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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-93429; File No. SR-ICC-2021-021]

This document is scheduled to be published in the Federal Register on 11/01/2021 and available online at [federalregister.gov/d/2021-23676](https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2021-23676), and on [govinfo.gov](https://www.govinfo.gov)

Self-Regulatory Organizations; ICE Clear Credit LLC; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change Relating to the Counterparty Monitoring Procedures and the Credit Rating System Model Description and Parameterization

October 26, 2021.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Act”),¹ and Rule 19b-4,² notice is hereby given that on October 13, 2021, ICE Clear Credit LLC (“ICC”) 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 ICC. 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 principal purpose of the proposed rule change is to adopt and formalize the ICC Counterparty Monitoring Procedures (the “CMPs”) and the ICC Credit Rating System (“CRS”) Model Description and Parameterization (the “CRS Policy”) (together, the “Documents”) and to retire the ICC CDS Clearing Counterparty Monitoring Procedures: Futures Commission Merchant (“FCM”) Counterparties (the “FCM Procedures”) and the ICC CDS Clearing Counterparty Monitoring Procedures: Bank Counterparties (the “Bank Procedures”) (together, the “FCM and Bank Procedures”). These revisions do not require any changes to the ICC Clearing Rules (the “Rules”).

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

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

In its filing with the Commission, ICC included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change, security-based swap submission, or advance notice and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change, security-based swap submission, or advance notice. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. ICC 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

(a) Purpose

ICC's counterparty monitoring policies and procedures and credit scoring approach are divided by counterparty type in the FCM and Bank Procedures. Information with respect to FCM/broker-dealer ("BD") counterparties and bank counterparties (i.e., non-FCM/BD counterparties) is set out in the FCM Procedures and the Bank Procedures, respectively. ICC proposes to adopt and formalize the CMPs to consolidate these existing counterparty monitoring policies and procedures for Clearing Participants ("CPs") and financial service providers ("FSPs") into one document. ICC proposes to similarly consolidate and move information related to its credit scoring approach into the CRS Policy, which ICC would adopt and formalize as a separate policy describing ICC's CRS. The proposed rule change is generally designed to enhance, clarify, and more clearly document descriptions of key ICC processes and procedures related to ICC's counterparty monitoring practices and CRS. ICC proposes to adopt and formalize the Documents and to retire the FCM and Bank Procedures following Commission approval of the proposed rule change. The proposed rule change is described in detail as follows.

CMPs

The proposed CMPs consolidate ICC's existing counterparty monitoring policies and procedures for CPs and FSPs into one document. The proposed document would

enhance and provide more clarity on ICC's counterparty monitoring practices. This document is divided into 11 sections, which are detailed below.

The CMPs provide background with respect to ICC for the purpose of counterparty monitoring. Section 1 serves as an introduction with fundamental information about ICC's organization and operation. FSPs are defined as the entities to which ICC has actual or potential credit exposure (e.g., settlement banks, custodians, reverse repurchase counterparties). Section 2 gives an overview of the roles and responsibilities of ICC and external parties for counterparty monitoring, including the roles of CPs and FSPs in providing information requested by ICC and the roles of ICC's Risk and Operations Departments, Chief Risk Officer ("CRO"), and internal committees. Specifically, the ICC Risk Department is responsible for monitoring all counterparties, presenting information to relevant committees, and maintaining these CMPs. The CRO is responsible for reviewing and validating the Risk Department's counterparty credit findings and recommendations, which includes reviewing analysis, identifying where additional information is required, and ensuring that recommendations are supported. The Risk Department presents information to the ICC Participant Review Committee ("PRC") and the ICC Credit Review Subcommittee of the PRC ("Subcommittee"), which are internal committees that assist in fulfilling counterparty review responsibilities. The PRC is responsible for reviewing membership applications; monitoring ongoing compliance with membership requirements, including financial, operational, legal, and compliance requirements; and overseeing the due diligence and approval of FSPs. The Subcommittee assists the PRC in fulfilling counterparty review responsibilities, including monitoring and reviewing reports on the creditworthiness of counterparties on an at least monthly basis.

Section 3 discusses ICC's standards for counterparty relationships, namely the requirements for CPs and FSPs, and includes references to relevant existing

documentation. Chapter 2 of the ICC Rules continues to set forth the membership requirements for CPs, which remain unchanged. Section 3 requires ICC, through the PRC, to perform an annual review of such criteria in the Rules to ensure continued sufficiency and appropriateness of the membership requirements. Further, under this section, FSPs must meet certain requirements and be approved by the PRC, meet the operational requirements of the ICC Treasury Department, and be subject to regulation and supervision by a competent authority. Section 3 also describes key steps, responsible parties, and relevant documentation regarding the processes of on-boarding new counterparties and the withdrawal of existing counterparties. For on-boarding new FSPs, the Risk Department is responsible for collecting necessary information and requiring the completion of a risk questionnaire which is presented to the Subcommittee and PRC. The PRC is responsible for overseeing the withdrawal process for FSPs, which includes confirmation from relevant departments that all exposures to the FSP have been closed out and all legal agreements terminated.

The CMPs explain how ICC monitors the stability of its counterparties. Section 4 includes the financial elements of ongoing CP monitoring and discusses monitoring of other CP requirements, such as participation in ICC's price discovery process and default management simulations. Section 4 details the procedures associated with the Risk Department's intraday and daily monitoring functions for CPs and FSPs and specifies how issues are escalated and resulting actions are documented. This includes intraday monitoring of Risk Filter Threshold ("RFT") consumption to manage the intraday risk associated with incoming real-time position changes to a portfolio that may require pre-funding; a daily end-of-day review of initial margin and guaranty fund changes; intraday and daily monitoring of news and market metrics for CPs and FSPs; and monitoring and review of timely payments and notices from CPs. This section discusses the preparation and review of a monthly credit report on the financial condition of ICC's counterparties

as part of the monthly monitoring process. The monthly credit report includes, among other items, a summary of the data used for the analysis, current and historical counterparty credit scores and changes per credit risk factor, exposures of CPs with respect to their total requirements, exposures of FSPs and current allocation and investment limits, and counterparties on the Watch List. Additional reviews of exposure to CPs and FSPs, counterparty qualitative analysis, RFT and investment allocations conducted as part of monthly monitoring are set out in Section 4 along with the procedures for escalating identified issues and documenting resulting actions.

Furthermore, Section 4 further discusses how ICC monitors and manages its aggregate exposure to entities and their affiliates with which ICC maintains multiple counterparty relationships, including through limits on FSPs and CPs which are reviewed on a specified basis and more frequently as warranted. Exposures to FSPs are managed through investment allocations, which represent limits established by the Risk Department for entities and are reviewed at least once a year. With respect to CPs, ICC manages the risk that it is willing to take, considering real-time position changes, through the RFT level which is reviewed at least once a month by the Risk Department.

Moreover, this section describes the risk reviews that ICC completes for its counterparties. All counterparties are subject to an initial risk review and periodic risk reviews, which allow ICC to monitor the capacity of its counterparties to perform as required. The periodicity of these reviews is within a four-year time frame. The timing of review, the steps for conducting a risk review, the possible review outcomes, and escalation procedures are detailed. Under the CMPs, more frequent risk reviews may be performed if the latest periodic risk review was considered unsatisfactory or the counterparty was recently placed on the highest Watch List level. Section 5 describes ICC's CRS that computes credit scores for counterparties and specifies the frequency of review of the credit scoring methodology.

The CMPs detail how ICC identifies counterparties that may pose additional risk to it and include additional information relevant to ICC's monitoring responsibilities. Section 6 sets out the criteria for placing counterparties on the Watch List and the procedures for adding and removing counterparties to and from the Watch List. Regarding Watch List criteria, this section distinguishes between automatic placement on the Watch List based on credit score and qualitative considerations of counterparty deterioration that may merit placement on the Watch List or movement to a higher Watch List level. A credit score of 3.0 or higher warrants a counterparty to be automatically placed on the Watch List. Qualitative considerations include decreasing levels of capitalization and failure to maintain operations, infrastructure, and personnel capable of meeting requirements. The CRO determines if a counterparty should be added to the Watch List, except for automatic placement, and if a counterparty should be removed. The CRO may consider recommendations regarding which counterparties to add to the Watch List as well as counterparty Watch List level changes from the Subcommittee and PRC. Section 7 details the actions available to ICC with respect to CPs or FSPs on the Watch List or for whom a deficiency is identified during the monitoring process. Actions the CRO may take include, among others, an increase in initial margin requirements, notification to the Board, recommendation for suspension of clearing privileges, or termination of the relationship with the FSP. Section 7 also discusses how such actions are determined, documented, and escalated. The Risk Department is responsible for contacting firms to discuss activity that raised concern. The CRO is responsible for documenting the details, rationale, and criteria used in determining actions taken against the CP, and the documentation is presented to the Subcommittee. For FSPs, concerns are escalated to ICC Senior Management to evaluate the issues and determine what, if any, additional actions should be taken. Finally, the CMPs include additional information

regarding the confidentiality of credit scores in Section 8, record keeping responsibilities in Section 9, references in Section 10, and the revision history in Section 11.

CRS Policy

The proposed CRS Policy describes ICC's CRS and provides additional clarity on the processes and procedures related to ICC's credit scoring approach. The proposed document is divided into 9 sections, which are detailed below.

The CRS Policy contains background on ICC's CRS that computes credit scores for counterparties. Section 1 describes the CRS and sets out its purpose, which is to rate counterparties and identify counterparties that may exhibit inconsistent financial performance or that show signs of operational and risk management weaknesses and require more extensive analysis. The CRS estimates a credit score representative of the financial condition of the counterparty and relies on credit risk factors representing a combination of data and performance ratios derived from financial reporting and market information. Section 1 specifies that the ICC Risk Department is responsible for calibrating the credit risk factor metrics. Section 2 explains the scope of the CRS, which features two credit scoring models due to the variety of CPs and FSPs facing ICC. Section 2 summarizes each credit scoring model and its corresponding model components and provides a range of possible credit scores and credit score interpretations. The credit scoring scale ranges from 1 to 5, with a score of 1 indicating the strongest financial stability and the level of least concern and a score of 5 indicating the weakest financial stability and the greatest level of concern. This section further summarizes the data required for the CRS and describes how implementation of the CRS is supported internally.

The CRS Policy describes the model components of each credit scoring model in detail. Section 3 discusses the selection of credit risk factors, which are divided into financial and market metrics. Financial metrics provide a point in time view of the state

of the company, while market metrics are used to capture frequent changes in the market sentiment of the companies facing ICC. Section 3 includes descriptions of the credit risk factors. For each credit risk factor, this section specifies corresponding metrics, relevant definitions, formulas, applicability based on type of counterparty, and key regulatory requirements, among others. The CRS also considers a qualitative assessment, which allows flexibility to incorporate additional information (e.g., business risk, litigation risk, management actions) regarding the counterparty into the credit score, and provides a range of possible qualitative assessment scores and qualitative assessment score interpretations. Furthermore, Section 3 notes the use of proxies for counterparties that may not report the exact metrics described in this document.

Model specifications are also included in the CRS Policy. Section 4 describes the calibration of the model component weights. Each credit risk factor receives its own credit risk factor-specific weight. This section notes how credit risk factor weights are determined and discusses the testing of the weights between the financial and market metrics to measure the effectiveness of the scoring model in identifying early signs of weakness. Section 4 further discusses metric parameterization for each credit risk factor and provides input values, metric descriptions, graphical representations, assumptions, parameter sets, and calibrated values, among others.

The CRS Policy specifies the data required for the CRS to compute credit scores and memorializes other information relevant to the CRS. Section 5 includes procedures for collecting data from internal and external sources and describes the case in which component weights are reallocated based on the availability of data. Section 5 further explains how the adequacy of the data is ensured and assigns responsibility for checking the validity of data and remedying inconsistencies. Under Section 6, the credit risk factors, corresponding metrics and parameterization of the credit scoring model are reviewed at least once a year. Results are evaluated based on predefined thresholds,

which are set out in this section, and actions are taken to update the model parameterization if needed. Section 7 specifies the assumptions and limitations of the CRS. Section 8 contains a list of references, and Section 9 includes the revision history. The appendices maintain other relevant information for the purpose of using the CRS, including a list of proxies and information relevant to metric parameterization.

Retirement of the FCM and Bank Procedures

ICC proposes retiring the FCM and Bank Procedures. The below list summarizes where the information in the FCM and Bank Procedures would reside following retirement and differences from the proposed Documents.

- Introduction and Overview: Information in Section I would be moved to Section 1 of the CMPs.
- Roles and Responsibilities: Information in Section II would be moved to Section 2 of the CMPs. The CMPs memorialize the Risk Department's responsibility of presenting information to relevant committees. Moreover, under the CMPs, the PRC is responsible for the approval of FSPs.³
- Monitoring Scope: Information in Section III would be moved to Section 4 of the CMPs. While additional procedures or detail is included and there are minor differences in drafting style or terminology, ICC does not propose material changes to its monitoring scope. Procedures are added describing ICC's monitoring of RFT consumption and how issues are escalated and resulting actions are documented. Language related to ICC's monitoring and management of aggregate exposure to entities with which ICC maintains multiple counterparty relationships is also included, as well as procedures associated with FSP investment allocation and RFT limits. More detail, such as steps for conducting a

³ See SR-ICC-2021-015 for more information on the responsibilities of the PRC.

risk review, possible review outcomes, and criteria for more frequent risk reviews, are also set forth. Further, the list of general information maintained for counterparties in the FCM and Bank Procedures is removed given the additional procedures in the Documents in respect of counterparty review and CRS data.

- Clearing House Counterparty Credit Rating System: Information in Section IV would be moved to Section 5 of the CMPs and Sections 2-4 of the CRS Policy. While the information is reorganized and additional detail or procedures are included, ICC does not propose material changes to its credit scoring approach. ICC specifies the frequency of review of the credit scoring methodology in Section 5 of the CMPs. Descriptions of the credit risk factors, metrics, and qualitative assessment are moved to Sections 2 and 3 of the CRS Policy and information related to metric parameterization and computations, including input values, graphical representations, parameter sets, and calibrated values is moved to Section 4 the CRS Policy. Minor revisions to credit score interpretations are made in the CRS Policy, including removing language associated with the Watch List which would be contained in the CMPs. Additional language is proposed in the CRS Policy to describe the CRS and credit scoring approach broadly (Section 1), model foundations and selection of credit risk factors and metrics (Section 3), testing of the weights between metrics and model performance testing (Sections 4 and 6), data sources and data quality (Section 5), and assumptions and limitations of the CRS (Section 7).
- Additional Internal Rating Considerations: Information in Section V (FCM Procedures only) would be moved to Section 4 of the CRS Policy.
- Data Proxies: Information in Section VI (FCM Procedures) and Section V (Bank Procedures) would be moved to Section 3 of the CRS Policy.

- Information Privacy: Information in Section VII (FCM Procedures) and Section VI (Bank Procedures) would be moved to Section 8 of the CMPs.
- Record Keeping: Information in Section VIII (FCM Procedures) and Section VII (Bank Procedures) would be moved to Section 9 of the CMPs.
- Watch List Criteria: Information in Section IX (FCM Procedures), Section VIII (Bank Procedures), and Appendix 3 would be moved to Sections 6 and 7 of the CMPs. The FCM and Bank Procedures list reasons for placing counterparties on the Watch List and Appendix 3 specifies that counterparties exhibiting certain criteria may be placed on the Watch List (e.g., deterioration in credit score, capitalization, operational or other violations). The Watch List criteria is updated in the CMPs to distinguish between automatic placement on the Watch List based on credit score and qualitative considerations of counterparty deterioration that may merit placement on the Watch List or movement to a higher Watch List level.
- Appendices 1 and 2 are moved to the appendices of the CRS Policy and Appendix 3 is removed.

Consolidation of the FCM and Bank Procedures with respect to counterparty monitoring in the CMPs and with respect to the credit scoring approach in the CRS Policy would allow ICC to avoid unnecessary repetition. The Documents are generally designed to enhance, clarify, and more clearly document descriptions of key ICC processes and procedures related to ICC's counterparty monitoring practices and CRS, and not to materially change existing processes and practices in the FCM and Bank Procedures. Additional detail is memorialized in the Documents which was not previously in the Bank and FCM Procedures, including ICC's standards for counterparty relationships and procedures for counterparty on-boarding and withdrawal in Section 3 of the CMPs and a comprehensive description of the CRS, including its foundations, data,

testing, and assumptions and limitations, in the CRS Policy. Overall, the purpose of and substance across the documents remains largely consistent with some differences in drafting style or terminology, additional procedures or detail, and other minor updates or revisions.

(b) Statutory Basis

ICC believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of Section 17A of the Act⁴ and the regulations thereunder applicable to it, including the applicable standards under Rule 17Ad-22.⁵ In particular, Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act⁶ requires that the rule change be consistent with the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions and derivative agreements, contracts and transactions cleared by ICC, the safeguarding of securities and funds in the custody or control of ICC or for which it is responsible, and the protection of investors and the public interest. As discussed herein, the proposed rule change is generally designed to enhance, clarify, and more clearly document descriptions of key ICC procedures related to ICC's counterparty monitoring practices and CRS. The proposed CMPs would consolidate ICC's existing counterparty monitoring procedures for CPs and FSPs into one document. Information related to the CRS would be moved into a separate policy, the CRS Policy, which describes ICC's credit scoring approach and is intended to more clearly document the processes and procedures associated with the CRS. Memorializing additional detail in respect of the CRS, such as its foundations, data sources, testing, and assumptions and limitations, in the CRS Policy would strengthen the CRS to ensure that it appropriately estimates credit scores representative of the financial condition of counterparties.

⁴ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1.

⁵ 17 CFR 240.17Ad-22.

⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(F).

Consolidation of the FCM and Bank Procedures regarding counterparty monitoring in the CMPs and regarding the credit scoring approach in the CRS Policy would allow ICC to avoid unnecessary repetition, avoid potential confusion between policies, and promote efficiency. ICC believes that the proposed rule change would thus facilitate and enhance its ability to carry out its counterparty monitoring responsibilities and manage counterparty credit risk and thus promote overall risk management and the stability of ICC. Accordingly, in ICC's view, the proposed rule change is consistent with the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions, derivatives agreements, contracts, and transactions, the safeguarding of securities and funds in the custody or control of ICC or for which it is responsible, and the protection of investors and the public interest, within the meaning of Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act.⁷

The proposed rule change would also satisfy the relevant requirements of Rule 17Ad-22.⁸ Rule 17Ad-22(e)(2)(i) and (v)⁹ requires each covered clearing agency to establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to provide for governance arrangements that are clear and transparent and specify clear and direct lines of responsibility. The Documents clearly and transparently assign and document responsibility and accountability associated with counterparty monitoring and computation of credit scores. The CMPs specify how identified issues are escalated and set out the roles and responsibilities of internal personnel and committees, including with respect to ongoing counterparty monitoring, review, and reporting; onboarding and withdrawal of counterparties; and changes to the Watch List. The CMPs clearly set out the roles of the PRC and Subcommittee with respect to counterparty

⁷ Id.

⁸ 17 CFR 240.17Ad-22.

⁹ 17 CFR 240.17Ad-22(e)(2)(i) and (v).

monitoring, review, and approval and detail their interaction with the Risk Department and CRO. For the CRS, the ICC Risk Department is responsible for calibrating the credit risk factor metrics under the CRS Policy. The CRS Policy also assigns responsibility for checking the validity of data for the CRS and remedying inconsistencies. As such, in ICC's view, the proposed rule change ensures that ICC maintains policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to provide for clear and transparent governance arrangements and specify clear and direct lines of responsibility, consistent with Rule 17Ad-22(e)(2)(i) and (v).¹⁰

Rule 17Ad-22(e)(4)(ii)¹¹ requires each covered clearing agency to establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to effectively identify, measure, monitor, and manage its credit exposures to participants and those arising from its payment, clearing, and settlement processes, including by maintaining additional financial resources at the minimum to enable it to cover a wide range of foreseeable stress scenarios that include, but are not limited to, the default of the two participant families that would potentially cause the largest aggregate credit exposure for the covered clearing agency in extreme but plausible market conditions. The proposed rule change enhances ICC's ability to manage its financial resources since the Documents are designed to minimize the risk associated with ICC's counterparty relationships by more clearly describing key processes, controls, decisions, and escalations associated with ICC's counterparty review and monitoring processes and CRS. The Documents are not intended to materially change ICC's existing processes and practices in the FCM and Bank Procedures. Memorializing the processes and procedures associated with the CRS in the CRS Policy would strengthen the CRS to ensure that it appropriately estimates

¹⁰ Id.

¹¹ 17 CFR 240.17Ad-22(e)(4)(ii).

credit scores representative of the financial condition of counterparties. The proposed rule change would thus promote ICC's ability to ensure financial health and the ability to fulfill obligations by ICC's counterparties, which promotes and strengthens ICC's own financial condition and supports ICC's ability to maintain its financial resources and withstand the pressures of defaults, consistent with the requirements of Rule 17Ad-22(e)(4)(ii).¹²

Rule 17Ad-22(e)(16)¹³ requires each covered clearing agency to establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to safeguard its own and its participants' assets, minimize the risk of loss and delay in access to these assets, and invest such assets in instruments with minimal credit, market, and liquidity risks. The Documents memorialize the processes and procedures associated with managing credit risk from ICC's counterparties, including FSPs who are defined as the entities to which ICC has actual or potential credit exposure (e.g., settlement banks, custodians, reverse repurchase counterparties). The CMPs describe ICC's requirements for FSPs and the procedures for intraday, daily, and monthly monitoring of the financial and operational capacity of FSPs. This document also includes procedures for placing counterparties on the Watch List and for monitoring and managing ICC's aggregate exposure to entities and their affiliates with which ICC maintains multiple counterparty relationships. Accordingly, the proposed rule change would continue to ensure that ICC safeguards its own and its participants' assets, minimizes the risk of loss and delay in access to these assets, and invests such assets in instruments with minimal credit, market, and liquidity risks, consistent with the requirements of Rule 17Ad-22(e)(16).¹⁴

¹² Id.

¹³ 17 CFR 240.17Ad-22(e)(16).

¹⁴ Id.

Rule 17Ad-22(e)(18)¹⁵ requires each covered clearing agency to establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to establish objective, risk-based, and publicly disclosed criteria for participation, which permit fair and open access by direct and, where relevant, indirect participants and other financial market utilities, require participants to have sufficient financial resources and robust operational capacity to meet obligations arising from participation in the clearing agency, and monitor compliance with such participation requirements on an ongoing basis. The proposed rule change does not change ICC's existing CP membership criteria. The CMPs discuss ICC's standards for counterparty relationships, namely the requirements for CPs and FSPs, and include references to relevant documentation. The CMPs define the entities included as FSPs to ensure that ICC appropriately identifies and monitors its counterparty relationships. The proposed rule change is designed to more clearly document the standards for counterparty relationships and the associated monitoring processes to ensure that responsible parties carry out their duties and appropriately monitor for compliance with such requirements. Furthermore, the CMPs require the performance of an annual review of the CP membership criteria to ensure continued sufficiency and appropriateness. As such, the proposed rule change will continue to ensure that participants have sufficient financial resources and robust operational capacity to meet obligations and promote ICC's ability to monitor compliance for such requirements on an ongoing basis, consistent with Rule 17Ad-22(e)(18).¹⁶

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

¹⁵ 17 CFR 240.17Ad-22(e)(18).

¹⁶ Id.

ICC does not believe the proposed rule change would have any impact, or impose any burden, on competition. The proposed rule change to adopt and formalize the Documents and to retire the FCM and Bank Procedures will apply uniformly across all market participants. Therefore, ICC does not believe the proposed rule change would impose any burden on competition that is 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 relating to the proposed rule change have not been solicited or received. ICC will notify the Commission of any written comments received by ICC.

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 such 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-ICC-2021-021 on the subject line.

Paper Comments:

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

All submissions should refer to File Number SR-ICC-2021-021. 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 am and 3:00 pm. Copies of such filings will also be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of ICE Clear Credit and on ICE Clear Credit's website at <https://www.theice.com/clear-credit/regulation>.

All comments received will be posted without change. Persons submitting comments are cautioned that we do not redact or edit personal identifying information from comment submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. All submissions should refer to File Number SR-ICC-2021-021 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.¹⁷

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2021-23676 Filed: 10/29/2021 8:45 am; Publication Date: 11/1/2021]

¹⁷ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).