

SUBMISSION COVER SHEET

IMPORTANT: Check box if Confidential Treatment is requested

Registered Entity Identifier Code (optional): _____

Organization: _____

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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: _____

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(b)
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: _____

January 13, 2022

BY ELECTRONIC MAIL: submissions@cftc.gov

Melissa Jurgens
Office of the Secretariat
Commodity Futures Trading Commission
Three Lafayette Centre
1155 21st Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20581

**Re: Commission Regulation 40.2(a) –
Certification of Colombian COP/USD SOFR Cross-Currency Swap**

Dear Ms. Jurgens:

LatAm SEF, LLC (“LatAm SEF”) hereby notifies the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “Commission”), pursuant to Commission Regulation 40.2(a), that it is certifying the Colombian COP/USD SOFR Cross-Currency Swap for trading on LatAm SEF’s electronic trading system (the “Trading System”).

LatAm SEF will list these contracts no earlier than January 18, 2022.

This submission letter contains the following attachments:

- The submission cover sheet.
- Attached as Exhibit A, a copy of Colombian COP/USD SOFR Cross-Currency Swap rules, which includes a concise explanation and analysis of the contract. The contract rules will be published as contract specifications on LatAm SEF’s website concurrently with this submission.
- Attached as Exhibit B, a concise explanation and analysis of the Colombian COP/USD SOFR Cross-Currency Swap compliance with applicable provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act (the “CEA”), including the Core Principles, and the Commission’s Regulations thereunder.

LatAm SEF certifies that the Colombian COP/USD SOFR Cross-Currency Swap complies with the CEA and Commission Regulations thereunder. LatAm SEF additionally certifies that it has concurrently posted a copy of this submission letter and attachments hereto on LatAm SEF’s website.

Should you have questions, please contact the undersigned at (646) 344-3267 or jskelly@latamsef.com.

Sincerely,



Joseph Skelly
Chief Compliance Officer
LatAm SEF, LLC

Attachments

Exhibit A

Colombian COP/USD SOFR Cross-Currency Swap

The below are contract specifications and trading conventions for the Colombian COP/USD SOFR Cross-Currency Swap to be listed on LatAm SEF.

1. Contract Specifications: Interest Rate Derivatives

The below product types, trade conventions and reference indices will apply to the Colombian COP/USD SOFR Cross-Currency Swap to be listed on LatAm SEF.

1.1. Product Type: Cross-Currency Fixed-for-Floating Swaps

A cross-currency fixed for floating swap is an agreement between two parties to exchange interest payments along with principal denominated in two different currencies. In cross-currency fixed for floating swaps, interest payments and principal in one of the currencies are exchanged for principal and interest payments in the other currency.

1.1.1.1. ISDA OTC Taxonomy

Cross-currency fixed-for-floating swap products are classified according to the following ISDA OTC taxonomy:

- ISDA OTC Asset Class – Interest Rate (IR)
- ISDA OTC Base Product – Cross-currency (CC)
- ISDA OTC Sub-Product – Fixed/Float (FF)

1.1.1.2. Counterparties

Counterparties to cross-currency fixed-for-floating swap contracts exchange payments according to the following conventions:

- Buyer – Pays fixed interest rate and receives floating interest rate plus/minus a spread.
- Seller – Receives fixed interest rate and pays a floating interest rate plus/minus a spread.

1.2. Trade Conventions & Details

1.2.1. Available Notional Currencies

The below table shows all available notional currencies on LatAm SEF affected by the new listing:

Currency Name	ISO Code
Colombia Peso	COP
US Dollar	USD

1.2.2. Trade Unit, Size and Price Parameters

Trade Unit, Minimum Size, Minimum Size Increment and Minimum Price Increment (Minimum Tick) are listed below by Notional Currency ISO Code. Orders for the new listed contracts may be quoted in any currency and price increment listed below.

Notional Currency ISO Code	Trade Unit	Minimum Size	Minimum Size Increment	Minimum Price Increment
COP	Billions	0.01 Billion	0.01 Billion	0.01 bps
USD	Million	0.01 Million	0.01 Million	0.01 bps

1.2.3. Reporting Counterparty

The CFTC has established a hierarchy whereby registered Swap Dealers will be the reporting counterparty when trading with Major Swap Participants and End Users. Registered Major Swap Participants will be the reporting counterparty when trading with End Users.

In the event both counterparties share the same regulatory distinction (both are Swap Dealers or both are Major Swap Participants) the reporting counterparty will be determined by using the Reverse ASCII sorting method with the counterparties LEI's.

Full reporting counterparty rules are documented by ISDA through industry working groups and steering committees, and are included verbatim in the LatAm SEF Rulebook as Appendix A.

1.2.4. Notional Currency

Currency in which the contract Notional Amount is specified and quoted, as specified by the Counterparties from among the Currencies.

1.2.5. Notional Amount

Size of the transaction and the value on which the exchanged interest payments are based, specified in Notional Currency and Trade Unit.

1.2.6. Trade Unit

Denomination in which the contract Notional Amount is specified (e.g. thousands, millions, billions), as listed for the Notional Currency in Currencies.

1.2.7. Minimum Size

Smallest size in which contract can be traded, as listed for the Notional Currency in Currencies.

1.2.8. Minimum Size Increment

Smallest amount by which contract size can change, as listed for the Notional Currency in Currencies.

1.2.9. Minimum Price Increment

Smallest amount by which contract price can change, as listed for the Notional Currency in Currencies.

1.2.10. Tenor

The duration of time from the Effective Date to the Maturity Date. Tenors can range in duration from 0 Years to 50 Years. Standard tenors include 3-month, 6-month, 9-month, 12-month, 18-month, and 2-year through 30-year.

1.2.11. Start Type

Convention for determining the Effective Date relative to Trade Date, from one of those listed below.

- T+0 – Also called “Same Day Starting,” Effective Date is the same as the Trade Date.
- T+1 – Effective Date is one business day after the Trade Date.
- T+2 – Also called “Spot Starting,” Effective Date is two business days after the Trade Date.

1.2.12. Effective Date

Also referred to as “Start Date,” the first date from which floating interest amounts accrue, as determined using Start Type. The Effective Date must be a business day, subject to the applicable Effective Date Business Center.

1.2.13. Effective Date Business Center

Business day calendar location(s) referenced to determine the Effective Date, as specified by the Counterparties from among the Available Business Centers.

1.2.14. Maturity Date

Also referred to as “Termination Date,” the final date until which fixed and floating payment amounts accrue, calculated as the Trade Date plus Tenor, subject to day count frequency, day count convention and Maturity Date Business Center, or as specified by the Counterparties.

1.2.15. Maturity Date Business Center

Business day calendar location(s) referenced to determine the Maturity Date, as specified by the Counterparties from among the Available Business Centers.

1.2.16. Day Count Convention

Also called Day Count Fraction, the convention used to determine how interest accrues and the number of days between payments. Conventions that may apply to LatAm SEF swaps are listed below.

- Actual/360 – The actual number of days in the period divided by 360.
- 30/360 – Also called “360/360”, the year fraction is calculated based on a 360-day year with 30-day months, after applying the following rules: If the first date falls on the 31st of the month, it is changed to the 30th. If the second date falls on the 31st, it is changed to the 30th, but only if the first date falls on the 30th or the 31st.
- Business/252 – Used exclusively in Brazilian Interest Rate Swaps, 252-Business-Day – Calculation Days / 252, where Calculation Days means the number of Brazil Business Days (each such day a “Scheduled Reset Date”) from and including the Effective Date (which is equal to the Trade Date) to, but not including, the Termination Date.

1.2.17. Business Day Convention

Method for adjusting dates to business days when unadjusted dates fall on weekends or holidays. Business day conventions apply to a variety of relevant dates, including calculation, payment, reset, fixing and maturity dates.

- Following – Date is rolled to the next business day for the business center(s) specified denoted for the date type.
- Modified Following – Date is rolled to the next business day for the business center(s) specified denoted for the date type, unless doing so would cause the payment to be in the next calendar month, in which case the payment date is rolled to the previous business day.
- Preceding – Date is rolled to the first preceding day that is a business day in the business center(s) specified denoted for the date type.

1.2.18. Payment Date

The date on which transfer of fixed rate payments and floating rate payments are conducted between the Buyer and the Seller. Payment Date is determined according to the Payment Frequency as applied to the Effective Date, subject to day count frequency, day count convention and business center(s), or as specified by the Counterparties.

1.2.19. Payment Frequency

As indicated for each listed product, the payment frequency is one or more of those listed below. Interest Rate derivatives may feature a zero-coupon payment frequency for short-term tenors (e.g. 18 months or less) and a periodic payment frequency for longer-term tenors.

- Zero-coupon – Full payment at swap termination.
- Monthly – Payments made on monthly basis.
- Quarterly – Payments made every three months.
- Semi-annual – Payments made every six months.
- Annual - Payments made every year

1.2.20. Payment Date Business Center

Business day calendar location(s) referenced in determining Payment Date, as specified by the Counterparties from among the Available Business Centers.

1.2.21. Available Business Centers

The Business Centers referenced in determining relevant dates may be any of the following or as specified by the Counterparties:

- Chile
- Colombia
- Mexico
- US

1.2.22. Trading Hours

Monday – Friday 7:00 AM to 4:00 PM ET, or as published on the LatAm SEF website subject to LatAm SEF Rule 502.

1.3. Reference Indices

1.3.1. Colombian IBR

The Colombian IBR is a benchmark interest rate denominated in Colombian pesos as determined by the Banco de la Republica de Colombia and published daily. The Colombian IBR is calculated from the contributions of multiple participating banks. The rates quoted are the nominal rate at which these entities are willing to both pay and receive funds for the respective term.

1.3.2. Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR)

SOFR is managed by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (the “New York Fed”). The New York Fed defines SOFR as a broad measure of the cost of borrowing cash overnight collateralized by Treasury securities. The SOFR includes all trades in Broad General Collateral Rate plus bilateral Treasury repurchase agreement (repo) transactions cleared through the Delivery-versus-Payment (DVP) service offered by the Fixed Income Clearing Corporation (FICC), which is filtered to remove a portion of transactions considered “specials”.

The SOFR is calculated as a volume-weighted median of transaction-level tri-party repo data collected from the Bank of New York Mellon as well as GCF Repo transaction data and data on bilateral Treasury repo transactions cleared through FICC’s DVP service, which are obtained from DTCC Solutions LLC, an affiliate of the Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation. Each business day, the New York Fed publishes the SOFR on the New York Fed website at approximately 8:00 a.m. ET.

2. Listed Contracts: Interest Rate Derivatives

The following contract is hereby listed for trading:

Product	Clearing	Product Type
COP vs. USD SOFR Cross-Currency Swap	No	Cross-Currency Fixed-for-Floating Swap

3. Interest Rate Derivative Trading Conventions

Listed below are the standard trading conventions for the new contracts listed on the SEF. The trading conventions listed below are default settings that are applied unless otherwise agreed and instructed by the counterparties.

3.1. Cross-Currency Fixed-for-Floating Swaps

3.1.1. Colombian COP/USD SOFR Cross-Currency Swap

The fixed Colombian COP versus floating USD SOFR, is quoted with both fixed and floating side payment frequencies of semi-annually, 1-year through 30-year.

- Value: T+2
- Fixed/Floating Rate Payment Frequency: Semi-Annual
- Fixed/Floating Rate Day Count Convention: ACT/360
- Holiday Calendar: Colombia and U.S. combined
- Business Day Convention: Modified Following
- Clearing: N/A

EXHIBIT B

Compliance with CEA Provisions and CFTC Regulations

As required by Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“Commission”) Regulation 40.2(a), the following analysis, in narrative form, demonstrates that the Colombian COP/USD SOFR Cross-Currency Swap listed in Exhibit A are consistent with the requirements of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (the “Act”), and the Commission regulations and guidance thereunder (in particular, Appendix B to Part 37 and Appendix C to Part 38).

Part 37 Appendix B

Core Principle 2 of Section 5h of the Act—Compliance With Rules

A swap execution facility shall:

(A) Establish and enforce compliance with any rule of the swap execution facility, including the terms and conditions of the swaps traded or processed on or through the swap execution facility and any limitation on access to the swap execution facility;

(B) Establish and enforce trading, trade processing, and participation rules that will deter abuses and have the capacity to detect, investigate, and enforce those rules, including means to provide market participants with impartial access to the market and to capture information that may be used in establishing whether rule violations have occurred;

(C) Establish rules governing the operation of the facility, including rules specifying trading procedures to be used in entering and executing orders traded or posted on the facility, including block trades; and

(D) Provide by its rules that when a swap dealer or major swap participant enters into or facilitates a swap that is subject to the mandatory clearing requirement of section 2(h) of the Act, the swap dealer or major swap participant shall be responsible for compliance with the mandatory trading requirement under section 2(h)(8) of the Act.

Trading in the above listed Colombian COP/USD SOFR Cross-Currency Swap will be subject to the LatAm SEF Rulebook (the “Rules”), which prohibits abusive trading practices and other illicit behavior, including misuse of the Trading System (Rule 705), conduct that is inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade (Rule 704), fraudulent acts (Rule 707), fictitious transactions (Rule 707), market manipulation (Rule 707), disruptive trading practices (Rule 707), misstatements (Rule 707), wash sales (Rule 707), pre-negotiated or non-competitive trades, including money passes (Rule 707) and improper cross-trading (Rule 707). Trading in this swap will also be subject to Rules relating to protection of customers. See Chapter 7 of the Rules.

As with all swaps listed for trading on the Trading System, trading activity in the above listed Colombian COP/USD SOFR Cross-Currency Swap will be subject to monitoring and surveillance by LatAm SEF’s Market Operations and Compliance Departments. LatAm SEF has the authority to exercise its investigatory and enforcement power where potential Rule violations are identified. See Chapter 8 of the Rules.

The Colombian COP/USD SOFR Cross-Currency Swap is not currently required to be cleared under section 2(h)(1)(A) of the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act, and is not voluntarily clearable by DCOs currently recognized by LatAm SEF (Chicago Mercantile Exchange, Inc. and LCH.Clearnet Limited). Should the Colombian COP/USD SOFR Cross-Currency Swap become subject to a clearing requirement, pursuant to Rule 601, all Participants and Sponsored Access Participants must clear all Swaps that are required to be cleared under Section 2(h)(1) of the CEA and CFTC Regulation § 39.5, provided that an end-user exception is not elected.

Core Principle 3 of Section 5h of the Act—Swaps Not Readily Susceptible to Manipulation

The swap execution facility shall permit trading only in swaps that are not readily susceptible to manipulation.

(a) Guidance.

(1) In general, a swap contract is an agreement to exchange a series of cash flows over a period of time based on some reference price, which could be a single price, such as an absolute level or a differential, or a price index calculated based on multiple observations. Moreover, such a reference price may be reported by the swap execution facility itself or by an independent third party. When listing a swap for trading, a swap execution facility

shall ensure a swap's compliance with Core Principle 3, paying special attention to the reference price used to determine the cash flow exchanges. Specifically, Core Principle 3 requires that the reference price used by a swap not be readily susceptible to manipulation. As a result, when identifying a reference price, a swap execution facility should either: Calculate its own reference price using suitable and well-established acceptable methods or carefully select a reliable third party index.

(2) The importance of the reference price's suitability for a given swap is similar to that of the final settlement price for a cash-settled futures contract. If the final settlement price is manipulated, then the futures contract does not serve its intended price discovery and risk management functions. Similarly, inappropriate reference prices cause the cash flows between the buyer and seller to differ from the proper amounts, thus benefitting one party and disadvantaging the other. Thus, careful consideration should be given to the potential for manipulation or distortion of the reference price.

(3) For swaps that are settled by physical delivery or by cash settlement refer to the guidance in appendix C to part 38 of this chapter—*Demonstration of Compliance That a Contract is not Readily Susceptible to Manipulation*, section b(2) and section c(5), respectively.

All of the reference rates used in the Colombian COP/USD SOFR Cross-Currency Swap are listed above in Exhibit A.

The reference rates listed in Exhibit A are not readily susceptible to manipulation because they all share the following characteristics: (i) derived from a market that has considerable depth and liquidity due to the involvement of numerous market participants; (ii) the way in which the reference price is calculated is well documented and well understood by swap market participants; (iii) commonly used in the swap markets; (iv) information about the reference price is publicly and readily available; (v) the reference price is administered and published by a reputable organization; and (vi) many active participants in the relevant cash market are entities that are subject to regulation.

The Colombian COP/USD SOFR Cross-Currency Swap is subject to cash payments and settled in deliverable currencies not susceptible to manipulation.

The Colombian COP/USD SOFR Cross-Currency Swap is not settled by physical delivery.

Demonstration of Compliance That a Contract Is Not Readily Susceptible to Manipulation

Part 38 Appendix C(c) – Non-deliverable Contracts (Cash Settlement)

(c) Futures Contracts Settled by Cash Settlement. (1) Cash settlement is a method of settling certain futures or option contracts whereby, at contract expiration, the contract is settled by cash payment in lieu of physical delivery of the commodity or instrument underlying the contract. An acceptable specification of the cash settlement price for commodity futures and option contracts would include rules that fully describe the essential economic characteristics of the underlying commodity (e.g., grade, quality, weight, class, growth, issuer, maturity, source, rating, description of the underlying index and index's calculation methodology, etc.), as well as how the final settlement price is calculated. In addition, the rules should clearly specify the trading months and hours of trading, the last trading day, contract size, minimum price change (tick size) and any limitations on price movements (e.g., price limits or trading halts).

Essential Economic Characteristics of the Contract

The terms and conditions of the contract are described in Exhibit A.

Final Settlement Price

The cash settlement price of the Colombian COP/USD SOFR Cross Currency Swap is in deliverable currencies. This method of cash settlement is consistent with the customary practice of cash-settling non-deliverable cross-currency swaps in the market.

Trading Hours

Monday – Friday 7:00 AM to 4:00 PM ET, or as published on the LatAm SEF website subject to LatAm SEF Rule 502.

(2) Cash settled contracts may be susceptible to manipulation or price distortion. In evaluating the susceptibility of a cash-settled contract to manipulation, a designated contract market should consider the size and liquidity of the cash market that underlies the listed contract in a manner that follows the determination of deliverable supply as noted above in (b)(1). In particular, situations susceptible to manipulation include those in which the volume of cash market transactions and/or the number of participants contacted in determining the cash-settlement price are very low. Cash-settled contracts may create an incentive to manipulate or artificially influence the data from which the cash-settlement price is derived or to exert undue influence on the cash-settlement price's computation in order to profit on a futures position in that commodity. The utility of a cash-settled contract for risk management and price discovery would be significantly impaired if the cash settlement price is not a reliable or robust indicator of the value of the underlying commodity or instrument. Accordingly, careful consideration should be given to the potential for manipulation or distortion of the cash settlement price, as well as the reliability of that price as an indicator of cash market values. Appropriate consideration also should be given to the commercial acceptability, public availability, and timeliness of the price series that is used to calculate the cash settlement price. Documentation demonstrating that the settlement price index is a reliable indicator of market values and conditions and is commonly used as a reference index by industry/market agents should be provided. Such documentation may take on various forms, including carefully documented interview results with knowledgeable agents.

The contracts operate in a very liquid market with numerous participants. Also, the cash settlement price is not easily susceptible to manipulation or distortion as the method of determining the price is based on factors that are fixed at the start of the contract (i.e., payment frequency, day count conventions, fixed interest rate, floating reset dates) and the applicable reference rate. Each of the available reference rates is widely accepted by market participants and data is readily accessible through numerous news outlets.

(3) Where an independent, private-sector third party calculates the cash settlement price series, a designated contract market should consider the need for a licensing agreement that will ensure the designated contract market's rights to the use of the price series to settle the listed contract.

(i) Where an independent, private-sector third party calculates the cash settlement price series, the designated contract market should verify that the third party utilizes business practices that minimize the opportunity or incentive to manipulate the cash-settlement price series. Such safeguards may include lock-downs, prohibitions against derivatives trading by employees, or public dissemination of the names of sources and the price quotes they provide. Because a cash-settled contract may create an incentive to manipulate or artificially influence the underlying market from which the cash-settlement price is derived or to exert undue influence on the cash-settlement computation in order to profit on a futures position in that commodity, a designated contract market should, whenever practicable, enter into an information-sharing agreement with the third-party provider which would enable the designated contract market to better detect and prevent manipulative behavior.

As described above, the cash settlement price is calculated through a cash settlement method that is not easily susceptible to manipulation.

(ii) Where a designated contract market itself generates the cash settlement price series, the designated contract market should establish calculation procedures that safeguard against potential attempts to artificially influence the price. For example, if the cash settlement price is derived by the designated contract market based on a survey of cash market sources, the designated contract market should maintain a list of such entities which all should be reputable sources with knowledge of the cash market. In addition, the sample of sources polled should be representative of the cash market, and the poll should be conducted at a time when trading in the cash market is active.

Not applicable. LatAm SEF does not generate the cash settlement price.

(iii) The cash-settlement calculation should involve computational procedures that eliminate or reduce the impact of potentially unrepresentative data.

(iv) The cash settlement price should be an accurate and reliable indicator of prices in the underlying cash market. The cash settlement price also should be acceptable to commercial users of the commodity contract. The registered entity should fully document that the settlement price is accurate, reliable, highly regarded by industry/market agents, and fully reflects the economic and commercial conditions of the relevant designated contract market.

Please see answers to previous questions regarding calculation of cash settlement price.

(v) To the extent possible, the cash settlement price should be based on cash price series that are publicly available and available on a timely basis for purposes of calculating the cash settlement price at the expiration of a commodity contract. A designated contract market should make the final cash settlement price and any other supporting information that is appropriate for release to the public, available to the public when cash settlement is accomplished by the derivatives clearing organization. If the cash settlement price is based on cash prices that are obtained from non-public sources (e.g., cash market surveys conducted by the designated contract market or by third parties on behalf of the designated contract market), a designated contract market should make available to the public as soon as possible after a contract month's expiration the final cash settlement price as well as any other supporting information that is appropriate or feasible to make available to the public.

The final cash settlement price is not determined by a derivatives clearing organization.

Please see answers to previous questions regarding calculation of cash settlement price.

(4) Contract terms and conditions requirements for futures contracts settled by cash settlement.

(i) An acceptable specification of the terms and conditions of a cash-settled commodity contract will also set forth the trading months, last trading day, contract size, minimum price change (tick size) and daily price limits, if any.

The terms and conditions of the contracts are described in Exhibit A.

(A) Commodity Characteristics: The terms and conditions of a commodity contract should describe the commodity underlying the contract.

The terms and conditions of the contracts in Exhibit A describe the indices on which the contracts are based.

(B) Contract Size and Trading Unit: An acceptable specification of the trading unit would be a contract size that is consistent with customary transactions in the cash market. A designated contract market may opt to set the contract size smaller than that of standard cash market transactions.

Contract size, as described in the terms and conditions of the contracts in Exhibit A, is consistent with customary transactions in the cash market.

(C) Cash Settlement Procedure: The cash settlement price should be reliable, acceptable, publicly available, and reported in a timely manner as described in paragraphs (c)(3)(iv) and (c)(3)(v) of this appendix C.

Please see answers to previous questions regarding calculation of cash settlement price, reliability and availability.

(D) Pricing Basis and Minimum Price Fluctuation (Minimum Tick): The minimum price increment (tick) should be set a level that is equal to, or less than, the minimum price increment commonly observed in cash market transactions for the underlying commodity. Specifying a futures' minimum tick that is greater than the minimum price increment in the cash market can undermine the risk management utility of the futures contract by preventing hedgers from efficiently establishing and liquidating futures positions that are used to hedge anticipated cash market transactions or cash market positions.

As agreed between the counterparties, the pricing basis is consistent with customary transactions in the market.

The minimum price fluctuations are listed in Exhibit A.

(E) Maximum Price Fluctuation Limits: Designated contract markets may adopt price limits to: (1) Reduce or constrain price movements in a trading day that may not be reflective of true market conditions but might be caused by traders overreacting to news; (2) Allow additional time for the collection of margins in times of large price movements; and (3) Provide a "cooling-off" period for futures market participants to respond to bona fide changes in market supply and demand fundamentals that would lead to large cash and futures price changes. If price-limit provisions are adopted, the limits should be set at levels that are not overly restrictive in relation to price movements in the cash market for the commodity underlying the futures contract. For broad-based stock index futures contracts, rules should be adopted that coordinate with New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") declared Circuit Breaker Trading Halts (or other market coordinated Circuit Breaker mechanism) and would recommence trading in the futures contract only after trading in the majority of the stocks underlying the index has recommenced.

As agreed between the Counterparties.

(F) Last Trading Day: Specification of the last trading day for expiring contracts should be established such that it occurs before publication of the underlying third-party price index or determination of the final settlement price. If the designated contract market chooses to allow trading to occur through the determination of the final settlement price, then the designated contract market should show that futures trading would not distort the final settlement price calculation.

The last trading day is the Maturity Date of each contract, which is set by the Counterparties.

(G) Trading Months: Trading months should be established based on the risk management needs of commercial entities as well as the availability of price and other data needed to calculate the cash settlement price in the specified months. Specification of the last trading day should take into consideration whether the volume of transactions underlying the cash settlement price would be unduly limited by occurrence of holidays or traditional holiday periods in the cash market. Moreover, a contract should not be listed past the date for which the designated contract market has access to use a proprietary price index for cash settlement.

Payments are settled in accordance with the Payment Frequency of the contract, which is a flexible term. Payment and other day count determinations take into consideration holidays in relevant business centers, as described in Exhibit A.

(H) Speculative Limits: Specific rules and policies for speculative position limits are set forth in part 150 and/or part 151, as applicable, of the Commission's regulations.

None required by Parts 150 or 151. LatAm SEF shall comply with Parts 150 and 151 of the Commissions regulations.

(I) Reportable Levels: Refer to § 15.03 of the Commission's regulations.

LatAm SEF will adhere to the applicable reporting levels set forth in § 15.03 of the Commission's regulations.

(J) Trading Hours: Should be set by the designated contract market to delineate each trading day.

Monday – Friday 7:00 AM to 4:00 PM ET, or as published on the LatAm SEF website subject to LatAm SEF Rule 502.