

July 6, 2023

VIA KITEWORKS

U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
Division of Market Regulation
Office of Market Supervision
100 F Street, NE
Washington, D.C. 20549

Re: Amendments to Form 1

Enclosed please find an amendment to Exhibit I of the Form 1 application pursuant to Rule 6a-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for NYSE Chicago, Inc. (“NYSE Chicago”).

NYSE Chicago is submitting the amendment to correct and replace the audited financials for fiscal year 2022, originally submitted as Exhibit I to NYSE Chicago’s annual amendment on June 30, 2023. The originally submitted financials incorrectly reported a few of the in-line footnote disclosures in the Employee Benefit Plans in footnote 7. The footnote has been updated in this submission. The error did not affect the financial statements or other footnotes. The error was recently brought to our attention by NYSE Chicago’s auditors.

If you have questions, please do not hesitate to contact Martha Redding, Corporate Secretary and Associate General Counsel, at (212) 656-2938 or martha.redding@ice.com.

Sincerely,



Enclosure

Martha Redding
Corporate Secretary & Associate General Counsel


New York Stock Exchange
11 Wall Street
New York, NY 10005
Tel: +1 212.656. 2938 | Fax: +1 212.656.8101
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WARNING: Failure to keep this form current and to file accurate supplementary information on a timely basis, or the failure to keep accurate books and records or otherwise to comply with the provisions of law applying to the conduct of the applicant would violate the federal securities laws and may result in disciplinary, administrative, or criminal action.

INTENTIONAL MISSTATEMENTS OR OMISSIONS OF FACTS MAY CONSTITUTE CRIMINAL VIOLATIONS

APPLICATION AMENDMENT

1. State the name of the applicant: NYSE Chicago, Inc.

2. Provide the applicant's primary street address (Do not use a P.O. Box):
11 Wall Street, New York, NY 10005  23007785

3. Provide the applicant's mailing address (if different):
N/A

4. Provide the applicant's business telephone and facsimile number:
212-656-2938 212-656-8101
 (Telephone) (Facsimile)

5. Provide the name, title, and telephone number of a contact employee:
Martha Redding Corporate Secretary 212-656-2938
 (Name) (Title) (Telephone Number)

6. Provide the name and address of counsel for the applicant:
Martha Redding
NYSE Holdings LLC
11 Wall Street, New York, NY 10005

7. Provide the date applicant's fiscal year ends: December 31



8. Indicate legal status of applicant: Corporation Sole Proprietorship Partnership
 Limited Liability Company Other (specify): _____

If other than a sole proprietor, indicate the date and place where applicant obtained its legal status (e.g. state where incorporated, place where partnership agreement was filed or where applicant entity was formed):

(a) Date (MM/DD/YY): 03/15/72 (b) State/Country of formation: Delaware/USA

(c) Statute under which applicant was organized: Delaware General Corporate Laws

EXECUTION: The applicant consents that service of any civil action brought by , or notice of any proceeding before, the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with the applicant's activities may be given by registered or certified mail or confirmed telegram to the applicant's contact employee at the main address, or mailing address if different, given in Items 2 and 3. The undersigned, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he/she has executed this form on behalf of , and with the authority of , said applicant. The undersigned and applicant represent that the information and statements contained herein, including exhibits, schedules, or other documents attached hereto, and other information filed herewith, all of which are made a part hereof, are current, true, and complete.

Date: 07/06/23 NYSE Chicago, Inc.
 (MM/DD/YY) (Name of applicant)
 By:  Martha Redding, Corporate Secretary
 (Signature) (Printed Name and Title)
 Subscribed and sworn before me this 6th day of July, 2023 by 
 (Month) (Year) (Notary Public)
 My Commission expires May 29, 2024 County of Westchester State of New York

*This page must always be completed in full with original, manual signature and notarization.
 Affix notary stamp or seal where applicable.*

AMY MAURO
 Notary Public, State of New York
 No. 01MA6262613
 Qualified in Westchester County
 My Commission Expires May 29, 2024

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C.

Exhibits Accompanying Amendment

to

FORM 1 REGISTRATION STATEMENT

of

NYSE CHICAGO, INC.

July 2023

EXHIBIT I

ACCOMPANYING AMENDMENT TO FORM 1 REGISTRATION STATEMENT

OF

NYSE CHICAGO, INC.

JULY 2023

EXHIBIT I

The audited consolidated financial statements for NYSE Chicago, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2022 follow.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NYSE Chicago, Inc.
Year Ended December 31, 2022
With Independent Auditor's Report

NYSE Chicago, Inc.
Financial Statements
Year Ended December 31, 2022

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors
NYSE Chicago, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of NYSE Chicago, Inc. (a C Corporation) (the Exchange), which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2022, and the related statements of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of NYSE Chicago, Inc. as of December 31, 2022, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Exchange and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Exchange's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

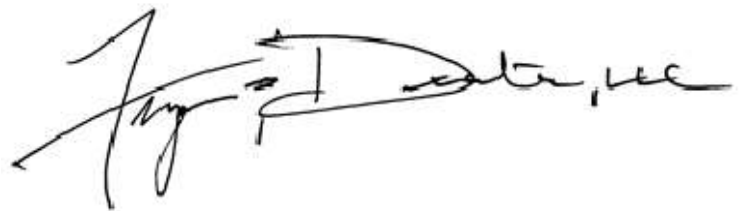
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Exchange's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Exchange's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

June 22, 2023

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "J. P. [unclear]", written in a cursive style.

NYSE Chicago, Inc.

Balance Sheet

(In Thousands)

December 31, 2022

Assets

Current assets:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,972
Accounts receivable, net	4,911
Due from affiliates	19,773
Other current assets	7

Total current assets 26,663

Non-current assets:

Property and equipment, net	2,109
Notes receivable	5,968
Deferred income taxes, net	2,972

Total non-current assets 11,049

Total assets \$ 37,712

Liabilities and equity

Current liabilities:

Section 31 fees payable	\$ 8,859
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	247

Total current liabilities 9,106

Non-current liabilities:

Nonqualified pension plan	1,602
Other non-current liabilities	1,016

Total non-current liabilities 2,618

Total liabilities 11,724

Commitments and contingencies

Equity 25,988

Total liabilities and equity \$ 37,712

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

NYSE Chicago, Inc.
Statement of Comprehensive Income
(In Thousands)
Year Ended December 31, 2022

Revenues:	
Transaction fees	\$ 37,910
Market data fees	13,708
Participant services and fees	626
Trading permit fees	616
Other	233
Total revenues	<u>53,093</u>
Transaction-based expenses:	
Section 31 fees	17,833
Cash liquidity payments, routing and clearing	850
Total revenues less transaction-based expenses	<u>34,410</u>
Operating expenses:	
Compensation and benefits	91
Technology and communications	16
Professional services	406
Rent and occupancy, net	(496)
Selling, general and administrative	187
Depreciation and amortization	978
Affiliate	7,104
Total operating expenses	<u>8,286</u>
Operating income	26,124
Other expense:	
Interest and other expense	151
Income before income tax expense	<u>25,973</u>
Income tax expense	6,926
Net income	<u>\$ 19,047</u>
Other comprehensive income:	
Employee benefit plan adjustments, net of tax	257
Total comprehensive income	<u>\$ 19,304</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

NYSE Chicago, Inc.

Statement of Changes in Equity

(In Thousands)

Year ended December 31, 2022

Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 6,684
Net income	19,047
OCI adjustment from SERP	257
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 25,988</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

NYSE Chicago, Inc.

Statement of Cash Flows

(In Thousands)

Year Ended December 31, 2022

Operating activities:

Net income	\$ 19,047
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation and amortization	979
Non-cash note principal reduction	(1,867)
Deferred income taxes	3,220
Change in assets and liabilities:	
Accounts receivable, net	(1,078)
Other current and non-current assets	3
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(116)
Section 31 fees payable	7,542
Current and non-current operating lease liabilities	(2,773)
Other current and non-current liabilities	(32)
Due to affiliates, net	(21,627)
Total adjustments	<u>(15,749)</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>3,298</u>

Investing activities:

Issuance of notes receivable	<u>(2,307)</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(2,307)</u>

Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	991
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	981
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	<u><u>\$ 1,972</u></u>

Supplemental cash flow disclosure:

Cash paid for interest	\$ 68
Cash received for income taxes	\$ 3

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

NYSE Chicago, Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2022

1. Description of Business

NYSE Chicago, Inc. (“NYSE Chicago”, “We”, “Us”, “Our”, or the “Exchange”), formerly known as Chicago Stock Exchange, Inc., is a wholly owned subsidiary of NYSE Chicago Holdings, Inc. (“Holdings” or “Parent”), a for-profit, Delaware corporation. The Parent is a wholly owned subsidiary of NYSE Group, Inc., a holding company that through its subsidiaries, operates securities exchanges including the Exchange. NYSE Group, Inc. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Intercontinental Exchange, Inc. (“ICE”). On July 18, 2018, ICE completed its acquisition of the Parent. ICE operates regulated global markets and clearing houses, including futures exchanges, over-the-counter markets and derivatives clearing houses. The Exchange is a United States registered national securities exchange and self-regulatory organization (“SRO”). As such, it is registered with, and subject to oversight by, the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). In addition to the Exchange, NYSE Group, Inc. has four other subsidiary SRO’s: New York Stock Exchange LLC, NYSE American LLC, NYSE National, Inc., and NYSE Arca, Inc.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared by the Exchange in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles (“U.S. GAAP”). On July 18, 2018, ICE completed its acquisition of the Parent. The Parent has elected to not apply push-down accounting to the Exchange.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires the Exchange’s management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the accompanying financial statements and disclosures. Actual amounts could differ from those estimates.

Affiliate Revenues and Expenses

Affiliate revenues are recognized when the related services are provided to the Exchange’s affiliates. Affiliate expenses are recognized at the time the services are provided to the Exchange by its affiliates (Note 6).

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Exchange considers all short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities at the purchase date of three months or less to be cash equivalents. As of December 31, 2022, the Exchange did not hold any investments of this type and all cash amounts were held in a non-interest bearing account.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Under ASU 2016-13, *Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*, we estimate our allowance for doubtful accounts using an aging method. The allowance for doubtful accounts is maintained at a level that we believe to be sufficient to absorb probable losses over the expected life in our accounts receivable portfolio. The allowance is based on several factors, including continuous assessments of risk characteristics, specific customer events that may impact its ability to meet its financial obligations, and other reasonable and supportable economic forecasts and characteristics. Accounts receivable are written-off against the allowance for doubtful accounts when collection efforts cease. The Exchange's allowance for doubtful accounts was de minimis as of the balance sheet date. As of December 31, 2022, the Exchange's accounts receivable balance, net of allowance for doubtful accounts, was \$4,911,000.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization is provided on the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of generally three years for computer equipment and four to ten years for other equipment and office furnishings. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the initial lease term or the estimated useful life of the improvement.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be fully recoverable. When these indicators exist, we project undiscounted net future cash flows over the remaining life of such assets. If the sum of the projected cash flows is less than the carrying amount, an impairment would exist, measured based upon the difference between the carrying amount and the fair value of the assets. The Exchange recorded no impairment of right-of-use assets during the year ended December 31, 2022.

Income Taxes

The Exchange is included in the consolidated federal and certain unitary state and local income tax returns filed by certain affiliates. In addition, the Exchange files separate state and local income tax returns for certain other states. Income taxes reflected in the accompanying financial statements are generally calculated as if the Exchange filed separate income tax returns, except where allocation is permitted under treasury regulations, and are accounted for under the liability method. The Exchange recognizes a current tax liability or tax asset for the estimated taxes payable or refundable on tax returns for the current year. The Exchange recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. The Exchange establishes valuation allowances if it believes that it is more likely than not that some or all of its deferred tax assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using current enacted tax rates in effect. Tax attributes or tax benefits that exist based on the Exchange's separate return method that can be used by its affiliates are treated as intercompany transactions between the Exchange and the affiliates.

The Exchange does not recognize a tax benefit unless it concludes that it is more likely than not that the benefit will be sustained on audit by the taxing authority based solely on the

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

technical merits of the associated tax position. If the recognition threshold is met, the Exchange recognizes a tax benefit measured at the largest amount of the tax benefit that, in its judgment, is greater than 50 percent likely to be realized. The Exchange recognizes accrued interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions as a component of income tax expense.

The Exchange is subject to tax in numerous jurisdictions, primarily based on its operations. Significant judgment is required in assessing the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the Exchange's financial statements or tax returns. Fluctuations in the actual outcome of these future tax consequences could have material impact on the Exchange's financial position or operating results.

Revenue Recognition

The Exchange recognizes revenue when it transfers promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which it expect to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Transaction fees are imposed on certain trades and clearing activity executed by NYSE Chicago, Inc. institutional brokers. Transaction fees contain one performance obligation related to trade execution which occurs instantaneously, and the revenue is recorded at the point in time of the trade execution. Institutional brokers may earn a monthly transaction fee credit based upon a formula that incorporates the total number of shares executed on the Exchange by the broker for which the Exchange received a transaction fee. Institutional brokers may earn a monthly clearing fee credit based on a formula that incorporates the total number of shares cleared through the Exchange by the broker for which the Exchange received a clearing fee. Liquidity fees and rebates are imposed on trades executed in the Exchange matching system. Fees are charged if liquidity is taken from the matching system and rebates, in certain circumstances, are credited if liquidity is provided to the matching system. Transaction fees are recorded gross of liquidity, routing and clearing payments. Liquidity and clearing payments are included in transaction-based expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

Participant services and fees consist principally of connectivity fees, SRO fees, and other fees. Such fees are recognized over the period the fees are earned. Market data fees are earned on the sale of market transaction information and are derived from market share data. Market data fees are accrued in the month the Exchange's performance obligations of data delivery is met and included in market data fees in the statement of comprehensive income. Trading permit fees are recognized on an accrual basis when earned.

Transaction fees can be variable based on trade volume discounts used in the determination of rebates, however virtually all volume discounts are calculated and recorded on a monthly basis. The Exchange also makes liquidity payments to certain customers and recognizes these payments as a cost of revenue. These are also considered a cost of revenue, and are included in transaction-based expenses.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Activity Assessment Fees and Section 31 Fees

The Exchange pays the SEC fees pursuant to Section 31 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for transactions executed on the U.S. equities and options exchanges. These Section 31 fees (which are included in transaction-based expenses in the statement of comprehensive income) are assessed to recover the government's costs of supervising and regulating the securities markets and professionals and are subject to change. The Exchange, in turn, collect corresponding activity assessment fees, which are included in transaction fees in the statement of comprehensive income, from member organizations clearing or settling trades on the Exchange and recognizes these amounts as revenue when earned. Fees received are included in cash at the time of receipt and, as required by law, the amount due to the SEC is remitted semiannually and recorded as an accrued liability until paid. The activity assessment fees are designed to equal the Section 31 fees. As a result, activity assessment fees and the corresponding Section 31 fees do not have an impact on the Exchange's net income.

Leases

Operating lease right-of-use assets and liabilities are recorded at the lease commencement date based on the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term using an estimated incremental borrowing rate. The Exchange expenses rent monthly on a straight-line basis, as a reduction to the right-of-use asset. Rent expense is included in rent and occupancy in the accompanying statement of comprehensive income.

3. Property & Equipment

Components of property and equipment were as follows as of December 31, 2022 (in thousands):

Leasehold improvements	16
Computers and equipment	4,089
Software, including software development costs	1,383
	<u>5,488</u>
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	(3,379)
Total property and equipment, net	<u><u>\$ 2,109</u></u>

4. Notes Receivable

In 2016, the SEC approved a plan to establish a market-wide consolidated audit trail, or CAT, to improve regulators' ability to monitor trading activity. In 2018, the first phase of implementation went live and required SRO participants to begin reporting to the CAT. Funding of the implementation and operation of the CAT is ultimately expected to be provided by both the SROs and broker-dealers. To date, however, funding has been provided solely by the SROs, partly in exchange for promissory notes, which increases the risk that SROs, including us, will not be reimbursed for costs expended to date. Due to delays and failures in implementation and functionality by the original plan processor, as well as recently published proposals by the SEC for an amended timeline and implementation structure, we recorded promissory note impairment charges of \$223,000 in 2020. We believe the risk that SROs are not reimbursed has increased, resulting in this impairment. Until the SEC approves

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

a funding model that shares the cost of the CAT between the SROs and broker-dealers, the Exchange may continue to incur additional costs, which may become significant and may not be reimbursed. As of December 31, 2022, the Exchange has a remaining accrual of approximately \$5,968,000 as a receivable in connection with our portion of expenses related to the CAT implementation. There were no write-offs in 2022 and there is no additional impairment as of December 31, 2022.

5. Income Taxes

The components of the income tax provision for the year ended December 31, 2022 were as follows (in thousands):

Current:	
Federal	\$ 2,325
State and local	1,381
Total current	<u>3,706</u>
Deferred:	
Federal	2,639
State and local	581
Total deferred	<u>3,220</u>
Total tax expense	<u><u>\$ 6,926</u></u>

A reconciliation of the U.S. federal statutory rate of 21 percent to the Exchange's actual income tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2022, was as follows:

Federal statutory rate	21 %
State and local taxes (net of federal benefit)	<u>6</u>
Effective tax rate	<u><u>27 %</u></u>

The effective tax rate is greater than the federal statutory rate primarily due to state and local income taxes.

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. The following table summarizes the significant components of deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2022 (in thousands):

Deferred tax assets:	
Loss Carryforwards	\$ 2,549
Pension	490
Other	478
Total deferred tax assets	<u><u>\$ 3,517</u></u>

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Deferred tax liabilities:

Property and equipment	(545)
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>(545)</u>
Net non-current deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	<u>\$ 2,972</u>

A valuation allowance is established when management determines that it is more likely than not that all or some portion of the benefit of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Tax attributes or tax benefits that exist based on the Exchange's separate return method that can be used by its affiliates in a consolidated filing are treated as intercompany transactions between the Exchange and affiliates. We believe the deferred tax assets will be fully realized prior to expiration.

As of December 31, 2022, the Exchange has gross federal net operating loss carryforwards of \$12,093,000, and gross state and local net operating loss carryforwards of \$125,000. These carryforwards are available to offset future taxable income until they begin to expire in 2023. Tax years prior to 2017 are no longer subject to examination.

6. Related Parties

The Exchange has an agreement with New York Stock Exchange LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of NYSE Group, Inc., and ICE for them to provide management, regulatory and/or technical support services to the Exchange. The expenses incurred by New York Stock Exchange LLC primarily relate to salary, wages and benefits of the employees involved in performing or directly supervising services, hosting costs, regulatory service costs, as well as other direct and overhead costs. During the year ended December 31, 2022, expenses of \$6,062,000 have been recorded by the Exchange in connection with these agreements and are reflected as affiliate expenses in the accompanying statement of comprehensive income. ICE also pays federal and certain state and local unitary income taxes on behalf of the Exchange. ICE and New York Stock Exchange LLC also make payments to vendors and employees on behalf of the Exchange. Prior to ICE acquiring Parent, Holdings historically paid on behalf of or advanced funds to the Exchange to pay various operating expenses.

The Exchange is required per the SEC, under Regulation National Market System, to provide quotation and last sale information to Securities Industry Automation Corporation ("SIAC"), a wholly owned subsidiary of NYSE Group, Inc. SIAC also provides data center services to the Exchange. The Exchange expensed \$977,000 during the year ended December 31, 2022 related to the agreement with SIAC. The Exchange receives consortium-based market data products from subsidiaries of NYSE Group, Inc. Archipelago Securities LLC acts as a routing agent of the Exchange by routing orders to other execution venues that contain the best bid or offer in the market. The Exchange expensed \$65,000 during the year ended December 31, 2022 related to the routing agreement. The Exchange also invoiced Archipelago Securities LLC \$86,000 for transactions executed on the Exchange platform.

As of December 31, 2022, the Exchange had a \$19,773,000 net receivable related to these agreements. There is no interest charged on the balances. There is no specific due date for these payables and settlement of such payables has not been demanded by affiliates. The affiliates have no intention of demanding settlement of such payables within the next year.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

7. Employee Benefit Plans

The Exchange has a nonqualified defined benefit pension plan that covers all eligible employees as defined. The nonqualified pension plan, with an aggregate projected benefit obligation of \$1,787,000 as of December 31, 2022, is unfunded. In September 2004, the Exchange froze the future benefit accruals for the nonqualified defined benefit pension plan. The elimination of future benefit accruals triggered a curtailment event under ASC 715, “Compensation—Retirement of Benefits.”

A reconciliation of beginning and ending balances of the projected benefit obligations, certain actuarial assumptions, fair value of plan assets, and the funded status of the plan and the components of pension cost for the nonqualified defined benefit plan is indicated below (in thousands):

Change in benefit obligation:	
Benefit obligation at January 1, 2022	\$ 2,251
Interest cost	49
Actuarial gain	(320)
Benefits paid	(193)
Benefit obligation at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 1,787</u>
Change in plan assets:	
Fair value of plan assets at January 1, 2022	\$ —
Employer contributions	193
Benefits paid	(193)
Fair value of plan assets at December 31, 2022	<u>—</u>
Accumulated benefit obligation	<u>\$ 1,787</u>
Amounts recognized in the balance sheet:	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 185
Non-current liabilities	<u>\$ 1,602</u>

The components of the pension plan expense in the statement of comprehensive income are set forth below for the year ended December 31, 2022 (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2022
Interest cost	\$ 49
Amortization of loss	42
Net periodic benefit cost	<u>\$ 91</u>

The Exchange used a weighted-average discount rate of 4.75% to determine benefit obligations.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

The accumulated other comprehensive loss as of December 31, 2022 consisted of \$488,000, net of deferred tax liability of \$88,000, that has not yet been recognized in net periodic benefit cost.

Estimated future benefit payments, which reflect expected future service at December 31, 2022, are as follows (in thousands):

2023	\$	189
2024		182
2024		174
2025		166
2026		157
Next 5 years		692

A 4.75% weighted-average discount rate assumption was used to determine net periodic benefit costs for the year ended December 31, 2022.

8. Leases

The Exchange recognizes rent expense monthly on a straight-line basis for each respective operating lease, as a reduction to the right-of-use asset. The Exchange recognized \$496,000 of rent benefit for office space as rent and occupancy expense in 2022, within the Exchange's statement of comprehensive income. The Exchange terminated its office lease effective October 19, 2022, so there is no lease liability balance for the year-end December 31, 2022.

9. Note Payable

In March 2009 and 2014, the Exchange further amended its December 2000 amended and restated lease related to office space. The Exchange was able to lower monthly rent payments and surrender office space. In consideration of the lessor agreeing to terminate the lease with respect to the surrendered space, the Exchange executed an interest-bearing promissory note in the amount of \$6,000,000.

Interest expense of 4%, is recognized over the life of the note. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Exchange recorded interest expense of \$60,000.

As part of the lease termination noted in the Note 8, the Landlord released and discharged the Exchanges from any liabilities or obligations from the promissory note effective October 19, 2022. As a result, there was no outstanding principal balance for the year ended December 31, 2022.

10. Concentration and Credit Risk

The Exchange has credit risk related to transaction fees that are billed to subscribers on a monthly basis, in arrears. The Exchange's exposure to credit risk can be directly impacted by volatile securities markets that may impair the ability of counterparties to satisfy their

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

contractual obligations. As of December 31, 2022, five customers comprise 43% of customer accounts receivable and five customers comprise 35% of net transactional revenue.

The Company's cash is held at an individual U.S. financial institution, which potentially exposes the Company to counterparty risk. Accounts are guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) up to certain limits. As of December 31, 2022, the Company had approximately \$1,722,000 in excess of FDIC-insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts.

11. Contingencies

From time to time, the Exchange is subject to legal proceedings and claims that arise in the ordinary course of business. In addition, we are subject to periodic reviews, inspections, examinations and investigations by regulators in the U.S., any of which may result in claims, legal proceedings, assessments, fines, penalties, or restrictions on our business. The Exchange does not currently believe that any estimate can be made of possible loss (or range of loss) in connection with any such matters, including pending ongoing SEC investigations, but this outlook could potentially change based on future developments.

12. Subsequent Events

The Exchange has evaluated subsequent events and transactions through June 22, 2023, the date the financial statements were issued, and determined that no events or transactions met the definition of a subsequent event for purpose of recognition or disclosure in these financial statements.