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4000. FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL RULES

4100. FINANCIAL CONDITION

4110. Capital Compliance

(a) When necessary for the protection of investors or in the public interest, FINRA may, at any time or from time to time with respect to a particular carrying or clearing member or all carrying or clearing members, pursuant to authority exercised by FINRA's Executive Vice President charged with oversight for financial responsibility, or his or her written officer delegate, prescribe greater net capital or net worth requirements than those otherwise applicable, including more stringent treatment of items in computing net capital or net worth, or require such member to restore or increase its net capital or net worth. In any such instance, FINRA shall issue a notice pursuant to [Rule 9557](#).

(b)(1) Unless otherwise permitted by FINRA, a member shall suspend all business operations during any period in which it is not in compliance with applicable net capital requirements set forth in SEA Rule 15c3-1.

(2) FINRA may issue a notice pursuant to [Rule 9557](#) directing a member that is not in compliance with applicable net capital requirements set forth in SEA Rule 15c3-1 to suspend all or a portion of its business.

(c)(1) No equity capital of a member may be withdrawn for a period of one year from the date such equity capital is contributed, unless otherwise permitted by FINRA in writing. Subject to the requirements of paragraph (c)(2) of this Rule, this paragraph shall not preclude a member from withdrawing profits earned.

(2) A carrying or clearing member shall not, without the prior written approval of FINRA, withdraw capital, pay a dividend or effect a similar distribution that would reduce such member's equity, or make any unsecured advance or loan to a stockholder, partner, sole proprietor, employee or affiliate, where such withdrawals, payments, reductions, advances or loans in the aggregate, in any 35 rolling calendar day period, on a net basis, exceeds 10% of its excess net capital.

(d) Sale-And-Leasebacks, Factoring, Financing, Loans and Similar Arrangements

(1)(A) No carrying or clearing member shall consummate a sale-and-leaseback arrangement with respect to any of its assets, or a sale, factoring, or financing arrangement with respect to any unsecured accounts receivable, where any such arrangement would increase the member's tentative net capital by 10% or more, without the prior written authorization of FINRA.

(B) No carrying member shall consummate any arrangement concerning the sale or factoring of customer debit balances, irrespective of amount, without the prior written authorization of FINRA.

(2) Any loan agreement entered into by a carrying or clearing member, the proceeds of which exceed 10% of such member's tentative net capital and which is intended to reduce the deduction in computing net capital for fixed assets and other assets which cannot be readily converted into cash under SEA Rule 15c3-1(c)(2)(iv), must be submitted to and be acceptable to FINRA, prior to such reduction becoming effective.

(3) Members subject to paragraphs (d)(1)(A), (d)(1)(B) or (d)(2), shall not consummate any arrangement pursuant to such paragraph(s) if the aggregate of all such arrangements outstanding would exceed 20% of such member's tentative net capital, without the prior written authorization of FINRA.

(4) Any agreement relating to a determination of a "ready market" for securities based upon the securities being accepted as collateral for a loan by a bank under SEA Rule 15c3-1(c)(11)(ii), must be submitted to and be acceptable to FINRA before the securities may be deemed to have a "ready market."

(e) Subordinated Loans, Notes Collateralized by Securities and Capital Borrowings

(1) All subordinated loans or notes collateralized by securities shall meet such standards as FINRA may require to ensure the continued financial stability and operational capability of the member, in addition to those specified in Appendix D of SEA Rule 15c3-1.

(2) Unless otherwise permitted by FINRA, each member partnership whose general partner enters into any secured or unsecured borrowing, the proceeds of which will be contributed to the capital of the member, shall submit the following for approval in order for such proceeds to qualify as capital acceptable for inclusion in the computation of the net capital of the member:

A signed copy of the loan agreement which must:

- (A) have at least a 12 month duration; and
- (B) provide non-recourse to the assets of the member.

Additional documents may be required, the nature of which will vary, depending upon the legal status of the lender e.g. an individual, bank, estate, trust, corporation, partnership, etc.

••• **Supplementary Material:** -----

.01 Compliance with Applicable Law. For purposes of paragraph (e)(1), the member shall assure itself that any applicable provisions of the Securities Act and/or State Blue Sky laws have been satisfied and may be required to submit evidence thereof to FINRA prior to approval of the subordinated loan agreement.

.02 Members Operating Pursuant to the Exemptive Provisions of SEA Rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(i). For purposes of this Rule, all requirements that apply to a member that clears or carries customer accounts shall also apply to any member that, operating pursuant to the exemptive provisions of SEA Rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(i), either clears customer transactions pursuant to such exemptive provisions or holds customer funds in a bank account established thereunder.

Amended by SR-FINRA-2010-002 eff. Feb. 8, 2010.

Adopted by SR-FINRA-2008-067 eff. Feb. 8, 2010.

Selected Notice: [09-71](#).

4120. Regulatory Notification and Business Curtailment

(a) Notification

(1) Each carrying or clearing member shall promptly, but in any event within 24 hours, notify FINRA in writing if its net capital falls below the following percentages:

(A) the member's net capital is less than 150 percent of its minimum dollar net capital requirement or such greater percentage thereof as may from time to time be designated by FINRA;

(B) the member is subject to the aggregate indebtedness requirement of SEA Rule 15c3-1, and its aggregate indebtedness is more than 1,000 percent of its net capital;

(C) the member elects to use the alternative method of computing net capital pursuant to SEA Rule 15c3-1(a)(1)(ii), and its net capital is less than the level specified in SEA Rule 17a-11(c)(2);

(D) the member is approved to use the alternative method of computing net capital pursuant to SEA Rule 15c3-1e, and

(i) its tentative net capital as defined in SEA Rule 15c3-1(c)(15) is less than 50 percent of the early warning notification amount required by SEA Rule 15c3-1(a)(7)(ii), or

(ii) its net capital is less than \$1.25 billion;

(E) the member is registered as a Futures Commission Merchant pursuant to the Commodity Exchange Act, and its net capital is less than 120% of the minimum risk-based capital requirements of Commodity Exchange Act Rule 1.17; or

(F) the member's deduction of capital withdrawals, which it anticipates making, whether voluntarily or as a

result of a commitment, including maturities of subordinated liabilities entered into pursuant to Appendix D of SEA Rule 15c3-1, during the next six months, and/or special deductions from net capital set forth in [Rule 4210\(e\)](#) (8)(C), would result in any one of the conditions described in paragraph (a)(1)(A) through (E) of this Rule.

(b) Restrictions on Business Expansion

(1) Except as otherwise permitted by FINRA in writing, a member that carries customer accounts or clears transactions shall not expand its business during any period in which any of the conditions described in paragraph (a)(1) continue to exist for more than 15 consecutive business days, provided that such condition(s) has been known to FINRA or the member for at least five consecutive business days. FINRA may issue a notice pursuant to [Rule 9557](#) directing any such member not to expand its business; however, FINRA's authority to issue such notice does not negate the member's obligation not to expand its business in accordance with this paragraph (b)(1).

(2) No member may expand its business during any period in which FINRA restricts the member from expanding its business for any financial or operational reason. In any such instance, FINRA shall issue a notice pursuant to [Rule 9557](#).

(3) For purposes of paragraph (b) of this Rule, the term "expansion of business" may include:

(A) net increase in the number of registered representatives or other producing personnel;

(B) exceeding average capital commitments over the previous three months for market making or block positioning;

(C) initiation of market making in new securities or any new proprietary trading or other commitment in securities or commodities in which a market is not made (other than riskless trades associated with customer orders);

(D) exceeding average commitments over the previous three months for underwritings;

(E) opening of new branch offices;

(F) entering any new line of business or deliberately promoting or expanding any present lines of business;

(G) making unsecured or partially secured loans, advances, drawings, guarantees or other similar receivables; and

(H) such other activities as FINRA deems appropriate under the circumstances, in the public interest or for the protection of investors.

(c) Reduction of Business

(1) Except as otherwise permitted by FINRA in writing, a member that carries customer accounts or clears transactions is obligated to reduce its business to a point enabling its available capital to exceed the standards set forth in paragraph (a)(1)(A) through (F) of this Rule, when any of the following conditions continue to exist for more than 15 consecutive business days, provided that such condition(s) has been known to FINRA or the member for at least five consecutive business days:

(A) the member's net capital is less than 125 percent of its minimum dollar net capital requirement or such greater percentage thereof as may from time to time be designated by FINRA;

(B) the member is subject to the aggregate indebtedness requirement of SEA Rule 15c3-1, and its aggregate indebtedness is more than 1,200 percent of its net capital;

(C) the member elects to use the alternative method of computing net capital pursuant to SEA Rule 15c3-1(a)(1)(ii), and its net capital is less than one percentage point below the level specified in SEA Rule 17a-11(c)(2);

(D) the member is approved to use the alternative method of computing net capital pursuant to SEA Rule 15c3-1e, and

(i) its tentative net capital as defined in SEA Rule 15c3-1(c)(15) is less than 40 percent of the early warning notification amount required by SEA Rule 15c3-1(a)(7)(ii), or

(ii) its net capital is less than \$1 billion;

(E) the member is registered as a Futures Commission Merchant pursuant to the Commodity Exchange Act, and its net capital is less than 110% of the minimum risk-based capital requirements of Commodity Exchange Act Rule 1.17; or

(F) the member's deduction of capital withdrawals, including maturities of subordinated liabilities entered into pursuant to Appendix D of SEA Rule 15c3-1, scheduled during the next six months, and/or special deductions from net capital set forth in [Rule 4210\(e\)\(8\)\(C\)](#), would result in any one of the conditions described in paragraph (c)(1)(A) through (E) of this Rule.

FINRA may issue a notice pursuant to [Rule 9557](#) directing any such member to reduce its business to a point enabling its available capital to exceed the standards set forth in paragraph (a)(1)(A) through (F) of this Rule; however, FINRA's authority to issue such notice does not negate the member's obligation to reduce its business in accordance with this paragraph (c)(1).

(2) A member must reduce its business as directed by FINRA for any financial or operational reason. In any such instance, FINRA shall issue a notice pursuant to [Rule 9557](#).

(3) For purposes of paragraph (c) of this Rule, the term "business reduction" shall mean reducing or eliminating parts of a member's business in order to reduce the amount of capital required, which may include:

(A) promptly paying all or a portion of free credit balances to customers;

(B) promptly effecting delivery to customers of all or a portion of fully paid securities in the member's possession or control;

(C) introducing all or a portion of its business to another member on a fully disclosed basis;

(D) reducing the size or modifying the composition of its inventory and reducing or ceasing market making;

(E) closing of one or more existing branch offices;

(F) collecting unsecured or partially secured loans, advances, drawings, guarantees or other similar receivables;

(G) accepting no new customer accounts;

(H) restricting the payment of salaries or other sums to partners, officers, directors, shareholders, or associated persons of the member;

(I) effecting liquidating or closing customer and/or proprietary transactions;

(J) accepting only unsolicited customer orders; and

(K) such other activities as FINRA deems appropriate under the circumstances in the public interest or for the protection of investors.

••• **Supplementary Material:** -----

.01 Exercise of Discretion by FINRA. The following are examples of the conditions under which FINRA may exercise its discretion pursuant to paragraphs (b)(2) or (c)(2) above:

(a) The member has experienced a substantial change in the manner in which it processes its business, which, in the view of FINRA, increases the potential risk of loss to customers or other members;

(b) The member's books and records are not maintained in accordance with the provisions of SEA Rules 17a-3 or 17a-4;

(c) The member is not in compliance, or is unable to demonstrate compliance, with applicable net capital requirements;

(d) The member is not in compliance, or is unable to demonstrate compliance, with SEA Rule 15c3-3 (Customer Protection - Reserves and Custody of Securities);

(e) The member is unable to clear and settle transactions promptly; or

(f) The member's overall business operations are in such condition, given the nature of its business that, notwithstanding the absence of any of the conditions enumerated in paragraphs (a) through (e), a determination of financial or operational difficulty should be made.

.02 Correspondent Firms. The Rule contemplates that any restrictions or conditions imposed on a carrying or clearing member's business under this Rule may require that member to restrict the business activities of one or more correspondent firms for which the member clears, insofar as such business would be handled by such carrying or clearing member.

.03 Members Operating Pursuant to the Exemptive Provisions of SEA Rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(i). For purposes of this Rule, all requirements that apply to a member that clears or carries customer accounts shall also apply to any member that, operating pursuant to the exemptive provisions of SEA Rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(i), either clears customer transactions pursuant to such exemptive provisions or holds customer funds in a bank account established thereunder.

Amended by SR-FINRA-2010-024 eff. Dec. 2, 2010.
Adopted by SR-FINRA-2008-067 eff. Feb. 8, 2010.

Selected Notices: [09-71](#), [10-45](#).

4130. Regulation of Activities of Section 15C Members Experiencing Financial and/or Operational Difficulties

(a) Application - For purposes of this Rule, the term "member" shall be limited to any member of FINRA registered with the SEC pursuant to Section 15C of the Exchange Act that is not designated to another self-regulatory organization by the SEC for financial responsibility pursuant to Section 17 of the Exchange Act and SEA Rule 17d-1.

(b) Each member subject to Section 402.2 of the rules of the Treasury Department shall comply with the capital requirements prescribed therein and with the provisions of this Rule.

(c) A member, when so directed by FINRA shall not expand its business during any period in which:

(1) Any of the following conditions continue to exist for more than 15 consecutive business days:

(A) the member's liquid capital is less than 150 percent of the total haircuts or such greater percentage thereof as may from time to time be prescribed by FINRA;

(B) the member's liquid capital minus total haircuts is less than 150 percent of its minimum dollar capital requirement; or

(C) the deduction of ownership equity and maturities of subordinated debt scheduled during the next six months would result in any one of the conditions described in (A) or (B) of this subparagraph (1); or

(2) FINRA restricts the member for any other financial or operational reason.

(d) A member, when so directed by FINRA, shall forthwith reduce its business:

(1) To a point at which the member would not be subject to a prohibition against expansion of its business as set forth in paragraphs (c)(1)(A), (B), or (C) of this Rule if any of the following conditions continue to exist for more than 15 consecutive business days:

(A) the member's liquid capital is less than 125 percent of total haircuts or such greater percentage thereof as may from time to time be prescribed by FINRA;

(B) the member's liquid capital minus total haircuts is less than 125 percent of its minimum dollar capital requirement; or

(C) the deduction of ownership equity and maturities of subordinated debt scheduled during the next six months would result in any one of the conditions described in (A) or (B) of this subparagraph (1); and

(2) As required by FINRA when it restricts a member for any other financial or operational reason.

(e) A member shall suspend all business operations during any period of time when the member is not in compliance with applicable liquid capital requirements as set forth in Section 402.2 of the rules of the Treasury Department. FINRA staff may issue a notice to such member directing it to suspend all business operations; however, the member's obligation to

suspend all business operations arises from its obligations under Section 402.2 of the rules of the Treasury Department and is not dependent on any notice that may be issued by FINRA staff.

(f) Any notice directing a member to limit or suspend its business operations shall be issued by FINRA staff pursuant to [Rule 9557](#).

Amended by SR-FINRA-2008-067 eff. Feb. 8, 2010.
Amended by SR-NASD-2003-110 eff. June 28, 2004.
Amended by SR-NASD-2003-74 eff. Dec. 1, 2003.
Adopted by SR-NASD-95-39 eff. Oct. 10, 1996.

Selected Notices: [03-67](#), [04-36](#), [09-71](#).

4140. Audit

(a) FINRA may at any time, due to concerns regarding the accuracy or integrity of a member's financial statements, books and records or prior audited financial statements, direct any member to cause an audit to be made by an independent public accountant of its accounts, or cause an examination to be made in accordance with attestation, review or consultation standards prescribed by the AICPA. Such audit or examination shall be directed pursuant to authority exercised by FINRA's Executive Vice President charged with oversight for financial responsibility, or his or her written officer delegate, and shall be made in accordance with such requirements as FINRA may prescribe.

(b) Any member failing to file an audited financial and/or operational report or examination report under this Rule in the prescribed time shall be subject to a late fee as set forth in Schedule A [Section 4\(g\)\(1\)](#) to the FINRA By-Laws.

Adopted by SR-FINRA-2008-067 eff. Feb. 8, 2010.

Selected Notice: [09-71](#).

4150. Guarantees by, or Flow Through Benefits for, Members

(a) Prior written notice shall be given to FINRA whenever any member guarantees, endorses or assumes, directly or indirectly, the obligations or liabilities of another person.

(b) Prior written approval must be obtained from FINRA whenever any member receives flow through capital benefits in accordance with Appendix C of SEA Rule 15c3-1.

••• Supplementary Material: -----

.01 Financial and Operational Impact. The written notice required by paragraph (a) of this Rule shall be given to FINRA at least 10 business days prior to entering into such arrangement or relationship with another person. Both the written notice required by paragraph (a) of this Rule and the request for approval under paragraph (b) of this Rule shall include the address and general nature of business conducted by such person, a description of the relationship or arrangement between the parties, details regarding the capitalization of such person (including the percentage of ownership or profits by the member), as well as the actual and potential effect of the arrangement or relationship on the member's capital (including net capital) and operations and such other information as FINRA may require. A request for approval under paragraph (b) of this Rule shall further include an opinion of counsel where such is required in conformity with Appendix C of SEA Rule 15c3-1.

.02 Member Dealings. A member may at any time be required to provide FINRA with information with respect to the arrangement, relationship and dealings with a person referred to in this Rule.

.03 Books and Records. No member shall enter into an arrangement described in this Rule unless it has the authority to make available promptly the books and records of such other person for inspection by FINRA in the United States. The books and records of such person shall be kept separately from those of the member.

.04 FOCUS Reporting Requirements. For persons referred to in this Rule that are registered broker-dealers, the member shall furnish to FINRA copies of such person's FOCUS Reports simultaneous with their being filed with the person's designated examining authority. For persons referred to in this Rule that are not registered broker-dealers, FINRA requires, in lieu of FOCUS, submission of financial and operational statements, in such format and at such time periods as may be

required by FINRA, sufficient to gauge the capital and operational effects of the arrangement or relationship.

.05 Routine Guarantees. Guarantees executed routinely in the normal course of business such as trade guarantees, signature guarantees, endorsement of securities and the writing of options, are not subject to the requirements of this Rule provided that, in regard to the guarantee of the writing of options, the transaction is appropriately recorded on the member's books and records in accordance with SEA Rule 17a-3(a)(10) and is reflected in its net capital computation pursuant to SEA Rule 15c3-1.

.06 Guarantees Already in Effect. Within 30 days of August 1, 2011, each member shall advise FINRA, in writing, of any guarantees, endorsements, assumptions of obligations/liabilities, or flow through capital benefits, in effect as of August 1, 2011 not having otherwise been reported, in writing, to the appropriate Regulatory Coordinator.

Adopted by SR-FINRA-2010-061 eff. Aug. 1, 2011.

Selected Notice: [11-26](#).

4160. Verification of Assets

(a) A member, when notified by FINRA, may not continue to custody or retain record ownership of assets, whether such assets are proprietary or customer assets, at a financial institution that is not a member of FINRA, which, upon FINRA staff's request, fails promptly to provide FINRA with written verification of assets maintained by the member at such financial institution.

(b) The Rule shall not apply:

- (1) to proprietary assets of members that are treated as non-allowable assets under SEA Rule 15c3-1; or
- (2) in instances where FINRA determines that there is no independent custody or record ownership of the assets.

••• Supplementary Material: -----

.01 Asset Transfers. Any member required to transfer its proprietary and/or customer assets pursuant to this Rule shall effect such transfer within a reasonable period of time.

.02 Member Obligations Under SEA Rule 15c3-3. Nothing in this Rule shall be construed as altering in any manner a member's obligations under SEA Rule 15c3-3.

Adopted by SR-FINRA-2010-042 eff. Feb 1, 2011; amended by SR-FINRA-2010-062 eff. Feb. 1, 2011.

Selected Notice: [10-61](#).

4200. MARGIN

4210. Margin Requirements

(a) Definitions

For purposes of this Rule, the following terms shall have the meanings specified below:

(1) The term "basket" shall mean a group of stocks that FINRA or any national securities exchange designates as eligible for execution in a single trade through its trading facilities and that consists of stocks whose inclusion and relative representation in the group are determined by the inclusion and relative representation of their current market prices in a widely disseminated stock index reflecting the stock market as a whole.

(2) The term "current market value" means the total cost or net proceeds of a security on the day it was purchased or sold or at any other time the preceding business day's closing price as shown by any regularly published reporting or quotation service except for security futures contracts (see paragraph (f)(10)(C)(ii)). If there is no closing price, a member may use a reasonable estimate of the market value of the security as of the close of business on the preceding business day.

(3) The term "customer" means any person for whom securities are purchased or sold or to whom securities are purchased or sold whether on a regular way, when issued, delayed or future delivery basis. It will also include any person for whom securities are held or carried and to or for whom a member extends, arranges or maintains any credit. The term will not include the following: (A) a broker or dealer from whom a security has been purchased or to whom a security has been sold for the account of the member or its customers, or (B) an "exempted borrower" as defined by Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System ("Regulation T"), except for the proprietary account of a broker-dealer carried by a member pursuant to paragraph (e)(6) of this Rule.

(4) The term "designated account" means the account of:

(A) a bank (as defined in Section 3(a)(6) of the Exchange Act),

(B) a savings association (as defined in Section 3(b) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act), the deposits of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation,

(C) an insurance company (as defined in Section 2(a)(17) of the Investment Company Act),

(D) an investment company registered with the SEC under the Investment Company Act,

(E) a state or political subdivision thereof, or

(F) a pension or profit sharing plan subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) or of an agency of the United States or of a state or a political subdivision thereof.

(5) The term "equity" means the customer's ownership interest in the account, computed by adding the current market value of all securities "long" and the amount of any credit balance and subtracting the current market value of all securities "short" and the amount of any debit balance. Any variation settlement received or paid on a security futures contract shall be considered a credit or debit to the account for purposes of equity.

(6) The term "exempted security" or "exempted securities" has the meaning as in Section 3(a)(12) of the Exchange Act.

(7) The term "margin" means the amount of equity to be maintained on a security position held or carried in an account.

(8) The term "person" has the meaning as in Section 3(a)(9) of the Exchange Act.

(9) The term "highly rated foreign sovereign debt securities" means any debt securities (including major foreign sovereign debt securities) issued or guaranteed by the government of a foreign country, its provinces, state or cities, or a supranational entity, if at the time of the extension of credit the issue, the issuer or guarantor, or any other outstanding obligation of the issuer or guarantor ranked junior to or on a parity with the issue or the guarantee is assigned a rating (implicitly or explicitly) in one of the top two rating categories by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

(10) The term "investment grade debt securities" means any debt securities (including those issued by the government of a foreign country, its provinces, states or cities, or a supranational entity), if at the time of the extension of credit the issue, the issuer or guarantor, or any other outstanding obligation of the issuer or guarantor ranked junior to or on a parity with the issue or the guarantee is assigned a rating (implicitly or explicitly) in one of the top four rating categories by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

(11) The term "major foreign sovereign debt" means any debt securities issued or guaranteed by the government of a foreign country or a supranational entity, if at the time of the extension of credit the issue, the issuer or guarantor, or any other outstanding obligation of the issuer or guarantor ranked junior to or on a parity with the issue or the guarantee is assigned a rating (implicitly or explicitly) in the top rating category by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

(12) The term "mortgage related securities" means securities falling within the definition in Section 3(a)(41) of the Exchange Act.

(13) The term "exempt account" means:

(A) a member, non-member broker-dealer registered as a broker or dealer under the Exchange Act, a "designated account," or

(B) any person that:

(i) has a net worth of at least \$45 million and financial assets of at least \$40 million for purposes of paragraphs (e)(2)(F) and (e)(2)(G), and

(ii) either:

a. has securities registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act, has been subject to the reporting requirements of Section 13 of the Exchange Act for a period of at least 90 days and has filed all the reports required to be filed thereunder during the preceding 12 months (or such shorter period as it was required to file such reports), or

b. has securities registered pursuant to the Securities Act, has been subject to the reporting requirements of Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act for a period of at least 90 days and has filed all the reports required to be filed thereunder during the preceding 12 months (or such shorter period as it was required to file such reports), or

c. if such person is not subject to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, is a person with respect to which there is publicly available the information specified in paragraphs (a)(5)(i) through (xiv), inclusive, of SEA Rule 15c2-11, or

d. furnishes information to the SEC as required by SEA Rule 12g3-2(b), or

e. makes available to the member such current information regarding such person's ownership, business, operations and financial condition (including such person's current audited statement of financial condition, statement of income and statement of changes in stockholder's equity or comparable financial reports), as reasonably believed by the member to be accurate, sufficient for the purposes of performing a risk analysis in respect of such person.

(14) The term "non-equity securities" means any securities other than equity securities as defined in Section 3(a)(11) of the Exchange Act.

(15) The term "listed non-equity securities" means any non-equity securities that: (A) are listed on a national securities exchange; or (B) have unlisted trading privileges on a national securities exchange.

(16) The term "other marginable non-equity securities" means:

(A) Any debt securities not traded on a national securities exchange meeting all of the following requirements:

(i) At the time of the original issue, a principal amount of not less than \$25 million of the issue was outstanding;

(ii) The issue was registered under Section 5 of the Securities Act and the issuer either files periodic reports pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act or is an insurance company which meets all of the conditions specified in Section 12(g)(2)(G) of the Exchange Act; and

(iii) At the time of the extensions of credit, the creditor has a reasonable basis for believing that the issuer is not in default on interest or principal payments; or

(B) Any private pass-through securities (not guaranteed by any agency of the U.S. government) meeting all of the following requirements:

(i) An aggregate principal amount of not less than \$25 million (which may be issued in series) was issued pursuant to a registration statement filed with the SEC under Section 5 of the Securities Act;

(ii) Current reports relating to the issue have been filed with the SEC; and

(iii) At the time of the credit extension, the creditor has a reasonable basis for believing that mortgage interest, principal payments and other distributions are being passed through as required and that the servicing agent is meeting its material obligations under the terms of the offering.

(b) Initial Margin

For the purpose of effecting new securities transactions and commitments, the customer shall be required to deposit

margin in cash and/or securities in the account which shall be at least the greater of:

- (1) the amount specified in Regulation T, or Rules 400 through 406 of SEC Customer Margin Requirements for Security Futures, or Rules 41.42 through 41.49 under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA"); or
- (2) the amount specified in paragraph (c) of this Rule; or
- (3) such greater amount as FINRA may from time to time require for specific securities; or
- (4) equity of at least \$2,000 except that cash need not be deposited in excess of the cost of any security purchased (this equity and cost of purchase provision shall not apply to "when distributed" securities in a cash account). The minimum equity requirement for a "pattern day trader" is \$25,000 pursuant to paragraph (f)(8)(B)(iv)a. of this Rule.

Withdrawals of cash or securities may be made from any account which has a debit balance, "short" position or commitments, provided it is in compliance with Regulation T and Rules 400 through 406 of SEC Customer Margin Requirements for Security Futures and Rules 41.42 through 41.49 under the CEA, and after such withdrawal the equity in the account is at least the greater of \$2,000 (\$25,000 in the case of a "pattern day trader") or an amount sufficient to meet the maintenance margin requirements of this Rule.

(c) Maintenance Margin

The margin which must be maintained in all accounts of customers, except as set forth in paragraph (e), (f) or (g) and for cash accounts subject to other provisions of this Rule, shall be as follows:

- (1) 25 percent of the current market value of all margin securities, as defined in Section 220.2 of Regulation T, except for security futures contracts, "long" in the account.
- (2) \$2.50 per share or 100 percent of the current market value, whichever amount is greater, of each stock "short" in the account selling at less than \$5.00 per share; plus
- (3) \$5.00 per share or 30 percent of the current market value, whichever amount is greater, of each stock "short" in the account selling at \$5.00 per share or above; plus
- (4) 5 percent of the principal amount or 30 percent of the current market value, whichever amount is greater, of each bond "short" in the account.
- (5) The minimum maintenance margin levels for security futures contracts, "long" and "short", shall be 20 percent of the current market value of such contract. (See paragraph (f)(10) of this Rule for other provisions pertaining to security futures contracts.)
- (6) 100 percent of the current market value for each non-margin eligible equity security held "long" in the account.

(d) Additional Margin

Procedures shall be established by members to:

- (1) review limits and types of credit extended to all customers;
- (2) formulate their own margin requirements; and
- (3) review the need for instituting higher margin requirements, mark-to-markets and collateral deposits than are required by this Rule for individual securities or customer accounts.

(e) Exceptions to Rule

The foregoing requirements of this Rule are subject to the following exceptions:

(1) Offsetting "Long" and "Short" Positions

When a security carried in a "long" position is exchangeable or convertible within a reasonable time, without restriction other than the payment of money, into a security carried in a "short" position for the same customer, the margin to be maintained on such positions shall be 10 percent of the current market value of the "long" securities. When the same security is carried "long" and "short" the margin to be maintained on such positions shall be 5 percent of the current market value of the "long" securities. In determining such margin requirements "short" positions shall be

marked to the market.

(2) Exempted Securities, Non-equity Securities and Baskets

(A) Obligations of the United States and Highly Rated Foreign Sovereign Debt Securities

On net "long" or net "short" positions in obligations (including zero coupon bonds, i.e., bonds with coupons detached or non-interest bearing bonds) issued or guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States Government or by corporations in which the United States has a direct or indirect interest as shall be designated for exemption by the Secretary of the Treasury, or in obligations that are highly rated foreign sovereign debt securities, the margin to be maintained shall be the percentage of the current market value of such obligations as specified in the applicable category below:

(i)	Less than one year to maturity	1 percent
(ii)	One year but less than three years to maturity	2 percent
(iii)	Three years but less than five years to maturity	3 percent
(iv)	Five years but less than ten years to maturity	4 percent
(v)	Ten years but less than twenty years to maturity	5 percent
(vi)	Twenty years or more to maturity	6 percent

Notwithstanding the above, on zero coupon bonds with five years or more to maturity the margin to be maintained shall not be less than 3 percent of the principal amount of the obligation.

When such obligations other than United States Treasury bills are due to mature in 30 calendar days or less, a member, at its discretion, may permit the customer to substitute another such obligation for the maturing obligation and use the margin held on the maturing obligation to reduce the margin required on the new obligation, provided the customer has given the member irrevocable instructions to redeem the maturing obligation.

(B) All Other Exempted Securities

On any "long" or "short" positions in exempted securities other than obligations of the United States, the margin to be maintained shall be 7 percent of the current market value.

(C) Non-Equity Securities

On any "long" or "short" positions in non-equity securities, the margin to be maintained (except where a lesser requirement is imposed by other provisions of this Rule) shall be:

- (i) 10 percent of the current market value in the case of investment grade debt securities; and

(ii) 20 percent of the current market value or 7 percent of the principal amount, whichever amount is greater, in the case of all other listed non-equity securities, and all other margin eligible non-equity securities as defined in paragraph (a)(16) of this Rule.

(D) Baskets

Notwithstanding the other provisions of this Rule, a member may clear and carry basket transactions of one or more members registered as market makers (who are deemed specialists for purposes of Section 7 of the Exchange Act pursuant to the rules of a national securities exchange) upon a margin basis satisfactory to the concerned parties, provided all real and potential risks in accounts carried under such arrangements are at all times adequately covered by the margin maintained in the account or, in the absence thereof, by the carrying member when computing net capital under SEA Rule 15c3-1 and, if applicable, [Rule 4110\(a\)](#).

(E) Special Provisions

Notwithstanding the foregoing in this paragraph (e)(2):

(i) A member may, at its discretion, permit the use of accrued interest as an offset to the maintenance margin required to be maintained; and

(ii) FINRA, upon written application, may permit lower margin requirements on a case-by-case basis.

(F) Transactions with Exempt Accounts Involving Certain "Good Faith" Securities

On any "long" or "short" position resulting from a transaction involving exempted securities, mortgage related securities, or major foreign sovereign debt securities made for or with an "exempt account," no margin need be required and any marked to the market loss on such position need not be collected. However, the amount of any uncollected marked to the market loss shall be deducted in computing the member's net capital as provided in SEA Rule 15c3-1 and, if applicable, [Rule 4110\(a\)](#), subject to the limits provided in paragraph (e)(2)(H) below.

(G) Transactions With Exempt Accounts Involving Highly Rated Foreign Sovereign Debt Securities and Investment Grade Debt Securities

On any "long" or "short" position resulting from a transaction made for or with an "exempt account" (other than a position subject to paragraph (e)(2)(F)), the margin to be maintained on highly rated foreign sovereign debt and investment grade debt securities shall be, in lieu of any greater requirements imposed under this Rule, (i) 0.5 percent of current market value in the case of highly rated foreign sovereign debt securities, and (ii) 3 percent of current market value in the case of all other investment grade debt securities. The member need not collect any such margin, provided the amount equal to the margin required shall be deducted in computing the member's net capital as provided in SEA Rule 15c3-1 and, if applicable, [Rule 4110\(a\)](#), subject to the limits provided in paragraph (e)(2)(H) below.

(H) Limits on Net Capital Deductions for Exempt Accounts

(i) Members shall maintain a written risk analysis methodology for assessing the amount of credit extended to exempt accounts pursuant to paragraphs (e)(2)(F) and (e)(2)(G) which shall be made available to FINRA upon request.

(ii) In the event that the net capital deductions taken by a member as a result of marked to the market losses incurred under paragraphs (e)(2)(F) and (e)(2)(G) (exclusive of the percentage requirements established thereunder) exceed:

a. on any one account or group of commonly controlled accounts, 5 percent of the member's tentative net capital (as such term is defined in SEA Rule 15c3-1), or

b. on all accounts combined, 25 percent of the member's tentative net capital (as such term is defined in SEA Rule 15c3-1), and, such excess exists on the fifth business day after it was incurred, the member shall give prompt written notice to FINRA and shall not enter into any new transaction(s) subject to the provisions of paragraph (e)(2)(F) or (e)(2)(G) that would result in an increase in the amount of such excess under, as applicable, subparagraph (ii).

(3) Joint Accounts in Which the Carrying Member or a Partner or Stockholder Therein Has an Interest

In the case of a joint account carried by a member in which such member, or any partner, or stockholder (other than a holder of freely transferable stock only) of such member participates with others, each participant other than the carrying member shall maintain an equity with respect to such interest pursuant to the margin provisions of this paragraph as if such interest were in a separate account.

Pursuant to the [Rule 9600](#) Series, FINRA may grant an exemption from the provisions of this paragraph (e)(3), if the account is confined exclusively to transactions and positions in exempted securities.

In the case of an account conforming to the conditions described in this paragraph (e)(3), the exemption application shall also include the following information as of the date of the request:

(A) complete description of the security;

(B) cost price, offering price and principal amount of obligations which have been purchased or may be required to be purchased;

(C) date on which the security is to be purchased or on which there will be a contingent commitment to purchase the security;

(D) approximate aggregate indebtedness;

(E) approximate net capital; and

(F) approximate total market value of all readily marketable securities (i) exempted and (ii) non-exempted, held in member accounts, partners' capital accounts, partners' individual accounts covered by approved agreements providing for their inclusion as partnership property, accounts covered by subordination agreements approved by FINRA and customers' accounts in deficit.

(4) International Arbitrage Accounts

International arbitrage accounts for non-member foreign brokers or dealers who are members of a foreign securities exchange shall not be subject to this Rule. The amount of any deficiency between the equity in such an account and the margin required by the other provisions of this Rule shall be charged against the member's net capital when computing net capital under SEA Rule 15c3-1 and, if applicable, [Rule 4110\(a\)](#).

(5) Specialists' and Market Makers' Accounts

(A) A member may carry the account of an "approved specialist" or "approved market maker," which account is limited to specialist or market making transactions, upon a margin basis which is satisfactory to both parties. The amount of any deficiency between the equity in the account and the haircut requirements pursuant to SEA Rule 15c3-1 and, if applicable, [Rule 4110\(a\)](#), shall be charged against the member's net capital when computing net capital under SEA Rule 15c3-1 and [Rule 4110\(a\)](#). However, when computing charges against net capital for transactions in securities covered by paragraphs (e)(2)(F) and (e)(2)(G) of this Rule, absent a greater haircut requirement that may have been imposed on such securities pursuant to [Rule 4110\(a\)](#), the respective requirements of those paragraphs may be used, rather than the haircut requirements of SEA Rule 15c3-1.

For the purpose of this paragraph (e)(5)(A), the term "approved specialist" or "approved market maker" means either:

(i) a specialist or market maker, who is deemed a specialist for all purposes under the Exchange Act and who is registered pursuant to the rules of a national securities exchange; or

(ii) an OTC market maker or third market maker, who meets the requirements of Section 220.7(g)(5) of Regulation T.

(B) In the case of a joint account carried by a member in accordance with subparagraph (i) above in which the member participates, the equity maintained in the account by the other participants may be in any amount which is mutually satisfactory. The amount of any deficiency between the equity maintained in the account by the other participants and their proportionate share of the haircut requirements pursuant to SEA Rule 15c3-1 and, if applicable, [Rule 4110\(a\)](#), shall be charged against the member's net capital when computing net capital under SEA Rule 15c3-1 and [Rule 4110\(a\)](#). However, when computing charges against net capital for transactions in securities covered by paragraphs (e)(2)(F) and (e)(2)(G) of this Rule, absent a greater haircut requirement that may have been imposed on such securities pursuant to [Rule 4110\(a\)](#), the respective requirements of those paragraphs may be used, rather than the haircut requirements of SEA Rule 15c3-1.

(6) Broker-Dealer Accounts

(A) A member may carry the proprietary account of another broker-dealer, which is registered with the SEC, upon a margin basis which is satisfactory to both parties, provided the requirements of Regulation T and Rules 400 through 406 of SEC Customer Margin Requirements for Security Futures and Rules 41.42 through 41.49 under the CEA are adhered to and the account is not carried in a deficit equity condition. The amount of any deficiency between the equity maintained in the account and the haircut requirements pursuant to SEA Rule 15c3-1 and, if applicable, [Rule 4110\(a\)](#), shall be charged against the member's net capital when computing net capital under SEA Rule 15c3-1 and [Rule 4110\(a\)](#). However, when computing charges against net capital for transactions in securities covered by paragraphs (e)(2)(F) and (e)(2)(G) of this Rule, absent a greater haircut requirement that may have been imposed on such securities pursuant to [Rule 4110\(a\)](#), the respective requirements of those paragraphs may be used, rather than the haircut requirements of SEA Rule 15c3-1.

(B) Joint Back Office Arrangements

An arrangement may be established between two or more registered broker-dealers pursuant to Regulation T Section 220.7, to form a joint back office ("JBO") arrangement for carrying and clearing or carrying accounts of participating broker-dealers. Members must provide written notification to FINRA prior to establishing a JBO arrangement.

(i) A carrying and clearing, or carrying member must:

a. maintain a minimum tentative net capital (as such term is defined in SEA Rule 15c3-1) of \$25 million as computed pursuant to SEA Rule 15c3-1 and, if applicable, [Rule 4110\(a\)](#), except that a member whose primary business consists of the clearance of options market-maker accounts may carry JBO accounts provided that it maintains a minimum net capital of \$7 million as computed pursuant to SEA Rule 15c3-1 and, if applicable, [Rule 4110\(a\)](#). In addition, the member must include in its ratio of gross options market maker deductions to net capital required by the provisions of SEA Rule 15c3-1 and, if applicable, [Rule 4110\(a\)](#), gross deductions for JBO participant accounts. Clearance of option market maker accounts shall be deemed a broker-dealer's primary business if a minimum of 60 percent of the aggregate deductions in the above ratio are options market maker deductions. In the event that a carrying and clearing, or a carrying member's tentative net capital (as such term is defined in SEA Rule 15c3-1), or net capital, respectively, has fallen below the above requirements, the firm shall: 1. promptly notify FINRA in writing of such deficiency, 2. take appropriate action to resolve such deficiency within three consecutive business days, or not permit any new transactions to be entered into pursuant to the JBO arrangement;

b. maintain a written risk analysis methodology for assessing the amount of credit extended to participating broker-dealers which shall be made available to FINRA on request; and

c. deduct from net capital haircut requirements pursuant to SEA Rule 15c3-1 and, if applicable, [Rule 4110\(a\)](#), amounts in excess of the equity maintained in the accounts of participating broker-dealers. However, when computing charges against net capital for transactions in securities covered by paragraphs (e)(2)(F) and (e)(2)(G) of this Rule, absent a greater haircut requirement that may have been imposed on such securities pursuant to [Rule 4110\(a\)](#), the respective requirements of those paragraphs may be used, rather than the haircut requirements of SEA Rule 15c3-1.

(ii) A participating broker-dealer must:

a. be a registered broker-dealer subject to the SEC's net capital requirements and, if applicable, [Rule 4110\(a\)](#);

b. maintain an ownership interest in the carrying/clearing member pursuant to Regulation T of the Federal Reserve Board, Section 220.7; and

c. maintain a minimum liquidating equity of \$1 million in the JBO arrangement exclusive of the ownership interest established in subparagraph (ii)b. above. When the minimum liquidating equity decreases below the \$1 million requirement, the participant must deposit a sufficient amount to eliminate this deficiency within 5 business days or be subject to margin account requirements prescribed for customers in Regulation T, and the margin requirements pursuant to the other provisions of this Rule.

(7) Nonpurpose Credit

In a nonsecurities credit account, a member may extend and maintain nonpurpose credit to or for any customer without collateral or on any collateral whatever, provided:

(A) the account is recorded separately and confined to the transactions and relations specifically authorized by Regulation T;

(B) the account is not used in any way for the purpose of evading or circumventing any regulation of FINRA or of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and Rules 400 through 406 of SEC Customer Margin Requirements for Security Futures and Rules 41.42 through 41.49 under the CEA; and

(C) the amount of any deficiency between the equity in the account and the margin required by the other provisions of this Rule shall be charged against the member's net capital as provided in SEA Rule 15c3-1 and, if applicable, [Rule 4110\(a\)](#).

The term "nonpurpose credit" means an extension of credit other than "purpose credit" as defined in Section 220.2 of Regulation T.

(8) Shelf-Registered and Other Control and Restricted Securities

(A) Shelf-Registered Securities — The equity to be maintained in margin accounts of customers for securities which are the subject of a current and effective registration for a continuous or delayed offering (shelf-registered securities) shall be at least the amount of margin required by paragraph (c) of this Rule, provided the member:

(i) obtains a current prospectus in effect with the SEC, meeting the requirements of Section 10 of the Securities Act, covering such securities;

(ii) has no reason to believe the Registration Statement is not in effect or that the issuer has been delinquent in filing such periodic reports as may be required of it with the SEC and is satisfied that such registration will be kept in effect and that the prospectus will be maintained on a current basis; and

(iii) retains a copy of such Registration Statement, including the prospectus, in an easily accessible place in its files. Shelf-registered securities which do not meet all the conditions prescribed above shall have no value for purposes of this Rule. Also see subparagraph (C) below.

(B) Other Control and Restricted Securities — Except as provided in subparagraph (D) below, the equity in accounts of customers for other control and restricted securities of issuers that are subject to Securities Act Rule 144 or 145(c), shall be 40 percent of the current market value of such securities "long" in the account, provided the member:

(i) in computing net capital under SEA Rule 15c3-1 and, if applicable, [Rule 4110\(a\)](#), deducts any margin deficiencies in customers' accounts based upon a margin requirement as specified in subparagraph (C)(iv) below for such securities and values only that amount of such securities which are then saleable under Securities Act Rule 144(b)(2) or 145(d)(2)(i) in conformity with all of the applicable terms and conditions thereof, for purposes of determining such deficiencies; and

(ii) makes volume computations necessary to determine the amount of securities then saleable under Securities Act Rule 144(b)(2) or 145(d)(2)(i) on a weekly basis or at such frequency as the member and/or FINRA may deem appropriate under the circumstances. See also subparagraph (C) below.

(C) Additional Requirements on Shelf-Registered Securities and Other Control and Restricted Securities — Except as provided in subparagraph (D) below, a member extending credit on shelf-registered and other control and restricted securities in margin accounts of customers shall be subject to the following additional requirements:

(i) FINRA may at any time require reports from members showing relevant information as to the amount of credit extended on shelf-registered, and other control and restricted securities and the amount, if any, deducted from net capital due to such security positions.

(ii) The greater of the aggregate credit agreed to be extended in writing or the aggregate credit that is actually extended to all customers on control and restricted securities of any one issue that exceeds 10 percent of the member's excess net capital shall be deducted from net capital for purposes of determining a member's status under [Rule 4120](#). The amount of such aggregate credit extended, which has been deducted in computing net capital under SEA Rule 15c3-1 and, if applicable, [Rule 4110\(a\)](#), need not be included in this calculation. FINRA, upon written application, may reduce the deduction to net capital under [Rule 4120](#) to 25 percent of such aggregate credit extended that exceeds 10 percent but is less than 15 percent of the member's excess net capital.

(iii) The aggregate credit extended to all customers on all control and restricted securities (reduced by the amount of such aggregate credit which has been deducted in computing net capital under SEA Rule 15c3-1 and, if applicable, [Rule 4110\(a\)](#)), shall be deducted from net capital on the following basis for purposes of determining a member's status under [Rule 4120](#).

a. To the extent such net amount of credit extended does not exceed 50 percent of a member's excess net capital, 25 percent of such net amount of credit extended shall be deducted, and

b. 100 percent of such net amount of credit extended which exceeds 50 percent of a member's excess net capital shall be deducted.

(iv) Concentration Reduction. A concentration exists whenever the aggregate position in control and restricted securities of any one issue, excluding excess securities (as defined below), exceeds:

a. 10 percent of the outstanding shares of such issue, or

b. 100 percent of the average weekly volume for such issue during the preceding three-month period. Where a concentration exists, for purposes of computing subparagraph (B)(i) above, the margin requirement on such securities shall be, based on the greater of subparagraph (iv)a. or b., above, as specified below:

Percent of Outstanding Shares	or Percent of Average Weekly Volume	Margin Requirement
Up to 10 percent	Up to 100 percent	25 percent
Over 10 percent and under 15 percent	Over 100 percent and under 200 percent	30 percent
15 percent and under 20 percent	200 percent and under 300 percent	45 percent
20 percent and under 25 percent	300 percent and under 400 percent	60 percent
25 percent and under 30 percent	400 percent and under 500 percent	75 percent
30 percent and above	500 percent and above	100 percent

For purposes of this paragraph (e)(8)(C)(iv), "excess securities" shall mean the amount of securities, if any, by which the aggregate position in control and restricted securities of any one issue exceeds the aggregate amount of securities that would be required to support the aggregate credit extended on such control and restricted securities if the applicable margin requirement were 50

percent.

(v) The amount to be deducted from net capital for purposes of determining a member's status under [Rule 4120](#), pursuant to paragraph (e)(8)(C) shall not exceed 100 percent of the aggregate credit extended reduced by any amount deducted in computing net capital under SEA Rule 15c3-1 and, if applicable, [Rule 4110\(a\)](#).

(D) Certain Restricted Securities — Securities either:

(i) then saleable pursuant to the terms and conditions of Securities Act Rule 144(b)(1), or

(ii) then saleable pursuant to the terms and conditions of Securities Act Rule 145(d)(2), shall not be subject to the provisions of paragraph (e)(8) of this Rule.

(f) Other Provisions

(1) Determination of Value for Margin Purposes

Active securities dealt in on a national securities exchange shall, for margin purposes, be valued at current market prices provided that only those options contracts on a stock or stock index, or a stock index warrant, having an expiration that exceeds nine months and that are listed or OTC (as defined in this Rule), may be deemed to have market value for the purposes of this Rule. Other securities shall be valued conservatively in view of current market prices and the amount that might be realized upon liquidation. Substantial additional margin must be required in all cases where the securities carried in "long" or "short" positions are subject to unusually rapid or violent changes in value, or do not have an active market on a national securities exchange, or where the amount carried is such that the position(s) cannot be liquidated promptly.

(2) Puts, Calls and Other Options, Currency Warrants, Currency Index Warrants and Stock Index Warrants

(A) Definitions

Except where the context otherwise requires or as defined below, the definitions contained in paragraph (a) of [Rule 2360](#), "Options," shall apply to the terms used in this Rule.

(i) The term "aggregate discount amount" as used with reference to a Treasury bill option contract means the principal amount of the underlying Treasury bill (A) multiplied by the annualized discount (i.e., 100 percent minus the exercise price of the option contract) and (B) further multiplied by a fraction having a numerator equal to the number of days to maturity of the underlying Treasury bill on the earliest date on which it could be delivered pursuant to the rules of The Options Clearing Corporation in connection with the exercise of the option (normally 91 or 182 days) and a denominator of 360.

(ii) The term "aggregate exercise price" as used with reference to an option contract means:

a. if a single stock underlies the option contract, the exercise price of the option contract multiplied by the number of shares of the underlying stock covered by such option contract;

b. if a Treasury bond or Treasury note underlies the option contract,

1. the exercise price of the option contract multiplied by the principal amount of the underlying security covered by such option contract, plus

2. accrued interest:

A. on bonds (except bonds issued or guaranteed by the United States Government), that portion of the interest on the bonds for a full year, computed for the number of days elapsed since the previous interest date on the basis of a 360-day-year. Each calendar month shall be considered to be 1/12 of 360 days, or 30 days, and each period from a date in one month to the same date in the following month shall be considered to be 30 days.

B. on bonds issued or guaranteed by the United States Government, that portion of the interest on the bonds for the current full interest period, computed for the actual number of days elapsed since the previous interest date on the basis of actual number of calendar days in the current full interest period. The actual elapsed days in each calendar month shall be used in determining the number of days in a period.

c. if a Treasury bill underlies the option contract, the difference between the principal amount of such Treasury bill and the aggregate discount amount;

d. if an index stock group underlies the option contract, the exercise price of the option contract times the index multiplier; or

e. if a GNMA underlies the option contract, the exercise price of the option contract multiplied by the nominal principal amount of the underlying GNMA covered by such option contract. In the case of an underlying GNMA, if the remaining unpaid principal balance of a GNMA delivered upon exercise of an option contract is a permissible variant of, rather than equal to, the nominal principal amount, the aggregate exercise price shall be adjusted to equal the product of the exercise price and such remaining unpaid principal balance, plus in each case the appropriate differential.

(iii) The term "American-style option" means an option contract that can be exercised at any time prior to its expiration pursuant to the rules of The Options Clearing Corporation.

(iv) The term "annualized discount" as used with reference to a Treasury bill means the percent discount from principal amount at which the Treasury bill may be purchased or sold, expressed as a discount for a term to maturity of 360 days.

(v) The term "appropriate differential" as used with reference to a GNMA option contract means a positive or negative amount equal to the product of (A) the difference between the remaining unpaid principal balance of a GNMA delivered upon exercise of that contract and the nominal principal amount, and (B) the difference between the current cash market price of GNMA's bearing the same stated rate of interest as that borne by the GNMA delivered upon exercise and the exercise price.

(vi) The term "box spread" means an aggregation of positions in a long call and short put with the same exercise price ("buy side") coupled with a long put and short call with the same exercise price ("sell side") structured as: (A) a "long box spread" in which the sell side exercise price exceeds the buy side exercise price or, (B) a "short box spread" in which the buy side exercise price exceeds the sell side exercise price, all of which have the same contract size, underlying component or index and time of expiration, and are based on the same aggregate current underlying value.

(vii) The term "broad index stock group" means an index stock group of 25 or more stocks whose inclusion and relative representation in the group are determined by the inclusion and relative representation of their current market prices in a widely disseminated stock index reflecting the stock market as a whole or an inter-industry sector of the stock market.

(viii) The terms "call" and "put":

a. as used in connection with a currency, currency index or stock index warrant mean a warrant structured as a "call" or "put" (as appropriate) on the underlying currency, index currency group or stock index group (as the case may be) or

b. as used in connection with an option contract means an option under which the holder has the right, in accordance with the terms of the option, to purchase from (in the case of a call), or sell to (in the case of a put), The Options Clearing Corporation:

1. the number of shares of the underlying stock (if a single stock underlies the option contract);

2. the principal amount of the underlying security (if a Government security underlies the option contract);

3. the multiple of the index group value of the underlying group (if an index stock group underlies the option contract); or

4. the nominal principal amount or any permissible variant of the underlying GNMA (if a

GNMA underlies the option contract) covered by the option contract.

(ix) The term "class (of options)" means all option contracts of the same type and kind covering the same underlying security or underlying stock group.

(x) The term "covered" has the same meaning as defined in [Rule 2360\(a\)](#).

(xi) The terms "currency warrant," "currency index" and "currency index warrant" have the same meanings as defined in [Rule 2351\(b\)](#).

(xii) The term "current cash market price" as used with reference to GNMA's means the prevailing price in the cash market for GNMA's bearing a particular stated rate of interest to be delivered on the next applicable monthly settlement date determined in the manner specified in the rules of The Options Clearing Corporation.

(xiii) The terms "current market value" or "current market price" of an option, currency warrant, currency index warrant, or stock index warrant are as defined in Section 220.2 of Regulation T.

(xiv) The term "escrow agreement," when used in connection with cash settled calls, puts, currency warrants, currency index warrants or stock index warrants, carried "short", means any agreement issued in a form acceptable to FINRA under which a bank holding cash, cash equivalents, one or more qualified equity securities or a combination thereof in the case of a call or warrants, or cash, cash equivalents or a combination thereof in the case of a put or warrant is obligated (in the case of an option) to pay the creditor the exercise settlement amount in the event an option is assigned an exercise notice or, (in the case of a warrant) the sufficient funds to purchase a warrant sold "short" in the event of a buy-in.

(xv) The term "European-style option" means an option contract that can be exercised only at its expiration pursuant to the rules of The Options Clearing Corporation.

(xvi) The term "exercise price" in respect of an option or warrant contract means the stated price per unit at which the underlying security may be purchased (in the case of a call) or sold (in the case of a put) upon the exercise of such option contract.

(xvii) The term "exercise settlement amount" shall mean the difference between the "aggregate exercise price" and the "aggregate current index value" (as such terms are defined in the pertinent By-Laws of The Options Clearing Corporation).

(xviii) The term "expiration date" in respect of an option contract means the date and time fixed by the rules of The Options Clearing Corporation for the expiration of all option contracts covering the same underlying security or underlying index stock group and having the same expiration month as such option contract.

(xix) The term "expiration month" in respect of an option contract means the month and year in which such option contract expires.

(xx) The term "index currency group" means a group of currencies whose inclusion and relative representation in the group is determined by the inclusion and relative representation of the current market prices of the currencies in a currency index.

(xxi) The term "index group value," when used in respect of a currency index warrant or a stock index warrant, shall mean \$1.00 (1) multiplied by the numerical value reported for the index that is derived from the market prices of the currencies in the index currency group or the stocks in the stock index group and (2) divided by the applicable divisor in the prospectus (if any). When used with reference to the exercise of an stock index group option, the value is the last one reported on the day of exercise or, if the day of exercise is not a trading day, on the last trading day before exercise.

(xxii) The term "index multiplier" as used in reference to an index option contract means the amount specified in the contract by which the index value is to be multiplied to arrive at the value required to be delivered to the holder of a call or by the holder of a put upon valid exercise of the contract.

(xxiii) The term "industry stock index group" means an index stock group of six or more stocks whose inclusion and relative representation in the group are determined by the inclusion and relative representation of their current market prices in a widely disseminated stock index reflecting a particular industry or closely related industries.

(xxiv) The term "listed" as used with reference to a call or put option contract means an option contract that is traded on a national securities exchange or issued and guaranteed by a registered clearing agency and shall include an OCC Cleared OTC Option (as defined in [Rule 2360](#)).

(xxv) The term "nominal principal amount" as used with reference to a GNMA option means the remaining unpaid principal balance of GNMA's required to be delivered to the holder of a call or by the holder of a put upon exercise of an option without regard to any variance in the remaining unpaid principal balance permitted to be delivered upon such exercise and shall be \$100,000 in the case of a single call or put.

(xxvi) The term "numerical index value," when used in respect of a currency index warrant or stock index warrant, shall mean the level of a particular currency index or stock index as reported by the reporting authority for the index.

(xxvii) The term "OTC" as used with reference to a call or put option contract means an over-the-counter option contract that is not traded on a national securities exchange and is issued and guaranteed by the carrying broker-dealer and shall not include OCC Cleared OTC Option (as defined in [Rule 2360](#)).

(xxviii) A "registered clearing agency" shall mean a clearing agency as defined in Section 3(a)(23) of the Exchange Act that is registered with the SEC pursuant to Section 17A(b)(2) of the Exchange Act.

(xxix) The term "reporting authority," when used in respect of a currency index warrant or a stock index warrant, shall mean the institution or reporting service specified in the prospectus as the official source for calculating and reporting the level of such currency index or stock index.

(xxx) The term "series (of options)" means all option contracts of the same class of options having the same expiration date, exercise price and unit of trading.

(xxxi) The term "spot price" in respect of a currency warrant on a particular business day means the noon buying rate in U.S. dollars on such day in New York City for cable transfers of the particular underlying currency as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

(xxxii) The term "spread" means a "long" and "short" position in different call option series, different put option series, or a combination of call and put option series, that collectively have a limited risk / reward profile, and meet the following conditions;

- a. all options must have the same underlying security or instrument;
- b. all "long" and "short" option contracts must be either all American-style or all European-style;
- c. all "long" and "short" option contracts must be either all listed or all OTC;
- d. the aggregate underlying contract value of "long" versus "short" contracts within option type(s) must be equal; and
- e. the "short" option(s) must expire on or before the expiration date of the "long" option(s).

(xxxiii) The term "stock index group" has the same meaning as defined in [Rule 2351](#)(b).

(xxxiv) The term "stock index warrant" shall mean a put or call warrant that overlies a broad stock index group or an industry stock index group.

(xxxv) The term "underlying component" shall mean in the case of stock, the equivalent number of shares; industry and broad index stock groups, the index group value and the applicable index multiplier; U.S. Treasury bills, notes and bonds, the underlying principal amount; foreign currencies, the units per foreign currency contract; and interest rate contracts, the interest rate measure based on the yield of U.S. Treasury bills, notes or bonds and the applicable multiplier. The term "interest rate measure" represents, in the case of short term U.S. Treasury bills, the annualized discount yield of a specific issue multiplied by ten or, in the case of long term U.S. Treasury notes and bonds, the average of the yield to maturity of the specific multiplied by ten.

(xxxvi) The term "unit of underlying currency" in respect of a currency warrant means a single unit of the currency covered by the warrant.

(B) Except as provided below, and in the case of a put, call, index stock group option, or stock index warrant

with a remaining period to expiration exceeding nine months, no put, call, currency warrant, currency index warrant or stock index warrant carried for a customer shall be considered of any value for the purpose of computing the margin to be maintained in the account of such customer.

(C) The issuance, guarantee or sale (other than a "long" sale) for a customer of a put, a call, a currency warrant, a currency index warrant or a stock index warrant shall be considered a security transaction subject to paragraphs (b) and (c).

(D) For purposes of this paragraph (f)(2), obligations issued by the United States Government shall be referred to as United States Government obligations. Mortgage pass-through obligations guaranteed as to timely payment of principal and interest by the Government National Mortgage Association shall be referred to as GNMA obligations.

In the case of any put, call, currency warrant, currency index warrant, or stock index warrant carried "long" in a customer's account that expires in nine months or less, initial margin must be deposited and maintained equal to at least 100 percent of the purchase price of the option or warrant.

"Long" Listed Option or Warrant With An Expiration Exceeding Nine Months. In the case of a listed put, call, index stock group option, or stock index warrant carried "long", margin must be deposited and maintained equal to at least 75 percent of the current market value of the option or warrant; provided that the option or warrant has a remaining period to expiration exceeding nine months.

"Long" OTC Option or Warrant With An Expiration Exceeding Nine Months. In the case of an OTC put, call, index stock group option, or stock index warrant carried "long", margin must be deposited and maintained equal to at least 75 percent of the option's or warrant's "in-the-money" amount plus 100 percent of the amount, if any, by which the current market value of the option or warrant exceeds its "in-the-money" amount provided the option or warrant:

- (i) is guaranteed by the carrying broker-dealer,
- (ii) has an American-style exercise provision, and
- (iii) has a remaining period to expiration exceeding nine months.

(E) The margin required on any listed or OTC put, call, currency warrant, currency index warrant, or stock index warrant carried "short" in a customer's account shall be:

(i) In the case of listed puts and calls, 100 percent of the current market value of the option plus the percentage of the current market value of the underlying component specified in column II of the chart below. In the case of currency warrants, currency index warrants and stock index warrants, 100 percent of the current market value of each such warrant plus the percentage of the warrant's current "underlying component value" (as column IV of the chart below describes) specified in column II of the chart below.

The margin on any listed put, call, currency warrant, currency index warrant, or stock index warrant carried "short" in a customer's account may be reduced by any "out-of-the-money amount" (as defined below), but shall not be less than 100 percent of the current market value of the option or warrant plus the percentage of the current market value of the underlying component specified in column III, except in the case of any listed put carried "short" in a customer's account. Margin on such put option contracts shall not be less than the current value of the put option plus the percentage of the put option's aggregate exercise price as specified in column III.

	I Type of Option	II Initial and/or Maintenance Margin Required	III Minimum Margin Required	IV Underlying Component Value
(1)	Stock	20 percent	10 percent	The equivalent number of shares at current

				market prices.
(2)	Industry index stock group	20 percent	10 percent	The product of the index group value and the applicable index multiplier.
(3)	Broad index stock group	15 percent	10 percent	The product of the index group value and the applicable index multiplier.
(4)	U.S. Treasury bills — 95 days or less to maturity	.35 percent	1/20 percent	The underlying principal amount.
(5)	U.S. Treasury notes	3 percent	1/2 percent	The underlying principal amount.
(6)	U.S. Treasury bonds	3.5 percent	1/2 percent	The underlying principal amount.
(7)	Foreign Currency Options and Warrants*	4 percent	3/4 percent	The product of units per foreign currency contract and the closing spot price.
(8)	Interest Rate contracts	10 percent	5 percent	The product of the current interest rate measure and the applicable multiplier.
(9)	Currency Index Warrants	**	**	The product of the index group value and the applicable index multiplier.
(10)	Stock Index Warrant on Broad Index Stock Group	15%	10%	The product of the index group value and the applicable index multiplier.
(11)	Stock Index Warrant on Industry Index Stock Group	20%	10%	The product of the index group value and the applicable index multiplier.

* Does not include Canadian dollars, for which the initial requirement is 1 percent.

** Subject to the approval of the SEC, FINRA shall determine applicable initial, maintenance and minimum margin requirements for currency index warrants on a case-by-case basis.

For purposes hereof, "out-of-the-money amounts" are determined as follows:

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Option or Warrant Issue	Call	Put
Stock Options	Any excess of the aggregate exercise price of the option over the current market value of the equivalent number of shares of the underlying security.	Any excess of the current market value of the equivalent number of shares of the underlying security over the aggregate exercise price of the option.
U.S. Treasury Options	Any excess of the aggregate exercise price of the option over the current market value of the underlying principal amount.	Any excess of the current market value of the underlying principal amount over the aggregate exercise price of the option.
Index Stock Group Options, Currency Index Warrants, and Stock Index Warrants	Any excess of the aggregate exercise price of the option or warrant over the product of the index group value and the applicable multiplier.	Any excess of the product of the index group value and the applicable multiplier over the aggregate exercise price of the option or warrant.
Foreign Currency Options and Warrants	Any excess of the aggregate exercise price of the option or warrant over the product of units per foreign currency contract and the closing spot prices.	The product of units per foreign currency contract and the closing spot prices over the aggregate price of the option or warrant.
Interest Rate Options	Any excess of the aggregate exercise price of the option over the product of the current interest rate measure value and the applicable multiplier.	Any excess of the product of the current interest rate measure value and the applicable multiplier over the aggregate exercise price of the option.

If the option or warrant contract provides for the delivery of obligations with different maturity dates or coupon rates, the computation of the "out-of-the-money amount," if any, where required by this Rule, shall be made in such a manner as to result in the highest margin requirement on the short option or warrant position.

(ii) In the case of listed puts and calls which represent options on GNMA obligations in the principal amount of \$100,000, 130 percent of the current market value of the option plus \$1,500, except that the margin required need not exceed \$5,000 plus the current market value of the option.

(iii) In the case of OTC puts and calls, the percentage of the current value of the underlying component and the applicable multiplier, if any, specified in column II below, plus any "in-the-money amount" (as defined in this paragraph (f)(2)(E)(iii)).

In the case of OTC options, the margin on any put or call carried "short" in a customer's account may be reduced by any "out-of-the-money amount" (as defined in paragraph (f)(2)(E)(i)), but shall not be less than the percentage of the current value of the underlying component and the applicable multiplier, if any, specified in column III below, except in the case of any OTC put carried "short" in a customer's account. Margin on such put option contracts shall not be less than the percentage of the put option's exercise price as specified in column III below.

	I Type of Option	II Initial and/or Maintenance Margin Required	III Minimum Margin Required	IV Underlying Component Value
1.	Stock and convertible corporate debt securities	30%	10%	The equivalent number of shares at current market prices for stocks or the underlying principal amount for convertible corporate debt securities.
2	Industry Index stock group	30%	10%	The product of the index group value and the applicable index multiplier.
3	Broad index stock group	20%	10%	The product of the index group value and the applicable index multiplier.
4.	U.S. Government or U.S. Government Agency debt securities other than those exempted by SEA Rule 3a12-7*	5%	3%	The underlying principal amount.
5.	Listed non-equity securities and other margin eligible non-equity securities as defined in paragraphs (a)(15) and (a)(16).	15%	5%	The underlying principal amount.
6.	All other OTC options not covered above	45%	20%	The underlying principal amount.

* Option contracts under category (4) must be for a principal amount of not less than \$500,000.

For the purpose of this paragraph (f)(2)(E)(iii), "in-the-money amounts" are determined as follows:

Option Issue	Call	Put
Stock options	Any excess of the current market value of the equivalent number of shares of the underlying security over the aggregate exercise price of the option.	Any excess of the aggregate exercise price of the option over the current market value of the equivalent number of shares of the underlying security.
Index stock group options	Any excess of the product of the index group value and the applicable multiplier over the aggregate exercise price of the option.	Any excess of the aggregate exercise price of the option over the product of the index group value and the applicable multiplier.
U.S. Government mortgage related or corporate debt securities options	Any excess of the current value of the underlying principal amount over the aggregate exercise price of the option.	Any excess of the aggregate exercise price of the option over the current value of the underlying principal amount.

(iv) OTC puts and calls representing options on U.S. Government and U.S. Government Agency debt securities that qualify for exemption pursuant to SEA Rule 3a12-7, must be for a principal amount of not less than \$500,000, and shall be subject to the following requirements:

a. For exempt accounts, as defined in paragraph (a)(13), 3 percent of the current value of the underlying principal amount on thirty (30) year U.S. Treasury bonds and non-mortgage backed U.S. Government agency debt securities; and 2 percent of the current value of the underlying principal amount on all other U.S. Government and U.S. Government agency debt securities, plus any "in-the-money amount" (as defined in paragraph (f)(2)(E)(iii)) or minus any "out-of-the-money amount" (as defined in paragraph (f)(2)(E)(i)). The amount of any deficiency between the equity in the account and the margin required shall be deducted in computing the net capital of the member under SEA Rule 15c3-1 and, if applicable, [Rule 4110\(a\)](#), on the following basis:

1. On any one account or group of commonly controlled accounts to the extent such deficiency exceeds 5 percent of a member's tentative net capital (as such term is defined in SEA Rule 15c3-1), 100 percent of such excess amount, and

2. On all accounts combined to the extent such deficiency exceeds 25 percent of a member's tentative net capital (as such term is defined in SEA Rule 15c3-1), 100 percent of such excess amount, reduced by any amount already deducted pursuant to subparagraph (a) above.

b. For non-exempt accounts, 5 percent of the current value of the underlying principal amount on thirty (30) year U.S. Treasury bonds and non-mortgage backed U.S. Government agency debt securities; and 3 percent of the current value of the underlying principal amount on all other U.S. Government and U.S. Government agency debt securities, plus any "in-the-money amount" or minus any "out-of-the-money amount," provided the minimum margin shall not be less than 1 percent of the current value of the underlying principal amount.

(F)(i) Each put or call shall be margined separately and any difference between the current market value of the underlying component and the exercise price of a put or call shall be considered to be of value only in providing the amount of margin required on that particular put or call. Substantial additional margin must be required on listed or OTC options carried "short" with an unusually long period of time to expiration, or written on securities which are subject to unusually rapid or violent changes in value, or which do not

have an active market, or where the securities subject to the option cannot be liquidated promptly.

(ii) No margin need be required on any "covered" put or call.

(G)(i) Where both a listed put and call specify the same underlying component and are carried "short" for a customer, the amount of margin required shall be the margin on the put or call, whichever is greater, as required pursuant to paragraph (f)(2)(E)(i) above, plus the current market value on the other option.

When:

a. a currency call warrant position is carried "short" for a customer account and is offset by a "short" currency put warrant and/or currency put option position;

b. a currency put warrant position is carried "short" for a customer account and is offset by a "short" currency call warrant and/or currency put option position;

c. a currency index call warrant position is carried "short" for a customer account and is offset by a "short" currency index put warrant and/or currency put option position;

d. a currency index put warrant position is carried "short" for a customer account and is offset by a "short" currency index call warrant and/or currency index call option position;

e. a stock index call warrant position is carried "short" for a customer account and is offset by a "short" stock index put warrant and/or stock index put option position;

f. a stock index put warrant position is carried "short" for a customer account and is offset by a "short" stock index call warrant and/or stock index call option position;

g. an index call warrant position is carried "short" for a customer account and is offset by a "short" index put warrant and/or index put option position;

h. an index put warrant position is carried "short" for a customer account and is offset by a "short" index call warrant and/or index call option position;

i. a broad index stock group call option position is carried "short" for a customer account and is offset by a "short" broad index stock group put option position; or

j. a broad index stock group put option position is carried "short" for a customer account and is offset by a "short" broad index stock group call option position and the offset position is of equivalent underlying value on the same currency, currency index or index stock group, as appropriate,

then the amount of margin required shall be the margin on the put position or the call position, whichever is greater, as required pursuant to subparagraph (E)(i), plus the current market value of the other warrant and/or option position.

(ii) Where either or both the put and call specifying the same underlying component are not listed and are OTC and carried "short" for a customer by the same carrying broker-dealer (as defined in paragraph (f)(2)(H) below), the amount of margin required shall be the margin on the put or call, whichever is greater, as required pursuant to paragraphs (f)(2)(E)(iii) and (E)(iv) above, plus any unrealized loss on the other option. Where either or both the put or call are not listed or OTC and are carried by the same carrying broker-dealer then the put and call must be margined separately pursuant to paragraphs (f)(2)(E)(iii) and (E)(iv) above, however, the minimum margin shall not apply to the other option.

(iii) If both a put and call for the same GNMA obligation in the principal amount of \$100,000 are listed or OTC and are carried "short" for a customer, the amount of margin required shall be the margin on the put or call, whichever is greater, as required pursuant to paragraph (f)(2)(E)(ii) above, plus the current market value of the other option.

(H)(i) For spreads as defined in paragraph (f)(2)(A)(xxii) of this Rule, the margin required on the "short" options shall be the lesser of:

a. The margin required pursuant to paragraph (f)(2)(E); or

b. The maximum potential loss. The maximum potential loss is determined by computing the intrinsic value of the options at price points for the underlying security or instrument that are set to correspond to every exercise price present in the spread. The intrinsic values are netted at each price point. The maximum potential loss is the greatest loss, if any.

"Long" options must be paid for in full. The proceeds of the "short" options may be applied towards the cost of the "long" options and/or any margin requirement.

(ii) Where a call warrant issued on an underlying currency, index currency group or index stock group is carried "long" for a customer's account and the account is also "short" a listed call option, or index stock group, which "short" call position(s) expire on or before the date of expiration of the "long" call position and specify the same number of units of the same underlying currency or the same index multiplier for the same index currency group or index stock group, as the case may be, the margin required on the "short" call(s) shall be the requirement pursuant to paragraph (f)(2)(H)(i) above.

Where a put warrant issued on an underlying currency, index currency group or index stock group is carried "long" for a customer's account and the account is also "short" a listed put option, and/or a put warrant, on the same underlying currency, index currency group, or index stock group, which "short" put position(s) expire on or before the date of expiration of the "long" put position and specify the same number of units of the same underlying currency or the same index multiplier for the same index currency group or index stock group, as the case may be, the margin required on the "short" put(s) shall be the requirement pursuant to paragraph (f)(2)(H)(i) above.

(iii)a. For spreads as defined in paragraph (f)(2)(A)(xxii) of this Rule, that are written on the same GNMA obligation in the principal amount of \$100,000, the margin required on the "short" options shall be the lower of:

1. the margin required pursuant to paragraph (f)(2)(E)(ii) above; or

2. the maximum potential loss, as described in paragraph (f)(2)(H)(i)b. of this Rule, multiplied by the appropriate multiplier factor set forth below.

"Long" options must be paid for in full. The proceeds of the "short" options may be applied towards the cost of the "long" options and/or any margin requirement.

b. For purposes of this paragraph (f)(2)(H)(iii) the multiplier factor to be applied shall depend on the then current highest qualifying rate as defined by the rules of the national securities exchange on or through which the option is listed or traded. If the then current highest qualifying rate is less than 8 percent, the multiplier factor shall be 1; if the then current highest qualifying rate is greater than or equal to 8 percent but less than 10 percent, the multiplier factor shall be 1.2; if the then current highest qualifying rate is greater than or equal to 10 percent but less than 12 percent, the multiplier factor shall be 1.4; if the then current highest qualifying rate is greater than or equal to 12 percent but less than 14 percent, the multiplier factor shall be 1.5; if the then current highest qualifying rate is greater than or equal to 14 percent but less than 16 percent, the multiplier factor shall be 1.6; and if the then current highest qualifying rate is greater than or equal to 16 percent but less than or equal to 18 percent, the multiplier factor shall be 1.7. The multiplier factor or factors for higher qualifying rates shall be established by FINRA as required.

(iv) The "long" and "short" OTC option contracts that comprise a spread as defined in paragraph (f)(2)(A)(xxii) must be issued and guaranteed by the **same** carrying broker-dealer and the carrying broker-dealer must also be a FINRA member. If the the "long" and "short" OTC option contracts are not issued and guaranteed by the **same** carrying broker-dealer, or if the carrying broker-dealer is not a FINRA member, then the "short" option contracts must be margined separately pursuant to paragraph (f)(2)(E)(iii) or (E)(iv) above.

(v) The following requirements set forth the minimum amount of margin that must be maintained in margin accounts of customers having positions in components underlying options, and stock index warrants, when such components are held in conjunction with certain positions in the overlying option or warrant. The option or warrant must be listed or OTC (as defined in this Rule). In the case of a call or

warrant carried in a short position, a related long position in the underlying component shall be valued at no more than the call/warrant exercise price for margin equity purposes.

a. "Long" Option or Warrant Offset. When a component underlying an option or warrant is carried "long" ("short") in an account in which there is also carried a "long" put (call) or warrant specifying equivalent units of the underlying component, the minimum amount of margin that must be maintained on the underlying component is 10 percent of the aggregate option/warrant exercise price plus the "out-of-the-money" amount, not to exceed the minimum maintenance required pursuant to paragraph (c) of this Rule.

b. Conversions. When a call or warrant carried in a "short" position is covered by a "long" position in equivalent units of the underlying component and is also carried with a "long" put or warrant specifying equivalent units of the same underlying component and having the same exercise price and expiration date as the short call or warrant, the minimum amount of margin that must be maintained for the underlying component shall be 10 percent of the aggregate exercise price.

c. Reverse Conversions. When a put or warrant carried in a "short" position is covered by a "short" position in equivalent units of the underlying component and is also carried with a "long" call or warrant specifying equivalent units of the same underlying component and having the same exercise price and expiration date as the "short" put or warrant, the minimum amount of margin that must be maintained for the underlying component shall be 10 percent of the aggregate exercise price plus the amount by which the exercise price of the put exceeds the current market value of the underlying, if any.

d. Collars. When a call or warrant carried in a "short" position is covered by a "long" position in equivalent units of the underlying component and is also carried with a "long" put or warrant specifying equivalent units of the same underlying component and having a lower exercise price and the same expiration date as the "short" call/warrant, the minimum amount of margin that must be maintained for the underlying component shall be the lesser of 10 percent of the aggregate exercise price of the put plus the put "out-of-the-money" amount or 25 percent of the call aggregate exercise price.

e. "Long" Box Spread in European-Style Options. With respect to a "long" box spread as defined in paragraph (f)(2)(A) of this Rule, in which all component options have a European-style exercise provision and are listed or OTC (as defined in this Rule), margin must be deposited and maintained equal to at least 50 percent of the aggregate difference in the exercise prices. The net proceeds from the sale of "short" option components may be applied to the requirement. For margin purposes, the "long" box spread may be valued at an amount not to exceed 100 percent of the aggregate difference in the exercise prices.

(l)(i) Where a listed or OTC call is carried "short" against an existing net "long" position in the security underlying the option or in any security immediately exchangeable or convertible, other than warrants, without restriction including the payment of money into the security underlying the option, no margin need be required on the call, provided:

a. such net "long" position is adequately margined in accordance with this Rule; and

b. the right to exchange or convert the net "long" position does not expire on or before the date of expiration of the "short" call. Where a listed or OTC put is carried "short" against an existing net "short" position in the security underlying the option, no margin need be required on the put, provided such net "short" position is adequately margined in accordance with this Rule.

(ii) Where a listed or OTC call is carried "short" against an existing net "long" position in a warrant convertible into the security underlying the option, margin shall be required on the call equal to any amount by which the conversion price of the "long" warrant exceeds the exercise price of the call, provided:

a. such net "long" position is adequately margined in accordance with this Rule; and

b. the right to convert the net "long" position does not expire on or before the date of expiration of the "short" call. However, when a payment of money is required to convert the "long" warrant such warrant shall have no value for purposes of this Rule.

(iii) In determining net "long" and net "short" positions, for purposes of paragraphs (f)(2)(l)(i) and (ii) above, offsetting "long" and "short" positions in exchangeable or convertible securities (including warrants) or in the same security, as discussed in paragraph (e)(1), shall be deducted. In computing margin on such an existing net security position carried against a put or call, the current market price to be used shall not be greater than the exercise price in the case of a call or less than the current market price in the case of a put and the required margin shall be increased by any unrealized loss.

(iv) Where a listed or OTC put or call option or stock index warrant is carried "short" in the account of a customer, against an escrow agreement, that is in a form satisfactory to FINRA, is issued by a third party custodian bank or trust company (the "custodian"), either is held in the account at the time the put or call is written, or is received in the account promptly thereafter, and is in compliance with the requirements of Rule 610 of The Options Clearing Corporation, no margin need be required on the put or call.

In the case of a call option or warrant on a broad index stock group, the escrow agreement must certify that the custodian holds for the account of the customer as security for the agreement either cash, cash equivalents, one or more qualified securities, or any combination thereof, having an aggregate market value, computed as at the close of business on the day the call is written, of not less than 100 percent of the aggregate index value computed as at the same time and that the custodian will promptly pay the member the exercise settlement amount in the event the account is assigned an exercise notice. The escrow agreement may provide for substitution of qualified securities held as collateral provided that the substitution shall not cause the value of the qualified securities held to be diminished. A qualified security means an equity security, other than a warrant, right or option, that is registered on any national securities exchange.

In the case of a call on any other option contract, the escrow agreement must certify that the custodian holds for the account of the customer as security for the agreement, the underlying security (or a security immediately convertible into the underlying security without the payment of money) or foreign currency and that the custodian will promptly deliver to the member the underlying security or foreign currency in the event the account is assigned an exercise notice.

In the case of a put on an option contract (including a put on a broad index stock group) or stock index warrant, the escrow agreement must certify that the custodian holds for the account of the customer as security for the agreement, cash or cash equivalents which have an aggregate market value, computed as at the close of business on the day the put is written, of not less than 100 percent of the aggregate exercise price of the put and that the custodian will promptly pay the member the exercise settlement amount (in the case of a put on a broad index stock group) or the aggregate exercise price (in the case of any other put on an option contract) in the event the account is assigned an exercise notice. Cash equivalents shall mean those securities referred to in Section 220.2 of Regulation T.

(J) When a member guarantees an option or stock index warrant to receive or deliver securities or foreign currencies for a customer, such option or stock index warrant shall be margined as if it were a put or call.

(K)(i) Registered specialists, market makers or traders — Notwithstanding the other provisions of this paragraph (f)(2), a member may clear and carry the listed option transactions of one or more registered specialists, registered market makers or registered traders in options (whereby registered traders are deemed specialists for all purposes under the Exchange Act, pursuant to the rules of a national securities exchange) (hereinafter referred to as "specialist(s)"), upon a "Good Faith" margin basis satisfactory to the concerned parties, provided the "Good Faith" margin requirement is not less than the net capital haircut deduction of the member carrying the transaction pursuant to SEA Rule 15c3-1 and, if applicable, [Rule 4110\(a\)](#). In lieu of collecting the "Good Faith" margin requirement, a carrying member may elect to deduct in computing its net capital the amount of any deficiency between the equity maintained in the account and the "Good Faith" margin required.

For purposes of this paragraph (f)(2)(K), a permitted offset position means, in the case of an option in which a specialist or market maker makes a market, a position in the underlying asset or other related assets, and in the case of other securities in which a specialist or market maker makes a market, a position in options overlying the securities in which a specialist or market maker makes a market. Accordingly, a specialist or market maker in options may establish, on a share-for-share basis, a long or short position in the securities underlying the options in which the specialist or market maker makes a market, and a specialist or market maker in securities other than options may purchase or write options overlying the securities in which the specialist or market maker makes a market, if the account holds the following permitted offset positions:

- a. A "short" option position which is not offset by a "long" or "short" option position for an equal or greater number of shares of the same underlying security which is "in the money";
- b. A "long" option position which is not offset by a "long" or "short" option position for an equal or greater number of shares of the same underlying security which is "in the money";
- c. A "short" option position against which an exercise notice was tendered;
- d. A "long" option position which was exercised;
- e. A net "long" position in a security (other than an option) in which a specialist or market maker makes a market;
- f. A net "short" position in a security (other than an option) in which the specialist or market maker makes a market; or
- g. A specified portfolio type as referred to in SEA Rule 15c3-1, including its appendices, or any applicable SEC staff interpretation or no-action position.

Permitted offset transactions must be effected for specialist or market making purposes such as hedging, risk reduction, rebalancing of positions, liquidation, or accommodation of customer orders, or other similar specialist or market maker purpose. The specialist or market maker must be able to demonstrate compliance with this provision.

For purposes of this paragraph (f)(2)(K), the term "in the money" means the current market price of the underlying asset or index is not below (with respect to a call option) or above (with respect to a put option) the exercise price of the option; and, the term "overlying option" means a put option purchased or a call option written against a "long" position in an underlying asset; or a call option purchased or a put option written against a "short" position in an underlying asset.

(ii) Securities, including options, in such accounts shall be valued conservatively in the light of current market prices and the amount which might be realized upon liquidation. Substantial additional margin must be required or excess net capital maintained in all cases where the securities carried:

- a. are subject to unusually rapid or violent changes in value including volatility in the expiration months of options;
- b. do not have an active market; or
- c. in one or more or all accounts, including proprietary accounts combined, are such that they cannot be liquidated promptly or represent undue concentration of risk in view of the carrying member's net capital and its overall exposure to material loss.

(L) FINRA may at any time impose higher margin requirements with respect to any option or warrant position(s) when it deems such higher margin requirements are appropriate.

(M) Exclusive designation — A customer may designate at the time an option order is entered which security position held in the account is to serve in lieu of the required margin, if such service is offered by the member; or the customer may have a standing agreement with the member as to the method to be used for determining on any given day which security position will be used in lieu of the margin to support an option transaction. Any security held in the account which serves in lieu of the required margin for a short put or short call shall be unavailable to support any other option transaction in the account.

(N) Cash account transactions — A member may make option transactions in a customer's cash account, provided that:

(i) The transaction is permissible under Regulation T, Section 220.8; or

(ii) A spread, as defined in paragraph (f)(2)(A)(xxii) of this Rule, comprised of European-style cash-settled index stock group options, or a "short" stock index warrant and a "long" stock index warrant, having the same underlying component or index that is based on the same aggregate current underlying value, that is held in or purchased for the account on the same day, is deemed a covered position and eligible for the cash account provided that:

a. the "long" positions and the "short" positions expire concurrently;

b. the "long" positions are paid in full; and

c. there is held in the account at the time the positions are established, or received into the account promptly thereafter:

1. cash or cash equivalents of not less than the maximum loss, as described in paragraph (f)(2)(H)(i)b. of this Rule, to which net proceeds from the sale of the "short" positions may be applied, or

2. an escrow agreement.

The escrow agreement must certify that the bank holds for the account of the customer as security for the agreement i. cash, ii. cash equivalents, or iii. a combination thereof having an aggregate market value at the time the positions are established of not less than the maximum loss, as described in paragraph (f)(2)(H)(i)b. of this Rule and that the bank will promptly pay the member such amount in the event the account is assigned an exercise notice or that the bank will promptly pay the member sufficient funds to purchase a warrant sold "short" in the event of a buy-in.

d. A "long" warrant may offset a "short" option contract and a "long" option contract may offset a "short" warrant provided that they have the same underlying component or index and equivalent aggregate current underlying value. In the event that the "long" position is not listed, it must be guaranteed by the carrying broker-dealer; otherwise the "short" position is not eligible for the cash account and must be margined separately pursuant to paragraph (f)(2)(E).

(3) "When Issued" and "When Distributed" Securities

(A) Margin Accounts

The margin to be maintained on any transaction or net position in each "when issued" security shall be the same as if such security were issued.

Each position in a "when issued" security shall be margined separately and any unrealized profit shall be of value only in providing the amount of margin required on that particular position.

When an account has a "short" position in a "when issued" security and there are held in the account securities upon which the "when issued" security may be issued, such "short" position shall be marked to the market and the balance in the account shall for the purpose of this Rule be adjusted for any unrealized loss in such "short" position.

(B) Cash Accounts

On any transaction or net position resulting from contracts for a "when issued" security in an account other than that of a member, non-member broker-dealer, or a "designated account," equity must be maintained equal to the margin required were such transaction or position in a margin account.

On any net position resulting from contracts for a "when issued" security made for or with a non-member broker-dealer, no margin need be required, but such net position must be marked to the market.

On any net position resulting from contracts for a "when issued" security made for a member or a "designated account," no margin need be required and such net position need not be marked to the market. However, where such net position is not marked to the market, an amount equal to the loss at the market in such position shall be charged against the member's net capital as provided in SEA Rule 15c3-1 and, if applicable, [Rule 4110\(a\)](#).

The provisions of this paragraph (f)(3) shall not apply to any position resulting from contracts on a "when issued" basis in a security:

(i) which is the subject of a primary distribution in connection with a bona fide offering by the issuer to the general public for "cash," or

(ii) which is exempt by FINRA as involving a primary distribution. The term "when issued" as used herein also means "when distributed."

(4) Guaranteed Accounts

Any account guaranteed by another account may be consolidated with such other account and the margin to be maintained may be determined on the net position of both accounts, provided the guarantee is in writing and permits the member carrying the account, without restriction, to use the money and securities in the guaranteeing account to carry the guaranteed account or to pay any deficit therein; and provided further that such guaranteeing account is not owned directly or indirectly by (i) a member, or any stockholder (other than a holder of freely transferable stock only) in the member carrying such account, or (ii) a member, or any stockholder (other than a holder of freely transferable stock only) therein having a definite arrangement for participating in the commissions earned on the guaranteed account. However, the guarantee of a limited partner or of a holder of non-voting stock, if based upon his resources other than his capital contribution to or other than his interest in a member, is not affected by the foregoing prohibition, and such a guarantee may be taken into consideration in computing margin to be maintained in the guaranteed account.

When one or more accounts are guaranteed by another account and the total margin deficiencies guaranteed by any guarantor exceeds 10 percent of the member's excess net capital, the amount of the margin deficiency being guaranteed in excess of 10 percent of excess net capital shall be charged against the member's net capital when computing net capital under SEA Rule 15c3-1 and, if applicable, [Rule 4110\(a\)](#).

(5) Consolidation of Accounts

When two or more accounts are carried for a customer, the margin to be maintained may be determined on the net position of said accounts, provided the customer has consented that the money and securities in each of such accounts may be used to carry or pay any deficit in all such accounts.

(6) Time Within Which Margin or "Mark to Market" Must Be Obtained

The amount of margin or "mark to market" required by any provision of this Rule shall be obtained as promptly as possible and in any event within 15 business days from the date such deficiency occurred, unless FINRA has specifically granted the member additional time.

(7) Practice of Meeting Regulation T Margin Calls by Liquidation Prohibited

When a "margin call," as defined in Section 220.2 of Regulation T, is required in a customer's account, no member shall permit a customer to make a practice of either deferring the deposit of cash or securities beyond the time when such transactions would ordinarily be settled or cleared, or meeting the margin required by the liquidation of the same or other commitments in the account.

This prohibition on liquidations shall not apply (i) to those accounts that, at the time of liquidation, are in compliance with the equity to be maintained pursuant to the provisions of this Rule or (ii) to any account carried on an omnibus basis as prescribed by Regulation T.

(8) Special Initial and Maintenance Margin Requirements

(A) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this Rule, FINRA may, whenever it shall determine that market conditions so warrant, prescribe:

(i) higher initial margin requirements for the purpose of effecting new securities transactions and commitments in accounts of customers with respect to specific securities;

(ii) higher maintenance margin requirements for accounts of customers with respect to any securities; and

(iii) such other terms and conditions as FINRA shall deem appropriate relating to initial and/or maintenance margin requirements for accounts of customers with respect to any securities.

(B) Day Trading

(i) The term "day trading" means the purchasing and selling or the selling and purchasing of the same security on the same day in a margin account except for:

a. a "long" security position held overnight and sold the next day prior to any new purchase of the same security, or

b. a "short" security position held overnight and purchased the next day prior to any new sale of the same security.

(ii) The term "pattern day trader" means any customer who executes four or more day trades within five business days. However, if the number of day trades is 6 percent or less of total trades for the five business day period, the customer will not be considered a pattern day trader and the special requirements under paragraph (f)(8)(B)(iv) of this Rule will not apply. In the event that the member at which a customer seeks to open an account or to resume day trading knows or has a reasonable basis to believe that the customer will engage in pattern day trading, then the special requirements under paragraph (f)(8)(B)(iv) of this Rule will apply.

(iii) The term "day-trading buying power" means the equity in a customer's account at the close of business of the previous day, less any maintenance margin requirement as prescribed in paragraph (c) of this Rule, multiplied by four for equity securities.

The day-trading buying power for non-equity securities may be computed using the applicable special maintenance margin requirements pursuant to other provisions of this Rule.

Whenever day trading occurs in a customer's margin account the special maintenance margin required, based on the cost of all the day trades made during the day, shall be 25 percent for margin eligible equity securities, and 100 percent for non-margin eligible equity securities. For non-equity securities, the special maintenance margin shall be as required pursuant to the other provisions of this Rule. Alternatively, when two or more day trades occur on the same day in the same customer's account, the margin required may be computed utilizing the highest (dollar amount) open position during that day. To utilize the highest open position computation method, a record showing the "time and tick" of each trade must be maintained to document the sequence in which each day trade was completed.

When the equity in a customer's account, after giving consideration to the other provisions of this Rule, is not sufficient to meet the day trading requirements of this paragraph, additional cash or securities must be received into the account to meet any deficiency within five business days of the trade date.

(iv) Special Requirements for Pattern Day Traders

a. Minimum Equity Requirement for Pattern Day Traders — The minimum equity required for the accounts of customers deemed to be pattern day traders shall be \$25,000. This minimum equity must be deposited in the account before such customer may continue day trading and must be maintained in the customer's account at all times.

b. In the event that the member at which a customer seeks to open an account or resume day trading in an existing account, knows or has a reasonable basis to believe that the customer will engage in pattern day trading, then the minimum equity required under subparagraph (iv)a. above (\$25,000) must be deposited in the account prior to commencement of day trading.

c. Pattern day traders cannot trade in excess of their day-trading buying power as defined in paragraph (f)(8)(B)(iii) above. In the event a pattern day trader exceeds its day-trading buying power, which creates a special maintenance margin deficiency, the following actions will be taken by the member:

1. The account will be margined based on the cost of all the day trades made during the day,

2. The customer's day-trading buying power will be limited to the equity in the customer's account at the close of business of the previous day, less the maintenance margin required in paragraph (c) of this Rule, multiplied by two for equity securities, and

3. "time and tick" (i.e., calculating margin using each trade in the sequence that it is executed, using the highest open position during the day) may not be used.

d. Pattern day traders who fail to meet their special maintenance margin calls as required within five business days from the date the margin deficiency occurs will be permitted to execute transactions only on a cash available basis for 90 days or until the special maintenance margin call is met.

e. Pattern day traders are restricted from using the guaranteed account provision pursuant to paragraph (f)(4) of this Rule for meeting the requirements of paragraph (f)(8)(B).

f. Funds deposited into a pattern day trader's account to meet the minimum equity or maintenance margin requirements of paragraph (f)(8)(B) of this Rule cannot be withdrawn for a minimum of two business days following the close of business on the day of deposit.

(v) In the event a customer does not meet a special margin maintenance call by the fifth business day, then on the sixth business day only, members are required to deduct from net capital the amount of the unmet special margin maintenance call pursuant to SEA Rule 15c3-1 and, if applicable, [Rule 4110\(a\)](#).

(9) Free-Riding in Cash Accounts Prohibited

No member shall permit a customer (other than a broker-dealer) to make a practice, directly or indirectly, of effecting transactions in a cash account where the cost of securities purchased is met by the sale of the same securities. No member shall permit a customer to make a practice of selling securities with them in a cash account which are to be received against payment from another broker-dealer where such securities were purchased and are not yet paid for. A member transferring an account which is subject to a Regulation T 90-day freeze to another member shall inform the receiving member of such 90-day freeze.

The provisions of Section 220.8(c) of Regulation T dictate the prohibitions and exceptions against customers' free-riding. Members may apply to FINRA in writing for waiver of a 90-day freeze not exempted by Regulation T.

(10) Customer Margin Rules Relating to Security Futures

(A) Applicability

No member may effect a transaction involving, or carry an account containing, a security futures contract with or for a customer in a margin account, without obtaining proper and adequate margin as set forth in this subparagraph.

(B) Amount of customer margin

(i) General Rule. As set forth in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this Rule, the minimum initial and maintenance margin levels for each security futures contract, long and short, shall be 20 percent of the current market value of such contract.

(ii) Excluded from the Rule's requirements are arrangements between a member and a customer with respect to the customer's financing of proprietary positions in security futures, based on the member's good faith determination that the customer is an "Exempted Person," as defined in Rule 401(a)(9) of SEC Customer Margin Requirements for Security Futures, and Rule 41.43(a)(9) under the CEA, except for the proprietary account of a broker-dealer carried by a member pursuant to paragraph (e)(6)(A) of this Rule. Once a registered broker or dealer, or member of a national securities exchange ceases to qualify as an "Exempted Person," it shall notify the member of this fact before establishing any new security futures positions. Any new security futures positions will be subject to the provisions of this subparagraph.

(iii) Permissible Offsets.

Notwithstanding the minimum margin levels specified in paragraph (f)(10)(B)(i) of this Rule, customers with offset positions involving security futures and related positions may have initial or maintenance margin levels (pursuant to the offset table below) that are lower than the levels specified in paragraph (f)(10)(B)(i) of this Rule.

	Description of Offset	Security Underlying the Security Future	Initial Margin Requirement	Maintenance Margin Requirement
(1)	"Long" security future (or basket of security futures representing each component of a narrow-based securities index) and "long" put option on the same underlying security (or index).	Individual stock or narrow-based security index.	20 percent of the current market value of the "long" security future, plus pay for the "long" put in full.	The lower of: (1) 10 percent of the aggregate exercise price of the put plus the aggregate put out-of-the-money amount, if any; or (2) 20 percent of the current market value of the "long" security future.
(2)	"Short" security future (or basket of security futures representing each component of a narrow-based securities index) and "short" put option on the same underlying security (or index).	Individual stock or narrow-based security index.	20 percent of the current market value of the "short" security future, plus the aggregate put in-the-money amount, if any. Proceeds from the put sale may be applied.	20 percent of the current market value of the "short" security future, plus the aggregate put in-the-money amount, if any.
(3)	"Long" security future and "short"	Individual stock or	The initial margin	5 percent of the current market

	position in the same security (or securities basket) underlying the security future.	narrow-based security index.	required under Regulation T for the "short" stock or stocks.	value as defined in Regulation T of the stock or stocks underlying the security future.
(4)	"Long" security future (or basket of security futures representing each component of a narrow-based securities index) and "short" call option on the same underlying security (or index).	Individual stock or narrow-based security index.	20 percent of the current market value of the "long" security future, plus the aggregate call in-the-money amount, if any. Proceeds from the call sale may be applied.	20 percent of the current market value of the "long" security future, plus the aggregate call in-the-money amount, if any.
(5)	"Long" a basket of narrow-based security futures that together tracks a broad based index and "short" a broad-based security index call option contract on the same index.	Narrow-based security index.	20 percent of the current market value of the "long" basket of narrow-based security futures, plus the aggregate call in-the-money amount, if any. Proceeds from the call sale may be applied.	20 percent of the current market value of the "long" basket of narrow-based security futures, plus the aggregate call in-the-money amount, if any.
(6)	"Short" a basket of narrow-based security futures that together tracks a broad-based security index and "short" a broad-based security index put option contract on the same index.	Narrow-based security index.	20 percent of the current market value of the "short" basket of narrow-based security futures, plus the aggregate put in-the-money amount, if any.	20 percent of the current market value of the "short" basket of narrow-based security futures, plus the aggregate put in-the-money amount, if any.

			Proceeds from the put sale may be applied.	
(7)	"Long" a basket of narrow-based security futures that together tracks a broad-based security index and "long" a broad-based security index put option contract on the same index.	Narrow-based security index.	20 percent of the current market value of the long basket of narrow-based security futures, plus pay for the long put in full.	The lower of: (1) 10 percent of the aggregate exercise price of the put, plus the aggregate put out-of-the-money amount, if any; or (2) 20 percent of the current market value of the long basket of security futures.
(8)	"Short" a basket of narrow-based security futures that together tracks a broad-based security index and "long" a broad-based security index call option contract on the same index.	Narrow-based security index.	20 percent of the current market value of the "short" basket of narrow-based security futures, plus pay for the "long" call in full.	The lower of: (1) 10 percent of the aggregate exercise price of the call, plus the aggregate call out-of-the-money amount, if any; or (2) 20 percent of the current market value of the "short" basket of security futures.
(9)	"Long" security future and "short" security future on the same underlying security (or index).	Individual stock or narrow-based security index.	The greater of: (1) 5 percent of the current market value of the "long" security future; or (2) 5 percent of the current market value of the "short" security future.	The greater of: (1) 5 percent of the current market value of the "long" security future; or (2) 5 percent of the current market value of the "short" security future.
(10)	"Long" security future, "long" put option and "short" call option. The "long" security future, "long" put and "short" call must be on the same underlying security and the put and call must have the same exercise price. (Conversion)	Individual stock or narrow-based security index.	20 percent of the current market value of the "long" security future, plus the aggregate call in-the-money amount, if any, plus pay for the put in full.	10 percent of the aggregate exercise price, plus the aggregate call in-the-money amount, if any.

			Proceeds from the call sale may be applied.	
(11)	"Long" security future, "long" put option and "short" call option. The "long" security future, "long" put and "short" call must be on the same underlying security and the put exercise price must be below the call exercise price. (Collar)	Individual stock or narrow-based security index.	20 percent of the current market value of the long security future, plus the aggregate call in-the-money amount, if any, plus pay for the put in full. Proceeds from call sale may be applied.	The lower of: (1) 10 percent of the aggregate exercise price of the put plus the aggregate put out-of-the-money amount, if any; or (2) 20 percent of the aggregate exercise price of the call, plus the aggregate call in-the-money amount, if any.
(12)	"Short" security future and "long" position in the same security (or securities basket) underlying the security future.	Individual stock or narrow-based security index.	The initial margin required under Regulation T for the "long" security or securities.	5 percent of the current market value, as defined in Regulation T, of the long stock or stocks.
(13)	"Short" security future and "long" position in a security immediately convertible into the same security underlying the security future, without restriction, including the payment of money.	Individual stock or narrow-based security index.	The initial margin required under Regulation T for the "long" security or securities.	10 percent of the current market value, as defined in Regulation T, of the long stock or stocks.
(14)	"Short" security future (or basket of security futures representing each component of a narrow-based securities index) and "long" call option or warrant on the same underlying security (or index).	Individual stock or narrow-based security index.	20 percent of the current market value of the short security future, plus pay for the call in full.	The lower of: (1) 10 percent of the aggregate exercise price of the put plus the aggregate put out-of-the-money amount, if any; or (2) 20 percent of the current market value of the short security future.
(15)	"Short" security future, "short" put option and "long" call option. The "short"	Individual stock or narrow-based security index.	20 percent of the current market value	10 percent of the aggregate exercise price, plus the aggregate

	security future, "short" put and "long" call must be on the same underlying security and the put and call must have the same exercise price. (Reverse Conversion)		of the "short" security future, plus the aggregate put in-the-money amount, if any, plus pay for the call in full. Proceeds from put sale may be applied.	put in-the-money amount, if any.
(16)	"Long" ("short") a security future and short ("long") an identical ¹ security future traded on a different market.	Individual stock and narrow-based security index.	The greater of: (1) 3 percent of the current market value of the "long" security future(s); or (2) 3 percent of the current market value of the short security future(s).	The greater of: (1) 3 percent of the current market value of the "long" security future(s); or (2) 3 percent of the current market value of the "short" security future(s).
(17)	"Long" ("short") a basket of security futures that together tracks a narrow-based index and "short" ("long") a narrow-based index future.	Individual stock and narrow-based security index.	The greater of: (1) 5 percent of the current market value of the "long" security future(s); or (2) 5 percent of the current market value of the "short" security future(s).	The greater of: (1) 5 percent of the current market value of the "long" security future(s); or (2) 5 percent of the current market value of the "short" security future(s).

¹ Two security futures contracts will be considered "identical" for this purpose if they are issued by the same clearing agency or cleared and guaranteed by the same derivatives clearing organization, have identical specifications, and would offset each other at the clearing level.

(C) Definitions

For the purposes of paragraph (f)(10) of this Rule and the offset table noted above, with respect to the term "security futures contracts," the following terms shall have the meanings specified below:

(i) The term "security futures contract" means a "security future" as defined in Section 3(a)(55) of the Exchange Act.

(ii) The term "current market value" has the same meaning as defined in Rule 401(a)(4) of SEC Customer Margin Requirements for Security Futures and Rule 41.43(a)(4) under the CEA.

(iii) The term "underlying security" means, in the case of physically settled security futures contracts, the security that is delivered upon expiration of the contract, and, in the case of cash settled security futures contracts, the security or securities index the price or level of which determines the final settlement price for the security futures contract upon its expiration.

(iv) The term "underlying basket" means, in the case of a securities index, a group of security futures contracts where the underlying securities as defined in subparagraph (iii) above include each of the component securities of the applicable index and that meets the following conditions: (1) the quantity of each underlying security is proportional to its representation in the index, (2) the total market value of the underlying securities is equal to the aggregate value of the applicable index, (3) the basket cannot be used to offset more than the number of contracts or warrants represented by its total market value, and (4) the security futures contracts shall be unavailable to support any other contract or warrant transaction in the account.

(v) The term "underlying stock basket" means a group of securities that includes each of the component securities of the applicable index and that meets the following conditions: (1) the quantity of each stock in the basket is proportional to its representation in the index, (2) the total market value of the basket is equal to the underlying index value of the index options or warrants to be covered, (3) the securities in the basket cannot be used to cover more than the number of index options or warrants represented by that value, and (4) the securities in the basket shall be unavailable to support any other option or warrant transaction in the account.

(vi) The term "variation settlement" has the same meaning as defined in Rule 401(a) of SEC Customer Margin Requirements for Security Futures and Rule 41.43(a)(32) under the CEA.

(D) Security Futures Dealers' Accounts

(i) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this paragraph (f)(10), a member may carry and clear the market maker permitted offset positions (as defined below) of one or more security futures dealers in an account that is limited to market maker transactions, upon a "Good Faith" margin basis that is satisfactory to the concerned parties, provided the "Good Faith" margin requirement is not less than the net capital haircut deduction of the member carrying the transaction pursuant to SEA Rule 15c3-1 and, if applicable, [Rule 4110\(a\)](#). In lieu of collecting the "Good Faith" margin requirement, a carrying member may elect to deduct in computing its net capital the amount of any deficiency between the equity maintained in the account and the "Good Faith" margin required.

For the purpose of this paragraph (f)(10)(D), the term "security futures dealer" means (1) a member of a national securities exchange or a national securities association registered pursuant to Section 15A(a) of the Exchange Act; (2) is registered with such exchange or association as a security futures dealer pursuant to rules that are effective in accordance with Section 19(b)(2) of the Exchange Act and, as applicable Section 5c(c) of the CEA, that: (a) requires such member to be registered as a floor trader or a floor broker with the CFTC under Section 4f(a)(1) of the CEA, or as a dealer with the SEC under Section 15(b) of the Exchange Act; (b) requires such member to maintain sufficient records to prove compliance with the rules of the exchange or association of which it is a member; (c) requires such member to hold itself out as being willing to buy and sell security futures for its own account on a regular and continuous basis; and (d) provides for disciplinary action, including revocation of such member's registration as a security futures dealer, for such member's failure to comply with Rules 400 through 406 of SEC Customer Margin Requirements for Security Futures and Rules 41.42 through 41.49 of the CEA or the rules of the exchange or association of which the security futures dealer is a member.

(ii) For purposes of this paragraph (f)(10)(D), a permitted offset position means in the case of a security futures contract in which a security futures dealer makes a market, a position in the underlying asset or other related assets, or positions in options overlying the asset or related assets. Accordingly, a security futures dealer may establish a long or short position in the assets underlying the security futures contracts in which the security futures dealer makes a market, and may purchase or write options overlying those assets if the account holds the following permitted offset positions:

a. A "long" position in the security futures contract or underlying asset offset by a "short" option position that is "in or at the money";

b. A "short" position in the security futures contract or underlying asset offset by a "long" option position that is "in or at the money";

c. A position in the underlying asset resulting from the assignment of a market-maker "short" option position or making delivery in respect of a short security futures contract;

d. A position in the underlying asset resulting from the assignment of a market-maker "long" option position or taking delivery in respect of a long security futures contract;

e. A net "long" position in a security futures contract in which a security futures dealer makes a market or the underlying asset;

f. A net "short" position in a security futures contract in which a security futures dealer makes a market or the underlying asset; or

g. An offset position as defined in SEA Rule 15c3-1, including its appendices, or any applicable SEC staff interpretation or no-action position.

(E) Approved Options Specialists' or Approved Market Makers' Accounts

(i) Notwithstanding the other provisions of paragraphs (f)(10) and (f)(2)(K), a member may carry and clear the market maker permitted offset positions (as defined below) of one or more approved options specialists or approved market makers in an account that is limited to bona fide approved options specialist or approved market maker transactions, upon a "Good Faith" margin basis that is satisfactory to the concerned parties, provided the "Good Faith" margin requirement is not less than the net capital haircut deduction of the member carrying the transaction pursuant to SEA Rule 15c3-1 and, if applicable, [Rule 4110\(a\)](#). In lieu of collecting the "Good Faith" margin requirement, a carrying member may elect to deduct in computing its net capital the amount of any deficiency between the equity maintained in the account and the "Good Faith" margin required. For the purpose of this paragraph (f)(10)(E), the term "approved options specialist" or "approved market maker" means a specialist, market maker, or registered trader in options as referenced in paragraph (f)(2)(K) of this Rule, who is deemed a specialist for all purposes under the Exchange Act and who is registered pursuant to the rules of a national securities exchange.

(ii) For purposes of this paragraph (f)(10)(E), a permitted offset position means a position in the underlying asset or other related assets. Accordingly, a specialist or market maker may establish a long or short position in the assets underlying the options in which the specialist or market maker makes a market, or a security futures contract thereon, if the account holds the following permitted offset positions:

a. A "long" position in the underlying instrument or security futures contract offset by a "short" option position that is "in or at the money";

b. A "short" position in the underlying instrument or security futures contract offset by a "long" option position that is "in or at the money";

c. A stock position resulting from the assignment of a market-maker short option position or delivery in respect of a "short" security futures contract;

d. A stock position resulting from the exercise of a market maker "long" option position or taking delivery in respect of a long security futures contract;

e. A net "long" position in a security (other than an option) in which the market maker makes a market;

f. A net "short" position in a security (other than an option) in which the market maker makes a market; or

g. An offset position as defined in SEA Rule 15c3-1, including its appendices, or any applicable SEC staff interpretation or no-action position.

(iii) For purposes of paragraphs (f)(10)(D) and (E), the term "in or at the money" means that the current market price of the underlying security is not more than two standard exercise intervals below (with respect to a call option) or above (with respect to a put option) the exercise price of the option; the term "in the money" means that the current market price of the underlying asset or index is not below (with respect to a call option) or above (with respect to a put option) the exercise price of the option; the term "overlying option" means a put option purchased or a call option written against a "long" position in an underlying asset; or a call option purchased, or a put option written against a "short" position in an underlying asset.

(iv) Securities, including options and security futures contracts, in such accounts shall be valued conservatively in light of current market prices and the amount that might be realized upon liquidation. Substantial additional margin must be required or excess net capital maintained in all cases where the securities carried: (a) are subject to unusually rapid or violent changes in value including volatility in the expiration months of options or security futures contracts, (b) do not have an active market, or (c) in one or more or all accounts, including proprietary accounts combined, are such that they cannot be liquidated promptly or represent undue concentration of risk in view of the carrying member's net capital and its overall exposure to material loss.

(F) Approved Specialists' and Approved Market Makers' Accounts — Others

(i) Notwithstanding the other provisions of paragraphs (f)(10) and (f)(2)(K), a member may carry the account of an "approved specialist" or "approved market maker" which account is limited to bona fide specialist or market making transactions including hedge transactions with security futures contracts upon a margin basis that is satisfactory to both parties. The amount of any deficiency between the equity in the account and haircut requirement pursuant to SEA Rule 15c3-1 and, if applicable, [Rule 4110\(a\)](#), shall be charged against the member's net capital when computing net capital under SEA Rule 15c3-1 and [Rule 4110\(a\)](#).

(ii) For purposes of this paragraph (f)(10)(F), the term "approved specialist" or "approved market maker" means a specialist or market maker who is deemed a specialist or market maker for all purposes under the Exchange Act and who is registered pursuant to the rules of a national securities exchange.

(G) Additional Requirements

(i) Money market mutual funds, as defined in Rule 2a-7 under the Investment Company Act, can be used for satisfying margin requirements under this paragraph (f)(10), provided that the requirements of Rule 404(b) of SEC Customer Margin Requirements for Security Futures and Rule 41.46(b)(2) under the CEA are satisfied.

(ii) Day trading of security futures is subject to the minimum requirements of this Rule. If deemed a pattern day trader, the customer must maintain equity of \$25,000. The 20 percent requirement, for security

futures contracts, should be calculated based on the greater of the initial or closing transaction and any amount exceeding FINRA excess must be collected. The creation of a customer call subjects the account to all the restrictions contained in paragraph (f)(8)(B) of this Rule.

(iii) The use of the "time and tick" method is based on the member's ability to substantiate the validity of the system used. Lacking this ability dictates the use of the aggregate method.

(iv) Security futures contracts transacted or held in a futures account shall not be subject to any provision of this Rule.

(g) Portfolio Margin

As an alternative to the "strategy-based" margin requirements set forth in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this Rule, members may elect to apply the portfolio margin requirements set forth in this paragraph (g) to all margin equity securities,¹ listed options, security futures products (as defined in Section 3(a)(56) of the Exchange Act), unlisted derivatives, warrants, stock index warrants, and related instruments (as defined in paragraph (g)(2)(D)), provided that the requirements of paragraph (g)(6)(B)(i) of this Rule are met.

In addition, a member, provided that it is a Futures Commission Merchant ("FCM") and is either a clearing member of a futures clearing organization or has an affiliate that is a clearing member of a futures clearing organization, is permitted under this paragraph (g) to combine an eligible participant's related instruments with listed index options, unlisted derivatives, options on exchange traded funds ("ETF"), stock index warrants and underlying instruments and compute a margin requirement for such combined products on a portfolio margin basis.

The portfolio margin provisions of this Rule shall not apply to Individual Retirement Accounts ("IRAs").

(1) Monitoring

Members must monitor the risk of portfolio margin accounts and maintain a comprehensive written risk analysis methodology for assessing the potential risk to the member's capital over a specified range of possible market movements of positions maintained in such accounts. The risk analysis methodology shall specify the computations to be made, the frequency of computations, the records to be reviewed and maintained, and the person(s) within the organization responsible for the risk function. This risk analysis methodology must be filed with FINRA, or the member's designated examining authority ("DEA") if other than FINRA, and submitted to the SEC prior to the implementation of portfolio margining. In performing the risk analysis of portfolio margin accounts required by this Rule, each member shall include in the written risk analysis methodology procedures and guidelines for:

(A) obtaining and reviewing the appropriate account documentation and financial information necessary for assessing the amount of credit to be extended to eligible participants;

(B) the determination, review and approval of credit limits to each eligible participant, and across all eligible participants, utilizing a portfolio margin account;

(C) monitoring credit risk exposure to the member from portfolio margin accounts, on both an intra-day and end of day basis, including the type, scope and frequency of reporting to senior management;

(D) the use of stress testing of portfolio margin accounts in order to monitor market risk exposure from individual accounts;

(E) the regular review and testing of these risk analysis procedures by an independent unit such as internal audit or other comparable group;

(F) managing the impact of credit extended related to portfolio margin accounts on the member's overall risk exposure;

(G) the appropriate response by management when limits on credit extensions related to portfolio margin accounts have been exceeded;

(H) determining the need to collect additional margin from a particular eligible participant, including whether that determination was based upon the creditworthiness of the participant and/or the risk of the eligible product; and

(l) monitoring the credit exposure resulting from concentrated positions within both individual portfolio margin accounts and across all portfolio margin accounts.

Moreover, management must periodically review, in accordance with written procedures, the member's credit extension activities for consistency with these guidelines. Management must periodically determine if the data necessary to apply this paragraph (g) is accessible on a timely basis and information systems are available to adequately capture, monitor, analyze and report relevant data.

(2) Definitions — For purposes of this paragraph (g), the following terms shall have the meanings specified below:

(A) The term "listed option" means any equity-based or equity index-based option traded on a registered national securities exchange or issued and guaranteed by a registered clearing agency and shall include an OCC Cleared OTC Option (as defined in [Rule 2360](#)).

(B) The term "portfolio" means any eligible product, as defined in paragraph (g)(6)(B)(i), grouped with its underlying instruments and related instruments.

(C) The term "product group" means two or more portfolios of the same type (see table in paragraph (g)(2)(F) below) for which it has been determined by SEA Rule 15c3-1a that a percentage of offsetting profits may be applied to losses at the same valuation point.

(D) The term "related instrument" within a security class or product group means broad-based index futures and options on broad-based index futures covering the same underlying instrument. The term "related instrument" does not include security futures products.

(E) The term "security class" refers to all listed options, security futures products, unlisted derivatives, and related instruments covering the same underlying instrument and the underlying instrument itself.

(F) The term "theoretical gains and losses" means the gain and loss in the value of individual eligible products and related instruments at ten equidistant intervals (valuation points) ranging from an assumed movement (both up and down) in the current market value of the underlying instrument. The magnitude of the valuation point range shall be as follows:

Portfolio Type	Up / Down Market Move (High & Low Valuation Points)
High Capitalization, Broad-based Market Index ²	+6% / -8%
Non-High Capitalization, Broad-based Market Index ³	+/- 10%
Any other eligible product that is, or is based on, an equity security or a narrow-based index	+/- 15%

(G) The term "underlying instrument" means a security or security index upon which any listed option, unlisted derivative, security future, or broad-based index future is based.

(H) The term "unlisted derivative" means any equity-based or equity index-based option, forward contract, or security-based swap that can be valued by a theoretical pricing model approved by the SEC and that is neither traded on a national securities exchange, nor issued and guaranteed by a registered clearing agency and shall not include an OCC Cleared OTC Option (as defined in [Rule 2360](#)).

(3) Approved Theoretical Pricing Models — Theoretical pricing models must be approved by the SEC.

(4) Eligible Participants — The application of the portfolio margin provisions of this paragraph (g) is limited to the following:

(A) any broker or dealer registered pursuant to Section 15 of the Exchange Act;

(B) any member of a national futures exchange to the extent that listed index options, unlisted derivatives, options on ETFs, stock index warrants or underlying instruments hedge the member's index futures; and

(C) any person or entity not included in paragraphs (g)(4)(A) and (g)(4)(B) above approved for uncovered options and, if transactions in security futures are to be included in the account, approval for such transactions is also required. However, an eligible participant under this paragraph (g)(4)(C) may not establish or maintain positions in unlisted derivatives unless minimum equity of at least \$5 million is established and maintained with the member. For purposes of this minimum equity requirement, all securities and futures accounts carried by the member for the same eligible participant may be combined provided ownership across the accounts is identical. A guarantee pursuant to paragraph (f)(4) of this Rule is not permitted for purposes of the minimum equity requirement.

(5) Opening of Accounts

(A) Members must notify and receive approval from FINRA, or the member's DEA if other than FINRA, prior to establishing a portfolio margin methodology for eligible participants.

(B) Only eligible participants that have been approved to engage in uncovered short option contracts pursuant to [Rule 2360](#), or the rules of the member's DEA if other than FINRA, are permitted to utilize a portfolio margin account. If eligible participants engage in security futures products transactions, approval from the member will also be required pursuant to [Rule 2370](#).

(C) On or before the date of the initial transaction in a portfolio margin account, a member shall:

(i) furnish the eligible participant with a special written disclosure statement describing the nature and risks of portfolio margining which includes an acknowledgement for all portfolio margin account owners to sign, attesting that they have read and understood the disclosure statement, and agree to the terms under which a portfolio margin account is provided (see [Rule 2360\(c\)](#)); and

(ii) obtain the signed acknowledgement noted above from the eligible participant and record the date of receipt.

(6) Establishing Account and Eligible Positions

(A) For purposes of applying the portfolio margin requirements prescribed in this paragraph (g), members are to establish and utilize a specific securities margin account, or sub-account of a margin account, clearly identified as a portfolio margin account that is separate from any other securities account carried for an eligible participant.

A margin deficit in the portfolio margin account of an eligible participant may not be considered as satisfied by excess equity in another account. Funds and/or securities must be transferred to the deficient account and a written record created and maintained. However, if a portfolio margin account is carried as a sub-account of a margin account, excess equity in the margin account (determined in accordance with the rules applicable to a margin account other than a portfolio margin account) may be used to satisfy a margin deficit in the portfolio margin sub-account without having to transfer any funds and/or securities.

(B) Eligible Products

(i) For eligible participants as described in paragraphs (g)(4)(A) through (g)(4)(C), a transaction in, or transfer of, an eligible product may be effected in the portfolio margin account. Eligible products under this paragraph (g) consist of:

a. a margin equity security (including a foreign equity security and option on a foreign equity security, provided the foreign equity security is deemed to have a "ready market" under SEA Rule 15c3-1 or a "no-action" position issued thereunder, and a control or restricted security, provided the security has met the requirements in a manner consistent with Securities Act Rule 144 or an SEC "no-action" position issued thereunder, sufficient enough to permit the sale of the security, upon exercise or assignment of any listed option or unlisted derivative written or held against it, without restriction);

b. a listed option on an equity security or index of equity securities;

c. a security futures product;

d. an unlisted derivative on an equity security or index of equity securities;

e. a warrant on an equity security or index of equity securities; and

f. a related instrument as defined in paragraph (g)(2)(D).

(7) Margin Required

The amount of margin required under this paragraph (g) for each portfolio shall be the greater of:

(A) the amount for any of the ten equidistant valuation points representing the largest theoretical loss as calculated pursuant to paragraph (g)(8) below; or

(B) for eligible participants as described in paragraph (g)(4)(A) through (g)(4)(C), \$.375 for each listed option, unlisted derivative, security future product, and related instrument, multiplied by the contract's or instrument's multiplier, not to exceed the market value in the case of long contracts in eligible products.

(C) Account guarantees pursuant to paragraph (f)(4) of this Rule are not permitted for purposes of meeting margin requirements.

(D) Positions other than those listed in paragraph (g)(6)(B)(i) above are not eligible for portfolio margin treatment. However, positions not eligible for portfolio margin treatment (except for ineligible related instruments) may be carried in a portfolio margin account, provided the member has the ability to apply the applicable strategy-based margin requirements promulgated under this Rule, with the exception of securities subject to other provisions of paragraph (g). Shares of a money market mutual fund may be carried in a portfolio margin account, also subject to the applicable strategy-based margin requirement under this Rule provided that:

(i) the customer waives any right to redeem shares without the member's consent;

(ii) the member (or, if the shares are deposited with a clearing organization, the clearing organization) obtains the right to redeem shares in cash upon request;

(iii) the fund agrees to satisfy any conditions necessary or appropriate to ensure that the shares may be redeemed in cash, promptly upon request; and

(iv) the member complies with the requirements of Section 11(d)(1) of the Exchange Act and SEA Rule 11d1-2.

(E) Non-margin eligible equity securities held "long" in a portfolio margin account shall be maintained at 100 percent of the current market value at all times. Non-margin eligible equity securities held "short" in a portfolio margin account shall be maintained at 50 percent of the current market value at all times.

(8) Method of Calculation

(A) Long and short positions in eligible products, including underlying instruments and related instruments, are to be grouped by security class; each security class group being a "portfolio." Each portfolio is categorized as one of the portfolio types specified in paragraph (g)(2)(F) above, as applicable.

(B) For each portfolio, theoretical gains and losses are calculated for each position as specified in paragraph (g)(2)(F) above. For purposes of determining the theoretical gains and losses at each valuation point, members shall obtain and utilize the theoretical values of eligible products as described in this paragraph (g) rendered by an approved theoretical pricing model.

(C) Offsets. Within each portfolio, theoretical gains and losses may be netted fully at each valuation point. Offsets between portfolios within the eligible product groups, as described in paragraph (g)(2)(F), may then be applied as permitted by SEA Rule 15c3-1a.

(D) After applying the offsets above, the sum of the greatest loss from each portfolio is computed to arrive at the total margin required for the account (subject to the per contract minimum).

(E) In addition, if a security that is convertible, exchangeable, or exercisable into a security that is an underlying instrument requires the payment of money or would result in a loss if converted, exchanged, or exercised at the time when the security is deemed an underlying instrument, the full amount of the conversion loss is required.

(9) Portfolio Margin Minimum Equity Deficiency

(A) If, as of the close of business, the equity in the portfolio margin account of an eligible participant as

described in paragraph (g)(4)(C), declines below the \$5 million minimum equity required, if applicable, and is not restored to at least \$5 million within three business days by a deposit of funds and/or securities or through favorable market action, members are prohibited from accepting new opening orders beginning on the fourth business day, except that new opening orders entered for the purpose of reducing market risk may be accepted if the result would be to lower margin requirements. This prohibition shall remain in effect until,

(i) equity of \$5 million is established, or

(ii) all unlisted derivatives are liquidated or transferred from the portfolio margin account to the appropriate securities account.

(B) Members will not be permitted to deduct any portfolio margin minimum equity deficiency amount from net capital in lieu of collecting the minimum equity required.

(10) Portfolio Margin Deficiency

(A) If, as of the close of business, the equity in the portfolio margin account of an eligible participant, as described in paragraph (g)(4)(A) through (g)(4)(C), is less than the margin required, the eligible participant may deposit additional funds and/or securities or establish a hedge to meet the margin requirement within three business days. After the three business day period, members are prohibited from accepting new opening orders, except that new opening orders entered for the purpose of reducing market risk may be accepted if the result would be to lower margin requirements. In the event an eligible participant fails to hedge existing positions or deposit additional funds and/or securities in an amount sufficient to eliminate any margin deficiency after three business days, the member must liquidate positions in an amount sufficient to, at a minimum, lower the total margin required to an amount less than or equal to the account equity.

(B) If the portfolio margin deficiency is not met by the close of business on the next business day after the business day on which such deficiency arises, members will be required to deduct the amount of the deficiency from net capital until such time the deficiency is satisfied or positions are liquidated pursuant to paragraph (g)(10)(A) above.

(C) Members will not be permitted to deduct any portfolio margin deficiency amount from net capital in lieu of collecting the margin required.

(D) FINRA, or the member's DEA if other than FINRA, may grant additional time for an eligible participant to meet a portfolio margin deficiency upon written request, which is expected to be granted in extraordinary circumstances only.

(E) Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph (A) above, members should not permit an eligible participant to make a practice of meeting a portfolio margin deficiency by liquidation. Members must have procedures in place to identify accounts that periodically liquidate positions to eliminate margin deficiencies, and the member is expected to take appropriate action when warranted. Liquidation to eliminate margin deficiencies that are caused solely by adverse price movements may be disregarded.

(11) Determination of Value for Margin Purposes

For the purposes of this paragraph (g), all eligible products shall be valued at current market prices. Account equity for the purposes of paragraphs (g)(9)(A) and (g)(10)(A) shall be calculated separately for each portfolio margin account by adding the current market value of all long positions, subtracting current market value of all short positions, and adding the credit (or subtracting the debit) balance in the account.

(12) Net Capital Treatment of Portfolio Margin Accounts

(A) No member that requires margin in any portfolio account pursuant to paragraph (g) of this Rule shall permit the aggregate portfolio margin requirements to exceed ten times its net capital for any period exceeding three business days. The member shall, beginning on the fourth business day, cease opening new portfolio margin accounts until compliance is achieved.

(B) If, at any time, a member's aggregate portfolio margin requirements exceed ten times its net capital, the member shall immediately transmit telegraphic or facsimile notice of such deficiency to the principal office of the SEC in Washington, D.C., the district or regional office of the SEC for the district or region in which the member maintains its principal place of business; and to FINRA, or the member's DEA if other than FINRA. The notice to FINRA shall be in such form as FINRA may prescribe.

(13) Day Trading Requirements — The day trading restrictions promulgated under paragraph (f)(8)(B) of this Rule shall not apply to portfolio margin accounts that establish and maintain at least \$5 million in equity, provided that a member has the ability to monitor the intra-day risk associated with day trading. Portfolio margin accounts that do not establish and maintain at least \$5 million in equity will be subject to the day trading restrictions under paragraph (f)(8)(B) of this Rule, provided the member has the ability to apply the applicable day trading requirement under this Rule. However, if the position or positions day traded were part of a hedge strategy, the day trading restrictions will not apply. A "hedge strategy" for purposes of this Rule means a transaction or a series of transactions that reduces or offsets a material portion of the risk in a portfolio. Members are expected to monitor these portfolio margin accounts to detect and prevent circumvention of the day trading requirements. In the event day trades executed in a portfolio margin account exceed the day-trading buying power, the day trade margin deficiency that is created must be met by the deposit of cash and/or securities within three business days.

(14) Requirements to Liquidate

(A) A member is required immediately either to liquidate, or transfer to another broker-dealer eligible to carry portfolio margin accounts, all portfolio margin accounts with positions in related instruments if the member is:

(i) insolvent as defined in Section 101 of Title 11 of the United States Code, or is unable to meet its obligations as they mature;

(ii) the subject of a proceeding pending in any court or before any agency of the United States or any State in which a receiver, trustee, or liquidator for such debtor has been appointed;

(iii) not in compliance with applicable requirements under the Exchange Act or rules of the SEC or any self-regulatory organization with respect to financial responsibility or hypothecation of eligible participant's securities; or

(iv) unable to make such computations as may be necessary to establish compliance with such financial responsibility or hypothecation rules.

(B) Nothing in this paragraph (g)(14) shall be construed as limiting or restricting in any way the exercise of any right of a registered clearing agency to liquidate or cause the liquidation of positions in accordance with its by-laws and rules.

(15) Members must ensure that portfolio accounts are in compliance with [Rule 2360](#).

(h) Margin Requirement Exception for Certain Members.

Any member designated to another self-regulatory organization for oversight of the member's compliance with applicable securities laws, rules and regulations, and self-regulatory organization rules under SEA Rule 17d-1 is exempt from the provisions of Rule 4210.

••• Supplementary Material: -----

.01 The following tables are given to illustrate the method of computing the number of elapsed days in conformity with paragraph (f)(2)(A)(ii):

On bonds (except bonds issued or guaranteed by the United States Government):

From 1st to 30th of the same month to be figured as 29 days

From 1st to 31st of the same month to be figured as 30 days

From 1st to 1st of the following month to be figured as 30 days.

Where interest is payable on 30th or 31st of the month:

From 30th or 31st to 1st of the following month to be figured as 1 day

From 30th or 31st to 30th of the following month to be figured as 30 days

From 30th or 31st to 31st of the following month to be figured as 30 days

From 30th or 31st to 1st of second following month, figured as 1 month, 1 day

On bonds issued or guaranteed by the United States Government:

From 15th of a 28-day month to the 15th of the following month is 28 days

From 15th of a 30-day month to the 15th of the following month is 30 days

From 15th of a 31-day month to the 15th of the following month is 31 days.

The six month's interest period ending:

January 15 is 184 days

July 15 is 181* days

February 15 is 184 days

August 15 is 181* days

March 15 is 181* days

September 15 is 184 days

April 15 is 182* days

October 15 is 183 days

May 15 is 181* days

November 15 is 184 days

June 15 is 182* days

December 15 is 183 days

* Leap Year Adds 1 day to this period.

¹ For purposes of this paragraph (g) of this Rule, the term "margin equity security" utilizes the definition at Section 220.2 of Regulation T.

² In accordance with paragraph (b)(1)(i)(B) of SEA Rule 15c3-1a (Appendix A to SEA Rule 15c3-1), 17 CFR 240.15c3-1a(b)(1)(i)(B).

³ See footnote 2.

Amended by SR-FINRA-2013-027 eff. Nov. 7, 2013.
Amended by SR-FINRA-2013-001 eff. Feb. 4, 2013.
Amended by SR-FINRA-2012-024 eff. Jan. 23, 2013.
Amended by SR-FINRA-2012-024 eff. Oct. 26, 2012.
Amended by SR-FINRA-2010-024 eff. Dec. 2, 2010.
Amended by SR-FINRA-2008-042 eff. Aug. 1, 2008.
Amended by SR-FINRA-2008-041 eff. Aug. 1, 2008.
Amended by SR-NASD-2007-045 eff. Aug. 1, 2007.
Amended by SR-NASD-2007-024 eff. April 2, 2007.
Amended by SR-NASD-2007-013 eff. April 2, 2007.
Amended by SR-NASD-2005-087 eff. Aug. 1, 2006.
Amended by SR-NASD-2006-045 eff. April 3, 2006.
Amended by SR-NASD-2000-08 eff. Dec. 1, 2003.
Amended by SR-NASD-2003-45 eff. March 20, 2003.
Amended by SR-NASD-2002-166 eff. Jan. 24, 2003.
Amended by SR-NASD-2000-03 eff. Sept. 28, 2001.
Amended by SR-NASD-2000-15 eff. Feb. 26, 2001.
Amended by SR-NASD-99-05 eff. Aug. 21, 2000.
Amended by SR-NASD-97-28 eff. Aug. 7, 1997.
Amended by SR-NASD-97-14 eff. June 10, 1997.
Amended by SR-NASD-95-37 eff. Sept. 28, 1995.
Amended by SR-NASD-93-48 eff. Mar. 8, 1994.
Amended by SR-NASD-92-35 eff. April 19, 1993.
Amended eff. Feb. 15, 1974;

Selected Notices: [74-08](#), [76-08](#), [76-31](#), [77-19](#), [88-26](#), [93-15](#), [93-23](#), [94-24](#), [94-70](#), [95-82](#), [00-51](#), [01-11](#), [01-26](#), [03-66](#), [06-26](#), [07-11](#), [08-41](#), [10-45](#), [12-44](#), [13-39](#).

4220. Daily Record of Required Margin

Each member carrying securities margin accounts for customers (as such term is defined in [Rule 4210\(a\)\(3\)](#)) shall make a record each day of every case in which, pursuant to FINRA rules or Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, initial or additional margin must be obtained in a customer's account in such format as FINRA may require. The record shall show, for each account, the amount of margin so required and the date when and manner in which cash or securities are deposited or the margin requirements were otherwise complied with. Individual entries will be deemed a "record," and such entries need not be combined and kept as a separate record.

Adopted by SR-FINRA-2010-024 eff. Dec. 2, 2010.

Selected Notice: [10-45](#).

4230. Required Submissions for Requests for Extensions of Time Under Regulation T and SEA Rule 15c3-3

(a) When FINRA is the designated examining authority pursuant to SEA Rule 17d-1 for a member that is a clearing firm, such member must submit requests for extensions of time as contemplated by Sections 220.4(c) and 220.8(d) of Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System ("Regulation T") and SEA Rule 15c3-3(n) to FINRA for approval, in such format as FINRA may require.

(b) Each member that is a clearing firm for which FINRA is the designated examining authority is required to file a monthly report with FINRA in such format as FINRA may require, indicating all broker-dealers for which it clears that have overall ratios of requests for extensions of time as contemplated by Sections 220.4(c) and 220.8(d) of Regulation T and SEA Rule 15c3-3(n) to total transactions for the month that exceed a percentage specified by FINRA. The report is due to FINRA within five business days following the end of each reporting month. For months when no broker-dealer for which it clears exceeds the criteria, the clearing firm must submit a report indicating such.

Amended by SR-FINRA-2010-024 eff. Dec. 2, 2010.

Adopted by SR-NASD-2006-064 eff. March 1, 2007.

Selected Notices: [06-62](#), [10-45](#).

4240. Margin Requirements for Credit Default Swaps

(a) Effective Period of Interim Pilot Program

This Rule establishes an interim pilot program ("Interim Pilot Program") with respect to margin requirements for any transactions in credit default swaps held in an account at a member (regardless of the type of account in which the transaction is booked), including transactions that are effected by the member in contracts that are cleared through a clearing agency that provides central counterparty clearing services using a margin methodology the use of which has been approved by FINRA as announced in a Regulatory Notice. The Interim Pilot Program shall automatically expire on July 17, 2015. For purposes of this Rule, the term "credit default swap" ("CDS") shall include any product that is commonly known to the trade as a credit default swap and is a security-based swap as defined pursuant to Section 3(a)(68) of the Exchange Act or the rules and guidance of the SEC and its staff. The term "transaction" shall include any ongoing CDS position.

(b) Central Counterparty Clearing Arrangements

Any member, prior to establishing any clearing arrangement with respect to CDS transactions that makes use of any central counterparty clearing services provided by any clearing agency must notify FINRA in advance in writing, in such manner as may be specified by FINRA in a Regulatory Notice.

(c) Margin Requirements

(1) CDS Cleared Through a Clearing Agency Using a Margin Methodology the Use of Which Has Been Approved By FINRA

Members shall require as a minimum for computing customer or broker-dealer margin, with respect to any

customer or broker-dealer transaction in CDS that is cleared through the central counterparty clearing facilities of a clearing agency using a margin methodology the use of which has been approved by FINRA as announced in a Regulatory Notice, the applicable margin pursuant to the rules of such clearing agency regardless of the type of account in which the transaction in CDS is booked. Members shall, based on the risk monitoring procedures and guidelines set forth in paragraph (d) of this Rule, determine whether the applicable clearing agency requirements are adequate with respect to their customer and broker-dealer accounts and the positions in those accounts and, where appropriate, increase such margin in excess of such minimum margin. For this purpose, members are permitted to use the margin requirements set forth in Supplementary Material .01 of this Rule.

The aggregate amount of margin the member collects from customers and broker-dealers for transactions in CDS must equal or exceed the aggregate amount of margin the member is required to post at the clearing agency with respect to those customer and broker-dealer transactions.

Transactions that are cleared through a clearing agency using a margin methodology the use of which has been approved by FINRA as announced in a Regulatory Notice are not subject to the provisions of paragraph (c)(2) of this Rule.

(2) CDS That Are Cleared on Central Counterparty Clearing Facilities That Do Not Use a Margin Methodology the Use of Which Has Been Approved By FINRA or That Settle Over-the-Counter ("OTC")

Unless otherwise permitted by FINRA in writing, members shall require, with respect to any transaction in CDS that makes use of central counterparty clearing facilities that do not use a margin methodology the use of which has been approved by FINRA as announced in a Regulatory Notice or that settle OTC, the applicable minimum margin as set forth in Supplementary Material .01 of this Rule regardless of the type of account in which the transaction in CDS is booked. However, members shall, based on the risk monitoring procedures and guidelines set forth in paragraph (d) of this Rule, determine whether such margin is adequate with respect to their customer and broker-dealer accounts and, where appropriate, increase such requirements.

In addition to requiring the applicable minimum margin as set forth pursuant to this paragraph (c)(2) (initial margin), the member shall collect daily from each customer or broker-dealer counterparty an amount at least equal to the member's current exposure, as defined in SEA Rule 15c3-1e(c)(4) (provided, however, that members not otherwise subject to SEA Rule 15c3-1e are not required to take into account paragraph (c)(4)(v)(G) of such Rule), arising from the daily mark to market of the CDS (variation margin).

(3) CDS That Are Held in an Account Subject To a CDS Portfolio Margining Program

In lieu of the requirements set forth in paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this Rule, a member may require, with respect to CDS held in an account subject to an approved portfolio margining program, the amount of margin determined by the member's portfolio margin methodology, provided that, prior to margining CDS on a portfolio margin basis, the member shall notify FINRA in advance in writing of its intent to operate under the portfolio margin program.

(d) Risk Monitoring Procedures and Guidelines

Members shall monitor the risk of any customer or broker-dealer accounts with exposure to CDS and shall maintain a comprehensive written risk analysis methodology for assessing the potential risk to the member's capital over a specified range of possible market movements over a specified time period. For purposes of this Rule, members must employ the risk monitoring procedures and guidelines set forth in paragraphs (d)(1) through (8) of this Rule. The member must review, in accordance with the member's written procedures, at reasonable periodic intervals, the member's credit extension activities for consistency with the risk monitoring procedures and guidelines set forth in this Rule, and must determine whether the data necessary to apply the risk monitoring procedures and guidelines is accessible on a timely basis and information systems are available to adequately capture, monitor, analyze and report relevant data, including:

(1) obtaining and reviewing the required account documentation and financial information necessary for assessing the amount of credit to be extended to customers and broker-dealers;

(2) assessing the determination, review and approval of credit limits to each customer and broker-dealer, and across all customers and broker-dealers, engaging in CDS transactions;

(3) monitoring credit risk exposure to the member from CDS, including the type, scope and frequency of reporting to senior management;

(4) the use of stress testing of accounts containing CDS contracts in order to monitor market risk exposure from individual accounts and in the aggregate;

(5) managing the impact of credit extended related to CDS contracts on the member's overall risk exposure;

(6) determining the need to collect additional margin from a particular customer or broker-dealer, including whether that determination was based upon the creditworthiness of the customer or broker-dealer and/or the risk of the specific contracts;

(7) monitoring the credit exposure resulting from concentrated positions within both individual accounts and across all accounts containing CDS contracts; and

(8) maintaining sufficient margin in each customer and broker-dealer account to protect against the default of the largest individual exposure in the account as measured by computing the largest maximum possible loss (that is, the notional amount of the CDS less the estimated recovery given default).

(e) Concentrations

Unless otherwise permitted by FINRA in writing, where the current and maximum potential exposure, as defined in SEA Rule 15c3-1e(c)(4) (provided, however, that members not otherwise subject to SEA Rule 15c3-1e are not required to take into account paragraph (c)(4)(v)(G) of such Rule), with respect to the largest single name CDS across all accounts exceeds the member's tentative net capital, the member must take a capital charge equal to the aggregate margin requirement for such accounts on the positions in such single name CDS in accordance with the tables set forth in Supplementary Material .01 of this Rule. This capital charge may be reduced by the amount of excess margin held in each such counterparty account holding such exposure, on an account by account basis.

••• Supplementary Material: -----

.01 Margin Requirements for CDS. Unless otherwise permitted by FINRA in writing, the following customer and broker-dealer margin requirements shall apply, as appropriate, pursuant to paragraph (c) of this Rule. In addition to requiring the applicable minimum margin (initial margin) as set forth pursuant to this Supplementary Material, the member shall collect daily from each customer or broker-dealer counterparty an amount at least equal to the member's current exposure, as defined in SEA Rule 15c3-1e(c)(4) (provided, however, that members not otherwise subject to SEA Rule 15c3-1e are not required to take into account paragraph (c)(4)(v)(G) of such Rule), arising from the daily mark to market of the CDS (variation margin).

(a) Customer and Broker-Dealer Accounts That Are Short a CDS

The following table shall be used to determine the margin that a member must collect from a customer or broker-dealer that is short a single name debt security CDS contract (sold protection). The margin to be collected based upon the basis point spread over LIBOR of the CDS contract as well as the maturity of that contract as a percentage of the notional amount shall be as follows:

Length of Time to Maturity of CDS Contract	Basis Point Spread					
	100 or below	101-300	301-400	401-500	501-699	700 and above
12 months & shorter	1.00%	2.00%	5.00%	7.50%	10.00%	15.00%
13-24 months	1.50%	3.50%	7.50%	10.00%	12.50%	17.50%
25-36 months	2.00%	5.00%	10.00%	12.50%	15.00%	20.00%
37-48 months	3.00%	6.00%	12.50%	15.00%	17.5%	22.50%
49-60 months	4.00%	7.00%	15.00%	17.50%	20.00%	25.00%
61-72 months	5.50%	8.50%	16.00%	20.00%	22.50%	27.50%
73-84 months	7.00%	10.00%	20.00%	22.50%	27.50%	30.00%
85-120 months	8.50%	15.00%	22.50%	25.00%	30.00%	40.00%
121 months & longer	10.00%	20.00%	25.00%	27.50%	35.00%	50.00%

For those CDS contracts where the underlying obligation is a narrow-based debt index, rather than a single name bond, the margin requirement shall be based upon a margin methodology using the member's internal models the

use of which has been approved by FINRA.

(b) Accounts That Are Long a CDS

For customer or broker-dealer accounts that are long the CDS contracts (purchased protection), the margin to be collected shall be 50% of the above amounts.

(c) Accounts That Maintain Both Long and Short CDS

In instances where the customer or broker-dealer maintains both long and short CDS, the member may elect to collect 50% of the above margin requirements on the lesser of the long or short position within the same Bloomberg CDS sector (or, if the long and short positions are equal, the long position), provided those long and short positions are in the same spread and maturity bucket, plus the above margin requirements on the excess long or short position, if any.

If a customer or broker-dealer is long the bond and long a CDS contract on the same underlying obligor, margin needs to be collected only on the long bond position, provided that bond can be delivered against the long CDS contract, as prescribed pursuant to applicable FINRA margin rules.

In instances where the customer or broker-dealer is short the bond and short the CDS on the same underlying obligor, margin need only be collected on the short bond, as prescribed pursuant to applicable FINRA margin rules.

Amended by SR-FINRA-2014-029 eff. June 23, 2014.
Amended by SR-FINRA-2013-030 eff. July 11, 2013.
Amended by SR-FINRA-2013-017 eff. Mar. 8, 2013.
Amended by SR-FINRA-2012-035 eff. July 13, 2012.
Amended by SR-FINRA-2012-015 eff. Mar. 7, 2012.
Amended by SR-FINRA-2012-014 eff. Jan. 17, 2012.
Amended by SR-FINRA-2011-034 eff. July 16, 2011.
Amended by SR-FINRA-2010-063 eff. Nov. 22, 2010.
Amended by SR-FINRA-2009-063 eff. Sep. 21, 2009.
Adopted by SR-FINRA-2009-012 eff. June 3, 2009.

Selected Notices: [09-30](#), [11-31](#).

4300. OPERATIONS

Cross References–

[Rule 6350A](#), *Clearance and Settlement*
[Rule 11000 Series](#), *Uniform Practice Code*

4310. Member Agreements and Contracts

4311. Carrying Agreements

(a)(1) Unless otherwise permitted by FINRA, a member shall not enter into an agreement for the carrying, on an omnibus or fully disclosed basis, of any customer account in which securities transactions can be effected ("customer account" or "account"), unless such agreement is with a carrying firm that is a FINRA member. An introducing firm that acts as an intermediary for another introducing firm(s) for the purpose of obtaining clearing services from the carrying firm must notify such carrying firm of the existence of such arrangement(s) and the identity of the other introducing firm(s). Each such carrying agreement(s) shall identify and bind every direct and indirect recipient of clearing services as a party thereto.

(2) A carrying firm may enter into a carrying agreement(s) for the carrying of the customer accounts of a person other than a U.S. registered broker or dealer, subject to the conditions set forth in this Rule.

(b)(1) The carrying firm shall submit to FINRA for prior approval any agreement for the carrying of accounts, whether on an omnibus or fully disclosed basis, before such agreement may become effective. The carrying firm also shall submit to FINRA for prior approval any material changes to an approved carrying agreement before such changes may become effective.

(2) A carrying firm may use a standardized form of agreement that has been approved by FINRA pursuant to

paragraph (b)(1) of this Rule, to enter into new carrying arrangements with other U.S. registered brokers or dealers, without the resubmission and re-approval of such agreement. However, a carrying firm must submit to FINRA for approval each carrying agreement that includes a party that is not a U. S. registered broker or dealer.

(3) As early as possible, but not later than 10 business days, prior to the carrying of any accounts of a new introducing firm (including the accounts of any introducing firm(s) for which a new or existing introducing firm is acting as an intermediary in obtaining clearing services from the carrying firm) the carrying firm shall submit to FINRA a notice identifying each such introducing firm by name and CRD number and shall include such additional information as FINRA may require.

(4) Each carrying firm shall conduct appropriate due diligence with respect to any new introducing firm relationship to assess the financial, operational, credit and reputational risk that such arrangement will have upon the carrying firm. FINRA, in its review of any arrangement, may in its discretion require specific items to be addressed by the carrying firm as part of such firm's due diligence requirement under this Rule. The carrying firm shall maintain a record, in accordance with the timeframes prescribed by SEA Rule 17a-4(b), of the due diligence conducted for each new introducing firm.

(c)(1) Each carrying agreement in which accounts are to be carried on a fully disclosed basis shall specify the responsibilities of each party to the agreement, including at a minimum the allocation of the responsibilities set forth in paragraphs (c)(1)(A) through (I) and (c)(2) of this Rule. The allocation of such responsibilities shall be subject to approval by FINRA pursuant to paragraph (b)(1) of this Rule.

- (A) Opening and approving accounts.
- (B) Acceptance of orders.
- (C) Transmission of orders for execution.
- (D) Execution of orders.
- (E) Extension of credit.
- (F) Receipt and delivery of funds and securities.
- (G) Preparation and transmission of confirmations.
- (H) Maintenance of books and records.
- (I) Monitoring of accounts.

(2) Each carrying agreement in which accounts are to be carried on a fully disclosed basis shall expressly allocate to the carrying firm the responsibility for the safeguarding of funds and securities for the purposes of SEA Rule 15c3-3 and for preparing and transmitting statements of account to customers. However, the carrying firm may authorize the introducing firm to prepare and/or transmit statements of account to customers on the carrying firm's behalf with the prior written approval of FINRA.

(d) Each customer whose account is introduced on a fully disclosed basis shall be notified in writing upon the opening of the account of the existence of the carrying agreement and the responsibilities allocated to each respective party. The carrying firm shall be responsible for the content of such notification to the customer. The customer shall be notified promptly and in writing in the event of any change to any of the parties to the agreement or any material change to the allocation of responsibilities thereunder.

(e) Each carrying agreement shall expressly state that to the extent that a particular responsibility is allocated to one party, the other party or parties will supply to the responsible organization all appropriate data in their possession pertinent to the proper performance and supervision of that responsibility.

(f) A carrying agreement may authorize an introducing firm to issue negotiable instruments directly to its customers on the carrying firm's behalf, using instruments for which the carrying firm is the maker or drawer, provided that the parties comply with SEA Rule 15c3-3 and further that the introducing firm represents to the carrying firm in writing that such introducing firm maintains, and will enforce, supervisory policies and procedures with respect to the issuance of such negotiable instruments that are satisfactory to the carrying firm.

(g)(1) Each carrying agreement shall expressly authorize and direct the carrying firm to:

(A) furnish promptly to the introducing firm and the introducing firm's designated examining authority (or, if none, to its appropriate regulatory agency or authority) any written customer complaint received regarding the conduct of the introducing firm or firms and its associated persons; and

(B) notify the complaining customer, in writing, that it has received the complaint and that such complaint has been furnished to the introducing firm and its designated examining authority (or, if none, to its appropriate regulatory agency or authority).

(2) Upon a showing of good cause, FINRA, at its discretion, may exclude certain carrying firms from the requirements of paragraph (g)(1) in instances where the introducing firm is an affiliated entity of the carrying firm.

(h)(1) At the commencement of the agreement and annually thereafter, the carrying firm must furnish to each of its introducing firms a list of all reports (e.g., exception reports) available to assist the introducing firm with the responsibilities allocated to it pursuant to the carrying agreement. The introducing firm must promptly request of the carrying firm, in writing, those offered reports that it requires.

(2) No later than July 1 of each year, the carrying firm shall notify the introducing firm's chief executive and chief compliance officer(s) in writing of the list of reports offered to, requested by and supplied to the introducing firm as of the date of the notice. A copy of this written notice must at the same time be provided to the introducing firm's designated examining authority (or if none, to its appropriate regulatory agency or authority).

(3) The carrying firm shall maintain as part of its books and records those reports requested by and supplied to the introducing firm. The carrying firm may satisfy the requirements of this paragraph by furnishing, upon request of the introducing firm's designated examining authority (or if none, to its appropriate regulatory agency or authority):

(A) a re-created copy of the report originally produced; or

(B) the format of the report and the applicable data elements contained in the original report.

(4) Upon a showing of good cause, FINRA, at its discretion, may exclude certain carrying firms from the requirements of this paragraph (h) in instances where the introducing firm is an affiliated entity of the carrying firm.

(i) All carrying agreements shall require each introducing firm to maintain its proprietary and customer accounts, and the proprietary and customer accounts of any introducing firm for which it is acting as an intermediary in obtaining clearing services from the carrying firm, in such a manner as to enable the carrying firm and FINRA to specifically identify the proprietary and customer accounts belonging to each introducing firm. The requirements of this paragraph (i) shall apply to intermediary clearing arrangements that are established on or after February 20, 2006.

••• **Supplementary Material:** -----

.01 Material Changes. For purposes of paragraph (b)(1) of this Rule, material changes include, but are not limited to, changes to: (a) the allocation of responsibilities required by this Rule; (b) termination clauses applicable to the introducing firm; (c) any terms or provisions affecting the liability of the parties; and (d) the parties to the agreement (including, for example, the addition of a new party to the agreement, such as a "piggyback" arrangement, a new carrying firm or a new introducing firm, but not including a termination of the agreement).

.02 Notice of New Introducing Firm Arrangement. For purposes of the notice requirements of paragraph (b)(3) of this Rule, the carrying firm shall submit a questionnaire in such form as to be specified by FINRA in a Regulatory Notice, which questionnaire may be updated from time to time as FINRA deems necessary.

.03 Due Diligence. For purposes of paragraph (b)(4) of this Rule, the carrying firm's due diligence may include, without limitation, inquiry by the carrying firm into the introducing firm's business model and product mix, proprietary and customer positions, FOCUS and similar reports, audited financial statements and complaint and disciplinary history.

.04 Allocation of Responsibilities. For purposes of paragraphs (c)(1)(F) and (c)(2) of this Rule, members are reminded that receipt and delivery of customers' funds and securities and the safeguarding of such funds and securities must comply with the requirements of the SEC's financial responsibility rules, in particular SEA Rule 15c3-3, and applicable SEC guidance.

.05 Notice to Customers. For purposes of paragraph (d) of this Rule, notification to customers of a change to any of the parties to the carrying agreement is not required in instances where, consistent with applicable FINRA rules and the federal securities laws, such customers' accounts are being transferred pursuant to: (a) ACATS using an authorized Transfer Instruction Form (TIF); or (b) a process outside of ACATS where notification to customers is provided by means of an alternative mechanism such as affirmative or negative response letters.

Amended by SR-FINRA-2010-061 eff. Aug. 1, 2011.
Amended by SR-NASD-2005-058 eff. Feb. 20, 2006.
Amended by SR-NASD-97-76 eff. July 19, 1999.
Adopted by SR-NASD-93-46 eff. Apr. 15, 1994.

Selected Notices: [92-32](#), [93-50](#), [94-7](#); [97-79](#), [99-57](#), [05-72](#), [11-26](#).

4314. Securities Loans and Borrowings

(a) Disclosure of Parties' Capacity in Loan or Borrow Transactions

(1) A member that lends or borrows securities in the capacity of agent shall disclose such capacity to the other party (or parties) to the transaction.

(2) Prior to lending securities to or borrowing securities from a person that is not a member of FINRA, a member shall determine whether the other party is acting as principal or agent in such transaction.

(3) A member that is a party to a security loan or borrow transaction, where the other party to such transaction is acting as agent, shall maintain books and records that reflect:

(A) the details of the transaction with the agent; and

(B) each principal(s) on whose behalf the agent is acting and the details of each transaction therewith.

(b) Right to Liquidate Transaction

Each member that is a party to an agreement with another member providing for the loan and borrowing of securities shall have the right to liquidate such transaction whenever the other party to such transaction:

(1) applies for or consents to, or is the subject of an application for, the appointment of or the taking of possession by a receiver, custodian, trustee, or liquidator of itself or of all or a substantial part of its property;

(2) admits in writing its inability, or becomes generally unable, to pay its debts as such debts become due;

(3) makes a general assignment for the benefit of its creditors; or

(4) files, or has filed against it, a petition under Title 11 of the United States Code, or has filed against it an application for a protective decree under Section 5 of the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970 ("SIPA"), unless the right to liquidate such transaction is stayed, avoided, or otherwise limited by an order authorized under the provisions of SIPA or any statute administered by the SEC.

(c) Written Agreement with Non-Members

No member shall lend or borrow any security to or from any person that is not a member of FINRA, except pursuant to a written agreement, which may consist of the exchange of contract confirmations, that confers upon such member the contractual right to liquidate such transaction because of a condition of the kind specified in paragraph (b) of this Rule.

••• Supplementary Material: -----

.01 Definition of Agreement. For purposes of this Rule, an agreement for the loan and borrowing of securities shall mean a securities contract or other agreement, including related terms, for the transfer of securities against the transfer of funds, securities, or other collateral, with a simultaneous agreement by the transferee to transfer to the transferor against the transfer of funds, securities, or other collateral, upon notice, at a date certain, or upon demand, the same or substituted securities.

.02 Disclosure of Capacity. A member may satisfy its disclosure obligation in paragraph (a)(1) of this Rule by, among other things, providing specific disclosure of its capacity as agent in the written agreement between the parties or in the individual confirmations of each security exchanged between the parties for each loan and borrow transaction.

.03 Details of Transactions with Parties. For purposes of this Rule, a member shall create and maintain records for each security loan or borrow transaction in accordance with the requirements of SEA Rules 17a-3 and 17a-4. For purposes of paragraph (a)(3) of this Rule, when entering into a security loan or borrow transaction with a party that is acting as agent on behalf of another principal(s), the member shall maintain a record of the details of each security loan or borrow with the

agent, identifying the specific security and quantity loaned or borrowed, the contract value and the type and description of the collateral provided to the agent. In addition, the member's records shall reflect the quantity of securities loaned or borrowed from each principal on whose behalf the agent is acting and the amount and description of the collateral allocated to each such principal.

.04 Compliance with Rule 4330 When Borrowing Securities from a Customer. When a member borrows securities from a customer, the member also is subject to Rule 4330(b)(2)(B)(ii), which requires members to provide disclosures to customers regarding the risks and financial impact associated with the customer's loan(s) of securities. Such written notice shall include a disclosure of the right of the member to liquidate the borrow transactions with the customer, as provided by paragraph (b) of this Rule.

.05 Compliance with SEA Rule 15c3-3. For purposes of paragraph (c) of this Rule, each member subject to the provisions of SEA Rule 15c3-3 that borrows securities from a customer (as defined in said rule) shall comply with the provisions thereof relating to the requirements for a written agreement between the borrowing member and the lending customer.

Amended by SR-FINRA-2013-035 eff. May 1, 2014.
Adopted by SR-NYSE-84-11 eff. March 20, 1985.

Selected Notice: [14-05](#)

4320. Short Sale Delivery Requirements

(a) If a participant of a registered clearing agency has a fail to deliver position at a registered clearing agency in a non-reporting threshold security for 13 consecutive settlement days, the participant shall immediately thereafter close out the fail to deliver position by purchasing securities of like kind and quantity.

(1) *Provided, however*, if a participant of a registered clearing agency has a fail to deliver position at a registered clearing agency for thirty-five consecutive settlement days in a non-reporting threshold security that was sold pursuant to SEC Rule 144, the participant shall immediately thereafter close out the fail to deliver position in the security by purchasing securities of like kind and quantity. The requirements in paragraph (b) shall apply to all such fails to deliver that are not closed out in conformance with this paragraph (a)(1).

(b) If a participant of a registered clearing agency has a fail to deliver position at a registered clearing agency in a non-reporting threshold security for 13 consecutive settlement days (or 35 consecutive settlement days if entitled to rely on paragraph (a)(1)), the participant and any broker or dealer for which it clears transactions, including any market maker that would otherwise be entitled to rely on the exception provided in paragraph (b)(2)(iii) of Rule 203 of SEC Regulation SHO, may not accept a short sale order in the non-reporting threshold security from another person, or effect a short sale in the non-reporting threshold security for its own account, without borrowing the security or entering into a bona-fide arrangement to borrow the security, until the participant closes out the fail to deliver position by purchasing securities of like kind and quantity and that purchase has cleared and settled at a registered clearing agency.

(c) If a participant of a registered clearing agency reasonably allocates a portion of a fail to deliver position to another registered broker or dealer for which it clears trades or for which it is responsible for settlement, based on such broker or dealer's short position, then the provisions of this Rule relating to such fail to deliver position shall apply to the portion of the fail to deliver position allocated to such registered broker or dealer, and not to the participant.

(d) A participant of a registered clearing agency shall not be deemed to have fulfilled the requirements of this Rule where the participant enters into an arrangement with another person to purchase securities as required by this Rule, and the participant knows or has reason to know that the other person will not deliver securities in settlement of the purchase.

(e) For the purposes of this Rule, the following terms shall have the meanings below:

(1) the term "market maker" has the same meaning as in Section 3(a)(38) of the Exchange Act.

(2) the term "non-reporting threshold security" means any equity security of an issuer that is not registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act and for which the issuer is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act:

(A) for which there is an aggregate fail to deliver position for five consecutive settlement days at a registered clearing agency of 10,000 shares or more and for which on each settlement day during the five consecutive settlement day period, the reported last sale during normal market hours for the security on that settlement day that would value the aggregate fail to deliver position at \$50,000 or more, provided that if there is no reported last

sale on a particular settlement day, then the price used to value the position on such settlement day would be the previously reported last sale; and

(B) is included on a list published by FINRA.

A security shall cease to be a non-reporting threshold security if the aggregate fail to deliver position at a registered clearing agency does not meet or exceed either of the threshold tests specified in paragraph (e)(2)(A) of this Rule for five consecutive settlement days.

(3) the term "participant" means a participant as defined in Section 3(a)(24) of the Exchange Act, that is a FINRA member.

(4) the term "registered clearing agency" means a clearing agency, as defined in Section 3(a)(23)(A) of the Exchange Act, that is registered with the SEC pursuant to Section 17A of the Exchange Act.

(5) the term "settlement day" means any business day on which deliveries of securities and payments of money may be made through the facilities of a registered clearing agency.

(f) Pursuant to the [Rule 9600](#) Series, the staff, for good cause shown after taking into consideration all relevant factors, may grant an exemption from the provisions of this Rule, either unconditionally or on specified terms and conditions, to any transaction or class of transactions, or to any security or class of securities, or to any person or class of persons, if such exemption is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest.

Amended by SR-FINRA-2010-028 eff. Oct. 15, 2010.
Amended by SR-FINRA-2007-013 eff. Oct. 15, 2007.
Amended by SR-NASD-2006-071 eff. July 3, 2006.
Amended by SR-NASD-2004-044 eff. July 3, 2006.
Amended by SR-NASD-2004-175 eff. Jan. 3, 2005.
Amended by SR-NASD-97-28 eff. Aug. 7, 1997.
Deleted and replaced with former Appendix B by SR-NASD-93-48 eff. Mar. 8, 1994.
Added eff. Sept. 24, 1973.

Selected Notices: 73-05, 73-45, 73-54, 73-67, [06-28](#), [07-45](#), [10-35](#).

4330. Customer Protection — Permissible Use of Customers' Securities

(a) Authorization to Lend Customers' Margin Securities

No member shall lend securities that are held on margin for a customer and that are eligible to be pledged or loaned, unless such member shall first have obtained a written authorization from such customer permitting the lending of such securities.

(b) Requirements for Borrowing of Customers' Fully Paid or Excess Margin Securities

(1) A member that borrows fully paid or excess margin securities carried for the account of any customer shall:

(A) comply with the requirements of SEA Rule 15c3-3;

(B) comply with the requirements of Section 15(e) of the Exchange Act; and

(C) notify FINRA, in such manner and format as FINRA may require, at least 30 days prior to first engaging in such securities borrows.

(2) Prior to first entering into securities borrows with a customer pursuant to paragraph (b)(1) of this Rule, a member shall:

(A) have reasonable grounds for believing that the customer's loan(s) of securities are appropriate for the customer. In making this determination, the member shall exercise reasonable diligence to ascertain the essential facts relative to the customer, including, but not limited to, the customer's financial situation and needs, tax status, investment objectives, investment time horizon, liquidity needs, risk tolerance and any other information the customer may disclose to the member or associated person in connection with entering such securities loans.

(3) A member that is subject to paragraph (b)(1) of this Rule shall create and maintain records evidencing the member's compliance with the requirements of paragraph (b)(2) of this Rule. Such records shall be maintained in accordance with the requirements of SEA Rule 17a-4(a).

••• **Supplementary Material:** -----

.01 Definitions. For purposes of this Rule, the definitions contained in SEA Rule 15c3-3 shall apply.

.02 Authorization to Lend Customers' Margin Securities. For purposes of paragraph (a) of this Rule, members may use a single customer account agreement/margin agreement/loan consent signed by a customer as written authorization to permit the lending of a customer's margin eligible securities in lieu of obtaining a separate written authorization; provided such customer account agreement/margin agreement/loan consent includes clear and prominent disclosure that the firm may lend either to itself or others any securities held by the customer in its margin account.

.03 Notification to FINRA. FINRA, upon receipt of a member's written notification pursuant to paragraph (b)(1)(C) of this Rule, may request such additional information as it may deem necessary to evaluate compliance with SEA Rule 15c3-3, Section 15(e) of the Exchange Act and other applicable FINRA rules or federal securities laws or rules. Examples of additional information include, but are not limited to:

(a) the written agreement authorizing such borrowing of securities, which shall reflect the material terms of the arrangement;

(b) the types of customers that are parties to such securities borrows;

(c) the types of accounts used to effect the securities borrows (i.e., whether the subject securities are maintained in customers' cash or margin or other accounts);

(d) the types of collateral provided to customers in connection with such securities borrows, the frequency of marking to market of the collateral and the custody arrangements for such collateral;

(e) the operational and recordkeeping processes related to such securities borrows;

(f) the rebates paid/received in connection with such securities borrows and any other compensation arrangements related thereto;

(g) the procedures for handling customers' requests to sell the securities subject to such borrows; and

(h) disclosures made to customers.

.04 Appropriateness of Customer's Loan(s) of Securities. The member borrowing a customer's fully paid or excess margin securities is responsible for making the determination regarding the appropriateness of such borrow from a customer required by paragraph (b)(2)(A) of this Rule. However, in making that determination, when the member has entered into a carrying agreement with an introducing member, pursuant to [Rule 4311](#), the member may rely on the representations of the introducing member that has a customer relationship with the lender.

.05 Appropriateness Determination for Institutional Customers. A member may fulfill the obligation set forth in paragraph (b)(2)(A) of this Rule for an institutional account, as defined in [Rule 4512\(c\)](#), by complying with the requirements of [Rule 2111\(b\)](#).

.06 Notification to FINRA of Pre-existing Fully Paid or Excess Margin Securities Borrows and Disclosures to Customers. Members with any existing fully paid or excess margin securities borrows with customers as of May 1, 2014 shall notify FINRA in writing, in such manner and format as FINRA may require, of such borrows within 30 days from May 1, 2014. Further, such members shall provide such customers with the disclosures required by paragraph (b)(2)(B) of this Rule within 180 days of May 1, 2014.

Amended by SR-FINRA-2013-035 partially effective May 1, 2014

Amended eff. March 17, 1983.

Amended eff. December 12, 1974.

Amended eff. October 18, 1972.

Amended eff. March 1, 1972.

Amended eff. December 19, 1968.

4340. Callable Securities

(a) Allocation Procedures and Customer Notice

Each member that has in its possession or under its control any security which, by its terms, may be called or redeemed prior to maturity, shall:

(1) establish and make available on the member's website procedures by which it will allocate among its customers, on a fair and impartial basis, the securities to be redeemed or selected as called in the event of a partial redemption or call; and

(2) provide written notice (which may be electronic) to new customers at the opening of an account, and all customers at least once every calendar year, of the manner in which they may access the allocation procedures on the member's website and that, upon a customer's request, the member will provide hard copies of the allocation procedures to the customer.

(b) Favorable Redemptions

Where redemption of callable securities is made on terms that are favorable to the called parties, a member shall not allocate the securities to any account in which it or its associated persons have an interest until all other customers' positions in such securities have been satisfied.

(c) Unfavorable Redemptions

Where the redemption of callable securities is made on terms that are unfavorable to the called parties, a member shall not exclude its positions or those of its associated persons (including those persons performing solely clerical and ministerial functions) from the pool of the securities eligible to be called.

••• *Supplementary Material:* -----

.01 Definition of Associated Person; Clerical and Ministerial Functions. The term "associated person" as used in this Rule shall have the meaning provided in Section 3(a)(18) of the Exchange Act, which expressly excludes, for certain purposes, any person associated with the member whose functions are solely clerical or ministerial (referred to as "clerical and ministerial associated persons"). With respect to a redemption made on terms that are favorable to the called parties, for purposes of paragraph (b) of this Rule, a member may include the accounts of clerical and ministerial associated persons in the pool of the securities eligible to be called. With respect to a redemption made on terms that are unfavorable to the called parties, for purposes of paragraph (c) of this Rule, a member shall not exclude the accounts of clerical and ministerial associated persons from the pool of the securities eligible to be called.

.02 Allocations of Partial Redemptions or Calls. For purposes of paragraph (a)(1) of this Rule, a member's procedures may include the use of an impartial lottery system, acting on a pro-rata basis, or such other means as will achieve a fair and impartial allocation of the partially redeemed or called securities.

.03 Accounts of an Introducing Member and its Associated Persons. Where an introducing member is a party to a carrying agreement with another member that is conducting an allocation pursuant to paragraph (a) of this Rule, any accounts in which the introducing member or its associated persons have an interest shall be subject to paragraphs (b) and (c) of this Rule. The introducing member also shall identify such accounts to the member conducting the allocation.

Adopted by SR-FINRA-2013-035 eff. May 1, 2014.

4360. Fidelity Bonds

(a) General Provision

(1) Each member required to join the Securities Investor Protection Corporation shall maintain blanket fidelity bond coverage which provides against loss and has Insuring Agreements covering at least the following:

(A) Fidelity

- (B) On Premises
- (C) In Transit
- (D) Forgery and Alteration
- (E) Securities
- (F) Counterfeit Currency

(2) The fidelity bond must include a cancellation rider providing that the insurance carrier will use its best efforts to promptly notify FINRA in the event the bond is cancelled, terminated or substantially modified.

(3) A member's fidelity bond must provide for per loss coverage without an aggregate limit of liability.

(b) Minimum Required Coverage

(1) A member with a net capital requirement of less than \$250,000 must maintain minimum fidelity bond coverage for all Insuring Agreements required by paragraph (a) of this Rule of the greater of (A) 120% of the member's required net capital under SEA Rule 15c3-1 or (B) \$100,000. A member with a net capital requirement of \$250,000 or more must maintain minimum fidelity bond coverage for all Insuring Agreements required by paragraph (a) of this Rule in accordance with the following table:

Net Capital Requirement under SEA Rule 15c3-1	Minimum Coverage
250,000 – 300,000	600,000
300,001 – 500,000	700,000
500,001 – 1,000,000	800,000
1,000,001 – 2,000,000	1,000,000
2,000,001 – 3,000,000	1,500,000
3,000,001 – 4,000,000	2,000,000
4,000,001 – 6,000,000	3,000,000
6,000,001 – 12,000,000	4,000,000
12,000,001 and above	5,000,000

(2) At a minimum, a member must maintain fidelity bond coverage for any person associated with the member, except directors or trustees who are not performing acts within the scope of the usual duties of an officer or employee.

(3) Any defense costs for covered losses must be in addition to the minimum coverage requirements as set forth in paragraph (b)(1) of this Rule.

(c) Deductible Provision

A provision may be included in a fidelity bond to provide for a deductible of up to 25% of the coverage purchased by a member. Any deductible amount elected by the member that is greater than 10% of the coverage purchased by the member must be deducted from the member's net worth in the calculation of its net capital for purposes of SEA Rule 15c3-1. If the member is a subsidiary of another FINRA member, this amount may be deducted from the parent's rather than the subsidiary's net worth, but only if the parent guarantees the subsidiary's net capital in writing.

(d) Annual Review of Coverage

(1) A member, including a member that signs a multi-year insurance policy, shall, annually as of the yearly anniversary date of the issuance of the fidelity bond, review the adequacy of its coverage and make any required adjustments, as set forth in paragraphs (d)(2) and (d)(3) of this Rule.

(2) A member's highest net capital requirement during the preceding 12-month period, based on the applicable method of computing net capital (dollar minimum, aggregate indebtedness or alternative standard), shall be used as the basis for determining the member's required minimum fidelity bond coverage for the succeeding 12-month period.

For the purpose of this paragraph, the "preceding 12-month period" shall include the 12-month period that ends 60 days before the yearly anniversary date of a member's fidelity bond.

(3) A member that has only been in business for one year and elected the aggregate indebtedness ratio for calculating its net capital requirement may use, solely for the purpose of determining the adequacy of its fidelity bond coverage for its second year, the 15 to 1 ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital in lieu of the 8 to 1 ratio (required for broker-dealers in their first year of business) to calculate its net capital requirement. Notwithstanding the above, such member shall not carry less minimum bonding coverage in its second year than it carried in its first year.

(e) Notification of Change

A member shall immediately advise FINRA in writing if its fidelity bond is cancelled, terminated or substantially modified.

(f) Exemptions

(1) The requirements of this Rule shall not apply to:

(A) members that maintain a fidelity bond as required by a national securities exchange, registered with the SEC under Section 6 of the Exchange Act, provided that the member is in good standing with such national securities exchange and the fidelity bond requirements of such exchange are equal to or greater than the requirements of this Rule; and

(B) members whose business is solely that of a Designated Market Maker, Floor broker or registered Floor trader and who does not conduct business with the public.

(2) Any member may apply for an exemption, pursuant to the [Rule 9600](#) Series, from the requirements of paragraphs (d)(2) and (d)(3) of this Rule. An exemption may be granted, at the discretion of FINRA, upon a showing of good cause, including a substantial change in the circumstances or nature of the member's business that would result in a lower net capital requirement.

••• Supplementary Material: -----

.01 Definitions. For purposes of this Rule, the term "substantially modified" shall mean any change in the type or amount of fidelity bonding coverage, or in the exclusions to which the bond is subject, or any other change in the bond such that it no longer complies with the requirements of this Rule.

.02 Alternative Coverage. A member that does not qualify for blanket fidelity bond coverage as required by paragraph (a)(3) of this Rule shall maintain substantially similar fidelity bond coverage in compliance with all other provisions of this Rule, provided that the member maintains written correspondence from two insurance providers stating that the member does not qualify for the coverage required by paragraph (a)(3) of this Rule. The member must retain such correspondence for the period specified by SEA Rule 17a-4(b)(4).

Amended by SR-FINRA-2010-059 eff. Jan. 1, 2012.
Amended by SR-NASD-98-33 eff. Sept. 15, 1998.
Deleted and replaced with former Appendix C by SR-NASD-93-48 eff. Mar. 8, 1994.
Amended by SR-NASD-82-14 eff. Nov. 19, 1982.
Amended eff. July 11, 1979.
Added eff. Mar. 15, 1974.

Selected Notices: 73-02, 73-75, 74-15, 75-26, 76-19, 78-02, 78-15, 79-25, 79-26, 82-40, 82-58, [83-56](#), [11-21](#).

4370. Business Continuity Plans and Emergency Contact Information

(a) Each member must create and maintain a written business continuity plan identifying procedures relating to an emergency or significant business disruption. Such procedures must be reasonably designed to enable the member to meet its existing obligations to customers. In addition, such procedures must address the member's existing relationships with other broker-dealers and counter-parties. The business continuity plan must be made available promptly upon request to FINRA staff.

(b) Each member must update its plan in the event of any material change to the member's operations, structure,

business or location. Each member must also conduct an annual review of its business continuity plan to determine whether any modifications are necessary in light of changes to the member's operations, structure, business, or location.

(c) The elements that comprise a business continuity plan are flexible and may be tailored to the size and needs of a member. Each plan, however, must at a minimum, address:

- (1) Data back-up and recovery (hard copy and electronic);
- (2) All mission critical systems;
- (3) Financial and operational assessments;
- (4) Alternate communications between customers and the member;
- (5) Alternate communications between the member and its employees;
- (6) Alternate physical location of employees;
- (7) Critical business constituent, bank, and counter-party impact;
- (8) Regulatory reporting;
- (9) Communications with regulators; and
- (10) How the member will assure customers' prompt access to their funds and securities in the event that the member determines that it is unable to continue its business.

Each member must address the above-listed categories to the extent applicable and necessary. If any of the above-listed categories is not applicable, the member's business continuity plan need not address the category. The member's business continuity plan, however, must document the rationale for not including such category in its plan. If a member relies on another entity for any one of the above-listed categories or any mission critical system, the member's business continuity plan must address this relationship.

(d) Members must designate a member of senior management to approve the plan and he or she shall be responsible for conducting the required annual review. The member of senior management must also be a registered principal.

(e) Each member must disclose to its customers how its business continuity plan addresses the possibility of a future significant business disruption and how the member plans to respond to events of varying scope. At a minimum, such disclosure must be made in writing to customers at account opening, posted on the member's Web site (if the member maintains a Web site), and mailed to customers upon request.

(f)(1) Each member shall report to FINRA, via such electronic or other means as FINRA may specify, prescribed emergency contact information for the member. The emergency contact information for the member includes designation of two associated persons as emergency contact persons. At least one emergency contact person shall be a member of senior management and a registered principal of the member. If a member designates a second emergency contact person who is not a registered principal, such person shall be a member of senior management who has knowledge of the member's business operations. A member with only one associated person shall designate as a second emergency contact person an individual, either registered with another firm or nonregistered, who has knowledge of the member's business operations (e.g., the member's attorney, accountant, or clearing firm contact).

(2) Each member must promptly update its emergency contact information, via such electronic or other means as FINRA may specify, in the event of any material change. With respect to the designated emergency contact persons, each member must identify, review, and, if necessary, update such designations in the manner prescribed by [NASD Rule 1160](#).

(g) For purposes of this Rule, the following terms shall have the meanings specified below:

(1) "Mission critical system" means any system that is necessary, depending on the nature of a member's business, to ensure prompt and accurate processing of securities transactions, including, but not limited to, order taking, order entry, execution, comparison, allocation, clearance and settlement of securities transactions, the maintenance of customer accounts, access to customer accounts and the delivery of funds and securities.

(2) "Financial and operational assessment" means a set of written procedures that allow a member to identify changes in its operational, financial, and credit risk exposures.

Amended by SR-FINRA-2009-036 eff. Dec. 14, 2009.
Amended by SR-NASD-2007-034 eff. Dec. 31, 2007.
Adopted by SR-NASD-2002-108 eff. Aug. 11, 2004 (Clearing Firms), Sep. 10, 2004 (Introducing Firms).

Selected Notices: [04-37](#), [07-42](#), [09-60](#).

4500. BOOKS, RECORDS AND REPORTS

4510. Books and Records Requirements

4511. General Requirements

(a) Members shall make and preserve books and records as required under the FINRA rules, the Exchange Act and the applicable Exchange Act rules.

(b) Members shall preserve for a period of at least six years those FINRA books and records for which there is no specified period under the FINRA rules or applicable Exchange Act rules.

(c) All books and records required to be made pursuant to the FINRA rules shall be preserved in a format and media that complies with SEA Rule 17a-4.

Adopted by SR-FINRA-2010-052 eff. Dec. 5, 2011.

Selected Notice: [11-19](#).

4512. Customer Account Information

(a) Each member shall maintain the following information:

(1) for each account:

(A) customer's name and residence;

(B) whether customer is of legal age;

(C) name(s) of the associated person(s), if any, responsible for the account, and if multiple individuals are assigned responsibility for the account, a record indicating the scope of their responsibilities with respect to the account, provided, however, that this requirement shall not apply to an institutional account;

(D) signature of the partner, officer or manager denoting that the account has been accepted in accordance with the member's policies and procedures for acceptance of accounts; and

(E) if the customer is a corporation, partnership or other legal entity, the names of any persons authorized to transact business on behalf of the entity;

(2) for each account other than an institutional account, and accounts in which investments are limited to transactions in open-end investment company shares that are not recommended by the member or its associated persons, each member shall also make reasonable efforts to obtain, prior to the settlement of the initial transaction in the account, the following information to the extent it is applicable to the account:

(A) customer's tax identification or Social Security number;

(B) occupation of customer and name and address of employer; and

(C) whether customer is an associated person of another member; and

(3) for discretionary accounts, in addition to compliance with subparagraph (1) and, to the extent applicable, subparagraph (2) above, and NASD [Rule 2510\(b\)](#), the member shall maintain a record of the dated, manual signature

of each named, natural person authorized to exercise discretion in the account. This recordkeeping requirement shall not apply to investment discretion granted by a customer as to the price at which or the time to execute an order given by a customer for the purchase or sale of a definite dollar amount or quantity of a specified security. Nothing in this Rule shall be construed as allowing members to maintain discretionary accounts or exercise discretion in such accounts except to the extent permitted under the federal securities laws.

(b) A member need not meet the requirements of this Rule with respect to any account that was opened pursuant to a prior FINRA rule until such time as the member updates the information for the account either in the course of the member's routine and customary business or as otherwise required by applicable laws or rules.

(c) For purposes of this Rule, the term "institutional account" shall mean the account of:

(1) a bank, savings and loan association, insurance company or registered investment company;

(2) an investment adviser registered either with the SEC under Section 203 of the Investment Advisers Act or with a state securities commission (or any agency or office performing like functions); or

(3) any other person (whether a natural person, corporation, partnership, trust or otherwise) with total assets of at least \$50 million.

••• **Supplementary Material:** -----

.01 Customer Account Information Retention Periods. For purposes of this Rule, members shall preserve a record of any customer account information that subsequently is updated for at least six years after the date that such information is updated. Members shall preserve a record of the last update to any customer account information, or the original account information if there are no updates to the account information, for at least six years after the date the account is closed.

.02 Additional Customer Account Records Under the Exchange Act. Members should be aware that they may be required to make and preserve additional customer account records as required under Section 17(a) of the Exchange Act and the applicable associated Exchange Act rules.

.03 Compliance With Rule 2070. With respect to paragraph (a)(2)(B) of this Rule, members should be aware that they have an obligation to comply with the requirements of [Rule 2070\(a\)](#) if they have actual notice that a customer having a financial interest in, or controlling trading in, an account is an employee of FINRA.

.04 "Maintain" and "Preserve." For purposes of Rule 4512 only, as a general matter, the term "maintain" is used to reflect customer account information that is current or in use. The term "preserve" is used to reflect customer account information that is no longer current or in use.

.05 Supervision of Accounts. Nothing in paragraph (a)(1)(C) of this Rule obviates a member's obligation to supervise an account that it services, including determining the associated persons responsible for the account and ensuring that such persons are appropriately qualified and registered, and to comply with the requirements of [Rule 2090](#) (effective July 9, 2012). With respect to a member's obligation to supervise an account, it is incumbent upon the member to design appropriate mechanisms to determine the associated persons responsible for the account, ensure that such persons are appropriately qualified and registered, and have the ability to provide such information to FINRA or SEC staff upon request.

Amended by SR-FINRA-2011-070 eff. Dec. 5, 2011.

Adopted by SR-FINRA-2010-052 eff. Dec. 5, 2011.

Selected Notice: [11-19](#).

4513. Records of Written Customer Complaints

(a) Each member shall keep and preserve in each office of supervisory jurisdiction either a separate file of all written customer complaints that relate to that office (including complaints that relate to activities supervised from that office) and action taken by the member, if any, or a separate record of such complaints and a clear reference to the files in that office containing the correspondence connected with such complaints. Rather than keep and preserve the customer complaint records required under this Rule at the office of supervisory jurisdiction, the member may choose to make them promptly available at that office, upon request of FINRA. Customer complaint records shall be preserved for a period of at least four years.

(b) For purposes of this Rule, "customer complaint" means any grievance by a customer or any person authorized to

act on behalf of the customer involving the activities of the member or a person associated with the member in connection with the solicitation or execution of any transaction or the disposition of securities or funds of that customer.

Adopted by SR-FINRA-2010-052 eff. Dec. 5, 2011.

Selected Notice: [11-19](#).

4514. Authorization Records for Negotiable Instruments Drawn From a Customer's Account

No member or person associated with a member shall obtain from a customer or submit for payment a check, draft or other form of negotiable paper drawn on a customer's checking, savings, share or similar account, without that person's express written authorization, which may include the customer's signature on the negotiable instrument. Where the written authorization is separate from the negotiable instrument, the member shall preserve the authorization for a period of three years following the date the authorization expires. This provision shall not, however, require members to preserve copies of negotiable instruments signed by customers.

Adopted by SR-FINRA-2010-052 eff. Dec. 5, 2011.

Selected Notice: [11-19](#).

4515. Approval and Documentation of Changes in Account Name or Designation

Before any customer order is executed, there must be placed upon the order form or other similar record of the member for each transaction, the name or designation of the account (or accounts) for which such order is to be executed. No change in such account name(s) (including related accounts) or designation(s) (including error accounts) shall be made unless the change has been authorized by a qualified and registered principal designated by the member. Such person must, prior to giving his or her approval of the account designation change, be personally informed of the essential facts relative thereto and indicate his or her approval of such change in writing on the order or other similar record of the member. The essential facts relied upon by the person approving the change must be documented in writing and preserved for the period of time and accessibility specified in SEA Rule 17a-4(b). With respect to any change that takes place prior to execution of the trade, the required approval and documentation must take place prior to execution.

••• Supplementary Material: -----

.01 Allocations of Orders Made by Investment Advisers. Members may accept orders from investment advisers as described below and allow such investment advisers to make allocations on their orders for customers on whose behalf the investment advisers submit the orders, provided that members receive specific account designations or customer names from such investment advisers by noon of the next business day following the trading session. This exception only applies where there is more than one customer for any particular order.

In addition, this exception applies to: (a) outside investment advisers; and (b) associated persons of a member who provide investment advisory services on behalf of a member acting as an investment adviser. However, in either instance, the investment adviser must be one who is registered under the Investment Advisers Act or who, but for Investment Advisers Act Section 203(b) or 203A, would be required to register under the Investment Advisers Act. It does not apply to accounts handled by individual registered representatives of members who otherwise exercise discretionary authority over accounts pursuant to NASD [Rule 2510](#). Nothing in this Rule or Supplementary Material may be construed as allowing a member knowingly to facilitate the allocation of orders from investment advisers in a manner other than in compliance with both (i) the investment adviser's intent at the time of trade execution to allocate shares on a percentage basis to the participating accounts and (ii) the investment adviser's fiduciary duty with respect to allocations for such participating accounts, including but not limited to allocations based on the performance of a transaction between the time of execution and the time of allocation.

Adopted by SR-FINRA-2010-052 eff. Dec. 5, 2011.

Selected Notice: [11-19](#).

4520. Financial Records and Reporting Requirements

4521. Notifications, Questionnaires and Reports

(a) Each carrying or clearing member shall submit to FINRA, or its designated agent, at such times as may be designated, or on an ongoing basis, in such form and within such time period as may be prescribed, such financial and operational information regarding the member or any of its correspondents as FINRA deems essential for the protection of investors and the public interest.

(b) Every member approved by the SEC pursuant to SEA Rule 15c3-1 to use the alternative method of computing net capital contained in Appendix E to that Rule shall file such supplemental and alternative reports as may be prescribed by FINRA.

(c) Each carrying or clearing member shall notify FINRA in writing, no more than 48 hours after its tentative net capital as computed pursuant to SEA Rule 15c3-1 has declined 20 percent or more from the amount reported in its most recent FOCUS Report or, if later, the most recent such notification filed with FINRA. For purposes of this paragraph, "tentative net capital as computed pursuant to SEA Rule 15c3-1" shall exclude withdrawals of capital previously approved by FINRA.

(d)(1) Unless otherwise permitted by FINRA in writing, members carrying margin accounts for customers are required to submit, on a settlement date basis, the information specified in paragraphs (d)(2)(A) and (d)(2)(B) of this Rule as of the last business day of the month. If a member has no information to submit, a report should be filed with a notation thereon to that effect. Reports are due as promptly as possible after the last business day of the month, but in no event later than the sixth business day of the following month. Members shall use such form as FINRA may prescribe for these reporting purposes.

(2) Each member carrying margin accounts for customers shall submit reports containing the following customer information:

(A) Total of all debit balances in securities margin accounts; and

(B) Total of all free credit balances in all cash accounts and all securities margin accounts.

(3) For purposes of this paragraph (d):

(A) Only free credit balances in cash and securities margin accounts shall be included in the member's report. Balances in short accounts and in special memorandum accounts (see Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System) shall not be considered as free credit balances.

(B) Reported debit or credit balance information shall not include the accounts of other FINRA members, or of the associated persons of the member submitting the report where such associated person's account is excluded from the definition of customer pursuant to SEA Rule 15c3-3.

(e) Unless a specific temporary extension of time has been granted, there shall be imposed upon each member required to file any report, notification or information pursuant to this Rule, a late fee as set forth in Schedule A [Section 4\(g\)](#) (1) to the FINRA By-Laws.

(f) For purposes of this Rule, any report filed pursuant to this Rule containing material inaccuracies shall be deemed not to have been filed until a corrected copy of the report has been resubmitted.

••• **Supplementary Material:** -----

.01 Members Operating Pursuant to the Exemptive Provisions of SEA Rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(i). For purposes of this Rule, all requirements that apply to a member that clears or carries customer accounts shall also apply to any member that, operating pursuant to the exemptive provisions of SEA Rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(i), either clears customer transactions pursuant to such exemptive provisions or holds customer funds in a bank account established thereunder.

Amended by SR-FINRA-2010-004 eff. Feb. 8, 2010.
Adopted by SR-FINRA-2008-067 eff. Feb. 8, 2010.

Selected Notice: [09-71](#).

4522. Periodic Security Counts, Verifications and Comparisons

(a) Each member that is subject to the requirements of SEA Rule 17a-13 shall make the counts, examinations, verifications, comparisons and entries set forth in SEA Rule 17a-13.

(b) Each carrying or clearing member subject to the requirements of SEA Rule 17a-13 shall make more frequent counts, examinations, verifications, comparisons and entries where prudent business practice would so require. In addition, each such carrying or clearing member shall:

(1) Receive position statements as frequently as good business practice requires, but no less than once per month with respect to securities held by clearing corporations, other organizations or custodians. Each such member shall at least once per month reconcile all such securities and money balances by comparison of the clearing corporations' or custodians' position statements to the member's books and records and promptly report differences to the contra organization and such differences shall be promptly resolved by both. Where there is a higher volume of activity, good business practice may require a more frequent exchange of statements and their reconciliation; and

(2) At a maximum of seven business days after each security count, enter all unresolved differences into a "Difference" account, for that security count. The Difference account shall identify the unverified securities and reflect the number of shares or principal amount long or the number of shares or principal amount short of each security difference and the date of the security count that disclosed such difference. Thereafter, any adjustment of a difference position shall be made by entry into such account.

Adopted by SR-FINRA-2010-061 eff. Aug. 1, 2011.

Selected Notice: [11-26](#).

4523. Assignment of Responsibility for General Ledger Accounts and Identification of Suspense Accounts

(a) Each member shall designate an associated person who shall be responsible for each general ledger bookkeeping account and account of like function used by the member and such associated person shall control and oversee entries into each such account and shall determine that the account is current and accurate as necessary to comply with all applicable FINRA rules and federal securities laws governing books and records and financial responsibility requirements. A supervisor shall, as frequently as is necessary considering the function of the account but, in any event, at least monthly, review each account to determine that it is current and accurate and that any items that become aged or uncertain as to resolution are promptly identified for research and possible transfer to a suspense account(s).

(b) Each carrying or clearing member shall maintain a record of the names of the associated persons assigned primary and supervisory responsibility for each account as required by paragraph (a) of this Rule. All records made pursuant to this paragraph (b) shall be preserved for a period of not less than six years.

(c) Each member must record, in an account that shall be clearly identified as a suspense account, money charges or credits and receipts or deliveries of securities whose ultimate disposition is pending determination. A record must be maintained of all information known with respect to each item so recorded. Such suspense accounts include, but are not limited to, DK fails, unidentified fails, unallocable securities receipts versus payment, returned deliveries, and any other receivable or payable (money or securities) "suspended" because of doubtful ownership, collectibility or deliverability. To the extent that suspense items can be distinguished by type, separate accounts may be used provided that the word "suspense" is made a prominent part of the account title. All records made pursuant to this paragraph shall be preserved for a period of not less than six years.

••• Supplementary Material: -----

.01 Supervisory Responsibility. For the purposes of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this Rule, each member with only one associated person may assign primary and supervisory responsibility for each account to that associated person, subject to applicable registration requirements. Members of limited size and resources that have more than one associated person may seek FINRA's prior written approval to assign primary and supervisory responsibility for each account to the same associated person.

.02 Members Operating Pursuant to the Exemptive Provisions of SEA Rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(i). For purposes of this Rule, all requirements that apply to a member that clears or carries customer accounts shall also apply to any member that, operating pursuant to the exemptive provisions of SEA Rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(i), either clears customer transactions pursuant to such exemptive provisions or holds customer funds in a bank account established thereunder.

Adopted by SR-FINRA-2010-061 eff. Aug. 1, 2011.

Selected Notice: [11-26](#).

4524. Supplemental FOCUS Information

As a supplement to filing FOCUS reports required pursuant to SEA Rule 17a-5 and FINRA [Rule 2010](#), each member, as FINRA shall designate, shall file such additional financial or operational schedules or reports as FINRA may deem necessary or appropriate for the protection of investors or in the public interest. The content of such schedules or reports, their format, and the timing and the frequency of such supplemental filings shall be specified in a Regulatory Notice (or similar communication) issued pursuant to this Rule. FINRA shall file with the SEC pursuant to Section 19(b) of the Exchange Act the content of any such Regulatory Notice (or similar communication) issued pursuant to this Rule.

Adopted by SR-FINRA-2011-064 eff. Feb. 28, 2012.

Selected Notice: [12-11](#).

4530. Reporting Requirements

(a) Each member shall promptly report to FINRA, but in any event not later than 30 calendar days, after the member knows or should have known of the existence of any of the following:

(1) the member or an associated person of the member:

(A) has been found to have violated any securities-, insurance-, commodities-, financial- or investment-related laws, rules, regulations or standards of conduct of any domestic or foreign regulatory body, self-regulatory organization or business or professional organization;

(B) is the subject of any written customer complaint involving allegations of theft or misappropriation of funds or securities or of forgery;

(C) is named as a defendant or respondent in any proceeding brought by a domestic or foreign regulatory body or self-regulatory organization alleging the violation of any provision of the Exchange Act, or of any other federal, state or foreign securities, insurance or commodities statute, or of any rule or regulation thereunder, or of any provision of the by-laws, rules or similar governing instruments of any securities, insurance or commodities domestic or foreign regulatory body or self-regulatory organization;

(D) is denied registration or is expelled, enjoined, directed to cease and desist, suspended or otherwise disciplined by any securities, insurance or commodities industry domestic or foreign regulatory body or self-regulatory organization or is denied membership or continued membership in any such self-regulatory organization; or is barred from becoming associated with any member of any such self-regulatory organization;

(E) is indicted, or convicted of, or pleads guilty to, or pleads no contest to, any felony; or any misdemeanor that involves the purchase or sale of any security, the taking of a false oath, the making of a false report, bribery, perjury, burglary, larceny, theft, robbery, extortion, forgery, counterfeiting, fraudulent concealment, embezzlement, fraudulent conversion, or misappropriation of funds, or securities, or a conspiracy to commit any of these offenses, or substantially equivalent activity in a domestic, military or foreign court;

(F) is a director, controlling stockholder, partner, officer or sole proprietor of, or an associated person with, a broker, dealer, investment company, investment advisor, underwriter or insurance company that was suspended, expelled or had its registration denied or revoked by any domestic or foreign regulatory body, jurisdiction or organization or is associated in such a capacity with a bank, trust company or other financial institution that was convicted of or pleaded no contest to, any felony or misdemeanor in a domestic or foreign court;

(G) is a defendant or respondent in any securities- or commodities-related civil litigation or arbitration, is a defendant or respondent in any financial-related insurance civil litigation or arbitration, or is the subject of any claim for damages by a customer, broker or dealer that relates to the provision of financial services or relates to a financial transaction, and such civil litigation, arbitration or claim for damages has been disposed of by judgment, award or settlement for an amount exceeding \$15,000. However, when the member is the defendant or respondent or is the subject of any claim for damages by a customer, broker or dealer, then the reporting to FINRA shall be required only when such judgment, award or settlement is for an amount exceeding \$25,000; or

(H) is, or is involved in the sale of any financial instrument, the provision of any investment advice or the financing of any such activities with any person who is, subject to a "statutory disqualification" as that term is defined in the Exchange Act. The report shall include the name of the person subject to the statutory disqualification and details concerning the disqualification; or

(2) an associated person of the member is the subject of any disciplinary action taken by the member involving suspension, termination, the withholding of compensation or of any other remuneration in excess of \$2,500, the imposition of fines in excess of \$2,500 or is otherwise disciplined in any manner that would have a significant limitation on the individual's activities on a temporary or permanent basis.

(b) Each member shall promptly report to FINRA, but in any event not later than 30 calendar days, after the member has concluded or reasonably should have concluded that an associated person of the member or the member itself has violated any securities-, insurance-, commodities-, financial- or investment-related laws, rules, regulations or standards of conduct of any domestic or foreign regulatory body or self-regulatory organization.

(c) Each person associated with a member shall promptly report to the member the existence of any of the events set forth in paragraph (a)(1) of this Rule.

(d) Each member shall report to FINRA statistical and summary information regarding written customer complaints in such detail as FINRA shall specify by the 15th day of the month following the calendar quarter in which customer complaints are received by the member.

(e) Nothing contained in this Rule shall eliminate, reduce or otherwise abrogate the responsibilities of a member or person associated with a member to promptly disclose required information on the Forms BD, U4 or U5, as applicable, to make any other required filings or to respond to FINRA with respect to any customer complaint, examination or inquiry. In addition, members are required to comply with the reporting obligations under paragraphs (a), (b) and (d) of this Rule, regardless of whether the information is reported or disclosed pursuant to any other rule or requirement, including the requirements of the Form BD. However, a member need not report: (1) an event otherwise required to be reported under paragraph (a)(1) of this Rule if the member discloses the event on the Form U4, consistent with the requirements of that form, and indicates, in such manner and format that FINRA may require, that such disclosure satisfies the requirements of paragraph (a)(1) of this Rule, as applicable; or (2) an event otherwise required to be reported under paragraphs (a) or (b) of this Rule if the member discloses the event on the Form U5, consistent with the requirements of that form.

(f) Each member shall promptly file with FINRA copies of:

(1) any indictment, information or other criminal complaint or plea agreement for conduct reportable under paragraph (a)(1)(E) of this Rule;

(2) any complaint in which a member is named as a defendant or respondent in any securities- or commodities-related private civil litigation, or is named as a defendant or respondent in any financial-related insurance private civil litigation;

(3) any securities- or commodities-related arbitration claim, or financial-related insurance arbitration claim, filed against a member in any forum other than the FINRA Dispute Resolution forum;

(4) any indictment, information or other criminal complaint, any plea agreement, or any private civil complaint or arbitration claim against a person associated with a member that is reportable under question 14 on Form U4, irrespective of any dollar thresholds Form U4 imposes for notification, unless, in the case of an arbitration claim, the claim has been filed in the FINRA Dispute Resolution forum.

(g) Members may file electronically, in such manner and format as specified by FINRA, the documents required by paragraph (f); provided, however, that the filings shall be accompanied by summary information regarding the documents in such detail as specified by FINRA.

(h) Members shall not be required to comply separately with paragraph (f) in the event that any of the documents required by paragraph (f) have been the subject of a request by FINRA's Registration and Disclosure staff, provided that the member produces those requested documents to the Registration and Disclosure staff not later than 30 days after receipt of such request. This paragraph does not supersede any FINRA rule or policy that requires production of documents specified in paragraph (f) sooner than 30 days after receipt of a request by the Registration and Disclosure staff.

••• **Supplementary Material:** -----

.01 Reporting of Firms' Conclusions of Violations. For purposes of paragraph (b) of this Rule, with respect to violative conduct by a member, FINRA expects a member to report only conduct that has widespread or potential widespread impact to the member, its customers or the markets, or conduct that arises from a material failure of the member's systems, policies or practices involving numerous customers, multiple errors or significant dollar amounts. With respect to violative conduct by an associated person, FINRA expects a member to report only conduct that has widespread or potential

widespread impact to the member, its customers or the markets, conduct that has a significant monetary result with respect to a member(s), customer(s) or market(s), or multiple instances of any violative conduct. In addition, with respect to violative conduct by an associated person, the reporting obligation under paragraph (b) must be read in conjunction with the reporting obligation under paragraph (a)(2) of this Rule. If a member has concluded that an associated person has engaged in violative conduct and imposes the discipline set forth under paragraph (a)(2) of this Rule, then the member is required to report the event under paragraph (a)(2), and it need not report the event under paragraph (b).

.02 Firms' Conclusions of Violations versus External Findings. Members should be aware that paragraph (b) of this Rule is limited to situations where the member has concluded or reasonably should have concluded on its own that violative conduct has occurred. Paragraph (a)(1)(A) of this Rule is limited to situations where there has been a finding of violative conduct by an external body, such as a court, domestic or foreign regulatory body, self-regulatory organization or business or professional organization.

.03 Meaning of "Found." The term "found" as used in paragraph (a)(1)(A) of this Rule includes among other formal findings, adverse final actions, including consent decrees in which the respondent has neither admitted nor denied the findings, but does not include informal agreements, deficiency letters, examination reports, memoranda of understanding, cautionary actions, admonishments and similar informal resolutions of matters. For example, a Letter of Acceptance, Waiver and Consent or an Order Accepting an Offer of Settlement is considered an adverse final action. The term "found" also includes any formal finding, regardless of whether the finding will be appealed. The term "found" does not include a violation of a self-regulatory organization rule that has been designated as "minor" pursuant to a plan approved by the SEC, if the sanction imposed consists of a fine of \$2,500 or less, and if the sanctioned person does not contest the fine.

.04 Meaning of "Regulatory Body." For purposes of this Rule, the term "regulatory body" refers to governmental regulatory bodies and authorized non-governmental regulatory bodies, such as the Financial Services Authority.

.05 Reporting of Individual and Related Events. With respect to a reportable event under paragraphs (a) or (b) of this Rule, members should not report the same event under more than one paragraph or subparagraph. Members should report the event under the most appropriate paragraph or subparagraph. However, members should be aware that they may be required to report related events under more than one paragraph or subparagraph. For instance, if a member is named as a respondent in a proceeding brought by a self-regulatory organization alleging the violation of the self-regulatory organization's rules, the member would be required to report that event under paragraph (a)(1)(C) of this Rule. In addition, if the member subsequently is found to have violated the self-regulatory organization's rules, the member would be required to report that finding under paragraph (a)(1)(A) of this Rule.

.06 Calculation of Monetary Thresholds. For purposes of paragraph (a)(1)(G) of this Rule, when determining the dollar amount that would require a report, members must include any attorneys fees and interest in the total amount. In addition if the parties are subject to "joint and several" liability, the amount for each party must be aggregated and reported, if above the dollar thresholds under paragraph (a)(1)(G), as if each party is separately liable for the aggregated amount. For instance, if two parties have "joint and several" liability for \$40,000, the amount reported would be \$40,000 for each party.

.07 Former Associated Persons. For purposes of paragraphs (a), (b) and (d) of this Rule, members should report an event relating to a former associated person if the event occurred while the individual was associated with the member. A member is not required to report such an event where, based on its records or information available through Web CRD, the member cannot determine that the person was an associated person of the member.

.08 Customer Complaints. For purposes of paragraph (a)(1)(B) of this Rule, a "customer" includes any person, other than a broker or dealer, with whom the member has engaged, or has sought to engage, in securities activities. Any written customer complaint reported under paragraph (a)(1)(B) of this Rule also must be reported pursuant to paragraph (d) of this Rule. For purposes of paragraph (d) of this Rule, with respect to a person, other than a broker or dealer, with whom the member has engaged in securities activities, the member must report any written grievance by such person involving the member or a person associated with the member. In addition, with respect to a person, other than a broker or dealer, with whom the member has sought to engage in securities activities, the member must report any securities-related written grievance by such person involving the member or a person associated with the member and any written complaint reportable under paragraph (a)(1)(B) of this Rule.

.09 Financial Related. For purposes of this Rule, the term "financial related" means related to the provision of financial services.

.10 Findings and Actions by FINRA. For purposes of paragraphs (a)(1)(A), (C) and (D) of this Rule only, members are not required to report findings and actions by FINRA.

Amended by SR-FINRA-2013-006 eff. March 4, 2013.
Amended by SR-FINRA-2011-024 eff. July 1, 2011.
Amended by SR-FINRA-2010-034 eff. July 1, 2011.
Amended by SR-NASD-2002-112 eff. May 21, 2003.
Amended by SR-NASD-2002-27 eff. July 15, 2002.
Adopted by SR-NASD-95-16 eff. Sept. 8, 1995.

Selected Notices: [94-95](#), [95-81](#), [96-85](#), [02-34](#), [03-23](#), [06-34](#), [11-06](#), [13-08](#).

4550. ATS Reporting

4551. Requirements for Alternative Trading Systems to Record and Transmit Order and Execution Information for Security Futures

(a) Alternative Trading Systems' Recording Requirements

(1) Each alternative trading system that accepts orders for security futures (as defined in Section 3(a)(55) of the Exchange Act) shall record each item of information described in paragraph (b) of this Rule. For purposes of this Rule, the term "order" includes a broker-dealer's proprietary quotes that are transmitted to an alternative trading system.

(2) Alternative trading systems shall record each item of information required to be recorded under this Rule in such manner and form as is prescribed by FINRA from time to time.

(3) Maintaining and Preserving Records

(A) Each alternative trading system shall maintain and preserve records of the information required to be recorded under this Rule for the period of time and accessibility specified in SEA Rule 17a-4(b).

(B) The records required to be maintained and preserved under this Rule may be immediately produced or reproduced on "micrographic media" as defined in SEA Rule 17a-4(f)(1)(i) or by means of "electronic storage media" as defined in SEA Rule 17a-4(f)(1)(ii) that meet the conditions set forth in SEA Rule 17a-4(f) and may be maintained and preserved for the required time in that form.

(b) Information to be Recorded.

The records required pursuant to paragraph (a) of this Rule shall contain, at a minimum, the following information for every order:

- (1) Date and time (expressed in terms of hours, minutes and seconds) that the order was received;
- (2) Security future product name and symbol;
- (3) Number of contracts to which the order applies;
- (4) An identification of the order as related to a program trade or an index arbitrage trade as defined in New York Stock Exchange Rule 132B;
- (5) The designation of the order as a buy or sell order;
- (6) The designation of the order as a market order, limit order, stop order, stop limit order or other type of order;
- (7) Any limit or stop price prescribed by the order;
- (8) The date on which the order expires and, if the time in force is less than one day, the time when the order expires;
- (9) The time limit during which the order is in force;
- (10) Any instructions to modify or cancel the order;
- (11) Date and time (expressed in terms of hours, minutes and seconds) that the order was executed;
- (12) Unit price at which the order was executed; excluding commissions, mark-ups or mark-downs;

(13) Size of the order executed;

(14) Identity of the alternative trading system's subscribers that were intermediaries or parties in the transaction;
and

(15) An account identifier that relates the order back to the account owner(s).

(c) Reporting Requirements

(1) General Requirement

Alternative trading systems shall report information required to be recorded under this Rule to FINRA on the next business day following the date the alternative trading system accepted the order or executed the trade, or at such other time period as FINRA shall specify.

(2) Method of Transmitting Data

Alternative trading systems shall transmit this information in such manner and form as prescribed by FINRA.

Amended by SR-FINRA-2009-016 eff. Aug. 17, 2009.
Adopted by SR-NASD-2001-47 eff. March 31, 2003.

Selected Notice: [09-33](#).

4552. Alternative Trading Systems — Trading Information for Securities Executed Within the Alternative Trading System

(a) Within seven business days after the end of each week, each member that operates an ATS that has filed a Form ATS with the SEC shall report to FINRA, in such format as FINRA may require, the aggregate weekly Trading Information for each NMS stock and OTC Equity Security executed within each such ATS operated by the member during the previous week.

(b) FINRA will publish on its public web site the Trading Information for equity securities as reported by each ATS on the following timeframes:

(1) no earlier than two weeks following the end of the Trading Information week, Trading Information regarding NMS stocks in Tier 1 of the NMS Plan to Address Extraordinary Market Volatility, and

(2) no earlier than four weeks following the end of the Trading Information week, Trading Information regarding (A) NMS stocks that are subject to FINRA trade reporting requirements and are not in Tier 1 of the NMS Plan to Address Extraordinary Market Volatility and (B) OTC Equity Securities.

(c) When calculating and reporting the volume of securities traded and the number of trades, an ATS shall include only those trades executed within the ATS. If two orders are crossed by the ATS, the volume shall include only the number of shares crossed as a single trade (e.g., crossing a buy order of 1,000 shares with a sell order of 1,000 shares would be calculated as a single trade of 1,000 shares of volume).

(d) Definitions

For purposes of this Rule, the term:

(1) "ATS" has the same meaning as the term "alternative trading system" as that term is defined in Rule 300 of SEC Regulation ATS;

(2) "NMS stock" has the same meaning as that term is defined in Rule 600(b)(47) of SEC Regulation NMS;

(3) "OTC Equity Security" has the same meaning as that term is defined in [Rule 6420](#); and

(4) "Trading Information" includes:

(A) the number of shares of each NMS stock or OTC Equity Security executed within an ATS; and

(B) the number of trades in a security executed within an ATS.

••• **Supplementary Material:** -----

.01 For purposes of reporting volume under this rule, a trade is considered to be executed within an ATS if the ATS (i) executes the trade; (ii) is considered the "executing party" to the trade under FINRA rules; or (iii) otherwise matches orders constituting the trade in a manner as contemplated by SEA Rule 3b-16 or SEC Regulation ATS. This would include, but not be limited to: any trade executed as a result of the ATS bringing together the purchaser and seller on or through its systems; any trade executed by the ATS's subscribers where the subscribers used the ATS to negotiate the trade, even if the ATS did not itself execute the trade; or any trade in which the ATS takes either side of a trade for clearing or settlement or in any other way inserts itself into a trade (e.g., exchanging securities or funds on behalf of one or both subscribers taking part in the trade). If an ATS routes an order to another member firm or other execution venue for handling or execution where that initial order matches against interest resident at the other venue, then the ATS would not be considered the executing party and would not include such volume for reporting purposes. A trade continues to be considered executed "within an ATS" for purposes of reporting volume under this rule, even if the ATS has been granted an exemption to its trade reporting obligations under [Rule 6183](#), [6625](#) or [6731](#).

Adopted by SR-FINRA-2013-042 and amended by SR-FINRA-2014-017 eff. May 12, 2014.

Selected Notice: [14-07](#)

4553. Fees for ATS Data

(a) General

Fees are charged for ATS Data as set forth in this Rule. Professionals and Vendors must pay the subscription fee to receive ATS Data in accordance with this Rule and execute appropriate agreements with FINRA.

(b) Professionals

(1) Professionals may subscribe for the most currently published ATS Data and up to five years of historical ATS Data in a downloadable, pipe delimited format for a twelve-month subscription fee of \$12,000. Such fee is not refundable or transferable.

(2) Payment of the Professional subscription fee described in this paragraph (b) provides the Professional with use of such ATS Data to generate Derived Data.

(3) Professionals may distribute ATS Data or Derived Data to their employees, affiliates, or employees of affiliates but are prohibited from providing ATS Data or Derived Data to any third party.

(c) Vendors

(1) Vendors may subscribe for access to the most currently published ATS Data and up to five years of historical ATS Data in a downloadable, pipe delimited format for a twelve-month subscription fee of \$18,000. Such fee is not refundable or transferable.

(2) Payment of the Vendor subscription fee described in this paragraph (c) provides the Vendor with use of such ATS Data to generate Derived Data.

(3) Vendors are prohibited from providing ATS Data to any third party unless a Professional subscription has been purchased for each such third party in accordance with paragraph (b) above.

(d) Non-Professionals

(1) There shall be no charge paid by a Non-Professional for access to the most recently published four weeks of ATS Data; however, such ATS Data will not be available in a downloadable format.

(2) A Non-Professional must agree to terms of use before accessing the ATS Data, including that he or she receives and uses the ATS Data solely for his or her personal, non-commercial use and will not otherwise distribute the ATS Data or Derived Data to other parties. The terms of use for Non-Professionals will be clearly posted on the FINRA.org website, and access to the non-fee liable ATS Data content will require a user to acknowledge the terms of use.

(e) Definitions

For purposes of this rule, the following terms have the meaning set forth:

(1) "ATS Data" means Trading Information published by FINRA on its website.

(2) "Derived Data" means data that is derived from ATS Data and that is not able to be (A) reverse engineered by a reasonably skilled user into ATS Data or (B) used as a surrogate for ATS Data.

(3) "Non-Professional" means a natural person who uses the ATS Data solely for his or her personal, non-commercial use. A "Non-Professional" is not:

(A) registered nor qualified in any capacity with the SEC, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, any state securities agency, any securities exchange or association, or any commodities or futures contract market or association, nor an employee of the above and, with respect to any person identified in this subparagraph (A), uses ATS Data for other than personal, non-commercial use;

(B) engaged as an "investment adviser" as that term is defined in Section 202(a)(11) of the Investment Advisers Act (whether or not registered or qualified under that Act), nor an employee of the above and, with respect to any person identified in this subparagraph (B), uses ATS Data for other than personal, non-commercial use;

(C) employed by a bank, insurance company or other organization exempt from registration under federal or state securities laws to perform functions that would require registration or qualification if such functions were performed for an organization not so exempt, nor any other employee of a bank, insurance company or such other organization referenced above and, with respect to any person identified in this subparagraph (C), uses ATS Data for other than personal, non-commercial use; nor

(D) engaged in, nor has the intention to engage in, any commercial redistribution of all or any portion of the ATS Data or Derived Data.

(4) "Professional" means any non-natural person or any natural person that does not meet the definition of "Non-Professional" in paragraph (3).

(5) "Trading Information" has the same meaning as set forth in [Rule 4552](#).

(6) "Vendor" means a Professional who distributes ATS Data or Derived Data to any third party.

Adopted by SR-FINRA-2014-018 eff. May 29, 2014.

4560. Short-Interest Reporting

(a) Each member shall maintain a record of total "short" positions in all customer and proprietary firm accounts in all equity securities (other than Restricted Equity Securities as defined in [Rule 6420](#)) and shall regularly report such information to FINRA in such a manner as may be prescribed by FINRA. Reports shall be received by FINRA no later than the second business day after the reporting settlement date designated by FINRA.

(b) Members shall record and report all gross short positions existing in each individual firm or customer account, including the account of a broker-dealer, that resulted from (1) a "short sale," as that term is defined in Rule 200(a) of SEC Regulation SHO, or (2) where the transaction(s) that caused the short position was marked "long," consistent with SEC Regulation SHO, due to the firm's or the customer's net long position at the time of the transaction. Members shall report only those short positions resulting from short sales that have settled or reached settlement date by the close of the reporting settlement date designated by FINRA.

(c) The recording and reporting requirements of this Rule shall not apply to:

(1) any sale by any person, for an account in which he has an interest, if such person owns the security sold and intends to deliver such security as soon as is possible without undue inconvenience or expense; and

(2) any sale by an underwriter, or any member of a syndicate or group participating in the distribution of a security, in connection with an over-allotment of securities, or any lay-off sale by such a person in connection with a distribution of securities through rights or a standby underwriting commitment.

Amended by SR-FINRA-2012-001 eff. Nov. 30, 2012.
Amended by SR-FINRA-2010-003 eff. June 28, 2010.

Amended by SR-FINRA-2008-057 eff. Dec. 15, 2008.
Amended by SR-FINRA-2008-033 eff. Dec. 15, 2008.
Amended by SR-NASD-2006-131 eff. Sept. 6, 2007.
Amended by SR-NASD-2007-047 eff. July 6, 2007.
Amended by SR-NASD-2005-087 eff. Aug. 1, 2006.
Amended by SR-NASD-2005-112 eff. July 3, 2006.
Amended by SR-NASD-2005-001 eff. Jan. 7, 2005.
Amended by SR-NASD-2002-178 eff. Dec. 16, 2002.
Amended by SR-NASD-94-67 eff. May 1, 1995.
Amended by SR-NASD-87-23 eff. Aug. 31, 1987.
Adopted by SR-NASD-85-34 eff. Jan. 20, 1986.

Selected Notices: [85-77](#), [85-87](#), [86-4](#), [86-15](#), [86-61](#), [87-15](#), [95-8](#), [03-08](#), [07-24](#), [07-31](#), [08-57](#), [10-26](#), [12-38](#).

4570. Custodian of Books and Records

A member who files a Form BDW shall designate on the Form BDW, as the custodian of the member's books and records, a person associated with the member at the time that the Form BDW is filed.

Amended by SR-FINRA-2009-080 eff. April 19, 2010.
Adopted by SR-NASD-99-76 eff. Sept. 11, 2000.

Selected Notices: [00-56](#), [10-10](#).