



Rule Self-Certification

May 28, 2015

VIA ELECTRONIC PORTAL

Christopher J. Kirkpatrick
Office of the Secretariat
Commodity Futures Trading Commission
Three Lafayette Center
1155 21st Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20581

Re: **Regulation §40.6 Submission Certification**
Off-Exchange Transaction Reference Guide
Reference File: SR-NFX-2015-33

Dear Mr. Kirkpatrick:

Pursuant to Section 5c(c)(1) of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (“Act”), and Section 40.6(a) of the regulations promulgated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission under the Act, NASDAQ Futures, Inc. (“NFX” or “Exchange”) adopts a new Off-Exchange Transaction Reference Guide. The new Reference Guide will be implemented on June 12, 2015. The text of this Reference Guide is set forth in Exhibit B. Current Appendix B guidance, entitled “Block Trade and Exchange for Related Position” is being deleted and is superseded by the Off-Exchange Transaction Reference Guide. The deleted Block Trade and Exchange for Related Position guidance is set forth in Exhibit A.

The Exchange is adopting this Off-Exchange Transaction Reference Guide to provide further guidance to market participants with respect to submitting Off-Exchange transactions to NFX. This Reference Guide will be posted on the Exchange’s website to provide market participants additional information on complying with the Exchange’s requirements concerning off-exchange trading. This Reference Guide will supersede current Appendix B, entitled “Block Trade and Exchange for Related Position” which is being deleted.

With respect to the designated contract market core principles (“Core Principles”) as set forth in the Act:

- *Compliance with Rules:* Today the Exchange has in place Rules which describe the manner in which Futures Participants may access and trade on NFX. Chapter II, Section I provides for the

qualifications and rules of participation applicable to Futures Participants as well as Authorized Traders. Chapter V, Section 18 describes prohibited activities with respect to the Trading System. Trading is subject to the Rules at Chapter III of the Exchange's Rulebook, which include prohibitions against fraudulent, noncompetitive, unfair and abusive practices. Additionally, trading is subject to the trading procedures and standards in Chapter V of the Rulebook. The Exchange's disciplinary Rules are contained in Chapter VI of the Rulebook.

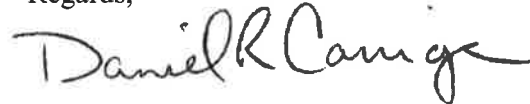
- *Prevention of Market Disruption:* The Exchange's Regulatory Department, which handles real-time surveillance, monitors trading activity on the Exchange with a SMARTS Surveillance Application through which the Exchange can track activity of specific Authorized Traders, monitor price and volume information and receive alerts regarding market messages. The Exchange's Regulatory Department, which handles real-time surveillance in conjunction with staff that handles T+1 surveillance, utilizes data collected by the SMARTS Surveillance Application to monitor price movements, as well as market conditions and volumes to detect suspicious activity such as manipulation, disruptive trading and other abnormal market activity.
- *Availability of Contract Information.* The Exchange has indicated within its trading Rules where specific information relates to a particular Contract. The Exchange will post the terms and conditions of Exchange Contracts in its Rulebook along with trading Rules.
- *Publication of Information.* The Exchange will publish daily information on settlement prices, volume, open interest and opening and closing ranges for actively traded Contracts on its website. The Exchange's volume information will include information on the volume of Block Trades.
- *Execution of Transactions.* The Exchange operates an electronic trading facility that provides Futures Participants with the ability to execute Orders within the Exchange's Order Book and offers within a predetermined automated trade matching and execution algorithm. Orders submitted into the Trading System will continue to be matched in either Price-Time priority or Size Pro-Rata priority order, as specified by the Exchange. The Exchange specifies the types of Orders that will be accepted by the Trading System in recently filed Chapter IV, Section 4.
- *Protection of market participants.* Chapter III of the Exchange's Rulebook contains prohibitions precluding intermediaries from

disadvantaging their customers. These rules apply to trading in all Contracts.

There were no opposing views among the Exchange's Board of Directors, members or market participants. The Exchange hereby certifies that this Off-Exchange Transaction Reference Guide complies with the Commodity Exchange Act and regulations thereunder. The Exchange also certifies that a notice of pending certification with the Commission and a copy of this submission have been concurrently posted on the Exchange's website at www.nasdaqomx.com/nasdaq-futures.

If you require any additional information regarding the submission, please contact Angela S. Dunn at +1 215 496 5692 or via e-mail at angela.dunn@nasdaq.com. Please reference SR-NFX-2015-33 in any related correspondence.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Daniel R. Carrigan". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent "D" and "C".

Daniel R. Carrigan
President

cc: National Futures Association
The Options Clearing Corporation

Exhibit A

Appendix B — Block Trade and Exchange for Related Position

The Exchange is providing this guidance related to Block Trades and Exchange for Related Positions to provide Futures Participants additional information for submitting these types of trades to the Exchange in compliance with Exchange Rules related to Block Trades and Exchange for Related Positions at Chapter IV, Sections 11 and 12.

Block Trades

Generally

Block Trades are permissible, noncompetitive, privately negotiated transactions at or in excess of a minimum threshold quantity of contracts, which are executed apart and away from the public auction market. The minimum quantity threshold is designated in the contract specifications for each Contract that is eligible for Block Trades. Only Orders of a commodity trading advisor (“CTA”) or foreign Person performing a role or function to a CTA may be aggregated in order to achieve the minimum transaction size, otherwise Orders may not be aggregated.

Each party to a Block Trade must be an Eligible Contract Participant as that term is defined in Section 1a(18) of the Commodity Exchange Act. A Futures Participant shall not execute any Order by means of a Block Trade for a Customer unless the Customer has specified that the Order be executed as a Block Trade. Block Trades may be executed at any time.

Prices of Block Trades

The price at which a Block Trade is executed must be fair and reasonable in light of (i) the size of the Block Trade, (ii) the prices and sizes of other transactions in the same Contract at the relevant time, (iii) the prices and sizes of transactions in other relevant markets, including without limitation the underlying cash market or related futures markets, at the relevant time, and (iv) the circumstances of the markets or the parties to the Block Trade. The price must be in accordance with the minimum tick increment for a particular Contract as specified in the contract specifications. Block Trades do not set off conditional Orders or otherwise affect Orders in the Order Book.

Block Trades between the accounts of affiliated parties are permitted provided that (i) the Block Trade is executed at a fair and reasonable price; (ii) each party has a legal and independent bona fide business purpose for engaging in the Block Trade; (iii) each party’s decision to enter into the Block Trade is made by an

independent decision-maker. If the above requirements are not satisfied, the Block Trade transaction may constitute an illegal wash sale prohibited by Chapter III, Section 23(g).

Reporting Requirements

Unless otherwise agreed to by the principal counterparties to the Block Trade, it is the obligation of the Futures Participant to report Block Trades. The Futures Participant must ensure that each Block Trade is reported to the Exchange within five minutes of the time of execution, except that Block Trades executed outside of Trading Hours must be reported within fifteen minutes of the commencement of Trading Hours on the next Business Day for that Contract.

Block Trades may be reported to the Exchange electronically via the Participant Trade Report message in the NASDAQ Futures FIX protocol interface.

The Block Trade report made to the Exchange must include the following information: Contract, contract month, price, quantity of the transaction, the respective Clearing Futures Participants, the time of execution, and, for options on Futures, strike price, put or call and expiration month. Failure to timely and accurately report Block Trades may subject the Futures Participant to disciplinary action.

Documentation

Futures Participants must provide Block Trade documentation to the Exchange upon request. Documentation requested by the Exchange may include evidence that the price of the Block Trade transaction was fair and reasonable based on relevant market information, including underlying markets and independence of the parties to the transaction.

Recordkeeping

Clearing Futures Participants and Futures Participants involved in the execution of Block Trades must maintain a record of the transaction in accordance with this Chapter III, Section 1.

Publication

The Exchange shall promptly publish Block Trade information separately from the reports of transactions in the regular market. Block trades are reported independently of transaction prices in the regular market and are not included as part of the daily trading range (i.e. they do not impact the daily high/low prices).

Use of Non-Public Information

Parties involved in the solicitation or negotiation of a Block Trade may not disclose the details of those communications to any other party for any purpose

~~other than to facilitate the execution of the Block Trade. Parties privy to nonpublic information regarding a consummated Block Trade may not disclose such information to any other party prior to the public report of the Block Trade by the Exchange. Pre-hedging or anticipatory hedging of any part of the Block Trade in the same Contract or a closely related contract based upon a solicitation to participate in a Block Trade is not permitted. A closely related product is one that is highly correlated to, or serves as a substitute for, or is the functional equivalent of the product being traded as part of a Block Trade.~~

~~Counterparties to a Block Trade are permitted to initiate trades to hedge or offset risk associated with the Block Trade following the consummation of the Block Trade but prior to the public report of the Block Trade by the Exchange.~~

~~Except as provided above, parties privy to nonpublic information related to a Block Trade may not trade in the same Contract or a closely related contract for the purpose of gaining an advantage through use of such nonpublic information prior to the public report of the Block Trade by the Exchange.~~

Exchange For Related Positions (“EFRP”)

Generally

~~EFRPs are permissible, noncompetitive, privately negotiated transactions executed apart and away from the public auction market which are permitted by arrangement between only two parties in accordance with Exchange Rule located at Chapter IV, Section 12. The Exchange currently permits the following types of EFRP transactions:~~

~~Exchange of Futures for Physical (“EFP”) — the simultaneous execution of an Exchange futures contract and a corresponding physical transaction or a forward contract on a physical transaction.~~

~~Exchange of Futures for Risk (“EFR”) — the simultaneous execution of an Exchange futures contract and a corresponding OTC swap or other OTC derivative transaction.~~

~~Exchange of Option for Option (“EOO”) — the simultaneous execution of an Exchange option contract and a corresponding transaction in an OTC option or other OTC instrument with similar characteristics.~~

~~The related position component of an EFRP may not be a futures contract or an options on a futures contract.~~

~~Permissible EFRPs are bilaterally negotiated apart from a public auction market and subsequently novated by the Clearing Corporation, just like any other futures transaction. The cash, spot or OTC position that is traded opposite to the futures contract in the context of an EFRP must be a product that represents a legitimate economic offset. The item that is deliverable on the futures contract may always be used for the cash or OTC component of the transaction. If the commodity used to fulfill the cash or OTC component is not deliverable against the futures contract, it must be an item that is reasonably equivalent in terms of its physical~~

and economic properties. The cash commodity or OTC component should have a reliable and demonstrable price relationship with the futures contract. It should exhibit price movement that parallels the price movement of the futures contract. A lack of consistent price relationship between the cash commodity or OTC component and the futures contract could be evidence that a party did not engage in a permissible EFRP transaction in violation of the Exchange Rules at Chapter IV, Section 12 and Section 4(a) of the Act as such transaction was not conducted subject to the rules of a contract market designated or registered with the Exchange.

An EFRP may be transacted at any time and at any price agreed upon by the two counterparties provided the Exchange has designated a Contract as eligible for EFRPs. The related position (cash, OTC swap, OTC option, or other OTC derivative) must involve the commodity underlying the Exchange Contract, or must be a derivative, by product, or related product of such commodity that has a reasonable degree of price correlation to the commodity underlying the Exchange Contract.

Price and Quantity

An EFRP transaction may be entered into in accordance with the applicable price increments or option premium increments set forth in Contract, at such prices as are mutually agreed upon by the two parties to the transaction. The quantity covered by the related position must be approximately equivalent to the quantity covered by the Exchange Contracts.

EFRPs may not be priced to facilitate the transfer of funds between parties for any purpose other than as a consequence of legitimate commercial activity. Market participants may be required to demonstrate that EFRPs executed at prices away from prevailing market prices were executed at such prices for legitimate purposes.

Reporting Requirements

EFRP transactions must be reported to the Exchange within thirty minutes of the time of execution. The date and the time of execution of all EFRP transactions must be denoted on the record of the transaction. Futures Participants should collect and maintain the relevant documentation described above in a manner that is readily accessible to produce to the Exchange upon request.

EFRPs may be reported to the Exchange either electronically via the Participant Trade Report message in the NASDAQ Futures FIX protocol interface or by submitting the information to Futures@nasdaqomx.com.

Each Clearing Futures Participant and omnibus account submitting large trader positions in accordance with this Rule must submit for each reportable account the EFRP volume bought and sold in the reportable instrument, by contract month, and additionally for EOOs, by put and call strike. The information must be included in the daily large trader report to the Exchange.

Documentation

~~Futures Participants and Clearing Futures Participants are responsible for exercising due diligence as to the bona fide nature of EFRP transactions submitted on behalf of Customers. Futures Participants and Clearing Futures Participants must obtain or have the right to access documentation confirming the details of the futures, cash or OTC component to an EFRP transaction. Documentation customarily generated in accordance with futures or options components of an EFRP transaction may include: account statements or order tickets. Documentation customarily generated in accordance with cash market or other relevant market practices such as signed swap agreements, OTC contracts, cash confirmations, invoices, warehouse receipts and bills of sale, as well as documentation that demonstrates proof of payment and transfer of ownership of the related position transaction (e.g. canceled checks, bank statements, Fedwire confirms, Fixed Income Clearing Corporation documents, bills of lading etc.); which evidence title to or contract(s) to buy or sell the cash commodity involved in the transaction and a transference of ownership. Documentation must demonstrate that buyer of the futures contract is the seller of the physical or OTC component of the EFRP. EFRP documentation must be provided to the Exchange upon request~~

~~It shall be the responsibility of the Futures Participant and the Clearing Futures Participant to demonstrate, upon the request of Exchange staff, that the EFRP transaction is bona fide and conducted by a person eligible to transact the OTC component. For the protection of the market and investors, the Exchange believes that Futures Participants and Clearing Futures Participants should know their Customers. By way of example, a Futures Participant or Clearing Participant should understand their Customer's business and with respect to EFRP transactions, this would entail knowing the relative portion of the Customer's EFRP transactions in a Customer relative to business transacted by that Customer in the underlying commodity or relevant OTC related position in addition to information concerning Customer experience. In reviewing EFRP documentation, Exchange staff considers whether the offsetting cash commodity or OTC component was an independent transaction exposed to price competition as well as the length of time between transactions. Exchange staff may request documentation concerning negotiation of a transaction to establish the bona fide nature of the transaction.~~

Recordkeeping

~~All records relevant to the Exchange contract and the corresponding related position transaction, including any records required to be kept pursuant to CFTC Regulation 1.35. Customer confirmations and account statements must reflect transactions which transacted as EFRP.~~

Ownership and Affiliated Accounts

~~The accounts involved in the execution of an EFRP transaction must be (i) independently controlled accounts with different beneficial ownership; or (ii) independently controlled accounts of separate legal entities with the same beneficial ownership, provided that the account controllers operate in separate business units; or (iii) independently controlled accounts within the same legal entity, provided that the account controllers operate in separate business units.~~

~~Accounts with the same beneficial ownership include accounts owned by the same person or entity, accounts of a parent and its wholly owned subsidiaries, and accounts of subsidiaries that are wholly owned by the same parent. Common beneficial ownership is more inclusive and includes not only accounts with the same beneficial ownership, but also accounts with common beneficial ownership that is less than 100%.~~

~~Parties to an EFRP transaction involving the same legal entity or common beneficial ownership must be able to demonstrate the independent control of decision making for the respective accounts and that the EFRP had economic substance for each party to the trade.~~

~~However, on or after the first day on which delivery notices can be tendered in a physically delivered Exchange futures contract, an EFRP transaction may not be executed for the purpose of offsetting concurrent long and short positions in the expiring Exchange futures contract when the accounts involved in such transaction are owned by the same legal entity and when the date of the Exchange futures position being offset is not the same as the date of the offsetting transaction.~~

Exhibit B

NASDAQ Futures, Inc. (NFX) Off-Exchange Transactions Reference Guide

Version 1.00 | 2015-06-12

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INTRODUCTION:

The Exchange's Rules currently permit the following Off-Exchange Transactions: Block Trades and Exchange For Related Position ("EFRP") transactions. This Reference Guides seeks to provide information and guidance on these types of Off-Exchange Transactions.

1 NFX CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact	Description	Email	Phone
Sales		futures@nasdaq.com	+1 (832) 453-2603
Onboarding Team	General questions, new customers, and onboarding support	nfxonboarding@nasdaq.com	+1 (267) 353-0032
Market Operations	Trade support for NFX production and test systems	nfxops@nasdaq.com	+1 (800) 846-0477
Technical Support	Support and questions on connectivity, FIX, and ITCH for the NFX production or test systems and certification support	technicalsupport@nasdaq.com	+1 (212) 231-5990
OCC	Member services for the clearing house	memberservices@theocc.com	+1 (800) 621-6072

2 WHAT IS A BLOCK TRADE?

Block Trades are permissible, noncompetitive, privately negotiated transactions at or in excess of a minimum threshold quantity of contracts, which are executed apart and away from the public auction market (Order Book). A Block Trade may be an Futures, Options or Combination Order. The minimum quantity threshold is designated in the contract specifications for each Contract that is eligible for Block Trades. Only Orders of a commodity trading advisor ("CTA") or foreign Person performing a role or function to a CTA may be aggregated in order to achieve the minimum transaction size, otherwise Orders may not be aggregated. See NFX Rules at Chapter IV, Section 11.

Each party to a Block Trade must be an Eligible Contract Participant as that term is defined in Section 1a of the Commodity Exchange Act. A Futures Participant shall not execute any Order by means of a Block Trade for a Customer unless the Customer has specified that the Order be executed as a Block Trade. Block Trades may be executed at any time.

More information can be found here:

www.nasdaqomx.com/transactions/markets/nasdaq-futures/onboarding

or

www.nasdaqomx.com/transactions/markets/nasdaq-futures/information-center

3WHAT ARE THE ELIGIBLE CONTRACTS AND THE MINIMUM THRESHOLD QUANTITIES FOR A BLOCK TRADE?

A Block Trade must be for a quantity that is at or in excess of the applicable minimum threshold. The minimum quantity requirements for block trades of eligible Energy futures and options contracts can be found here:

www.nasdaqomx.com/transactions/markets/nasdaq-futures/products

Block Trades may be submitted to the Trading System with up to twelve legs for Combination Orders.

The table below lists the eligible Energy futures and options contracts and their minimum quantity requirements for block trades.

Contract Name	Symbol	Block Size	Ref. Xchg	Ref. Symbol
Oil and Refined Products				
NFX Brent Crude Financial Futures	BFQ	25	ICE	B
NFX Options on NFX Brent Crude Financial Futures	BCQ	25	ICE	B
NFX WTI Crude Oil Financial Futures	CLQ	50	CME	CL
NFX Options on NFX WTI Financial Futures	LOQ	25	CME	LO
NFX Low Sulphur Gasoil Financial Futures	GOQ	10	ICE	G
NFX Heating Oil Financial Futures	HOQ	25	CME	HO
NFX RBOB Gasoline Financial Futures	RBQ	25	CME	RB
Natural Gas				
NFX Henry Hub Natural Gas Financial Futures -2,500	NNQ	25	CME	NN
NFX Henry Hub Natural Gas Penultimate Financial Futures - 2,500	NPQ	25	CME	NP
NFX Henry Hub Natural Gas Financial Futures -10,000	HHQ	50	CME	HH
NFX Henry Hub Natural Gas Penultimate Financial Futures - 10,000	HUQ	50	CME	HP
NFX Options on NFX Henry Hub Penultimate Financial Futures - 10,000	LNQ	15	CME	LN
Power				
NFX CAISO NP-15 Hub Day-Ahead Off-Peak Financial Futures	ONPQ	10	ICE	ONP
NFX CAISO NP-15 Hub Day-Ahead Peak Financial Futures	NPMQ	10	ICE	NPM
NFX CAISO SP-15 Hub Day-Ahead Off-Peak Financial Futures	OPFQ	10	ICE	OPF
NFX CAISO SP-15 Hub Day-Ahead Peak Financial Futures	SPMQ	10	ICE	SPM
NFX ISO-NE Massachusetts Hub Day-Ahead Off-Peak Financial Futures	NOFQ	10	ICE	NOP
NFX ISO-NE Massachusetts Hub Day-Ahead Peak Financial Futures	NEPQ	10	ICE	NEP
NFX MISO Indiana Hub Real-Time Off-Peak Financial Futures	CPOQ	10	ICE	CPO
NFX MISO Indiana Hub Real-Time Peak Financial Futures	CINQ	10	ICE	CIN
NFX PJM AEP Dayton Hub Real-Time Off-Peak Financial Futures	AODQ	10	ICE	AOD
NFX PJM AEP Dayton Hub Real-Time Peak Financial Futures	MSOQ	10	ICE	MSO
NFX PJM Northern Illinois Hub Real-Time Off-Peak Financial Futures	NIOQ	10	ICE	NIO
NFX PJM Northern Illinois Hub Real-Time Peak Financial Futures	PNLQ	10	ICE	PNL
NFX PJM Western Hub Day-Ahead Off-Peak Financial Futures	PJDQ	10	ICE	PJD
NFX PJM Western Hub Day-Ahead Peak Financial Futures	PJCQ	10	ICE	PJC
NFX PJM Western Hub Real-Time Off-Peak Financial Futures	OPJQ	10	ICE	OPJ
NFX PJM Western Hub Real-Time Peak Financial Futures	PJMQ	10	ICE	PJM

4WHO MAY PARTICIPATE IN BLOCK TRADES?

Each party to a block trade must be an Eligible Futures Participant ("ECP") as that term is defined in Section 1a(18) of the Commodity Exchange Act ("Act"). ECPs include, but are not limited to floor brokers, FCMs, broker/dealers, financial institutions, insurance companies, pension funds, corporations, commodity pools, investment companies and high net worth individuals which satisfy certain criteria specified in Section 1a(18) of the Act.

A Futures Participant may not execute any Order by means of a Block Trade for a Customer unless such Customer has specified that the Order be executed as a Block Trade.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the block trade is entered into on behalf of a Customer by a commodity trading advisor registered under the Act ("CTA"), including without limitation any investment advisor registered as such with the Securities and Exchange Commission who is exempt from regulation under the Act or CFTC regulations with total assets under management exceeding US \$25 million, or by a foreign entity performing a similar role or function to a CTA or investment advisor that is subject to foreign regulation with total assets under management exceeding US \$50 million, the individual Customer need not be an ECP.

5ARE THERE ANY PRICE RESTRICTIONS FOR BLOCK TRADES?

The price at which a Block Trade is executed must be fair and reasonable in light of (i) the size of the Block Trade, (ii) the prices and sizes of other transactions in the same Contract at the relevant time, (iii) the prices and sizes of transactions in other relevant markets, including without limitation the underlying cash market or related futures markets, at the relevant time, and (iv) the circumstances of the markets or the parties to the Block Trade. The price must be in accordance with the minimum tick increment for a particular Contract as specified in the contract specifications. Each leg of a Combination Order must be executed at a single price. Block Trades shall not trigger Orders with Time in Force Conditions or otherwise affect Orders in the Order Book.

Block Trades between the accounts of affiliated parties are permitted provided that (i) the Block Trade is executed at a fair and reasonable price; (ii) each party has a legal and independent bona fide business purpose for engaging in the Block Trade; (iii) each party's decision to enter into the Block Trade is made by an independent decision-maker. If the above requirements are not satisfied, the Block Trade transaction may constitute an illegal wash sale prohibited by NFX Rule, Chapter III, Section 24(g).

The acceptance by the Clearing Corporation of any futures transaction that is identified as a Block Trade is subject to Article XII, Section VII of the Clearing Corporation's By-Laws (Acceptance of Non-Competitively Executed Trades).

6 CAN ANY ORDER WHICH EXCEEDS THE MINIMUM QUANTITY THRESHOLD BE CLEARED AS A BLOCK TRADE?

No, the Order must specifically be designated as a Block Trade by the Customer. The Block Trade minimum quantity for a Contract is set forth in the rules for that particular Contract.

Block Trades may be submitted to the Trading System with up to twelve (12) legs for Combination Orders.

7 WHAT RECORDKEEPING AND AUDIT TRAIL REQUIREMENTS ARE REQUIRED FOR A BLOCK TRADE?

Clearing Futures Participants and Futures Participants involved in the execution of Block Trades must maintain a record of the transaction in accordance with this NFX Rule, Chapter III, Section 1.

8 WHAT ARE THE TRADING HOURS FOR BLOCK TRADES?

Block Trades for all Contracts may be executed at any time during the Exchange's Pre-Open, Open, and Close Trading Sessions.

9 HOW ARE BLOCK TRADES REPORTED?

Block Trades may be Reported via the Nasdaq API, Nasdaq-Port via a web interface, or an ISV.

10 WHAT ARE THE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR BLOCK TRADES?

Futures Participants must ensure that each Block Trade is reported to the Exchange within the number of minutes of the time of execution (the "Reporting Window") specified in the rules for the particular contract; except that Block Trades executed outside of Trading Hours must be reported within fifteen minutes of the commencement of the Open Session of Trading Hours on the next Business Day for that Contract, or in the case of a Trading Halt, reported within fifteen minutes of the commencement of the Open Session following the Trading Halt. If the Block Trade involves a Combination Order that includes certain legs subject to a 5 minute Reporting Window and other legs subject to a 15 minute Reporting Window, the reporting requirement for the transaction will be 15 minutes.

The Block Trade report made to the Exchange must include the following information: Contract, contract month, price, quantity of the transaction, the respective Clearing Futures Participants, the time of execution, and, for Options on Futures, strike price, put or call and expiration month. Failure to timely and accurately report Block Trades may subject the Futures Participant to disciplinary action.

Energy Futures and Options Contracts must be reported as specified in the rules for the particular Contract; except that Block Trades executed outside of Trading Hours must be

reported within fifteen minutes of the commencement of the Open Session of Trading Hours on the next Business Day for that Contract.

11WHAT ARE THE PROCEDURES FOR SUBMITTING A BLOCK TRADE?

In order to submit a Block Trade into NFX, the party entering the transaction must have access to Nasdaq-Port, NFX API, or an ISV which has an NFX Block Trade reporting facility. Every trade reported into NFX is assigned to an FCM Account where all Accounts and Authorized Traders are managed through one or more of the available interfaces (NFX API, Nasdaq-Port, ISV, etc.). Each trade report must pass Pre-Trade Risk Management (TradeGuard) in whole before being accepted by the Exchange. More information can be found here:

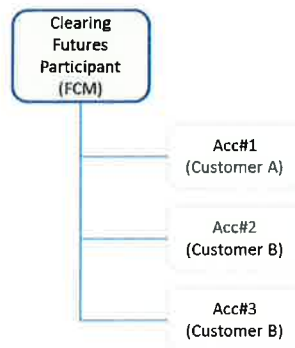
www.nasdaqomx.com/transactions/markets/nasdaq-futures/onboarding

or

www.nasdaqomx.com/transactions/markets/nasdaq-futures/information-center

The following three steps are necessary to submit a Block Trade:

Step 1: All Customer Accounts must be registered in the NFX Trading System as Accounts of a Clearing Futures Participant. This is required for all Customer Accounts, regardless of whether the Customer is going to engage in Order Book trading or Block Trading. The Account registration is electronically submitted via a request to the NFX Market Operations. Block Trades are subject to NFX Rules at Chapter IV, Section 11.

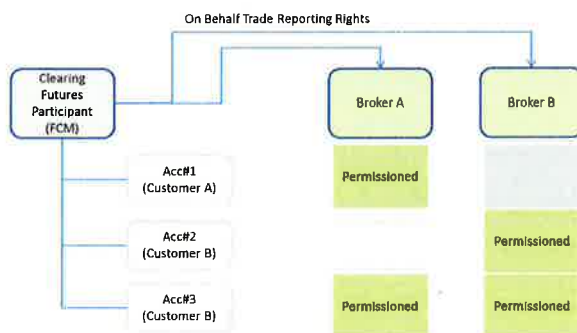


Step 2: A Brokerage Firm is granted the generic right to register Block Trades on behalf of a Clearing Futures Participant or FCM.



Step 3: The final step in the process is completed when the Clearing Futures Participant provides instructions for the assignment of a Brokerage Firm with trade reporting rights for a specific Account (representing the Customer). The assignment is electronically submitted via the NFX Block Trade reporting interface, and any necessary modifications may be submitted and applied intra-day. Please note that no Block Trade reports can be

submitted by a trade reporting Brokerage Firm until the respective Accounts have been approved by the Exchange. Each Account can be utilized by one or multiple Authorized Traders, each of which will have a unique Authorized Trader ID.



Energy Futures and Options must be entered completely within the times of execution specified above.

The party submitting the Block Trade should enter complete Block Trade details as follows:

- Single party – where the seller/buyer submits a trade details (including execution time) that are exactly equal and opposite its corresponding single party trade report (counterparty), the match must successfully happen within the respective Block Trade Reporting Window.
- Two sided, third party – where an independent party who is neither the buyer nor seller reports a trade for one or both the buyer and seller. The authorized submitter will need to be permissioned to report trades on behalf of the executing parties and FCM accounts.
- When reporting a Block Trade, the following information will be required:
 - Contract (including contract month and contract year for Futures, and, additionally for Options, strike price and put or call designation);
 - Quantity of the trade or, for Combination Orders, the quantity of each respective leg;
 - Price of the trade or, for Combination Orders, the price of each leg;
 - Buyer's Clearing Futures Participant and seller's Clearing Futures Participant;
 - Buyer's Customer Account and seller's Customer Account; and
 - Execution time of the Order (i.e. the time at which the trade was consummated).

12 DISSEMINATION OF BLOCK TRADE INFORMATION

NFX distributes OTC trade information via the NFX API, ITCH Market Data Protocol (ISVs distribute market data), and via web.

13 HOW DO I OBTAIN ACCESS TO ENTER ORDERS DIRECTLY INTO NFX?

In order to obtain access to NFX Block Trade Reporting, Clearing Members, customers, and third parties (e.g. Brokers) must have completed or must complete: (1) an Electronic User Agreement or Off-Exchange Reporting Broker Agreement; and (2) an Enrollment Form. In addition, Customers and third parties (e.g. Brokers) must receive permission to submit a block trade report directly in to NFX via one or more of NFX's access points: NFX API, Nasdaq-Port, and an ISV from an FCM clearing the specific account(s) involved in the block trade. Such permission must be received for each individual account for which the customer or third party intends to enter a block trade and must be given by the FCM clearing the account. FCMs can permission customers and third parties to enter blocks for their accounts they clear through Nasdaq-Port.

Further information can be found here:

www.nasdaqomx.com/transactions/markets/nasdaq-futures/onboarding

or

www.nasdaqomx.com/transactions/markets/nasdaq-futures/information-center

14 MUST BLOCK TRADES BE SUBMITTED BY AN EXCHANGE MEMBER OR CLEARING MEMBER?

No. If the Clearing Futures Participant has authorized an Authorized Customer or Off-Exchange Reporting Broker (ORB) to submit Block Trades, these transactions may be submitted by the Authorized Customer or ORB directly into the NFX Workstation.

15 WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR REPORTING THE EXECUTION TIME?

Either party, or broker, may report a Block Trade. The party or broker submitting the Block Trade to the Exchange is responsible for reporting the time of execution.

16 MAY COMBINATION ORDERS (SPREADS) BE SUBMITTED AS BLOCK TRADES?

Yes. Combination Orders (Spreads) may be executed as Block Trades provided the trade represents a unified strategy controlled by a single entity and executed for a single account or group of eligible accounts.

Intra-commodity

Intra-Commodity Futures Spreads and Intra-Commodity Options Spreads may be executed as Block Trades provided that the sum of the quantities of the legs of the transaction meets the requisite minimum quantity requirements ("MQR").

For example, the MQR for the Henry Hub Future contract ("HHQ") is 50 contracts. A 25 lot September 2016 / October 2016 HEN spread may be blocked as a Block Trade. Please note that the 25 September 2016 and 25 October 2016 *may be aggregated* to satisfy the 50 lot MQR.

Inter-Commodity

Inter-Commodity futures Spreads, Inter-Commodity Options Spreads and Inter-Commodity Combination Order transactions may be executed as Block Trades provided that the sum of the quantities of the legs of the transaction meets the largest MQR for the underlying products.

For example, the MQR for the Heating Oil futures contract ("HOQ") is 25 contracts and the MQR for the WTI Crude Oil futures contract ("CLQ") is 50 contracts. A 25 lot September 2016 HOQ/ October 2016 CLQ inter-commodity spread may be blocked as a Block Trade. Please note that the 25 September 2016 PJCQ and 25 October 2016 MSOQ *may be aggregated* to satisfy the largest MQR of 50 lots (AOP).

Futures/Options Combination

Inter-Commodity and Intra-Commodity Combination Order Block Trades may be executed in all products where the Option contract is eligible for Block Trade execution. In order for a Combination Order to meet the requirements for Block Trade execution, *the sum of the quantities* of the Options leg must satisfy the requisite MQR (please review the Intra/Inter Commodity language reflected above to determine the required MQR).

While the Futures leg does *not* need to separately satisfy the requisite MQR, the Futures leg *must* offset the net options position of the options leg(s). Please note that the Futures leg cannot be greater or less than the number of contracts required to offset the net delta of the Options leg(s). For example, assume that a Block Trade Combination Order transaction for Henry Hub Penultimate Options ("LNQ") and Futures ("HUQ") is agreed between two parties, consisting of 125 lots of December 2016 LNQ \$4.00 Calls and 25 November 2016 HUQ Futures contracts (a 20 delta). Since the MQR for Futures on Henry Hub Penultimate (HUQ) is 50 lots, the Options quantity complies with the MQR for the Futures portion of the Combination Order trade; given the Options quantity of 125 lots and the 20 delta for the Options, the Future quantity of 25 lots is equal to the net delta of the Options position (calculated by multiplying the Options quantity by the delta, or $125 \times .2000 = 25$ lots + 25 futures lots of HUQ), and therefore the Futures quantity complies with the volume requirement for the Futures position of the Combination Order. If the Futures quantity in this example were significantly smaller than 16 lots, it would not comply with the volume requirement for the Futures portion of a Combination Order Block Trade.

17MAY BLOCK TRADES BE GIVEN-UP?

Yes. Block trades are subject to give-ups.

18 CAN ORDERS BE BUNCHED TO CONSTITUTE ONE SIDE OF A BLOCK TRADE?

The bunching of Block Trade Orders is not permitted, except in the case of eligible CTAs or foreign Persons performing a similar role.

For example, a CTA eligible to transact blocks may bunch Orders entered on behalf of multiple accounts over which the CTA exercises power of attorney, provided that the aggregate Order meets the minimum quantity requirements. Two or more traders who generally act independently with respect to accounts with different beneficial ownership may not bunch their Orders for purposes of meeting the Block Trade minimum order quantity requirements. Other than the CTA exception, brokers may not bunch Orders from otherwise autonomous Customers.

19 WHAT FEES ARE ASSOCIATED WITH BLOCK TRADES?

There are no Block Trade fees. See the NFX Fee Schedule.

20 CAN TRADE AT SETTLEMENT (“TAS”) TRADES BE EXECUTED AS BLOCK TRADES?

Yes, TAS trades may be executed as Block Trades for certain contracts. TAS Block Trades may be executed for those products and contract months for which both TAS and Block Trades are permitted. TAS trades can be executed, and are subject to the same eligibility, minimum trade quantity and timely reporting requirements as Block Trades generally. TAS Block Trades are to be reported using the same procedures outlined above for Block Trades generally.

21 DO BLOCK TRADES BETWEEN ACCOUNTS OF AFFILIATED PARTIES CONSTITUTE A WASH TRADE?

The Exchange permits Block Trades in all Futures and Options Contracts between accounts of affiliated parties provided that each Block Trade meets all of the following requirements:

1. the Block Trade price must be executed at a fair and reasonable market price;
2. each party must have a separate and independent legal bona fide business purpose for engaging in the trades; and
3. each party's decision to enter into the Block Trade must be made by a separate and independent decision-maker.

If the Block Trade(s) does not meeting all of the requirements set forth above, the transaction may constitute an illegal wash trade prohibited by NFX Rule, Chapter III, Section 24(g).

22WHAT RESTRICTIONS ARE IN PLACE REGARDING THE DISCLOSURE OF BLOCK TRADE DETAILS?

Parties involved in the solicitation or negotiation of a Block Trade may not disclose the details of those communications to any other party for any purpose other than to facilitate the execution of the Block Trade. Parties privy to nonpublic information regarding a consummated Block Trade may not disclose such information to any other party prior to the public report of the Block Trade by the Exchange. A broker negotiating a Block Trade on behalf of a Customer may disclose the identity of the Customer to potential counterparties, including the counterparty with which the Block trade is consummated, only with the permission of the Customer.

Pre-hedging or anticipatory hedging of any part of the Block Trade in the same Contract or a closely related contract based upon a solicitation to participate in a Block Trade is not permitted. A closely-related product is one that is highly correlated to, or serves as a substitute for, or is the functional equivalent of the product being traded as part of a Block Trade.

Counterparties to a Block Trade are permitted to initiate trades to hedge or offset risk associated with the Block Trade following the consummation of the Block Trade but prior to the public report of the Block Trade by the Exchange.

Except as provided above, parties privy to nonpublic information related to a Block Trade may not trade in the same Contract or a closely-related contract for the purpose of gaining an advantage through use of such nonpublic information prior to the public report of the Block Trade by the Exchange. This prohibition is not intended to preclude such parties from continuing to transact in the marketplace in the context of their normal business; rather, it precludes parties in possession of actionable nonpublic information regarding an imminent Block Trade or report of a Block Trade from specifically using such information to their advantage. Information regarding a Block Trade is considered to be nonpublic until such time that the Block Trade details have been disseminated to the marketplace by the Exchange or the information can otherwise be demonstrated to have become stale or obsolete. Parties solicited to provide a two-sided block market are not deemed to be in possession of nonpublic information provided that side of market interest is not disclosed in the context of the solicitation.

23 HOW ARE BLOCK TRADES PUBLISHED?

The Exchange will promptly publish Block Trade information separately from the reports of transactions in the regular market. Block trades are reported independently of transaction prices in the regular market and are not included as part of the daily trading range (i.e. they do not impact the daily high/low prices). Block Trade volume is also identified in the daily volume reports published by the Exchange.

24WHAT TYPE OF DOCUMENTATION MAY BE REQUIRED BY NFX REGULATIONS REGARDING A BLOCK TRADE?

Futures Participants must provide Block Trade documentation to the Exchange upon request. Documentation requested by the Exchange may include evidence that the price of the Block

Trade transaction was fair and reasonable based on relevant market information, including underlying markets and independence of the parties to the transaction.

25WHAT IS AN EXCHANGE FOR RELATED POSITION?

Generally

EFRPs are permissible, noncompetitive, privately negotiated transactions executed apart and away from the public auction market which are permitted by arrangement between only two parties in accordance with Exchange Rule located at Chapter IV, Section 12. The Exchange currently permits the following types of EFRP transactions:

Exchange of Futures for Physical (“EFP”) – the simultaneous execution of an Exchange futures contract and a corresponding physical transaction or a forward contract on a physical transaction.

Exchange of Futures for Risk (“EFR”) – the simultaneous execution of an Exchange Futures contract and a corresponding OTC swap or other OTC derivative transaction.

Exchange of Option for Option (“EOO”) – the simultaneous execution of an Exchange Option contract and a corresponding transaction in an OTC Option or other OTC instrument with similar characteristics.

The related position component of an EFRP may not be a Futures contract or an Options on a Futures contract.

Permissible EFRPs are bilaterally negotiated apart from a public auction market and subsequently novated by the Clearing Corporation, just like any other futures transaction. The cash, spot or OTC position that is traded opposite to the futures contract in the context of an EFRP must be a product that represents a legitimate economic offset. The item that is deliverable on the futures contract may always be used for the cash or OTC component of the transaction. If the commodity used to fulfill the cash or OTC component is not deliverable against the futures contract, it must be an item that is reasonably equivalent in terms of its physical and economic properties. The cash commodity or OTC component should have a reliable and demonstrable price relationship with the futures contract. It should exhibit price movement that parallels the price movement of the futures contract. A lack of consistent price relationship between the cash commodity or OTC component and the futures contract could be evidence that a party did not engage in a permissible EFRP transaction in violation of the Exchange Rules at Chapter IV, Section 12 and Section 4(a) of the Act as such transaction was not conducted subject to the rules of a contract market designated or registered with the Exchange.

An EFRP may be transacted at any time and at any price agreed upon by the two counterparties provided the Exchange has designated a Contract as eligible for EFRPs. The related position (cash, OTC swap, OTC option, or other OTC derivative) must involve the commodity underlying the Exchange Contract, or must be a derivative, by-product, or related product of such commodity that has a reasonable degree of price correlation to the commodity underlying the Exchange Contract.

26ARE THERE ANY PRICE RESTRICTIONS FOR AN EFRP?

An EFRP transaction may be entered into in accordance with the applicable price increments or option premium increments set forth in Contract, at such prices as are mutually agreed upon by the two parties to the transaction. The quantity covered by the

related position must be approximately equivalent to the quantity covered by the Exchange Contracts.

EFRPs may not be priced to facilitate the transfer of funds between parties for any purpose other than as a consequence of legitimate commercial activity. Market participants may be required to demonstrate that EFRPs executed at prices away from prevailing market prices were executed at such prices for legitimate purposes.

The acceptance by the Clearing Corporation of any futures transaction that is identified as an EFRP is subject to Article XII, Section VII of the Clearing Corporation's By-Laws (Acceptance of Non-Competitively Executed Trades).

27WHAT ARE THE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR AN EFRP?

EFRP transactions must be reported to the Exchange within thirty minutes of the time of execution. The date and the time of execution of all EFRP transactions must be denoted on the record of the transaction. Futures Participants should collect and maintain the relevant documentation described above in a manner that is readily accessible to produce to the Exchange upon request.

EFRPs may be reported to the Exchange via the Participant Trade Report message in the NASDAQ Futures FIX protocol, Nasdaq-port via a web interface, or an ISV.

Each Clearing Futures Participant and omnibus account submitting large trader positions in accordance with this Rule must submit for each reportable account the EFRP volume bought and sold in the reportable instrument, by contract month, and additionally for EOOs, by put and call strike. The information must be included in the daily large trader report to the Exchange.

28WHAT RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS ARE REQUIRED FOR AN EFRP?

All records relevant to the Exchange contract and the corresponding related position transaction, including any records required to be kept pursuant to CFTC Regulation 1.35. Customer confirmations and account statements must reflect transactions which transacted as EFRP.

29DO EFRP TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN ACCOUNTS OF AFFILIATED PARTIES CONSISTUTE A WASH TRADE?

The accounts involved in the execution of an EFRP transaction must be (i) independently controlled accounts with different beneficial ownership; or (ii) independently controlled accounts of separate legal entities with the same beneficial ownership, provided that the account controllers operate in separate business units; or (iii) independently controlled accounts within the same legal entity, provided that the account controllers operate in separate business units.

Accounts with the same beneficial ownership include accounts owned by the same person or entity, accounts of a parent and its wholly owned subsidiaries, and accounts of subsidiaries that are wholly owned by the same parent. Common beneficial ownership is more inclusive and includes not only accounts with the same beneficial ownership, but also accounts with common beneficial ownership that is less than 100%.

Parties to an EFRP transaction involving the same legal entity or common beneficial ownership must be able to demonstrate the independent control of decision making for the respective accounts and that the EFRP had economic substance for each party to the trade.

30WHAT TYPE OF DOCUMENTATION MAY BE REQUIRED BY NFX REGULATIONS REGARDING AN EFRP?

Futures Participants and Clearing Futures Participants are responsible for exercising due diligence as to the bona fide nature of EFRP transactions submitted on behalf of Customers. Futures Participants and Clearing Futures Participants must obtain or have the right to access documentation confirming the details of the futures, cash or OTC component to an EFRP transaction. Documentation customarily generated in accordance with futures or options components of an EFRP transaction may include: account statements or order tickets.

Documentation customarily generated in accordance with cash market or other relevant market practices such as signed swap agreements, OTC contracts, cash confirmations, invoices, warehouse receipts and bills of sale, as well as documentation that demonstrates proof of payment and transfer of ownership of the related position transaction (e.g. canceled checks, bank statements, Fedwire confirms, Fixed Income Clearing Corporation documents, bills of lading etc.), which evidence title to or contract(s) to buy or sell the cash commodity involved in the transaction and a transference of ownership. Documentation must demonstrate that buyer of the futures contract is the seller of the physical or OTC component of the EFRP. EFRP documentation must be provided to the Exchange upon request.

It shall be the responsibility of the Futures Participant and the Clearing Futures Participant to demonstrate, upon the request of Exchange staff, that the EFRP transaction is bona fide and conducted by a person eligible to transact the OTC component. For the protection of the market and investors, the Exchange believes that Futures Participants and Clearing Futures Participants should know their Customers. By way of example, a Futures Participant or Clearing Participant should understand their Customer's business and with respect to EFRP transactions, this would entail knowing the relative portion of the Customer's EFRP transactions in a Customer relative to business transacted by that Customer in the underlying commodity or relevant OTC related position in addition to information concerning Customer experience. In reviewing EFRP documentation, Exchange staff considers whether the offsetting cash commodity or OTC component was an independent transaction exposed to price competition as well as the length of time between transactions. Exchange staff may request documentation concerning negotiation of a transaction to establish the bona fide nature of the transaction.