

regulatory compliance checks for each of those functions. The proposed rule change also removes impediments to and perfects the mechanism of a free and open market and protects investors and the public interest by providing additional specificity, clarity, and transparency in the Exchange's rules.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. Rather, the Exchange believes that the proposal will enhance competition because providing the public and market participants with up-to-date information about the data feeds the Exchange will use for the handling, execution, and routing of orders, as well as for regulatory compliance would enhance transparency and enable investors to better assess the quality of the Exchange's execution and routing services. In addition, the proposed rule change would not impact competition between market participants because it will affect all market participants equally.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

No written comments were solicited or received with respect to the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The Exchange has filed the proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act⁷ and Rule 19b-4(f)(6) thereunder.⁸ Because the proposed rule change does not: (i) significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) become operative prior to 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, if consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest, the proposed rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act and Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii) thereunder.⁹

A proposed rule change filed under Rule 19b-4(f)(6)¹⁰ normally does not become operative prior to 30 days after the date of the filing. However, pursuant to Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii),¹¹ the Commission may designate a shorter time if such action is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest.

At any time within 60 days of the filing of such proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings under Section 19(b)(2)(B)¹² of the Act to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include file number SR-NYSE-2026-22 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549-1090. All submissions should refer to file number SR-NYSE-2026-22. 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 (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>). Copies of the filing will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish

at least five business days prior to the date of filing of the proposed rule change, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission. The Exchange has satisfied this requirement.

¹⁰ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

¹¹ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6)(iii).

¹² 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection.

All submissions should refer to file number SR-NYSE-2026-22 and should be submitted on or before June 5, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.¹³

Vanessa A. Countryman,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-09731 Filed 5-14-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-105464; File No. SR-NSCC-2026-005]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; National Securities Clearing Corporation; Order Approving Proposed Rule Change Concerning a New Customer Net Margin Account Option for Agent Clearing Members in the Securities Financing Transaction Clearing Service

May 12, 2026.

On March 20, 2026, National Securities Clearing Corporation ("NSCC") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") proposed rule change SR-NSCC-2026-005, pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Act")¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder² (the "Proposed Rule Change"). The Proposed Rule Change would modify the NSCC Rules and Procedures³ ("NSCC Rules") to offer a new net margin account option for Agent Clearing Members in NSCC's Securities Financing Transaction ("SFT") Clearing Service. The Proposed Rule Change was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on March 30, 2026.⁴ The Commission has received no comments on the changes proposed. For the reasons discussed below, the Commission is approving the Proposed Rule Change.

¹³ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

³ The NSCC Rules are available at <https://www.dtcc.com/-/media/Files/Downloads/legal/rules/nscclrules.pdf>. Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein are defined in the NSCC Rules.

⁴ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 105079 (March 25, 2026), 91 FR 15671 (March 30, 2026) (File No. SR-NSCC-2026-005) ("Notice of Filing").

⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

⁸ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

⁹ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b-4(f)(6) requires a self-regulatory organization to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change, along with a brief description and text of the proposed rule change,

I. Description of the Proposed Rule Change

A. Background

NSCC is a central counterparty (“CCP”) and provider of clearance and settlement services for transactions in broker-to-broker equity, corporate and municipal bond, and unit investment trust transactions in the U.S. markets. As a CCP, NSCC novates transactions between counterparties, effectively becoming the buyer to every seller and the seller to every buyer, and guarantees settlement of the novated transactions. NSCC’s CCP services are available to entities that are approved under the NSCC Rules to be direct NSCC Members and to other market participants through NSCC’s indirect access models (e.g., as the Sponsored Member of a Sponsoring Member or as the Customer of an Agent Clearing Member).⁵

Securities Financing Transactions (commonly referred to as “securities lending transactions”) consist of a pair of transactions between two parties in which one party (“Transferor”) agrees to transfer securities in exchange for the other party’s (“Transferee”) transfer of cash, and, when clearing such transactions at NSCC, the parties reverse those transfers on the following Business Day.⁶ NSCC introduced its SFT Clearing Service to provide central clearing for SFTs in 2022.⁷ The SFT Clearing Service is available for SFTs entered into between (1) a Member and another Member, (2) a Sponsoring Member and its Sponsored Member (“Sponsored Member Transaction”), and (3) an Agent Clearing Member acting on behalf of a Customer and either a Member or the same or another Agent Clearing Member acting on behalf of a Customer (“Agent Clearing Member Transaction”).⁸ An Agent Clearing Member’s clearing of Agent Clearing Member Transactions for Customers is also referred to in the NSCC Rules as the Customer Clearing Service.⁹

The Customer Clearing Service allows an Agent Clearing Member to act as agent and credit intermediary for its

Customers in clearing SFTs at NSCC. An Agent Clearing Member acts solely as agent of its Customers in connection with the clearing of Agent Clearing Member Transactions; however, the Agent Clearing Member remains fully liable for the performance of all obligations to NSCC arising in connection with Agent Clearing Member Transactions. NSCC primarily designed the Customer Clearing Service to accommodate agent-style trading, in which agent lenders are typically approved to transact in securities lending transactions on behalf of their institutional firm clients. An Agent Clearing Member may establish one or more Agent Clearing Member Customer Omnibus Accounts at NSCC for its Customers’ positions in the name of the Agent Clearing Member for the benefit of its Customers.¹⁰ SFT Accounts are generally margined in accordance with Procedure XV of the NSCC Rules, subject to certain adjustments discussed in Section 12(b) of NSCC Rule 56.¹¹ However, each Agent Clearing Member Customer Omnibus Account may contain only activity where the Agent Clearing Member is acting on behalf of its Customers either as Transferor or Transferee, but not both.¹² As a result, the activity within any Agent Clearing Member Customer Omnibus Account contains only “long” or “short” positions, and there is no offset or netting for margin and Clearing Fund purposes.¹³ The Agent Clearing Member Customer Omnibus Accounts are, therefore, effectively margined on a “gross” basis.¹⁴

NSCC states that Members and other market participants have expressed interest in NSCC offering a net margin account option for SFT Members and their Customers that is similar to the Agent Clearing Service offered by NSCC’s affiliate clearing agency, Fixed Income Clearing Corporation (“FICC”).¹⁵

¹⁰ See Section 5(b) of NSCC Rule 2D and Section 16(b) of NSCC Rule 56, *supra* note 3.

¹¹ See Section 12 of NSCC Rule 56 and Procedure XV of the NSCC Rules, *supra* note 3.

¹² See Section 16(b) of NSCC Rule 56, *supra* note 3. An Agent Clearing Member wishing to act as both Transferee and Transferor on behalf of its Customers currently must establish separate borrowing and lending Agent Clearing Member Customer Omnibus Accounts.

¹³ See Notice of Filing at 15672, *supra* note 4.

¹⁴ See *id.*

¹⁵ See Notice of Filing at 15673, *supra* note 4; Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101694 (Nov. 21, 2024), 89 FR 93784 (Nov. 27, 2024) (SR–FICC–2024–005) (Order Approving a Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Partial Amendment No. 1, to Modify the GSD Rules to Facilitate Access to Clearance and Settlement of All Eligible Secondary Market Transactions in U.S. Treasury Securities).

B. Proposed Changes

1. Establishment and Maintenance of Agent Clearing Member Customer Net Margin Accounts

NSCC proposes to amend the NSCC Rules to adopt a new Agent Clearing Member “net margin” account option for Agent Clearing Members in the SFT Clearing Service (as proposed, the “Agent Clearing Member Customer Net Margin Account”), which would contain activity where the Agent Clearing Member may be acting on behalf of its Customers both as Transferor and Transferee. The proposed Agent Clearing Member Customer Net Margin Accounts would also be margined in accordance with Procedure XV and Section 12(b) of Rule 56 of the NSCC Rules. However, unlike the current Agent Clearing Member Customer Omnibus Accounts, the proposed Agent Clearing Member Customer Net Margin Accounts would allow for the offset and netting of positions for margin and Clearing Fund purposes, resulting in reduced margin requirements that would be more similar to the margin requirements of the SFT Accounts maintained by Members for their own proprietary activity. The Agent Clearing Member would, however, remain fully liable for the performance of all obligations to NSCC arising in connection with Agent Clearing Member Transactions as with the existing Agent Clearing Member Customer Omnibus Accounts.

The proposed Agent Clearing Member Customer Net Margin Accounts would be offered in addition to, but would not replace, NSCC’s existing Agent Clearing Member Customer Omnibus Accounts, which do not allow for netting within or across accounts and are margined on a gross basis for margin and Clearing Fund purposes (hereinafter referred to as “Agent Clearing Member Customer Gross Margin Accounts”).¹⁶ Thus, the Proposed Rule Change would provide an additional way for Agent Clearing Members and their Customers to access NSCC’s SFT Clearing Service while providing enhanced margin and capital efficiency for users of the service, similar to the benefits offered by FICC’s Agent Clearing Service.¹⁷ NSCC states

¹⁶ See *supra* note 12 and associated text.

¹⁷ For example, within FICC’s Agent Clearing Service, Clearing Fund requirements for certain customer transactions are calculated on a net basis across all customers whose transactions are recorded within the same account. For other customer transactions, Agent Clearing Members do not bear the cost of financing margin obligations for customer positions. This results in lower margin obligations. Additionally, by allowing Agent Clearing Members to net margin obligations across

⁵ In accordance with the NSCC Rules, Sponsoring Members are permitted to sponsor certain institutional firms into NSCC membership as Sponsored Members, and Agent Clearing Members are permitted to submit, on behalf of their Customers, transactions to NSCC for novation. See NSCC Rule 2C and NSCC Rule 2D, *supra* note 3.

⁶ See NSCC Rule 1, *supra* note 3.

⁷ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 95011 (May 31, 2022), 87 FR 34339 (June 6, 2022) (SR–NSCC–2022–003) (Order Approving Proposed Rule Change to Introduce Central Clearing for Securities Financing Transaction Clearing Service). The SFT Clearing Service is governed by NSCC Rule 56, *supra* note 3.

⁸ See Section 1 of NSCC Rule 56, *supra* note 3.

⁹ See NSCC Rule 1, *supra* note 3.

that the Proposed Rule Change would further promote the alignment of buy-side access models across CCPs and facilitate broader access to clearance and settlement services for Members and their Customers.¹⁸ The proposed Agent Clearing Member Customer Net Margin Accounts would be governed by NSCC's existing Rules for Agent Clearing Members¹⁹ and the SFT Clearing Service²⁰ and would be margined and risk-managed in the same manner as a Member's proprietary SFT Account activity at NSCC.

2. General Clarifications Regarding the Submission of Agent Clearing Member Transactions

The Proposed Rule Change would make several revisions to the NSCC Rules regarding the SFT Clearing Service that are not exclusive to the new Agent Clearing Member Customer Net Margin Accounts. Specifically, the Proposed Rule Change would revise the NSCC Rules to clarify that an Agent Clearing Member (1) acts as agent on behalf of its Customer(s) when the Agent Clearing Member submits Agent Clearing Member Transactions to NSCC for novation, and (2) may elect to maintain one or more Agent Clearing Member Customer Omnibus Accounts. Additionally, the Proposed Rule Change would revise the NSCC Rules to clarify the existing requirement for submitted SFT transaction data to include a designated account in which the SFT shall be recorded, and that any such designation shall constitute a representation that the SFT is of a type that may be recorded in such account. NSCC states that these revisions are designed to provide additional clarity for market participants to better understand the requirements for submitting Agent Clearing Member Transaction data for Agent Clearing Member Customer Omnibus Accounts, including the new Agent Clearing Member Customer Net Margin Accounts and the existing Agent Clearing Member Customer Gross Margin Accounts.²¹

3. Clarifications Regarding Netting, Close-Out, and Default Management Within the SFT Clearing Service

The Proposed Rule Change would revise certain NSCC Rule provisions

multiple customers, FICC's Agent Clearing Service reduces capital requirements for Agent Clearing members. By reducing margin obligations and capital requirements, Agent Clearing Members can lower their costs and potentially pass these savings on to their customers. See 89 FR 93784–85, 93799, *supra* note 15.

¹⁸ See Notice of Filing at 15673, *supra* note 4.

¹⁹ See NSCC Rule 2D, *supra* note 3.

²⁰ See NSCC Rule 56, *supra* note 3.

²¹ See Notice of Filing at 15673, *supra* note 4.

regarding netting, close-out, and default management within the SFT Clearing Service. Specifically, the Proposed Rule Change would revise the NSCC Rule provisions regarding the netting and close-out treatment of Agent Clearing Member Customer Omnibus Accounts in the event of an Agent Clearing Member Default. The revised NSCC Rules would provide that when NSCC ceases to act for an Agent Clearing Member, NSCC would terminate the ability of the Agent Clearing Member to submit Agent Clearing Member Transactions; however, NSCC would continue to process any Agent Clearing Member Transactions that NSCC has already novated. The revised NSCC Rules would further provide that in the event of a cease to act, NSCC would have the authority to determine whether to close-out open Agent Clearing Member Transactions or permit them to settle.²²

Additionally, the Proposed Rule Change would revise the NSCC Rule provisions regarding NSCC's cease to act procedures for SFT Members with open SFTs established in an Agent Clearing Member Customer Net Margin Account, Agent Clearing Member Customer Gross Margin Account, or Sponsored Member Sub-Account. Specifically, the revised NSCC Rules would clarify the netting treatment for closed-out SFT Positions in each type of account to correspond with the "gross" or "net" nature of the account. The revised NSCC Rules would also provide for NSCC's authority to close-out offsetting SFT Long and Short Positions in the same SFT Security without taking market action to close-out such positions. In such a situation, NSCC would be allowed to determine the loss or profit resulting from the close-out of such SFT Positions through its other market actions or by reference to market data, thereby avoiding the costs or risks of market action.²³

4. Other Non-Substantive Clarifications

Finally, the Proposed Rule Change would make non-substantive drafting changes to Section 14 of NSCC Rule 56 to clarify (1) that any Sponsored Member Transactions or Agent Clearing Member Transactions for which the Defaulting SFT Member is the Sponsoring Member or Agent Clearing Member, and which have been novated to NSCC, shall continue to be processed by NSCC, and (2) NSCC's discretion to determine whether to close-out or settle

the relevant SFT Positions in a Defaulting SFT Member's account(s).

II. Discussion and Commission Findings

Section 19(b)(2)(C) of the Act²⁴ 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 Act and rules and regulations thereunder applicable to such organization. After carefully considering the Proposed Rule Change, the Commission finds that the Proposed Rule Change is consistent with the requirements of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to NSCC. In particular, the Commission finds that the Proposed Rule Change is consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act²⁵ and Rules 17ad-22(e)(6),²⁶ 17ad-22(e)(13),²⁷ 17ad-22(e)(19),²⁸ and 17ad-22(e)(21),²⁹ each promulgated under the Act.

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

Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of Act³⁰ requires, in part, that the rules of a clearing agency be designed to promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions, and 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 protect investors and the public interest.

As described above in section I.B.1, NSCC proposes to adopt a new account option for Agent Clearing Members in the SFT Clearing Service that would allow for the offset and netting of positions for margin and Clearing Fund purposes. Additionally, NSCC proposes changes to the NSCC Rules concerning the SFT Clearing Service in general, to (1) clarify certain requirements for the submission of Agent Clearing Member Transactions, as described above in section I.B.2, (2) provide updated default management provisions regarding Agent Clearing Member Customer Omnibus Accounts and Sponsored Member Sub-Accounts, as described above in section I.B.3, and (3) make non-substantive drafting changes to Section 14 of NSCC Rule 56, as described above in section I.B.4.

NSCC's proposed changes to establish Agent Clearing Member Customer Net Margin Accounts described above in

²⁴ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(C).

²⁵ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(F).

²⁶ 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(6).

²⁷ 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(13).

²⁸ 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(19).

²⁹ 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(21).

³⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(F).

²² The current NSCC Rules only provide for NSCC's ability to close-out open Agent Clearing Member Transactions. See Section 9(c) of NSCC Rule 2D, *supra* note 3.

²³ See Notice of Filing at 15674, *supra* note 4.

section I.B.1 are designed to encourage and facilitate the utilization of NSCC's SFT Clearing Service by a greater number of market participants. Specifically, the proposed changes would extend the benefits of central clearing to a broader segment of the SFT market, including firms that would offer or participate through NSCC's SFT Customer Clearing Service using the proposed Agent Clearing Member Customer Net Margin Accounts.

Additionally, the proposed changes described above in section I.B.2 to clarify the NSCC Rules regarding (1) an Agent Clearing Member's agent obligations, (2) the ability of an Agent Clearing Member to maintain one or more Agent Clearing Member Customer Omnibus Accounts, and (3) account designation when submitting SFT transaction data to NSCC, would also encourage participation in central clearing by improving market participants' understanding of their rights and obligations when participating in the SFT Clearing Service. Similarly, the proposed changes described above in section I.B.3 to adopt and clarify the relevant default management provisions in the NSCC Rules would encourage participation in central clearing by improving market participants' understanding of NSCC's default management procedures applicable to the SFT Clearing Service and should help market participants better evaluate whether and how the SFT Clearing Service fits their individual needs.

CCP rules that encourage market participants to centrally clear their securities transactions promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of such transactions, providing benefits to the CCP, its participants, and the broader market. Greater participation in central clearing decreases the overall amount of counterparty credit risk in the securities markets because a CCP guarantees trade settlement in the event of a default and the CCP is able to centrally risk-manage more transactions, pursuant to risk management procedures that the Commission has reviewed and approved.³¹ Additionally, greater participation in central clearing promotes the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions by helping market participants avoid potential disorderly default scenarios. A CCP, which has guaranteed both sides of a trade, is uniquely positioned to coordinate a defaulting participant's transactions.

³¹ See Section 19(b) of the Act and Rule 19b-4 thereunder.

The CCP's non-defaulting participants can rely on the CCP to complete the defaulting participant's transactions and cover any resulting losses using the defaulting participant's resources and/or other default management tools. By contrast, defaults in non-centrally cleared bilaterally settled transactions are likely to be less orderly and subject to variable default management techniques because such transactions are not subject to default management procedures that are required to be in place and publicly disclosed by a CCP.³²

CCP rules that are clear and comprehensible encourage greater participation in central clearing by enabling market participants to better understand the rights and obligations of participating in the CCP. Encouraging greater participation in central clearing would extend the risk mitigation benefits of central clearing to more securities transactions. Therefore, clear and comprehensible CCP rules would promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions, and protect investors and the public interest. Moreover, CCP rules that are designed to increase the clarity of the CCP's default management procedures promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions, and protect investors and the public interest, by ensuring that the CCP and its participants can manage a default smoothly and with less risk to the market.

NSCC's proposals to (1) establish Agent Clearing Member Customer Net Margin Accounts, as described above in section I.B.1, (2) clarify the rights and obligations of Agent Clearing Members, as described above in section I.B.2, and (3) adopt relevant default management provisions in the NSCC Rules, as described above in section I.B.3 would promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions, and protect investors and the public interest, by encouraging

³² A covered clearing agency is required to establish, implement, maintain and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to, as applicable, ensure that it has the authority and operational capacity to contain losses and liquidity demands and continue to meet its obligations, which must be tested annually, and publicly disclose all relevant rules and material procedures, including key aspects of its default rules and procedures. See Rule 17ad-22(e)(13) and (e)(23)(i). See also Covered Clearing Agency Standards Proposing Release, Securities Exchange Act Release No. 71699 (Mar. 12, 2014), 79 FR 29507, 29545 (May 27, 2014) (stating that a CCP's default management procedures would provide certainty and predictability about the measures available to a CCP in the event of a default which would, in turn facilitate the orderly handling of member defaults and would enable members to understand their obligations to the CCP in extreme circumstances).

greater participation in central clearing, thereby ensuring that a greater proportion of securities transactions are subject to the risk mitigation benefits of central clearing described above.³³ Additionally, NSCC's proposed non-substantive clarifications to the NSCC Rules, as described above in section I.B.4, would also promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions, and protect investors and the public interest, by ensuring that the NSCC Rules are clear and comprehensible, which would enable market participants to better understand their rights and obligations in connection with NSCC's clearance and settlement services.³⁴

Finally, NSCC's proposal to adopt default management provisions relevant to the SFT Clearing Service in the NSCC Rules, as described in section I.B.3, would provide clarity to better prepare market participants to deal with a participant default, resulting in a more orderly management of such an event, minimizing default losses and reducing potential risk to NSCC and its non-defaulting participants. Accordingly, the proposed changes would ensure the safeguarding of securities and funds in NSCC's custody or control.³⁵

For the foregoing reasons, the Proposed Rule Change is consistent with promoting the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions, protecting investors and the public interest, and assuring the safeguarding of securities and funds which are in NSCC's custody or control, consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act.³⁶

B. Consistency With Rule 17ad-22(e)(6)(i)

Rule 17ad-22(e)(6)(i)³⁷ under the Act requires that each covered clearing agency that provides CCP services establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to cover its credit exposures to its participants by establishing a risk-based margin system that, among other things, considers, and produces margin levels commensurate with, the risks and particular attributes of each relevant product, portfolio, and market.

As described above in section I.B.1, the Agent Clearing Member Transactions submitted within the new Agent Clearing Member Customer Net Margin Accounts would be margined in

³³ See 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(F).

³⁴ See *id.*

³⁵ See *id.*

³⁶ See *id.*

³⁷ 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(6)(i).

accordance with Procedure XV and Section 12(b) of Rule 56 of the NSCC Rules, in the same manner as a Member's proprietary SFT Account activity at NSCC. NSCC's margin methodology with respect to the SFT Clearing Service has already been subject to the Commission's review and approval.³⁸ Because NSCC applies a risk-based margin methodology, tailored to address SFTs, the Proposed Rule Change is reasonably designed to cover NSCC's credit exposures from SFT participants, consistent with Rule 17ad-22(e)(6)(i).³⁹

C. Consistency With Rule 17ad-22(e)(13)

Rule 17ad-22(e)(13)⁴⁰ under the Act requires that each covered clearing agency establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to, among other things, ensure the covered clearing agency has the authority and operational capacity to take timely action to contain losses and liquidity demands and continue to meet its obligations.

As described above in section I.B.3, NSCC proposes to adopt and clarify the default management provisions in the NSCC Rules applicable to the SFT Clearing Service. Adopting and clarifying the relevant default management provisions in the NSCC Rules would improve market participants' understanding of NSCC's default management procedures. NSCC's proposals in this regard would better prepare market participants to deal with default scenarios, resulting in more orderly management of such events, minimizing default losses and reducing potential risk to NSCC and its non-defaulting participants.

Accordingly, the Proposed Rule Change is consistent with Rule 17ad-22(e)(13) because implementing rules that govern default management procedures would help ensure that NSCC has the authority and capacity to take timely action to contain losses and liquidity demands and continue to meet its obligations.⁴¹

D. Consistency With Rule 17ad-22(e)(19)

Rule 17ad-22(e)(19)⁴² under the Act requires that each covered clearing agency establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to

identify, monitor, and manage the material risks to the covered clearing agency arising from arrangements in which firms that are indirect participants in the covered clearing agency rely on the services provided by direct participants to access the covered clearing agency's payment, clearing, or settlement facilities.

As described above in section I.B.3, NSCC proposes to adopt and clarify the default management provisions in the NSCC Rules applicable to the SFT Clearing Service that address default scenarios affecting, among others, NSCC's indirect participants (*i.e.*, Sponsored Members and Customers). The revised NSCC Rules include targeted risk management provisions regarding NSCC's netting and close-out procedures designed to enhance NSCC's ability to manage its exposures in the event of an Agent Clearing Member or Sponsoring Member Default. The revised NSCC Rules should, therefore, better prepare NSCC to deal with default scenarios, resulting in more orderly management of such events, minimizing default losses and reducing potential risk to NSCC and its non-defaulting participants.

Accordingly, the Proposed Rule Change is consistent with Rule 17ad-22(e)(19) because adopting and clarifying the NSCC Rules regarding the default management provisions affecting NSCC's indirect participants would better enable NSCC to manage the material risks arising from arrangements in which indirect participants rely on direct participants to access NSCC's payment, clearing, and settlement facilities.⁴³

E. Consistency With Rule 17ad-22(e)(21)

Rule 17ad-22(e)(21)⁴⁴ under the Act requires that each covered clearing agency establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to, among other things, be efficient and effective in meeting the requirements of its participants and the markets it serves.

As described above in section I.B.1, NSCC states that Members and other market participants have expressed interest in NSCC offering a net margin account option for SFT Members and their Customers. The Proposed Rule Change is consistent with Rule 17ad-22(e)(21) because establishing Agent Clearing Member Customer Net Margin Accounts is responsive to meeting the

requirements of NSCC's participants and the SFT market.⁴⁵

III. Conclusion

On the basis of the foregoing, the Commission finds that the Proposed Rule Change is consistent with the requirements of the Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

It is therefore ordered, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act⁴⁶ that proposed rule change SR-NSCC-2026-005 be, and hereby is, *approved*.⁴⁷

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.⁴⁸

Vanessa A. Countryman,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-09743 Filed 5-14-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-105456; File No. SR-NYSE-2026-09]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; NYSE National, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Exchange's Rules To Enable the Trading of Securities on the Exchange in Tokenized Form

May 12, 2026.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1)¹ of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Act")² and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,³ notice is hereby given that, on May 1, 2026, NYSE National, Inc. ("NYSE National" or the "Exchange") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the self-regulatory organization. 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

The Exchange proposes to adopt Rule 7.39 and amendments to Rules 1.1, 7.36, 7.37 and 7.41 to enable the trading of

⁴⁵ See *id.*

⁴⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

⁴⁷ In approving the proposed rule change, the Commission considered the proposals' impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

⁴⁸ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 15 U.S.C. 78a.

³ 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

³⁸ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 95011 (May 31, 2022), 87 FR 34339, 34344 (June 6, 2022) (File No. SR-NSCC-2022-003).

³⁹ 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(6)(i).

⁴⁰ 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(13).

⁴¹ See *id.*

⁴² 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(19).

⁴³ See *id.*

⁴⁴ 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(21).