and their customers to participate early in the auctions when CME first commences its default management process. As discussed above, as Base Partial Tear-Ups and a Base Full Tear-Up would occur contemporaneously with the settlement cycle and at the settlement price, the proposed rules do not include any further compensation.

Analysis of the Proposed Rules under DCM Core Principles

The Exchanges reviewed the designated contract market core principles (“Core Principles”) as set forth in the CEA. During the review, the Exchanges identified Core Principle 7 as potentially being impacted.

- **Core Principle 7 – Availability of General Information:** The proposed rules will be added to the publicly available Rulebooks of the Exchanges, permitting market participants to account for the proposed rules’ potential impact in the event that losses associated with the default of a Base Clearing Member exceed the financial safeguards package for Base.

The text of the proposed changes to the CME Rulebook is reflected in Exhibit 1 of CME Submission No. 16-354-RRRR, with additions underscoring and deletions ~~struck~~ therein. The text of the proposed changes to the CBOT Rulebook is reflected on the attached Exhibit A, with additions underscoring and deletions ~~struck~~. The text of the proposed changes to the NYMEX and COMEX Rulebook is reflected on the attached Exhibit B, with additions underscoring and deletions ~~struck~~.

CME certifies that the proposed rules comply with the CEA and the regulations thereunder.

Notice of this submission has been concurrently posted on CME Group’s website at <http://www.cmegroup.com/market-regulation/rule-filings.html>.

Should you have any questions concerning the above, please contact the undersigned at (212) 299-2200 or via e-mail at CMEGSubmissionInquiry@cmegroup.com.

Sincerely,

/s/ Christopher Bowen
Managing Director & Chief Regulatory Counsel

Attachments:

Exhibit A – CBOT Rulebook Amendments (showing proposed changes to CBOT Chapters iii and 8)

Exhibit B – NYMEX and COMEX Rulebook Amendments (showing proposed changes to Chapters v and 8 of the NYMEX and COMEX Rulebook)

CBOT RULES

802.A. Default by Clearing Member or Other Participating Exchanges

* * *

2. Defaulting Clearing Member's Collateral

Upon the default of a ~~clearing member, all assets of such defaulting clearing member that are available to the Clearing House, including without limitation Base Guaranty Fund contribution (pursuant to Rule 816) including any excess amounts, its performance bonds on deposit with the Clearing House relating to the Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes, any partial payment amounts or settlement variation gains in respect of Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes, the proceeds of the sale of any membership assigned to it for clearing qualification, excess performance bond or guaranty fund deposits of the clearing member for non-Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes and any of its other assets held by, pledged to or otherwise available to the Clearing House (collectively, the "Base Clearing Member, Base Collateral")~~, shall be applied by the Clearing House to discharge ~~the clearing member's obligation~~any loss to the Clearing House associated with such default (a "Loss"). A Loss shall include, but shall not be limited to, costs associated with the liquidation, transfer and managing of Base Contracts of the defaulted clearing member, hedging costs and other costs incurred by the Clearing House related to managing the risk surrounding the default of the clearing member. The defaulting clearing member shall take no action, including but not limited to, attempting to obtain a court order that would interfere with the ability of the Clearing House to so apply such assets and proceeds.

If the Base Guaranty Fund contribution, performance bond relating to Base Guaranty Fund Products and other assets of a defaulted clearing member available to the Clearing House are insufficient to satisfy all of its obligations to the Clearing House, including all claims against the Clearing House by reason of its substitution for that clearing member pursuant to Rule 804 or Rule 8F05, the Clearing House shall nonetheless pay all such claims, which payments by the Clearing House shall be deemed a Loss to it (~~hereinafter "Loss"~~) and which shall be a liability of the defaulting clearing member to the Clearing House, which the Clearing House may collect from any other assets of such clearing member or by process of law.

A Loss arising in the defaulted Base Clearing Member's proprietary account class shall be satisfied from the Base Collateral. A Loss resulting from any cleared swaps customer's cleared swap position in a Base Product shall be satisfied by application of performance bond, excess performance bond, other collateral and settlement variation gains held for the respective cleared swaps customer consistent with Part 22 of the CFTC's regulations (collectively, "Base Swap Customer Collateral"). A Loss resulting from any customer's futures position or swap position in a Base Product that is commingled with futures positions shall be satisfied by application of performance bond, excess

performance bond, other collateral and settlement variation gains held in the Base Clearing Member's customer account in a manner consistent with section 4d(a) of the Commodity Exchange Act (collectively, "Base Futures Customer Collateral").

For purposes of this Rule, the positions in the cross-margin account of a Participating Clearing Member or its Cross-Margining Affiliate at a Cross-Margining Clearing Organization, and the performance bond thereon, shall be considered assets of the Participating Clearing Member available to the Clearing House to the extent provided in the Cross-Margining Agreement between the Clearing House and such Cross-Margining Clearing Organization. A clearing member in default shall immediately make up any deficiencies in its Base gGuaranty fFund contribution resulting from such default and in any event no later than the close of business on the banking day following demand by the Clearing House.

* * *

4. Allocation of Base Guaranty Fund into Tranches

The Base gGuaranty fFund shall be composed of the required Base gGuaranty fFund contributions of clearing members pursuant to Rule 816, or any comparable security deposit contributions from a Participating Exchange or Partner Clearinghouse. The Clearing House shall allocate the Base gGuaranty fFund into tranches as follows:

- i. ~~The Base Tranche. Base Guaranty Fund Product Class.—Product cClasses that are not associated with ~~the CDS Tranche or~~ an Alternate Tranche as described below shall comprise the Base Product Class. The first 80% of Base gGuaranty fFund amounts contributed with respect to the Base Product Class shall be the “Base Tranche”.~~
- ii. ~~The CDS Product Class.—CDS products described in Chapter 80000 shall comprise the CDS Product Class. The first 80% of guaranty fund amounts contributed with respect to the CDS Product Class shall be the “CDS Tranche”.~~[Reserved]
- iii. Alternate Product Classes Tranches. Any other product class approved by the Clearing House Risk Committee to support a product-specific Base gGuaranty fFund tranche hereunder shall comprise an Alternate Product Class. The first 80% of Base gGuaranty fFund amounts contributed with respect to each such an Alternate Product Class shall be an “Alternate Tranche”.
- iv. Commingled Tranche. The remaining 20% of Base gGuaranty fFund amounts contributed with respect to all of the foregoing Product Classes shall be the “Commingled Tranche”.

As set forth below in 802.B, if the collateral of the defaulting clearing member, as described in Rule 802.A.2, Participating Exchange or Partner Clearinghouse is insufficient to satisfy its obligation to the Clearing House, the Tranche associated with a particular [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Class will be the Tranche first applied to reimburse the Clearing House for Losses attributable to that [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Class, as determined in accordance with Rule 802.A.5, (i.e., the Base Tranche will first be applied to Losses attributed to the Base Product Class, and the ~~CDS~~[Alternate](#) Tranche will first be applied to Losses attributed to ~~the CDS~~[an Alternate](#) Product Class). The [Base g](#)uaranty ~~f~~und requirements of clearing members for purposes of allocation of such amounts into the Tranches shall be the required amounts in effect for each clearing member at the time of the default.

5. Apportionment Among [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Classes; Application of Defaulting Clearing Member's Collateral

Upon a default, the Clearing House shall apply the defaulting clearing member's collateral to the deficiency in accordance with the following procedures:

- i. Initial Allocation of Assets to [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Classes. Subject to the provisions of 802.G, as of the cycle in which the default occurs, the Clearing House shall allocate assets of the defaulting clearing member to the different [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Classes in which the clearing member has open positions as follows: (a) the defaulting clearing member's [Base g](#)uaranty ~~f~~und requirement associated with each [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Class shall be attributed to such Class, (b) the defaulting clearing member's required performance bond amounts for each [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Class as of the prior clearing cycle shall be allocated to such Class, (c) any CME shares (whether common shares or class B shares) or any cash posted in lieu of such shares, and (d) any of the defaulting clearing member's other assets held by, pledged to or otherwise available to the Clearing House shall be divided among the [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Classes in proportion to the defaulting clearing member's [Base g](#)uaranty ~~f~~und requirement.
- ii. *Management of Obligations for Cycle of Default.* As of the cycle in which the default occurs, the Clearing House shall aggregate the following assets: any excess [Base g](#)uaranty ~~f~~unds, any excess performance bond from the prior clearing cycle [for Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes](#), any partial payment by the clearing member for the default cycle, and any other available assets of the clearing member that are not specific to a [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Class. Such unassigned assets shall be allocated first to any net settlement variation payment obligation of the defaulting clearing member to the Clearing House [relating to Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes](#), pro rata across account classes relative to the net settlement variation payment obligation for each account class. If the unassigned funds so allocated are sufficient to satisfy the clearing member's immediate settlement variation payment

obligations [for Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes](#), any remaining unassigned funds shall be divided among the [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Classes, pro rata in proportion to the size of the performance bond requirements for each [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Class for the clearing cycle immediately prior to the default. If the unassigned funds are not sufficient to satisfy the clearing member's settlement variation payment obligations for [Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes for](#) the default cycle, then (i) the Clearing House shall apply the unassigned funds to such obligations, pro rata relative to the size of such obligations on a [per-Base Guaranty Fund](#) ~~per-~~ Product Class basis, and within each [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Class, pro rata across account classes, and (ii) the remaining settlement variation payment obligations for such clearing cycle shall be satisfied on a [per-Base Guaranty Fund](#) ~~per-~~ Product Class basis only from the assets allocated to the relevant [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Class pursuant to 802.A.5.i. If the Clearing House is unable to satisfy a settlement variation payment obligation attributable to any [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Class from such assets, the deficiency shall be a Loss that the Clearing House shall satisfy pursuant to the procedures in Rule 802.B. For the avoidance of doubt, as set forth in 802.G, the Clearing House shall not use performance bond amounts or other collateral in any customer account class of the defaulting clearing member to satisfy a payment obligation to the Clearing House in respect of the defaulting clearing member's proprietary account.

- iii. *Payment Obligations as Losses are Finalized.* During any subsequent clearing cycles in which the Clearing House is managing and/or liquidating open positions in respect of the defaulting clearing member, the Clearing House shall satisfy any settlement variation payment obligations owed by the defaulting Clearing member to the Clearing House, or other realized losses of or expenses to the Clearing House with respect to the default, on a [per-Base Guaranty Fund](#) ~~per-~~ Product Class basis, only from the assets allocated to the relevant [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Class pursuant to 802.A.5.i. Any settlement variation gain to the defaulting clearing member in any [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Class during such subsequent clearing cycles shall be added to collateral allocated to such Product Class pursuant to 802.A.5.i. Any additional assets of the defaulting clearing member obtained by the Clearing House during subsequent clearing cycles ([including amounts from CDS Products and IRS Products made available to Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes](#)) shall be divided among the [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Classes pro rata in proportion to the size of the performance bond requirements for each [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Class for the clearing cycle immediately prior to the default. The Clearing House shall apply such collateral to such payment obligations for all account classes, giving priority to customer account classes (i.e., customer accounts and proprietary accounts). If the Clearing House is unable to satisfy a settlement variation payment obligation to the Clearing House, or other realized loss or expense to the Clearing House, from the

defaulting clearing member's collateral as set forth in this paragraph, the deficiency shall be a Loss that the Clearing House shall satisfy pursuant to the procedures in Rule 802.B. For the avoidance of doubt, as set forth in 802.G, the Clearing House shall not use performance bond amounts or other collateral in any customer account class of the defaulting clearing member to satisfy a payment obligation to the Clearing House in respect of the defaulting clearing member's proprietary account.

- iv. *Final determination of gain or deficiency for each Product Class.* When the Clearing House determines the final net deficiency for a [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Class, it shall apply any remaining collateral of the defaulting clearing member with respect to such [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Class to satisfy the deficiency. If the Clearing House achieves a final gain, or if any excess collateral remains following satisfaction of a deficiency, the Clearing House shall allocate such excess funds to the defaulting clearing member's collateral for [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Classes within the same account class as to which a final gain or deficiency is yet to be determined, pro rata in proportion to the size of the performance bond requirements for such [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Classes for the clearing cycle immediately prior to the default. For the avoidance of doubt, as set forth in 802.G, the Clearing House shall not use performance bond amounts or other collateral in any customer account class of the defaulting clearing member to satisfy a payment obligation to the Clearing House in respect of the defaulting clearing member's proprietary account. Any gains or excess collateral within a segregated customer account class following final determination of the defaulting clearing member's losses shall remain segregated to the relevant customer account class, where it may be used to satisfy payment obligations arising from such account class in other Product Classes, but shall not be added to the clearing member's collateral generally.

Any remaining unsatisfied obligations of the defaulting clearing member shall become Losses to the Clearing House that shall be satisfied as set forth below.

802.B. Satisfaction of Clearing House Obligations

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4. If Losses Are Apportioned Among Multiple Product Classes:

Because of differences in the timeframes and processes associated with the liquidation of certain product types, the Clearing House may finalize Loss amounts associated with different Base Guaranty

Fund Product Classes at different points in time. Notwithstanding this, the Clearing House will act with all possible speed to satisfy the Losses as they are finalized, in the order of priority and per the schedule set forth below.

i. The CME Contribution shall be applied. The CME Contribution shall be divided by the Clearing House into separate segments in proportion to the size of each Tranche except for the Commingled Tranche. Each segment of the CME Contribution shall be applied first to Losses associated with the applicable Base Guaranty Fund Product Class for such segment, and only at such time as one or more Losses associated with such Tranche are finalized. Subject to paragraph 802.C if any of the [CME](#) Contribution remains after such initial application, such funds shall be reserved to be later applied to Losses associated with other Product Classes as set forth in paragraph 802.B.4.v.

ii. The Base Tranche shall be applied to Losses associated with the Base Product Class and any Alternate Tranche shall be applied to Losses associated with the applicable Alternate Product Class, in each case when one or more Losses associated with such Tranche are finalized. Subject to paragraph 802.C, if the Tranche is not exhausted, any remaining funds shall be held in such Tranche and may later be applied to other Losses as set forth in paragraph 802.B.4.v.

iii. The Commingled Tranche funds shall be applied to remaining Losses associated with any Base Guaranty Fund Product Class immediately as such Losses are finally determined by the Clearing House, in the order that the amounts of such Losses are finalized. Consequently, the application of Commingled Tranche funds to Losses associated with one Base Guaranty Fund Product Class may occur prior to the finalization of Losses associated with other Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes (i.e., prior to the completion of the processes set forth in paragraphs 802.B.4.i and 802.B.4.ii with respect to Losses associated with another Base Guaranty Fund Product Class). If Losses associated with more than one Base Guaranty Fund Product Class are to be finalized pursuant to auction processes being conducted concurrently, then any remaining Commingled Tranche funds shall be divided and allocated to such auctions during the auction process, pro rata in proportion to the relative sizes of the mark-to-market losses for such Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes.

iv. Any Losses remaining after the application of the processes set forth above shall be assessed against all clearing members (excluding any insolvent or defaulting clearing members) up to an amount that does not exceed (A) a total of 275 per cent of the aggregate guaranty fund requirements across all clearing members (excluding any insolvent or defaulting clearing members) at the time of the default with respect to the Base Guaranty Fund Product Class with which the Loss is associated with respect to Losses attributed to a single defaulted clearing member and (B) a total of 550 per cent of the aggregate guaranty fund requirements across all clearing members (excluding any insolvent or defaulting clearing members) at the time of the default with respect to the Base Guaranty Fund Product Class with which the Loss is associated and all defaulted clearing members during a Base Cooling Off Period. Such assessments shall occur on a per- Base Guaranty Fund Product Class basis as Losses associated with each Base Guaranty Fund Product Class are finalized by

the Clearing House. Consequently, the application of an assessment against clearing members with respect to Losses associated with one Base Guaranty Fund Product Class may occur prior to the finalization of Losses associated with other Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes. Assessed amounts shall be divided among clearing members pro rata in proportion to the size of the Clearing House's assessment authority with respect to each clearing member, without regard to the Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes cleared by such clearing member or the proportion to which such Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes contribute to such clearing member's maximum assessment exposure. (For example, a clearing member that clears only Alternate Tranche products and that is subject to a maximum \$1 billion assessment because of that clearing activity will be subject to assessment of up to \$500 million for a Loss associated with the Base Product Class if 50% of the Clearing House's aggregate assessment powers are generated by Base Guaranty Fund requirements with respect to the Base Product Class.) Any remaining unused assessment authority associated with Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes as to which Losses are fully satisfied shall be reserved and later may be applied to Losses associated with other Product Classes as set forth in paragraph 802.B.4.v below.

v. (a) Collateral of the defaulting clearing member, (b) the CME Contribution, (c) Base Tranche funds or Alternate Tranche funds, and (d) assessment powers shall be applied to remaining Losses as they are finalized with respect to each Base Guaranty Fund Product Class and in such order, provided that if at the time of any such application, Losses associated with another Base Guaranty Fund Product Class remain to be finalized, the Clearing House shall continue to reserve a portion of such remaining funds or assessment powers, pro rata in proportion to the size of the Tranches originally supporting such Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes, until such remaining Losses are finalized. When all Losses have been finalized by the Clearing House, any remaining reserved funds and assessment powers of any kind may be applied to satisfy such Losses, pro rata relative to the size of the remaining losses for the Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes.

* * *

7. Modification of Clearing House's Obligations for Base Contracts

(a) If at any time following a default of a Base Clearing Member, the assets available to cover the default under the preceding sections of Rule 802 are insufficient to satisfy the Loss and obligations of the Clearing House to Base Clearing Members as a result of such default, then the Clearing House shall, in a manner that is consistent with the requirements of the Commodity Exchange Act and the regulations adopted thereunder, conduct its next settlement cycle as described in Rule 802.B.7(b).

(b) The Clearing House shall issue a Clearing Advisory Notice and conduct a settlement cycle to determine settlement prices for all Base Contracts and the net portfolio gain or loss for each Base Clearing Member and its customers, in accordance with the following:

(i) The net portfolio gain of a Base Clearing Member (a “collect”), or the net portfolio loss of a Base Clearing Member to the Clearing House (a “pay”) shall be determined separately for:

(A) the Base Clearing Member’s proprietary positions in Base Contracts (the net portfolio gain or net portfolio loss for such positions, “Proprietary Base Collects” or “Proprietary Base Pays”),

(B) (i) the non-swap positions of the Base Clearing Member’s customers in Base Contracts and (ii) any swap positions of such customers that are commingled with such non-swap positions in an account consistent with section 4d(a) of the Commodity Exchange Act (the net portfolio gain or net portfolio loss for such non-swap positions and swap positions described in (i) and (ii) collectively, “Customer Futures Collects” or “Customer Futures Pays”), and

(C) (i) the swap positions in Base Contracts of each customer of the Base Clearing Member held in an account consistent with Part 22 of the CFTC’s regulations and (ii) any Commingled Futures Positions (as such term is defined in Rule 8G831) for each customer (the net portfolio gain or net portfolio loss for such swap positions and Commingled Futures Positions described in (i) and (ii) collectively, “Individual Customer Swap Collects” or “Individual Customer Swap Pays”).

(ii) The Clearing House Oversight Committee (after considering any recommendation of the Emergency Financial Committee) may determine a maximum amount of position liquidation payments that may be included in the Aggregate Base Collects, based upon then existing facts and circumstances, that it deems appropriate to mitigate further disruptions to the markets.

(iii) The Clearing House shall notify each Base Clearing Member of the amount of its remaining Base Assessments, Proprietary Base Pays, Customer Futures Pays and Individual Customer Swap Pays and each Base Clearing Member shall pay all such amounts no later than the time required for the relevant settlement cycle. If a Base Clearing Member does not pay all such amounts to the Clearing House, the Clearing House shall determine such Base Clearing Member to be in default and may take any of the actions specified in Rule 802.A with respect to such Base Clearing Member and its customers.

(iv) If the amount of Aggregate Base Available Funds received by the Clearing House exceeds the Aggregate Base Collects, the Clearing House shall calculate reimbursements of, and distribute, the excess funds, in reverse order of the utilization of Base Priority of Payments.

(v) If the amount of the Aggregate Base Collects exceeds the amount of Aggregate Base Available Funds received:

(A) the Clearing House shall notify Base Clearing Members and provide an opportunity for Base Clearing Members and their customers to make voluntary contributions to the Clearing House;

(B) If the amount of the Aggregate Base Collects continues to exceed the amount of Aggregate Base Available Funds after the Clearing House adds any voluntary contributions from Rule 802.B.7(b)(v)(A) to the Aggregate Base Available Funds, then the Clearing House shall apply Base Gains Haircuts (as defined below) to the Proprietary Base Collects, Customer Futures Collects and Individual Customer Swap Collects for the current settlement cycle and each successor settlement cycle on the current Business Day and, unless a Bankruptcy Event has occurred, each of the next two Business Days, in accordance with the following:

Proprietary Base Collects, Customer Futures Collects and Individual Customer Swap Collects each shall be reduced on a pro rata basis according to the amount of such collects, to equal the amount of Aggregate Base Available Funds received relative to Proprietary Base Collects, Customer Futures Collects, and Individual Customer Swap Collects (such process, a “Base Gains Haircut”).

Customer Futures Collects shall be haircut by the Clearing House at the customer account class level of each Base Clearing Member. Each Base Clearing Member shall allocate the haircut of its Customer Futures Collects pro rata among its customers with net portfolio gains for the relevant settlement cycle;

(C) The Clearing House Oversight Committee may instruct the Clearing House to extend or reduce the number of days during which Base Gains Haircuts are applied by one or two Business Days, provided that in no circumstance may the Clearing House conduct settlement cycles in which Base Gains Haircuts are applied for longer than five Business Days. Before providing such instruction, the Clearing House Oversight Committee must consider any

recommendation of the Emergency Financial Committee. Any recommendation of the Emergency Financial Committee and the decision of the Clearing House Oversight Committee, each regarding adjusting the duration of settlement cycles with Base Gains Haircuts, must be based upon then existing facts and circumstances, be in furtherance of the integrity of the Clearing House and the stability of the financial system, and take into consideration the legitimate interests of clearing members and market participants;

(D) For each settlement cycle conducted in accordance with this subparagraph (v), absent a Bankruptcy Event, the Clearing House shall pay the haircut Proprietary Base Collects, Customer Futures Collects, and Individual Customer Swap Collects to Base Clearing Members as soon as practicable after receipt of the Aggregate Base Available Funds. Subject to applicable law, the Clearing House will make arrangements to pay the customers of a defaulted Base Clearing Member; and

(E) If a Bankruptcy Event occurs following a default of a Base Clearing Member on a day during which Base Gains Haircuts are applied to settlement cycles, on the day of the Bankruptcy Event, the Clearing House shall conduct a final settlement cycle which shall be subject to a Base Gains Haircut. The price determined in accordance with such settlement cycle shall be used as the price for a Base Contract when netting and closing out pursuant to Rule 818.

8. Base Partial Tear-Ups and Base Full Tear-Ups

(a) The Clearing House may, at any time following a default of a Base Clearing Member, notify Base Clearing Members and provide an opportunity for Base Clearing Members to voluntarily agree to have their proprietary positions or, with a customer's consent, to agree to have each such customer's positions, extinguished by the Clearing House.

(b) If proprietary or customer positions in Base Contracts of a defaulted Base Clearing Member remain open (the "Remaining Open Base Positions") following the last settlement cycle conducted pursuant to Rule 802.B.7(b)(v), the Clearing House shall extinguish the Remaining Open Base Positions through a partial tear-up process ("Base Partial Tear-Up") or a full tear-up process ("Base Full Tear-Up") of proprietary and customer positions of non-defaulted Base Clearing Members and non-defaulted customers of the defaulted Base Clearing Member in accordance with the following:

(i) The Clearing House Oversight Committee shall determine the appropriate scope of each Base Partial Tear-Up or shall determine that a Base Full Tear-Up is appropriate. Before making such determination, the Clearing House Oversight Committee must consider any recommendation of the Emergency Financial Committee. Any recommendation of the Emergency Financial Committee and each determination of the Clearing House Oversight Committee made for purposes of this Rule 802.B.8 must:

(A) be based upon then existing facts and circumstances;

(B) be in furtherance of the integrity of the Clearing House and the stability of the financial system;

(C) take into consideration the legitimate interests of clearing members and market participants; and

(D) aim to extinguish Remaining Open Base Positions and any additional positions in Base Contracts deemed necessary to mitigate further disruptions to the markets affected by the Remaining Open Base Positions.

(ii) A Base Partial Tear-Up may include, but need not be limited to, the following methods:

(A) Line-by-Line Tear-Up Against The Remaining Open Base Positions. Proportionately extinguish Base Contracts held by non-defaulted Base Clearing Members, their non-defaulted customers and the non-defaulted customers of the defaulted Base Clearing Member that are opposite to the Remaining Open Base Positions and relative to the size of the Remaining Open Base Positions; and

(B) Tear-Up of All Positions in Base Contracts within a Product or Combination of Products. Extinguish all open positions in Base Contracts for a product or combination of products.

(iii) A Base Full Tear-Up would involve the extinguishment of all open positions in Base Contracts.

(c) In connection with any settlement cycle with Base Gains Haircuts, the Clearing House Oversight Committee may instruct the Clearing House to extinguish a portion of the Remaining Open Base Positions through a Base Partial Tear-Up of proprietary and customer positions of non-defaulted Base Clearing Members and non-defaulted customers of the

defaulted Base Clearing Member. The Clearing House Oversight Committee would determine the appropriate scope of each such Base Partial Tear-Up in accordance with the procedures set forth in Rule 802.B.8(b)(i) and (ii), except that each reference to "Remaining Open Base Positions" shall mean the relevant portion of Remaining Open Base Positions.

9. Limited Recourse for Base Guaranty Fund Products

If a default occurs, Base Collateral, Base Customer Collateral and the Base Priority of Payments shall be the sole source of payments to cover the Loss until the default is fully and finally resolved, as applicable. In the event the Base Collateral, Base Customer Collateral and the Base Priority of Payments are insufficient to cover the Loss, regardless of whether the CME is able to require a Base Clearing Member to cure a deficiency in the Base Guaranty Fund because of the occurrence of a Bankruptcy Event (as such term is defined in CME Rule 818.A.), Base Clearing Members and the holders of Base Contracts shall have no recourse to any other funds or any other entity, including without limitation the guaranty funds that support clearing of other products, CME, the Exchange, CME Group Inc. or any of its affiliates, other than any amounts recovered as described in Rule 802.E.

10. No Claims Against the Exchange or Clearing House

(a) Base Clearing Members, their affiliates and their customers shall have no claim against the Clearing House, the Exchange, CME Group Inc. or any affiliates of the Exchange or CME Group Inc., or any directors, officers or employees of any of the foregoing, including but not limited to claims against any other guaranty fund established by the Clearing House, the Exchange, CME Group Inc. or any of its affiliates with respect to losses suffered as a result of the application of any provision in this Rule 802.B. No beneficial holder of a Base Contract shall have any claim against its non-defaulted Base Clearing Member as a result of the application of this Rule 802.B other than any amounts recovered as described in Rule 802.E.

(b) Notwithstanding anything in subparagraph (a), Base Clearing Members, for both their proprietary positions in Base Contracts and their customers' positions in Base Contracts, and non-defaulted customers of defaulted Base Clearing Members will have a claim on any recovery from the defaulted Base Clearing Member or the estate of the defaulted Base Clearing Member in the amount of the Base Gains Haircuts, in the aggregate, applied to such positions (such amount with respect to all non-defaulted Base Clearing Members and their customers and the non-defaulted customers of the defaulted Base Clearing Member, "Aggregate Base Gains Haircuts"), as set forth more fully in Rule 802.E. If the recovery from the defaulted Base Clearing Member is less than the Aggregate Base Gains Haircuts, non-defaulted Base Clearing Members and their customers and the non-defaulted customers of defaulted Base Clearing Members will share pro rata in the recovery.

11. Non-Petition

No Clearing Member and no customer of a Clearing Member shall institute against, or join any other person in instituting against, the Clearing House or the Exchange any bankruptcy, reorganization, arrangement, insolvency, moratorium, liquidation or examinership proceedings, or other similar proceedings under U.S. federal or state bankruptcy laws or other applicable law arising out of any claimed default by the Clearing House on a Base Contract as a result of the extinguishment of such Base Contract and related payments in accordance with these Rules.

* * *

802.E. Rights of Exchange for Recovery of Loss

Losses caused by the default of a Base eClearing mMember, Participating Exchange or Partner Clearinghouse are amounts due to the Clearing House from such Base eClearing mMember, Participating eExchange or ~~clearing-house~~Partner Clearinghouse and shall remain legal obligations thereof notwithstanding the Clearing House's recourse to the loss-mutualization provisions of this Rule 802, ~~which amounts~~and the Clearing House shall take commercially reasonable steps to recover (including claims submitted in ~~bankruptcy court~~). ~~If a Loss for which clearing members or their Base Guaranty Fund contributions have been assessed~~an insolvency or resolution proceeding) such amounts. If any portion of these amounts is subsequently recovered by the ~~Exchange in whole or in part~~Clearing House, the net amount of such recovery shall be credited to ~~such~~non-defaulted Base eClearing mMembers (whether or not they are still clearing members at the time of recovery) in ~~proportion to the amount of the assessment~~the following order on a pro rata basis based on (1) the amount of their (and their customers', if applicable) voluntary contributions with respect to such default, (2) the amount of their (and their customers', if applicable) Aggregate Base Gains Haircuts with respect to such default, (3) the amount of their Base Assessments utilized by the Clearing House with respect to such default, and (4) the amount of their guaranty fund contribution utilized by the Clearing House with respect to such default, each in the order listed, and then to the Clearing House for the amount of the CME Contribution utilized by the Clearing House with respect to such default.

* * *

820. PERFORMANCE BONDS

Performance bond requirements will be as determined by ~~Exchange~~Clearing House staff from time to time.

Subject to the terms and conditions as approved by ExchangeClearing House staff, the Clearing House will accept as performance bond, cash, equity securities, shares of mutual funds, United States Treasury and agency Securities, Letters of Credit, units in CME's Interest Earning Facility Program, shares in CME's Interest Earning Facility 2 Program, permitted investments allowable under CFTC Regulation 1.25, "readily marketable securities" as defined by Securities and Exchange Commission

Rules, as applicable, and “London Good Delivery” gold, as defined by the London Bullion Market Association (as used in this Rule 820, such assets and any proceeds thereof are collectively referred to as “Assets”), all of which must be and remain unencumbered. The Clearing House may include other forms of collateral within the definition of “Assets” upon the approval of the Clearing House Risk Committee and notice to clearing members.

All performance bond collateral, as herein described, shall be placed to the credit of the member paying the same for its customers' trades or its own (so-called "house") trades as designated by the clearing member. The Clearing House shall value performance bond collateral as it deems appropriate. The clearing member shall transfer the performance bond collateral to the [ExchangeClearing House](#) or to an approved depository for safekeeping in ~~an Exchange~~ [Clearing House](#) account and the [ExchangeClearing House](#) shall retain control over such performance bond collateral. Neither the Exchange nor the Clearing House shall have any obligation or responsibility to preserve, protect, collect or realize upon, and under no circumstances shall the Exchange or Clearing House be liable for, any loss or diminution in value or depreciation in the performance bond collateral maintained pursuant to this rule. A clearing member who maintains performance bond collateral for its benefit pursuant to this rule shall hold the Exchange and Clearing House harmless from all liability, losses and damages which may result from or arise with respect to the care and sale of such performance bond collateral. All initial and additional performance bonds shall be retained by the Clearing House in whole or in part, as [ExchangeClearing House](#) staff may deem necessary, until the trades for which such performance bond collateral has been deposited, have been offset, cash settled, delivered or otherwise closed out as determined by [ExchangeClearing House](#) staff.

Each clearing member shall reimburse the Clearing House for all fees, expenses, charges and costs assessed by a depository against the [ExchangeClearing House](#) with respect to all performance bond collateral maintained in its account, and shall make deposits as may be required by the Clearing House by reason of any depreciation in the market value of such performance bond collateral. If a clearing member defaults to the Clearing House with respect to performance bonds, the performance bond collateral maintained in its account pursuant to this rule shall be taken over by the Clearing House and sold without notice and the proceeds of the performance bond collateral deposited for customers' trades shall be applied against the performance bond requirements for the clearing members' customers' accounts, and the proceeds of performance bond collateral deposited for the house trades shall be applied against the requirements for the clearing member's own (so-called "house") account.

* * *

[New Definitions \(to be added to Chapter iii.\)](#)

[AGGREGATE BASE AVAILABLE FUNDS](#)

The sum of any remaining Base Collateral, any remaining Base Customer Collateral (if applicable as described in Rule 802.A.2), any Remaining Base Priority of Payments and the Aggregate Base Pays.

AGGREGATE BASE COLLECTS

The sum of all Proprietary Base Collects, all Customer Futures Collects, all Individual Customer Swap Collects and the amount of payments utilized for position liquidation pursuant to Rule 802.B.7(b)(ii).

AGGREGATE BASE PAYS

The sum of all Proprietary Base Pays, Customer Futures Pays and Individual Customer Swap Pays.

AUCTION PAYMENTS

The amounts that would be owed to winner(s) of an auction of a defaulted Clearing Member's portfolio (or some portion thereof).

BASE ASSESSMENTS

The amounts by which the Clearing House assesses Base Clearing Members collectively pursuant to Rule 802.

BASE CLEARING MEMBER

A firm meeting the requirements of, and approved for, clearing membership with respect to Base Contracts at the Clearing House.

BASE COLLATERAL

All assets of a defaulting Base Clearing Member that are available to the Clearing House, including without limitation its Base Guaranty Fund contribution (pursuant to Rule 816) including any excess amounts, its performance bonds on deposit with the Clearing House relating to the Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes, any partial payment amounts or settlement variation gains in respect of Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes, the proceeds of the sale of any membership assigned to it for clearing qualification, excess performance bond or guaranty fund deposits of the clearing member for non-Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes and any of its other assets held by, pledged to or otherwise available to the Clearing House but excluding amounts carried in any customer account class.

BASE CONTRACT

A Base Guaranty Fund Product that has been accepted for clearing by the Clearing House, provided however that for purposes of Rules 802.B.7, 802.B.8, 802.B.9, 802.B.10(b), and 802.B.11, the term Base Contract shall include Commingled Futures Positions (as such term is defined in Rule 8G831).

BASE CUSTOMER COLLATERAL

The sum of Base Swap Customer Collateral and Base Futures Customer Collateral, each as applicable pursuant to Rule 802.A.2.

BASE PRIORITY OF PAYMENTS

The CME Contribution, the Base Tranche, the Commingled Tranche, the Alternate Tranche and the Base Assessments, which shall be used in the order set forth in Rule 802.B.

REMAINING BASE PRIORITY OF PAYMENTS

The amount of each non-defaulted Base Clearing Member's remaining payment obligations, if any, in respect of Base Assessments, any remaining CME Contribution, any remaining Base Guaranty Fund amounts and any remaining Base Assessments previously funded.

NYMEX/COMEX RULES

802.A. Default by Clearing Member or Other Participating Exchanges

* * *

2. Defaulting Clearing Member's Collateral

Upon the default of a ~~clearing member, all assets of such defaulting clearing member that are available to the Clearing House, including without limitation Base Guaranty Fund contribution (pursuant to Rule 816) including any excess amounts, its performance bonds on deposit with the Clearing House relating to the Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes, any partial payment amounts or settlement variation gains in respect of Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes, the proceeds of the sale of any membership assigned to it for clearing qualification, excess performance bond or guaranty fund deposits of the clearing member for non-Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes and any of its other assets held by, pledged to or otherwise available to the Clearing House (collectively, the "Base Clearing Member, Base Collateral")~~, shall be applied by the Clearing House to discharge ~~the clearing member's obligation~~any loss to the Clearing House associated with such default (a "Loss"). A Loss shall include, but shall not be limited to, costs associated with the liquidation, transfer and managing of Base Contracts of the defaulted clearing member, hedging costs and other costs incurred by the Clearing House related to managing the risk surrounding the default of the clearing member. The defaulting clearing member shall take no action, including but not limited to, attempting to obtain a court order that would interfere with the ability of the Clearing House to so apply such assets and proceeds.

If the Base Guaranty Fund contribution, performance bond relating to Base Guaranty Fund Products and other assets of a defaulted clearing member available to the Clearing House are insufficient to satisfy all of its obligations to the Clearing House, including all claims against the Clearing House by reason of its substitution for that clearing member pursuant to Rule 804 or Rule 8F05, the Clearing House shall nonetheless pay all such claims, which payments by the Clearing House shall be deemed a Loss to it (~~hereinafter "Loss"~~) and which shall be a liability of the defaulting clearing member to the Clearing House, which the Clearing House may collect from any other assets of such clearing member or by process of law.

A Loss arising in the defaulted Base Clearing Member's proprietary account class shall be satisfied from the Base Collateral. A Loss resulting from any cleared swaps customer's cleared swap position in a Base Product shall be satisfied by application of performance bond, excess performance bond, other collateral and settlement variation gains held for the respective cleared swaps customer consistent with Part 22 of the CFTC's regulations (collectively, "Base Swap Customer Collateral"). A Loss resulting from any customer's futures position or swap position in a Base Product that is commingled with futures positions shall be satisfied by application of performance bond, excess

performance bond, other collateral and settlement variation gains held in the Base Clearing Member's customer account in a manner consistent with section 4d(a) of the Commodity Exchange Act (collectively, "Base Futures Customer Collateral").

For purposes of this Rule, the positions in the cross-margin account of a Participating Clearing Member or its Cross-Margining Affiliate at a Cross-Margining Clearing Organization, and the performance bond thereon, shall be considered assets of the Participating Clearing Member available to the Clearing House to the extent provided in the Cross-Margining Agreement between the Clearing House and such Cross-Margining Clearing Organization. A clearing member in default shall immediately make up any deficiencies in its Base gGuaranty fFund contribution resulting from such default and in any event no later than the close of business on the banking day following demand by the Clearing House.

* * *

4. Allocation of Base Guaranty Fund into Tranches

The Base gGuaranty fFund shall be composed of the required Base gGuaranty fFund contributions of clearing members pursuant to Rule 816, or any comparable security deposit contributions from a Participating Exchange or Partner Clearinghouse. The Clearing House shall allocate the Base gGuaranty fFund into tranches as follows:

i. ~~The Base Tranche. Base Guaranty Fund Product Class. Product eClasses that are not associated with ~~the CDS Tranche or~~ an Alternate Tranche as described below shall comprise the Base Product Class. The first 80% of Base gGuaranty fFund amounts contributed with respect to the Base Product Class shall be the "Base Tranche".~~

~~ii. The CDS Product Class. CDS products described in Chapter 80000 shall comprise the CDS Product Class. The first 80% of guaranty fund amounts contributed with respect to the CDS Product Class shall be the "CDS Tranche".~~

ii. [Reserved]

iii. Alternate Product Classes Tranches. Any other product class approved by the Clearing House Risk Committee to support a product-specific Base gGuaranty fFund tranche hereunder shall comprise an Alternate Product Class. The first 80% of Base gGuaranty fFund amounts contributed with respect to each such an Alternate Product Class shall be an "Alternate Tranche".

iv. Commingled Tranche. The remaining 20% of Base gGuaranty fFund amounts contributed with respect to all of the foregoing Product Classes shall be the "Commingled Tranche".

As set forth below in 802.B, if the collateral of the defaulting clearing member, as described in Rule 802.A.2, Participating Exchange or Partner Clearinghouse is insufficient to satisfy its obligation to the Clearing House, the Tranche associated with a particular [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Class will be the Tranche first applied to reimburse the Clearing House for Losses attributable to that [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Class, as determined in accordance with Rule 802.A.5, (i.e., the Base Tranche will first be applied to Losses attributed to the Base Product Class, and the ~~CDS~~[Alternate](#) Tranche will first be applied to Losses attributed to ~~the CDS~~[an Alternate](#) Product Class). The [Base g](#)uaranty [f](#)und requirements of clearing members for purposes of allocation of such amounts into the Tranches shall be the required amounts in effect for each clearing member at the time of the default.

5. Apportionment Among [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Classes; Application of Defaulting Clearing Member's Collateral

Upon a default, the Clearing House shall apply the defaulting clearing member's collateral to the deficiency in accordance with the following procedures:

- i. Initial Allocation of Assets to [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Classes. Subject to the provisions of 802.G, as of the cycle in which the default occurs, the Clearing House shall allocate assets of the defaulting clearing member to the different [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Classes in which the clearing member has open positions as follows: (a) the defaulting clearing member's [Base g](#)uaranty [f](#)und requirement associated with each [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Class shall be attributed to such Class, (b) the defaulting clearing member's required performance bond amounts for each [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Class as of the prior clearing cycle shall be allocated to such Class, (c) any CME shares (whether common shares or class B shares) or any cash posted in lieu of such shares, and (d) any of the defaulting clearing member's other assets held by, pledged to or otherwise available to the Clearing House shall be divided among the [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Classes in proportion to the defaulting clearing member's [Base g](#)uaranty [f](#)und requirement.
- ii. *Management of Obligations for Cycle of Default.* As of the cycle in which the default occurs, the Clearing House shall aggregate the following assets: any excess [Base g](#)uaranty [f](#)unds, any excess performance bond from the prior clearing cycle [for Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes](#), any partial payment by the clearing member for the default cycle, and any other available assets of the clearing member that are not specific to a [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Class. Such unassigned assets shall be allocated first to any net settlement variation payment obligation of the defaulting clearing member to the Clearing House [relating to Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes](#), pro rata across account classes relative to the net settlement variation payment obligation for each account class. If the unassigned funds so allocated are

sufficient to satisfy the clearing member's immediate settlement variation payment obligations [for Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes](#), any remaining unassigned funds shall be divided among the [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Classes, pro rata in proportion to the size of the performance bond requirements for each [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Class for the clearing cycle immediately prior to the default. If the unassigned funds are not sufficient to satisfy the clearing member's settlement variation payment obligations for [Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes for](#) the default cycle, then (i) the Clearing House shall apply the unassigned funds to such obligations, pro rata relative to the size of such obligations on a [per-Base Guaranty Fund](#) ~~per-~~ Product Class basis, and within each [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Class, pro rata across account classes, and (ii) the remaining settlement variation payment obligations for such clearing cycle shall be satisfied on a [per-Base Guaranty Fund](#) ~~per-~~ Product Class basis only from the assets allocated to the relevant [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Class pursuant to 802.A.5.i. If the Clearing House is unable to satisfy a settlement variation payment obligation attributable to any [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Class from such assets, the deficiency shall be a Loss that the Clearing House shall satisfy pursuant to the procedures in Rule 802.B. For the avoidance of doubt, as set forth in 802.G, the Clearing House shall not use performance bond amounts or other collateral in any customer account class of the defaulting clearing member to satisfy a payment obligation to the Clearing House in respect of the defaulting clearing member's proprietary account.

- iii. *Payment Obligations as Losses are Finalized.* During any subsequent clearing cycles in which the Clearing House is managing and/or liquidating open positions in respect of the defaulting clearing member, the Clearing House shall satisfy any settlement variation payment obligations owed by the defaulting Clearing member to the Clearing House, or other realized losses of or expenses to the Clearing House with respect to the default, on a [per-Base Guaranty Fund](#) ~~per-~~ Product Class basis, only from the assets allocated to the relevant [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Class pursuant to 802.A.5.i. Any settlement variation gain to the defaulting clearing member in any [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Class during such subsequent clearing cycles shall be added to collateral allocated to such Product Class pursuant to 802.A.5.i. Any additional assets of the defaulting clearing member obtained by the Clearing House during subsequent clearing cycles ([including amounts from CDS Products and IRS Products made available to Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes](#)) shall be divided among the [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Classes pro rata in proportion to the size of the performance bond requirements for each [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Class for the clearing cycle immediately prior to the default. The Clearing House shall apply such collateral to such payment obligations for all account classes, giving priority to customer account classes (i.e., customer accounts and proprietary accounts). If the Clearing House is unable to satisfy a settlement variation payment obligation to the

Clearing House, or other realized loss or expense to the Clearing House, from the defaulting clearing member's collateral as set forth in this paragraph, the deficiency shall be a Loss that the Clearing House shall satisfy pursuant to the procedures in Rule 802.B. For the avoidance of doubt, as set forth in 802.G, the Clearing House shall not use performance bond amounts or other collateral in any customer account class of the defaulting clearing member to satisfy a payment obligation to the Clearing House in respect of the defaulting clearing member's proprietary account.

- iv. *Final determination of gain or deficiency for each Product Class.* When the Clearing House determines the final net deficiency for a [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Class, it shall apply any remaining collateral of the defaulting clearing member with respect to such [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Class to satisfy the deficiency. If the Clearing House achieves a final gain, or if any excess collateral remains following satisfaction of a deficiency, the Clearing House shall allocate such excess funds to the defaulting clearing member's collateral for [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Classes within the same account class as to which a final gain or deficiency is yet to be determined, pro rata in proportion to the size of the performance bond requirements for such [Base Guaranty Fund](#) Product Classes for the clearing cycle immediately prior to the default. For the avoidance of doubt, as set forth in 802.G, the Clearing House shall not use performance bond amounts or other collateral in any customer account class of the defaulting clearing member to satisfy a payment obligation to the Clearing House in respect of the defaulting clearing member's proprietary account. Any gains or excess collateral within a segregated customer account class following final determination of the defaulting clearing member's losses shall remain segregated to the relevant customer account class, where it may be used to satisfy payment obligations arising from such account class in other Product Classes, but shall not be added to the clearing member's collateral generally.

Any remaining unsatisfied obligations of the defaulting clearing member shall become Losses to the Clearing House that shall be satisfied as set forth below.

802.B. Satisfaction of Clearing House Obligations

* * *

4. If Losses Are Apportioned Among Multiple Product Classes:

Because of differences in the timeframes and processes associated with the liquidation of certain product types, the Clearing House may finalize Loss amounts associated with different Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes at different points in time. Notwithstanding this, the Clearing House will act with all possible speed to satisfy the Losses as they are finalized, in the order of priority and per the schedule set forth below.

i. The CME Contribution shall be applied. The CME Contribution shall be divided by the Clearing House into separate segments in proportion to the size of each Tranche except for the Commingled Tranche. Each segment of the CME Contribution shall be applied first to Losses associated with the applicable Base Guaranty Fund Product Class for such segment, and only at such time as one or more Losses associated with such Tranche are finalized. Subject to paragraph 802.C if any of the [CME](#) Contribution remains after such initial application, such funds shall be reserved to be later applied to Losses associated with other Product Classes as set forth in paragraph 802.B.4.v.

ii. The Base Tranche shall be applied to Losses associated with the Base Product Class and any Alternate Tranche shall be applied to Losses associated with the applicable Alternate Product Class, in each case when one or more Losses associated with such Tranche are finalized. Subject to paragraph 802.C, if the Tranche is not exhausted, any remaining funds shall be held in such Tranche and may later be applied to other Losses as set forth in paragraph 802.B.4.v.

iii. The Commingled Tranche funds shall be applied to remaining Losses associated with any Base Guaranty Fund Product Class immediately as such Losses are finally determined by the Clearing House, in the order that the amounts of such Losses are finalized. Consequently, the application of Commingled Tranche funds to Losses associated with one Base Guaranty Fund Product Class may occur prior to the finalization of Losses associated with other Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes (i.e., prior to the completion of the processes set forth in paragraphs 802.B.4.i and 802.B.4.ii with respect to Losses associated with another Base Guaranty Fund Product Class). If Losses associated with more than one Base Guaranty Fund Product Class are to be finalized pursuant to auction processes being conducted concurrently, then any remaining Commingled Tranche funds shall be divided and allocated to such auctions during the auction process, pro rata in proportion to the relative sizes of the mark-to-market losses for such Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes.

iv. Any Losses remaining after the application of the processes set forth above shall be assessed against all clearing members (excluding any insolvent or defaulting clearing members) up to an amount that does not exceed (A) a total of 275 per cent of the aggregate guaranty fund requirements across all clearing members (excluding any insolvent or defaulting clearing members) at the time of the default with respect to the Base Guaranty Fund Product Class with which the Loss is associated with respect to Losses attributed to a single defaulted clearing member and (B) a total of 550 per cent of the aggregate guaranty fund requirements across all clearing members (excluding any insolvent or defaulting clearing members) at the time of the default with respect to the Base Guaranty Fund Product Class with which the Loss is associated and all defaulted clearing members

during a Base Cooling Off Period. Such assessments shall occur on a per- Base Guaranty Fund Product Class basis as Losses associated with each Base Guaranty Fund Product Class are finalized by the Clearing House. Consequently, the application of an assessment against clearing members with respect to Losses associated with one Base Guaranty Fund Product Class may occur prior to the finalization of Losses associated with other Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes. Assessed amounts shall be divided among clearing members pro rata in proportion to the size of the Clearing House's assessment authority with respect to each clearing member, without regard to the Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes cleared by such clearing member or the proportion to which such Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes contribute to such clearing member's maximum assessment exposure. (For example, a clearing member that clears only Alternate Tranche products and that is subject to a maximum \$1 billion assessment because of that clearing activity will be subject to assessment of up to \$500 million for a Loss associated with the Base Product Class if 50% of the Clearing House's aggregate assessment powers are generated by Base Guaranty Fund requirements with respect to the Base Product Class.) Any remaining unused assessment authority associated with Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes as to which Losses are fully satisfied shall be reserved and later may be applied to Losses associated with other Product Classes as set forth in paragraph 802.B.4.v below.

v. (a) Collateral of the defaulting clearing member, (b) the CME Contribution, (c) Base Tranche funds or Alternate Tranche funds, and (d) assessment powers shall be applied to remaining Losses as they are finalized with respect to each Base Guaranty Fund Product Class and in such order, provided that if at the time of any such application, Losses associated with another Base Guaranty Fund Product Class remain to be finalized, the Clearing House shall continue to reserve a portion of such remaining funds or assessment powers, pro rata in proportion to the size of the Tranches originally supporting such Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes, until such remaining Losses are finalized. When all Losses have been finalized by the Clearing House, any remaining reserved funds and assessment powers of any kind may be applied to satisfy such Losses, pro rata relative to the size of the remaining losses for the Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes.

* * *

7. Modification of Clearing House's Obligations for Base Contracts

(a) If at any time following a default of a Base Clearing Member, the assets available to cover the default under the preceding sections of Rule 802 are insufficient to satisfy the Loss and obligations of the Clearing House to Base Clearing Members as a result of such default, then the Clearing House shall, in a manner that is consistent with the requirements of the Commodity Exchange Act and the regulations adopted thereunder, conduct its next settlement cycle as described in Rule 802.B.7(b).

(b) The Clearing House shall issue a Clearing Advisory Notice and conduct a settlement cycle to determine settlement prices for all Base Contracts and the net portfolio gain or loss for each Base Clearing Member and its customers, in accordance with the following:

(i) The net portfolio gain of a Base Clearing Member (a “collect”), or the net portfolio loss of a Base Clearing Member to the Clearing House (a “pay”) shall be determined separately for:

(A) the Base Clearing Member’s proprietary positions in Base Contracts (the net portfolio gain or net portfolio loss for such positions, “Proprietary Base Collects” or “Proprietary Base Pays”),

(B) (i) the non-swap positions of the Base Clearing Member’s customers in Base Contracts and (ii) any swap positions of such customers that are commingled with such non-swap positions in an account consistent with section 4d(a) of the Commodity Exchange Act (the net portfolio gain or net portfolio loss for such non-swap positions and swap positions described in (i) and (ii) collectively, “Customer Futures Collects” or “Customer Futures Pays”), and

(C) (i) the swap positions in Base Contracts of each customer of the Base Clearing Member held in an account consistent with Part 22 of the CFTC’s regulations and (ii) any Commingled Futures Positions (as such term is defined in Rule 8G831) for each customer (the net portfolio gain or net portfolio loss for such swap positions and Commingled Futures Positions described in (i) and (ii) collectively, “Individual Customer Swap Collects” or “Individual Customer Swap Pays”).

(ii) The Clearing House Oversight Committee (after considering any recommendation of the Emergency Financial Committee) may determine a maximum amount of position liquidation payments that may be included in the Aggregate Base Collects, based upon then existing facts and circumstances, that it deems appropriate to mitigate further disruptions to the markets.

(iii) The Clearing House shall notify each Base Clearing Member of the amount of its remaining Base Assessments, Proprietary Base Pays, Customer Futures Pays and Individual Customer Swap Pays and each Base Clearing Member shall pay all such amounts no later than the time required for the relevant settlement cycle. If a Base Clearing Member does not pay all such amounts to the Clearing House, the Clearing House shall determine such Base Clearing Member to be in default and may take any

of the actions specified in Rule 802.A with respect to such Base Clearing Member and its customers.

(iv) If the amount of Aggregate Base Available Funds received by the Clearing House exceeds the Aggregate Base Collects, the Clearing House shall calculate reimbursements of, and distribute, the excess funds, in reverse order of the utilization of Base Priority of Payments.

(v) If the amount of the Aggregate Base Collects exceeds the amount of Aggregate Base Available Funds received:

(A) the Clearing House shall notify Base Clearing Members and provide an opportunity for Base Clearing Members and their customers to make voluntary contributions to the Clearing House;

(B) If the amount of the Aggregate Base Collects continues to exceed the amount of Aggregate Base Available Funds after the Clearing House adds any voluntary contributions from Rule 802.B.7(b)(v)(A) to the Aggregate Base Available Funds, then the Clearing House shall apply Base Gains Haircuts (as defined below) to the Proprietary Base Collects, Customer Futures Collects and Individual Customer Swap Collects for the current settlement cycle and each successor settlement cycle on the current Business Day and, unless a Bankruptcy Event has occurred, each of the next two Business Days, in accordance with the following:

Proprietary Base Collects, Customer Futures Collects and Individual Customer Swap Collects each shall be reduced on a pro rata basis according to the amount of such collects, to equal the amount of Aggregate Base Available Funds received relative to Proprietary Base Collects, Customer Futures Collects, and Individual Customer Swap Collects (such process, a “Base Gains Haircut”).

Customer Futures Collects shall be haircut by the Clearing House at the customer account class level of each Base Clearing Member. Each Base Clearing Member shall allocate the haircut of its Customer Futures Collects pro rata among its customers with net portfolio gains for the relevant settlement cycle;

(C) The Clearing House Oversight Committee may instruct the Clearing House to extend or reduce the number of days during which Base Gains Haircuts are applied by one or two Business Days, provided that in no circumstance may

the Clearing House conduct settlement cycles in which Base Gains Haircuts are applied for longer than five Business Days. Before providing such instruction, the Clearing House Oversight Committee must consider any recommendation of the Emergency Financial Committee. Any recommendation of the Emergency Financial Committee and the decision of the Clearing House Oversight Committee, each regarding adjusting the duration of settlement cycles with Base Gains Haircuts, must be based upon then existing facts and circumstances, be in furtherance of the integrity of the Clearing House and the stability of the financial system, and take into consideration the legitimate interests of clearing members and market participants;

(D) For each settlement cycle conducted in accordance with this subparagraph (v), absent a Bankruptcy Event, the Clearing House shall pay the haircut Proprietary Base Collects, Customer Futures Collects, and Individual Customer Swap Collects to Base Clearing Members as soon as practicable after receipt of the Aggregate Base Available Funds. Subject to applicable law, the Clearing House will make arrangements to pay the customers of a defaulted Base Clearing Member; and

(E) If a Bankruptcy Event occurs following a default of a Base Clearing Member on a day during which Base Gains Haircuts are applied to settlement cycles, on the day of the Bankruptcy Event, the Clearing House shall conduct a final settlement cycle which shall be subject to a Base Gains Haircut. The price determined in accordance with such settlement cycle shall be used as the price for a Base Contract when netting and closing out pursuant to Rule 818.

8. Base Partial Tear-Ups and Base Full Tear-Ups

(a) The Clearing House may, at any time following a default of a Base Clearing Member, notify Base Clearing Members and provide an opportunity for Base Clearing Members to voluntarily agree to have their proprietary positions or, with a customer's consent, to agree to have each such customer's positions, extinguished by the Clearing House.

(b) If proprietary or customer positions in Base Contracts of a defaulted Base Clearing Member remain open (the "Remaining Open Base Positions") following the last settlement cycle conducted pursuant to Rule 802.B.7(b)(v), the Clearing House shall extinguish the Remaining Open Base Positions through a partial tear-up process ("Base Partial Tear-Up") or a full tear-up process ("Base Full Tear-Up") of proprietary and customer positions of non-

defaulted Base Clearing Members and non-defaulted customers of the defaulted Base Clearing Member in accordance with the following:

(i) The Clearing House Oversight Committee shall determine the appropriate scope of each Base Partial Tear-Up or shall determine that a Base Full Tear-Up is appropriate. Before making such determination, the Clearing House Oversight Committee must consider any recommendation of the Emergency Financial Committee. Any recommendation of the Emergency Financial Committee and each determination of the Clearing House Oversight Committee made for purposes of this Rule 802.B.8 must:

(A) be based upon then existing facts and circumstances;

(B) be in furtherance of the integrity of the Clearing House and the stability of the financial system;

(C) take into consideration the legitimate interests of clearing members and market participants; and

(D) aim to extinguish Remaining Open Base Positions and any additional positions in Base Contracts deemed necessary to mitigate further disruptions to the markets affected by the Remaining Open Base Positions.

(ii) A Base Partial Tear-Up may include, but need not be limited to, the following methods:

(A) Line-by-Line Tear-Up Against The Remaining Open Base Positions. Proportionately extinguish Base Contracts held by non-defaulted Base Clearing Members, their non-defaulted customers and the non-defaulted customers of the defaulted Base Clearing Member that are opposite to the Remaining Open Base Positions and relative to the size of the Remaining Open Base Positions; and

(B) Tear-Up of All Positions in Base Contracts within a Product or Combination of Products. Extinguish all open positions in Base Contracts for a product or combination of products.

(iii) A Base Full Tear-Up would involve the extinguishment of all open positions in Base Contracts.

(c) In connection with any settlement cycle with Base Gains Haircuts, the Clearing House Oversight Committee may instruct the Clearing House to extinguish a portion of the Remaining Open Base Positions through a Base Partial Tear-Up of proprietary and customer positions of non-defaulted Base Clearing Members and non-defaulted customers of the defaulted Base Clearing Member. The Clearing House Oversight Committee would determine the appropriate scope of each such Base Partial Tear-Up in accordance with the procedures set forth in Rule 802.B.8(b)(i) and (ii), except that each reference to "Remaining Open Base Positions" shall mean the relevant portion of Remaining Open Base Positions.

9. Limited Recourse for Base Guaranty Fund Products

If a default occurs, Base Collateral, Base Customer Collateral and the Base Priority of Payments shall be the sole source of payments to cover the Loss until the default is fully and finally resolved, as applicable. In the event the Base Collateral, Base Customer Collateral and the Base Priority of Payments are insufficient to cover the Loss, regardless of whether the CME is able to require a Base Clearing Member to cure a deficiency in the Base Guaranty Fund because of the occurrence of a Bankruptcy Event (as such term is defined in CME Rule 818.A.), Base Clearing Members and the holders of Base Contracts shall have no recourse to any other funds or any other entity, including without limitation the guaranty funds that support clearing of other products, CME, the Exchange, CME Group Inc. or any of its affiliates, other than any amounts recovered as described in Rule 802.E.

10. No Claims Against the Exchange or Clearing House

(a) Base Clearing Members, their affiliates and their customers shall have no claim against the Clearing House, the Exchange, CME Group Inc. or any affiliates of the Exchange or CME Group Inc., or any directors, officers or employees of any of the foregoing, including but not limited to claims against any other guaranty fund established by the Clearing House, the Exchange, CME Group Inc. or any of its affiliates with respect to losses suffered as a result of the application of any provision in this Rule 802.B. No beneficial holder of a Base Contract shall have any claim against its non-defaulted Base Clearing Member as a result of the application of this Rule 802.B other than any amounts recovered as described in Rule 802.E.

(b) Notwithstanding anything in subparagraph (a), Base Clearing Members, for both their proprietary positions in Base Contracts and their customers' positions in Base Contracts, and non-defaulted customers of defaulted Base Clearing Members will have a claim on any recovery from the defaulted Base Clearing Member or the estate of the defaulted Base Clearing Member in the amount of the Base Gains Haircuts, in the aggregate, applied to such positions (such amount with respect to all non-defaulted Base Clearing Members and their customers and the non-defaulted customers of the defaulted Base Clearing Member, "Aggregate Base Gains Haircuts"), as set forth more fully in Rule 802.E. If the recovery from the defaulted Base Clearing Member is less than the Aggregate Base Gains Haircuts, non-

defaulted Base Clearing Members and their customers and the non-defaulted customers of defaulted Base Clearing Members will share pro rata in the recovery.

11. Non-Petition

No Clearing Member and no customer of a Clearing Member shall institute against, or join any other person in instituting against, the Clearing House or the Exchange any bankruptcy, reorganization, arrangement, insolvency, moratorium, liquidation or examinership proceedings, or other similar proceedings under U.S. federal or state bankruptcy laws or other applicable law arising out of any claimed default by the Clearing House on a Base Contract as a result of the extinguishment of such Base Contract and related payments in accordance with these Rules.

* * *

802.E. Rights of Exchange for Recovery of Loss

Losses caused by the default of a Base eClearing mMember, Participating Exchange or Partner Clearinghouse are amounts due to the Clearing House from such Base eClearing mMember, Participating eExchange or clearing-housePartner Clearinghouse and shall remain legal obligations thereof notwithstanding the Clearing House's recourse to the loss-mutualization provisions of this Rule 802, ~~which amounts~~ and the Clearing House shall take commercially reasonable steps to recover (including claims submitted in ~~bankruptcy court~~). ~~If a Loss for which clearing members or their Base Guaranty Fund contributions have been assessed~~ an insolvency or resolution proceeding such amounts. ~~If any portion of these amounts~~ is subsequently recovered by the ~~Exchange in whole or in part~~ Clearing House, the net amount of such recovery shall be credited to ~~such~~ non-defaulted Base eClearing mMembers (whether or not they are still clearing members at the time of recovery) in ~~proportion to the amount of the assessment~~ the following order on a pro rata basis based on (1) the amount of their (and their customers', if applicable) voluntary contributions with respect to such default, (2) the amount of their (and their customers', if applicable) Aggregate Base Gains Haircuts with respect to such default, (3) the amount of their Base Assessments utilized by the Clearing House with respect to such default, and (4) the amount of their guaranty fund contribution utilized by the Clearing House with respect to such default, each in the order listed, and then to the Clearing House for the amount of the CME Contribution utilized by the Clearing House with respect to such default.

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New Definitions (to be added to Chapter v.)

AGGREGATE BASE AVAILABLE FUNDS

The sum of any remaining Base Collateral, any remaining Base Customer Collateral (if applicable as described in Rule 802.A.2), any Remaining Base Priority of Payments and the Aggregate Base Pays.

AGGREGATE BASE COLLECTS

The sum of all Proprietary Base Collects, all Customer Futures Collects, all Individual Customer Swap Collects and the amount of payments utilized for position liquidation pursuant to Rule 802.B.7(b)(ii).

AGGREGATE BASE PAYS

The sum of all Proprietary Base Pays, Customer Futures Pays and Individual Customer Swap Pays.

AUCTION PAYMENTS

The amounts that would be owed to winner(s) of an auction of a defaulted Clearing Member's portfolio (or some portion thereof).

BASE ASSESSMENTS

The amounts by which the Clearing House assesses Base Clearing Members collectively pursuant to Rule 802.

BASE CLEARING MEMBER

A firm meeting the requirements of, and approved for, clearing membership with respect to Base Contracts at the Clearing House.

BASE COLLATERAL

All assets of a defaulting Base Clearing Member that are available to the Clearing House, including without limitation its Base Guaranty Fund contribution (pursuant to Rule 816) including any excess amounts, its performance bonds on deposit with the Clearing House relating to the Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes, any partial payment amounts or settlement variation gains in respect of Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes, the proceeds of the sale of any membership assigned to it for clearing qualification, excess performance bond or guaranty fund deposits of the clearing member for non-Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes and any of its other assets held by, pledged to or otherwise available to the Clearing House but excluding amounts carried in any customer account class.

BASE CONTRACT

A Base Guaranty Fund Product that has been accepted for clearing by the Clearing House, provided however that for purposes of Rules 802.B.7, 802.B.8, 802.B.9, 802.B.10(b), and 802.B.11, the term Base Contract shall include Commingled Futures Positions (as such term is defined in Rule 8G831).

BASE CUSTOMER COLLATERAL

The sum of Base Swap Customer Collateral and Base Futures Customer Collateral, each as applicable pursuant to Rule 802.A.2.

BASE PRIORITY OF PAYMENTS

The CME Contribution, the Base Tranche, the Commingled Tranche, the Alternate Tranche and the Base Assessments, which shall be used in the order set forth in Rule 802.B.

REMAINING BASE PRIORITY OF PAYMENTS

The amount of each non-defaulted Base Clearing Member's remaining payment obligations, if any, in respect of Base Assessments, any remaining CME Contribution, any remaining Base Guaranty Fund amounts and any remaining Base Assessments previously funded.