and Professional Customer orders) when such members are responding to
crossing orders because a response to a
crossing order is akin to taking liquidity,
thus the Exchange is proposing to adopt
an identical fee for Responses to
Crossing Orders in the Non-Penny Pilot
Symbols as the Exchange currently
charges for taking liquidity in these
symbols.

The Exchange believes that it is
reasonable and equitable to provide a
two cent discount to Market Makers on
preferred orders as an incentive for
them to quote in the complex order
book. Accordingly, Market Makers who
add or remove liquidity in the Select
Symbols, the Non-Select Penny Pilot
Symbols, the Non-Penny Pilot Symbols
and SPY from the complex order book
will be charged $0.02 less per contract
when trading with Priority Customer
orders that are preferred to them. ISE
notes that with this proposed fee
change, the Exchange will continue to
maintain a two cent differential that was
previously in place.

The complex order pricing employed
by the Exchange has proven to be an
effective pricing mechanism and
attractive to Exchange participants and
their customers. The Exchange believes
that this proposed rule change will
continue to attract additional complex
order business in the symbols that are
subject of this proposed rule change.

Moreover, the Exchange believes that
the proposed fees are fair, equitable and
not unfairly discriminatory because the
proposed fees are consistent with price
differentiation that exists today at other
options exchanges. Additionally, the
Exchange believes it remains an
attractive venue for market participants
to direct their order flow in the symbols
that are subject to this proposed rule
change as its fees are competitive with
those charged by other exchanges for
similar trading strategies. The Exchange
operates in a highly competitive market
in which market participants can
readily direct order flow to another
exchange if they deem fee levels at a
particular exchange to be excessive. For
the reasons noted above, the Exchange
believes that the proposed fees are fair,
equitable and not unfairly
discriminatory.

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

ISE believes that the proposed rule
change, which will maintain fees that
are competitive and are within the range
of fees charged by other exchanges for
similar orders, will not impose any
burden on competition that is not
necessary or appropriate in furtherance of
the purposes of the Act. Indeed, the
Exchange believes that the proposed
changes will promote competition, as
they are designed to allow ISE to better
compete for order flow and improve the
Exchange’s competitive position.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization’s
Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange has not solicited, and
does not intend to solicit, comments on
this proposed rule change. The
Exchange has not received any
unsolicited written comments from
members or other interested parties.

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 and
subparagraph (f)(2) of Rule 19b–4
thereunder, because it establishes a
due, fee, or other charge imposed by
ISE.

At any time within 60 days of the
filing of such proposed rule change, the
Commission may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the
Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the
public interest, for the protection of
investors, or 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:

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–ISE–2013–01 on the subject
  line.

Paper Comments

• Send paper comments in triplicate
to Elizabeth M. Murphy, Secretary,
Securities and Exchange Commission,
100 F Street NE., Washington, DC
20549–1090.

All submissions should refer to File
Number SR–ISE–2013–01. 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 Web site (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 Web site 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;
the Commission does not edit personal
identifying information from
submissions. You should submit only
information that you wish to make
available publicly. All submissions
should refer to File Number SR–ISE–
2013–01 and should be submitted on or
before February 7, 2013.

For the Commission, by the Division of
Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated
authority.17

Kevin M. O’Neill,
Deputy Secretary.

[PR Doc. 2013–00670 Filed 1–16–13; 8:45 am]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE
COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–68636; File No. SR–
NASDAQ–2013–009]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; The
NASDAQ Stock Market LLC; Notice of
Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of
Proposed Rule Change To Modify an
Optional Historical Research and
Administrative Report Fee and Related
NASDAQ Rule 7022 Revisions

January 11, 2013.

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 January 10, 2013, The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC ("NASDAQ") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II and III below, which Items have been prepared by NASDAQ. 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

NASDAQ proposes to separate out and re-categorize certain Historical Research and Administrative Reports into their own subsection under NASDAQ Rule 7022, as well as to modify the fees for such reports. The proposed rule change also deletes references to a particular report no longer available. NASDAQ will charge the revised fee beginning January 2013 for any purchaser who has access to these reports during the month. The text that is being added is italicized and text that is being removed is [bracketed].

7022. Historical Research and Administrative Reports

(a) The charge to be paid by the purchaser of an Historical Research Report regarding a Nasdaq security through the NasdaqTrader.com Web site shall be determined in accordance with the following schedule:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of fields of information in the report</th>
<th>1–10</th>
<th>11–15</th>
<th>16 or more</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Market Summary Statistics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a day</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a month, quarter, or year</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Reserved [Index Weighting Information]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a day</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$30</td>
<td>$45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Nasdaq Issues Summary Statistics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a security for a day</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a security for a month, quarter, or year</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$30</td>
<td>$40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For all issues for a day</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For all issues for a month, quarter, or year</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$150</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Intra-Day Quote and Intra-Day Time and Sales Data</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a security and/or a market participant for a day</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For all market participants for a day or for all securities for a day</td>
<td>$30</td>
<td>$40</td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Member Trading Activity Reports</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a security and a market participant for a day</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For all securities for a market participant for a day</td>
<td>$30</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F. Nasdaq may, in its discretion, choose to make a report that purchasers wish to obtain every trading day available on a subscription discount basis. In such cases, the price for a subscription to receive a report every trading day in a month shall be the applicable rate to receive the report for a day times 20; the price for a subscription to receive a report every trading day in a quarter shall be the applicable rate to receive the report for a day times 60; and the price for a subscription to receive a report every trading day in a year shall be the applicable rate to receive the report for a day times 240.

(b) The charge to be paid by the purchaser of an Historical Research Report regarding a Nasdaq security that wishes to obtain a license to redistribute the information contained in the report to subscribers shall be determined in accordance with the following schedule:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of subscribers</th>
<th>1–500</th>
<th>501–999</th>
<th>1,000– 4,999</th>
<th>5,000– 9,999</th>
<th>10,000+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Market Summary Statistics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More often than once a month</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>$350</td>
<td>$450</td>
<td>$550</td>
<td>$750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Once a month, quarter, or year</td>
<td>$125</td>
<td>$175</td>
<td>$225</td>
<td>$275</td>
<td>$375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Reserved [Index Weighting Information]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More often than once a month</td>
<td>$300</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
<td>$3,500</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Once a month, quarter, or year</td>
<td>$275</td>
<td>$550</td>
<td>$600</td>
<td>$750</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Nasdaq Issues Summary Statistics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More often than once a month</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>$600</td>
<td>$700</td>
<td>$800</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Once a month, quarter, or year</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>$300</td>
<td>$350</td>
<td>$400</td>
<td>$500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Intra-Day Quote and Intra-Day Time and Sales Data</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a security and/or a market participant for a day</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>$300</td>
<td>$400</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>$700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For all market participants for a day or for all securities for a day</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
<td>$3,500</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) No change.

(d) The charge to be paid by the purchaser for a license to receive Daily List and Fundamental Data information is $1,500 per month for any purchaser who has access to these reports during the month.

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

In its filing with the Commission, NASDAQ 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. NASDAQ 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

NASDAQ proposes to separate out and re-categorize certain Historical Research and Administrative Reports into their own subsection under NASDAQ Rule 7022, as well as to modify the fees for such reports. Specifically, the historical research and administrative reports categorized as NASDAQ Issues Summary Statistics under NASDAQ Rule 7022(b) C. would be modified by removing the Daily List and Fundamental Data components from inclusion within this category. The Daily List and Fundamental Data components now will be offered to purchasers that opt to pay a license fee under new subsection (d) to NASDAQ Rule 7022. NASDAQ will charge the revised fee beginning January 2013 for any purchaser who has access to these reports during the month.

The pricing for any other reports contained within the Nasdaq Issues Summary Statistics category will remain unchanged and will continue to include short interest information and in the future may also include other information that properly falls within the category of Nasdaq Issues Summary Statistics. The current pricing schedule for Nasdaq Issues Summary Statistics reports reflects the price for each component report (Short Interest, Daily List and Fundamental Data) and not the aggregate price to receive all of the reports. The pricing for the historical research reports (Daily List and Fundamental Data) covered by new NASDAQ Rule 7022(d) will total $1,500 per month for Subscribers and will include both the Daily List and Fundamental Data component reports. The Daily List and Fundamental Data reports will not be offered separately.

The purchase of historical research and administrative reports is completely optional and customers may choose to receive this information through an industry vendor rather than directly from NASDAQ. NASDAQ has not made a pricing change affecting the Daily List and Fundamental Data component reports for over ten years. During this time, NASDAQ has enhanced the Daily List and Fundamental Data component reports through the provision of additional access options, the improvement of web functionality and the inclusion of supplementary equity information, but has not increased the associated fee for such reports. In addition, the re-categorization will reduce the customer’s administrative burden through the elimination of the current pricing tier for the Daily List and Fundamental Data reports.

Subscribers that previously needed to report the number of users would no longer need to count the specific number of users receiving access to this data and NASDAQ would no longer need to audit and approve the reporting of the tiers for these reports. Instead, Subscribers would now simply pay a flat fee without the need to count.

Separating out the Daily List and Fundamental Data reports from the Nasdaq Issues Summary Statistics reports will result in a price increase for most purchasers of this new Daily List and Fundamental Data entitlement, but will enable certain purchasers to see a price decrease. In certain circumstances, firms pay upwards of $2,000 for both reports if distributed to a large enough audience. However, a firm distributing monthly to 501 Subscribers for Fundamental Data and 10,000 Subscribers for Daily List would see a price decrease. The fee to receive the Short Interest report under NASDAQ Rule 7022(b) C. remains unchanged.

Additionally, NASDAQ Rule 7022(a) B. and NASDAQ Rule 7022(b) B. will be deleted because such index data information is no longer required to be included in the NASDAQ rulebook. The Commission has agreed that this data is not an exchange service or product, but rather a service provided by a NASDAQ data subsidiary acting as a vendor. 3

2. Statutory Basis

NASDAQ believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with the provisions of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act, 4 in general, and with Section 6(b)(4) and 6(b)(5) of the Act, 5 in particular, in that it provides an equitable allocation of reasonable fees among Subscribers and recipients of NASDAQ data and is not designed to permit unfair discrimination between them. In adopting Regulation NMS, the Commission granted self-regulatory organizations and broker-dealers increased authority and flexibility to offer new and unique market data to the public.

The Commission concluded that Regulation NMS—by deregulating the market in proprietary data—would itself promote efficiency and competition:

[E]fficiency is promoted when broker-dealers who do not need the data beyond the price, size, market center identifications of the NBBO and consolidated last sale information are not required to receive (and pay for) such data. The Commission also believes that efficiency is promoted when broker-dealers may choose to receive (and pay for) additional market data based on their own internal analysis of the need for such data. 6

By removing “unnecessary regulatory restrictions” on the ability of exchanges to sell their own data, Regulation NMS advanced the goals of the Act and the principles reflected in its legislative history. If the free market should determine whether proprietary data is sold to broker-dealers at all, it follows that the price at which such data is sold should be set by the market as well.

On July 21, 2010, President Barack Obama signed into law H.R. 4173, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (“Dodd-Frank Act”), which amended Section 19 of the Act. Among other things, Section 916 of the Dodd-Frank Act amended paragraph (A) of Section 19(b)(3) of the Act by inserting the phrase “on any person, whether or not the person is a member of the self-regulatory organization” after “due, fee or other charge imposed by the self-regulatory organization.” As a result, all self-regulatory organization (“SRO”) rule proposals establishing or changing dues, fees, or other charges are immediately effective upon filing regardless of whether such dues, fees, or other charges are imposed on members of the SRO, non-members, or both.

Section 916 further amended paragraph (B) of Section 19(b)(3) of the Act to read, in pertinent part, “At any time within the 60-day period beginning on the date of filing of such a proposed rule change in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1) of Section 19(b), the Commission may temporarily suspend the change in the rules of the self-regulatory organization made thereby, if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of this title. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings under paragraph (2)(B) of Section 19(b) to determine whether the proposed rule should be approved or disapproved.”

The decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in NetCoalition v. SEC, No. 09–1042 (D.C. Cir. 2010), although reviewing a Commission decision made prior to the effective date

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5 15 U.S.C. 78d(b)(4) and (5).

of the Dodd-Frank Act, upheld the Commission's reliance upon competitive markets to set reasonable and equitably allocated fees for market data. "In fact, the legislative history indicates that the Congress intended that the market system 'evolve through the interplay of competitive forces as unnecessary regulatory restrictions are removed' and that the SEC wield its regulatory power 'in those situations where competition may not be sufficient,' such as in the creation of a 'consolidated transactional reporting system,'" NetCoalition at 15 (quoting H.R. Rep. No. 94–229, at 92 (1975), as reprinted in 1975 U.S.C.C.A.N. 321, 323).

For the reasons stated above, NASDAQ believes that the allocation of the proposed fee is fair and equitable in accordance with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act, and not unreasonably discriminatory in accordance with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act. As described above, the proposed fee is based on pricing conventions and distinctions that exist in NASDAQ’s current fee schedule, and the fee schedules of other exchanges. These distinctions are each based on principles of fairness and equity that have helped for many years to maintain fair, equitable, and not unreasonably discriminatory fees, and that apply with equal or greater force to the current proposal.

As described in greater detail below, if NASDAQ has calculated improperly and the market deems the proposed fees to be unfair, inequitable, or unreasonably discriminatory, firms can discontinue the use of their data because the proposed product is entirely optional to all parties. Firms are not required to purchase data and NASDAQ is not required to make data available or to offer specific pricing alternatives for potential purchases. NASDAQ can discontinue offering a pricing alternative (as it has in the past) and firms can discontinue their use at any time and for any reason (as they often do), including due to their assessment of the reasonableness of fees charged. NASDAQ continues to establish and revise pricing policies aimed at increasing fairness and equitable allocation of fees among Subscribers.

NASDAQ believes that periodically it must adjust prices to reflect more accurately the value of its products and the investments made to enhance them. NASDAQ has reviewed the underlying reports (Daily List and Fundamental Data) in the Historical Research and Administrative Reports with this in mind. Given that these particular fees have not been increased for over ten years, NASDAQ believes it is an appropriate time to adjust the fee for the Daily List and Fundamental Data reports to more accurately reflect their value, as well as the investments made to enhance them through improved data access and the addition of supplementary security data.

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

NASDAQ does not believe that the proposed rule change will result in any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act, as amended. Notwithstanding its determination that the Commission may rely upon competition to establish fair and equitably allocated fees for market data, the NetCoalition court found that the Commission had not, in that case, compiled a record that adequately supported its conclusion that the market for the data at issue in the case was competitive. NASDAQ believes that a record may readily be established to demonstrate the competitive nature of the market in question.

There is intense competition between trading platforms that provide transaction execution and routing services and proprietary data products. Transaction execution and proprietary data products are complementary in that market data is both an input and a byproduct of the execution service. In fact, market data and trade execution are a paradigmatic example of joint products with joint costs. Data products are valuable to many end Subscribers and well-regulated execution system costs and regulatory costs affect the price of market data. It would be misleading to attribute all of the exchange's costs to the market data portion of an exchange’s joint product. Rather, all of the exchange's costs are incurred for the unified purposes of attracting order flow, executing and/or routing orders, and generating and selling data about market activity. The total return that an exchange earns reflects the revenues it receives from the disfavored platform elsewhere and thereby lessening the need for the more expensive data.

Analyzing the cost of market data distribution in isolation from the cost of all of the inputs supporting the creation of market data will inadvertently underestimate the cost of the data. Thus, because it is impossible to create data without a fast, technologically robust, and well-regulated execution system, system costs and regulatory costs affect the price of market data. It would be equally misleading, however, to attribute all of the exchange's costs to the market data portion of an exchange’s joint product. Rather, all of the exchange’s costs are incurred for the unified purposes of attracting order flow, executing and/or routing orders, and generating and selling data about market activity. The total return that an exchange earns reflects the revenues it receives from the joint products and the total costs of the joint products.
Competition among trading platforms can be expected to constrain the aggregate return each platform earns from the sale of its joint products, but different platforms may choose from a range of possible, and equally reasonable, pricing strategies as the means of recovering total costs. For example, some platforms may choose to pay rebates to attract orders, charge relatively low prices for market information (or provide information free of charge) and charge relatively high prices for accessing posted liquidity. Other platforms may choose a strategy of paying lower rebates (or no rebates) to attract orders, setting relatively high prices for market information, and setting relatively low prices for accessing posted liquidity. In this environment, there is no economic basis for regulating maximum prices for one of the joint products in an industry in which suppliers face competitive constraints with regard to the joint offering. This would be akin to strictly regulating the price that an automobile manufacturer can charge for car sound systems despite the existence of a highly competitive market for cars and the availability of after-market alternatives to the manufacturer-supplied system.

The market for market data products is competitive and inherently contestable because there is fierce competition for the inputs necessary to the creation of proprietary data and strict pricing discipline for the proprietary products themselves. Numerous exchanges compete with each other for listings, trades, and market data itself, providing virtually limitless opportunities for entrepreneurs who wish to produce and distribute their own market data. This proprietary data is produced by each individual exchange, as well as other entities, in a vigorously competitive market.

Broker-dealers currently have numerous alternative venues for their order flow, including thirteen SRO markets, as well as internalizing broker-dealers (“BDs”) and various forms of alternative trading systems (“ATSs”), including dark pools and electronic communication networks (“ECNs”). Each SRO market competes to produce transaction reports via trade executions, and two FINRA-regulated Trade Reporting Facilities (“TRFs”) compete to attract internalized transaction reports. Competitive markets for order flow, executions, and transaction reports provide pricing discipline for the inputs of proprietary data products. The large number of SROs, TRFs, BDs, and ATSs that currently produce proprietary data or are currently capable of producing it provides further pricing discipline for proprietary data products. Each SRO, TRF, ATS, and BD is currently permitted to produce proprietary data products, and many currently do or have announced plans to do so, including NASDAQ, New York Stock Exchange LLC (“NYSE”), NYSE MKT LLC, NYSE Arca LLC, and BATS Exchange, Inc. (“BATS”). Any ATS or BD can combine with any other ATS, BD, or multiple ATSs or BDs to produce joint proprietary data products. Additionally, order routers and market data vendors can facilitate single or multiple broker-dealers’ production of proprietary data products. The potential sources of proprietary products are virtually limitless.

The fact that proprietary data from ATSs, BDs, and vendors can by-pass SROs is significant in two respects. First, non-SROs can compete directly with SROs for the production and sale of proprietary data products, as BATS and Arca did before registering as exchanges by publishing data on the Internet. Second, because a single order or transaction report can appear in an SRO proprietary product, a non-SRO proprietary product, or both, the data available in proprietary products is exponentially greater than the actual number of orders and transaction reports that exist in the marketplace.

Market data vendors provide another form of price discipline for proprietary data products because they control the primary means of access to end Subscribers. Vendors impose price restraints based upon their business models. For example, vendors such as Bloomberg and Thomson Reuters that assess a surcharge on data they sell may refuse to offer proprietary products that end Subscribers will not purchase in sufficient numbers. Internet portals, such as Google, impose a discipline by providing only data that will enable them to attract “eyeballs” that contribute to their advertising revenue. Retail broker-dealers, such as Schwab and Fidelity, offer their customers proprietary data only if it promotes trading and generates sufficient commission revenue. Although the business models may differ, these vendors’ pricing discipline is the same: they can simply refuse to purchase any proprietary data product that fails to provide sufficient value. NASDAQ and other producers of proprietary data products must understand and respond to these varying business models and pricing disciplines in order to market proprietary data products successfully.

In addition to the competition and pricing discipline described above, the market for proprietary data products is also highly contestable because market entry is rapid, inexpensive, and profitable. The history of electronic trading is replete with examples of entrants that swiftly grew into some of the largest electronic trading platforms and proprietary data producers: Archipelago, Bloomberg Tradebook, Island, RediBook, Attain, TracECN, BATS Trading and Direct Edge. A proliferation of dark pools and other ATSs operate profitably with fragmentary shares of consolidated market volume.

Regulation NMS, by deregulating the market for proprietary data, has increased the contestability of that market. While broker-dealers have previously published their proprietary data individually, Regulation NMS encourages market data vendors and broker-dealers to produce proprietary products cooperatively in a manner never before possible. Multiple market data vendors already have the capability to aggregate data and disseminate it on a profitable scale, including Bloomberg, and Thomson Reuters.

The vigor of competition for information is significant. NASDAQ has made a determination to adjust the fees associated with this product in order to reflect more accurately the value of its products and the investments made to enhance them, as well as to keep pace with changes in the industry and evolving customer needs. This product is entirely optional and is geared towards attracting new customers, as well as retaining existing customers.

The Exchange has witnessed competitors creating new products and innovative pricing in this space over the course of the past year. NASDAQ continues to see firms challenge its pricing on the basis of the Exchange’s explicit fees being higher than the zero-priced fees from other competitors such as BATS. In all cases, firms make decisions on how much and what types of data to consume on the basis of the total cost of interacting with NASDAQ or other exchanges. Of course, the explicit data fees are but one factor in a total platform analysis. Some competitors have lower transactions fees and higher data fees, and others vice versa.

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

Written comments were neither solicited nor 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.\(^7\) 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 necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or 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:

Electronic Comments
- Use the Commission’s Internet comment form (http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml);
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include File Number SR–NASDAQ–2013–009 on the subject line.

Paper Comments
- Send paper comments in triplicate to Elizabeth M. Murphy, Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE., Washington, DC 20549–1090. All submissions should refer to File Number SR–NASDAQ–2013–009. 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 Web site (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 Web site 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 a.m. and 3 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; the Commission does not edit personal identifying information from submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. All submissions should refer to File Number SR–NASDAQ–2013–009 and should be submitted on or before February 7, 2013.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.\(^8\)
Kevin M. O’Neill,
Deputy Secretary.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION


Self-Regulatory Organizations; The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change Relating to Fees for Certain Co-Location Services

January 11, 2013.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Act”),\(^1\) and Rule 19b–4 \(^2\) thereunder, notice is hereby given that on January 2, 2013, The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC (“NASDAQ” 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 NASDAQ. 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 the Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC proposes to reduce the fees assessed under NASDAQ Rule 7034 for certain co-location services. While the changes proposed herein are effective upon filing, the Exchange has designated that the amendments be operative on January 2, 2013.

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange’s Web site at http://nasdaq.cchwallstreet.com, 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. 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

The Exchange proposes to amend NASDAQ Rule 7034 to reduce the monthly recurring cabinet (“MRC”) fees assessed for the installation of certain new co-location cabinets. The reduced MRC fees will apply to new cabinets ordered by customers using the CoLo Console\(^3\) during the months of January and February of 2013, provided that such cabinets are fully operational by May 31, 2013. The reduced fee shall apply to any cabinet that increases the number of dedicated cabinets beyond the total number dedicated to that customer as of December 31, 2012 (“Baseline Number”), for so long as the total number of dedicated cabinets exceeds that customer’s Baseline Number. The reduced MRC fees will apply for a period of 24 months from the date the new cabinet becomes fully operational under NASDAQ rules, provided that the customer’s total number of cabinets continues to exceed the Baseline Number.

The Exchange proposes to reduce the applicable fees as follows:

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\(^3\) The “CoLo Console” is NASDAQ’s web-based ordering tool, and it is the exclusive means for ordering colocation services.