



October 19, 2016

VIA CFTC PORTAL

Mr. Christopher Kirkpatrick
Secretary
Commodity Futures Trading Commission
Three Lafayette Centre
1155 21st Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20581

Re: Rule Filing SR-OCC-2016-014 Rule Certification

Dear Secretary Kirkpatrick:

Pursuant to Section 5c(c)(1) of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (“Act”), and Commodity Futures Trading Commission Regulation (“CFTC”) 40.6, enclosed is a copy of the above-referenced rule filing submitted by The Options Clearing Corporation (“OCC”). The date of implementation of the rule is at least 10 business days following receipt of the rule filing by the CFTC or the date the proposed rule is approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) or otherwise becomes effective under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”). This rule filing has been, or is concurrently being, submitted to the SEC under the Exchange Act.

In conformity with the requirements of Regulation 40.6(a)(7), OCC states the following:

Explanation and Analysis

The purpose of this proposed rule change is to amend OCC’s By-Laws and Rules to address the implementation of Section 871(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (“I.R.C.”),¹ and the Treasury Regulations thereunder as they will apply to listed options transactions. Proposed amendments to OCC’s By-Laws and Rules are set forth below.

¹ 26 U.S.C. 871(m).

Background

OCC is proposing to modify its By-Laws and Rules to address the application of I.R.C. Section 871(m) (“Section 871(m)”) ² to listed options transactions commencing on January 1, 2017. The proposed modifications are designed to ensure that OCC will not be liable for U.S. withholding tax with respect to certain options transactions entered into by OCC’s Clearing Members that are treated as non-U.S. persons for federal income tax purposes.

Section 871(m), which was enacted in 2010, imposes a 30% withholding tax on “dividend equivalent” payments that are made or deemed to be made to non-U.S. persons with respect to certain derivatives (such as total return swaps) that reference equity of a U.S. issuer. In enacting Section 871(m), Congress was attempting to address the ability of foreign persons to obtain the economics of owning dividend-paying stock through a derivative while avoiding the withholding tax that would apply to dividends paid on the stock if the foreign person owned the stock directly.³

In September 2015, the Treasury Department adopted final regulations (the “Final Section 871(m) Regulations”) ⁴ based on a proposal issued in December 2013 expanding the types of derivatives to which Section 871(m) applies to include certain listed options transactions with an effective date of January 1, 2017. While actual dividends paid to foreign owners of U.S. equities have been subject to withholding tax for over 80 years, transactions by foreign persons in listed options referencing U.S. equities have not previously given rise to withholding tax. The application of Section 871(m) to listed options, as provided in the Final Section 871(m) Regulations, thus introduces new tax obligations and associated risks for OCC and its Clearing Members.

Under the Final Section 871(m) Regulations, any equity option entered into by a non-U.S. person with an initial delta of .8 or above is considered a “Section 871(m) Transaction” and can potentially give rise to a dividend equivalent subject to withholding tax.⁵ A dividend

² 26 U.S.C. 871(m).

³ See 26 U.S.C. 871(a)(1)(A) (30% tax on dividends paid to non-resident aliens).

⁴ See T.D. 9734, 80 Fed. Reg. 56866 (Sept. 18, 2015).

⁵ Under the regulations, “delta” refers to the ratio of the change in the fair market value of an option to a small change in the fair market value of the number of shares of the underlying security referenced by the option. See 26 CFR 1.871-15(g)(1). Individual options entered into “in connection with each other” must generally be combined and tested against the .8 delta threshold on a combined basis (the “Combination Rule”). See 26 CFR 1.871-15(n). For example, if a non-U.S. person buys a call option and writes a put option on the same stock, and the options are entered into in connection with each other, the delta of the call and the delta of the put are added together. If the sum is .8 or

equivalent is deemed to arise if a dividend is paid on the underlying stock while such an option is outstanding even though no corresponding payment is made on the option. A complex set of rules and exceptions in the Final Section 871(m) Regulations must be followed in order for the withholding agent (as defined in 26 CFR 1.1441-7) to determine if the withholding tax in fact applies, and, if so, the amount of the dividend equivalent subject to withholding tax.

Two separate but overlapping U.S. withholding tax regimes will apply to dividend equivalents on listed options that are Section 871(m) Transactions. The first regime, sometimes referred to as “Chapter 3 Withholding,” is the basic U.S. income tax withholding regime under Chapter 3 subtitle A of the Internal Revenue Code (“Chapter 3”), which has existed for many years.⁶ The second regime, known as “FATCA,”⁷ was enacted in 2010 and, subject to transition rules, first applied to withholdable payments (such as dividends and interest) made after June 30, 2014. The Treasury Department has issued extensive regulations under FATCA (the “FATCA Regulations”).⁸

The two withholding tax regimes serve very different purposes. Chapter 3 Withholding requires a withholding agent to withhold 30% of a withholdable payment and remit it to the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”).⁹ The withholding tax is the mechanism by which the non-U.S. person receiving the payment satisfies its tax liability to the United States.

FATCA, on the other hand, was enacted with the purpose of curbing tax evasion by U.S. citizens and residents through the use of offshore bank accounts. FATCA imposes a 30% withholding tax (“FATCA Withholding”) on U.S.-source dividends and other withholdable payments (including dividend equivalents)¹⁰ made by a U.S. withholding agent to a foreign financial institution (“FFI”), such as a bank or brokerage firm, unless the financial institution agrees to provide information to the IRS about its U.S. account holders. The purpose of FATCA

higher, the two transactions are treated as Section 871(m) Transactions.

⁶ See 26 U.S.C. 1441-1446.

⁷ See 26 U.S.C. 1471-1474. FATCA stands for the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, which is found in Chapter 4 of subtitle A of Title 26. References in this filing to “Chapter 4” are references to FATCA, and vice versa.

⁸ See 26 CFR 1.1471-0 through 1.1474-1.1474-7.

⁹ Withholdable payments include U.S. source dividends, as defined in 26 U.S.C. 1441(b), and dividend equivalents are treated as U.S. source dividends for this purpose. 26 U.S.C. 871(m)(1).

¹⁰ The types of payments subject to FATCA Withholding are generally the same as those subject to Chapter 3 Withholding, although FATCA Withholding also applies to gross proceeds from the sale or other disposition of any instrument that gives rise to such payments. See 26 U.S.C. 1473(1). Gross proceeds withholding under FATCA is scheduled to become effective in 2019.

Withholding is thus to force FFIs to provide the required information about U.S. account holders to the IRS. FFIs that enter into the required agreement with the IRS are referred to as “Participating FFIs,” and those that do not are referred to as “Nonparticipating FFIs.” The 30% FATCA Withholding applies to withholdable payments made to a Nonparticipating FFI whether the Nonparticipating FFI is the beneficial owner of the payment or acting as a broker, custodian or other intermediary with respect to the payment. To the extent that withholdable payments are made to a Nonparticipating FFI in any capacity, a U.S. withholding agent, such as OCC or its U.S. Clearing Members, transmitting these payments to the Nonparticipating FFI will be liable to the IRS for any amounts of FATCA Withholding that the U.S. withholding agent should, but does not, withhold and remit to the IRS.

The Treasury Department has provided alternative means of complying with FATCA for FFIs that are resident in foreign jurisdictions that enter into an intergovernmental agreement (“IGA”) with the United States (each such foreign jurisdiction being referred to as a “FATCA Partner”). An FFI resident in a FATCA Partner jurisdiction must either transmit the information required by FATCA to its local tax authority, which in turn would transmit the information to the IRS pursuant to a tax treaty or information exchange agreement (referred to as a “Model 1 IGA”), or the FFI must be authorized or required by FATCA Partner law to enter into an FFI agreement and to transmit FATCA reporting directly to the IRS (referred to as a “Model 2 IGA”). Under both IGA models, payments to such FFIs would not be subject to FATCA Withholding so long as the FFI complies with the FATCA Partner’s laws as mandated in the IGA. OCC currently has eight non-U.S. Clearing Members, all of which are Canadian firms. Canada entered into a Model 1 IGA with the United States on February 5, 2014, as a result of which OCC’s Canadian Clearing Members that comply with the Canadian laws mandated in such Model 1 IGA are “Reporting Model 1 FFIs” and are exempt from FATCA Withholding.

Because OCC does not make payments of U.S.-source interest and dividends to its Clearing Members, OCC’s transactions with its Clearing Members have not to date given rise to payments subject to Chapter 3 Withholding or to FATCA Withholding. Both Chapter 3 Withholding and FATCA Withholding will become applicable to OCC and its Clearing Members, however, once Section 871(m) applies to listed options commencing January 1, 2017.

Impact on OCC and its Clearing Members

The application of Section 871(m) to listed options transactions that are Section 871(m) Transactions in combination with Chapter 3 Withholding and FATCA Withholding will have significant implications for OCC and its Clearing Members. These implications differ depending upon whether the Clearing Member involved in the transaction is a U.S. firm or a non-U.S. firm. When a U.S. Clearing Member is involved, Section 871(m) is relevant if the Clearing Member is acting (directly or indirectly) on behalf of a non-U.S. customer.¹¹ When a U.S. Clearing Member is acting for a foreign customer, the U.S. Clearing Member will need to determine whether the

¹¹ Section 871(m) is not relevant if the U.S. Clearing Member is acting on behalf of a U.S. customer or for its own account.

transaction is a Section 871(m) Transaction, and, if so, the amount of any dividend equivalents subject to withholding. Under Chapter 3 and Chapter 4, withholding tax will need to be collected by the U.S. Clearing Member on any such dividend equivalent and remitted to the IRS.¹² Reporting by the U.S. Clearing Member with respect to such amounts on IRS Forms 1042 and 1042-S would also be required.¹³

OCC will not be obligated to withhold on any dividend equivalents associated with listed options that are Section 871(m) Transactions when the Clearing Member involved is a U.S. firm. Under the applicable Treasury Regulations, because OCC is treated as making such payments to a U.S. financial institution, OCC is not required to withhold. Rather, the withholding obligation falls on the U.S. Clearing Member if the member is acting directly for a non-U.S. person, or potentially on another broker or custodian with a closer connection to the non-U.S. person. Similarly, OCC will not have any tax reporting obligations. Those obligations will typically fall on the broker that has the obligation to withhold. In general terms, OCC is relieved of the obligation to withhold and to report dividend equivalents in this situation because the U.S. Clearing Member, and not OCC, is the last U.S. person with custody or control over the relevant payment or funds before they leave the United States. Without regard to the proposed rule change described herein, therefore, Section 871(m) will require OCC's U.S. Clearing Members with foreign customers to develop and maintain systems (i) to identify options transactions that are Section 871(m) Transactions (including under the Combination Rule),¹⁴ (ii) to determine the amount of any dividend equivalents, and (iii) to effectuate withholding. Developing these systems will be challenging and costly.

The situation is very different when the Clearing Member involved is a non-U.S. firm. (As noted above, OCC currently has eight non-U.S. clearing members, all of which are Canadian firms.) Under the Final Section 871(m) Regulations, OCC itself is a withholding agent when a non-U.S. Clearing Member enters into a transaction on behalf of a customer or for its own account.¹⁵ In this situation, OCC is the last U.S. person treated as having custody or control over the payment or funds before they leave the United States. Unless the non-U.S. Clearing Members enter into certain agreements with the IRS (described below), under which they assume primary responsibility for Chapter 3 Withholding tax and are FATCA Compliant, OCC would be required to withhold on dividend equivalents with respect to transactions that are Section 871(m)

¹² The obligation to withhold arises under both Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 (*i.e.*, FATCA), but duplicate withholding is not required. Under Section 1474(d) and 26 CFR 1.1474-6T(b)(1), amounts withheld under FATCA are credited against amounts required to be withheld under chapter 3.

¹³ See 26 CFR 1.1461-1(c)(2)(i)(L).

¹⁴ See *supra* note 6.

¹⁵ See 26 CFR 1.1441-7(a)(3)(Example 7).

Transactions.¹⁶ In order to carry out these responsibilities, OCC would need to develop and maintain systems (i) to identify transactions that are Section 871(m) Transactions, (ii) to determine the amount of any dividend equivalents, (iii) to effectuate withholding, and (iv) to remit the withheld tax to the IRS. The non-U.S. Clearing Members in this situation generally would not be required to withhold or to report because they already would have been subject to withholding by OCC. Without the proposed rule change, therefore, Section 871(m) by default would impose on the U.S. Clearing Members and OCC—but not on the non-U.S. Clearing Members—the responsibility for withholding and reporting on dividend equivalents. The proposed rule change would transfer OCC’s obligations with respect to the non-U.S. Clearing Members to those members, so that they would be treated in a manner analogous to the U.S. Clearing Members, who themselves will be required to withhold and report on dividend equivalents when Section 871(m) becomes effective with respect to listed options.

To address OCC’s potential Chapter 3 Withholding and reporting obligations, the agreements that non-U.S. Clearing Members can enter into with the IRS to relieve OCC of these obligations are as follows:

- With respect to transactions that the Clearing Member enters into on behalf of customers (that is, as an intermediary), the Clearing Member can enter into a “qualified intermediary agreement” with the IRS under which the Clearing Member assumes primary withholding responsibility. If a Clearing Member has such an agreement in place (such member being a “Qualified Intermediary Assuming Primary Withholding Responsibility”), OCC is relieved of its obligation to withhold under Chapter 3 with respect to the Clearing Member’s customer transactions.
- With respect to transactions the Clearing Member enters into for its own account (that is, as a principal), the Clearing Member will be able to enter into a qualified intermediary agreement with the IRS (as described above) in which it further agrees, *inter alia*, to assume primary withholding responsibility with respect to all dividends and dividend equivalents it receives and makes.¹⁷ Entities entering into such agreements are referred to as “Qualified Derivatives Dealers.”

The Treasury Regulations regarding Qualified Derivatives Dealers are currently in temporary form and are subject to change. Treasury and the IRS recently issued Notice 2016-42, which has proposed changes to the “qualified intermediary agreement” necessary to expand the

¹⁶ As proposed, the term “FACTA Compliant” would mean that a FFI Clearing Member has qualified under such procedures promulgated by the IRS as are in effect from time to time to establish an exemption from withholding under FATCA such that OCC will not be required to withhold any amount with respect to any payment or deemed payment to such FFI Clearing Member under FATCA.

¹⁷ See 26 CFR 1.1441-1T(e)(6); Notice 2016-42, 2016-29 I.R.B. (July 1, 2016).

Qualified Derivatives Dealer exception to include all transactions in which a Qualified Derivatives Dealer acts as a principal for its own account, regardless of whether it does so in its dealer capacity.¹⁸ If these changes are incorporated into the final qualified intermediary agreement, and if the Clearing Members timely enter into such agreements, OCC does not believe, based on IRS Notice 2016-42, that OCC will be obligated to withhold under Chapter 3 on any transactions entered into by the Clearing Member for its own account.

With respect to FATCA Withholding, OCC would not be required to withhold if the non-U.S. Clearing Member has entered into an agreement with the IRS to provide information about its U.S. account holders or if the Clearing Member is a resident of a country that has entered into an IGA and the member complies with its reporting responsibilities under the local legislation implementing the IGA.

Even if OCC's non-U.S. Clearing Members enter into the agreements with the IRS described above (or with respect to FATCA are resident in a country with an IGA), OCC would still be required to report to the IRS the amounts of dividend equivalents it is treated as paying to those Clearing Members.¹⁹

Preparing for Implementation of Section 871(m) as Applied to Listed Options

Beginning on January 1, 2017, the Final Section 871(m) Regulations would treat OCC as paying dividend equivalents subject to both Chapter 3 Withholding and FATCA Withholding -- even though no actual payments are made -- when a non-U.S. Clearing Member enters into a listed equity option with an initial delta of .8 or higher. OCC has evaluated its existing systems and services to determine whether and how it may comply with such withholding obligations. As a result of this evaluation, OCC has determined that its existing systems are not capable of effectuating withholding with regard to the transactions processed by OCC. OCC does not have access to the necessary transaction-specific information to determine whether a particular transaction triggers withholding, nor the systems to obtain such information. For example, OCC cannot associate options transactions in a Clearing Member's customer account with any particular customer. Similarly, when an option contract in a Clearing Member's customer account is closed out, OCC cannot determine the specific contract that is closed out when there are multiple identical contracts in the Clearing Member's customer account.²⁰

¹⁸ The concept of dealer in the tax context is different than in the securities regulatory context, where dealer activity would include both principal trading to facilitate customer activity as well as principal trading solely on behalf of the firm.

¹⁹ See 26 CFR 1.1461-1(c)(2)(i)(L).

²⁰ Contracts with identical terms but entered into on different days or at different times will have different initial deltas. As a result, some (those with initial deltas above .8) may be Section 871(m) Transactions, while others may not be. It is thus critical to know which specific contract is closed out for purposes of determining if dividend equivalents arise with respect to a particular contract that is a Section 871(m) Transaction.

Even if OCC had access to all necessary information, the daily net settlement process in which OCC engages would not permit OCC to effectuate withholding without introducing significant settlement and liquidity risk, particularly since dividend equivalents on listed options do not involve an actual cash payment to the Clearing Member from which amounts could be withheld. OCC nets credits and debits per Clearing Member for daily settlement. Given OCC's netting, effectuating withholding could require OCC in certain circumstances to apply its own funds in order to remit withholding taxes to the IRS whenever the net credit owed to a non-U.S. Clearing Member is less than the withholding tax. In addition, if a non-U.S. Clearing Member has dividend equivalent payments aggregating \$50 million, but the member is in a net debit settlement position for that day because of OCC's daily net crediting and debiting, there would be no payment to this Clearing Member from which OCC could withhold. In this example, OCC would likely need to fund the \$15 million withholding tax (30% of \$50 million) until such time as the Clearing Member could reimburse OCC. Furthermore, the cost of implementing a withholding system for the small number of Clearing Members that are non-U.S. firms (currently eight out of 115 Clearing Members) would be substantial and disproportionate to the related benefit. Since the cost of developing and maintaining a complex withholding system would be passed on to OCC's Clearing Members at large, it would burden both U.S. Clearing Members and non-U.S. Clearing Members that have entered into the requisite agreements with the IRS and are FATCA Compliant.

Section 871(m) requires OCC's U.S. Clearing Members with foreign customers to build and maintain systems in order to carry out their withholding responsibilities under Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 for dividend equivalents in connection with transactions with their foreign customers. Absent the proposed rule change, OCC's non-U.S. Clearing Members could decide not to develop similarly appropriate systems. Such a decision would force OCC to be in a position to comply with withholding obligations on Section 871(m) Transactions under Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 with regard to its non-U.S. Clearing Members, which, as noted above, OCC cannot do based on the way its settlement process and systems work. If such a situation were to theoretically occur, the resulting compliance costs would be shifted from the non-U.S. Clearing Members to OCC, and would cause such costs to be borne indirectly by OCC's U.S. Clearing Members, which already would be bearing their own compliance costs with regard to Section 871(m) Transactions. Moreover, as noted, the non-U.S. Clearing Members are in a better position than OCC to comply with Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 reporting and withholding requirements for Section 871(m) Transactions because they have customer information that OCC lacks. Under the proposed rule change, the costs associated with developing and maintaining the required systems would be moved back to the non-U.S. Clearing Members, who would essentially be placed in the same position as U.S. Clearing Members in terms of having to incur their own U.S. tax compliance costs.

For the reasons explained above, OCC is proposing amendments to its Rules, as described below, to implement prudent, preventive measures that would require all of OCC's non-U.S. Clearing Members to enter into agreements with the IRS under which they assume primary withholding responsibility, to become Qualified Derivatives Dealers, and to be FATCA

Compliant, so as to permit OCC to make payments (and deemed payments of dividend equivalents) to such Clearing Members free from U.S. withholding tax. In preparation for the proposed rule change and the implementation of Section 871(m) as applied to listed options, OCC has asked its non-U.S. Clearing Members to provide OCC with tax documentation certifying their tax status for purposes of both FATCA and Chapter 3 Withholding. All of these Clearing Members are Canadian firms and, in response to OCC's request, each of them has provided documentation certifying that it is a Reporting Model 1 FFI under the IGA with Canada, and therefore FATCA Compliant. Each has also certified that for Chapter 3 Withholding purposes, it is a Qualified Intermediary Assuming Primary Withholding Responsibility. None of these Clearing Members are currently Qualified Derivatives Dealers because the IRS has not yet finalized the relevant regulations and the associated agreement that must be entered into with the IRS. The IRS is expected to finalize the regulations and provide the agreement language before January 1, 2017. If the IRS does not take any further action before January 1, 2017, then the regulations will go into effect, as they are currently written, on January 1, 2017. In that case, FFI Clearing Members would become subject to withholding by OCC with respect to Section 871(m) Transactions in which the FFI Clearing Members are acting as a principal (*i.e.*, transactions for the member's own account). Because of the practical difficulty OCC would encounter in attempting to distinguish dealer transactions in which the FFI Clearing Member is acting as an intermediary versus those in which it is acting as a principal, OCC will not allow the FFI Clearing Members to clear any dealer trades in the absence of final guidance or the ability of OCC's FFI Clearing Members to distinguish intermediary versus principal transactions in a manner that would allow OCC to process intermediary transactions free of any withholding obligations under Section 871(m). As discussed above, however, OCC expects the IRS to finalize the regulations and to provide the relevant agreement language before January 1, 2017.

Proposed Amendments to OCC's By-Laws and Rules

For the reasons discussed above, OCC is proposing a number of amendments to its By-Laws and Rules designed to require that, as a general requirement for membership, all existing and future Clearing Members that are treated as non-U.S. entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes must enter into appropriate agreements with the IRS and be FATCA Compliant, such that OCC will not be responsible for withholding on dividend equivalents under Section 871(m). Specifically, OCC proposes to amend Article I of its By-Laws to include the following defined terms. The term "FFI Clearing Member" would mean any Clearing Member that is treated as a non-U.S. entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The term "Dividend Equivalent" would be defined as having the meaning provided in Section 871(m) of the I.R.C. and related Treasury Regulations and other official interpretations thereof. The term "FATCA" would be defined as meaning: (i) the provisions of Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, which were enacted as part of The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (or any amendment thereto or successor sections thereof), and related Treasury Regulations and other official interpretations thereof, as in effect from time to time, and (ii) the provisions of any intergovernmental agreement to implement The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act as in effect from time to time between the United States and the jurisdiction of the FFI Clearing

Member's residency. The term "FATCA Compliant" would mean, with respect to an FFI Clearing Member, that such FFI Clearing Member has qualified under such procedures promulgated by the IRS as are in effect from time to time to establish exemption from withholding under FATCA such that OCC will not be required to withhold any amount with respect to any payment or deemed payment to such FFI Clearing Member under FATCA. The term "Qualified Intermediary Assuming Primary Withholding Responsibility" would mean an FFI Clearing Member that has entered into an agreement with the IRS to be a qualified intermediary and to assume primary responsibility for reporting and for collecting and remitting withholding tax under Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 of subtitle A, and Chapter 61 and Section 3406, of the I.R.C. with respect to any income (including Dividend Equivalents) arising from transactions entered into by the Clearing Member with OCC as an intermediary, including transactions entered into on behalf of such Clearing Member's customers. The term "Qualified Derivatives Dealer" would be defined as an FFI Clearing Member that has entered into an agreement with IRS that permits OCC to make Dividend Equivalent payments to such clearing member free from U.S. withholding tax under Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 of subtitle A, and Chapter 61 and Section 3406, of the I.R.C. with respect to transactions entered into by such clearing member with OCC as a principal for such Clearing Member's own account. "Section 871(m) Effective Date" would be defined as meaning January 1, 2017, or, if later, the date on which Section 871(m) and related Treasury Regulations and other official interpretations thereof, first apply to listed options transactions. Finally, "Section 871(m) Implementation Date" would mean December 1, 2016, or, if later, the date that is 30 days before the Section 871(m) Effective Date.²¹

The proposed rule change also would add Section 1(e) to Article V of OCC's By-Laws, which would require any applicant, that if admitted to membership would be an FFI Clearing Member, to be a Qualified Intermediary Assuming Primary Withholding Responsibility and to be FATCA Compliant beginning on the Section 871(m) Implementation Date. In addition, if the applicant intends to trade for its own account, the applicant would be required to be a Qualified Derivatives Dealer.

Furthermore, the proposed rule change would impose additional requirements on FFI Clearing Members. Specifically, proposed Rule 310(d)(1) would prohibit FFI Clearing Members from conducting any transaction or activity through OCC unless the Clearing Member is a Qualified Intermediary Assuming Primary Withholding Responsibility and FATCA Compliant, beginning on the Section 871(m) Effective Date. In addition, FFI Clearing Members would not be permitted to enter into a transaction for their own accounts unless such Clearing Member is a Qualified Derivatives Dealer and such transaction is within the scope of the exemption from

²¹ Although withholding with regard to Dividend Equivalent payments to non-U.S. clearing members is scheduled take effect beginning January 1, 2017, the proposed amendments to the By-Laws and Rules would require existing non-U.S. clearing members to provide documentation certifying their compliance with the requirements of Rule 310(d) 30 days prior to January 1, 2017, in order for OCC to review the certification materials and to address in a timely manner any potential non-compliance, in accordance with its Rules.

withholding tax for Dividend Equivalents paid to Qualified Derivatives Dealers.

Proposed Rule 310(d)(2) would require each FFI Clearing Member to certify annually to OCC, beginning on the Section 871(m) Implementation Date, that it satisfies the above requirements and also to update its certification to OCC (*viz.*, a completed Form W-8IMY electing primary withholding responsibility and Qualified Derivatives Dealer status) if required by applicable law or administrative guidance or if its certification is no longer accurate. Proposed Rule 310(d)(3) also would require each FFI Clearing Member to provide OCC with the information it needs relating to Dividend Equivalents, in sufficient detail and in a sufficiently timely manner, for OCC to comply with its obligation under Chapters 3 and 4 to make required reports to the IRS regarding Dividend Equivalents and the transactions giving rise to same between OCC and the FFI Clearing Member.

Additionally, proposed Rule 310(d)(4) would require each FFI Clearing Member to inform OCC promptly if it is not, or has reason to know that it will not be, in compliance with Rule 310(d) within 2 days of knowledge thereof. This rule ensures that OCC will be notified in a timely manner in the event that an FFI Clearing Member no longer maintains the appropriate arrangements described above to ensure that all withholding and reporting obligations with respect to Dividend Equivalents under Section 871(m) and Chapter 3 and 4 are being fulfilled.

Finally, proposed Rule 310(d)(5) would require each FFI Clearing Member to indemnify OCC for any loss, liability, or expense sustained by OCC resulting from such member's failure to comply with proposed Rule 310(d). As discussed above, a Dividend Equivalent is deemed to arise if a dividend is paid on the underlying stock while an option is outstanding, even though no corresponding payment is made on the option. Due to the nature of OCC's settlement process, there may be no actual payments to the FFI Clearing Member from which OCC could withhold in order to address a liability or expense incurred by OCC arising from a member's failure to comply with the proposed rules. As a result, if OCC were required to satisfy any liability or expense caused by such member's failure to comply out of OCC's own funds, OCC would look to the FFI Clearing Member to indemnify OCC for such losses.

OCC reviewed the derivatives clearing organization ("DCO") core principles ("Core Principles") as set forth in the Act. During this review, OCC identified the following Core Principles as potentially being impacted:

Participant and product eligibility. OCC believes that the proposed rule changes would establish appropriate admission and continuing participation requirements for OCC's Clearing Members that are objective, publicly disclosed, and risk-based. While the proposed rule change would impose additional requirements and/or restrictions on FFI Clearing Members, the proposed rules are narrowly tailored and intended to address specific issues and potential risks to OCC arising from those FFI Clearing Members whose membership creates potential withholding obligations for OCC. Additionally, as described above, Section 871(m) will impose similar withholding and reporting obligations on OCC's U.S. Clearing Members with respect to their foreign customers. Once Section 871(m) withholding becomes effective, OCC's U.S. Clearing

Members will be subject to similar withholding and reporting requirements under Chapters 3 and 4, and they would need to develop and maintain appropriate systems to effectuate the required withholdings. The proposed rule change by OCC would require OCC's non-U.S. Clearing Members to develop and maintain similar systems to effectuate the necessary U.S. tax withholding. OCC believes it is appropriate to impose these additional requirements on FFI Clearing Members because providing clearing services for these FFI Clearing Members would subject OCC to the additional withholding obligations discussed above, which do not arise when OCC performs clearing services for its U.S. Clearing Members. In the absence of the proposed rules, OCC would need to be in a position to comply with withholding obligations on Section 871(m) Transactions under Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 with regard to its FFI Clearing Members, which as noted above OCC cannot do based on the way its settlement process and systems work. Finally, OCC understands that its non-U.S. Clearing Members already have agreed to act as Qualified Intermediaries that accept primary withholding responsibility for Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 purposes more generally, which may limit to some degree the incremental burden they would be required to undertake as Qualified Derivatives Dealers once the Section 871(m) withholding rules take effect. As a result, OCC believes the proposed rules would continue to provide for fair and open access for participation at OCC and are restricting participation requirements only to the extent necessary to eliminate potential risks and uncertainty in the daily settlement of funds at OCC that would otherwise be imposed by Section 871(m).

Opposing Views

No opposing views were expressed related to the rule amendments.

Notice of Pending Rule Certification

OCC hereby certifies that notice of this rule filing has been given to Clearing Members of OCC in compliance with Regulation 40.6(a)(2) by posting a copy of the submission on OCC's website concurrently with the filing of this submission.

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Certification

OCC hereby certifies that the rule set forth at Item 1 of the enclosed filing complies with the Act and the CFTC's regulations thereunder.

Should you have any questions regarding this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Justin W. Byrne". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Justin W. Byrne
Vice President, Regulatory Filings

Enclosure

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 19b-4

Proposed Rule Change
by

THE OPTIONS CLEARING CORPORATION

Pursuant to Rule 19b-4 under the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Item 1. Text of the Proposed Rule Change

This proposed rule change by The Options Clearing Corporation (“OCC”) would amend OCC’s By-Laws and Rules to address the implementation of Section 871(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (“I.R.C.”),¹ and the Treasury Regulations thereunder as they will apply to listed options transactions. Proposed amendments to OCC’s By-Laws and Rules are set forth below. Material proposed to be added is marked by underlining. Material proposed to be deleted is enclosed in bold brackets. All capitalized terms not defined herein have the same meaning as set forth in OCC’s By-Laws and Rules.²

THE OPTIONS CLEARING CORPORATION

BY-LAWS

* * *

ARTICLE I

DEFINITIONS

* * *

Definitions

SECTION 1. Unless the context requires otherwise (or except as otherwise specified in the By-Laws or Rules), the terms defined herein shall, for all purposes of these By-Laws and the Rules of the Corporation, have the meanings herein specified.

A – C. [no change]

¹ 26 U.S.C. 871(m).

² OCC’s By-Laws and Rules can be found on OCC’s public website:
<http://optionsclearing.com/about/publications/bylaws.jsp>.

D.

(1) – (7) [no change]

Dividend Equivalent

(8) The term “Dividend Equivalent” has the meaning provided in Section 871(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and related Treasury Regulations and other official interpretations thereof.

(8) [renumbered as (9); otherwise, no change]

E. [no change]

F.

FATCA

(1) The term “FATCA” means (i) the provisions of Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, which were enacted as part of The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (or any amendment thereto or successor sections thereof), and related Treasury Regulations and other official interpretations thereof, as in effect from time to time, and (ii) the provisions of any intergovernmental agreement to implement The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act as in effect from time to time between the United States and the jurisdiction of the FFI Clearing Member’s residency.

FATCA Compliant

(2) The term “FATCA Compliant” or “FATCA Compliance” means, with respect to an FFI Clearing Member, that such FFI Clearing Member has qualified under such procedures promulgated by the Internal Revenue Service as are in effect from time to time to establish an exemption from withholding under FATCA such that the Corporation will not be required to withhold any amount with respect to any payment or deemed payment to such FFI Clearing Member under FATCA.

FFI Clearing Member

(3) The term “FFI Clearing Member” means any Clearing Member that is treated as a non-U.S. entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

(1) – (13) [renumbered as (4) – (16); otherwise no change]

G. – P. [no change]

Q.

Qualified Intermediary Assuming Primary Withholding Responsibility

(1) The term “Qualified Intermediary Assuming Primary Withholding Responsibility” means an FFI Clearing Member that has entered into an agreement with the Internal Revenue Service to be a qualified intermediary and to assume primary responsibility for reporting and for collecting and remitting withholding tax pursuant to Chapters 3 and 4 of subtitle A, and Chapter 61 and Section 3406, of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to any income (including Dividend Equivalents) arising from transactions entered into by the Clearing Member with the Corporation as an intermediary, including transactions entered into on behalf of such Clearing Member’s customers.

Qualified Derivatives Dealer

(2) The term “Qualified Derivatives Dealer” means an FFI Clearing Member that has entered into an agreement with the Internal Revenue Service that permits the Corporation to make Dividend Equivalent payments or deemed payments to such Clearing Member free from U.S. withholding tax pursuant to Chapters 3 and 4 of subtitle A, and Chapter 61 and Section 3406, of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to transactions entered into by such Clearing Member with the Corporation as a principal (i.e., for such Clearing Member’s own account).

(1) [renumbered as (3); otherwise, no change]

R. [no change]

S.

Section 871(m) Effective Date

(1) The term “Section 871(m) Effective Date” means January 1, 2017, or, if later, the date on which Section 871(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and related Treasury Regulations and other official interpretations thereof, first apply to any type of listed options transactions.

Section 871(m) Implementation Date

(2) The term “Section 871(m) Implementation Date” means December 1, 2016, or, if later, the date that is 30 days before the Section 871(m) Effective Date.

(1) - (25) [renumbered as (3) - (27); otherwise no change]

* * *

ARTICLE V

CLEARING MEMBERS

* * *

Qualifications

SECTION 1. (a) – (d) [no change]

(e) Beginning on the Section 871(m) Implementation Date, no applicant that, if admitted, would be an FFI Clearing Member, will be admitted to membership unless such applicant is a Qualified Intermediary Assuming Primary Withholding Responsibility and FATCA Compliant. In order to be able to conduct any transaction or activity through the Corporation for its own account, such applicant also must be a Qualified Derivatives Dealer. If such applicant currently is admitted, such applicant must cease conducting any transaction or activity through the Corporation for its own account until it is a Qualified Derivatives Dealer, but may continue to conduct any other authorized transaction or activity through the Corporation provided it is a Qualified Intermediary Assuming Primary Withholding Responsibility and FATCA Compliant.

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THE OPTIONS CLEARING CORPORATION

RULES

* * *

CHAPTER III

Financial Requirements

* * *

Non-U.S. Clearing Members

RULE 310. (a) – (c) [no change]

(d) (1) Beginning on the Section 871(m) Effective Date, (i) no FFI Clearing Member shall conduct any transaction or activity through the Corporation unless such FFI Clearing Member is a Qualified Intermediary Assuming Primary Withholding Responsibility and FATCA Compliant,

and (ii) no FFI Clearing Member shall conduct any transaction or activity through the Corporation for its own account unless such Clearing Member is a Qualified Derivatives Dealer and such transaction is within the scope of the exemption from withholding tax for Dividend Equivalents paid to Qualified Derivatives Dealers pursuant to Chapters 3 and 4 of subtitle A, and Chapter 61 and Section 3406, of the Internal Revenue Code.

(2) Each FFI Clearing Member shall certify annually to the Corporation that it satisfies the requirements of Rule 310(d)(1) by providing to the Corporation appropriate tax documentation attesting to such Clearing Member's tax status, with the first such certification being delivered to the Corporation no later than the Section 871(m) Implementation Date. Each FFI Clearing Member shall also update its certification to the Corporation when required by applicable law or administrative guidance and, if sooner, whenever the certification is no longer accurate.

(3) Each FFI Clearing Member shall provide the Corporation with information relating to Dividend Equivalents the Corporation pays or is treated as paying to such Clearing Member in sufficient detail and in a sufficiently timely manner to enable the Corporation to report under Chapters 3 and 4 of subtitle A of the Internal Revenue Code the required amounts and other information relating to Dividend Equivalents and transactions giving rise thereto between OCC and the FFI Clearing Member on IRS Forms 1042 and 1042-S (or successor forms).

(4) Beginning on the Section 871(m) Implementation Date, each FFI Clearing Member shall promptly inform the Corporation in writing if it (i) undergoes a change in circumstance that would affect its compliance with this Rule 310(d), or (ii) otherwise knows or has reason to know that it is not, or will not be, in compliance with this Rule 310(d), in each case, within two days of knowledge thereof.

(5) An FFI Clearing Member shall indemnify the Corporation for any loss, liability or expense (including taxes and penalties) sustained by the Corporation as a result of such FFI Clearing Member failing to comply with the requirements of this Rule 310(d).

* * *

Item 2. Procedures of the Self-Regulatory Organization

The proposed rule change was approved for filing with the Commission by the Board of Directors of OCC at a meeting held on March 6, 2014.

Questions should be addressed to Justin Byrne, Vice President, Regulatory Filings, at (202) 971-7238.

Item 3. Self-Regulatory Organization’s Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

A. Purpose

Background

OCC is proposing to modify its By-Laws and Rules to address the application of I.R.C. Section 871(m) (“Section 871(m)”) ³ to listed options transactions commencing on January 1, 2017. The proposed modifications are designed to ensure that OCC will not be liable for U.S. withholding tax with respect to certain options transactions entered into by OCC’s Clearing Members that are treated as non-U.S. persons for federal income tax purposes.

Section 871(m), which was enacted in 2010, imposes a 30% withholding tax on “dividend equivalent” payments that are made or deemed to be made to non-U.S. persons with respect to certain derivatives (such as total return swaps) that reference equity of a U.S. issuer. In enacting Section 871(m), Congress was attempting to address the ability of foreign persons to obtain the economics of owning dividend-paying stock through a derivative while avoiding the withholding tax that would apply to dividends paid on the stock if the foreign person owned the stock directly. ⁴

In September 2015, the Treasury Department adopted final regulations (the “Final Section 871(m) Regulations”) ⁵ based on a proposal issued in December 2013 expanding the types of derivatives to which Section 871(m) applies to include certain listed options transactions

³ 26 U.S.C. 871(m).

⁴ See 26 U.S.C. 871(a)(1)(A) (30% tax on dividends paid to non-resident aliens).

⁵ See T.D. 9734, 80 Fed. Reg. 56866 (Sept. 18, 2015).

with an effective date of January 1, 2017. While actual dividends paid to foreign owners of U.S. equities have been subject to withholding tax for over 80 years, transactions by foreign persons in listed options referencing U.S. equities have not previously given rise to withholding tax. The application of Section 871(m) to listed options, as provided in the Final Section 871(m) Regulations, thus introduces new tax obligations and associated risks for OCC and its Clearing Members.

Under the Final Section 871(m) Regulations, any equity option entered into by a non-U.S. person with an initial delta of .8 or above is considered a “Section 871(m) Transaction” and can potentially give rise to a dividend equivalent subject to withholding tax.⁶ A dividend equivalent is deemed to arise if a dividend is paid on the underlying stock while such an option is outstanding even though no corresponding payment is made on the option. A complex set of rules and exceptions in the Final Section 871(m) Regulations must be followed in order for the withholding agent (as defined in 26 CFR 1.1441-7) to determine if the withholding tax in fact applies, and, if so, the amount of the dividend equivalent subject to withholding tax.

⁶ Under the regulations, “delta” refers to the ratio of the change in the fair market value of an option to a small change in the fair market value of the number of shares of the underlying security referenced by the option. *See* 26 CFR 1.871-15(g)(1). Individual options entered into “in connection with each other” must generally be combined and tested against the .8 delta threshold on a combined basis (the “Combination Rule”). *See* 26 CFR 1.871-15(n). For example, if a non-U.S. person buys a call option and writes a put option on the same stock, and the options are entered into in connection with each other, the delta of the call and the delta of the put are added together. If the sum is .8 or higher, the two transactions are treated as Section 871(m) Transactions.

Two separate but overlapping U.S. withholding tax regimes will apply to dividend equivalents on listed options that are Section 871(m) Transactions. The first regime, sometimes referred to as “Chapter 3 Withholding,” is the basic U.S. income tax withholding regime under Chapter 3 subtitle A of the Internal Revenue Code (“Chapter 3”), which has existed for many years.⁷ The second regime, known as “FATCA,”⁸ was enacted in 2010 and, subject to transition rules, first applied to withholdable payments (such as dividends and interest) made after June 30, 2014. The Treasury Department has issued extensive regulations under FATCA (the “FATCA Regulations”).⁹

The two withholding tax regimes serve very different purposes. Chapter 3 Withholding requires a withholding agent to withhold 30% of a withholdable payment and remit it to the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”).¹⁰ The withholding tax is the mechanism by which the non-U.S. person receiving the payment satisfies its tax liability to the United States.

FATCA, on the other hand, was enacted with the purpose of curbing tax evasion by U.S. citizens and residents through the use of offshore bank accounts. FATCA imposes a 30% withholding tax (“FATCA Withholding”) on U.S.-source dividends and other withholdable

⁷ See 26 U.S.C. 1441-1446.

⁸ See 26 U.S.C. 1471-1474. FATCA stands for the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, which is found in Chapter 4 of subtitle A of Title 26. References in this filing to “Chapter 4” are references to FATCA, and vice versa.

⁹ See 26 CFR 1.1471-0 through 1.1474-1.1474-7.

¹⁰ Withholdable payments include U.S. source dividends, as defined in 26 U.S.C. 1441(b), and dividend equivalents are treated as U.S. source dividends for this purpose. 26 U.S.C. 871(m)(1).

payments (including dividend equivalents)¹¹ made by a U.S. withholding agent to a foreign financial institution (“FFI”), such as a bank or brokerage firm, unless the financial institution agrees to provide information to the IRS about its U.S. account holders. The purpose of FATCA Withholding is thus to force FFIs to provide the required information about U.S. account holders to the IRS. FFIs that enter into the required agreement with the IRS are referred to as “Participating FFIs,” and those that do not are referred to as “Nonparticipating FFIs.” The 30% FATCA Withholding applies to withholdable payments made to a Nonparticipating FFI whether the Nonparticipating FFI is the beneficial owner of the payment or acting as a broker, custodian or other intermediary with respect to the payment. To the extent that withholdable payments are made to a Nonparticipating FFI in any capacity, a U.S. withholding agent, such as OCC or its U.S. Clearing Members, transmitting these payments to the Nonparticipating FFI will be liable to the IRS for any amounts of FATCA Withholding that the U.S. withholding agent should, but does not, withhold and remit to the IRS.

The Treasury Department has provided alternative means of complying with FATCA for FFIs that are resident in foreign jurisdictions that enter into an intergovernmental agreement (“IGA”) with the United States (each such foreign jurisdiction being referred to as a “FATCA Partner”). An FFI resident in a FATCA Partner jurisdiction must either transmit the information required by FATCA to its local tax authority, which in turn would transmit the information to the

¹¹ The types of payments subject to FATCA Withholding are generally the same as those subject to Chapter 3 Withholding, although FATCA Withholding also applies to gross proceeds from the sale or other disposition of any instrument that gives rise to such payments. *See* 26 U.S.C. 1473(1). Gross proceeds withholding under FATCA is scheduled to become effective in 2019.

IRS pursuant to a tax treaty or information exchange agreement (referred to as a “Model 1 IGA”), or the FFI must be authorized or required by FATCA Partner law to enter into an FFI agreement and to transmit FATCA reporting directly to the IRS (referred to as a “Model 2 IGA”). Under both IGA models, payments to such FFIs would not be subject to FATCA Withholding so long as the FFI complies with the FATCA Partner’s laws as mandated in the IGA. OCC currently has eight non-U.S. Clearing Members, all of which are Canadian firms. Canada entered into a Model 1 IGA with the United States on February 5, 2014, as a result of which OCC’s Canadian Clearing Members that comply with the Canadian laws mandated in such Model 1 IGA are “Reporting Model 1 FFIs” and are exempt from FATCA Withholding.

Because OCC does not make payments of U.S.-source interest and dividends to its Clearing Members, OCC’s transactions with its Clearing Members have not to date given rise to payments subject to Chapter 3 Withholding or to FATCA Withholding. Both Chapter 3 Withholding and FATCA Withholding will become applicable to OCC and its Clearing Members, however, once Section 871(m) applies to listed options commencing January 1, 2017.

Impact on OCC and its Clearing Members

The application of Section 871(m) to listed options transactions that are Section 871(m) Transactions in combination with Chapter 3 Withholding and FATCA Withholding will have significant implications for OCC and its Clearing Members. These implications differ depending upon whether the Clearing Member involved in the transaction is a U.S. firm or a non-U.S. firm. When a U.S. Clearing Member is involved, Section 871(m) is relevant if the Clearing Member is

acting (directly or indirectly) on behalf of a non-U.S. customer.¹² When a U.S. Clearing Member is acting for a foreign customer, the U.S. Clearing Member will need to determine whether the transaction is a Section 871(m) Transaction, and, if so, the amount of any dividend equivalents subject to withholding. Under Chapter 3 and Chapter 4, withholding tax will need to be collected by the U.S. Clearing Member on any such dividend equivalent and remitted to the IRS.¹³ Reporting by the U.S. Clearing Member with respect to such amounts on IRS Forms 1042 and 1042-S would also be required.¹⁴

OCC will not be obligated to withhold on any dividend equivalents associated with listed options that are Section 871(m) Transactions when the Clearing Member involved is a U.S. firm. Under the applicable Treasury Regulations, because OCC is treated as making such payments to a U.S. financial institution, OCC is not required to withhold. Rather, the withholding obligation falls on the U.S. Clearing Member if the member is acting directly for a non-U.S. person, or potentially on another broker or custodian with a closer connection to the non-U.S. person. Similarly, OCC will not have any tax reporting obligations. Those obligations will typically fall on the broker that has the obligation to withhold. In general terms, OCC is relieved of the obligation to withhold and to report dividend equivalents in this situation because the U.S.

¹² Section 871(m) is not relevant if the U.S. Clearing Member is acting on behalf of a U.S. customer or for its own account.

¹³ The obligation to withhold arises under both Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 (*i.e.*, FATCA), but duplicate withholding is not required. Under Section 1474(d) and 26 CFR 1.1474-6T(b)(1), amounts withheld under FATCA are credited against amounts required to be withheld under chapter 3.

¹⁴ See 26 CFR 1.1461-1(c)(2)(i)(L).

Clearing Member, and not OCC, is the last U.S. person with custody or control over the relevant payment or funds before they leave the United States. Without regard to the proposed rule change described herein, therefore, Section 871(m) will require OCC's U.S. Clearing Members with foreign customers to develop and maintain systems (i) to identify options transactions that are Section 871(m) Transactions (including under the Combination Rule),¹⁵ (ii) to determine the amount of any dividend equivalents, and (iii) to effectuate withholding. Developing these systems will be challenging and costly.

The situation is very different when the Clearing Member involved is a non-U.S. firm. (As noted above, OCC currently has eight non-U.S. clearing members, all of which are Canadian firms.) Under the Final Section 871(m) Regulations, OCC itself is a withholding agent when a non-U.S. Clearing Member enters into a transaction on behalf of a customer or for its own account.¹⁶ In this situation, OCC is the last U.S. person treated as having custody or control over the payment or funds before they leave the United States. Unless the non-U.S. Clearing Members enter into certain agreements with the IRS (described below), under which they assume primary responsibility for Chapter 3 Withholding tax and are FATCA Compliant, OCC would be required to withhold on dividend equivalents with respect to transactions that are Section 871(m) Transactions.¹⁷ In order to carry out these responsibilities, OCC would need to develop and

¹⁵ See *supra* note 6.

¹⁶ See 26 CFR 1.1441-7(a)(3)(Example 7).

¹⁷ As proposed, the term "FACTA Compliant" would mean that a FFI Clearing Member has qualified under such procedures promulgated by the IRS as are in effect from time to time to establish an exemption from withholding under FATCA such that OCC will not

maintain systems (i) to identify transactions that are Section 871(m) Transactions, (ii) to determine the amount of any dividend equivalents, (iii) to effectuate withholding, and (iv) to remit the withheld tax to the IRS. The non-U.S. Clearing Members in this situation generally would not be required to withhold or to report because they already would have been subject to withholding by OCC. Without the proposed rule change, therefore, Section 871(m) by default would impose on the U.S. Clearing Members and OCC—but not on the non-U.S. Clearing Members—the responsibility for withholding and reporting on dividend equivalents. The proposed rule change would transfer OCC’s obligations with respect to the non-U.S. Clearing Members to those members, so that they would be treated in a manner analogous to the U.S. Clearing Members, who themselves will be required to withhold and report on dividend equivalents when Section 871(m) becomes effective with respect to listed options.

To address OCC’s potential Chapter 3 Withholding and reporting obligations, the agreements that non-U.S. Clearing Members can enter into with the IRS to relieve OCC of these obligations are as follows:

- With respect to transactions that the Clearing Member enters into on behalf of customers (that is, as an intermediary), the Clearing Member can enter into a “qualified intermediary agreement” with the IRS under which the Clearing Member assumes primary withholding responsibility. If a Clearing Member has such an agreement in place (such member being a “Qualified Intermediary Assuming Primary

be required to withhold any amount with respect to any payment or deemed payment to such FFI Clearing Member under FATCA.

Withholding Responsibility”), OCC is relieved of its obligation to withhold under Chapter 3 with respect to the Clearing Member’s customer transactions.

- With respect to transactions the Clearing Member enters into for its own account (that is, as a principal), the Clearing Member will be able to enter into a qualified intermediary agreement with the IRS (as described above) in which it further agrees, *inter alia*, to assume primary withholding responsibility with respect to all dividends and dividend equivalents it receives and makes.¹⁸ Entities entering into such agreements are referred to as “Qualified Derivatives Dealers.”

The Treasury Regulations regarding Qualified Derivatives Dealers are currently in temporary form and are subject to change. Treasury and the IRS recently issued Notice 2016-42, which has proposed changes to the “qualified intermediary agreement” necessary to expand the Qualified Derivatives Dealer exception to include all transactions in which a Qualified Derivatives Dealer acts as a principal for its own account, regardless of whether it does so in its dealer capacity.¹⁹ If these changes are incorporated into the final qualified intermediary agreement, and if the Clearing Members timely enter into such agreements, OCC does not believe, based on IRS Notice 2016-42, that OCC will be obligated to withhold under Chapter 3 on any transactions entered into by the Clearing Member for its own account.

¹⁸ See 26 CFR 1.1441-1T(e)(6); Notice 2016-42, 2016-29 I.R.B. (July 1, 2016).

¹⁹ The concept of dealer in the tax context is different than in the securities regulatory context, where dealer activity would include both principal trading to facilitate customer activity as well as principal trading solely on behalf of the firm.

With respect to FATCA Withholding, OCC would not be required to withhold if the non-U.S. Clearing Member has entered into an agreement with the IRS to provide information about its U.S. account holders or if the Clearing Member is a resident of a country that has entered into an IGA and the member complies with its reporting responsibilities under the local legislation implementing the IGA.

Even if OCC's non-U.S. Clearing Members enter into the agreements with the IRS described above (or with respect to FATCA are resident in a country with an IGA), OCC would still be required to report to the IRS the amounts of dividend equivalents it is treated as paying to those Clearing Members.²⁰

Preparing for Implementation of Section 871(m) as Applied to Listed Options

Beginning on January 1, 2017, the Final Section 871(m) Regulations would treat OCC as paying dividend equivalents subject to both Chapter 3 Withholding and FATCA Withholding -- even though no actual payments are made -- when a non-U.S. Clearing Member enters into a listed equity option with an initial delta of .8 or higher. OCC has evaluated its existing systems and services to determine whether and how it may comply with such withholding obligations. As a result of this evaluation, OCC has determined that its existing systems are not capable of effectuating withholding with regard to the transactions processed by OCC. OCC does not have access to the necessary transaction-specific information to determine whether a particular transaction triggers withholding, nor the systems to obtain such information. For example, OCC cannot associate options transactions in a Clearing Member's customer account with any

²⁰ See 26 CFR 1.1461-1(c)(2)(i)(L).

particular customer. Similarly, when an option contract in a Clearing Member's customer account is closed out, OCC cannot determine the specific contract that is closed out when there are multiple identical contracts in the Clearing Member's customer account.²¹

Even if OCC had access to all necessary information, the daily net settlement process in which OCC engages would not permit OCC to effectuate withholding without introducing significant settlement and liquidity risk, particularly since dividend equivalents on listed options do not involve an actual cash payment to the Clearing Member from which amounts could be withheld. OCC nets credits and debits per Clearing Member for daily settlement. Given OCC's netting, effectuating withholding could require OCC in certain circumstances to apply its own funds in order to remit withholding taxes to the IRS whenever the net credit owed to a non-U.S. Clearing Member is less than the withholding tax. In addition, if a non-U.S. Clearing Member has dividend equivalent payments aggregating \$50 million, but the member is in a net debit settlement position for that day because of OCC's daily net crediting and debiting, there would be no payment to this Clearing Member from which OCC could withhold. In this example, OCC would likely need to fund the \$15 million withholding tax (30% of \$50 million) until such time as the Clearing Member could reimburse OCC. Furthermore, the cost of implementing a withholding system for the small number of Clearing Members that are non-U.S. firms (currently eight out of 115 Clearing Members) would be substantial and disproportionate to the related

²¹ Contracts with identical terms but entered into on different days or at different times will have different initial deltas. As a result, some (those with initial deltas above .8) may be Section 871(m) Transactions, while others may not be. It is thus critical to know which specific contract is closed out for purposes of determining if dividend equivalents arise with respect to a particular contract that is a Section 871(m) Transaction.

benefit. Since the cost of developing and maintaining a complex withholding system would be passed on to OCC's Clearing Members at large, it would burden both U.S. Clearing Members and non-U.S. Clearing Members that have entered into the requisite agreements with the IRS and are FATCA Compliant.

Section 871(m) requires OCC's U.S. Clearing Members with foreign customers to build and maintain systems in order to carry out their withholding responsibilities under Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 for dividend equivalents in connection with transactions with their foreign customers. Absent the proposed rule change, OCC's non-U.S. Clearing Members could decide not to develop similarly appropriate systems. Such a decision would force OCC to be in a position to comply with withholding obligations on Section 871(m) Transactions under Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 with regard to its non-U.S. Clearing Members, which, as noted above, OCC cannot do based on the way its settlement process and systems work. If such a situation were to theoretically occur, the resulting compliance costs would be shifted from the non-U.S. Clearing Members to OCC, and would cause such costs to be borne indirectly by OCC's U.S. Clearing Members, which already would be bearing their own compliance costs with regard to Section 871(m) Transactions. Moreover, as noted, the non-U.S. Clearing Members are in a better position than OCC to comply with Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 reporting and withholding requirements for Section 871(m) Transactions because they have customer information that OCC lacks. Under the proposed rule change, the costs associated with developing and maintaining the required systems would be moved back to the non-U.S. Clearing Members, who would

essentially be placed in the same position as U.S. Clearing Members in terms of having to incur their own U.S. tax compliance costs.

For the reasons explained above, OCC is proposing amendments to its Rules, as described below, to implement prudent, preventive measures that would require all of OCC's non-U.S. Clearing Members to enter into agreements with the IRS under which they assume primary withholding responsibility, to become Qualified Derivatives Dealers, and to be FATCA Compliant, so as to permit OCC to make payments (and deemed payments of dividend equivalents) to such Clearing Members free from U.S. withholding tax. In preparation for the proposed rule change and the implementation of Section 871(m) as applied to listed options, OCC has asked its non-U.S. Clearing Members to provide OCC with tax documentation certifying their tax status for purposes of both FATCA and Chapter 3 Withholding. All of these Clearing Members are Canadian firms and, in response to OCC's request, each of them has provided documentation certifying that it is a Reporting Model 1 FFI under the IGA with Canada, and therefore FATCA Compliant. Each has also certified that for Chapter 3 Withholding purposes, it is a Qualified Intermediary Assuming Primary Withholding Responsibility. None of these Clearing Members are currently Qualified Derivatives Dealers because the IRS has not yet finalized the relevant regulations and the associated agreement that must be entered into with the IRS. The IRS is expected to finalize the regulations and provide the agreement language before January 1, 2017. If the IRS does not take any further action before January 1, 2017, then the regulations will go into effect, as they are currently written, on January 1, 2017. In that case, FFI Clearing Members would become subject to withholding by

OCC with respect to Section 871(m) Transactions in which the FFI Clearing Members are acting as a principal (*i.e.*, transactions for the member's own account). Because of the practical difficulty OCC would encounter in attempting to distinguish dealer transactions in which the FFI Clearing Member is acting as an intermediary versus those in which it is acting as a principal, OCC will not allow the FFI Clearing Members to clear any dealer trades in the absence of final guidance or the ability of OCC's FFI Clearing Members to distinguish intermediary versus principal transactions in a manner that would allow OCC to process intermediary transactions free of any withholding obligations under Section 871(m). As discussed above, however, OCC expects the IRS to finalize the regulations and to provide the relevant agreement language before January 1, 2017.

Proposed Amendments to OCC's By-Laws and Rules

For the reasons discussed above, OCC is proposing a number of amendments to its By-Laws and Rules designed to require that, as a general requirement for membership, all existing and future Clearing Members that are treated as non-U.S. entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes must enter into appropriate agreements with the IRS and be FATCA Compliant, such that OCC will not be responsible for withholding on dividend equivalents under Section 871(m). Specifically, OCC proposes to amend Article I of its By-Laws to include the following defined terms. The term "FFI Clearing Member" would mean any Clearing Member that is treated as a non-U.S. entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The term "Dividend Equivalent" would be defined as having the meaning provided in Section 871(m) of the I.R.C. and related Treasury Regulations and other official interpretations thereof. The term "FATCA" would be defined as

meaning: (i) the provisions of Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, which were enacted as part of The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (or any amendment thereto or successor sections thereof), and related Treasury Regulations and other official interpretations thereof, as in effect from time to time, and (ii) the provisions of any intergovernmental agreement to implement The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act as in effect from time to time between the United States and the jurisdiction of the FFI Clearing Member's residency. The term "FATCA Compliant" would mean, with respect to an FFI Clearing Member, that such FFI Clearing Member has qualified under such procedures promulgated by the IRS as are in effect from time to time to establish exemption from withholding under FATCA such that OCC will not be required to withhold any amount with respect to any payment or deemed payment to such FFI Clearing Member under FATCA. The term "Qualified Intermediary Assuming Primary Withholding Responsibility" would mean an FFI Clearing Member that has entered into an agreement with the IRS to be a qualified intermediary and to assume primary responsibility for reporting and for collecting and remitting withholding tax under Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 of subtitle A, and Chapter 61 and Section 3406, of the I.R.C. with respect to any income (including Dividend Equivalents) arising from transactions entered into by the Clearing Member with OCC as an intermediary, including transactions entered into on behalf of such Clearing Member's customers. The term "Qualified Derivatives Dealer" would be defined as an FFI Clearing Member that has entered into an agreement with IRS that permits OCC to make Dividend Equivalent payments to such clearing member free from U.S. withholding tax under Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 of subtitle A, and

Chapter 61 and Section 3406, of the I.R.C. with respect to transactions entered into by such clearing member with OCC as a principal for such Clearing Member's own account. "Section 871(m) Effective Date" would be defined as meaning January 1, 2017, or, if later, the date on which Section 871(m) and related Treasury Regulations and other official interpretations thereof, first apply to listed options transactions. Finally, "Section 871(m) Implementation Date" would mean December 1, 2016, or, if later, the date that is 30 days before the Section 871(m) Effective Date.²²

The proposed rule change also would add Section 1(e) to Article V of OCC's By-Laws, which would require any applicant, that if admitted to membership would be an FFI Clearing Member, to be a Qualified Intermediary Assuming Primary Withholding Responsibility and to be FATCA Compliant beginning on the Section 871(m) Implementation Date. In addition, if the applicant intends to trade for its own account, the applicant would be required to be a Qualified Derivatives Dealer.

Furthermore, the proposed rule change would impose additional requirements on FFI Clearing Members. Specifically, proposed Rule 310(d)(1) would prohibit FFI Clearing Members from conducting any transaction or activity through OCC unless the Clearing Member is a Qualified Intermediary Assuming Primary Withholding Responsibility and FATCA Compliant,

²² Although withholding with regard to Dividend Equivalent payments to non-U.S. clearing members is scheduled take effect beginning January 1, 2017, the proposed amendments to the By-Laws and Rules would require existing non-U.S. clearing members to provide documentation certifying their compliance with the requirements of Rule 310(d) 30 days prior to January 1, 2017, in order for OCC to review the certification materials and to address in a timely manner any potential non-compliance, in accordance with its Rules.

beginning on the Section 871(m) Effective Date. In addition, FFI Clearing Members would not be permitted to enter into a transaction for their own accounts unless such Clearing Member is a Qualified Derivatives Dealer and such transaction is within the scope of the exemption from withholding tax for Dividend Equivalents paid to Qualified Derivatives Dealers.

Proposed Rule 310(d)(2) would require each FFI Clearing Member to certify annually to OCC, beginning on the Section 871(m) Implementation Date, that it satisfies the above requirements and also to update its certification to OCC (*viz.*, a completed Form W-8IMY electing primary withholding responsibility and Qualified Derivatives Dealer status) if required by applicable law or administrative guidance or if its certification is no longer accurate.

Proposed Rule 310(d)(3) also would require each FFI Clearing Member to provide OCC with the information it needs relating to Dividend Equivalents, in sufficient detail and in a sufficiently timely manner, for OCC to comply with its obligation under Chapters 3 and 4 to make required reports to the IRS regarding Dividend Equivalents and the transactions giving rise to same between OCC and the FFI Clearing Member.

Additionally, proposed Rule 310(d)(4) would require each FFI Clearing Member to inform OCC promptly if it is not, or has reason to know that it will not be, in compliance with Rule 310(d) within 2 days of knowledge thereof. This rule ensures that OCC will be notified in a timely manner in the event that an FFI Clearing Member no longer maintains the appropriate

arrangements described above to ensure that all withholding and reporting obligations with respect to Dividend Equivalents under Section 871(m) and Chapter 3 and 4 are being fulfilled.

Finally, proposed Rule 310(d)(5) would require each FFI Clearing Member to indemnify OCC for any loss, liability, or expense sustained by OCC resulting from such member's failure to comply with proposed Rule 310(d). As discussed above, a Dividend Equivalent is deemed to arise if a dividend is paid on the underlying stock while an option is outstanding, even though no corresponding payment is made on the option. Due to the nature of OCC's settlement process, there may be no actual payments to the FFI Clearing Member from which OCC could withhold in order to address a liability or expense incurred by OCC arising from a member's failure to comply with the proposed rules. As a result, if OCC were required to satisfy any liability or expense caused by such member's failure to comply out of OCC's own funds, OCC would look to the FFI Clearing Member to indemnify OCC for such losses.

B. Statutory Basis

OCC believes the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Act"),²³ and the rules thereunder applicable to OCC. Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act²⁴ requires, among other things, that the rules of a clearing agency: (i) promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions and, to the extent applicable, derivative agreements, contracts, and transactions; (ii) assure the safeguarding of securities and funds which are in the custody or control of the clearing agency or

²³ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1.

²⁴ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(F).

for which it is responsible; (iii) in general, protect investors and the public interest; and (iv) are not designed to permit unfair discrimination among participants in the use of the clearing agency. OCC believes that the proposed rule change is designed to promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities and derivatives transactions, assure the safeguarding of securities and funds at OCC, and protect investors and the public interest because it would eliminate the uncertainty in funds settlement that otherwise would arise if OCC were subject to withholding obligations with respect to Dividend Equivalents under Section 871(m). As noted above, the daily net settlement process in which OCC engages would not permit OCC to effectuate the necessary withholdings, particularly since Dividend Equivalents on listed options do not involve an actual cash payment to the Clearing Member from which amounts could be withheld. In addition, OCC lacks the customer information necessary determine the correct amounts subject to withholding. The introduction of withholding responsibilities on OCC therefore would introduce new complications and risks into OCC's clearance and settlement process and could create uncertainty around the settlement of funds at OCC. For these reasons, OCC does not believe that it is situated to accept the liability associated with Dividend Equivalent withholding responsibilities.

The proposed rule change would implement prudent, preventive measures to protect OCC against the obligation for any such withholding (and any resulting liability) by requiring FFI Clearing Members to enter into certain agreements with the IRS under which the FFI Clearing Member assumes primary withholding responsibilities with respect to transactions that it enters into on behalf of customers (i.e., as an intermediary) or for its own account (i.e., as a principal)

and to be FATCA Compliant. The proposed rule change would eliminate potential risks and uncertainty in the daily settlement of funds at OCC otherwise imposed by Section 871(m)'s new mandate. Thus, OCC believes the proposed rule change is designed to promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities and derivatives transactions, the safeguarding of securities and funds at OCC, and the protection of securities investors and the public interest in accordance with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act.²⁵

Moreover, OCC believes that the proposed rule change does not unfairly discriminate among participants in the use of the clearing agency. While the proposed rule change would impose additional requirements and/or restrictions on FFI Clearing Members, the proposed rules are intended to address specific issues and potential risks to OCC arising from those FFI Clearing Members whose membership creates potential withholding obligations for OCC. Additionally, as described above, Section 871(m) will impose similar withholding and reporting obligations on OCC's U.S. Clearing Members with respect to their foreign customers. Once Section 871(m) withholding becomes effective, OCC's U.S. Clearing Members will be subject to similar withholding and reporting requirements under Chapters 3 and 4, and they would need to develop and maintain appropriate systems to effectuate the required withholdings. The proposed rule change by OCC would require OCC's non-U.S. Clearing Members to develop and maintain similar systems to effectuate the necessary U.S. tax withholding.

OCC believes it is appropriate to impose these additional requirements on FFI Clearing Members because providing clearing services for these FFI Clearing Members would subject

²⁵ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(F).

OCC to the additional withholding obligations discussed above, which do not arise when OCC performs clearing services for its U.S. Clearing Members. In the absence of the proposed rules, OCC would need to be in a position to comply with withholding obligations on Section 871(m) Transactions under Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 with regard to its FFI Clearing Members, which as noted above OCC cannot do based on the way its settlement process and systems work. If such a situation were to theoretically occur, the resulting compliance costs would be shifted from the non-U.S. Clearing Members to OCC, and would cause such costs to be borne indirectly by OCC's U.S. Clearing Members, which already would be bearing their own compliance costs with regard to Section 871(m) Transactions. Since the cost of developing and maintaining a complex withholding system would be passed on to OCC's Clearing Members at large, OCC believes it would be an unfair burden on U.S. Clearing Members, as well as any non-U.S. Clearing Members that have entered into the requisite agreements with the IRS and are FATCA Compliant. Finally, OCC understands that its non-U.S. Clearing Members already have agreed to act as Qualified Intermediaries that accept primary withholding responsibility for Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 purposes more generally, which may limit to some degree the incremental burden they would be required to undertake as Qualified Derivatives Dealers once the Section 871(m) withholding rules take effect. Therefore, OCC believes that the proposed rule change is not unfairly discriminatory among participants in the use of the clearing agency and is therefore consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act.²⁶

²⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(F).

Item 4. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

Section 17A(b)(3)(I) of the Act requires that the rules of a clearing agency not impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.²⁷ The proposed rule change could potentially impact or burden competition by requiring any applicant for clearing membership or existing Clearing Member that would be an FFI Clearing Member to be a Qualified Intermediary Assuming Primary Withholding Responsibility in order to conduct any transaction or activity through OCC. This requirement could impose burdens on such an applicant or member because it would require them to develop systems and processes to collect the information necessary to determine which of its cleared options transactions are Section 871(m) Transactions and to calculate and effectuate the required withholdings and reporting. Additionally, the proposed rule change would require such an applicant or member to be FATCA Compliant, which would require it to develop processes and procedures to gather information from clients necessary to fulfill its reporting obligations under FATCA. Moreover, in order to engage in activity for its own account, such applicant or member would need to be a Qualified Derivatives Dealer, which would entail the development of additional systems and processes for identifying any residual Section 871(m) Transactions it has entered into for its own account. The development of these systems and processes remain subject to some uncertainty, due to remaining questions regarding regulatory guidance under Section 871(m).²⁸ In the absence of the proposed rule change, however, the non-U.S. Clearing

²⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(I).

²⁸ OCC believes, however, that these burdens will be alleviated when the Treasury

Members themselves would become subject to withholding by OCC on dividend equivalents.

The proposed rule thus reduces a direct economic burden on transactions between OCC and its non-U.S. Clearing Members that would apply absent compliance with the proposed rules.

Furthermore, OCC does not believe the proposed rule change would impose a significant burden on competition for FFI Clearing Members as compared to OCC's U.S. Clearing Members. As described above, Section 871(m) imposes similar withholding and reporting obligations on OCC's U.S. Clearing Members with foreign customers. OCC's U.S. Clearing Members also will need to develop and maintain appropriate systems to identify Section 871(m) Transactions and to effectuate the required withholding. The proposed rule change by OCC would impose comparable requirements on OCC's non-U.S. Clearing Members.

The proposed rule change also is narrowly tailored. It addresses the specific issues and potential risks to OCC arising from those firms whose membership creates potential withholding obligations for OCC. The proposed requirements for FFI Clearing Members are designed to eliminate any uncertainty in funds settlement that would arise if OCC were subject to withholding obligations with respect to Dividend Equivalents under Section 871(m). As discussed further above, OCC believes that the proposed rule change is necessary to eliminate potential complications and risk to its clearance and settlement process that would be presented

Department and IRS issue further guidance and provide additional clarity around outstanding questions and issues concerning the Final Section 871(m) Regulations. *See generally* Letter to the U.S. Department of the Treasury and IRS from Craig S. Donohue, Executive Chairman, OCC, on behalf of the U.S. Securities Markets Coalition regarding Final Section 871(m) Regulations Effective Date available at [http://www.optionsclearing.com/components/docs/about/newsroom/comment-letters/August-16-OCC-Request-for-Postponement-871\(m\)-2016.pdf](http://www.optionsclearing.com/components/docs/about/newsroom/comment-letters/August-16-OCC-Request-for-Postponement-871(m)-2016.pdf).

by OCC's potential withholding responsibilities under Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 (and which would be a direct consequence of providing its clearance and settlement services for these FFI Clearing Members). OCC believes the proposed rule change is necessary to promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities and derivatives transactions, to assure the safeguarding of securities and funds in the custody or control of OCC or for which it is responsible, and in general, to protect investors and the public interest in accordance with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act.²⁹ Any burden on competition that this proposed change could be regarded as imposing would not be unreasonable or inappropriate under the Act.

Furthermore, as stated above, all of OCC's current non-U.S. Clearing Members are already Qualified Intermediaries Assuming Primary Withholding Responsibility and FATCA Compliant.

OCC does not believe that the ongoing certification and reporting provisions of proposed Rules 310(d)(2) – (4) would have any impact on competition. As a matter of standard practice, Clearing Members are required to inform OCC of material changes in, for example, their formal organization, ownership structure, or financial condition³⁰ and are subject to ongoing financial reporting requirements.³¹ OCC believes the proposed rule change would impose reasonable reporting and notification requirements with respect to FFI Clearing Members' tax compliance status similar to those rules referenced above. Moreover, OCC does not believe the indemnification provision in proposed Rule 301(d)(5) would present a burden on competition as

²⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(F).

³⁰ *See, e.g.*, OCC Rules 201 and 303.

³¹ *See* OCC Rule 306.

it would only be imposed in the event that an FFI Clearing Member failed to comply with the proposed rule change and such failure resulted in a loss or expense to OCC.

For the foregoing reasons, OCC believes that the proposed rule change is in the public interest, would be consistent with the requirements of the Act applicable to registered clearing agencies, and would not impose a burden on competition that is unnecessary or inappropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

Item 5. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received from Members, Participants or Others

Written comments were not and are not intended to be solicited with respect to the proposed rule change and none have been received.

Item 6. Extension of Time Period for Commission Action

OCC does not consent to an extension of the time period for Commission action on the proposed rule change.

Item 7. Basis for Summary Effectiveness Pursuant to Section 19(b)(3) or for Accelerated Effectiveness Pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) or Section 19(b)(7)(D)

Not applicable.

Item 8. Proposed Rule Change Based on Rules of Another Self-Regulatory Organization or of the Commission

Not applicable.

Item 9. Security-Based Swap Submissions Filed Pursuant to Section 3C of the Exchange Act

Not applicable.

Item 10. Advance Notices Filed Pursuant to Section 806(e) of the Payment, Clearing and Settlement Supervision Act

Not applicable.

Item 11. Exhibits

Exhibit 1A. Completed Notice of Proposed Rule Change for publication in the Federal Register.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, The Options Clearing Corporation has caused this filing to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

THE OPTIONS CLEARING CORPORATION

By: _____
Justin W. Byrne
Vice President, Regulatory Filings

EXHIBIT 1A

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

(Release No. 34-[_____]; File No. SR-OCC-2016-014)

October 18, 2016

Self-Regulatory Organizations; The Options Clearing Corporation; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change Related to Compliance with Section 871(m) of the Internal Revenue Code

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 October 18, 2016, The Options Clearing Corporation (“OCC”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”) the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III below, which Items have been prepared primarily by OCC. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

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

The purpose of this proposed rule change is to amend OCC’s By-Laws and Rules to address the implementation of Section 871(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (“I.R.C.”),³ and the Treasury Regulations thereunder as they will apply to listed options transactions. The proposed amendments to OCC’s By-Laws and Rules can be found on OCC’s public website.⁴ All capitalized terms not defined herein have the same meaning as set forth in OCC’s By-Laws and Rules.⁵

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

³ 26 U.S.C. 871(m).

⁴ OCC’s By-Laws and Rules can be found on OCC’s public website:
<http://optionsclearing.com/about/publications/bylaws.jsp>.

⁵ *Id.*

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

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

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

(1) Purpose

Background

OCC is proposing to modify its By-Laws and Rules to address the application of I.R.C. Section 871(m) ("Section 871(m)")⁶ to listed options transactions commencing on January 1, 2017. The proposed modifications are designed to ensure that OCC will not be liable for U.S. withholding tax with respect to certain options transactions entered into by OCC's Clearing Members that are treated as non-U.S. persons for federal income tax purposes.

Section 871(m), which was enacted in 2010, imposes a 30% withholding tax on "dividend equivalent" payments that are made or deemed to be made to non-U.S. persons with respect to certain derivatives (such as total return swaps) that reference equity of a U.S. issuer. In enacting Section 871(m), Congress was attempting to address the ability of foreign persons to obtain the economics of owning dividend-paying stock through a derivative while avoiding the

⁶ 26 U.S.C. 871(m).

withholding tax that would apply to dividends paid on the stock if the foreign person owned the stock directly.⁷

In September 2015, the Treasury Department adopted final regulations (the “Final Section 871(m) Regulations”)⁸ based on a proposal issued in December 2013 expanding the types of derivatives to which Section 871(m) applies to include certain listed options transactions with an effective date of January 1, 2017. While actual dividends paid to foreign owners of U.S. equities have been subject to withholding tax for over 80 years, transactions by foreign persons in listed options referencing U.S. equities have not previously given rise to withholding tax. The application of Section 871(m) to listed options, as provided in the Final Section 871(m) Regulations, thus introduces new tax obligations and associated risks for OCC and its Clearing Members.

Under the Final Section 871(m) Regulations, any equity option entered into by a non-U.S. person with an initial delta of .8 or above is considered a “Section 871(m) Transaction” and can potentially give rise to a dividend equivalent subject to withholding tax.⁹ A dividend equivalent is deemed to arise if a dividend is paid on the underlying stock while such an option is outstanding even though no corresponding payment is made on the option. A complex set of

⁷ See 26 U.S.C. 871(a)(1)(A) (30% tax on dividends paid to non-resident aliens).

⁸ See T.D. 9734, 80 Fed. Reg. 56866 (Sept. 18, 2015).

⁹ Under the regulations, “delta” refers to the ratio of the change in the fair market value of an option to a small change in the fair market value of the number of shares of the underlying security referenced by the option. See 26 CFR 1.871-15(g)(1). Individual options entered into “in connection with each other” must generally be combined and tested against the .8 delta threshold on a combined basis (the “Combination Rule”). See 26 CFR 1.871-15(n). For example, if a non-U.S. person buys a call option and writes a put option on the same stock, and the options are entered into in connection with each other, the delta of the call and the delta of the put are added together. If the sum is .8 or higher, the two transactions are treated as Section 871(m) Transactions.

rules and exceptions in the Final Section 871(m) Regulations must be followed in order for the withholding agent (as defined in 26 CFR 1.1441-7) to determine if the withholding tax in fact applies, and, if so, the amount of the dividend equivalent subject to withholding tax.

Two separate but overlapping U.S. withholding tax regimes will apply to dividend equivalents on listed options that are Section 871(m) Transactions. The first regime, sometimes referred to as “Chapter 3 Withholding,” is the basic U.S. income tax withholding regime under Chapter 3 subtitle A of the Internal Revenue Code (“Chapter 3”), which has existed for many years.¹⁰ The second regime, known as “FATCA,”¹¹ was enacted in 2010 and, subject to transition rules, first applied to withholdable payments (such as dividends and interest) made after June 30, 2014. The Treasury Department has issued extensive regulations under FATCA (the “FATCA Regulations”).¹²

The two withholding tax regimes serve very different purposes. Chapter 3 Withholding requires a withholding agent to withhold 30% of a withholdable payment and remit it to the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”).¹³ The withholding tax is the mechanism by which the non-U.S. person receiving the payment satisfies its tax liability to the United States.

FATCA, on the other hand, was enacted with the purpose of curbing tax evasion by U.S. citizens and residents through the use of offshore bank accounts. FATCA imposes a 30%

¹⁰ See 26 U.S.C. 1441-1446.

¹¹ See 26 U.S.C. 1471-1474. FATCA stands for the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, which is found in Chapter 4 of subtitle A of Title 26. References in this filing to “Chapter 4” are references to FATCA, and vice versa.

¹² See 26 CFR 1.1471-0 through 1.1474-1.1474-7.

¹³ Withholdable payments include U.S. source dividends, as defined in 26 U.S.C. 1441(b), and dividend equivalents are treated as U.S. source dividends for this purpose. 26 U.S.C. 871(m)(1).

withholding tax (“FATCA Withholding”) on U.S.-source dividends and other withholdable payments (including dividend equivalents)¹⁴ made by a U.S. withholding agent to a foreign financial institution (“FFI”), such as a bank or brokerage firm, unless the financial institution agrees to provide information to the IRS about its U.S. account holders. The purpose of FATCA Withholding is thus to force FFIs to provide the required information about U.S. account holders to the IRS. FFIs that enter into the required agreement with the IRS are referred to as “Participating FFIs,” and those that do not are referred to as “Nonparticipating FFIs.” The 30% FATCA Withholding applies to withholdable payments made to a Nonparticipating FFI whether the Nonparticipating FFI is the beneficial owner of the payment or acting as a broker, custodian or other intermediary with respect to the payment. To the extent that withholdable payments are made to a Nonparticipating FFI in any capacity, a U.S. withholding agent, such as OCC or its U.S. Clearing Members, transmitting these payments to the Nonparticipating FFI will be liable to the IRS for any amounts of FATCA Withholding that the U.S. withholding agent should, but does not, withhold and remit to the IRS.

The Treasury Department has provided alternative means of complying with FATCA for FFIs that are resident in foreign jurisdictions that enter into an intergovernmental agreement (“IGA”) with the United States (each such foreign jurisdiction being referred to as a “FATCA Partner”). An FFI resident in a FATCA Partner jurisdiction must either transmit the information required by FATCA to its local tax authority, which in turn would transmit the information to the IRS pursuant to a tax treaty or information exchange agreement (referred to as a “Model 1

¹⁴ The types of payments subject to FATCA Withholding are generally the same as those subject to Chapter 3 Withholding, although FATCA Withholding also applies to gross proceeds from the sale or other disposition of any instrument that gives rise to such payments. *See* 26 U.S.C. 1473(1). Gross proceeds withholding under FATCA is scheduled to become effective in 2019.

IGA”), or the FFI must be authorized or required by FATCA Partner law to enter into an FFI agreement and to transmit FATCA reporting directly to the IRS (referred to as a “Model 2 IGA”). Under both IGA models, payments to such FFIs would not be subject to FATCA Withholding so long as the FFI complies with the FATCA Partner’s laws as mandated in the IGA. OCC currently has eight non-U.S. Clearing Members, all of which are Canadian firms. Canada entered into a Model 1 IGA with the United States on February 5, 2014, as a result of which OCC’s Canadian Clearing Members that comply with the Canadian laws mandated in such Model 1 IGA are “Reporting Model 1 FFIs” and are exempt from FATCA Withholding.

Because OCC does not make payments of U.S.-source interest and dividends to its Clearing Members, OCC’s transactions with its Clearing Members have not to date given rise to payments subject to Chapter 3 Withholding or to FATCA Withholding. Both Chapter 3 Withholding and FATCA Withholding will become applicable to OCC and its Clearing Members, however, once Section 871(m) applies to listed options commencing January 1, 2017.

Impact on OCC and its Clearing Members

The application of Section 871(m) to listed options transactions that are Section 871(m) Transactions in combination with Chapter 3 Withholding and FATCA Withholding will have significant implications for OCC and its Clearing Members. These implications differ depending upon whether the Clearing Member involved in the transaction is a U.S. firm or a non-U.S. firm. When a U.S. Clearing Member is involved, Section 871(m) is relevant if the Clearing Member is acting (directly or indirectly) on behalf of a non-U.S. customer.¹⁵ When a U.S. Clearing Member is acting for a foreign customer, the U.S. Clearing Member will need to determine whether the

¹⁵ Section 871(m) is not relevant if the U.S. Clearing Member is acting on behalf of a U.S. customer or for its own account.

transaction is a Section 871(m) Transaction, and, if so, the amount of any dividend equivalents subject to withholding. Under Chapter 3 and Chapter 4, withholding tax will need to be collected by the U.S. Clearing Member on any such dividend equivalent and remitted to the IRS.¹⁶ Reporting by the U.S. Clearing Member with respect to such amounts on IRS Forms 1042 and 1042-S would also be required.¹⁷

OCC will not be obligated to withhold on any dividend equivalents associated with listed options that are Section 871(m) Transactions when the Clearing Member involved is a U.S. firm. Under the applicable Treasury Regulations, because OCC is treated as making such payments to a U.S. financial institution, OCC is not required to withhold. Rather, the withholding obligation falls on the U.S. Clearing Member if the member is acting directly for a non-U.S. person, or potentially on another broker or custodian with a closer connection to the non-U.S. person. Similarly, OCC will not have any tax reporting obligations. Those obligations will typically fall on the broker that has the obligation to withhold. In general terms, OCC is relieved of the obligation to withhold and to report dividend equivalents in this situation because the U.S. Clearing Member, and not OCC, is the last U.S. person with custody or control over the relevant payment or funds before they leave the United States. Without regard to the proposed rule change described herein, therefore, Section 871(m) will require OCC's U.S. Clearing Members with foreign customers to develop and maintain systems (i) to identify options transactions that are Section 871(m) Transactions (including under the Combination Rule),¹⁸ (ii) to determine the

¹⁶ The obligation to withhold arises under both Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 (*i.e.*, FATCA), but duplicate withholding is not required. Under Section 1474(d) and 26 CFR 1.1474-6T(b)(1), amounts withheld under FATCA are credited against amounts required to be withheld under chapter 3.

¹⁷ See 26 CFR 1.1461-1(c)(2)(i)(L).

¹⁸ See *supra* note 9.

amount of any dividend equivalents, and (iii) to effectuate withholding. Developing these systems will be challenging and costly.

The situation is very different when the Clearing Member involved is a non-U.S. firm. (As noted above, OCC currently has eight non-U.S. clearing members, all of which are Canadian firms.) Under the Final Section 871(m) Regulations, OCC itself is a withholding agent when a non-U.S. Clearing Member enters into a transaction on behalf of a customer or for its own account.¹⁹ In this situation, OCC is the last U.S. person treated as having custody or control over the payment or funds before they leave the United States. Unless the non-U.S. Clearing Members enter into certain agreements with the IRS (described below), under which they assume primary responsibility for Chapter 3 Withholding tax and are FATCA Compliant, OCC would be required to withhold on dividend equivalents with respect to transactions that are Section 871(m) Transactions.²⁰ In order to carry out these responsibilities, OCC would need to develop and maintain systems (i) to identify transactions that are Section 871(m) Transactions, (ii) to determine the amount of any dividend equivalents, (iii) to effectuate withholding, and (iv) to remit the withheld tax to the IRS. The non-U.S. Clearing Members in this situation generally would not be required to withhold or to report because they already would have been subject to withholding by OCC. Without the proposed rule change, therefore, Section 871(m) by default would impose on the U.S. Clearing Members and OCC—but not on the non-U.S. Clearing Members—the responsibility for withholding and reporting on dividend equivalents. The

¹⁹ See 26 CFR 1.1441-7(a)(3)(Example 7).

²⁰ As proposed, the term “FACTA Compliant” would mean that a FFI Clearing Member has qualified under such procedures promulgated by the IRS as are in effect from time to time to establish an exemption from withholding under FATCA such that OCC will not be required to withhold any amount with respect to any payment or deemed payment to such FFI Clearing Member under FATCA.

proposed rule change would transfer OCC's obligations with respect to the non-U.S. Clearing Members to those members, so that they would be treated in a manner analogous to the U.S. Clearing Members, who themselves will be required to withhold and report on dividend equivalents when Section 871(m) becomes effective with respect to listed options.

To address OCC's potential Chapter 3 Withholding and reporting obligations, the agreements that non-U.S. Clearing Members can enter into with the IRS to relieve OCC of these obligations are as follows:

- With respect to transactions that the Clearing Member enters into on behalf of customers (that is, as an intermediary), the Clearing Member can enter into a "qualified intermediary agreement" with the IRS under which the Clearing Member assumes primary withholding responsibility. If a Clearing Member has such an agreement in place (such member being a "Qualified Intermediary Assuming Primary Withholding Responsibility"), OCC is relieved of its obligation to withhold under Chapter 3 with respect to the Clearing Member's customer transactions.
- With respect to transactions the Clearing Member enters into for its own account (that is, as a principal), the Clearing Member will be able to enter into a qualified intermediary agreement with the IRS (as described above) in which it further agrees, *inter alia*, to assume primary withholding responsibility with respect to all dividends and dividend equivalents it receives and makes.²¹ Entities entering into such agreements are referred to as "Qualified Derivatives Dealers."

The Treasury Regulations regarding Qualified Derivatives Dealers are currently in temporary form and are subject to change. Treasury and the IRS recently issued

²¹ See 26 CFR 1.1441-1T(e)(6); Notice 2016-42, 2016-29 I.R.B. (July 1, 2016).

Notice 2016-42, which has proposed changes to the “qualified intermediary agreement” necessary to expand the Qualified Derivatives Dealer exception to include all transactions in which a Qualified Derivatives Dealer acts as a principal for its own account, regardless of whether it does so in its dealer capacity.²² If these changes are incorporated into the final qualified intermediary agreement, and if the Clearing Members timely enter into such agreements, OCC does not believe, based on IRS Notice 2016-42, that OCC will be obligated to withhold under Chapter 3 on any transactions entered into by the Clearing Member for its own account.

With respect to FATCA Withholding, OCC would not be required to withhold if the non-U.S. Clearing Member has entered into an agreement with the IRS to provide information about its U.S. account holders or if the Clearing Member is a resident of a country that has entered into an IGA and the member complies with its reporting responsibilities under the local legislation implementing the IGA.

Even if OCC’s non-U.S. Clearing Members enter into the agreements with the IRS described above (or with respect to FATCA are resident in a country with an IGA), OCC would still be required to report to the IRS the amounts of dividend equivalents it is treated as paying to those Clearing Members.²³

Preparing for Implementation of Section 871(m) as Applied to Listed Options

²² The concept of dealer in the tax context is different than in the securities regulatory context, where dealer activity would include both principal trading to facilitate customer activity as well as principal trading solely on behalf of the firm.

²³ See 26 CFR 1.1461-1(c)(2)(i)(L).

Beginning on January 1, 2017, the Final Section 871(m) Regulations would treat OCC as paying dividend equivalents subject to both Chapter 3 Withholding and FATCA Withholding -- even though no actual payments are made -- when a non-U.S. Clearing Member enters into a listed equity option with an initial delta of .8 or higher. OCC has evaluated its existing systems and services to determine whether and how it may comply with such withholding obligations. As a result of this evaluation, OCC has determined that its existing systems are not capable of effectuating withholding with regard to the transactions processed by OCC. OCC does not have access to the necessary transaction-specific information to determine whether a particular transaction triggers withholding, nor the systems to obtain such information. For example, OCC cannot associate options transactions in a Clearing Member's customer account with any particular customer. Similarly, when an option contract in a Clearing Member's customer account is closed out, OCC cannot determine the specific contract that is closed out when there are multiple identical contracts in the Clearing Member's customer account.²⁴

Even if OCC had access to all necessary information, the daily net settlement process in which OCC engages would not permit OCC to effectuate withholding without introducing significant settlement and liquidity risk, particularly since dividend equivalents on listed options do not involve an actual cash payment to the Clearing Member from which amounts could be withheld. OCC nets credits and debits per Clearing Member for daily settlement. Given OCC's netting, effectuating withholding could require OCC in certain circumstances to apply its own funds in order to remit withholding taxes to the IRS whenever the net credit owed to a non-U.S.

²⁴ Contracts with identical terms but entered into on different days or at different times will have different initial deltas. As a result, some (those with initial deltas above .8) may be Section 871(m) Transactions, while others may not be. It is thus critical to know which specific contract is closed out for purposes of determining if dividend equivalents arise with respect to a particular contract that is a Section 871(m) Transaction.

Clearing Member is less than the withholding tax. In addition, if a non-U.S. Clearing Member has dividend equivalent payments aggregating \$50 million, but the member is in a net debit settlement position for that day because of OCC's daily net crediting and debiting, there would be no payment to this Clearing Member from which OCC could withhold. In this example, OCC would likely need to fund the \$15 million withholding tax (30% of \$50 million) until such time as the Clearing Member could reimburse OCC. Furthermore, the cost of implementing a withholding system for the small number of Clearing Members that are non-U.S. firms (currently eight out of 115 Clearing Members) would be substantial and disproportionate to the related benefit. Since the cost of developing and maintaining a complex withholding system would be passed on to OCC's Clearing Members at large, it would burden both U.S. Clearing Members and non-U.S. Clearing Members that have entered into the requisite agreements with the IRS and are FATCA Compliant.

Section 871(m) requires OCC's U.S. Clearing Members with foreign customers to build and maintain systems in order to carry out their withholding responsibilities under Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 for dividend equivalents in connection with transactions with their foreign customers. Absent the proposed rule change, OCC's non-U.S. Clearing Members could decide not to develop similarly appropriate systems. Such a decision would force OCC to be in a position to comply with withholding obligations on Section 871(m) Transactions under Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 with regard to its non-U.S. Clearing Members, which, as noted above, OCC cannot do based on the way its settlement process and systems work. If such a situation were to theoretically occur, the resulting compliance costs would be shifted from the non-U.S. Clearing Members to OCC, and would cause such costs to be borne indirectly by OCC's U.S. Clearing Members, which already would be bearing their own compliance costs with regard to Section

871(m) Transactions. Moreover, as noted, the non-U.S. Clearing Members are in a better position than OCC to comply with Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 reporting and withholding requirements for Section 871(m) Transactions because they have customer information that OCC lacks. Under the proposed rule change, the costs associated with developing and maintaining the required systems would be moved back to the non-U.S. Clearing Members, who would essentially be placed in the same position as U.S. Clearing Members in terms of having to incur their own U.S. tax compliance costs.

For the reasons explained above, OCC is proposing amendments to its Rules, as described below, to implement prudent, preventive measures that would require all of OCC's non-U.S. Clearing Members to enter into agreements with the IRS under which they assume primary withholding responsibility, to become Qualified Derivatives Dealers, and to be FATCA Compliant, so as to permit OCC to make payments (and deemed payments of dividend equivalents) to such Clearing Members free from U.S. withholding tax. In preparation for the proposed rule change and the implementation of Section 871(m) as applied to listed options, OCC has asked its non-U.S. Clearing Members to provide OCC with tax documentation certifying their tax status for purposes of both FATCA and Chapter 3 Withholding. All of these Clearing Members are Canadian firms and, in response to OCC's request, each of them has provided documentation certifying that it is a Reporting Model 1 FFI under the IGA with Canada, and therefore FATCA Compliant. Each has also certified that for Chapter 3 Withholding purposes, it is a Qualified Intermediary Assuming Primary Withholding Responsibility. None of these Clearing Members are currently Qualified Derivatives Dealers because the IRS has not yet finalized the relevant regulations and the associated agreement that must be entered into with the IRS. The IRS is expected to finalize the regulations and provide

the agreement language before January 1, 2017. If the IRS does not take any further action before January 1, 2017, then the regulations will go into effect, as they are currently written, on January 1, 2017. In that case, FFI Clearing Members would become subject to withholding by OCC with respect to Section 871(m) Transactions in which the FFI Clearing Members are acting as a principal (*i.e.*, transactions for the member's own account). Because of the practical difficulty OCC would encounter in attempting to distinguish dealer transactions in which the FFI Clearing Member is acting as an intermediary versus those in which it is acting as a principal, OCC will not allow the FFI Clearing Members to clear any dealer trades in the absence of final guidance or the ability of OCC's FFI Clearing Members to distinguish intermediary versus principal transactions in a manner that would allow OCC to process intermediary transactions free of any withholding obligations under Section 871(m). As discussed above, however, OCC expects the IRS to finalize the regulations and to provide the relevant agreement language before January 1, 2017.

Proposed Amendments to OCC's By-Laws and Rules

For the reasons discussed above, OCC is proposing a number of amendments to its By-Laws and Rules designed to require that, as a general requirement for membership, all existing and future Clearing Members that are treated as non-U.S. entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes must enter into appropriate agreements with the IRS and be FATCA Compliant, such that OCC will not be responsible for withholding on dividend equivalents under Section 871(m). Specifically, OCC proposes to amend Article I of its By-Laws to include the following defined terms. The term "FFI Clearing Member" would mean any Clearing Member that is treated as a non-U.S. entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The term "Dividend Equivalent" would be defined as having the meaning provided in Section 871(m) of the I.R.C. and related Treasury

Regulations and other official interpretations thereof. The term “FATCA” would be defined as meaning: (i) the provisions of Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, which were enacted as part of The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (or any amendment thereto or successor sections thereof), and related Treasury Regulations and other official interpretations thereof, as in effect from time to time, and (ii) the provisions of any intergovernmental agreement to implement The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act as in effect from time to time between the United States and the jurisdiction of the FFI Clearing Member’s residency. The term “FATCA Compliant” would mean, with respect to an FFI Clearing Member, that such FFI Clearing Member has qualified under such procedures promulgated by the IRS as are in effect from time to time to establish exemption from withholding under FATCA such that OCC will not be required to withhold any amount with respect to any payment or deemed payment to such FFI Clearing Member under FATCA. The term “Qualified Intermediary Assuming Primary Withholding Responsibility” would mean an FFI Clearing Member that has entered into an agreement with the IRS to be a qualified intermediary and to assume primary responsibility for reporting and for collecting and remitting withholding tax under Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 of subtitle A, and Chapter 61 and Section 3406, of the I.R.C. with respect to any income (including Dividend Equivalents) arising from transactions entered into by the Clearing Member with OCC as an intermediary, including transactions entered into on behalf of such Clearing Member’s customers. The term “Qualified Derivatives Dealer” would be defined as an FFI Clearing Member that has entered into an agreement with IRS that permits OCC to make Dividend Equivalent payments to such clearing member free from U.S. withholding tax under Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 of subtitle A, and Chapter 61 and Section 3406, of the I.R.C. with respect to transactions entered into by such

clearing member with OCC as a principal for such Clearing Member's own account. "Section 871(m) Effective Date" would be defined as meaning January 1, 2017, or, if later, the date on which Section 871(m) and related Treasury Regulations and other official interpretations thereof, first apply to listed options transactions. Finally, "Section 871(m) Implementation Date" would mean December 1, 2016, or, if later, the date that is 30 days before the Section 871(m) Effective Date.²⁵

The proposed rule change also would add Section 1(e) to Article V of OCC's By-Laws, which would require any applicant, that if admitted to membership would be an FFI Clearing Member, to be a Qualified Intermediary Assuming Primary Withholding Responsibility and to be FATCA Compliant beginning on the Section 871(m) Implementation Date. In addition, if the applicant intends to trade for its own account, the applicant would be required to be a Qualified Derivatives Dealer.

Furthermore, the proposed rule change would impose additional requirements on FFI Clearing Members. Specifically, proposed Rule 310(d)(1) would prohibit FFI Clearing Members from conducting any transaction or activity through OCC unless the Clearing Member is a Qualified Intermediary Assuming Primary Withholding Responsibility and FATCA Compliant, beginning on the Section 871(m) Effective Date. In addition, FFI Clearing Members would not be permitted to enter into a transaction for their own accounts unless such Clearing Member is a

²⁵ Although withholding with regard to Dividend Equivalent payments to non-U.S. clearing members is scheduled take effect beginning January 1, 2017, the proposed amendments to the By-Laws and Rules would require existing non-U.S. clearing members to provide documentation certifying their compliance with the requirements of Rule 310(d) 30 days prior to January 1, 2017, in order for OCC to review the certification materials and to address in a timely manner any potential non-compliance, in accordance with its Rules.

Qualified Derivatives Dealer and such transaction is within the scope of the exemption from withholding tax for Dividend Equivalents paid to Qualified Derivatives Dealers.

Proposed Rule 310(d)(2) would require each FFI Clearing Member to certify annually to OCC, beginning on the Section 871(m) Implementation Date, that it satisfies the above requirements and also to update its certification to OCC (*viz.*, a completed Form W-8IMY electing primary withholding responsibility and Qualified Derivatives Dealer status) if required by applicable law or administrative guidance or if its certification is no longer accurate.

Proposed Rule 310(d)(3) also would require each FFI Clearing Member to provide OCC with the information it needs relating to Dividend Equivalents, in sufficient detail and in a sufficiently timely manner, for OCC to comply with its obligation under Chapters 3 and 4 to make required reports to the IRS regarding Dividend Equivalents and the transactions giving rise to same between OCC and the FFI Clearing Member.

Additionally, proposed Rule 310(d)(4) would require each FFI Clearing Member to inform OCC promptly if it is not, or has reason to know that it will not be, in compliance with Rule 310(d) within 2 days of knowledge thereof. This rule ensures that OCC will be notified in a timely manner in the event that an FFI Clearing Member no longer maintains the appropriate arrangements described above to ensure that all withholding and reporting obligations with respect to Dividend Equivalents under Section 871(m) and Chapter 3 and 4 are being fulfilled. Finally, proposed Rule 310(d)(5) would require each FFI Clearing Member to indemnify OCC for any loss, liability, or expense sustained by OCC resulting from such member's failure to comply with proposed Rule 310(d). As discussed above, a Dividend Equivalent is deemed to arise if a dividend is paid on the underlying stock while an option is outstanding, even though no corresponding payment is made on the option. Due to the nature of OCC's settlement process,

there may be no actual payments to the FFI Clearing Member from which OCC could withhold in order to address a liability or expense incurred by OCC arising from a member's failure to comply with the proposed rules. As a result, if OCC were required to satisfy any liability or expense caused by such member's failure to comply out of OCC's own funds, OCC would look to the FFI Clearing Member to indemnify OCC for such losses.

(2) Statutory Basis

OCC believes the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Act"),²⁶ and the rules thereunder applicable to OCC. Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act²⁷ requires, among other things, that the rules of a clearing agency: (i) promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions and, to the extent applicable, derivative agreements, contracts, and transactions; (ii) assure the safeguarding of securities and funds which are in the custody or control of the clearing agency or for which it is responsible; (iii) in general, protect investors and the public interest; and (iv) are not designed to permit unfair discrimination among participants in the use of the clearing agency. OCC believes that the proposed rule change is designed to promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities and derivatives transactions, assure the safeguarding of securities and funds at OCC, and protect investors and the public interest because it would eliminate the uncertainty in funds settlement that otherwise would arise if OCC were subject to withholding obligations with respect to Dividend Equivalents under Section 871(m). As noted above, the daily net settlement process in which OCC engages would not permit OCC to effectuate the necessary withholdings, particularly since Dividend Equivalents on listed options

²⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1.

²⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(F).

do not involve an actual cash payment to the Clearing Member from which amounts could be withheld. In addition, OCC lacks the customer information necessary determine the correct amounts subject to withholding. The introduction of withholding responsibilities on OCC therefore would introduce new complications and risks into OCC's clearance and settlement process and could create uncertainty around the settlement of funds at OCC. For these reasons, OCC does not believe that it is situated to accept the liability associated with Dividend Equivalent withholding responsibilities.

The proposed rule change would implement prudent, preventive measures to protect OCC against the obligation for any such withholding (and any resulting liability) by requiring FFI Clearing Members to enter into certain agreements with the IRS under which the FFI Clearing Member assumes primary withholding responsibilities with respect to transactions that it enters into on behalf of customers (i.e., as an intermediary) or for its own account (i.e., as a principal) and to be FATCA Compliant. The proposed rule change would eliminate potential risks and uncertainty in the daily settlement of funds at OCC otherwise imposed by Section 871(m)'s new mandate. Thus, OCC believes the proposed rule change is designed to promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities and derivatives transactions, the safeguarding of securities and funds at OCC, and the protection of securities investors and the public interest in accordance with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act.²⁸

Moreover, OCC believes that the proposed rule change does not unfairly discriminate among participants in the use of the clearing agency. While the proposed rule change would impose additional requirements and/or restrictions on FFI Clearing Members, the proposed rules are intended to address specific issues and potential risks to OCC arising from those FFI

²⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(F).

Clearing Members whose membership creates potential withholding obligations for OCC.

Additionally, as described above, Section 871(m) will impose similar withholding and reporting obligations on OCC's U.S. Clearing Members with respect to their foreign customers. Once Section 871(m) withholding becomes effective, OCC's U.S. Clearing Members will be subject to similar withholding and reporting requirements under Chapters 3 and 4, and they would need to develop and maintain appropriate systems to effectuate the required withholdings. The proposed rule change by OCC would require OCC's non-U.S. Clearing Members to develop and maintain similar systems to effectuate the necessary U.S. tax withholding.

OCC believes it is appropriate to impose these additional requirements on FFI Clearing Members because providing clearing services for these FFI Clearing Members would subject OCC to the additional withholding obligations discussed above, which do not arise when OCC performs clearing services for its U.S. Clearing Members. In the absence of the proposed rules, OCC would need to be in a position to comply with withholding obligations on Section 871(m) Transactions under Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 with regard to its FFI Clearing Members, which as noted above OCC cannot do based on the way its settlement process and systems work. If such a situation were to theoretically occur, the resulting compliance costs would be shifted from the non-U.S. Clearing Members to OCC, and would cause such costs to be borne indirectly by OCC's U.S. Clearing Members, which already would be bearing their own compliance costs with regard to Section 871(m) Transactions. Since the cost of developing and maintaining a complex withholding system would be passed on to OCC's Clearing Members at large, OCC believes it would be an unfair burden on U.S. Clearing Members, as well as any non-U.S. Clearing Members that have entered into the requisite agreements with the IRS and are FATCA Compliant. Finally, OCC understands that its non-U.S. Clearing Members already have agreed

to act as Qualified Intermediaries that accept primary withholding responsibility for Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 purposes more generally, which may limit to some degree the incremental burden they would be required to undertake as Qualified Derivatives Dealers once the Section 871(m) withholding rules take effect. Therefore, OCC believes that the proposed rule change is not unfairly discriminatory among participants in the use of the clearing agency and is therefore consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act.²⁹ The proposed rule change is not inconsistent with any rules of OCC, including those rules proposed to be amended.

(B) Clearing Agency's Statement on Burden on Competition

Section 17A(b)(3)(I) of the Act requires that the rules of a clearing agency not impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.³⁰ The proposed rule change could potentially impact or burden competition by requiring any applicant for clearing membership or existing Clearing Member that would be an FFI Clearing Member to be a Qualified Intermediary Assuming Primary Withholding Responsibility in order to conduct any transaction or activity through OCC. This requirement could impose burdens on such an applicant or member because it would require them to develop systems and processes to collect the information necessary to determine which of its cleared options transactions are Section 871(m) Transactions and to calculate and effectuate the required withholdings and reporting. Additionally, the proposed rule change would require such an applicant or member to be FATCA Compliant, which would require it to develop processes and procedures to gather information from clients necessary to fulfill its reporting obligations under FATCA. Moreover, in order to engage in activity for its own account, such applicant or member

²⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(F).

³⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(I).

would need to be a Qualified Derivatives Dealer, which would entail the development of additional systems and processes for identifying any residual Section 871(m) Transactions it has entered into for its own account. The development of these systems and processes remain subject to some uncertainty, due to remaining questions regarding regulatory guidance under Section 871(m).³¹ In the absence of the proposed rule change, however, the non-U.S. Clearing Members themselves would become subject to withholding by OCC on dividend equivalents. The proposed rule thus reduces a direct economic burden on transactions between OCC and its non-U.S. Clearing Members that would apply absent compliance with the proposed rules.

Furthermore, OCC does not believe the proposed rule change would impose a significant burden on competition for FFI Clearing Members as compared to OCC's U.S. Clearing Members. As described above, Section 871(m) imposes similar withholding and reporting obligations on OCC's U.S. Clearing Members with foreign customers. OCC's U.S. Clearing Members also will need to develop and maintain appropriate systems to identify Section 871(m) Transactions and to effectuate the required withholding. The proposed rule change by OCC would impose comparable requirements on OCC's non-U.S. Clearing Members.

The proposed rule change also is narrowly tailored. It addresses the specific issues and potential risks to OCC arising from those firms whose membership creates potential withholding obligations for OCC. The proposed requirements for FFI Clearing Members are designed to

³¹ OCC believes, however, that these burdens will be alleviated when the Treasury Department and IRS issue further guidance and provide additional clarity around outstanding questions and issues concerning the Final Section 871(m) Regulations. *See generally* Letter to the U.S. Department of the Treasury and IRS from Craig S. Donohue, Executive Chairman, OCC, on behalf of the U.S. Securities Markets Coalition regarding Final Section 871(m) Regulations Effective Date available at [http://www.optionsclearing.com/components/docs/about/newsroom/comment-letters/August-16-OCC-Request-for-Postponement-871\(m\)-2016.pdf](http://www.optionsclearing.com/components/docs/about/newsroom/comment-letters/August-16-OCC-Request-for-Postponement-871(m)-2016.pdf).

eliminate any uncertainty in funds settlement that would arise if OCC were subject to withholding obligations with respect to Dividend Equivalents under Section 871(m). As discussed further above, OCC believes that the proposed rule change is necessary to eliminate potential complications and risk to its clearance and settlement process that would be presented by OCC's potential withholding responsibilities under Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 (and which would be a direct consequence of providing its clearance and settlement services for these FFI Clearing Members). OCC believes the proposed rule change is necessary to promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities and derivatives transactions, to assure the safeguarding of securities and funds in the custody or control of OCC or for which it is responsible, and in general, to protect investors and the public interest in accordance with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act.³² Any burden on competition that this proposed change could be regarded as imposing would not be unreasonable or inappropriate under the Act.

Furthermore, as stated above, all of OCC's current non-U.S. Clearing Members are already Qualified Intermediaries Assuming Primary Withholding Responsibility and FATCA Compliant.

OCC does not believe that the ongoing certification and reporting provisions of proposed Rules 310(d)(2) – (4) would have any impact on competition. As a matter of standard practice, Clearing Members are required to inform OCC of material changes in, for example, their formal organization, ownership structure, or financial condition³³ and are subject to ongoing financial reporting requirements.³⁴ OCC believes the proposed rule change would impose reasonable reporting and notification requirements with respect to FFI Clearing Members' tax compliance

³² 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(F).

³³ *See, e.g.*, OCC Rules 201 and 303.

³⁴ *See* OCC Rule 306.

status similar to those rules referenced above. Moreover, OCC does not believe the indemnification provision in proposed Rule 301(d)(5) would present a burden on competition as it would only be imposed in the event that an FFI Clearing Member failed to comply with the proposed rule change and such failure resulted in a loss or expense to OCC.

For the foregoing reasons, OCC believes that the proposed rule change is in the public interest, would be consistent with the requirements of the Act applicable to registered clearing agencies, and would not impose a burden on competition that is unnecessary or inappropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

(C) Clearing Agency's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received from Members, Participants or Others

Written comments on the proposed rule change were not and are not intended to be solicited with respect to the proposed rule change and none have been received.

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

Within 45 days of the date of publication of this notice in the Federal Register or within such longer period up to 90 days (i) as the Commission may designate if it finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding or (ii) as to which the self-regulatory organization consents, the Commission will:

(A) by order approve or disapprove the proposed rule change, or

(B) institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be 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 (<http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an e-mail to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include File Number SR-OCC-2016-014 on the subject line.

Paper Comments:

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Brent J. Fields, Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549-1090.

All submissions should refer to File Number SR-OCC-2016-014. This file number should be included on the subject line if e-mail 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 such filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of OCC and on OCC's website at http://www.theocc.com/components/docs/legal/rules_and_bylaws/sr_occ_16_014.pdf.

All comments received will be posted without change; the Commission does not edit personal identifying information from submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly.

All submissions should refer to File Number SR-OCC-2016-014 and should be submitted on or before [insert date 21 days from publication in the Federal Register].

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated Authority.³⁵

Robert W. Errett
Deputy Secretary

Action as set forth recommended herein
APPROVED pursuant to authority delegated by
the Commission under Public Law 87-592.
For: Division of Trading and Markets

By: _____

Print Name: _____

Date: _____

³⁵ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).