I. Introduction

On October 8, 2020, The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Act”) and Rule 19b-4 thereunder, proposed rule change SR-DTC-2020-012. The proposed rule change was published for comment in the Federal Register on October 21, 2020. The Commission did not receive any comment letters on the proposed rule change. For the reasons discussed below, the Commission is approving the proposed rule change.

II. Description of the Proposed Rule Change

The proposed rule change will (i) adopt a new DTC service guide to establish the ClaimConnect service at DTC (“ClaimConnect Service Guide”), and (ii) update the existing DTC Settlement Service Guide (“Settlement Guide”) to (A) make conforming

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4 Capitalized terms not defined herein are defined in the Rules, By-Laws and Organization Certificate of DTC (“Rules”) available at http://www.dtcc.com/~/media/Files/Downloads/legal/rules/dtc_rules.pdf, or in the hereby proposed ClaimConnect Service Guide, included as Exhibit 5 to this proposed rule change filing.
changes to the Settlement Guide to reflect the ClaimConnect service, and (B) update
certain address and contact information in the Copyright section of the Settlement Guide.

A. Background

DTC is the central securities depository (“CSD”) for substantially all corporate
and municipal debt and equity securities available for trading in the United States. As a
covered clearing agency that provides CSD services, DTC provides a central location in
which securities may be immobilized, and interests in those securities are reflected in
accounts maintained for its Participants, which are financial institutions such as brokers
or banks.

DTC’s CSD services include cash claims or cash claim transactions, which are
cash entitlements (i.e., a request for cash) from one Participant to another Participant.
Currently, cash claims arise as a result of trading exceptions from a Corporate Action
event, where a cash entitlement needs to be delivered from one holder to another.
Today, such claims are settled away from DTC, except for some stock loan and
repurchase (“repo”) substitution payments, which can be settled via DTC’s Adjustment

6 A covered clearing agency is defined as a registered clearing agency that provides
the services of a central counterparty (“CCP”) or CSD. See 17 CFR 240.17Ad-
22(a)(5). CSD services means services of a clearing agency that is a securities
depository as described in Section 3(a)(23)(A) of the Exchange Act. See 17 CFR
240.17Ad-22(a)(3). Specifically, the definition of a clearing agency includes, in
part, “any person, such as a securities depository that (i) acts as a custodian of
securities in connection with a system for the central handling of securities
whereby all securities of a particular class or series of any issuer deposited within
the system are treated as fungible and may be transferred, loaned, or pledged by
bookkeeping entry without physical delivery of securities certificates, or (ii)
otherwise permits or facilitates the settlement of securities transactions or the
hypothecation or lending of securities without physical delivery of securities

7 Trading exceptions include, but are not limited to, trades outside of the markets’
agreed upon settlement cycle, lack of due bill fail tracking, stock loan or repo
transaction discrepancy, or tax treaty differences. See Notice, supra note 3, 85
Payment Orders ("APOs"). DTC stated that it developed the ClaimConnect service so Participants can settle cash claims in one centralized location, using the DTC system.\(^8\)

B. Proposed ClaimConnect Service

The proposed ClaimConnect service will be an optional service available to all DTC Participants.\(^9\) The service will enable DTC Participants to bilaterally match and settle cash claim transactions at DTC.\(^10\)

ClaimConnect will be a validation and matching engine that continually monitors claims throughout their lifecycle in order to settle and close claims through DTC’s settlement process. This continuous processing will allow for both the manual matching of claims (i.e., Affirmation) by ClaimConnect users (“Users”) and the systematic matching of two like claims by ClaimConnect based on the alignment of certain data elements (i.e., Auto-matching).

ClaimConnect will offer various claim processing functions, including end-of-day settlement of cash claims through systematic Securities Payment Orders ("SPOs") generated and submitted by ClaimConnect at set times intraday ("settlement time") on a settlement date. If overpaid or underpaid a cash entitlement due to a trading exception, a User will be able to create a claim against a claim counterparty through ClaimConnect.

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\(^8\) See Notice, supra note 3, 85 Fed. Reg. at 67019. Based on discussions with its Participants, DTC estimates that ClaimConnect may process approximately 212,000 claims its first year, increasing to approximately 425,000 claims by its fifth year. See id.

\(^9\) DTC stated that a fee associated with Participants’ use of the ClaimConnect service will be the subject of a separate, subsequent rule filing with the Commission. See Notice, supra note 3, 85 Fed. Reg. at 67019.

\(^10\) To join ClaimConnect, a Participant needs to request to be a “Claim Participant,” and DTC will then indicate that the Participant is now a member of the service (i.e., a User). See Notice, supra note 3, 85 Fed. Reg. at 67019.
To create a claim, the ClaimConnect system will require the inclusion of certain data elements, while other data elements will be optional.\footnote{Once submitted, claims can exist in several different “states” depending upon the actions taken by the parties to the claim. The applicable rules will describe the different states that a claim could take. \textit{See} Notice, supra note 3, 85 Fed. Reg. at 67019.}

Validation, the process of confirming claim data elements, will happen in two ways, as described below: (i) when a claim is Affirmed, as described below, or (ii) when ClaimConnect Auto-matches two claims. Users can also modify or Cancel claims. However, not all data elements can be modified after submission.

First, if a counterparty receives a claim and agrees with its details (i.e., the data elements), then the counterparty could Affirm the claim. Affirming a claim will be a confirmation of the claim’s data elements and would move the claim into a Matched state. Affirmation will usually occur only when one side of a claim is submitted because it affords the counterparty enough time to Affirm the claim. Once Affirmed, the claim will be settled on the date the parties agree to. Second, if both parties to a claim submit their respective sides to the claim (i.e., a debit claim and a credit claim), the two sides of the claim are Auto-matched.

The SPO will credit the payee Participant and debit the payor Participant the claim amount and will then be incorporated into DTC’s end-of-day settlement process. ClaimConnect SPOs will be subject to DTC’s Risk Controls (i.e., Collateral Monitor and Net Debit Cap) and will “recycle” (i.e., pend) if the SPO cannot satisfy those controls.

To assist Users with the management of their claims, ClaimConnect will offer an Approval feature. The Approval feature will require certain actions on a claim to be approved by a separate User employee, if the claim amount meets or exceeds a predetermined dollar threshold set by the User, before that action can be completed. This feature is designed to enable Users to better monitor and manage certain cash debits that
are leaving their account to satisfy claims. Users can activate the Approval feature by updating their ClaimConnect client profile. When doing so, the User must then set the dollar threshold that will trigger the Approval process.

C. Updates to the DTC Settlement Guide

DTC has an existing DTC Settlement Guide, which describes its existing services related to settlement. DTC will update the existing Settlement Guide to (A) make conforming changes to the Settlement Guide to reflect the establishment of the ClaimConnect service (specifically, to clarify that the RAD process would not apply to cash claims as they would go through ClaimConnect), and (B) update certain address and contact information in the Copyright section of the Settlement Guide.

III. Discussion and Commission Findings

Section 19(b)(2)(C) of the Act\textsuperscript{12} directs the Commission to approve a proposed rule change of a self-regulatory organization if it finds that such proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Act and rules and regulations thereunder applicable to such organization. After carefully considering the proposed rule change, the Commission finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to DTC. In particular, the Commission finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act,\textsuperscript{13} for the reasons described below.

A. Consistency with Section 17A(b)(3)(F)

Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act requires, in part, that the rules of a clearing agency, such as DTC, be designed to promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions, and foster cooperation and coordination with


persons engaged in the clearance and settlement of securities transactions.\textsuperscript{14} The Commission believes that the Proposed Rule Change is consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act.\textsuperscript{15}

First, DTC proposes to introduce a new ClaimConnect service. As noted above, the ClaimConnect service will be an optional service, and DTC stated that it developed the service based on discussions with Participants. ClaimConnect would enable Participants to bilaterally match and settle cash claim transactions at DTC. While settlement of cash claims occurs today, it does so away from DTC, in a dispersed fashion. ClaimConnect would establish a centralized and coordinated location for Participants to settle such claims. By offering a centralized and coordinated location for Participants to settle cash claims, with various functionality available, the Commission believes that the ClaimConnect service is designed to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in the clearance and settlement of securities transactions.

Second, DTC will update the existing Settlement Guide to (A) make conforming changes to the Settlement Guide to reflect the ClaimConnect service, and (B) update certain address and contact information in the Copyright section of the Settlement Guide. By making conforming changes and updating the Settlement Guide with more current information about where Participants and others may direct inquiries about the DTC service guides, the Settlement Guide will provide the most up-to-date information and should help Participants to submit questions or comments about the service guides. Accordingly, the Commission believes that the updates to the Settlement Guide are designed to promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions.

\textsuperscript{14} Id.

\textsuperscript{15} Id.
IV. Conclusion

On the basis of the foregoing, the Commission finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Act and, in particular, with the requirements of Section 17A of the Act\textsuperscript{16} and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act\textsuperscript{17} that proposed rule change SR-DTC-2020-012, be, and hereby is, APPROVED.\textsuperscript{18}

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.\textsuperscript{19}

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,
Assistant Secretary.

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\textsuperscript{18} In approving the proposed rule change, the Commission considered the proposals’ impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

\textsuperscript{19} 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).