David A. Trapani Executive Director and Associate General Counsel



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Via electronic mail

Me Anne-Marie Beaudoin Corporate Secretary Autorité des marchés financiers 800, square Victoria, 22e étage C.P. 246, tour de la Bourse Montréal (Québec) H4Z 1G3 consultation-en-cours@lautorite.qc.ca

Josée Turcotte Secretary Ontario Securities Commission 20 Queen Street West Suite 1900, Box 55 Toronto, Ontario M5H 3S8 comments@osc.gov.on.ca

Dear Mmes. Beaudoin and Turcotte:

CLS Bank International ("<u>CLS</u>"), the operator of the CLS settlement system (the "<u>CLS System</u>"), appreciates the opportunity to comment on (i) Proposed National Instrument 94-101 (the "<u>Clearing Rule</u>") and (ii) Proposed Companion Policy 94-101CP, which together address *Mandatory Central Counterparty Clearing of Derivatives*.

Background

CLS is a special purpose corporation organized under the laws of the United States of America and is supervised by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. CLS also is subject to cooperative oversight by 22 central banks, including the Bank of Canada, pursuant to the Protocol for the Cooperative Oversight Arrangement of CLS.¹ The

¹ The Protocol is available at <u>http://www.federalreserve.gov/paymentsystems/files/cls_protocol.pdf</u>.



CLS System is a designated system in Canada under the Payment Clearing and Settlement Act, and CLS Bank also is an exempt clearing agency in Ontario.²

CLS's Comments

A key definition in the Clearing Rule is "regulated clearing agency," which relates to a clearing agency in a local jurisdiction other than Québec or a clearing house in Québec.³ However, depending upon how a local jurisdiction defines clearing agency or clearing house, those terms could include a person or entity that provides clearing or settlement services but does not act as a central counterparty.

In its description of the Clearing Rule, the OTC Committee states that "[t]he purpose of the Clearing Rule is to propose mandatory *central counterparty* clearing of certain standardized over-thecounter (OTC) derivatives transactions....⁴ To the extent that a person or entity qualifies as a clearing agency or clearing house but does not act as a central counterparty, subjecting that person or entity to the Clearing Rule as a regulated clearing agency would exceed the Clearing Rule's stated purpose. Accordingly, CLS requests that the final version of the Clearing Rule be clarified to provide that a "regulated clearing agency" is a person or company that acts as a central counterparty.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions or otherwise would like to discuss this letter.

Sincerely,

David A. Trapani, Executive Director and Associate General Counsel

cc: Alan Marquard, Group General Counsel Dino Kos, Head of Global Regulatory Affairs

³ Specifically, as proposed a "regulated clearing agency" means,

- (a) except in Québec, a person or company recognized or exempted from recognition as a clearing agency in the local jurisdiction, and
- (b) in Québec, a person recognized or exempted from recognition as a clearing house.

Clearing Rule, Part 1(1).

² Additionally, CLS has been designated under finality legislation in various other jurisdictions and also has been designated as a systemically important financial market utility by the United States Financial Stability Council.

⁴ See CSA Notice and Request for Comment, Proposed NI 94-101 Mandatory Central Counterparty Clearing of Derivatives and Proposed Companion Policy 94-101CP Mandatory Central Counterparty Clearing of Derivatives (Feb. 12, 2015), at pg. 2 (emphasis added).