

October 8th, 2022

Vanessa Countryman, Secretary  
Securities and Exchange Commission  
100 F Street, NE  
Washington, DC 20549-0609

**Re: Reporting of Securities Loans (File No. S7-18-21)**

Dear Secretary Countryman:

I am writing in strong support of rule 10c-1, "Reporting of Securities Loans". Or more specifically I support the following:

1. **Transaction-by-transaction reporting as it prevents malicious entities from hiding their short selling in bulk reports.** Any form of secret transactions should not be allowed as it misleads public opinion and can be used to falsely increase the price of a company's stock with the sole intent to profit more upon its collapse.
2. **15-minute reporting requirement** as the financial burden imposed by such quick reporting is needed to prevent fraud and entities from hiding or disguising their shorts through other legal means (aka loopholes).
3. **Preventing long, untracked lending chains, that can lead to economic fragility.** Requiring entities to report their transactions will allow the SEC and other Third-parties to monitor transactions and see when a lending chain has the potential to cause economic instability. No sane person would want one of the key US banks to collapse due to unknown short selling or poor investments. A prime example of this is the Gamestop short sale attempt that happened last year, and the fallout that has resulted from it.
4. **Helping working families and everyday people (retail investors) that are victimized by financial predators.** The average individual family or person can never out spend or buy a company, bank or hedge fund with their stock purchases. So giving them the information on what the "big players" are doing will allow them to also better plan their own investment strategy.
5. **Allowing victimized entities a greater ability to defend themselves against predators.** Giving entities that are being short saled the ability to see who is betting against them and by how much, allows those entities to better plan their future strategies.

6. **Prevent "short selling in the dark", as it harms true competition and price discovery.** Allowing a small number of entities to essentially bankrupt a company by collectively betting against them in secret for the sole purpose of making money is profiteering. Especially so when it is done in secret or in a hidden (black) market, and could be considered racketeering in some cases. Requiring these short sells to be reported to the public not only allows the targeted entity time to prepare. It also allows individual people or families the ability to make their own plans for investments, instead of being misled by incomplete or falsified data for pure profit.
  
7. **Protection for actual investors.** A short seller is not an investor, but the opposite. An investor is investing their money for the future of an entity, they believe their investment will increase as a result of the entity they invested in doing better. A short seller is doing the opposite, they are betting against an entity's future prospects and instead hope they will fail to do better. A short seller losing money means the entity they bet against is doing well, while an investor losing money means the entity they supported is doing poorly. The SEC exists to protect investors, not gamblers who hope an entity will fail.

Sincerely,

A Concerned Investor