

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-95704; File No. SR-MRX-2022-10]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Nasdaq MRX, LLC; Notice of Designation of a Longer Period for Commission Action on a Proposed Rule Change Relating to Complex Orders in Connection With a Technology Migration

September 8, 2022.

On July 18, 2022, Nasdaq MRX, LLC (“MRX” or “Exchange”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Act”)¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,² a proposed rule change to amend its rules relating to trading functionality for Complex Orders in connection with a technology migration. The proposed rule change was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on July 29, 2022.³ The Commission has received no comments regarding the proposal.

Section 19(b)(2) of the Act⁴ provides that within 45 days of the publication of notice of the filing of a proposed rule change, or within such longer period up to 90 days as the Commission may designate if it finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding, or as to which the self-regulatory organization consents, the Commission will either approve the proposed rule change, disapprove the proposed rule change, or institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be disapproved. The 45th day after publication of the notice for this proposed rule change is September 12, 2022. The Commission is extending this 45-day time period.

The Commission finds it appropriate to designate a longer period within which to take action on the proposed rule change so that it has sufficient time to consider the proposed rule change. Accordingly, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act,⁵ the Commission designates October 27, 2022, as the date by which the Commission shall either approve or disapprove, or institute proceedings to determine whether to disapprove, the proposed rule change (File No. SR-MRX-2022-10).

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.⁶

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,
Deputy Secretary.

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-95708; File No. SR-MRX-2022-14]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Nasdaq MRX, LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Amend MRX’s Pricing Schedule at Options 7, Section 7

September 8, 2022.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Act”),¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,² notice is hereby given that on August 25, 2022, Nasdaq MRX, LLC (“MRX” or “Exchange”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC” or “Commission”) the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III, below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization’s Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to amend MRX’s Pricing Schedule at Options 7, Section 7.

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange’s website at <https://listingcenter.nasdaq.com/rulebook/mrx/rules>, at the principal office of the Exchange, and at the Commission’s Public Reference Room.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization’s Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization’s Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

MRX proposes to amend its Pricing Schedule at Options 7, Section 7, to assess market data fees, which are not assessed today, and which have not been assessed since MRX’s inception in 2016.³ The proposed changes are designed to update data fees to reflect their current value—rather than their value when it was a new exchange six years ago—based on increased market share. Newly-opened exchanges often charge no fees for market data to attract order flow to an exchange, and later amend their fees to reflect the true value of those services.⁴ Allowing newly-opened exchanges time to build and sustain market share before charging for their market data encourages market entry and promotes competition.

This Proposal reflects MRX’s assessment that it has gained sufficient market share to compete effectively against other 15 options exchanges without waiving market data fees. Such fees are assessed by options exchanges that compete with MRX—indeed, MRX is the only options exchange (out of the 16 current options exchanges) not to assess them today.

As explained in further detail below, MRX today is in the same position as NYSE National in 2020, when it sought approval for the “NYSE National Integrated Feed.”⁵ The Commission approved the NYSE National Integrated Feed based on a finding that it “was subject to significant substitution-based competitive forces” based on “NYSE

³ The Exchange initially filed the proposed pricing changes on May 2, 2022 (SR-MRX-2022-04) instituting fees for membership, ports and market data. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 94901 (May 12, 2022), 87 FR 30305 (May 18, 2022) (SR-MRX-2022-04). On June 29, 2022, the Exchange withdrew that filing, and submitted separate filings for membership (SR-MRX-2022-07), market data (SR-MRX-2022-08) and ports (SR-MRX-2022-09). On August 25, 2022, the Exchange withdrew the market data filing (SR-MRX-2022-08) and replaced it with the instant filing.

⁴ See, e.g., Securities Exchange Act Release No. 88211 (February 14, 2020), 85 FR 9847 (February 20, 2020) (SR-NYSE-NAT-2020-05), also available at <https://www.nyse.com/publicdocs/nyse/markets/nyse-national/rule-filings/filings/2020/SR-NYSENat-2020-05.pdf>. (initiating market data fees for the NYSE National exchange after initially setting such fees at zero).

⁵ NYSE National stated that the proposed integrated feed included depth-of-book order data, last sale data, security status updates, and stock summary messages. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 88211 (February 14, 2020), 85 FR 9847 (February 20, 2020) (SR-NYSE-NAT-2020-05), also available at <https://www.nyse.com/publicdocs/nyse/markets/nyse-national/rule-filings/filings/2020/SR-NYSENat-2020-05.pdf>.

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

³ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 95363 (July 25, 2022), 87 FR 45814.

⁴ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(31).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

National's consistently low percentage of market share, the relatively small number of subscribers to the NYSE National Integrated Feed, and the sizeable portion of subscribers that terminated their subscriptions following the proposal of the fees."⁶

The three factors cited in the Commission's approval order for NYSE National are present in MRX today. First, MRX has a consistently low percentage of market share, starting at approximately 0.2 percent when it opened as an Exchange and ending in approximately 1.8 percent today. Second, only a small number of firms purchase market data from MRX relative to its affiliated options exchanges. Third, a sizeable portion of subscribers—approximately 15 percent—have terminated their subscriptions following the implementation of the proposed fees, demonstrating that customers can and do exercise choice in deciding whether to purchase the Exchange's market data feeds.

Disapproval of the Proposal—given that the three factors cited in the Commission's approval order for NYSE National two years ago are present in MRX today—would result in differential treatment of similarly-situated exchanges. Under such circumstances, disapproval of the Proposal should be rejected as arbitrary and capricious.

Disapproval would also place a substantial burden on competition. MRX would be uniquely disadvantaged as the only options exchange unable to charge for its market data. If the Commission were to disapprove this Proposal, that action, and not market forces, would determine whether MRX is successful in its competition with other options exchanges.

New exchanges commonly waive data fees to attract market participants, facilitating their entry into the market and, once there is sufficient depth and breadth of liquidity, "graduate" to compete against established exchanges and charge fees that reflect the value of their services. If MRX is incorrect in its assessment, that error will be reflected in MRX's ability to compete with other options exchanges.⁷

The Exchange proposes to amend fees for the following market data feeds within Options 7, Section 7: (1) Nasdaq

MRX Depth of Market Data;⁸ (2) Nasdaq MRX Order Feed;⁹ (3) Nasdaq MRX Top Quote Feed;¹⁰ (4) Nasdaq MRX Trades Feed;¹¹ and (5) Nasdaq MRX Spread Feed.¹² Currently, no fees are being assessed for these feeds.

In addition to the proposed fees for each data feed, the Exchange is

⁸ Nasdaq MRX Depth of Market Data Feed ("Depth of Market Feed") provides aggregate quotes and orders at the top five price levels on MRX, and provides subscribers with a consolidated view of tradable prices beyond the BBO, showing additional liquidity and enhancing transparency for MRX traded options. The data provided for each option series includes the symbols (series and underlying security), put or call indicator, expiration date, the strike price of the series, and whether the option series is available for trading on MRX and identifies if the series is available for closing transactions only. In addition, subscribers are provided with total aggregate quantity, Public Customer aggregate quantity, Priority Customer aggregate quantity, price, and side (*i.e.*, bid/ask). This information is provided for each of the top five price levels on the Depth Feed. The feed also provides order imbalances on opening/reopening. *See* Options 3, Section 23(a)(1).

⁹ Nasdaq MRX Order Feed ("Order Feed") provides information on new orders resting on the book (*e.g.* price, quantity and market participant capacity). In addition, the feed also announces all auctions. The data provided for each option series includes the symbols (series and underlying security), put or call indicator, expiration date, the strike price of the series, and whether the option series is available for trading on MRX and identifies if the series is available for closing transactions only. The feed also provides order imbalances on opening/reopening. *See* Options 3, Section 23(a)(2).

¹⁰ Nasdaq MRX Top Quote Feed ("Top Quote Feed") calculates and disseminates MRX's best bid and offer position, with aggregated size (including total size in aggregate, for Professional Order size in the aggregate and Priority Customer Order size in the aggregate), based on displayable order and quote interest in the System. The feed also provides last trade information along with opening price, daily trading volume, high and low prices for the day. The data provided for each option series includes the symbols (series and underlying security), put or call indicator, expiration date, the strike price of the series, and whether the option series is available for trading on MRX and identifies if the series is available for closing transactions only. The feed also provides order imbalances on opening/reopening. *See* Options 3, Section 23(a)(3).

¹¹ Nasdaq MRX Trades Feed ("Trades Feed") displays last trade information along with opening price, daily trading volume, high and low prices for the day. The data provided for each option series includes the symbols (series and underlying security), put or call indicator, expiration date, the strike price of the series, and whether the option series is available for trading on MRX and identifies if the series is available for closing transactions only. *See* Options 3, Section 23(a)(4).

¹² Nasdaq MRX Spread Feed ("Spread Feed") is a feed that consists of: (1) options orders for all Complex Orders (*i.e.*, spreads, buy-writes, delta neutral strategies, etc.); (2) data aggregated at the top five price levels (BBO) on both the bid and offer side of the market; (3) last trades information. The Spread Feed provides updates, including prices, side, size and capacity, for every Complex Order placed on the MRX Complex Order Book. The Spread Feed shows: (1) aggregate bid/ask quote size; (2) aggregate bid/ask quote size for Professional Customer Orders; and (3) aggregate bid/ask quote size for Priority Customer Orders for MRX traded options. The feed also provides Complex Order auction notifications. *See* Options 3, Section 23(a)(5).

introducing an Internal Distributor Fee¹³ of \$1,500 per month for the Nasdaq MRX Depth of Market Feed, Order Feed, and Top Quote Feed, an Internal Distributor Fee of \$750 per month for the Trades Feed, and an Internal Distributor Fee of \$1,000 per month for the Spread Feed. If a Member subscribes to both the Trades Feed and the Spread Feed, both Internal Distributor Fees would be assessed.

The Exchange also proposes to assess an External Distributor Fee of \$2,000 per month for the Nasdaq MRX Depth of Market Feed, Order Feed, and Top Quote Feed, an External Distributor Fee of \$1,000 per month for the Trades Feed, and an External Distributor Fee of \$1,500 per month for the Spread Feed.

MRX will also assess Professional¹⁴ and Non-Professional¹⁵ subscriber fees. The Professional Subscriber will be \$25 per month, and the Non-Professional Subscriber will be \$1 per month. These subscriber fees (both Professional and Non-Professional) cover the usage of all five MRX data products identified above and would not be assessed separately for each product.¹⁶

MRX also proposes a Non-Display Enterprise License for \$7,500 per month. This license would lower costs for internal professional subscribers and lower administrative costs overall by permitting the distribution of all MRX proprietary direct data feed products to an unlimited number of internal non-display Subscribers without incurring additional fees for each internal Subscriber, or requiring the customer to count internal subscribers.¹⁷ The Non-

¹³ A "distributor" of Nasdaq MRX data is any entity that receives a feed or data file of data directly from Nasdaq MRX or indirectly through another entity and then distributes it either internally (within that entity) or externally (outside that entity). All distributors shall execute a Nasdaq Global Data Agreement.

¹⁴ A Professional Subscriber is any Subscriber that is not a Non-Professional Subscriber.

¹⁵ A Non-Professional Subscriber is a natural person who is neither: (i) registered or qualified in any capacity with the Commission, the Commodities Futures Trading Commission, any state securities agency, any securities exchange or association, or any commodities or futures contract market or association; (ii) engaged as an "investment adviser" as that term is defined in Section 201(11) of the Investment Advisors Act of 1940 (whether or not registered or qualified under that Act); nor (iii) employed by a bank or other organization exempt from registration under federal or state securities laws to perform functions that would require registration or qualification if such functions were performed for an organization not so exempt.

¹⁶ For example, if a firm has one Professional (Non-Professional) Subscriber accessing Top of Market, Order, and Depth of Market Feed the firm would only report the Subscriber once and pay \$25 (\$1 for Non-Professional).

¹⁷ The Non-Display Enterprise License of \$7,500 per month is optional. A firm that does not have

⁶ *See id.*

⁷ Nasdaq recently announced that, beginning in 2022, Nasdaq plans to migrate its North American markets to Amazon Web Services in a phased approach, starting with Nasdaq MRX, a U.S. options market. The proposed fee changes are entirely unrelated to this effort.

Display Enterprise License is in addition to any other associated distributor fees for MRX proprietary direct data feed products.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that its proposal is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,¹⁸ in general, and furthers the objectives of Sections 6(b)(4) and 6(b)(5) of the Act,¹⁹ in particular, in that it provides for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among members and issuers and other persons using any facility, and is not designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

The proposed changes to the pricing schedule are reasonable in several respects. As a threshold matter, the Exchange is subject to significant competitive forces in the market for order flow, which constrains its pricing determinations. The fact that the market for order flow is competitive has long been recognized by the courts. In *NetCoalition v. Securities and Exchange Commission*, the D.C. Circuit stated, “[n]o one disputes that competition for order flow is ‘fierce.’ . . . As the SEC explained, ‘[i]n the U.S. national market system, buyers and sellers of securities, and the broker-dealers that act as their order-routing agents, have a wide range of choices of where to route orders for execution’; [and] ‘no exchange can afford to take its market share percentages for granted’ because ‘no exchange possesses a monopoly, regulatory or otherwise, in the execution of order flow from broker dealers’”²⁰

The Commission and the courts have repeatedly expressed their preference for competition over regulatory intervention to determine prices, products, and services in the securities markets. In Regulation NMS, while adopting a series of steps to improve the current market model, the Commission highlighted the importance of market forces in determining prices and SRO revenues, and also recognized that current regulation of the market system “has been remarkably successful in promoting market competition in its broader forms that are most important to investors and listed companies.”²¹

a sufficient number of subscribers to benefit from purchase of the license need not do so.

¹⁸ See 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

¹⁹ See 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4) and (5).

²⁰ See *NetCoalition*, 615 F.3d at 539 (DC Cir. 2010) (quoting Securities Exchange Act Release No. 59039 (December 2, 2008), 73 FR 74770, 74782–83 (December 9, 2008) (SR–NYSEArca–2006–21)).

²¹ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 51808 (June 9, 2005), 70 FR 37496, 37499 (June 29, 2005) (“Regulation NMS Adopting Release”).

Congress directed the Commission to “rely on ‘competition, whenever possible, in meeting its regulatory responsibilities for overseeing the SROs and the national market system.’”²² As a result, the Commission has historically relied on competitive forces to determine whether a fee proposal is equitable, fair, reasonable, and not unreasonably or unfairly discriminatory. “If competitive forces are operative, the self-interest of the exchanges themselves will work powerfully to constrain unreasonable or unfair behavior.”²³ Accordingly, “the existence of significant competition provides a substantial basis for finding that the terms of an exchange’s fee proposal are equitable, fair, reasonable, and not unreasonably or unfairly discriminatory.”²⁴ In its 2019 guidance on fee proposals, Commission staff indicated that they would look at factors beyond the competitive environment, such as cost, only if a “proposal lacks persuasive evidence that the proposed fee is constrained by significant competitive forces.”²⁵

History of MRX Operations

Over the years, MRX has amended its transactional pricing to attract order flow to the Exchange.²⁶ In June 2019,

²² See *NetCoalition*, 615 F.3d at 534–35; see also H.R. Rep. No. 94–229 at 92 (1975) (“[I]t is the intent of the conferees that the national market system evolve through the interplay of competitive forces as unnecessary regulatory restrictions are removed.”).

²³ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 59039 (December 2, 2008), 73 FR 74,770 (December 9, 2008) (SR–NYSEArca–2006–21).

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ See U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, “Staff Guidance on SRO Rule Filings Relating to Fees” (May 21, 2019), available at <https://www.sec.gov/tm/staff-guidance-sro-rule-filings-fees>.

²⁶ See e.g. Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 77292 (March 4, 2016), 81 FR 12770 (March 10, 2016) (SR–ISEMercury–2016–02) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Establish the Schedule of Fees); 77409 (March 21, 2016), 81 FR 16240 (March 25, 2016) (SR–ISEMercury–2016–05) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Schedule of Fees); 81 FR 16238 (March 21, 2016), 81 FR 16238 (March 25, 2016) (SR–ISEMercury–2016–06) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Schedule of Fees); 77841 (May 16, 2016), 81 FR 31986 (SR–ISEMercury–2016–11) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Schedule of Fees); 77841 (May 16, 2016), 81 FR 31986 (SR–ISEMercury–2016–11) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Schedule of Fees); 82537 (January 19, 2018), 83 FR 3784 (January 26, 2018) (SR–MRX–2018–01) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Introduce a New Pricing Model); 82990 (April 4, 2018), 83 FR 15434 (April 10, 2018) (SR–MRX–2018–10) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Amend Chapter IV of the Exchange’s Schedule of Fees); 28677 (June 14, 2018), 83 FR 28677 (June 20, 2018) (SR–MRX–2018–19) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Increase Certain Route-Out Fees Set Forth in

MRX commenced offering complex orders.²⁷ With the addition of complex order functionality, MRX offered Members certain order types, an opening process, auction capabilities and other trading functionality that was nearly identical to functionality available on ISE.²⁸ The added

Section II.A of the Schedule of Fees); 84113 (September 13, 2018), 83 FR 47386 (September 19, 2018) (SR–MRX–2018–27) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Relocate the Exchange’s Schedule of Fees); 85143 (February 14, 2019), 84 FR 5508 (February 21, 2019) (SR–MRX–2019–02) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Pricing Schedule at Options 7, Section 3); 85313 (March 14, 2019), 84 FR 10357 (March 20, 2019) (SR–MRX–2019–05) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change Relating to PIM Fees and Rebates); 86326 (July 8, 2019), 84 FR 33300 (July 12, 2019) (SR–MRX–2019–14) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Adopt Complex Order Pricing); 88022 (January 23, 2020), 85 FR 5263 (January 29, 2020) (SR–MRX–2020–02) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Amend MRX Pricing Schedule); 89046 (June 11, 2020), 85 FR 36633 (June 17, 2020) (SR–MRX–2020–11) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Amend Its Pricing Schedule at Options 7); 89320 (July 15, 2020), 85 FR 44135 (July 21, 2020) (SR–MRX–2020–14) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Amend Its Pricing Schedule at Options 7, Section 5, Other Options Fees and Rebates, in Connection With the Pricing for Orders Entered Into the Exchanges Price Improvement Mechanism); 90503 (November 24, 2020), 85 FR 77317 (December 1, 2020) (SR–MRX–2020–18) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Amend Its Pricing Schedule at Options 7 for Orders Entered Into the Exchange’s Price Improvement Mechanism); 90434 (November 16, 2020), 85 FR 74473 (November 20, 2020) (SR–MRX–2020–19) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To the Exchange’s Pricing Schedule at Options 7 To Amend Taker Fees for Regular Orders); 90455 (November 18, 2020), 85 FR 75064 (November 24, 2020) (SR–MRX–2020–21) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Pricing Schedule); and 91687 (April 27, 2021), 86 FR 23478 (May 3, 2021) (SR–MRX–2021–04) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Exchange’s Pricing Schedule at Options 7). Note that ISE Mercury is an earlier name for MRX.

²⁷ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 86326 (July 8, 2019), 84 FR 33300 (July 12, 2019) (SR–MRX–2019–14) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change to Adopt Complex Order Pricing).

²⁸ One distinction is that ISE offered its Members access to Nasdaq Precise in 2019 and since that time. MRX has never offered Precise. “Nasdaq Precise” or “Precise” is a front-end interface that allows EAMs and their Sponsored Customers to send orders to the Exchange and perform other related functions. Features include the following: (1) order and execution management: enter, modify, and cancel orders on the Exchange, and manage executions (e.g., parent/child orders, inactive orders, and post-trade allocations); (2) market data: access to real-time market data (e.g., NBBO and Exchange BBO); (3) risk management: set customizable risk parameters (e.g., kill switch); and (4) book keeping and reporting: comprehensive audit trail of orders and trades (e.g., order history

functionality attracted order flow, which has enhanced the value of its market data and is the basis for these proposed fee changes.

Market Data Products are Subject to Significant Substitution-Based Competitive Forces

An Exchange can show that a product is “subject to significant substitution-based competitive forces” by introducing evidence that customers can substitute that product with products offered by other exchanges.

NYSE National was able to prove exactly this when it sought approval for the “NYSE National Integrated Feed”²⁹ in 2020. NYSE National at the time of its filing was in a similar position to MRX today—the exchange had an approximately 1.9% market share of executed volume of equity trades.³⁰ The Commission approved the proposal to establish fees for NYSE National based on a finding that the exchange “was subject to significant substitution-based competitive forces.” Citing *NetCoalition I*,³¹ the Commission stated that “whether a market is competitive notwithstanding potential alternatives depends on factors such as the number of buyers who consider other products interchangeable and at what prices.”³² Noting that “many market participants . . . do not subscribe to . . . the NYSE National Integrated Feed, even when the feed is offered without charge,” the Commission concluded that “NYSE National’s consistently low percentage of market share, the relatively small number of subscribers to the NYSE National Integrated Feed, and the sizeable portion of subscribers that terminated their subscriptions following

the proposal of the fees,” demonstrated that the exchange “was subject to significant substitution-based competitive forces” in setting fees such that the proposed rule change was consistent with the Act.³³

MRX today is in essentially the same position as NYSE National in 2020, and all three of the factors cited in the Commission’s approval order for NYSE National are present in MRX today. First, MRX has a consistently low percentage of market share, starting at approximately 0.2 percent when it opened as an Exchange and ending in approximately 1.8 percent today. Second, only a small number of firms purchase market data from MRX relative to its affiliated options exchanges. Third, a sizeable portion of subscribers—approximately 15 percent—have terminated their subscriptions following the implementation of the proposed fees, demonstrating that customers can and do exercise choice in deciding whether to purchase the Exchange’s market data feeds.

As of May 2, 2022, the date that MRX initially proposed these market data fees, MRX reported that two customers had terminated their market data subscriptions.³⁴ As of today, a total of five firms have cancelled, amounting to approximately 15 percent of the 34 customers that had been taking MRX feeds in the first quarter of 2022.³⁵

Commission Staff have requested additional information pertaining to: (i) the types of feeds available to these customers prior to termination, (ii) the characteristics of the customers that terminated their feeds, and (iii) whether such customers traded on the Exchange.

With respect to the types of data feeds accessed, two of the five customers had access to all five feeds: Nasdaq MRX Depth of Market Data, Nasdaq MRX Order Feed, Nasdaq MRX Top Quote

Feed, Nasdaq MRX Trades Feed, and Nasdaq MRX Spread Feed. The three remaining customers had access to only two feeds: the Order Feed and the Top Quote Feed. All five customers cancelled all feeds available to them.

With respect to the types of customers cancelling feeds, three of the five were either data vendors or technology suppliers. Data vendors purchase exchange data and redistribute it to downstream customers, while technology suppliers incorporate exchange data into software solutions, which are sold to downstream customers. The remaining two firms engage in options trading, either on their own behalf or that of a customer.

With respect to trading, the three data vendors/technology suppliers do not trade on their own behalf or on the behalf of any downstream customers, although their customers may do so. The Exchange understands that these three firms cancelled due to insufficient demand from their downstream customers for MRX data. The two remaining firms, which do engage in options trading, have not traded on MRX, but are active traders on other Nasdaq options exchanges.³⁶

Detailed information supporting the first step in the analysis of substitution-based competitive forces—low market share—is set forth in Chart 1, which shows the January 2022 market share for multiply-listed options by exchange. Of the 16 operating options exchanges, none currently has more than a 13.1% market share, and MRX has the smallest market share at 1.8%. Customers widely distribute their transactions across exchanges according to their business needs and the ability of each exchange to meet those needs through technology, liquidity and functionality. Average market share for the 16 options exchanges is 6.26 percent, with the median at 5.8, and a range between 1.8 and 13.1 percent.

and done away trade reports). See ISE Supplementary Material .03(d) of Options 3, Section 7. Precise is also available on GEMX.

²⁹ See Securities Exchange Act Release No 88211 (February 14, 2020), 85 FR 9847 (February 20, 2020) (SR-NYSE-NAT-2020-05), also available at <https://www.nyse.com/publicdocs/nyse/markets/nyse-national/rule-filings/filings/2020/SR-NYSE-NAT-2020-05.pdf>.

³⁰ See *id.*

³¹ See *NetCoalition v. SEC*, 615 F.3d 525, 535 (DC 2010) (“*NetCoalition I*”).

³² See NYSE National Approval Order (citing *NetCoalition I*)

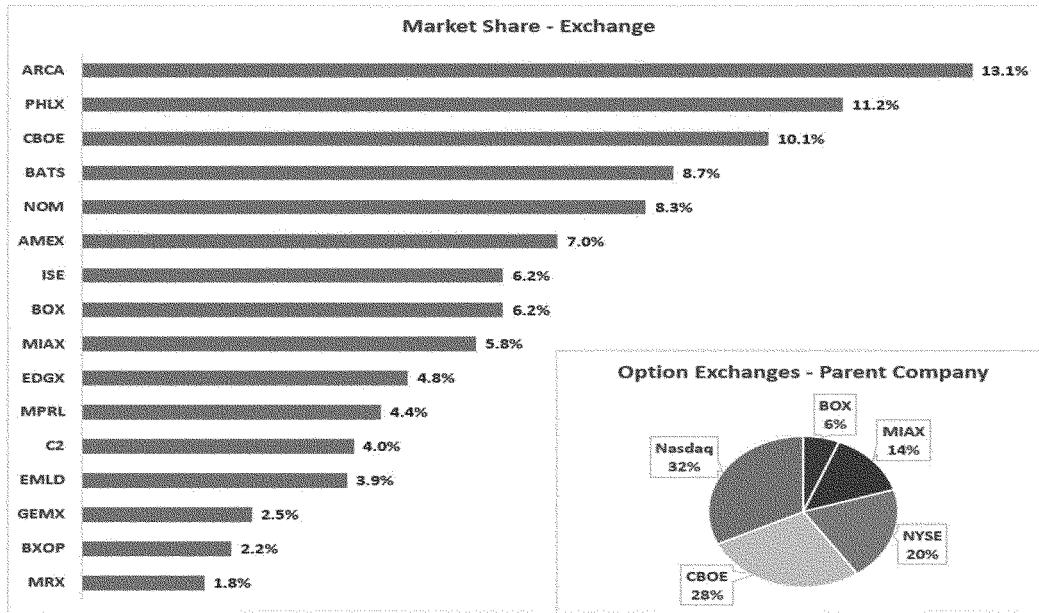
³³ See *id.*

³⁴ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 94901 (May 12, 2022), 87 FR 30305 (May 18, 2022) (SR-MRX-2022-04).

³⁵ These terminations were limited to market data; none of these customers were members of MRX and therefore purchased neither memberships nor ports from the Exchange.

³⁶ NYSE National did not provide similarly detailed information regarding the characteristics of cancelling customers. Nevertheless, the Exchange believes that the characteristics of such customers are similar for both NYSE National and MRX, and the same competitive forces apply to all exchanges.

Chart 1: Market Share by Exchange for January 2022



Market share is the percentage of volume on a particular exchange relative to the total volume across all exchanges, and indicates the amount of order flow directed to that exchange. High levels of market share enhance the value of market data.

The second step in this analysis—demonstrating that only a small number of firms purchase market data relative to affiliated options exchanges—is shown in Chart 2, which compares the number of firms with access to market data from MRX to the number of firms purchasing

market data from the four MRX-affiliated options exchanges, GEMX, ISE, The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (“NOM”) and Nasdaq PHLX, LLC (“Phlx”).

Chart 2: Number of Firms with Access to Market Data and Purchasing Trading Services from Options Venues (March 2022)

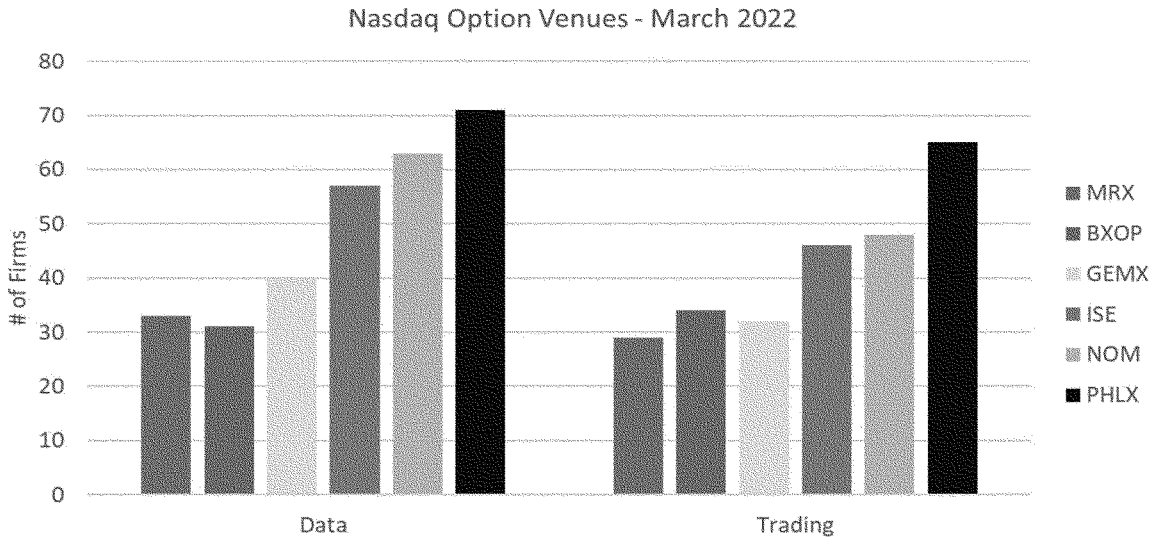


Chart 2 shows that 34 firms subscribed to at least one market data product from MRX in the first quarter of 2022. This is the second lowest number

of firms purchasing market data from the Nasdaq-affiliated options exchanges.

The third step in this analysis—showing that a sizable number of customers terminated subscriptions

following the proposal of the fees—is confirmed by the five customer cancellations. As explained above, all five customers terminated all feeds available to them. Although not all

customers took all of the MRX feeds, each one of these feeds was cancelled by at least one customer, demonstrating that customers can and do exercise choice with respect to each feed. These cancellations reduced the number of firms with access to at least one MRX market data feed from 34 to 29, an approximately 15 percent reduction in usage, demonstrating that firms can and do exercise choice in determining whether to purchase market data from the Exchange.

MRX lists no proprietary options products that are entirely unique to MRX. Firms can substitute MRX market data with feeds from exchanges that provide a high degree of functionality, including complex orders. Full market data options are available, for example, from Cboe,³⁷ MIAX,³⁸ and NYSE Arca Options.³⁹ Because MRX does not list options on products that are exclusively available on MRX, consumers can substitute MRX data with data from any exchange that lists such multiply-listed options, or through OPRA. Moreover, all broker-dealers involved in order routing must take consolidated data from OPRA, and proprietary data feeds cannot be used to meet that particular requirement. As such, all proprietary data feeds are optional.

This analysis must be viewed in the context of a field with relatively low barriers to entry. MRX, like many new entrants to the field, offered market data for free to establish itself and gain market share. As new entrants enter the field, MRX can also expect competition from these new entrants. Those new entrants, like MRX, are likely to set market data fees to zero, increasing marketplace competition.

The Proposal is not unfairly discriminatory. The five market data feeds at issue here—the Depth of Market Feed, Order Feed, Top Quote Feed, Trades Feed, and Spreads Feed—are used by a variety of market participants for a variety of purposes. Users include regulators, market makers, competing exchanges, media, retail, academics, portfolio managers. Market data feeds will be available to members of all of these groups on a non-discriminatory basis.

With respect to the proposed Non-Display Enterprise License, enterprise licenses in general have been widely recognized as an effective and not unfairly discriminatory method of

distributing market data. Enterprise licenses are widely employed by options exchanges, and the proposal here is typical of such licenses.

After 6 years, MRX proposes to commence assessing market data fees, just as all other options exchanges do now.⁴⁰ The introduction of these fees will not impede access to MRX, but rather will allow MRX to continue to compete and grow its marketplace so that it may continue to offer a robust trading architecture, a quality opening process, an array of simple and complex order types and auctions, and competitive transaction pricing. If MRX is incorrect in its assessment of the value of its services, that assessment will be reflected in MRX's ability to compete with other options exchanges.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. For all of the reasons set forth above, the Exchange is subject to “significant substitution-based competitive forces”: (i) it has a consistently low percentage of market share, starting at approximately 0.2 percent when it opened as an Exchange and ending in approximately 1.8 percent today; (ii) only a small number of firms purchase market data from MRX relative to its affiliated options exchanges; and (iii) a sizeable portion of subscribers—approximately 15 percent—have terminated their subscriptions following the implementation of the proposed fees, demonstrating that customers can and do exercise choice in deciding whether to purchase market data.

Nothing in the Proposal burdens inter-market competition (the competition among self-regulatory organizations) because approval of the Proposal does not impose any burden on the ability of other options exchanges to compete. Each of the remaining 15 options exchanges currently sells its market data, and is capable of modifying its fees in response to the proposed changes by MRX. Moreover, allowing MRX, or any new market entrant, to waive fees for a period of time to allow it to become established encourages market entry and thereby ultimately promotes competition.

Nothing in the Proposal burdens intra-market competition (the competition among consumers of exchange data) because each customer

will be able to decide whether or not to purchase the Exchange's market data, as demonstrated by the fact that a significant number of the Exchange's customers have already elected to terminate their access to such feeds.

The Exchange operates in a highly competitive market in which market participants can readily favor competing venues if they deem fee levels at a particular venue to be excessive. Because competitors are free to modify their own fees in response, and because market participants may readily adjust their order routing practices, the Exchange believes that the degree to which fee changes in this market may impose any burden on competition is extremely limited. If the changes proposed herein are unattractive to market participants, it is likely that the Exchange will lose market share.⁴¹

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

No written comments were either solicited or received.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(ii) of the Act.⁴² At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is: (i) necessary or appropriate in the public interest; (ii) for the protection of investors; or (iii) otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

⁴¹ The Exchange notified market participants of the new fees on December 20, 2021. See Data News #2021-11 (December 20, 2021, available at <http://www.nasdaqtrader.com/TraderNews.aspx?id=dn2021-11>). As such, market participants have had ample notice of the proposed fee changes and will be able to adjust their purchases of exchange services accordingly.

⁴² 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(ii).

³⁷ See Cboe DataShop, available at <https://datashop.cboe.com/>.

³⁸ See MIAX Options Market Data & Offerings, available at <https://www.miaxoptions.com/market-data-offerings>.

³⁹ See NYSE Options Markets, available at <https://www.nyse.com/options>.

⁴⁰ Today, MRX is the only options exchange that does not assess market data fees.

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (<http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include File Number SR-MRX-2022-14 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549-1090.

All submissions should refer to File Number SR-MRX-2022-14. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (<http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>). Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for website viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. All comments received will be posted without change. Persons submitting comments are cautioned that we do not redact or edit personal identifying information from comment submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. All submissions should refer to File Number SR-MRX-2022-14 and should be submitted on or before October 5, 2022.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.⁴³

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,
Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2022-19814 Filed 9-13-22; 8:45 am]

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[SEC File No. 270-506, OMB Control No. 3235-0564]

Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Extension: Rule 17a-6

Upon Written Request, Copies Available From: Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of FOIA Services, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549-2736

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") is soliciting comments on the collections of information summarized below. The Commission plans to submit these existing collections of information to the Office of Management and Budget ("OMB") for extension and approval.

Section 17(a) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "Act") generally prohibits affiliated persons of a registered investment company ("fund") from borrowing money or other property from, or selling or buying securities or other property to or from, the fund or any company that the fund controls. Rule 17a-6 (17 CFR 270.17a-6) permits a fund, or a company controlled by the fund, and a "portfolio affiliate" of the fund (a company that is an affiliated person of the fund because the fund controls the company, or holds five percent or more of the company's outstanding voting securities) to engage in principal transactions that would otherwise be prohibited under section 17(a) of the Act under certain conditions. A fund may not rely on the exemption in the rule to enter into a principal transaction with a portfolio affiliate if certain prohibited participants (e.g., directors, officers, employees, or investment advisers of the fund) have a financial interest in a party to the transaction. Rule 17a-6 specifies certain interests that are not "financial interests," including any interest that the fund's board of directors (including a majority of the directors who are not interested persons of the fund) finds to be not material. A board making this finding is required to record the basis for the finding in its meeting minutes. This recordkeeping requirement is a collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 ("PRA").

The rule is designed to permit transactions between funds and their portfolio affiliates in circumstances in which it is unlikely that the affiliate would be in a position to take advantage

of the fund. In determining whether a financial interest is "material," the board of the fund should consider whether the nature and extent of the interest in the transaction is sufficiently small that a reasonable person would not believe that the interest affected the determination of whether to enter into the transaction or arrangement or the terms of the transaction or arrangement. The information collection requirements in rule 17a-6 are intended to ensure that Commission staff can review, in the course of its compliance and examination functions, the basis for a board of director's finding that the financial interest of an otherwise prohibited participant in a party to a transaction with a portfolio affiliate is not material.

Based on public filings made with the Commission, we estimate that annually 335 funds and their series (collectively, "funds") may rely on rule 17a-6 to engage in otherwise prohibited transactions under section 17(a) of the 1940 Act. This estimate is based on publicly available Form N-CEN filings. Solely for the purposes of this PRA extension, we assume that each of these funds has engaged in one transaction per reporting period that resulted in a paperwork burden pursuant to rule 17a-6. We estimate that compliance with the recordkeeping requirement for rule 17a-6 will impose a burden of .2 hours (12 minutes) for each transaction for which there is a paperwork burden. Therefore, we estimate 67 burden hours to be associated with rule 17a-6 recordkeeping requirements annually, with an associated internal cost of \$5,762.

The estimate of burden hours and burden costs is made solely for the purposes of the PRA. The estimate is not derived from a comprehensive or even a representative survey or study of the costs of Commission rules. Complying with this collection of information requirement is necessary to obtain the benefit of relying on rule 17a-6. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid control number.

Written comments are invited on: (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Commission's estimate of the burden of the collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of

⁴³ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).