



Christopher Bowen
Managing Director and Chief Regulatory Counsel
Legal Department

July 9, 2013

VIA E-MAIL

Ms. Melissa Jurgens
Office of the Secretariat
Commodity Futures Trading Commission
Three Lafayette Centre
1155 21st Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20581

RE: Regulation 40.5(a) Rule Certification. Request for Approval: Chicago Mercantile Exchange Inc., The Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, Inc., New York Mercantile Exchange, Inc., Commodity Exchange, Inc. and Kansas City Board of Trade, Inc. Issuance of CME Group Market Regulation Advisory Notice RA1308-5 CME/CBOT/NYMEX/COMEX/KCBT Submission # 13-272

Dear Ms. Jurgens:

Chicago Mercantile Exchange Inc. ("CME"), The Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, Inc. ("CBOT"), New York Mercantile Exchange, Inc. ("NYMEX"), Commodity Exchange, Inc. ("COMEX") and Kansas City Board of Trade, Inc. ("KCBT") (collectively, the "Exchanges"), pursuant to Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC" or "Commission") Regulation 40.5(a), request approval to issue CME Group Market Regulation Advisory Notice RA1308-5 ("RA1308-5") to the marketplace. Pending Commission approval, the Exchanges plan to make RA1308-5 effective on Monday, September 9, 2013.

RA1308-5 is intended to provide additional guidance and clarity with respect to the types of activity that may constitute a violation of each Exchange's Rule 534 ("Wash Trades Prohibited") and to incorporate information into the Advisory Notice concerning CME Group's Self-Match Prevention ("SMP") functionality on CME Globex that was recently introduced in June 2013. No changes to the text of Rule 534 are being made in connection with the planned release of RA1308-5.

RA1308-5 will supersede CME Group Advisory Notice RA0913-5R ("RA0913-5R") concerning wash trades that was issued on June 28, 2013, subsequent to the withdrawal of RA1308-5 via Submission 13-217W from June 28, 2013.

The additions and clarifications in RA1308-5 are responsive to questions that CME Group staff has received from market participants. RA1308-5 includes the following additions and clarifications:

- A definition of a wash trade has been added (see Q&A 1);
- The difference between "same" and "common" beneficial ownership has been addressed and the Advisory Notice notes that common beneficial ownership is inclusive of same beneficial ownership in the context of the guidance in the Advisory Notice (see Q&A 2);
- In the context of unintentional and incidental self-trades on the electronic platform, RA1308-5 clarifies that if such trades occur on more than an incidental basis in the context of the trader's activity or in the context of the particular market's activity, the trades may be deemed to violate the prohibition on wash sales. Additionally, information on CME Group's optional SMP functionality being deployed in June 2013 has been incorporated, including a link to additional information about the functionality on the CME Group website (see Q&A 11);

- The Advisory Notice clarifies that orders entered by different traders making fully independent trading decisions that unintentionally and coincidentally match opposite each other on the electronic platform will not be deemed a wash trade provided that the orders are entered in good faith for the purpose of executing bona fide transactions, are not prearranged and that each trader enters their order without knowledge of the other trader's order. With respect to orders generated by algorithms operated and controlled by independent traders operating in different trading groups, unintentional and coincidental trades that match will not be deemed wash sales if the orders are entered in good faith for the purpose of executing a bona fide transaction, the algorithms operate independently of one another and the trading groups do not have knowledge of one another's orders (see Q&A 12);
- With respect to orders initiated by one or more automated trading systems that are operated and/or controlled by the same individual or the same trading group that match against each other, RA1308-5 clarifies that if such orders occur on more than an incidental basis in the context of the algorithms' activity or in the context of the particular market's activity, the trades may be deemed to violate Rule 534. It is recommended that in these scenarios the party(ies) responsible for the operation of the algorithm(s) employ functionality designed to minimize or eliminate the potential for such matches (Q&A 13); and
- In the context of exchange-sponsored volume incentive programs, RA1308-5 recommends that participants in such programs take proactive steps to prevent transactions between accounts with common beneficial ownership from trading opposite one another, including employing functionality designed to mitigate the potential for such trades to occur (Q&A 14).

A copy of RA1308-5 appears in Exhibit A.

The Market Regulation Department and the Legal Department collectively reviewed the designated contract market core principles ("Core Principles") as set forth in the Commodity Exchange Act ("Act"). During the review, we have identified that RA1308-5 may have some bearing on the following Core Principles:

Compliance with Rules: RA1308-5 is being issued to provide additional clarity and guidance concerning wash trades, a trade practice prohibited by Exchange rules and the Act. The Advisory Notice is intended to ensure that market participants have detailed guidance concerning the prohibition on wash trades and it has also been updated to include information concerning the recent launch of SMP functionality which is intended to assist market participants in remaining in compliance with Rule 534.

Availability of General Information: As required by this Core Principle, RA1308-5 will be broadly disseminated to the marketplace in order to ensure that affected market participants have current and specific regulatory guidance concerning the prohibition on engaging in wash trades.

Protection of Markets and Market Participants: Wash trades are a form of fictitious transaction that give the false appearance that bona fide purchases and sales have been made. As such, wash trades are prohibited by Exchange rules and are considered an abusive trading practice. RA1308-5 sets forth the Exchanges' guidance regarding the prohibition on wash trades and also provides recommendations to aid compliance with the Rule.

The Market Regulation Department has discussed the revised guidance with numerous and diverse market participants. No substantive opposing views were expressed regarding the revised guidance.

The Exchanges certify that RA1308-5 complies with the Act and regulations thereunder. The Exchanges certify that this submission has been concurrently posted on the CME Group website at <http://www.cmegroup.com/market-regulation/rule-filings.html>.

If you have any questions regarding this submission, please contact Robert Sniegowski, Market Regulation, at 312.341.5991 or via email at Robert.Sniegowski@cmegroup. Alternatively, you may

contact me at 212.299.2200 or via email at Christopher.Bowen@cmegroup.com. Please reference CME/CBOT/NYMEX/COMEX/KCBT Submission # 13-272 in any related correspondence.

Sincerely,

/s/Christopher Bowen
Managing Director and Chief Regulatory Counsel

Attachments: Exhibit A – RA1308-5

Exhibit A

MARKET REGULATION ADVISORY NOTICE

Exchange	CME, CBOT, NYMEX, COMEX & KCBT
Subject	Wash Trades Prohibited
Rule References	Rule 534
Advisory Date	Pending CFTC Approval
Advisory Number	CME Group RA1308-5

This Advisory Notice regarding Rule 534 (“Wash Trades Prohibited”) supersedes CME Group Market Regulation Advisory Notice RA0913-5R issued on June 28, 2013. On xxx, 2013, RA1308-5 was approved by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

Rule 534, presented below, has not changed, and this Advisory Notice is being issued to provide updated guidance regarding compliance with the rule as well as information related to the recent introduction of new Self-Match Prevention functionality on CME Globex.

Member firms are strongly encouraged to ensure that all firm employees and customers are fully informed regarding Rule 534 and the guidance in this Advisory Notice.

Rule 534 (“Wash Trades Prohibited”)

No person shall place or accept buy and sell orders in the same product and expiration month, and, for a put or call option, the same strike price, where the person knows or reasonably should know that the purpose of the orders is to avoid taking a bona fide market position exposed to market risk (transactions commonly known or referred to as wash trades or wash sales). Buy and sell orders for different accounts with common beneficial ownership that are entered with the intent to negate market risk or price competition shall also be deemed to violate the prohibition on wash trades. Additionally, no person shall knowingly execute or accommodate the execution of such orders by direct or indirect means.

Questions regarding this Advisory Notice may be directed to the following individuals in Market Regulation:

Robert Sniegowski, Senior Director, Rules & Regulatory Outreach, 312.341.5991

Jim Moran, Executive Director, Market Regulation, 312.435.3671

Greg Benbrook, Executive Director, Market Regulation, 312.341.7619

For media inquiries concerning this Advisory Notice, please contact CME Group Corporate Communications at 312.930.3434 or news@cmegroup.com.

FAQ Related to Rule 534 (“Wash Trades Prohibited”)

Q1: What is the definition of a wash trade?

A1: A wash trade is a form of fictitious trade in which a transaction or a series of transactions give the appearance that bona fide purchases and sales have been made, but where the trades have been entered into without the intent to take a bona fide market position or without the intent to execute bona fide transactions subject to market risk or price competition. Parties who initiate, execute or accommodate transactions which they know, or reasonably should know, will achieve a wash result shall be in violation of Rule 534.

A wash trade requires:

- a) that the transaction or series of transactions produces a wash result - meaning the purchase and sale of the same instrument at the same price, or a similar price, for accounts with the same beneficial ownership or for accounts with common beneficial ownership; and
- b) that the party(ies) intended to achieve a wash result. Intent may be inferred from evidence of prearrangement or from evidence that the orders or trade(s) were structured, entered or executed in a manner that the party(ies) knew, or reasonably should have known, would produce a wash result.

Q2: What does it mean to have accounts “with the same beneficial ownership” or “with common beneficial ownership” in the context of Rule 534’s prohibition on wash trades?

A2: Accounts with the “same beneficial ownership” include accounts with identical ownership as well as accounts of different entities that are 100% wholly-owned by the same parent.

“Common beneficial ownership” is more inclusive and includes not only accounts with the same beneficial ownership, but also accounts with common beneficial ownership that is less than 100%.

Q3: May a market participant place, accept or execute simultaneous buy and sell orders for accounts with common beneficial ownership in the same product and expiration month, or option series?

A3: Any market participant who places or accepts buy and sell orders for simultaneous execution that are for accounts with common beneficial ownership, and any market participant who executes such orders, will be in violation of Rule 534 if the execution of the orders yields a wash result and the party knew, or reasonably should have known, that the orders were intended to negate market risk or price competition, or were intended to avoid taking a bona fide market position.

Q4: When receiving simultaneous buy and sell orders placed by another party, does the market participant receiving the orders have any independent obligation to determine whether the orders are bona fide?

A4: Yes. The CFTC has held (see, for example, *In the Matter of Three Eight Corporation*) that market participants, including account executives and floor brokers, who accept simultaneous buy and sell orders for execution have an independent “duty to inquire” about the propriety of such orders. In the absence of such inquiry, the market participant accepting the orders may be found to have engaged in wash trades if the execution of the orders produces a wash result.

Market participants receiving simultaneous buy and sell orders for execution must make inquiry sufficient to ascertain whether the orders are for accounts with common beneficial ownership. If the buy and sell orders are for an omnibus account, the market participant has a duty to inquire as to whether the orders are for different account owners within the omnibus account.

If a market participant cannot assure himself that buy and sell orders received for simultaneous execution are for accounts that do not have common beneficial ownership, the market participant may refuse to accept the orders. Accepting or executing simultaneous buy and sell orders without such assurance creates potential regulatory exposure if the execution of the orders yields a wash result.

Q5: In the event buy and sell orders for accounts with common beneficial ownership are simultaneously entered for a legitimate purpose, how should such orders be executed to comply with Rule 534?

A5: In the electronic venue, one of the orders should be entered on the electronic trading platform and executed in full prior to the entry of the second order. This will ensure that the orders are not executed opposite each other and will provide a clear audit trail with respect to the entry and execution of the orders. In this circumstance, a written and timestamped record must be made of any order that is not entered on the electronic platform immediately upon receipt.

In the open outcry venue, the buy and sell orders should be timestamped immediately upon receipt. One of the orders should be entered into the pit, executed and timestamped out prior to submitting the second order to the pit for execution. The second order should be timestamped again when it is submitted to the pit. This methodology will ensure that the orders are not executed opposite each other and the accurate timestamping will provide evidence that the orders were not entered for simultaneous execution.

In either the electronic or open outcry venue, simply ensuring that there is a delay between the entry of the buy and sell orders may not, depending on the terms of the orders, preclude the orders from trading in whole or in part against each other. To the extent that the orders trade opposite each other either directly or indirectly through a common third party, the trade may be deemed an illegal wash trade notwithstanding the fact that the orders were entered at different times.

Additionally, in certain circumstances, simultaneous buy and sell orders for accounts with common beneficial ownership that are contemporaneously executed at nearly the same price, rather than at precisely the same price, may violate the prohibition on wash trades if it is demonstrated that the orders were structured to negate market risk, for example, by requiring that the price difference between the two orders be strictly limited.

Q6: Is it acceptable to contemporaneously enter buy and sell orders for accounts with common beneficial ownership if the buy and sell orders are given to different FCMs or to different floor brokers for execution?

A6: The potential for regulatory exposure in this situation is significant. If the orders trade against each other in whole or in part, or if both orders are executed opposite the same third party, an inference may be drawn that orders were structured with the intent to execute a prohibited wash trade. The fact that the orders were competitively executed without prearrangement may not protect the party entering the orders from liability if the execution of the orders produces a wash result.

Q7: Is it acceptable to enter simultaneous buy and the sell orders for accounts with common beneficial ownership for execution on a discretionary (“DRT”) basis?

A7: The entry of simultaneous buy and sell orders for accounts with common beneficial ownership that are entered with instructions giving the executing party discretion over the price and/or time of execution may be viewed, depending on the circumstances, as an implicit request to the executing party to negate market risk. Should the execution of the orders produce a wash result, the parties placing, accepting and executing the orders may be liable for having engaged in an illegal wash trade.

Q8: Are market participants permitted to “freshen” position dates (i.e. liquidating and re-establishing a position) without violating the prohibition on wash trades?

A8: CBOT, NYMEX, COMEX and KCBT Rule 807 (“Open Long Positions During the Delivery Month”) allow for the intraday freshening of position dates. However, trades executed to liquidate and re-establish a position in order to freshen the position’s date must be competitively executed and must be clearly independent transactions subject to market risk. Purchases and sales to freshen a position date that are prearranged or otherwise executed pursuant to an express or implied agreement will be deemed to violate the prohibition on wash trades.

CME Rule 807 does not allow for the intraday freshening of position dates. Beginning on the day following the first day on which longs may be assigned delivery, the rule requires that all purchases and sales made in one day in the expiring contract by a person holding a long position in that contract first be netted out as day trades with only the excess buys considered new longs or the excess sales being offsets of the long position.

Q9: Do block trades between different accounts with common beneficial ownership violate the wash trading prohibition?

A9: Block trades between different accounts with common beneficial ownership are permitted provided that:

- a) each party’s decision to enter into the block trade is made by an independent decision-maker;
- b) each party has a legal and independent bona fide business purpose for engaging in the trade; and
- c) the block trade is executed at a fair and reasonable price.

In the absence of satisfying all of the aforementioned requirements, the transaction may constitute an illegal wash trade prohibited by Rule 534.

Q10: If buy and sell orders for accounts with common beneficial ownership are independently initiated by independent decision makers and coincidentally cross in the market, will the trade violate the wash trade prohibition?

A10: Buy and sell orders for accounts with common beneficial ownership that are independently initiated for legitimate and separate business purposes by independent decision makers and which coincidentally cross with each other in the competitive market are not considered wash trades provided that the trade was not prearranged and neither party had knowledge of the other’s order or otherwise intended for their order to trade against the other’s order. Market participants should be aware, however, that trades between accounts with common beneficial ownership may draw additional regulatory scrutiny and should be prepared to demonstrate that such trades are bona fide. (See also Q12, Q13 and Q14.)

Q11: Under what circumstances does trading opposite one’s own order on the electronic platform violate Rule 534?

A11: It is a violation of Rule 534 for an individual to enter an order on the electronic platform that the individual knew or reasonably should have known would trade against his own order resting on the opposite side of the market.

The unintentional and incidental matching of buy and sell orders entered by an individual trader on the electronic platform generally will not be considered a violation of Rule 534. However, if such self-matching occurs on more than an incidental basis in the context of the trader’s activity

or in the context of the particular market's activity, such trades may be deemed to violate the prohibition on wash trades. It is recommended that individual traders who frequently enter orders on opposing sides of the market that have a tendency to self-match on more than an incidental basis employ functionality that will minimize the potential for their buy and sell orders to match with each other.

In June 2013, CME Group introduced Self-Match Prevention ("SMP") functionality on CME Globex. SMP functionality is optional functionality that, when employed, automatically blocks the matching of buy and sell orders for commonly owned accounts that are submitted to Globex with the same Executing Firm ID and the same SMP ID in the order message. In such cases, the trading engine automatically cancels the resting order(s) and processes the aggressing order, thereby preventing orders at the same executable price level for the same SMP ID from matching with one another. Detailed information on CME Globex SMP functionality and the registration process to obtain SMP IDs can be found at the following link:
<http://www.cmegroup.com/globex/resources/smpfaq.html>.

Q12: Is it a violation of Rule 534 if independently initiated orders originating from different proprietary traders within the same firm match against each other?

A12: It is recognized that many firms have proprietary trading operations in which multiple traders making fully independent trading decisions enter orders for a commonly owned account (the firm's proprietary account) that may unintentionally and coincidentally match with each other on the electronic platform. Provided that the respective orders of each independent trader are entered in good faith for the purpose of executing bona fide transactions, are entered without prearrangement, and are entered without the knowledge of the other trader's order, then such trades shall not be considered to violate the prohibition on wash trades.

Similarly, orders generated by algorithms operated and controlled by fully independent traders in different trading groups that unintentionally and coincidentally match with each other will not be considered to be wash trades provided that the orders are initiated in good faith for the purpose of executing bona fide transactions, that the algorithms operate independently of one another, and that the respective trading groups do not have knowledge of one another's orders.

Firms have an obligation to supervise the trading by their employees and algorithms, must be able to demonstrate the independence of the traders/trading groups/algorithms, and should have and enforce policies and procedures that preclude the traders from having access to or knowledge of one another's orders.

Additionally, the operator ID (also called a Tag 50 ID) that is tied to the individual or team of individuals (ATS Team) responsible for the entry of the orders must be uniquely identified in accordance with Rule 576 ("Identification of Globex Terminal Operators") and associated Market Regulation Advisory Notices.

Q13: Is it a violation of Rule 534 if orders initiated by one or more automated trading systems that are operated and/or controlled by the same individual or the same trading group match against each other?

A13: If a particular algorithm generates buy and sell orders that would potentially match against each other and such trades occur on more than an incidental basis in the context of the algorithm's activity or in the context of the particular market's activity, the trades may be deemed to violate the prohibition on wash trades. It is recommended in this circumstance that the party(ies) responsible for the operation of the algorithm employ functionality that will minimize the potential for the algorithm's buy and sell orders to match with each other.

If otherwise independent algorithms are operated and/or controlled by the same individual or team of individuals and the algorithms trade against one another on more than an incidental basis in the context of the algorithms' activity or the particular market's activity, then the trading between the algorithms may be deemed to violate the prohibition on wash trades. Where multiple

algorithms operated or controlled by the same individual or team of individuals may generate self-match events on more than an incidental basis, it is recommended that the individual or team employ functionality to minimize or eliminate such occurrences.

Q14: Are there unique considerations with respect to Rule 534 in the context of exchange-sponsored volume incentive programs?

A14: Market participants who participate in exchange-sponsored programs with incentives tied in whole or in part to meeting specific volume thresholds should take proactive steps to prevent transactions between accounts with common beneficial ownership. These trades will draw additional regulatory scrutiny and it is recommended that participants in these types of incentive programs employ functionality to mitigate the potential for such trades to occur.

Q15: In circumstances where “more than incidental” self-matching may be deemed to violate the prohibition on wash trades, is there a prescribed threshold?

A15: In these circumstances, market participants are responsible for monitoring their trading, whether that trading is manual or automated, and are responsible for minimizing the potential for, and the occurrence of, self-match events.

The incidence of self-matching in these circumstances will be evaluated in the context of the activity of the trader, trading group, or algorithm(s), and relative to the trades and volume in the instrument traded. More than de minimis self-matching in this context will result in additional regulatory scrutiny and may be deemed to violate the prohibition on wash trades; if there is the potential for more than de minimis self-match events, market participants are expected to either adjust their trading strategies or employ functionality to mitigate the occurrence of self-match events.

Q16: Is the use of CME Group’s Self-Match Prevention functionality mandatory?

A16: Use of CME Group SMP functionality is optional and each firm has the flexibility to tailor its application of SMP functionality and its use of SMP IDs in ways that are appropriate for its particular business model and trading strategies.

Market participants are reminded, however, that the rules of all CME Group Exchanges, as well as the Commodity Exchange Act, prohibit illegal wash trades. Firms and market participants should carefully review their operations and the guidance in this Advisory Notice, and, where appropriate, take steps necessary to minimize the potential for such trades either through the use of SMP functionality or by alternative means.

Q17: Does employing CME Group Self-Match Prevention functionality prevent all potential self-match events?

A17: CME Group’s SMP functionality will block the matching of buy and sell orders that contain the same SMP ID within the same Executing Firm, including in circumstances where the orders are entered through different iLink Sessions. SMP functionality will not, however, prevent self-matches in markets operating with implied spread functionality if the trade involves an implied order. Absent evidence to the contrary, self-match events involving implied orders will be deemed unintentional.