

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

[OMB Control No. 3235-0282]

**Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Reinstatement Without Change: Rule 23c-2**

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

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

The title for the collection of information is “Rule 23c-2 (17 CFR 270.23c-2) under the Investment Company Act of 1940.” Rule 23c-2(a) (17 CFR 270.23c-2(a)) under the Act provides that a closed-end fund may call or redeem any securities it has issued in accordance with the charter, provided that in instances where less than all of the outstanding shares of a class or series are called or redeemed, the call or redemption is made by lot on a pro rata basis, or in a manner that does not discriminate against any shareholders. Further, rule 23c-2(b) (17 CFR 270.23c-2(b)) requires closed-end funds that propose to call or redeem any securities it has issued to file with the Commission notice of its intention at least 30 days prior to the date set for the call or redemption, provided that if such notice is required to be published in newspaper, notice is required within 10 days of publication. The notice is required to include (1) the title of the class of securities to be called or redeemed; (2) the date on which the securities are to be called or redeemed; (3) the applicable provisions of the governing instrument pursuant to which the securities are to be called or redeemed; and (4) if less than all the outstanding securities of a class or series are to be called or redeemed, the principal amount or number of shares and the basis upon which the securities to be call or redeemed are to be selected.

The Commission last submitted an information collection request (“ICR”) regarding this rule to OMB for approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (“PRA”) in November of 1982. The submission was subsequently approved

in February of 1983. The Commission never sought an extension of the previously approved ICR upon expiration of the OMB approval in February of 1986. The reason the Commission never sought an extension is because the number of responses to this ICR recorded within the 1982 submission was only five, which is below the threshold of ten respondents outlined within the PRA for requiring OMB clearance. The Commission is now seeking to reinstate the rule 23c-2 ICR under control number 3235-0282.

Commission staff estimates that approximately 75 closed-end funds undertake an average of 110 proposed calls or redemptions of securities annually under rule 23c-2. Staff estimates further that, with respect to each proposed call or redemption, each fund spends 1.5 hours to comply with the rule’s filing requirement with the Commission. Thus, Commission staff estimates the total annual respondent reporting burden is 165 hours. The total annual cost for all funds is estimated to be \$81,180.

The requirements of this collection of information are mandatory. Responses will not be kept confidential. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

Written comments are invited on: (a) whether this proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the SEC, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the SEC’s estimate of the burden imposed by the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and the assumptions used; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated, electronic collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Please direct your written comments on this 60-Day Collection Notice to Austin Gerig, Director/Chief Data Officer, Securities and Exchange Commission, c/o Tanya Ruttenberg via email to [PaperworkReductionAct@sec.gov](mailto:PaperworkReductionAct@sec.gov) by November 21, 2025. There will be a second opportunity to comment on this SEC request following the **Federal Register** publishing a 30-Day Submission Notice.

Dated: September 17, 2025.

**Sherry R. Haywood,**  
*Assistant Secretary.*

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**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

[Release No. 34-103990; File No. SR-GEMX-2025-24]

**Self-Regulatory Organizations; Nasdaq GEMX, LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Lower the Options Regulatory Fee (ORF)**

September 17, 2025.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Act”),<sup>1</sup> and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,<sup>2</sup> notice is hereby given that on September 5, 2025, Nasdaq GEMX, LLC (“GEMX” or “Exchange”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”) the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

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

The Exchange proposes to decrease GEMX’s Options Regulatory Fee or “ORF.”

While the changes proposed herein are effective upon filing, the Exchange has designated the amendments become operative on October 1, 2025.

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange’s website at <https://listingcenter.nasdaq.com/rulebook/gemx/rulefilings> and at the principal office of the Exchange.

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

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

<sup>1</sup> 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).<sup>2</sup> 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

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

1. Purpose

GEMX proposes to decrease its ORF at Options 7, Section 5 from \$0.0009 to \$0.0002 per contract side effective October 1, 2025.

Background on Current ORF

Today, GEMX assesses its ORF for each Customer option transaction that is either: (1) executed by a Member<sup>3</sup> on GEMX; or (2) cleared by an GEMX Member at OCC in the Customer range, even if the transaction was executed by a non-Member of GEMX, regardless of the exchange on which the transaction occurs.<sup>4</sup> If the OCC clearing member is an GEMX Member, ORF is assessed and collected on all ultimately cleared Customer contracts (after adjustment for CMTA<sup>5</sup>); and (2) if the OCC clearing member is not an GEMX Member, ORF is collected only on the cleared Customer contracts executed at GEMX, taking into account any CMTA instructions which may result in collecting the ORF from a non-Member.<sup>6</sup> The current GEMX ORF is \$0.0009 per contract side.

Today, in the case where a Member both executes a transaction and clears the transaction, the ORF will be assessed to and collected from that Member. Today, in the case where a Member executes a transaction and a different Member clears the transaction, the ORF will be assessed to and collected from the Member who clears the transaction and not the Member who executes the transaction. Today, in the

case where a non-Member executes a transaction at an away market and a Member clears the transaction, the ORF will be assessed to and collected from the Member who clears the transaction. Today, in the case where a Member executes a transaction on GEMX and a non-Member clears the transaction, the ORF will be assessed to the Member that executed the transaction on GEMX and collected from the non-Member who cleared the transaction. Today, in the case where a Member executes a transaction at an away market and a non-Member ultimately clears the transaction, the ORF will not be assessed to the Member who executed the transaction or collected from the non-Member who cleared the transaction because the Exchange does not have access to the data to make absolutely certain that ORF should apply. Further, the data does not allow the Exchange to identify the Member executing the trade at an away market.

ORF Revenue and Monitoring of ORF

Today, the Exchange monitors the amount of revenue collected from the ORF ("ORF Regulatory Revenue") to ensure that it, in combination with other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Costs.<sup>7</sup> In determining whether an expense is considered an Options Regulatory Cost, the Exchange reviews all costs and makes determinations if there is a nexus between the expense and a regulatory function. The Exchange notes that fines collected by the Exchange in connection with a disciplinary matter offset Options Regulatory Cost.

ORF Regulatory Revenue, when combined with all of the Exchange's other regulatory fees and fines, is designed to recover the Options Regulatory Costs to the Exchange of the supervision and regulation of member Customer options business including performing routine surveillances, investigations, examinations, financial monitoring, and policy, rulemaking, interpretive, and enforcement activities. Options Regulatory Costs include direct regulatory expenses and certain indirect expenses in support of the regulatory function. The direct expenses include in-house and third-party service provider costs to support the day-to-day regulatory work such as surveillance, investigations, and examinations. The indirect expenses are only those expenses that are in support of the regulatory functions, such areas include

Office of the General Counsel, technology, finance, and internal audit. Indirect expenses will not exceed 35% of the total Options Regulatory Costs, in which case direct expenses could be 65% or more of total Options Regulatory Costs.<sup>8</sup>

Proposal for October 1, 2025

At this time, the Exchange proposes to decrease GEMX's ORF from \$0.0009 to \$0.0002 per contract side, effective October 1, 2025, as a result of fines received by the Exchange. As noted above, fines collected by the Exchange in connection with a disciplinary matter offset Options Regulatory Cost.

GEMX notes that there can be no assurance that the Options Regulatory Costs for the remainder of 2025 will not differ materially from these expectations and prior practice, nor can the Exchange predict with certainty whether options volume will remain at the current level going forward. The Exchange notes however, that when combined with regulatory fees and fines, the ORF Regulatory Revenue that may be generated utilizing an ORF rate of \$0.0009 per contract side may result in ORF Regulatory Revenue which exceeds the Exchange's estimated Options Regulatory Costs for 2025. The Exchange therefore proposes to reduce its ORF to \$0.0002 per contract side to ensure that ORF Regulatory Revenue does not exceed the Exchange's estimated Options Regulatory Costs in 2025. Particularly, the Exchange believes that reducing the ORF when combined with all of the Exchange's other regulatory fees and fines, would allow the Exchange to continue covering its Options Regulatory Costs, while lessening the potential for generating excess revenue that may otherwise occur using the rate of \$0.0009 per contract side.<sup>9</sup> The Exchange notified Members of the proposed decrease to the ORF through an Options Trader Alert.<sup>10</sup>

The Exchange will continue to monitor the amount of ORF Regulatory Revenue collected from the ORF to ensure that ORF Regulatory Revenue, in combination with its other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Costs. If the Exchange determines that to be the case, the Exchange will adjust the ORF by

<sup>8</sup> Direct and indirect expenses are based on the Exchange's 2025 Regulatory Budget.

<sup>9</sup> The Exchange notes that its regulatory responsibilities with respect to Member compliance with options sales practice rules have largely been allocated to FINRA under a 17d-2 agreement. The ORF is not designed to cover the cost of that options sales practice regulation.

<sup>10</sup> See Options Trader Alert #2025-37.

<sup>3</sup> The term "Member" means an organization that has been approved to exercise trading rights associated with Exchange Rights. See General 1, Section 1(a)(13).

<sup>4</sup> The Exchange uses reports from OCC when assessing and collecting the ORF. Market participants must record the appropriate account origin code on all orders at the time of entry of the order. The Exchange represents that it has surveillances in place to verify that members mark orders with the correct account origin code.

<sup>5</sup> CMTA or Clearing Member Trade Assignment is a form of "give-up" whereby the position will be assigned to a specific clearing firm at OCC.

<sup>6</sup> By way of example, if Broker A, an GEMX Member, routes a Customer order to CBOE and the transaction executes on CBOE and clears in Broker A's OCC Clearing account, ORF will be collected by GEMX from Broker A's clearing account at OCC via direct debit. While this transaction was executed on a market other than GEMX, it was cleared by an GEMX Member in the member's OCC clearing account in the Customer range, therefore there is a regulatory nexus between GEMX and the transaction. If Broker A was not an GEMX Member, then no ORF should be assessed and collected because there is no nexus; the transaction did not execute on GEMX nor was it cleared by an GEMX Member.

<sup>7</sup> The regulatory costs for options comprise a subset of the Exchange's regulatory budget that is specifically related to options regulatory expenses and encompasses the cost to regulate all Members' options activity ("Options Regulatory Cost").

submitting a fee change filing to the Commission and notifying<sup>11</sup> its Members via an Options Trader Alert.<sup>12</sup>

## 2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Act”) and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to the Exchange and, in particular, the requirements of Section 6(b) of the Act.<sup>13</sup> Specifically, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act,<sup>14</sup> which provides that Exchange rules may provide for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its members, and other persons using its facilities. Additionally, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5)<sup>15</sup> requirement that the rules of an exchange not be designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

The Exchange believes the proposed reduction of ORF is reasonable because it would help ensure that ORF Regulatory Revenue does not exceed a material portion of the Exchange’s ORF Regulatory Costs. As noted above, the ORF is designed to recover a material portion, but not all, of the Exchange’s ORF Regulatory Costs. Further, the Exchange believes the proposed fee change is reasonable because Customer transactions will be subject to a lower ORF than the rate that would otherwise be in effect on October 1, 2025.

The Exchange had designed the ORF to generate ORF Regulatory Revenue that would be less than the amount of the Exchange’s ORF Regulatory Costs to ensure that it, in combination with its other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed ORF Regulatory Costs, which is consistent with the view of the Commission that regulatory fees be used for regulatory purposes and not to support the Exchange’s business operations. As discussed above, however, after review of its ORF Regulatory Costs and ORF Regulatory Revenue, which includes revenues from ORF and other regulatory fees and fines, the Exchange determined that absent a reduction in ORF it may collect ORF

Regulatory Revenue which would exceed its ORF Regulatory Costs. Indeed, the Exchange notes that when taking into account the lower cost resulting from fines received by the Exchange, it estimates the ORF may generate ORF Regulatory Revenue that would cover more than the approximated Exchange’s projected ORF Regulatory Costs. As such, the Exchange believes it’s reasonable and appropriate to reduce the ORF amount from \$0.0009 to \$0.0002 per contract side.

The Exchange also believes the proposed fee change is equitable and not unfairly discriminatory in that it is charged to all Members on all their transactions that clear in the Customer range at OCC.<sup>16</sup> The Exchange believes the ORF ensures fairness by assessing higher fees to those Members that require more Exchange regulatory services based on the amount of Customer options business they conduct. Regulating Customer trading activity is much more labor intensive and requires greater expenditure of human and technical resources than regulating non-Customer trading activity, which tends to be more automated and less labor-intensive. For example, there are costs associated with main office and branch office examinations (e.g., staff expenses), as well as investigations into Customer complaints and the terminations of registered persons. As a result, the costs associated with administering the Customer component of the Exchange’s overall regulatory program are materially higher than the costs associated with administering the non-Customer component of its regulatory program. Moreover, the Exchange notes that it has broad regulatory responsibilities with respect to activities of its Members, a small portion of which takes place on away exchanges. Indeed, the Exchange cannot effectively review for such conduct without looking at and evaluating activity regardless of where it transpires. In addition to its own surveillance programs, the Exchange also works with other SROs and exchanges on intermarket surveillance related issues. Through its participation in the Intermarket Surveillance Group (“ISG”)<sup>17</sup> the Exchange shares

information and coordinates inquiries and investigations with other exchanges designed to address potential intermarket manipulation and trading abuses. Accordingly, there is a strong nexus between the ORF and the Exchange’s regulatory activities with respect to Customer trading activity of its Members.

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

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. This proposal does not create an unnecessary or inappropriate intra-market burden on competition because ORF applies to all customer activity, thereby raising ORF Regulatory Revenue to offset Options Regulatory Cost. It also supplements the regulatory revenue derived from non-customer activity. The Exchange notes, however, the proposed change is not designed to address any competitive issues. Indeed, this proposal does not create an unnecessary or inappropriate inter-market burden on competition because it is a regulatory fee that supports regulation in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The Exchange is obligated to ensure that the amount of ORF Regulatory Revenue collected from the ORF, in combinations with its other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Cost.

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

No written comments were either solicited or received.

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

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act<sup>18</sup> and paragraph (f) of Rule 19b-4<sup>19</sup> thereunder. 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

sharing regulatory information pursuant to a written agreement between the parties. The goal of the ISG’s information sharing is to coordinate regulatory efforts to address potential intermarket trading abuses and manipulations.

<sup>18</sup> 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

<sup>19</sup> 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f).

<sup>11</sup> The Exchange will provide Members with such notice at least 30 calendar days prior to the effective date of the change.

<sup>12</sup> The Exchange notes that in connection with this proposal, it provided the Commission confidential details regarding the Exchange’s projected regulatory revenue, including projected revenue from ORF, along with a projected regulatory expense.

<sup>13</sup> 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

<sup>14</sup> 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

<sup>15</sup> 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

<sup>16</sup> If the OCC clearing member is a GEMX Member, ORF will be assessed and collected on all cleared Customer contracts (after adjustment for CMTA); and (2) if the OCC clearing member is not a GEMX Member, ORF will be collected only on the cleared Customer contracts executed at GEMX, taking into account any CMTA instructions which may result in collecting the ORF from a non-member.

<sup>17</sup> ISG is an industry organization formed in 1983 to coordinate intermarket surveillance among the self-regulatory organizations by cooperatively

Commission will institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change 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 (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to [rule-comments@sec.gov](mailto:rule-comments@sec.gov). Please include file number SR-GEMX-2025-24 on the subject line.

##### *Paper Comments*

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

All submissions should refer to file number SR-GEMX-2025-24. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>). Copies of the filing will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR-GEMX-2025-24 and should be submitted on or before October 14, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.<sup>20</sup>

**Sherry R. Haywood,**

*Assistant Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 2025-18249 Filed 9-19-25; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 8011-01-P**

## SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-103992; File No. SR-BX-2025-019]

### Self-Regulatory Organizations; Nasdaq BX, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Lower the Options Regulatory Fee (ORF)

September 17, 2025.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Act"),<sup>1</sup> and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,<sup>2</sup> notice is hereby given that on September 5, 2025, Nasdaq BX, Inc. ("BX" or "Exchange") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

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

The Exchange proposes to decrease BX's Options Regulatory Fee or "ORF." While the changes proposed herein are effective upon filing, the Exchange has designated the amendments become operative on October 1, 2025.

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at <https://listingcenter.nasdaq.com/rulebook/bx/rulefilings> and at the principal office of the Exchange.

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

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

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

###### 1. Purpose

BX proposes to decrease its ORF at Options 7, Section 5 from \$0.0008 per

contract side to \$0.0003 per contract effective October 1, 2025.

##### Background on Current ORF

Today, BX assesses its ORF for each Customer option transaction that is either: (1) executed by a Participant<sup>3</sup> on BX; or (2) cleared by a BX Participant at OCC in the Customer range, even if the transaction was executed by a non-member of BX, regardless of the exchange on which the transaction occurs.<sup>4</sup> If the OCC clearing member is a BX Participant, ORF is assessed and collected on all ultimately cleared Customer contracts (after adjustment for CMTA<sup>5</sup>); and (2) if the OCC clearing member is not a BX Participant, ORF is collected only on the cleared Customer contracts executed at BX, taking into account any CMTA instructions which may result in collecting the ORF from a non-member.<sup>6</sup> The current BX ORF is \$0.0008 per contract side.

Today, in the case where a Participant both executes a transaction and clears the transaction, the ORF will be assessed to and collected from that Participant. Today, in the case where a Participant executes a transaction and a different Participant clears the transaction, the ORF will be assessed to and collected from the Participant who clears the transaction and not the Participant who executes the transaction. Today, in the case where a non-member executes a transaction at an away market and a Participant clears the transaction, the ORF will be assessed to and collected from the Participant who clears the transaction. Today, in the case where a Participant executes a transaction on BX and a non-

<sup>3</sup> The term "Options Participant" or "Participant" mean a firm, or organization that is registered with the Exchange pursuant to Options 2A of these Rules for purposes of participating in options trading on BX Options as a "BX Options Order Entry Firm" or "BX Options Market Maker." See Options 1, Section 1(a)(40).

<sup>4</sup> The Exchange uses reports from OCC when assessing and collecting the ORF. Market participants must record the appropriate account origin code on all orders at the time of entry of the order. The Exchange represents that it has surveillances in place to verify that members mark orders with the correct account origin code.

<sup>5</sup> CMTA or Clearing Participant Trade Assignment is a form of "give-up" whereby the position will be assigned to a specific clearing firm at OCC.

<sup>6</sup> By way of example, if Broker A, an BX Participant, routes a Customer order to CBOE and the transaction executes on CBOE and clears in Broker A's OCC Clearing account, ORF will be collected by BX from Broker A's clearing account at OCC via direct debit. While this transaction was executed on a market other than BX, it was cleared by an BX Participant in the member's OCC clearing account in the Customer range, therefore there is a regulatory nexus between BX and the transaction. If Broker A was not an BX Participant, then no ORF should be assessed and collected because there is no nexus; the transaction did not execute on BX nor was it cleared by an BX Participant.

<sup>1</sup> 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

<sup>2</sup> 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

<sup>20</sup> 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).