



Central Counterparty Clearing House (“CCP”)

Derivatives Clearing Procedures

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Arabic is the official language of the Securities Clearing Centre

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Section 1: Preliminary Provisions

1. Provisions and Definition

- 1.1. This document specifies Derivatives Clearing procedures that Clearing Members must follow to comply with provisions of the Securities Clearing Centre Rules.
- 1.2. The Clearing House may, after obtaining the Authority's approval, waive any person's obligations to the provisions of these procedures either based on a request from the relevant person or on its own initiative.
- 1.3. The expressions and terms in these Procedures carry the same meaning as they do in the Capital Market Law and Glossary of Defined Terms Used in the Exchange Rules unless the text explicitly notes an alternate meaning.
- 1.4. These Procedures will enter into effect as per its approval resolution.
- 1.5. Clearing Member stated in these Procedures covers General Clearing Member and Direct Clearing Member; Member stated in these Procedures means Clearing Member and Non-Clearing Member together.
- 1.6. In these Procedures, the following terms shall have the following meanings unless context otherwise requires:

Gross margining: means type of margin calculation aggregated through for any open position of each Client separately without netting against each other;

Stress Testing: means estimation of credit exposures that would result from the realization of extreme price changes.

IBAN: means International Bank Account Number.

Physical Delivery of Underlying Asset: means the term in Option Contracts which requires the Underlying Asset to be delivered upon the specified delivery date.

Automatic Exercise: means the Exercise of all ITM and ATM Option Contracts automatically by the Clearing House at end of day on expiry date of an Option Contract.

Standard Portfolio Analysis of Risk (SPAN): means a system for calculating margin requirements for derivatives.

Exercise of Option Contract: means to activate the right to buy or sell the Underlying Asset specified in the Option Contract.

Long Position Holder: means the buyer of Futures Contracts or a Call Option or a Put Option of Option Contracts.

Short Position Holder: means the seller of Futures Contracts or a Call Option or a Put Option of Option Contracts.

Trade and Position Account: means an account used for trading and keeping the positions resulting from matched trades for either House or Clients.

Call Option: an Option Contract which gives the right, not the obligation to the buyer of the Call Option to buy the Underlying Asset and require the seller to sell the Underlying Asset upon request by the buyer of the Call Option at the Strike Price for the duration of the Option Contract.

Put Option: an Option Contract which gives the right, not the obligation to the buyer of the Put Option to sell the Underlying Asset and require the seller to buy the Underlying Asset upon request by the buyer of the Put Option at the Strike Price for the duration of the Option Contract.

Deny Exercise: Long Position Holder of an Option Contract on expiry date may choose not to Exercise before end of day, and such long position shall expire without Cash Settlement of any Variation Margin.

External Account ID: means a unique code composed of identifier published by Clearing House, SARIE Code and account number of the Bank in SARIE.

Underlying Asset Price of Option Contract: means the price of the Underlying Asset of an Option Contract as specified in the Listed Derivatives Product Specification.

Strike Price: means a set price of the Underlying Asset of the Option Contract at which an Option Contract will be Exercised.

Net margining: means type of margin calculation for any open position of each Client netted against each other.

Manual Exercise Request: means the Exercise request sent by the long open position Holder to the Clearing House between the creation of the long position date and expiry date of the Option Contract.

Single Stock Futures (SSFs): means a Futures Contracts whose value is derived from the value of an underlying asset, that represents a share listed on the Exchange or on another regulated exchanges.

Single Stock Options (SSOs): means an Option Contracts which gives the right, not the obligation to the buyer to buy or sell the Underlying Asset and requires the seller to sell or buy the Underlying Asset which represents a share listed on the Exchange upon request by the buyer of the Option Contract at the Strike Price.

In-The-Money Option Contracts (ITM): means a Call Option whose Underlying Asset Price is higher to the Strike Price, and in case of a Put Option, if the Strike Price is higher to the Underlying Asset Price at end of day.

At-The-Money Option Contracts (ATM): means a Call Option or a Put Option whose Underlying Asset price is equal to the Strike Price at end of day.

Out-of-The-Money Option Contracts (OTM): means a Call Option whose Underlying Asset Price is lower than the Strike Price, and in case of a Put Option, if the Strike Price is lower than the Underlying Asset Price at end of day.

Option Premium: means the value of owning the Option Contract, which represent the value received by the seller of the Call or Put Option from the buyer of the Call or Put Option which represents the current market price of the Option Contract.

Fair Value: means the price determined by the Exchange to close-out relevant SSFs or SSOs open positions.

Delta Hedge: means margin methodology used by Clearing House for the calculation of margin requirement based on the portfolio based risk management algorithm.

Covered Call Option: a Call Option in which the Short Position Holder has deposited the Underlying Assets of the Call Option as Collateral.

Clearing House System: means an application interface to process clearing operations and get related reports at Clearing House.

2. Conditions for Direct Clearing Membership

2.1. Applicant that wishes to apply for a Direct Clearing Membership must meet, in addition to the conditions listed in Article 7 and 8 of the Securities Clearing Centre Rules, the following conditions:

- 2.1.1.** have a minimum internal credit score of 5 based on Clearing House credit criteria methodology published on its website.
- 2.1.2.** have an agreement with a local Bank acting as paying agent for cash transactions including collateral transfers and have necessary arrangements to generate Identification Number for its Clients.

3. Conditions for General Clearing Membership

3.1. Applicant that wishes to apply for a General Clearing Membership must meet, in addition to conditions listed in Article 7 and 9 of the Securities Clearing Centre Rules, the following conditions:

3.1.1. the minimum capital requirements stipulated in the table below;

Number of Non-Clearing Members	Minimum Capital Requirement
From 1 to 3	100,000,000 Saudi Riyals
From 4 to 7	200,000,000 Saudi Riyals
Above 7*	300,000,000 Saudi Riyals
*Subject to Clearing House' s approval.	

- 3.1.2.** have a minimum internal credit score of 4 based on Clearing House credit criteria methodology published on its website.
- 3.1.3.** be a local Bank or have an agreement with a Bank acting as paying agent for cash transactions including collateral transfers and must have necessary arrangements to generate for Identification Number for its Clients.

4. Non-Clearing Members

4.1. Each Non-Clearing Member can only appoint one General Clearing Member to clear its transactions.

5. Membership Admission and Activation

- 5.1. Upon approval by the Clearing House, the applicant must pay the membership fee and Upfront Default Fund Contribution. Details of required documentation and relevant deadlines for membership application process shall be published on the Clearing House's website.
- 5.2. After the conditions stipulated in (5.1) are fulfilled, the membership will be activated in the Clearing House System.

6. Fees, Payment and Invoice

- 6.1. The Clearing House will submit invoice to Clearing Members on a periodic basis and define deadline for payment accordingly.
- 6.2. The Clearing House shall publish all fee types and their calculation method at the Clearing House's website.
- 6.3. The Clearing House shall notify Clearing Members, at least, **30** days before imposing new fees or changing the fees stipulated in (6.2).

7. Notices

- 7.1. Clearing House shall publish notices on its web site for clarification and details related to these Procedure.

Section 2: Accounts

8. Account Structure and Account Types

- 8.1.** The Clearing House shall implement a standard account structure to process trades, positions, margin requirements, collateral and default fund requirement.
- 8.2.** Members will have House - Trade and Position Account - to trade and keep related position for their own transactions. House Market Maker -Trade and Position Account – can be opened for Members for market making activities.
- 8.3.** Clearing Members should have House Collateral account to cover the margin requirement calculated for their positions at House -Trade and Position Accounts.
- 8.4.** Members can have two types of Client -Trade and Position Account-:
- 8.4.1.** Net Client -Trade and Position Account- where positions taken on the same contract with opposite sides will be closed automatically by the Clearing House. Net Margining is applied for these accounts.
- 8.4.2.** Gross Client -Trade and Position Account- where positions taken on the same contract with opposite sides will be kept in the account until it is closed. Gross Margining is applied for these accounts.
- 8.5.** Members can have two types of Client Collateral Account.
- 8.5.1.** Individual Client Collateral Account is the account which is used to keep collateral of an individual Client. The collateral at this account shall only be used to cover the margin requirement calculated for the positions of the Client.
- 8.5.2.** Omnibus Client Collateral Account- is the account which is used to keep collateral of multiple Clients. The collateral at this account shall only be used to cover the margin requirement calculated for the positions of the same group of Clients.
- 8.6.** General Clearing Member will have separate Collateral Accounts for each Non-Clearing Member and separate Collateral Accounts if Non-Clearing Member has Client-Trade and Position Account.
- 8.7.** Clearing Members and Non-Clearing Members are obligated to segregate positions and collateral of each of their Clients in their books.

9. Account Opening

- 9.1.** Members shall request the Clearing House to open the first Trade and Position Account, and Members must provide the Client's Identification Number, Depository Centre Account and Cash Market Trading Account in the request.
- 9.2.** Upon creation of the first Trading and Position Account by the Clearing House, Members can directly create new Trading and Position Accounts by cloning one of their existing Trading and Position Accounts and updating the required information provided in 9.1 for each Client.
- 9.3.** Upon creation of the first Trading and Position Account, Clearing House will open the related Collateral and Margin Accounts accordingly, if required.
- 9.4.** Member is solely responsible for validation and consistency of the Identification Number provided to Clearing House.
- 9.5.** Clearing House will open one House Collateral and one Omnibus -Client Collateral Account for each Clearing Member. Clearing Member can request Clearing House to open more than one Omnibus - Collateral Account.
- 9.6.** Member can request from Clearing House to open Individual Collateral Account- to segregate collateral of Individual Client.
- 9.7.** Clearing House will open one House Collateral and one Omnibus -Client Collateral Account for each Non-Clearing Member under General Clearing Member.
- 9.8.** Identification Number and Depository Centre Account of each Trading and Position Account shall be validated by the Clearing House after its opened in the Clearing House System and before its activation in the Trading System.
- 9.9.** New Trading and Position Accounts opened at the Clearing House System will be reflected to the Trading System and any new Trading and Position Account will become eligible for trading on the next day.

10. Account Change and Closing

- 10.1.** Trading and Position Account closing shall only be conducted by the Clearing House.
- 10.2.** Members can request to close Trading and Position Account in accordance with the form prescribed for this purpose to the Clearing House.

- 10.3.** The Clearing House will not close any Trading and Position Account that have open position.
- 10.4.** Member may update the required information provided in 9.1 of these Procedures for each Client.
- 10.5.** Account name and type changes are not possible in the Clearing House System.

11. On-Behalf-Of Operations:

- 11.1.** Clearing Member will conduct clearing operations through the Clearing House System. Non-Clearing Member will not have access to all Clearing House System functionalities. If, for any reason, the Member does not have access to the Clearing House System or the Member requests the Clearing House to proceed with the related clearing operation “on behalf”, the Member must initiate and send a request to the Clearing House.
- 11.2.** Member could request the Clearing House to initiate “on behalf of” operation by submitting related forms to the Clearing House.
- 11.3.** Forms shall be signed by the authorised personnel of the Member. The Clearing House, in its discretion, may not proceed with the related request if the Clearing House is unable to confirm the authenticity and authorisation of the request based on documents provided by the Member.

Section 3: Clearing Operations

This section aims to clarify the procedures of the Clearing Operations mentioned in part 4 of the Securities Clearing Centre Rules.

12. Trade and Position Management

- 12.1.** Member can initiate give-up trade, take-up trade, rectify trade, close-out position and position transfer.
- 12.2.** Each Clearing Member and Non-Clearing Member can initiate give-up trade, take-up trade, rectify trade, close-out position and position transfer, or request from Clearing House trade and position management for their own related trades to those trades and General Clearing Member can initiate trade and position management for Non-Clearing Member.

13. Give-Up and Take-Up

- 13.1.** A give-up is the transfer of a trade in a Trading and Position Account from one Member to another.
- 13.2.** A take-up is the acceptance of transfer of trades into a new Trading and Position Account as complement to the give-up transfer.
- 13.3.** A Member can initiate a give-up on the Clearing House System by selecting the related trade/s or request Clearing House to initiate through prescribed form for this purpose.
- 13.4.** Member can initiate a give-up to be taken up by one or more Members; however, the Client for a give-up and take-up must hold the same Identification Number. Clearing House may apply additional restrictions for give-up and take-up.
- 13.5.** When multiple Trade and Position Accounts take-up the trade, the Member may split the trade and select the Trade and Position Accounts to take-up.
- 13.6.** Member may give-up for a portion of the trade and the remaining quantity is held in the Trading and Position Account.
- 13.7.** Member can initiate a take-up manually on the Clearing House System by accepting the take-up. Member can also initiate take-up by sending the Clearing House the prescribed form for this purpose.

13.8. Until the take-up is approved by take-up Clearing Member, the give-up Clearing Member is responsible for all of the obligations arising from related trade subject to the give-up. Following take-up all the rights and obligations are transferred simultaneously to the take-up Clearing Member.

13.9. Every trade being subject to give-up will be transferred at its original trade price.

14. Trade Rectify

14.1. Members can rectify any trade held in the Trading and Position Account. Clearing Members can rectify only the following attributes for a given trade:

14.1.1. Change the account,

14.1.2. Split the quantity into several new trades,

14.2. Rectified trade will be transferred at its original trade price.

15. Position Close-Out

15.1. Position close-out in Trading and Position Account depends on the account type.

15.2. For Net Client Trade and Position Accounts, close-out is automatic.

15.3. For Gross Client Trade and Position Accounts where automatic close-out is not enabled by the Clearing House, Members shall request from the Clearing House to close-out. For such account types, close-out can be processed for some portion of the position and the remaining quantity held as remaining.

15.4. Clearing Member shall send its request to close-out the position fully or partially to the Clearing House through the medium of communication Clearing House accepts.

16. Position Transfer

16.1. Member can request the Clearing House to transfer some or all of positions in any Trade and Position Account and Position Transfer is to be conducted by the Clearing House.

16.2. Transferor Member and Transferee Member must complete and submit separately the related form 3 days before the transfer. If the instructions do not match by the end of the third day, the request shall be cancelled.

- 16.3.** Position Transfer can be conducted only between two different Clearing Members. Position Transfer between two Non-Clearing Members under same General Clearing Member is subject to the General Clearing Member approval.
- 16.4.** Position Transfer between two Trading and Position Accounts can only be for the Client with the same identification number for the respective two accounts.
- 16.5.** For every Position Transfer, the Clearing House will conduct an assessment on both Collateral Accounts. If there would be any collateral deficiency in either Collateral Account, then the Position Transfer will not be possible.
- 16.6.** In such a case mentioned in (16-5), the Clearing House will run a margin simulation and advise of the amount of collateral required for one or both Collateral Accounts in order for the transfer to be allowed.
- 16.7.** The Clearing House will inform either or both Clearing Members for the required margin amount that must be additionally posted before the Position Transfer will be processed.
- 16.8.** If the collateral is sufficient, the Clearing House will process Position Transfer. The transfer will be processed by Clearing House.
- 16.9.** Transferred position shall be margined at the Transferee account starting from T+1. End of day variation margin on the transfer date will be calculated for the account at Transferor Clearing Member.

17. Porting

- 17.1.** Non-Clearing Member can request the Clearing House to transfer all positions and related collateral to another General Clearing Member.
- 17.2.** Member can request from the Clearing House to transfer all position and related collateral of an Individual Client to a specified account at another Member.

18. Suspension of Member

- 18.1.** Upon any suspension or cancellation decision initiated in accordance with Article 18 and 19 of the Securities Clearing Centre Rules, the Clearing House will suspend all Clearing House System users of the related Member.

18.2. Clearing House will offer a time frame for transferring of positions and collateral of Clients and Non Clearing Member from the suspended Clearing Member to another Clearing Member.

19. Processing of Daily Cycle

19.1. The related notices of the clearing, settlement and collateral periods will be published by the Clearing House on its website.

20. Corporate Actions

20.1. In case SSF or SSO is effected by Corporate Actions, The Clearing House shall make adjustments, including but not limited to, SSO Strike Price, SSF reference price, SSO or SSF contract size, or number of contracts in accordance with the Derivatives Exchange Trading and Membership Procedures.

21. Exercise and Assignment of Option Contracts

21.1. The Long Position Holder of an Option Contract can Exercise anytime between the creation of the open position and the expiry date of the relevant Option Contract.

21.2. On the expiry date of the Option Contract, all ITM and ATM Option Contracts shall be automatically Exercised at the end of day by the Clearing House.

21.3. For every successful Manual Exercise, Automatic Exercise or Deny Exercise of an Option Contract, there is a counterparty selected who is the Short Position Holder for the same Option Contract. The open position of an Option Contract shall be updated after every successful Exercise and Assignment.

21.4. The Assignment mechanism for every successful Manual Exercise, Automatic Exercise or Deny Exercise shall be as follows:

21.4.1. The Clearing House System will select the long position.

21.4.2. Clearing House System will create a unique number for the long position mentioned in paragraph (21.4.1).

21.4.3. Clearing House System will create a unique number for all the short positions of the same Option Contract.

21.4.4. Clearing House System will match the long position and short position which has the same unique number.

- 21.5.** On the expiry date of the Option Contract, the Long Position Holder may choose to Deny Exercise before the end of day, and the Automatic Exercise of the relevant Option Contract will not be executed by the Clearing House on the expiry date and open positions of such Option Contract will be expired.
- 21.6.** Without prejudice to paragraph (21.1), at end of day the Clearing House will reject to Exercise OTM Option Contracts.

22. Physical Delivery of Underlying Asset of SSO

- 22.1.** The Clearing House shall create a trade and relevant settlement instructions in the Cash Market to facilitate the Physical Delivery. All rights and obligations of the delivery shall be in accordance with the Cash Market Clearing Procedures.
- 22.2.** The Direct Clearing Member (DCM) or Non-Clearing Member (NCM) shall provide information of Client's Custody Account to the Clearing House for every Trading and Position Account.
- 22.3.** The DCM or NCM must ensure that the Client Custody Account details are valid and up to date, and such account shall be used for the Physical Delivery in the Cash Market based on the trades and settlement instructions by the Clearing House.
- 22.4.** DCM or NCM's Settlement Pool Account shall be used as a default account in case of any Physical Delivery failure in the Cash Market.

23. Steps for the Physical Delivery of SSO:

- 23.1.** The Underlying Asset will be transferred between the buyer's Trading and Position Account Exercising the Option Contract and the seller's Trading and Position Account Assigned by the Clearing House at the price of the Underlying Asset specified during the settlement cycle defined in the Listed Derivatives Product Specifications through the Custody Account in the Cash Market.
- 23.2.** When ITM or ATM Call Option is Exercised, the buyer of the Call Option will receive the Underlying Asset and the seller of the Call Option is obligated to physically deliver the Underlying Asset at the end of day price of the Underlying Asset against payment.

- 23.3.** When ITM or ATM Put Option is Exercised, the buyer of the Put Option will be obligated to deliver the Underlying Asset and the seller of the Put Option will receive the Underlying Asset at the end of day price of the Underlying Asset against payment.
- 23.4.** In case of successful Exercise, the Physical Delivery settlement obligations in the Cash Market are as follows:
- 23.4.1.** Physical Delivery settlement for the buyer of a Call Option:
- 23.4.1.1.** Receive Underlying Asset equivalent to Option Contract size * Number of open positions of the Exercised Option Contract.
- 23.4.1.2.** Pay Amount: Underlying Asset Price of Option * Option Contract size * Number of open positions of the Exercised Option Contract.
- 23.4.2.** Physical Delivery settlement of the seller of a Call Option:
- 23.4.2.1.** Deliver the Underlying Asset equivalent to Option Contract size * Number of the open positions of the Assigned Option Contract.
- 23.4.2.2.** Receive Amount: Underlying Asset Price of Option * Option Contract size * Number of open position of the Assigned Option Contract.
- 23.4.3.** Physical Delivery settlement for the buyer of a Put Option:
- 23.4.3.1.** Deliver Underlying Assets equivalent to Option Contract size * Number of open positions of the Exercised Option Contract
- 23.4.3.2.** Receive Amount: Underlying Asset Price of Option * Option Contract size * Number of open positions of the Exercised Option Contract.
- 23.4.4.** Physical Delivery settlement for the seller of a Put Option:
- 23.4.4.1.** Receive Underlying Asset equivalent to Option Contract size * Number of open positions of the Assigned Option Contract.
- 23.4.4.2.** Pay Amount: Underlying Asset Price of Option * Option Contract size * Number of open positions of the Assigned Option Contract.
- 23.5.** In case of Corporate Actions on the day of the Exercise or Assignment of the Option Contract, Physical Delivery settlement obligations will be updated by the Clearing House to reflect changes resulted from corporate actions.

Section 4: Risk Management and Margin

24. Trading Limit

- 24.1.** The Trading Limit is part of pre-trade risk management and designed to limit the potential exposure on a trading level.
- 24.2.** Trading Limit will be set for every Clearing Member on a gross and net basis by the Clearing House. Non-Clearing Member Trading Limit will be set by General Clearing Member provided that the aggregated limit of General Clearing Member shall not exceed total trading limit imposed by the Clearing House. Trading Limits for Non-Clearing Members can be changed intra-day by the General Clearing Member.
- 24.3.** Buy and sell orders consume the limit. The treatment of buy and sell orders received after Trading Limit is fully consumed will be subject to Exchange Rules.
- 24.4.** For opening buy orders for Option Contracts, available Trading Limit decreases by the amount equal to:

$$\text{Order Price} * \text{Number of Contracts} * \text{Contract Size} * \text{Coefficient}$$

- 24.5.** For opening sell orders for Option Contracts, available Trading Limit decreases by the amount equal to:

$$\text{Risk Percentage of Order Book\%} * \text{Strike Price} * \text{Number of Contracts} * \text{Contract Size} * \text{Coefficient}$$

- 24.6.** For opening buy trades for Option Contracts, available trading limit decreased by the amount equal to:

$$\text{Order Price} * \text{Number of Contracts} * \text{Contract Size}$$

- 24.7.** For opening sell trades for Option Contracts, available Trading Limit decreased by the amount equal to:

$$\text{Risk Percentage of Order Book\%} * \text{Strike Price} * \text{Number of Contracts} * \text{Contract Size}$$

- 24.8.** For opening buy and sell orders for Futures Contracts, available Trading Limit decreased by the amount equal to:

$$\text{Risk Percentage of Order Book\%} * \text{Order Price} * \text{Number of Contracts} * \text{Contract Size} * \text{Point Value} * \text{Coefficient}$$

24.9. For opening buy and sell trades for Futures Contracts, available Trading Limit decreased by the amount equal to:

$\text{Risk Percentage of Order Book\%} * \text{Order Price} * \text{Number of Contracts} * \text{Contract Size} * \text{Point Value}$
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24.10. Risk Percentage of Order Book% will be configured by the Clearing House and published on its website.

24.11. Coefficient will be configured by the Clearing House to give a less weightage to Pending Orders compared to Trades, and it will be published on the Clearing House's website.

24.12. The Trading System calculates the following trading limits:

24.12.1. Gross limit: constraints gross (buys and sells absolute values of limit utilisations amounts combined) for trades and orders an Exchange Member can execute during the Trading Day.

24.12.2. Net buy limit: constraints net (trades plus outstanding orders' corresponding absolute values of limit utilisations for buy Futures, buy Call Options and sell Put Options) an Exchange Member can execute during the Trading Day.

24.12.3. Net buy limit utilisation will consider buy Futures, buy Call Options and sell Put Options as positive buy utilisation, and sell Futures, sell Call Options and buy Put Options as negative buy utilisation.

24.12.4. Net sell limit: constraints net (trades plus outstanding orders' corresponding absolute values of limit utilisations for sell Futures, sell Call Options and buy Put Options) an Exchange Member can execute during the Trading Day.

24.12.5. Net sell limit utilisation will consider sell Futures, buy Put Options and sell Call Options as positive sell utilisation, and buy Futures, buy Call Options and sell Put Options as negative sell utilisation.

25. Margin Requirement

25.1. Clearing House calculates margin requirements for all open positions.

25.2. Margin requirement is the sum of initial margin, variation margin and additional margin.

- 25.3.** minimum Margin requirement may be set by the Clearing House and will be communicated via a notice to protect the Clearing House against sudden increases in market volatility if the Initial Margin computed based on the margin model is low in periods of low volatility.
- 25.4.** If minimum Margin requirement is selected as the Margin requirement for an account, the Initial Margin will be equal to minimum Margin requirement and Variation Margin will be displayed as zero.
- 25.5.** Positions corresponding to Securities deposited as collateral for Covered Call Options shall be excluded from any Margin calculation. Members must ensure that such Security allocation to these positions shall be from the Securities held by the respective Client.

26. Initial Margin

- 26.1.** Initial Margin calculation represents the potential liquidation loss of a portfolio based on possible market fluctuation scenarios, using Delta Hedge margining methodology.
- 26.2.** Clearing House's margining guide is available for Clearing Members reference on the Clearing House website. A file with risk parameters, which could be used by Clearing Member for margin replications, is compatible with SPAN-like expanded format and made available to Clearing Member after every margin run.
- 26.3.** The Risk Parameter File contains key Delta Hedge parameters such as Price Scanning Range, volatility scanning range and Intermonth Spread Charge. Price Scanning Range is determined by the Clearing House using a minimum confidence interval of 99%, 2 days for margin period of risk and 10 years of historical data, where available.
- 26.4.** Volatility scanning range is determined by The Clearing House defining the maximum movement up and down of volatility, used in determining Margins. Volatility scanning ranges may have independent up and down shifts based on the Option Contracts expiry dates.
- 26.5.** Any changes to these parameters will be communicated to Clearing Members on Clearing House website.

- 26.6.** Clearing Member can obtain a copy of the file from Clearing House System, Clearing House's FTP server and website.
- 26.7.** Initial Margin is calculated for every Trade and Position Account. Initial Margin offset is not permitted across different Client -Trade and Position Accounts.
- 26.8.** Clearing Members can refer to the Clearing House System for calculated margin requirement for their Trade and Position Accounts.
- 26.9.** In case SSF or SSO is effected by Corporate Action, The Clearing House may update the amount of Initial margin on the amended SSFs or amended SSOs, if required. Any changes to the parameters will be communicated to Clearing Members on Clearing House website.

27. Variation Margin for Futures

- 27.1.** Clearing House will calculate daily variation margin for all open positions. Calculation takes place at the end of every day and at every 30-minute interval, or at shorter interval as Clearing House deems fit.
- 27.2.** Variation margin is calculated as follows:
- 27.2.1.** The difference between the last price minus the trade price for the positions that are opened intraday but not closed,
 - 27.2.2.** The difference between the closing price minus the trade price for the positions that are opened and closed intraday,
 - 27.2.3.** The difference between the last price minus the opening price for the positions that are opened at least one day before or more but not closed,
 - 27.2.4.** The difference between the closing price minus the opening price for the positions that are opened at least one day before and closed intraday,
- 27.3.** End of day Variation Margin is calculated using the Daily Settlement Price or Final Settlement Price, determined by the Exchange.
- 27.4.** Variation margin is reflected as a surplus or deficit to the relevant Collateral Account.
- 27.5.** Clearing House will automatically debit and credit relevant related Collateral Accounts for variation margin in the next day before Market opens.

27.6. In case SSF is effected by Corporate Actions, The Clearing House will calculate the Variation Margin for the affected SSFs, by using the Daily Settlement Price or Fair Value as determined by Exchange on the Eligibility Date. The amended SSFs shall be available on the Ex-Dividend Day.

28. Variation Margin for Option Contracts

Variation Margin of Option Contracts comprises of the following:

28.1. Option Premium: when a Call or Put Option is bought intraday, the buyer must pay a Premium as end of day Variation Margin. When a Call or Put Option Contract is sold intraday, the seller of the Call or Put Option will receive a Premium as end of day Variation Margin, and the Clearing House will automatically debit and credit relevant related Collateral Accounts for end of day Variation Margin in the next Day.

28.1.1. The steps for calculation of the Variation Margin for Option Contracts transactions are as follows:

28.1.1.1. Option Contract buyer shall pay Option Premium (Traded Price of Option Contract * Option Contract Size * Number of Option Contracts bought).

28.1.1.2. Option Contract seller will receive Option Premium (Traded price of Option Contract * Option Contract size * Number of Option Contracts sold).

28.2. Option Contract Exercise and Assignment: when a Long Position Holder of a Call or Put Option Exercises ITM or ATM Option Contract, The Clearing House will automatically debit and credit relevant related Collateral Accounts for end of day Variation Margin in the next Day.

28.2.1. The steps for the calculation of the Variation Margin on Exercise or Assignment is as follows:

28.2.1.1. If the Underlying Asset Price of Option Contract at end of day of the Exercise is higher or equal to the Strike Price of a Call Option, the Variation Margin of the NCM or DCM (Exercising the Call Option) is the difference between the Strike Price of the Call Option and the Underlying Asset Price of an Option Contract. The seller shall pay the Variation Margin.

The open positions of such Option Contract shall be updated after every successful Exercise and Assignment. OTM Option Contract will not be Exercised and open positions will carry forward to the next Day.

28.2.1.1.1. Call Option Contract buyer will receive the following Variation Margin on Exercise of ITM or ATM Call Option:

$(\text{Underlying Asset Price} - \text{Call Option Strike Price}) * \text{Option Contract size} * \text{Number of Option Contracts Exercised}.$

28.2.1.1.2. Call Option Contract seller will pay the following Variation Margin on Assignment of ITM or ATM Call Option:

$(\text{Underlying Asset Price} - \text{Call Option Strike Price}) * \text{Option Contract size} * \text{Number of Option Contracts Assigned}.$

28.2.1.2. If the Underlying Asset Price of Option Contract at end of day of the Exercise is lower or equal to the Strike Price of a Put Option, the Variation Margin of the NCM or DCM (Exercising the Put Option) is the difference between the Strike Price of the Put Option and the Underlying Asset Price of an Option Contract. The seller shall pay the Variation Margin.

The open positions of such Option Contract shall be updated after every successful Exercise and Assignment. OTM Option Contract will not be Exercised and open positions will carry forward to the next Day.

28.2.1.2.1. Put Option Contract buyer will receive the following Variation Margin on Exercise of ITM or ATM Put Option:

$(\text{Put Option Strike Price} - \text{Underlying Asset Price}) * \text{Option Contract size} * \text{Number of Option Contracts Exercised}.$

28.2.1.2.2. Put Option Contract seller will pay the following Variation Margin on Assignment of ITM or ATM Put Option:

$(\text{Put Option Strike Price} - \text{Underlying Asset Price}) * \text{Option Contract size} * \text{Number of Option Contracts Assigned}.$

- 28.3.** All ITM and ATM Call and Put Options will be Exercised and Assigned on expiry date of the Option Contract. The Variation Margin of the Exercised contracts will be settled on T+1 and the Physical Delivery will be settled in the Cash Market on E+3. All OTM Options will not be automatically Exercised on expiry date of the relevant Option Contract and such open positions will expire without a value.
- 28.4.** End of day Variation Margin is reflected as a surplus or deficit to the relevant Collateral Account.
- 28.5.** The Clearing House will automatically debit and credit relevant related Collateral Accounts for Variation Margin in the next Day before the Market opens. Variation Margin will be adjusted against the Collateral Account. There is no daily Cash Settlement for open positions of Option Contracts.
- 28.6.** In case SSO is effected by Corporate Actions, a Variation Margin will be generated. The amended SSOs will be available on the Ex-Dividend Day.
- 28.7.** In case of Physical Delivery SSO, all ITM and ATM Option Contracts which are Exercised successfully (either Manually or Automatically) shall be sent to the Clearing House as trades and settlement instructions for Physical settlement of Underlying Asset after executing Cash Settlement of Variation Margin.
- 28.8.** The buyer of an Option Contract pays the Option Premium on T+1. Such Option's buyer will not pay any Margin after the payment of the Option Premium.

29. Additional Margin

- 29.1.** Clearing House may impose Additional Margin when the result of stress testing for a Clearing Member's Trading and Position Account has exceeded predefined exposure limit, known also as Stress Margin.
- 29.2.** For Derivatives which include Physical Delivery, the Clearing House may impose an Additional Margin based on the expiry date of the contract and the specified delivery date to cover the risks of the Physical Delivery failure.
- 29.3.** Additional margin requirements could be imposed at the end of the day or intraday by the Clearing House.

30. End of Day Margin Call

- 30.1.** At the end of the day, Clearing House will issue margin call for Collateral Accounts which do not have sufficient collateral to cover their margin requirements.
- 30.2.** Clearing Member must cover margin call amount by the cut off time to be published in the Notice for all the Collateral Accounts that are subject to end of day margin call.
- 30.2.1.** If the end of day variation margin is more than already posted collateral at the end of the day, Clearing Member must deposit collateral by the cut off time to be published in the Notice.
- 30.3.** Members shall meet their End of Day Margin Call by depositing collateral.
- 30.4.** Those accounts that have not sufficiently covered end of margin call amount will be contacted by Clearing House. At Clearing House discretion, default management procedure could be triggered for those Clearing Members.

31. Intraday Margin Call (IDMC)

- 31.1.** If the difference between the collateral and margin exceeds a certain threshold, Clearing House may issue an intraday margin call.
- 31.2.** Intraday margin calls have to be covered within 90 minutes following the intraday margin call request by Clearing House.
- 31.3.** Intraday margin call could be covered by position reduction, depositing collateral or combination of both.
- 31.4.** If an intraday margin call is issued before cut off time and an end of day margin call is pending, end of day margin call has always the priority for any collateral deposit.

32. Margin Call Notification:

- 32.1.** End of day margin calls and IDMCs are transmitted to Clearing Members through reports at Clearing House System and other communication channels if required by Clearing House.
- 32.2.** Clearing Members are obliged to meet each margin call within the stipulated deadlines determined in these Procedures.

33. Late Settlement Fee

- 33.1.** If a Clearing Member cannot cover its margin call or default fund requirement on the time specified in these Procedures, Clearing House may impose late settlement fee on the overdue amount.
- 33.2.** If Clearing House applies such a fee, Clearing House will publish its calculation method on its web page.

Section 5: Collateral

34. Eligible Collaterals

- 34.1.** Clearing House accepts cash and eligible Securities as collateral against margin requirement, eligible Securities only as collateral for Covered Call Options and only cash for default fund contribution.
- 34.2.** Eligibility of securities Collateral will be based on the Clearing House internal risk assessment.
- 34.3.** List of eligible securities Collateral with Haircuts will be published on Clearing House website.

35. Deposit of Cash Collateral

- 35.1.** A Clearing Member shall deposit Saudi Riyals collateral to the Clearing House account at SAMA.
- 35.2.** Clearing Members shall state the “External Account ID” in the transfer instruction sent to SAMA.
- 35.3.** A Clearing Member shall deposit acceptable currencies collateral to the Clearing House account at Local Bank.
- 35.4.** Clearing Members shall state the information required by the Clearing House in the transfer instructions sent to the Local Bank, and such information shall also be provided by Clearing Members to the Clearing House through the medium of communication the Clearing House accepts.
- 35.5.** Cash collateral deposits are only allowed between times specified in the Notice.
- 35.6.** In cases where the Clearing Member specifies the wrong account number, then the pending transaction could be processed manually by the Clearing House to resolve the error in due time. Clearing House cannot be held responsible for on time reconciliation and settlement of any such error.
- 35.7.** In cases where the Clearing Member deposits collateral after the clearing operation hours, the amount to be deposited will have pending status and the pending transaction could be processed manually by the Clearing House in the next day.

36. Securities Collateral

- 36.1.** A Clearing Member shall deposit securities Collateral to a designated Collateral Account opened by the Clearing House at the Depository Centre.
- 36.2.** The securities Collateral referred to in paragraph (36.1) will be dealt in accordance with the Securities Clearing Centre Rules, Cash Market Clearing Procedures and these Procedures.
- 36.3.** A Clearing Member may allocate deposited securities for Covered Call Options positions.

37. Withdrawal of Collateral

- 37.1.** Clearing Member can withdraw collateral from the Clearing House through the medium of communication Clearing House accepts.
- 37.2.** Cash collateral will then be transferred to the IBAN of the Clearing Member, and security collateral will be transferred to the Depository Centre Account provided by the Clearing Member.
- 37.3.** Collateral withdrawals are only allowed between times specified in the Notice.
- 37.4.** For every collateral withdrawal, the Clearing House shall conduct margin and collateral evaluation to see if the post-withdrawal collateral cover the total margin requirement.

38. Internal Transfer of Cash Collateral

- 38.1.** Clearing Member may request Clearing House to transfer cash collateral between Collateral accounts under the same Clearing Member.
- 38.2.** Clearing House may allow internal cash collateral transfer only between House collateral accounts.

39. Collateral Investment

- 39.1.** Collateral shall be invested by the Clearing House in accordance with Clearing House investment policy. The investment shall have minimal credit and liquidity risk.
- 39.2.** Certain portion of the interest received for the purpose of the investment shall be distributed to the Collateral Accounts.
- 39.3.** All cash posted as collateral is eligible to receive interest.

- 39.4.** Clearing Member may choose not to receive interest for certain Collateral Accounts. Clearing Member who does not request any interest for such Collateral Accounts must notify the Clearing House through the medium of communication Clearing House accepts.
- 39.5.** Each Collateral Account's daily interest entitlement is calculated by summing up all daily entitlements and rounding it down to the closest integer value.
- 39.6.** Interest payments to Clearing Member will be distributed on a periodic basis, frequency of which will be clarified in the Notice. Clearing House will not be liable for any late processing of interest payment.

Section 6: Default Management Process

40. Default Fund

- 40.1.** The Clearing House shall establish and maintain the Default Fund in accordance with Article 60 of the Securities Clearing Centre Rules to support the obligations of the Clearing House with respect to the Relevant Transaction Type to which such Default Fund relates and reduce systemic risk in the market.
- 40.2.** The Clearing House determines the size of Default Fund at every last day of a calendar month. Clearing House can recalculate Default Fund on ad hoc basis.
- 40.3.** Upon every resizing of Default Fund, Clearing Members are notified to cover their contribution amount within three days; otherwise they are subject to the same process applicable for end of day margin call.
- 40.4.** Required Upfront Default Fund Contribution for each Clearing Member is recalculated at every new Default Fund period after the size is determined. Clearing Members' contribution to the Default Fund are determined proportionally by reference to the average daily Initial Margin requirement of the relevant Clearing Member during the 30 days preceding the calculation.
- 40.5.** Minimum contributions to Default Fund from General Clearing Members and Direct Clearing Members are 750,000 Saudi Riyals and 250,000 Saudi Riyals respectively.

41. Default Management

41.1. In the default of a Clearing Member, Clearing House shall use the resources in the following order:

41.1.1. First, collateral provided by defaulting Clearing Member against margin requirement. Clearing House shall not be entitled to use the assets of the Clients of such defaulting Clearing Member;

41.1.2. Second, default fund contribution of defaulting Clearing Member;

41.1.3. Dedicated own resources of Clearing House

41.1.4. Default fund contributions of non-defaulting Clearing Members; and

41.1.5. Additional default fund contributions from non-defaulting Clearing Members as capped in accordance with the terms of the Securities Clearing Centre Rules.

41.2. The details of the default management procedures including the default management committee, porting, close-out/auction and procedures test applications are stipulated in the default management procedures approved by the Default Management Committee of the Clearing House.

41.3. Clearing House will disclose the summary of its default management procedures in the website.

42. Recourse at the End of Default Waterfall

42.1. The Clearing House Recovery Plan is initiated, if it is determined that the risk generating positions cannot be completely closed out;

42.1.1. within the time period which is equal to the stress period of risk that is specified in the risk appetite statement, and/or;

42.1.2. without exhausting the default waterfall resources limited for the related capped period.

42.2. Remaining positions and losses will be subject to recovery actions that are stipulated in Article 72 of the Securities Clearing Centre Rules.