technology or economic conditions? How would these modifications affect the costs and benefits of the Rule for consumers and businesses, particularly small businesses?

(9) **Conflicts With Other Requirements:** Does the Rule overlap or conflict with other federal, state, or local laws or regulations? If so, how? Provide any evidence that supports your position. With reference to the asserted conflicts, should the Rule be modified? If so, why, and how? If not, why not? Are there any Rule changes necessary to help state law enforcement agencies combat deceptive practices in the recycled engine oil market? Provide any evidence concerning whether the Rule has assisted in promoting national consistency with respect to the advertising of recycled engine oil.

(10) **Update Rule Reference to API Document:** Should the Commission update the Rule to incorporate by reference the current version (i.e., the Seventeenth Edition) of the API Publication 1509? If so, should the incorporation include a specific date or other information to identify the seventeenth edition of API Publication 1509?

**IV. Comment Submissions**

You can file a comment online or on paper. For the Commission to consider your comment, we must receive it on or before February 12, 2018. Write “16 CFR part 311—Recycled Oil, Matter No. R811006” on your comment. Your comment—including your name and your state—will be placed on the public record of this proceeding, including, to the extent practicable, on the public Commission website, at http://www.ftc.gov/os/publiccomments.shtm. Postal mail addressed to the Commission is subject to delay due to heightened security screening. As a result, we encourage you to submit your comments online, or to send them to the Commission by courier or overnight service. To make sure that the Commission considers your online comment, you must file it at https://ftcpublic.commentworks.com/ftc/RecycledOilReview by following the instructions on the web-based form. When this Notice appears at https://www.regulations.gov, you also may file a comment through that website.

If you prefer to file your comment on paper, write “16 CFR part 311—Recycled Oil, Matter No. R811006” on your comment and on the envelope, and mail your comment to the following address: Federal Trade Commission, Office of the Secretary, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite CC–5610 (Annex A), Washington, DC 20580, or deliver your comment to the following address: Federal Trade Commission, Office of the Secretary, Constitution Center, 400 7th Street SW, 5th Floor, Suite 5610 (Annex A), Washington, DC 20024. If possible, submit your paper comment to the Commission by courier or overnight service.

Because your comment will be placed on the publicly accessible FTC website at https://www.ftc.gov, you are solely responsible for making sure that your comment does not include any sensitive or confidential information. In particular, your comment should not include any sensitive personal information, such as your or anyone else’s Social Security number; date of birth; driver’s license number or other state identification number, or foreign country equivalent; passport number; financial account number; or credit or debit card number. You are also solely responsible for making sure that your comment does not include any sensitive health information, such as medical records or other individually identifiable health information. In addition, your comment should not include any “trade secret or any commercial or financial information which . . . is privileged or confidential”—as provided by Section 6(f) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. 46(f), and FTC Rule 4.10(a)(2), 16 CFR 4.10(a)(2)—including, in particular, competitively sensitive information such as costs, sales statistics, inventories, formulas, patterns, devices, manufacturing processes, or customer names.

Comments containing material for which confidential treatment is requested must be filed in paper form, must be clearly labeled “Confidential,” and must comply with FTC Rule 4.9(c), 16 CFR 4.9(c). In particular, the written request for confidential treatment that accompanies the comment must include the factual and legal basis for the request, and must identify the specific portions of the comment to be withheld from the public record. See FTC Rule 4.9(c). Your comment will be kept confidential only if the General Counsel grants your request in accordance with the law and the public interest. Once your comment has been posted on the public FTC website—as legally required by FTC Rule 4.9(b)—we cannot redact or remove your comment from the FTC website, unless you submit a confidentiality request that meets the requirements for such treatment under FTC Rule 4.9(c), and the General Counsel grants that request.

Visit the FTC website to read this Notice and the news release describing it. The FTC Act and other laws that the Commission administers permit the collection of public comments to consider and use in this proceeding, as appropriate. The Commission will consider all timely and responsive public comments that it receives on or before February 12, 2018. For information on the Commission’s privacy policy, including routine uses permitted by the Privacy Act, see https://www.ftc.gov/site-information/privacy-policy.

By direction of the Commission.

Donald S. Clark,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2017–27374 Filed 12–19–17; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6750–01–P**

**COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION**

17 CFR Part 1

RIN 3038–AE62

Retail Commodity Transactions Involving Virtual Currency

**AGENCY:** Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

**ACTION:** Proposed interpretation; request for comment.

**SUMMARY:** The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “Commission” or “CFTC”) is issuing this proposed interpretation of the term “actual delivery” as set forth in a certain provision of the Commodity Exchange Act (“CEA”) pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”). Specifically, this proposed interpretation is being issued to inform the public of the Commission’s views as to the meaning of actual delivery within the specific context of retail commodity transactions in virtual currency. The Commission requests comment on this proposed interpretation and further invites comment on specific questions related to the Commission’s treatment of virtual currency transactions.

**DATES:** Comments must be received on or before March 20, 2018.

**ADDRESSES:** You may submit comments, identified by RIN 3038–AE62, by any of the following methods:

- **CFTC website:** http://comments.cftc.gov. Follow the instructions for submitting comments through the Comments Online process on the website.
- **Mail:** Christopher Kirkpatrick, Secretary of the Commission,
Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Center, 1155 21st Street NW, Washington, DC 20581.

• Hand Delivery/Courier: Same as Mail, above.
• Federal eRulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov. Follow the instructions for submitting comments. Please submit your comments using only one method.

All comments must be submitted in English or, if not, accompanied by an English translation. Comments will be posted as received to http://www.cftc.gov. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. If you wish the Commission to consider information that you believe is exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act (“FOIA”), a petition for confidential treatment of the exempt information may be submitted according to the procedures established in Commission Regulation 145.9.

The Commission reserves the right, but shall have no obligation, to review, pre-screen, filter, redact, refuse or remove any or all of your submission from http://www.cftc.gov that it may deem to be inappropriate for publication, such as obscene language. All submissions that have been redacted or removed that contain comments on the merits of the interpretation will be retained in the public comment file and will be considered as required under the Administrative Procedure Act and other applicable laws, and may be accessible under FOIA.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Philip W. Raimondi, Special Counsel, (202) 418-5717, praimondi@cftc.gov; or David P. Van Wagner, Chief Counsel, (202) 418-5481, dvanwagner@cftc.gov; Office of the Chief Counsel, Division of Market Oversight, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, 1155 21st Street NW, Washington, DC 20581.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

With certain exceptions, the CFTC has been granted exclusive jurisdiction over commodity futures, options, and all other derivatives that fall within the definition of a swap. Further, the Commission has been granted general anti-fraud and anti-manipulation authority over “any swap, or a contract of sale of any commodity in interstate commerce, or for future delivery on or subject to the rules of any registered entity.” The Commission’s mission is to foster open, transparent, competitive and financially sound markets; and protect the American public from fraudulent schemes and abusive practices in those markets and products over which it has been granted jurisdiction.

Pursuant to CEA section 2(c)(2)(D), the marketplace for “retail commodity transactions” is one such area over which the Commission has been granted explicit oversight authority. CEA section 2(c)(2)(D) applies to any agreement, contract or transaction in any commodity that is entered into with, or offered to (even if not entered into with), a person that is neither an eligible contract participant nor an eligible commercial entity (“retail”) on a leveraged or margin basis, or financed by the offeror, the counterparty or a person acting in concert with the offeror or counterparty on a similar basis. CEA section 2(c)(2)(D) further provides that such an agreement, contract or transaction is subject to CEA sections 4(a), 4(b), and 4h “as if the agreement, contract or transaction was a contract of sale of a commodity for future delivery.” The statute, however, excepts certain transactions from its application. In particular, CEA section 2(c)(2)(D)(ii)(III)(aa) excepts a contract of sale that “results in actual delivery within 28 days or such other

longer period as the Commission may determine by rule or regulation based upon the typical commercial practice in cash or spot markets for the commodity involved.” If no exception is applicable, these retail transactions are “commodity interests” subject to Commission regulations together with futures, options, and swaps. Under this authority, the Commission regulates retail commodity transactions, with the exception of contracts of sale that result in actual delivery within 28 days.

The Dodd-Frank Act added CEA section 2(c)(2)(D) to address certain judicial uncertainty involving the Commission’s regulatory oversight capabilities. The Commission has long held that certain speculative commodity transactions involving leverage or margin may have indicia of futures contracts, subjecting them to Commission oversight. However, judicial decisions emerged that called into question the Commission’s oversight over certain leveraged retail transactions in currencies and other commodities. In 2008, Congress addressed this judicial uncertainty by providing the Commission with more explicit authority over retail foreign currency transactions in CEA section 2(c)(2)(D).

These statutory provisions established a two-day actual delivery exception for such transactions. Two years later, Congress provided the Commission with explicit oversight authority over all other “retail commodity transactions” in CEA section 2(c)(2)(D). As noted,

1 5 U.S.C. 552.
2 17 CFR 145.9. Commission regulations referred to herein are found at 17 CFR chapter I.
4 7 U.S.C. 9(a).
5 7 U.S.C. 2(c)(2)(D).
6 The authority provided to the Commission by CEA section 2(c)(2)(D) is in addition to, and independent from, the jurisdiction over contracts of sale of a commodity in interstate commerce, or for future delivery on or subject to the rules of any registered entity. 7 U.S.C. 9(1), 9(3), 13(a)(2); 17 CFR 180.1, 180.2.
7 7 U.S.C. 4a(18).
8 7 U.S.C. 4a(17); see also 7 U.S.C. 2(c)(2)(D)(iv).
10 7 U.S.C. 6(a) (prohibiting the off-exchange trading of futures transactions by U.S. persons unless the transaction is conducted on or subject to the rules of a designated contract market).
11 7 U.S.C. 6(b) (permitting foreign boards of trade registered with the Commission with the ability to provide direct access to U.S. persons).
12 17 CFR 23.5 (prohibiting fraudulent conduct in connection with any contract of sale of any commodity in interstate commerce, among other things).
15 The Commission has not adopted any regulations permitting a longer actual delivery period for any commodity pursuant to this statute. Accordingly, the 28-day actual delivery period remains applicable to all commodities, while retail foreign currency transactions remain subject to a 2-day actual delivery period pursuant to CEA section 2(c)(2)(C).
16 17 CFR 1.3(yy).
17 In addition, certain commercial transactions and securities are excepted pursuant to CEA section 2(c)(2)(D)(ii).
19 See, e.g., CFTC v. Zelener, 373 F.3d 861 (7th Cir. 2004); CFTC v. Erskine, 512 F.3d 309 (6th Cir. 2006).
22 See Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, Public Law 111–203, 124 Stat. 1376 (2010); see also Hearing to Review Implications of the CFTC v. Zelener Case Before the Subcomm. on General Farm Commodities and Risk Management of the H. Comm. on Agriculture, 111th Cong. 52–664 (2009) (statement of Rep. Marshall, Member, H. Comm. on Agriculture) (“If in substance it is a futures contract, it is going to be regulated. It doesn’t matter how long it is going to be regulated. It doesn’t matter how much time it is going to be regulated. It doesn’t matter how much time it is going to be regulated. It doesn’t matter how much time it is going to be regulated.”).
these new statutory provisions established an exception for instances when actual delivery of the commodity occurs within 28 days.\textsuperscript{23}

In connection with its retail commodity transaction oversight, the Commission previously issued a proposed interpretation of the term “actual delivery” in the context of CEA section 2(c)(2)(D), accompanied by a request for comment.\textsuperscript{24} In that interpretation, the Commission provided several examples of what may and may not satisfy the actual delivery exception. After reviewing public comments, the Commission issued a final interpretation in 2013 (the “2013 Guidance”).\textsuperscript{25}

The 2013 Guidance explained that the Commission will consider evidence “beyond the four corners of contract documents” to assess whether actual delivery of the commodity occurred.\textsuperscript{26} The Commission further noted that it will “employ a functional approach and examine how the agreement, contract, or transaction is marketed, managed, and performed, instead of relying solely on language used by the parties in the agreement, contract, or transaction.”\textsuperscript{27} The 2013 Guidance also included a list of relevant factors the Commission will consider in an actual delivery determination\textsuperscript{28} and again provided examples\textsuperscript{29} of what may and may not constitute actual delivery. As per the 2013 Guidance, the only satisfactory examples of actual delivery involve transfer of title and possession of the commodity to the purchaser or a depository acting on the purchaser’s behalf.\textsuperscript{30} Among other things, mere book entries and certain instances where a purchase is “rolled, offset, or otherwise netted with another transaction” do not constitute actual delivery.\textsuperscript{31}

Within a year after the 2013 Guidance was released, the Eleventh Circuit issued an opinion affirming a preliminary injunction obtained by the Commission in CFTC v. Hunter Wise Commodities, LLC.\textsuperscript{32} Hunter Wise further reinforced the Commission’s interpretation and concept of actual delivery in the 2013 Guidance. Specifically, the Eleventh Circuit recognized that delivery “denotes a transfer of possession and control.”\textsuperscript{33} Indeed, “[i]f ‘actual delivery’ means anything, it means something other than simply ‘delivery,’ for we must attach meaning to Congress’s use of the modifier ‘actual.’”\textsuperscript{34} Accordingly, the Court stated that actual delivery “denotes ‘[t]he act of giving real and immediate possession to the buyer or the buyer’s agent’ and cannot be replaced by a virtual delivery.”\textsuperscript{35} Notably, the Eleventh Circuit found that its own holding harmonized with the 2013 Guidance and recognized that the legislative history behind CEA section 2(c)(2)(D) also “complements” its decision.\textsuperscript{36}

Soon after the Hunter Wise decision, the Commission established that virtual currency is a commodity as that term is defined by CEA section 1a(9).\textsuperscript{37} Subsequently, the Commission brought its first enforcement action against a platform that offered virtual currency transactions to retail customers on a leveraged, margined, or financed basis without registering with the Commission.\textsuperscript{38} In the Bitfinex settlement order, the Commission found that the virtual currency platform violated CEA sections 4(a) and 4d because the unregistered entity “did not actually deliver bitcoins purchased from them” as prescribed within the actual delivery exception.\textsuperscript{39} Rather, the entity “held the purchased bitcoins in bitcoin deposit wallets that it owned and controlled.”\textsuperscript{40}

After Bitfinex, the Commission received requests for guidance with regard to the meaning of the actual delivery exception in the specific context of virtual currency transactions. Accordingly, the Commission has decided to issue this proposed interpretation and seek public comment. The Commission is issuing this proposed interpretation to inform the public of the Commission’s views as to the meaning of the term “actual delivery” in the context of virtual currency and to provide the public with guidance on how the Commission intends to assess whether any given retail commodity transaction in virtual currency (whereby an entity or platform offers margin trading or otherwise facilitates the use of margin, leverage, or financing arrangements for their retail market participants) results in actual delivery, as the term is used in CEA section 2(c)(2)(D)(ii)[III](aa).\textsuperscript{41} The Commission requests comment generally on this proposed interpretation and further invites comment on specific questions, as outlined within this release.

II. Commission Interpretation of Actual Delivery for Virtual Currency

A. Virtual Currency as a Commodity

As noted previously, the Commission considers virtual currency to be a commodity,\textsuperscript{42} like many other intangible commodities that the Commission has recognized over the course of its existence (e.g., renewable energy credits and emission allowances, certain indices, and certain debt instruments, among others).\textsuperscript{43} Indeed, since their inception, virtual currency

\textsuperscript{23}Id.

\textsuperscript{24}Id.

\textsuperscript{25}Id.


\textsuperscript{27}Id.

\textsuperscript{28}Id.

\textsuperscript{29}Id.

\textsuperscript{30}Id.

\textsuperscript{31}Id.

\textsuperscript{32}CFTC v. Hunter Wise Commodities, LLC, et al., 749 F.3d 967 (11th Cir. 2014) (hereinafter, Hunter Wise).

\textsuperscript{33}Id.

\textsuperscript{34}Id.

\textsuperscript{35}Id.

\textsuperscript{36}Id.

\textsuperscript{37}Id.

\textsuperscript{38}Id.

\textsuperscript{39}Id.

\textsuperscript{40}Id.

\textsuperscript{41}Specifically, CEA section 2(c)(2)(D)(ii) captures any such retail commodity transaction “entered into, or offered . . . on a leveraged or margined basis, or financed by the offeror, the counterparty, or a person acting in concert with the offeror or counterparty on a similar basis.”


\textsuperscript{44}See generally Further Definition of “Swap,” “Security-Based Swap,” and “Security-Based Swap Agreement”; Mixed Swaps; Security-Based Swap Agreement Recordkeeping, 77 FR 48208 at 48233 (Aug. 13, 2012) (discussing application of the swap forward exclusion to intangible commodities).
structures were proposed as digital alternatives to gold and other precious metals.45 As a commodity, virtual currency is subject to applicable provisions of the CEA and Commission regulations.

The Commission interprets the term virtual currency broadly. In the context of this interpretation, virtual or digital currency: Encompasses any digital representation of value (a “digital asset”) that functions as a medium of exchange, and any other digital unit of account that is used as a form of a currency (i.e., transferred from one party to another as a medium of exchange); may be manifested through units, tokens, or coins, among other things; and may be distributed by way of digital “smart contracts,” among other structures.47 However, the Commission notes that it does not intend to create a bright line definition at this time given the evolving nature of the commodity and, in some instances, its underlying public distributed ledger technology (“DLT” or “blockchain”).

B. The Commission’s Interest in Virtual Currency

The Commission recognizes that certain virtual currencies and their underlying blockchain technologies have the potential to yield notable advancements in applications of financial technology (“FinTech”).

Indeed, as part of its efforts to facilitate beneficial FinTech innovation and help ensure market integrity, the Commission launched the LabCFTC initiative.48 This initiative provides the Commission with a platform to engage the FinTech community and promote market-enhancing innovation in furtherance of improving the quality, resiliency, and competitiveness of the markets overseen by the Commission. As such, the Commission is closely following the development and continuing evolution of blockchain technologies and virtual currencies.

Moreover, since virtual currency can serve as an underlying component of derivatives transactions, the Commission maintains a close interest in the development of the virtual currency marketplace generally. As a practical matter, virtual currency, by virtue of its name, represents a digital medium of exchange for goods and services, similar to fiat currency.49 Over time, numerous centralized platforms have emerged as markets to convert virtual currencies into fiat currency or other virtual currencies. These platforms provide a place to immediately exchange one commodity for another “on the spot.”

Some of these centralized platforms also attempt to cater to those that wish to speculate on the price movements of a virtual currency against other currencies. For example, a speculator may purchase virtual currency using borrowed money in the hopes of covering any outstanding balance owed through profits from favorable price movements in the future. This interpretation is specifically focused on such “retail commodity transactions,” whereby an entity or platform: (i) Offers margin trading or otherwise facilitates the use of margin, leverage, or financing arrangements for their retail market participants; (ii) typically enable such participants to speculate or capitalize on price movements of the commodity—two hallmarks of a regulated futures marketplace.51

Beyond their practical and speculative functions, the emergence of these nascent markets has also been negatively marked by a variety of retail customer harm that warrants the Commission’s attention, including, among other things, flash crashes and other market disruptions,52 delayed settlements,53 alleged spoofing,54 hacks,55 alleged internal theft,56 alleged manipulation,57 smart contract coding vulnerabilities,58 bucket shop


arrangements and other conflicts of interest. These types of activities perpetrated by bad actors can inhibit market-enhancing innovation, undermine market integrity, and stunt further market development.

C. Actual Delivery of Virtual Currency

As underscored by its efforts to engage the FinTech community, the Commission emphasizes that it does not intend to impede market-enhancing innovation or otherwise harm the evolving virtual currency marketplace with this interpretation. To the contrary, the Commission believes this interpretation can help advance a healthy ecosystem and support further market-enhancing innovation. Additionally, the Commission takes seriously its goal of protecting U.S. retail market participants engaged in the virtual currency marketplace that falls within the Commission’s jurisdiction—as it would with respect to retail market participants trading in any other retail commodity marketplace that falls within its jurisdiction. The Commission drafted this interpretation with such a balance in mind.

As discussed above, a retail commodity transaction may be excepted from CEA section 2(c)(2)(D) (and thus not subject to CEA sections 4(a), 4(b), and 4b) if actual delivery of the commodity occurs within 28 days of the transaction. The longstanding Model State Commodity Code also contains an exception from its “commodity contract” regulation when physical settlement occurs within 28 days. However, the Model State Commodity Code provides for the ability to lengthen or shorten its 28-day physical delivery exception time period, while CEA section 2(c)(2)(D) only provides the Commission with the ability to lengthen its actual delivery exception time period.

Congressional action, the Commission is unable to reduce the actual delivery exception period for speculative, leverage-based retail commodity transactions in virtual currency. The one-size-fits-all 28 day delivery period in CEA section 2(c)(2)(D) may not properly account for innovation or customary practice in certain cash markets, such as virtual currency transactions that would presumably take much less than 28 days to deliver to a purchaser in a typical spot transaction. Without the application of CEA section 2(c)(2)(D), retail market participants that transact on platforms offering speculative transactions in virtual currency (involving margin, leverage, or other financing) will not be afforded many of the protections that flow from registration under the CEA. Despite the statutory limitations, the Commission will utilize its current statutory authority as best it can to prevent fraud in retail commodity transactions involving virtual currency.

The Commission, in interpreting the term actual delivery for the purposes of CEA section 2(c)(2)(D)(ii)(III)(aa), will continue to follow the 2013 Guidance and “employ a functional approach and examine how the agreement, contract, or transaction is marketed, managed, and performed, instead of relying solely on language used by the parties in the agreement, contract, or transaction.”

Further, the Commission will continue to assess all relevant factors to aid in such an actual delivery determination. More specifically, the Commission’s view of when “actual delivery” has occurred within the context of virtual currency requires:

1. A customer having the ability to:
   (i) Take possession of the entire quantity of the commodity, whether it was purchased on margin, or using leverage, or any other financing arrangement, and (ii) use it freely in commerce (both within and away from any particular platform) no later than 28 days from the date of the transaction; and
2. The offeror and counterparty seller (including any of their respective affiliates or other persons acting in concert with the offeror or counterparty seller on a similar basis) retaining any interest in or control over any of the commodity purchased on margin, leverage, or other financing arrangement at the expiration of 28 days from the date of the transaction.

Consistent with the 2013 Guidance, a sham delivery does not constitute actual delivery for purposes of this interpretation. The offeror and counterparty seller, including their agents, must retain no interest or control whatsoever in the virtual currency acquired by the purchaser at the expiration of 28 days from the date of entering into the transaction. Indeed, in its simplest form, actual delivery of virtual currency connotes the ability of a purchaser to utilize the virtual currency purchased “on the spot” to immediately purchase goods or services with the currency elsewhere.

In the context of an “actual delivery” determination in virtual currency, physical settlement of the commodity must occur. A cash settlement or offset mechanism, as described in Example 4 below, will not satisfy the actual delivery exception of CEA section 2(c)(2)(D). The distinction between physical settlement and cash settlement in this context is akin to settlement of a spot foreign currency transaction at a commercial bank or hotel in a foreign nation—the customer receives physical foreign currency, not U.S. dollars. As mentioned, such physical settlement must occur within 28 days from the date on which the “agreement, contract, or transaction is entered into” to constitute “actual delivery.”

Consistent with the interpretation above, the Commission provides the following non-exclusive examples to further clarify the meaning of actual delivery in the virtual currency context:

- The Commission recognizes that the offeror of the transaction and the ultimate counterparty may be two separate entities or may be the same. For example, the Commission would consider as the offeror of the transaction a virtual currency platform that makes the transaction available to the retail customer or otherwise facilitates the transaction. This virtual currency platform could also be considered a counterparty to the transaction if, for example, the platform itself took the opposite side of the transaction or the purchaser of the virtual currency enjoyed privity of contract solely with the platform rather than the seller. Additionally, the Commission recognizes that some virtual currency platforms may provide a purchaser with the ability to source financing or leverage from other users or third parties. The Commission would consider such third parties or other users to be acting in concert with the offeror or counterparty seller on a similar basis.

- Among other things, the Commission may look at whether the offeror or seller retain any ability to access or withdraw any quantity of the commodity purchased from the purchaser’s account or wallet.
Example 1: Actual delivery of virtual currency will have occurred if, within 28 days of entering into an agreement, contract, or transaction, there is a record on the relevant public distributed ledger network or blockchain of the transfer of virtual currency, whereby the entire quantity of the purchased virtual currency, including any portion of the purchase made using leverage, margin, or other financing, is transferred from the counterparty seller’s blockchain wallet to the purchaser’s blockchain wallet, provided that the counterparty seller has transferred title to the purchaser or counterparty seller on a similar basis; (3) the purchaser has secured full control over the virtual currency (i.e., the ability to immediately remove the full amount of purchased commodity from the depository); and (4) no liens (or other interests of the offeror, counterparty seller, or persons acting in concert with the offeror or counterparty seller on a similar basis) resulting from the use of margin, leverage, or financing used to obtain the entire quantity of the commodity purchased will continue forward at the expiration of 28 days from the date of the transaction.

Example 3: Actual delivery will not have occurred if, within 28 days of entering into a transaction, a book entry is made by the offeror or counterparty seller purporting to show that delivery of the virtual currency has been made to the purchaser, but the counterparty seller or offeror has not, in accordance with the methods described in Example 1 or Example 2, actually delivered the entire quantity of the virtual currency purchased, including any portion of the purchase made using leverage, margin, or financing, and transferred title to that quantity of the virtual currency to the purchaser, regardless of whether the agreement, contract, or transaction between the purchaser and offeror or counterparty seller purports to create an enforceable obligation to deliver the commodity to the purchaser.

Example 4: Actual delivery will not have occurred if, within 28 days of entering into a transaction, the agreement, contract, or transaction for the purchase or sale of virtual currency is rolled, off-set against, netted out, or settled in cash or virtual currency (other than the purchased virtual currency) between the purchaser and the offeror or counterparty seller (or persons acting in concert with the offeror or counterparty seller).

III. Request for Comment

The Commission requests comment from the public regarding the Commission’s proposed interpretation of “actual delivery” in the context of virtual currency and further invites comments on specific questions related to the Commission’s treatment of virtual currency transactions. The Commission encourages all comments, including background information, actual market examples, best practice principles, expectations for the possible impact on further innovation, and estimates of any asserted costs and expenses.

Specifically, the Commission requests comment on the following questions:

Question 1: As noted in this proposed interpretation, the Commission is limited in its ability to shorten the length of the actual delivery exception period for retail commodity transactions in virtual currency—which presumably take much less than 28 days to deliver to a purchaser. Would a 2-day actual delivery period, such as the actual delivery exception in CEA section 2(c)(2)(C), more accurately apply to such transactions in virtual currency? Would another actual delivery period be more appropriate? What additional information should the Commission consider in determining an appropriate actual delivery exception period for retail commodity transactions in virtual currency? If the Commission were to decide that a shorter actual delivery exception period would be more appropriate in the context of virtual currency, should the Commission engage Congress to consider an adjustment to CEA section 2(c)(2)(D)’s the actual delivery exception? For example, should the Commission seek that Congress amend CEA section 2(c)(2)(D)’s actual delivery exception to be more aligned with the broader delivery period adjustment language in the Model State Commodity Code?

Question 2: With respect to the Commission’s proposed interpretation, are there additional examples the Commission should consider in satisfaction of the “actual delivery” exception to CEA section 2(c)(2)(D)?

Question 3: The Commission is concerned about offerors of virtual currency retail commodity transactions that may be subject to conflicts of interest, including situations such as an offeror or its principals taking the opposite side of a customer transaction, either directly or through an affiliated liquidity provider or market maker. How should the Commission evaluate such circumstances if a platform seeks to avail itself of the actual delivery exception? Are there any additional factors that the Commission should consider in its determination of whether

69 The source of the virtual currency is provided for purposes of this example. However, the focus of this analysis remains on the actions that would constitute actual delivery of the virtual currency to the purchaser.

70 For purposes of this interpretation, title may be reflected by linking an individual purchaser with proof of ownership of the particular wallet or wallets that contain the purchased virtual currency.

71 The Commission recognizes that an offeror could act in concert with both the purchaser and the counterparty seller in the ordinary course of business if it intermediates a transaction. It is not intended that such activity would prevent an offeror from associating with a depository, as otherwise allowed by this example.
the “actual delivery” exception is available?

Question 4: As noted above, CEA sections 4(a), 4(b), and 4(b) apply to retail commodity transactions “as if” the transaction was a futures contract. Therefore, absent an exception, a retail commodity transaction must be offered on or subject to the rules of a designated contract market (“DCM”). Separately, an entity soliciting or accepting orders for retail commodity transactions and accepting money, securities, or property (or extending credit in lieu thereof) to margin, guarantee, or secure such transactions must register with the Commission as a futures commission merchant (“FCM”). As a result of Commission as a futures commodity transactions must register with the SEC. Therefore, the Commission considers in an actual delivery determination?

Question 5: In Example 2, the Commission sets forth a proposed set of facts that permits actual delivery to a depository instead of the purchaser. What should the Commission consider in further clarifying the meaning of “depository” for purposes of this interpretation? For example, could the depository maintain certain licenses or otherwise fail within its jurisdiction. Therefore, the Commission requests comments as to what factors may be relevant to consider regarding the Commission’s potential use of its exemptive authority under CEA section 4(c) in this regard. For example, please note any advantages and disadvantages regarding the potential to establish a distinct registration and compliance regime for entities that seek to offer retail commodity transactions in virtual currency. Why would such treatment be uniquely warranted in the context of virtual currency? Please also note any other issues that the Commission should consider regarding such an analysis. What other alternatives should the Commission consider instead of establishing a distinct registration and compliance regime?

Question 6: Example 2 also requires the purchaser to secure full control over the virtual currency once it is deposited in a depository in order for the fact pattern to constitute actual delivery. The Commission requests comment regarding what types of circumstances would ensure a purchaser has obtained “full control” of the commodity. For example, is possession of a unique key or other credentials that allow full access and ability to transfer virtual currency sufficient to provide full control? Similarly, how should the Commission view full control by a user in light of commonly used cybersecurity techniques and money transmitter procedures otherwise required by law?

Question 7: Example 2 also requires that no liens resulting from the use of margin, leverage, or financing used to obtain the entire quantity of the commodity purchased by the buyer continue forward at the expiration of 28 days from the date of the transaction. The Commission requests comment regarding circumstances under which a lien would be considered terminated for purposes of this interpretation. For example, are there circumstances where the Commission should consider allowing “forced sale” scenarios, whereby the purchased virtual currency is used to satisfy any resulting liens from the retail commodity transaction, while still interpreting the transaction as having resulted in actual delivery to the purchaser? Should the Commission consider other types of lien scenarios or interests, such as those liens that would not provide a right to repossession of the commodity?

Question 8: As noted above, the status of “title” is one of the factors the Commission considers in an actual delivery determination for retail commodity transactions. In Examples 1 and 2, this interpretation notes that “title” may be reflected by linking an individual purchaser with proof of ownership of the particular wallet or wallets that contain the purchased virtual currency. What additional examples, if any, should the Commission consider to address the status of “title” for the purposes of an actual delivery determination?

Question 9: While this interpretation is solely focused on the actual delivery exception to CEA section 2(c)(2)(D), the Commission recognizes other exceptions may be available. Specifically, the Commission recognizes that the SEC recently issued a statement regarding the application of federal securities laws to certain initial coin offerings (“ICOs”). Depending on their use, the tokens or units issued in an ICO may be commodities, commodity options, derivatives, or otherwise fall within the Commission’s virtual currency definition described in this interpretation. However, any such tokens that are deemed securities (and trade in a manner that qualifies as a retail commodity transaction) would be excepted from the retail commodity transaction definition pursuant to section 2(c)(2)(D)(ii)(II) of the Act. Are there concerns with the scope of this exception with regard to retail commodity transactions? What factors should the Commission consider if it were to issue further guidance regarding this exception?

Issued in Washington, DC, on December 15, 2017 by the Commission.

Christopher J. Kirkpatrick,
Secretary of the Commission.

Appendix to Retail Commodity Transactions Involving Virtual Currency—Commission Voting Summary

On this matter, Chairman Giancarlo and Commissioners Quintenz and Behnam voted in the affirmative. No Commissioner voted in the negative.

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BILLING CODE 6351–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG–2017–0234]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone; Pacific Ocean, Kilauea Lava Flow Ocean Entry on Southeast Side of Island of Hawaii, HI

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking.

75 7 U.S.C. 6a.
76 7 U.S.C. 1a(28); 7 U.S.C. 6d(a).
77 7 U.S.C. 6d(c).
78 Arguably, beyond the distributed ledger technologies, entities offering virtual currency retail commodity transactions operate in a similar manner to any other entity offering retail commodity transactions online.
79 See 78 FR at 52428.
80 See generally 7 U.S.C. 2(c)(2)(D)(ii).