

**Supporting Statement  
Retail Foreign Exchange Transactions  
(OMB Control No. 3064-0182)**

INTRODUCTION

The FDIC is requesting OMB approval of a request to extend, with revisions, an existing information collection. The collection of information is comprised of reporting, recordkeeping and disclosure requirements included in a rulemaking on Retail Foreign Exchange Transactions issued by the FDIC as required by section 742(c)(2) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (Dodd-Frank Act).<sup>1</sup> The information collection expires on November 30, 2020.

A. JUSTIFICATION

1. Circumstances and Need

Section 742(c)(2) of the Dodd-Frank Act amended the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) to provide that a U.S. financial institution for which there is a Federal regulatory agency shall not enter into, or offer to enter into, a transaction described in section 2(c)(2)(B)(i)(I) of the CEA with a retail customer except pursuant to a rule or regulation of a Federal regulatory agency allowing the transaction under such terms and conditions as the Federal regulatory agency shall prescribe<sup>2</sup> (retail forex rule).

Section 2(c)(2)(B)(i)(I) of the CEA<sup>3</sup> includes “an agreement, contract, or transaction in foreign currency that . . . is a contract of sale of a commodity for future delivery (or an option on such a contract) or an option (other than an option executed or traded on a national securities exchange registered pursuant to section 6(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.”<sup>4</sup>

Under the CEA, the FDIC is the “Federal regulatory agency” for entities for which it is the “appropriate Federal banking agency” under section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813(q)).<sup>5</sup> (such an entity is referred to here as an “FDIC-supervised IDI.”) The FDIC’s retail forex rule must treat all such futures and options and all agreements, contracts, or transactions that are functionally or economically similar to such futures and options in a similar manner.<sup>6</sup> The FDIC’s retail forex rules must also prescribe appropriate requirements with

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<sup>1</sup> Pub. L. 111-203, 124 Stat. 1376. (July 21, 2010) 7 U.S.C. 2(c)(2)(E).

<sup>2</sup> 7 U.S.C. 2(c)(2)(E)(ii)(I).

<sup>3</sup> 7 U.S.C. 2(c)(2)(B)(i)(II).

<sup>4</sup> 15 U.S.C. 78f(a)

<sup>5</sup> The FDIC is the appropriate Federal banking agency for each State nonmember insured bank and each foreign bank having an insured branch. 12 U.S.C. § 1813(q)(3). In addition, pursuant to Title III of the Dodd-Frank Act, the FDIC has become the appropriate Federal banking agency for each State savings association. See Dodd-Frank Act § 312(c) (amending 12 U.S.C. § 1813(q) to redefine “appropriate Federal banking agency”).

<sup>6</sup> 7 U.S.C. 2(c)(2)(E)(iii)(II).

respect to disclosure, recordkeeping, capital and margin, reporting, business conduct, and documentation requirements, and may include such other standards or requirements as it determines to be necessary.<sup>7</sup>

## 2. Use of Information Collected

The reporting requirements in § 349.4 require that, prior to initiating a retail forex business, an FDIC-supervised IDI provide the FDIC with prior notice, obtain the FDIC's prior written consent and submit the documents provided for in § 349.4(c). The FDIC-supervised IDI must also provide other information required by the FDIC, such as documentation of customer due diligence. A FDIC-supervised IDI already engaging in a retail forex business may continue to do so, provided it requests the FDIC's written consent.

The rule also contains a number of disclosure requirements. Under § 349.5, regarding the application and closing out of offsetting long and short positions, requires an FDIC-supervised IDI to promptly provide the customer with a statement reflecting the financial result of the transactions and the name of the introducing broker to the account. The customer would provide specific written instructions on how the offsetting transaction should be applied.

Section 349.6 requires that an FDIC-supervised IDI furnish a retail forex customer with a written disclosure before opening an account that will engage in retail forex transactions for a retail forex customer and receive an acknowledgment from the customer that it was received and understood. It also requires the disclosure by an FDIC-supervised IDI of its fees and other charges and its profitable accounts ratio.

Section 349.10 requires an FDIC-supervised IDI to issue monthly statements to each retail forex customer and to send confirmation statements following transactions.

Section 349.13(b) allows disclosure by an FDIC-supervised IDI that an order of another person is being held by them only when necessary to the effective execution of the order or when the disclosure is requested by the FDIC. Section 349.13(c) prohibits an FDIC-supervised IDI engaging in retail forex transactions from knowingly handling the account of any related person of another retail forex counterparty unless it receives proper written authorization, promptly prepares a written record of the order, and transmits to the counterparty copies all statements and written records. Section 349.13(d) prohibits a related person of an FDIC-supervised IDI engaging in forex transactions from having an account with another retail forex counterparty unless it receives proper written authorization and copies of all statements and written records for such accounts are transmitted to the counterparty.

Section 349.15 requires an FDIC-supervised IDI to provide a retail forex customer with 30 days' prior notice of any assignment of any position or transfer of any account of the retail

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<sup>7</sup> 7 U.S.C. 2(c)(2)(E)(iii)(I).

forex customer. It also requires an FDIC-supervised IDI to which retail forex accounts or positions are assigned or transferred to provide the affected customers with risk disclosure statements and forms of acknowledgment and receive the signed acknowledgments within 60 days.

The customer dispute resolution provisions in § 349.16 require that within 10 business days after receipt of notice from the retail forex customer that they intend to submit a claim to arbitration, the FDIC-supervised IDI provide them with a list of persons qualified in the dispute resolution and that the customer must notify the FDIC-supervised IDI of the person selected within 45 days of receipt of such list.

Regarding recordkeeping, sections 349.7 and 349.13 require that an FDIC-supervised IDI engaging in retail forex transactions keep full, complete, and systematic records and establish and implement internal rules, procedures, and controls. Section 48.7 also requires that an FDIC-supervised IDI keep account, financial ledger, transaction and daily records, as well as memorandum orders, post-execution allocation of bunched orders, records regarding its ratio of profitable accounts, possible violations of law, records for noncash margin, and monthly statements and confirmations. Section 349.9 requires policies and procedures for haircuts for noncash margin collected under the rule's margin requirements, and annual evaluations and modifications of the haircuts.

The information required to be reported, maintained and disclosed requirements is deemed necessary to ensure the safety and soundness of institutions engaging in retail foreign exchange transactions and to protect customers on whose behalf the activities are conducted.

### 3. Use of Technology to Reduce Burden

An FDIC-supervised IDI may use any information technology that permits review by FDIC examiners.

### 4. Efforts to identify Duplication:

The information required is unique. It is not duplicated elsewhere.

### 5. Minimizing the Burden on Small Banks

The collection does not have an impact on a substantial number of small entities.

### 6. Consequences of Less Frequent Collections

Conducting the collection less frequently would present safety and soundness risks and weaken protection of consumers engaging in retail foreign exchange transactions.

### 7. Special Circumstances

None.

8. Consultation with Persons Outside the FDIC:

On September 23, 2020, the FDIC published a *Federal Register* notice seeking comment for a 60-day period on renewal of the information collection (85 FR 59797). No comments were received.

9. Payment or Gift to Respondents

None.

10. Confidentiality:

There is no assurance of confidentiality.

11. Questions of a Sensitive Nature:

There are no questions of a sensitive nature.

12. Estimate of Annual Burden

Description and Type	No. of Respondents	Frequency of Response	Time per Response	Estimated Annual Burden Hours
Reporting Requirements	1	1	16 hours	16 hours
<b>Total Reporting</b>				<b>16 hours</b>
Recordkeeping Requirements	1	1	1,332 hours	1,332 hours
<b>Total Recordkeeping</b>				<b>1,332 hours</b>
Third-Party Disclosure Requirements	1	1	166 hours	116 hours
<b>Total Disclosure</b>				<b>116 hours</b>
<b>Total Estimated Burden</b>				<b>1,514 hours</b>

At present no FDIC-supervised institution is engaging in activities that would make it subject to the information collection requirements. The FDIC is showing one respondent as a placeholder in case an institution elects to engage in covered activities in the future.

13. Capital/Start-up, and Operating/Maintenance Costs

None.

14. Estimated Annual Cost to Federal Government

None.

15. Reason for Change in Burden:

At present no FDIC-supervised institution is engaging in activities that would make them subject to the information collection requirements. The change in burden is due to a revision in the estimated time to respond to this information collection which has resulted in a 788-hour increase in estimated annual burden from 726 hours to 1,514 hours.

16. Publication

No publication for statistical use is contemplated.

17. Display of Expiration Date:

Not applicable.

18. Exceptions to Certification

Not applicable.

B. STATISTICAL METHODS

Not applicable.