

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Commodity Exchange Act, referred to in subsecs. (a)(1), (b)(2), and (c)(3), is act Sept. 21, 1922, ch. 369, 42 Stat. 998, as amended, which is classified generally to this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see section 1 of this title and Tables.

The Securities Act of 1933, referred to in subsecs. (b)(2) and (c)(3), is title I of act May 27, 1933, ch. 38, 48 Stat. 74, which is classified generally to subchapter I (§ 77a et seq.) of chapter 2A of Title 15, Commerce and Trade. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see section 77a of Title 15 and Tables.

The Securities Exchange Act of 1934, referred to in subsecs. (b)(2) and (c)(3), is act June 6, 1934, ch. 404, 48 Stat. 881, which is classified principally to chapter 2B (§ 78a et seq.) of Title 15, Commerce and Trade. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see section 78a of Title 15 and Tables.

CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the Legal Certainty for Bank Products Act of 2000, and also as part of the Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000, and not as part of the Commodity Exchange Act which comprises this chapter.

AMENDMENTS

2010—Pub. L. 111–203 amended section generally. Prior to amendment, text read as follows: “No provision of the Commodity Exchange Act shall apply to, and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission shall not exercise regulatory authority with respect to, an identified banking product if—

“(1) an appropriate banking agency certifies that the product has been commonly offered, entered into, or provided in the United States by any bank on or before December 5, 2000, under applicable banking law; and

“(2) the product was not prohibited by the Commodity Exchange Act and not regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission as a contract of sale of a commodity for future delivery (or an option on such a contract) or an option on a commodity, on or before December 5, 2000.”

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2010 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 111–203 effective on the later of 360 days after July 21, 2010, or, to the extent a provision of subtitle A (§§ 711–754) of title VII of Pub. L. 111–203 requires a rulemaking, not less than 60 days after publication of the final rule or regulation implementing such provision of subtitle A, see section 754 of Pub. L. 111–203, set out as a note under section 1a of this title.

§ 27b. Repealed. Pub. L. 111–203, title VII, § 725(g)(1)(A), July 21, 2010, 124 Stat. 1694

Section, Pub. L. 106–554, §1(a)(5) [title IV, §404], Dec. 21, 2000, 114 Stat. 2763, 2763A–459, related to exclusion of certain identified banking products offered by banks after Dec. 5, 2000.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF REPEAL

Repeal effective on the later of 360 days after July 21, 2010, or, to the extent a provision of subtitle A (§§ 711–754) of title VII of Pub. L. 111–203 requires a rulemaking, not less than 60 days after publication of the final rule or regulation implementing such provision of subtitle A, see section 754 of Pub. L. 111–203, set out as an Effective Date of 2010 Amendment note under section 1a of this title.

§ 27c. Exclusion of certain other identified banking products

(a) In general

No provision of the Commodity Exchange Act [7 U.S.C. 1 et seq.] shall apply to, and the Com-

modity Futures Trading Commission shall not exercise regulatory authority with respect to, a banking product if the product is a hybrid instrument that is predominantly a banking product under the predominance test set forth in subsection (b).

(b) Predominance test

A hybrid instrument shall be considered to be predominantly a banking product for purposes of this section if—

(1) the issuer of the hybrid instrument receives payment in full of the purchase price of the hybrid instrument substantially contemporaneously with delivery of the hybrid instrument;

(2) the purchaser or holder of the hybrid instrument is not required to make under the terms of the instrument, or any arrangement referred to in the instrument, any payment to the issuer in addition to the purchase price referred to in paragraph (1), whether as margin, settlement payment, or otherwise during the life of the hybrid instrument or at maturity;

(3) the issuer of the hybrid instrument is not subject by the terms of the instrument to mark-to-market margining requirements; and

(4) the hybrid instrument is not marketed as a contract of sale of a commodity for future delivery (or option on such a contract) subject to the Commodity Exchange Act [7 U.S.C. 1 et seq.].

(c) Mark-to-market margining requirement

For purposes of subsection (b)(3) of this title, mark-to-market margining requirements shall not include the obligation of an issuer of a secured debt instrument to increase the amount of collateral held in pledge for the benefit of the purchaser of the secured debt instrument to secure the repayment obligations of the issuer under the secured debt instrument.

(Pub. L. 106–554, §1(a)(5) [title IV, §405], Dec. 21, 2000, 114 Stat. 2763, 2763A–459.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Commodity Exchange Act, referred to in subsecs. (a) and (b)(4), is act Sept. 21, 1922, ch. 369, 42 Stat. 998, as amended, which is classified generally to this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see section 1 of this title and Tables.

CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the Legal Certainty for Bank Products Act of 2000, and also as part of the Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000, and not as part of the Commodity Exchange Act which comprises this chapter.

§ 27d. Administration of the predominance test

(a) In general

No provision of the Commodity Exchange Act [7 U.S.C. 1 et seq.] shall apply to, and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission shall not regulate, a hybrid instrument, unless the Commission determines, by or under a rule issued in accordance with this section, that—

(1) the action is necessary and appropriate in the public interest;

(2) the action is consistent with the Commodity Exchange Act [7 U.S.C. 1 et seq.] and the purposes of the Commodity Exchange Act; and