

Section 19(b)(2) of the Act⁶ provides that within 45 days of the publication of notice of the filing of a proposed rule change, or within such longer period up to 90 days as the Commission may designate if it finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding or as to which the self-regulatory organization consents, the Commission shall either approve the proposed rule change, disapprove the proposed rule change, or institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be disapproved. The 45th day after publication of the notice for the proposed rule change is January 24, 2020.

The Commission is extending the 45-day time period for Commission action on the proposed rule change. The Commission finds that it is appropriate to designate a longer period within which to take action on the proposed rule change so that it has sufficient time to consider and take action on the proposed rule change.

Accordingly, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act⁷ and for the reasons stated above, the Commission designates March 10, 2020 as the date by which the Commission shall either approve, disapprove, or institute proceedings to determine whether to disapprove the proposed rule change (File No. SR-FICC-2020-017).

The Commission also seeks to extend the comment period to help further inform its analysis of the proposed rule change. The comment period for the proposed rule change ends on December 31, 2020.⁸ As of December 23, 2020, the Commission has received five comment letters to the proposed rule change.⁹ The Commission is extending the comment period for the proposed rule change to allow interested persons additional time to analyze the issues and prepare their comments. Accordingly, the Commission designates January 29, 2021 as the date comments should be submitted on or before.

Specifically, the Commission invites interested persons to provide views, data, and arguments concerning the proposed rule change, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act and the

applicable rules or regulations thereunder. Please note that comments previously received on the substance of the proposed rule change will be considered together with comments submitted in response to this notice. Therefore, while commenters are free to submit additional comments at this time, they need not re-submit earlier comments.

Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (<http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include File Number SR-FICC-2020-017 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549.

All submissions should refer to File Number SR-FICC-2020-017. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (<http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>). Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for website viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549 on official business days between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of FICC and on DTCC's website (<http://dtcc.com/legal/sec-rule-filings.aspx>). All comments received will be posted without change. Persons submitting comments are cautioned that we do not redact or edit personal identifying information from comment submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. All submissions should refer to File Number SR-FICC-

2020-017 and should be submitted on or before January 21, 2021.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.¹⁰

Eduardo A. Aleman,
Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2020-28892 Filed 12-29-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-90797; File No. SR-OCC-2020-014]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; The Options Clearing Corporation; Order Approving Proposed Rule Change To Adopt the OCC Third-Party Risk Management Framework and Retire the OCC Counterparty Credit Risk Management Framework

December 23, 2020.

I. Introduction

On November 4, 2020, the Options Clearing Corporation ("OCC") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") the proposed rule change SR-OCC-2020-014 ("Proposed Rule Change") pursuant to Section 19(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act")¹ and Rule 19b-4² thereunder to adopt a proposed Third-Party Risk Management Framework ("TPRMF") and retire OCC's current Counterparty Credit Risk Management Policy ("CCRMP").³ The Proposed Rule Change was published for public comment in the **Federal Register** on November 18, 2020.⁴ The Commission has received no comments regarding the Proposed Rule Change. This order approves the Proposed Rule Change.

II. Background

In 2017, OCC adopted the CCRMP, which outlines the key components of OCC's framework for identifying, measuring, monitoring, and managing OCC's exposures to its counterparties.⁵ OCC requested confidential treatment of the CCRMP when it was proposed.⁶

¹⁰ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(31).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

³ See Notice of Filing *infra* note 4, 85 FR at 73582.

⁴ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 90406 (Nov. 12, 2020), 85 FR 73582 (Nov. 18, 2020) (File No. SR-OCC-2020-014) ("Notice of Filing").

⁵ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 82312 (Dec. 13, 2017), 82 FR 60242 (Dec. 19, 2017) (File No. SR-OCC-2017-009) ("CCRMP Approval Order").

⁶ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 81949 (Oct. 26, 2017), 82 FR 50719 (Nov. 1, 2017) (File No. SR-OCC-2017-009).

FICC-2020-017), available at <https://www.sec.gov/comments/sr-ficc-2020-017/srficc2020017.htm>.

Because the proposal contained in the proposed rule change was also filed as an advance notice, *supra* note 3, the Commission is considering all public comments received on the proposal regardless of whether the comments were submitted to the advance notice or the proposed rule change.

⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ Notice, 85 FR at 79548.

⁹ See *supra* note 5.

OCC proposes to remove the confidential CCRMP from its rules and replace it with the proposed TPRMF, which OCC would make publically available. As described in more detail below, the proposed TPRMF includes some, but not all of the substance of the existing CCRMP. OCC represents that the details not carried forward into the proposed TPRMF reside in OCC's procedures, and that removing such procedural details from OCC's rules would eliminate redundancy that could lead to confusion.⁷ The proposed TPRMF includes information about the risk management lifecycle for Clearing Members, Financial Institutions,⁸ and Financial Market Utilities ("FMUs")⁹—all of which are currently addressed in the existing CCRMP—as well as information about the risk management lifecycle for Exchanges¹⁰ and vendors. OCC also proposes to make conforming changes to its Risk Management Framework Policy, Liquidity Risk Management Framework, Margin Policy, and Collateral Risk Management Policy, all of which reference the CCRMP.

Removal of redundancies. As noted above, the proposed TPRMF does not include procedural details, found in the existing CCRMP, that are addressed elsewhere in OCC's rules, policies, and procedures. With regard to access and participation, for example, OCC's approach to risk management for Clearing Members, Financial Institutions and FMUs would not change under the proposed TPRMF, but the requirement that OCC monitor for a low probability of defaulting on obligations and assessing potential risks presented by indirect participants would reside in OCC's procedures, not the proposed TPRMF. Additionally, specific information related to the qualification and approval of Clearing Members and Financial Institutions is publicly available in the OCC By-Laws

and Rulebook.¹¹ Similarly, with regard to counterparty credit risk, OCC's procedures require the measurement and reporting of credit risk as part of OCC's ongoing monitoring processes. In terms of managing counterparty credit risk, OCC proposes to describe the utilization of its Watch Level reporting in the proposed TPRMF, but to retain flexibility to respond to unforeseen circumstances by defining the details of its Watch Level tiers in procedure documents.

Overall third-party risk management. The proposed TPRMF defines the set of risks that OCC faces from third-party relationships, including financial, operational, information technology, security, legal, and regulatory risks. In the context of the proposed TPRMF, financial risks would include the failure of Clearing Members to meet obligations to OCC as well as the failure of third-parties supporting daily settlement processes and OCC's access to collateral and liquidity. The proposed TPRMF describes OCC's processes for identifying, measuring, monitoring, and managing risks from third-parties at on-boarding, through ongoing monitoring, and finally, at off-boarding. The proposed TPRMF describes OCC's processes for managing risks presented by Clearing Members, Financial Institutions, and vendors as well as risks presented through OCC's links to FMUs and Exchanges.

The proposed TPRMF also describes OCC's processes regarding the escalation of identified risks through working groups that have defined decision-making authorities, functions, and responsibilities. Specifically, the proposed TPRMF describes the roles of the Credit and Liquidity Risk Working Group ("CLRWG"), the Exchange Working Group ("EWG"), and the Vendor Risk Working Group ("VRWG") in managing risks presented by third-parties. Under the proposed TPRMF, each working group would be responsible for escalating matters to OCC's Management Committee ("MC"), which, in specific circumstances, would be responsible for escalating matters to the Risk Committee of OCC's Board of Directors ("RC").

Further, the proposed TPRMF defines certain authorities relating to the management of Clearing Member, Financial Institution, and vendor

relationships. For example, the proposed TPRMF states that OCC's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer each has authority to approve the onboarding of Financial Institutions and FMUs. Similarly, the proposed TPRMF states that vendor agreements are executed by OCC officers (*i.e.*, a Vice President or above).

Risks posed by Clearing Members, Financial Institutions, and vendors. The proposed TPRMF describes OCC's framework for managing risk throughout the relationship lifecycle (*i.e.*, at on-boarding, monitoring, and off-boarding) for Clearing Members, Financial Institutions, and vendors. The proposed TPRMF defines the teams responsible for managing the risks posed by Clearing Members, Financial Institutions, and vendors at the various lifecycle stages. For example, OCC's Financial Risk Management team would be responsible for monitoring and reporting financial and operational risks posed by Clearing Members.

The proposed TPRMF also describes the basis for OCC's evaluation of Clearing Members, Financial Institutions, and vendors with which it has relationships. For example, the proposed TPRMF states that OCC's evaluation of Clearing Member relationships is based on financial resources, operational capacity, personnel, and facilities pursuant to OCC's membership standards. Similarly, the proposed TPRMF states that OCC's evaluation of Financial Institution relationships is based on financial resources and operational capacity, such as whether a relationship is structured to allow prompt access to assets and whether a custodian is a supervised and regulated institution that adheres to generally accepted accounting practices, maintains safekeeping procedures, and has controls that fully protect these assets. Further, the proposed TPRMF states that OCC's evaluation of vendor relationships is based on a vendor's financial health and operational capacity, and that the level of due diligence and monitoring of a specific vendor is based on the inherent risk posed by OCC's relationship with the vendor.

Link-specific risk management. Similar to the management of risks posed by Clearing Members, Financial Institutions, and vendors, the proposed TPRMF describes OCC's framework for managing risk for FMUs and Exchanges throughout the relationship lifecycle. The proposed TPRMF defines the teams responsible for managing the risks posed by FMUs and Exchanges at the various lifecycle stages. For example, OCC's Business Operations, Financial

⁷ See Notice of Filing, 85 FR at 73586. In proposing the replacement of the CCRMP with the TPRMF, OCC provided certain internal procedures related to third-party risk management, for which OCC requested confidential treatment. See *id.* at 73582.

⁸ In the context of the proposed TPRMF, "Financial Institutions" include clearing banks, custodians, liquidity providers, and investment counterparties. See Notice of Filing, 85 FR at 73582–83.

⁹ Under the proposed TPRMF, FMUs may include any person that manages or operates a multilateral system for the purpose of transferring, clearing, or settling payments, securities, or other financial transactions among Financial Institutions or between Financial Institutions and the person. See Notice of Filing, 85 FR at 73583, n. 12.

¹⁰ Under the proposed TPRMF, Exchange relationships may include options exchanges, futures markets, OTC Trade Sources or Loan Markets. See Notice of Filing, 85 FR at 73583, n. 13.

¹¹ See *e.g.* OCC By-Laws, Art. V (Clearing Members), available at https://www.theocc.com/getmedia/3309ceeb-56cf-48fc-b3b3-498669a24572/occ_bylaws.pdf (last visited November 25, 2020); OCC Rules, Ch. III (Financial Requirements), available at https://www.theocc.com/getmedia/9d3854cd-b782-450f-bcf7-33169b0576ce/occ_rules.pdf (last visited November 25, 2020).

Risk Management, Legal, and Third-party Risk Management teams are responsible for evaluating FMU relationships at on-boarding while OCC's Product and Business Development team is responsible for evaluating Exchange relationships at on-boarding.

The proposed TPRMF also describes the basis for OCC's evaluation of FMUs and Exchanges with which it has relationships. For example, the proposed TPRMF states that OCC's evaluation of FMU relationships is based on financial condition, operational capabilities, and any legal or regulatory risks associated with the relationship. The proposed TPRMF states that OCC's review of Exchange relationships on an ongoing basis includes the assessment of an Exchange's operational performance, overall financial condition, and ability to meet contractual obligations.

III. Discussion and Commission Findings

Section 19(b)(2)(C) of the Exchange Act directs the Commission to approve a proposed rule change of a self-regulatory organization if it finds that such proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to such organization.¹² After carefully considering the Proposed Rule Change, the Commission finds that the proposal is consistent with the requirements of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to OCC. More specifically, the Commission finds that the proposal is consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Exchange Act¹³ as well as Rules 17Ad-22(e)(3)(i) and (20)¹⁴ thereunder, as described in detail below.

A. Consistency With Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Exchange Act

Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Exchange Act requires, among other things, that the rules of a clearing agency be designed to assure the safeguarding of securities and funds which are in the custody or control of the clearing agency or for which it is responsible, and to promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions and, to the extent applicable, derivative agreements.¹⁵ Based on its review of the record, and for the reasons described below, the Commission believes that replacing the

existing CCRMP with the proposed TPRMF as described above is consistent with assuring the safeguarding of securities and funds as well as promoting prompt and accurate clearance and settlement.

The CCRMP outlines OCC's framework for: (1) The identification of credit risk, (2) counterparty access and participation standards, (3) the measurement of counterparty exposures, (4) the monitoring and managing of counterparty exposures, and (5) voluntary termination of counterparty relationships.¹⁶ The Commission continues to believe that the formalization of the components captured in the existing CCRMP is consistent with the requirement that OCC's rules be designed to assure the safeguarding of securities and funds which are in OCC's custody or control or for which it is responsible.¹⁷ As described above, the proposed TPRMF carries forward the substance of the existing CCRMP with the exception of certain procedural details already addressed elsewhere in OCC's rules, policies, and procedures. The proposed TPRMF also includes components that are not part of the existing CCRMP, such as the management of operational risk posed by relationships with Financial Institutions—namely, whether a relationship is structured to allow prompt access to assets and whether a custodian is a supervised and regulated institution that adheres to generally accepted accounting practices, maintains safekeeping procedures, and has controls that fully protect these assets. The Commission believes that the addition of such components to OCC's rules is consistent with the assurance of safeguarding of securities and funds in OCC's custody or control or for which it is responsible.

While the existing CCRMP provides a framework for addressing credit risk specifically,¹⁸ the proposed TPRMF addresses financial risk more broadly, which includes risks related to daily settlement. Further, the proposed TPRMF specifically addresses risk posed by OCC's relationships with entities more directly involved in the clearance and settlement of securities transactions. For example, the proposed TPRMF addresses risks posed by OCC's relationship with other FMUs. One such relationship is OCC's reliance on the National Securities Clearing Corporation to effect delivery of, and payment for, securities underlying certain physically settled stock options and single stock

futures cleared by OCC.¹⁹ The Commission believes that replacement of the narrowly focused CCRMP with the broader proposed TPRMF that includes specific rules addressing risks related to OCC's relationship with other FMUs is consistent with the promotion of prompt and accurate clearance and settlement.

Based on the foregoing, the Commission believes that the Proposed Rule Change is consistent with the requirements of Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Exchange Act.²⁰

B. Consistency With Rule 17Ad-22(e)(3)(i) Under the Exchange Act

Rule 17Ad-22(e)(3)(i) requires each covered clearing agency to establish, implement, maintain and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to maintain a sound risk management framework for comprehensively managing legal, credit risk, liquidity, operational, general business, investment, custody, and other risks that arise or are borne by the covered clearing agency, which includes risk management policies, procedures, and systems designed to identify, monitor, and manage the range of risks that arise in or are borne by the covered clearing agency, that are subject to review on a specified periodic basis and approved by the board of directors annually.²¹

As noted above, the existing CCRMP provides a framework for addressing credit risk specifically,²² but the proposed TPRMF addresses a broader range of risks. Specifically, the proposed TPRMF outlines OCC's approach to identifying, measuring, monitoring, and managing financial, operational, information technology, security, legal, and regulatory risks posed by Clearing Members, Financial Institutions, FMUs, Exchanges, and vendors. The proposed TPRMF describes, among other things, OCC's processes regarding the escalation of identified risks through working groups all the way up to the RC as appropriate. Further, the proposed TPRMF defines which teams within OCC are responsible for managing risks posed by specific types of third parties as well as the basis for evaluating relationships with such third parties. The Commission believes, therefore, that the replacement of the existing CCRMP with the proposed TPRMF is consistent with the requirements of Rule

¹² 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(C).

¹³ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(F).

¹⁴ 17 CFR 240.17Ad-22(e)(3)(i) and (20).

¹⁵ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(F).

¹⁶ See CCRMP Approval Order, 82 FR at 60245.

¹⁷ See *id.*

¹⁸ See *id.*

¹⁹ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 81266 (Jul. 31, 2017), 82 FR 36484 (Aug. 4, 2017) (File No. SR-OCC-2017-013).

²⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(F).

²¹ 17 CFR 240.17Ad-22(e)(3)(i).

²² See CCRMP Approval Order, 82 FR at 60245.

17Ad–22(e)(3)(i) under the Exchange Act.²³

C. Consistency With Rule 17Ad–22(e)(20) Under the Exchange Act

Rule 17Ad–22(e)(20) requires each covered clearing agency to establish, implement, maintain and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to identify, monitor, and manage risks related to any link the covered clearing agency establishes with one or more other clearing agencies, financial market utilities (“FMUs”), or trading markets.²⁴ As described above, the proposed TPRMF outlines OCC’s approach to identify, measure, monitor, and manage risks arising from relationships with FMUs and Exchanges. Just as with the management of risks from third parties more broadly, the proposed TPRMF defines which teams within OCC are responsible for managing risks posed by FMUs and Exchanges. Further, the proposed TPRMF describes the basis for OCC’s evaluation of FMUs and Exchanges with which it has relationships. The proposed TPRMF also states that OCC’s Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer each has authority to approve the onboarding of FMUs. The Commission believes, therefore, that the proposed adoption of the proposed TPRMF is consistent with the requirements of Rule 17Ad–22(e)(20) under the Exchange Act.²⁵

IV. Conclusion

On the basis of the foregoing, the Commission finds that the Proposed Rule Change is consistent with the requirements of the Exchange Act, and in particular, the requirements of Section 17A of the Exchange Act²⁶ and the rules and regulations thereunder.

It is therefore ordered, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Exchange Act,²⁷ that the Proposed Rule Change (SR–OCC–2020–014) be, and hereby is, approved.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.²⁸

Eduardo A. Aleman,
Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2020–28895 Filed 12–29–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–90782; File No. SR–ICEEU–2020–017]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; ICE Clear Europe Limited; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Amendment No. 1, Relating to Amendments to the ICE Clear Europe Clearing Rules

December 22, 2020.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Act”),¹ and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,² notice is hereby given that on December 14, 2020, ICE Clear Europe Limited (“ICE Clear Europe” or the “Clearing House”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”) the proposed rule changes described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared primarily by ICE Clear Europe. ICE Clear Europe filed the proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act³ and Rule 19b–4(f)(6) thereunder,⁴ so that the proposal was immediately effective upon filing with the Commission. On December 21, 2020, ICE Clear Europe filed Amendment No. 1 to the proposed rule change. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change, as modified by Amendment No. 1 (hereafter the “proposed rule change”), from interested persons.

I. Clearing Agency’s Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

ICE Clear Europe Limited (“ICE Clear Europe”) submitted the proposed rule change to amend its Clearing Rules (the “Rules”)⁵ to address certain requirements under the European Union General Data Protection Regulation (“GDPR”)⁶ in the event that at the end of current transition period (ending December 31, 2020) (the “Transition Period”) the United Kingdom (“UK”) exits the European Union (“EU”) in circumstances where: (i) No trade agreement has been agreed between the UK and the EU⁷ which stipulates that EU data protection law, among other

laws, shall continue to apply in the UK [sic] (a “trade agreement”); and (ii) the UK’s data protection laws have not been found to provide for an adequate level of protection for the personal data of individuals in the EU pursuant to a decision made by the European Commission under Article 45 of the GDPR (an “adequacy decision”). The proposed rule change is intended to supplement existing Rule provisions to reflect the judgment in a recent EU judicial decision. Amendment No. 1 was intended to (i) restate the description of the proposed rule change to clarify that ICE Clear Europe is now implementing certain amendments previously filed in 2019⁷ (the “2019 Filing”) and (ii) amend Exhibit 5 of the Initial Filing to provide a comparison of the proposed Rule changes (including those previously filed amendments in the 2019 Filing) to the current Rules in effect. The proposed rule changes in the initial filing were otherwise unchanged.

II. Clearing Agency’s Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, ICE Clear Europe included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. ICE Clear Europe has prepared summaries, set forth in sections (A), (B), and (C) below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

(A) Clearing Agency’s Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

(a) Purpose

The purpose of the proposed changes is to implement the amendments to Rule 106 and the adoption of Exhibit 5, Annex A and Annex B to the Rules that were submitted in the 2019 Filing (but not implemented at that time) and further to add certain supplemental data protection clauses to the Standard Contractual Clauses in Exhibit 5 of the Rules that address certain requirements under the GDPR relating to personal data.

The amendments would be relevant upon the end of the Transition Period, in circumstances where: (i) No trade agreement has been agreed between the UK and the EU⁷; and (ii) the UK has

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

³ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

⁴ 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6).

⁵ Capitalized terms used but not defined herein have the meanings specified in the Rules.

⁶ Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data.

⁷ Exchange Act Release No. 34–85247 (SR–ICEEU–2019–004) (Mar. 5, 2019), 84 FR 8769 (Mar. 11, 2019). This earlier filing also generally addresses the situation where the UK would be treated as a ‘third country’ for GDPR purposes.

²³ 17 CFR 240.17Ad–22(e)(3)(i).

²⁴ 17 CFR 240.17Ad–22(e)(20).

²⁵ *Id.*

²⁶ In approving this Proposed Rule Change, the Commission has considered the proposed rules’ impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. See 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

²⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

²⁸ 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).