

[DTC CORPORATE ACTIONS DISTRIBUTIONS SERVICE GUIDE]

[Changes to this Guide, as amended by File No. SR-DTC-2021-007, are available at <https://www.dtcc.com/legal/sec-rule-filings>. These changes became effective upon filing with the SEC but have not yet been implemented. On July 9, 2021, these changes will be implemented and this legend will automatically be removed from this Guide.]

With DTC's Interim Accounting

With DTC's interim accounting process, during the due- bill period, DTC:

- tracks all settled activity, where the receiver (typically a buyer) is entitled to distribution; and
- adjusts Participants' record date positions, crediting the receiver (typically a buyer) and debiting the deliverer (typically a seller) the distribution amount.

This process helps ensure accurate payment on the payable date and eliminates time-consuming, costly paper processing.

Important Note: The physical movement of securities (such as, deposits, withdrawals-by-transfer (WTs) and certificates-on-demand (CODs)) are not transactions that are included in the interim accounting process; thus, they do not result in adjustments between Participants.

Correcting P & I Payments on Stock Loan Positions

To modify a tracked adjustment on a stock loan position, parties to the loan can post claims against each other and then track the claims via DTC's ClaimConnect™ service. ClaimConnect is an optional service available to all Participants. The service enables Participants to bilaterally match and settle claim transactions in one centralized location. For more information on ClaimConnect and how to use the service, please see the ClaimConnect Service Guide, available at www.dtcc.com.

~~**When modification to a tracked adjustment is necessary, parties to stock loan have the ability to create an adjustment payment order or APO. There are two sides to an APO,**~~

~~the originator of the APO and the contra party to the APO. Usually, the parties involved in the stock loan transaction will agree to the APO beforehand, but once submitted, the contra party has the ability to reject it. APOs for can be made on past and future transactions.~~

Warning! For payments that are settled outside of DTC's Stock Loan Income Tracking System, both parties to the stock loan transaction are responsible for settling the payment outside of DTC's Stock Loan Income Tracking System. The parties to the stock loan transaction are responsible for performing the appropriate U.S. tax withholding and information reporting. DTC is not responsible for processing further entries on that specific distribution nor is DTC responsible for performing the appropriate U.S. tax withholding or information reporting with respect to those stock loan transactions that are settled outside of DTC's Stock Loan Income Tracking System.

Correcting REPO Positions

To modify a tracked adjustment on a REPO position, parties to the REPO can post claims against each other and then track the claims via DTC's ClaimConnect™ service. ClaimConnect is an optional service available to all Participants. The service enables Participants to bilaterally match and settle claim transactions in one centralized location. For more information on ClaimConnect and how to use the service, please see the ClaimConnect Service Guide, available at www.dtcc.com.

~~When modification to a tracked adjustment is necessary, parties to the REPO have the ability to create an adjustment payment order or APO. There are two sides to an APO, the originator of the APO and the contra party to the APO. Usually, the parties involved in the repo transaction will agree to the APO beforehand, but once submitted, the contra party has the ability to reject it. APOs can be made on past and future transactions, however, for REPO activity on a principal or interest event, the REPO income tracking adjustment can only be cancelled on the same day that the event is scheduled to be posted.~~