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 a.m. and 3 p.m. Copies of such filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of CBOE. 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–CBOE–2018–017 and should be submitted on or before March 23, 2018.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.18

Eduardo A. Aleman, Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2018–04208 Filed 3–1–18; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION


Self-Regulatory Organizations; National Securities Clearing Corporation; Notice of No Objection To Advance Notice Filing, as Modified by Amendment No. 1, To Enhance the Calculation of the Volatility Component of the Clearing Fund Formula That Utilizes a Parametric Value-at-Risk Model and Eliminate the Market Maker Domination Charge

February 26, 2018.


4(n)(1)(i)2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (“Exchange Act”). On January 10, 2018, NSCC filed Amendment No. 1 to the advance notice.3 The advance notice, as modified by Amendment No. 1 (hereinafter, the “Advance Notice”) was published for comment in the Federal Register on February 8, 2018.4 The Commission did not receive any comments on the Advance Notice. This publication serves as notice that the Commission does not object to the changes set forth in the Advance Notice.

I. Description of the Advance Notice

The Advance Notice consists of changes to NSCC’s Rules & Procedures (“Rules”)5 that would enhance NSCC’s method for calculating the daily margin requirement for each NSCC member (“Member”).6 Specifically, NSCC proposes to (1) add three new ways to calculate the volatility component of its Members’ margin requirements, and (2) eliminate an outdated component of the margin calculation, as described more fully below.7 NSCC states that the new volatility component calculations would enable NSCC to mitigate the credit risks presented by Member portfolios in a broader range of scenarios and market conditions than NSCC’s current volatility component calculation.8

A key tool that NSCC uses to manage its credit exposures to Members is the daily calculation and collection of margin from each Member (“Required Deposit”).9 NSCC collects Required Deposits from Members to mitigate NSCC’s potential losses associated with the liquidation of a Member’s portfolio should the Member default.10 The aggregate of all Members’ Required Deposits constitutes NSCC’s Clearing Fund, which NSCC can access should a defaulting Member’s own Required Deposit be insufficient to satisfy NSCC’s losses caused by the liquidation of the Member’s portfolio.11

A. Evenly-Weighted Volatility Estimation

Each Member’s Required Deposit consists of several components.12 Generally, the largest component of a Member’s Required Deposit is the volatility component, which is designed to capture the market price risk associated with each Member’s portfolio at a 99th percentile level of confidence.13 NSCC currently calculates the volatility component using a parametric Value-at-Risk (“VaR”) model.14 NSCC’s current VaR calculation places more emphasis on recent market observations (such as recent price history) for the purpose of estimating current market price volatility levels, based on the assumption that the most recent price history is more relevant and accurate for measuring current market price volatility levels (referred to as an “exponentially-weighted volatility estimation”).15 However, volatility in the equity markets often rapidly reverts to more commonly observed levels, followed by a subsequent spike.16 While a VaR calculation that applies exclusively an exponentially-weighted volatility estimation can capture sudden increases in volatility, it may result in a swift decline in margin that does not adequately capture the risks related to a rapid decrease in market price volatility levels.17 NSCC proposes to mitigate this shortcoming by adding another method for computing the VaR calculation that does not diminish the value of older market observations.18 Specifically, NSCC proposes to add a VaR calculation that gives equal weight to all historical volatility observations during a specified look-back period (referred to by NSCC as an “evenly-weighted volatility estimation”),19 which could

19 In Amendment No. 1 to the advance notice, NSCC amended and replaced in its entirety the originally filed confidential Exhibit 3a in order to remove references to a practice that was not intended for consideration as part of the filing.
23 16 Notice, 83 FR at 5659.
24 15 Notice, 83 FR at 5660.
25 14 Notice, 83 FR at 5660.
26 13 Notice, 83 FR at 5659–60.
27 Notice, 83 FR at 5659.
28 12 Notice, 83 FR at 5659.
29 See Procedure XV (Clearing Fund Formula and Other Matters) of the Rules, supra note 5.
result in margin requirement amounts during non-volatile periods greater than margin requirement amounts based upon the exponentially-weighted volatility estimation.\textsuperscript{20} Under the proposal, NSCC would calculate both the exponentially-weighted volatility estimation and the evenly-weighted volatility estimation, and the greater result would represent the "Core Parametric Estimation."\textsuperscript{21}

\section*{B. Gap Risk Measure}

In addition to the Core Parametric Estimation, NSCC proposes to add a second method for determining the volatility component of a Member's Required Deposit.\textsuperscript{22} This second method, referred to as the Gap Risk Measure, would help address risks that are unique to Member portfolios that hold a concentrated position in a specific security.\textsuperscript{23} More specifically, when a Member's portfolio holds a concentrated position in a specific security, such that the position represents a significant percentage of the entire portfolio's value, the portfolio may be more susceptible to risks associated with issuer-specific events affecting the price of the concentrated security.\textsuperscript{24} Such events include earning reports, management changes, merger announcements, insolvency, or other unexpected issuer-specific events (collectively, "Gap Risk Events").\textsuperscript{25}

NSCC has observed that portfolios with a concentration level of more than 30 percent in a specific security tend to have backtesting coverage below the 99 percent confidence level.\textsuperscript{26} To mitigate the concentration risk posed by such portfolios, NSCC proposes the Gap Risk Measure, which would apply to all individual equities in a Member's portfolio, but only when the Member holds a position in a security that meets a 30 percent concentration threshold relative to the remainder of the portfolio.\textsuperscript{27}

NSCC also has observed that exchange-traded products ("ETPs") that track to a broad market index are generally not susceptible to Gap Risk Events.\textsuperscript{28} Accordingly, NSCC would not apply the Gap Risk Measure to positions in such index-based ETPs, even if the 30 percent concentration threshold is met.\textsuperscript{29} However, non-index-based ETPs and index-based ETPs that track a narrow market index are susceptible to Gap Risk Events, and would, therefore, be subject to the Gap Risk Measure, provided that the 30 percent concentration threshold is met.\textsuperscript{30}

When applicable, NSCC would calculate the Gap Risk Measure by multiplying the gross market value of the largest (non-index) position in the portfolio by a percent of not less than 10 percent.\textsuperscript{31}

\section*{C. Portfolio Margin Floor}

In addition to the Core Parametric Estimation and the Gap Risk Measure, NSCC proposes to add a third method for determining the volatility component of a Member's Required Deposit.\textsuperscript{32} This third method, referred to as the Portfolio Margin Floor, would help address risks that may not be adequately accounted for by the Core Parametric Estimation or the Gap Risk Measure.\textsuperscript{33} For example, a volatility component based solely on a parametric VaR model calculation may prove inadequate where there is low market price volatility and the portfolio holds either large gross market values or large net directional market values.\textsuperscript{34} In such cases, the model may not collect sufficient margin, which could hinder NSCC's ability to effectively liquidate or hedge the Member's portfolio in three business days.\textsuperscript{35}

NSCC proposes the Portfolio Margin Floor to operate as a floor to (i.e., minimum amount of) a Member's volatility component.\textsuperscript{36} Specifically, the Portfolio Margin Floor would be based on the balance and direction of the positions in the Member's portfolio and would be designed to be proportional to the market value of the portfolio.\textsuperscript{37}

The Portfolio Margin Floor would be the sum of two separate calculations, both of which would measure the market value of the portfolio based on the direction of net positions in the portfolio.\textsuperscript{38} First, NSCC would calculate the net directional market value of the portfolio by calculating the absolute difference between the market value of the long positions and shorts positions in the portfolio,\textsuperscript{39} then multiplying that amount by a percentage.\textsuperscript{40} Second, NSCC would calculate the balanced market value of the portfolio by taking the lowest market value of either the long or short positions in the portfolio,\textsuperscript{41} then multiplying that value by a percentage.\textsuperscript{42} The combined results of these two calculations would constitute the final Portfolio Margin Floor amount.\textsuperscript{43}

Finally, in order to choose the amount to be charged as the volatility component of a Member's Required Deposit, NSCC would compare the amounts calculated by the Portfolio Margin Floor, the Gap Risk Measure (if applicable), and the Core Parametric Estimation. NSCC then would use the highest of those three calculations as the volatility component of the Member's Required Deposit.\textsuperscript{44}

\section*{D. Elimination of the Market Maker Domination Component}

NSCC proposes to eliminate the Market Maker Domination Component ("MMD Charge") from its Clearing Fund formula.\textsuperscript{45} The MMD Charge is an existing component of the Clearing Fund formula calculated for Members that are Market Makers and Members that clear for Market Makers.\textsuperscript{46} The MMD Charge was developed to address the risks presented by concentrated positions (of the overall unsettled long position in the security) held by Market Makers.\textsuperscript{47} More specifically, the charge
is designed to address securities that are susceptible to marketability and liquidation impairment because of the relative size of the positions that NSCC would have to liquidate or hedge in the case of a Market Maker default. 48

Under the current Rules, NSCC may impose the MMD Charge if the Market Maker (either the Member or the correspondent of the Member) holds a position that is greater than 40 percent of the overall unsettled long position (i.e., the sum of each clearing broker’s net long position) in a specific security. 49 NSCC calculates the MMD Charge as the sum of each of the absolute values of the net positions in the relevant securities, less the reported amount of excess net capital for that Member. 50

NSCC states that since implementation of the MMD Charge, several developments in the U.S. equity markets (e.g., improved price transparency, access across exchange venues, and participation by market liquidity providers) have reduced the risks that the MMD Charge was designed to address. 51 NSCC further states that the MMD Charge may not effectively address concentration risk because the MMD Charge (1) only applies to positions in certain securities, as described above, (2) does not address concentration risk presented by positions in securities that are not listed on NASDAQ or in securities traded by firms that are not Market Makers, and (3) does not account for concentration in market capitalization categories. 52

NSCC states that the proposed Gap Risk Measure would provide better concentration risk coverage than the MMD Charge because the former would apply to all Members, whereas the latter only applies to Market Makers. 53

II. Discussion and Commission Findings

Although the Clearing Supervision Act does not specify a standard of review for an advance notice, its stated purpose is instructive: To mitigate systemic risk in the financial system and promote financial stability by, among other things, promoting uniform risk-management standards for systemically important financial market utilities and strengthening the liquidity of systemically important financial market utilities. 54

Section 805(a)(2) of the Clearing Supervision Act 55 authorizes the Commission to prescribe regulations containing risk-management standards for the payment, clearing, and settlement activities of designated clearing entities engaged in designated activities for which the Commission is the supervisory agency. Section 805(b) of the Clearing Supervision Act 56 provides the following objectives and principles for the Commission’s risk-management standards prescribed under Section 805(a):

• Promote robust risk management;
• promote safety and soundness;
• reduce systemic risks; and
• support the stability of the broader financial system.

Section 805(c) of the Clearing Supervision Act provides, in addition, that the Commission’s risk-management standards may address such areas as risk-management and default policies and procedures, among others. 57

The Commission has adopted risk-management standards under Section 805(a)(2) of the Clearing Supervision Act 58 and Section 17A of the Exchange Act (“Rule 17Ad–22”). 59 Rule 17Ad–22 requires each covered clearing agency, among other things, to establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to meet certain minimum requirements for their operations and risk-management practices on an ongoing basis. 60

Therefore, it is appropriate for the Commission to review proposed changes in advance notices for consistency with the objectives and principles of the risk-management standards described in Section 805(b) of the Clearing Supervision Act 61 and against Rule 17Ad–22. 62

A. Consistency With Section 805(b) of the Clearing Supervision Act

The Commission believes that the changes proposed in the Advance Notice are consistent with each of the objectives and principles described in Section 805(b) of the Act. 63 Specifically, as discussed below, the Commission believes that the changes proposed in the Advance Notice are consistent with promoting robust risk management in the area of credit risk and promoting safety and soundness, which in turn, would help reduce systemic risk and support the stability of the broader financial system.

The Commission believes that the proposed changes promote robust risk management by adding three new volatility component calculations that would better enable NSCC to mitigate the credit risks presented by Member portfolios in a broader range of scenarios and market conditions than NSCC’s current volatility component calculation.

First, as described above, NSCC currently calculates the volatility component of each Member’s Required Deposit using a VaR calculation that relies exclusively on an exponentially-weighted volatility estimation. However, the current VaR calculation places more emphasis on recent market observations, which may result in a rapid decrease in market price volatility levels. To address this shortcoming, NSCC proposes to (1) add a VaR calculation that relies on an exponentially-weighted volatility estimation. The Commission believes adding the VaR calculation based on an exponentially-weighted volatility estimation would enable NSCC to more effectively limit its credit exposure to Members in market conditions that reflect a rapid decrease in market price volatility levels.

Second, as described above, when a Member’s portfolio holds a concentrated position in a specific security beyond a significant percentage of the entire portfolio’s value, the portfolio may be more susceptible to Gap Risk Events. In such a scenario, NSCC’s current volatility component calculation may result in inadequate margin coverage. To address this issue, NSCC has proposed the Gap Risk Measure as an alternative volatility component calculation. The Gap Risk Measure is designed to provide better margin coverage in such a scenario as it would apply to all individual equities (including non-index-based and narrow-index-based ETPs, as described above) when a Member maintains a position in its portfolio that exceeds the 30 percent
concentration threshold. Accordingly, the Commission believes adding the gap risk measure would enable NSCC to more effectively limit its credit exposure to Members in certain scenarios in which a Member holds a security that meets the 30 percent concentration threshold relative to the remainder of its portfolio.

Third, as described above, when a Member’s portfolio holds either large gross market values or large net directional market values in a period of low market price volatility, NSCC’s current volatility component calculation may not result in adequate margin, which could hinder NSCC’s ability to effectively liquidate or hedge the Member’s portfolio in the event of the Member’s default. To address this concern, NSCC proposes the Portfolio Margin Floor, which would operate as a floor to (i.e., minimum amount of) the volatility component of a Member’s Required Deposit. Accordingly, the Commission believes adding the Portfolio Margin Floor would allow NSCC to more effectively limit its credit exposure to Members in certain scenarios, such as when a Member’s portfolio holds either large gross market values or large net directional market values and market prices exhibit low volatility.

Finally, to help ensure that the amount of margin that NSCC collects as the volatility component of a Member’s Required Deposit would help mitigate each of the specific concerns addressed by the Core Parametric Estimation, Gap Risk Measure and Portfolio Margin Floor, NSCC would assess the largest amount of those three calculations as the volatility component of the Member’s Required Deposit.

In addition to the three proposed volatility component calculations, NSCC also proposes to eliminate the MMD Charge. As described above, NSCC has found the MMD Charge to be an inefficient and ineffective component of the Clearing Fund formula that may not accurately capture the credit risk presented by a Member’s portfolio. More specifically, the charge does not cover a range of scenarios and market conditions that would be covered by the proposed Gap Risk Measure. Moreover, in contrast to the proposed Gap Risk Measure, the MMD Charge (1) only applies to positions in certain securities, (2) does not address concentration risk presented by positions in securities that are not listed on NASDAQ, (3) does not account for concentration in market capitalization categories, and (4) only applies to Market Makers. Accordingly, NSCC’s proposal to eliminate the MMD Charge is designed to remove an obsolete component from the Clearing Fund formula.

Taken together, each of the above described changes would enable NSCC’s current method for calculating each Member’s volatility component, enabling NSCC to produce margin levels more commensurate with the risks associated with its Members’ portfolios in a broader range of scenarios and market conditions, and, thus, more effectively cover its credit exposure to its Members. Therefore, the Commission believes the changes proposed in the Advance Notice are consistent with promoting robust risk management, consistent with Section 805(b) of the Clearing Supervision Act.64

The Commission also believes that the proposed changes would promote safety and soundness at NSCC, which, in turn, would help reduce systemic risk and support the stability of the broader financial system. As described above, the proposed changes are designed to better limit NSCC’s credit exposure to Members in the event of a Member default. More specifically, the proposed VaR calculation based on an evenly-weighted volatility estimation would enable NSCC to better manage its credit exposure to Members in market conditions that reflect a rapid decrease in market price volatility levels; the proposed Gap Risk Measure would enable NSCC to better manage its credit exposure to Member portfolios that are more susceptible to Gap Risk Events; and the proposed Portfolio Margin Floor would enable NSCC to better manage its credit exposure to Members in certain scenarios, such as when a Member’s portfolio holds either large gross market values or large net directional market values and market prices exhibit low volatility. Furthermore, NSCC would assess a Member the largest of these three calculations as the Member’s volatility component to its Required Deposit.

Each of these proposed changes is designed to help NSCC more effectively identify, measure, monitor, and manage its credit exposures to its Members. In doing so, the proposed changes would enable NSCC to more accurately assess the volatility component of a Member’s Required Deposit and, thus, help NSCC maintain sufficient financial resources to cover its credit exposure to Members fully with a high degree of confidence. Therefore, the Commission finds that the changes proposed in the Advance Notice are consistent with Rule 17Ad–22(e)(4)(i) of the Exchange Act.66

C. Consistency With Rule 17Ad–22(e)(6)(i) and (v) of the Exchange Act

The Commission believes that the changes proposed in the Advance Notice are consistent with...
Commission finds that the changes that account for specific risk factors and tailored for measuring credit exposure above, the three proposed volatility products, portfolios, and markets that particular attributes of the relevant commensurate with the risks and system by enabling NSCC to produce help improve NSCC's risk-based margin Members in certain scenarios, such as Directional Market Values and market gross market values or large net low market price volatility when a Members in certain market conditions with a rapid decrease in market price volatility levels; the proposed Gap Risk Measure would enable NSCC to better manage its credit exposure to Member portfolios that are more susceptible to Gap Risk Events; and the proposed Portfolio Margin Floor would enable NSCC to better manage its credit exposure to Members in certain scenarios, such as low market price volatility when a Member's portfolio holds either large gross market values or large net directional market values and market prices exhibit low volatility. Moreover, NSCC would assess a Member the largest of these three calculations as the Member’s volatility component to its Required Deposit.

These three proposed volatility component calculations are designed to help improve NSCC’s risk-based margin system by enabling NSCC to produce margin levels that are more commensurate with the risks and particular attributes of the relevant products, portfolios, and markets that NSCC serves. Additionally, as described above, the three proposed volatility component calculations are designed to use methods that are more appropriately tailored for measuring credit exposure that account for specific risk factors and portfolio effects across products.70

As described above, the Commission believes the proposed VaR calculation based on an evenly-weighted volatility estimation would enable NSCC to better manage its credit exposure to Members in certain market conditions with a rapid decrease in market price volatility levels; the proposed Gap Risk Measure would enable NSCC to better manage its credit exposure to Member portfolios that are more susceptible to Gap Risk Events; and the proposed Portfolio Margin Floor would enable NSCC to better manage its credit exposure to Members in certain scenarios, such as low market price volatility when a Member’s portfolio holds either large gross market values or large net directional market values and market prices exhibit low volatility. Moreover, NSCC would assess a Member the largest of these three calculations as the Member’s volatility component to its Required Deposit.

These three proposed volatility component calculations are designed to help improve NSCC’s risk-based margin system by enabling NSCC to produce margin levels that are more commensurate with the risks and particular attributes of the relevant products, portfolios, and markets that NSCC serves. Additionally, as described above, the three proposed volatility component calculations are designed to use methods that are more appropriately tailored for measuring credit exposure that account for specific risk factors and portfolio effects across products.70

III. Conclusion

It is therefore noticed, pursuant to Section 806(e)(1)(I) of the Clearing Supervision Act,72 that the Commission does not object to advance notice SR–NSCC–2017–088 and that NSCC is authorized to implement the proposed change as of the date of this notice or the date of an order by the Commission approving proposed rule change SR–NSCC–2017–020 that reflects rule changes that are consistent with this Advance Notice, whichever is later.

By the Commission. Brent J. Fields, Secretary.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION


Self-Regulatory Organizations; Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Revise the Securities Trader (Series 57) Examination

February 26, 2018.

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 February 12, 2018, Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC” or “Commission”) the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III below, which Items have been prepared by FINRA. FINRA has designated the proposed rule change as “constituting a stated policy, practice, or interpretation with respect to the meaning, administration, or enforcement of an existing rule” under Section 19(b)(3)(A)(i) of the Act3 and Rule 19b–4(f)(1) thereof,4 which renders the proposal effective upon receipt of this filing by the Commission. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization’s Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

FINRA is proposing revisions to the content outline and selection specifications for the Securities Trader (Series 57) examination as part of the restructuring of the representative-level examination program.5 In addition, FINRA is proposing to make changes to the format of the content outline. FINRA is not proposing any textual changes to the By-Laws, Schedules to the By-Laws or Rules of FINRA.

The revised Series 57 content outline is attached.6 The revised Series 57 selection specifications have been submitted to the Commission under separate cover with a request for confidential treatment pursuant to SEA Rule 24b–2.7

The text of the proposed rule change is available on FINRA’s website at http://www.finra.org, at the principal office of FINRA and at the Commission’s Public Reference Room.[sic]

II. Self-Regulatory Organization’s Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, FINRA 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. FINRA has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization’s Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

Section 15A(g)(3) of the Act8 authorizes FINRA to prescribe standards of training, experience, and competence for persons associated with FINRA members. In accordance with that provision, FINRA has developed

---

69 17 CFR 240.17Ad–22(e)(6)(i).
70 17 CFR 240.17Ad–22(e)(6)(iv).
71 17 CFR 240.17Ad–22(e)(6)(i) and (v).
77 FINRA also is proposing corresponding revisions to the Series 57 question bank. Based on instruction from SEC staff, FINRA is submitting this filing for immediate effectiveness pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act and Rule 19b–4(f)(1) thereof, and is not filing the question bank. See Letter to Alden S. Adkins, Senior Vice President and General Counsel, NASD Regulation, from Belinda Blaine, Associate Director, Division of Market Regulation, SEC, dated July 24, 2000. The question bank is available for SEC review.
78 The Commission notes that the content outline is attached to the filing, not to this Notice.